

cared for, and ranging from ten to seventeen years of age, as many as 137 complained of headaches. Sir Richard Owen once stated that "children have no business with headaches at all, and, if you find that these occur frequently in any school, you may depend on it there is something wrong there." And so there must be something radically wrong in high schools that produce so copious a crop of cephalalgia. Again, a train of nervous disorders are said to arise from the same source. Thus the mental failure which follows upon severe overpressure and may be summed up as acute or apathetic dementia is an instance. "But besides apathetic dementia there are, of course, many other mental aberrations to which overpressure may lead up, the nature of these, in each case, being determined by the inherited tendencies, antecedents, or environments of the girl. We may have cyclones of mania or anti-cyclones of melancholia, hurricanes of morbid influences or the settled bad weather of moral perversion. And as regards certain minor mental changes which thus arise, it is noteworthy that they are often concealed by girls who do not comprehend and can scarcely describe them. This is particularly the case with reference to those voluminous mental states described by Dr. Hughlings Jackson which are sometimes the harbingers of epilepsy."

In addition, these victims of higher education are said to labor under a gastric disorder now so common that it might receive a distinctive appellation and be called *anorexia scholastica*, in which the lessened flow of energy from the exhausted nerve centres retards the functions of all the abdominal viscera.

Dr. Crichton-Browne warns us that the head-achy girl is not unlikely to grow into the migrainous and invalid woman. A voluminous mental state may develop into epilepsy; somnambulism may lead to hysteria; insomnia lay the foundation of insanity; and anæmia at the growth period may entail lifelong debility. Overpressure operates on the high school girl at a great epoch of her life—at puberty, and during the pre- and post-pubertal periods—when momentous changes are taking place in her body and mind, and when a wave of irritability sweeps through her nervous system. The grand truth to be inculcated in all high school

authorities is this: That they have to deal with girls at a period in life when vital resistance is greatly reduced, when the liability to disease is proportionately augmented, and when physiological indiscretions are peculiarly hazardous. One of the remote evils of overpressure in girls will be the propagation of phthisis in those who have been subjected to that overpressure. The indoor life of the girls, their sedentary habits, and the stooping posture in which they pass much of their time bring the lungs into a state that is favorable to tuberculous infection. The lungs are comparatively immobile, and there is consequent inactivity of the respiratory current in them, with a tendency to congestion and catarrh. Chorea, also, we are told, is a malady which, perhaps more than any other, may be directly attributed to overpressure and nervous strain."

The author of the article states that "Five men suffer from the motor form of writer's cramp for every one woman who so suffers, and the explanation of this lies on the surface, in the fact that men are employed in writing far more numerous than women. Four men die of general paralysis of the insane for every one woman who so dies. Is it not feasible to suppose, then, that women owe their comparatively small liability to this fell malady to their comparative freedom from the stress and striving of professional and business life which so often lead up to it in men? To make women katabolic—and that is, Dr. Browne maintains, what high school education tends to do; to throw them into competition with men—and that is what some high school education aims at—is to ensure them a largely increased liability to organic nervous disease. And so overpressure from ten to seventeen years of age may have amongst its remote consequences not only the reproduction, in the same or modified forms, of the functional nervous disorders which so often manifest themselves at that period, but a crop of gross nervous degenerations which have, up to this time, been rarely seen in women; and, notwithstanding all Wiedemann's arguments, Dr. Browne remarks: 'Woe betide the generation that springs from mothers amongst whom gross nervous degenerations abound.'"

In discussing the action of one of the Scotch universities in opening its class rooms to