

accessible, so that justices specially appointed are mainly sought after for granting the necessary orders. A representation should, we think, be made of the manner in which these duties are evaded, and of the trouble and expense petitioners are put to, frequently to find a justice at all, and when so found to induce him to act.

We cannot close our remarks without an expression of regret at the retirement of Mr. Cleaton from active service as a Commissioner. His services will not, however, be lost to the Board, whereon he retains a seat as Honorary Commissioner.

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*Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland.* Edinburgh, 1894.

The number of the officially recognized insane in Scotland increased during the year 1893 from 13,058 to 13,300. In relation to population this represents an increase of three, as compared with six in the preceding year, per 100,000, an increase which applies only to pauper lunatics, the ratio remaining exactly identical for private patients with that of 1892. In the same relation the increase is made up by an addition of two to those maintained in establishments, and of one to those who are disposed of in private dwellings. From Table III. of the Appendix it appears that this increase in the ratio of insane to population was up to 1885 a steadily progressive one, the increase in the quinquennium ending with that year being 24 per 100,000, but that since then the rate of increase has been a diminishing one, the addition during the five years ending 1890 being only 18; and there is every indication that this is being maintained.

The mode of distribution of all lunatics on 1st January, 1894, is shown in the table on the next page, and as regards the registered insane the following changes have taken place during the year. There has been an increase of 26 private and 132 pauper patients in Royal and District Asylums, of one patient in private asylums, 44 pauper patients in parochial asylums, and of 46 pauper patients in private dwellings, while a decrease has occurred of 19 pauper patients in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, and of seven private patients in private dwellings. A total increase of 225 took place, of whom 21 were private and 204 pauper. The increase of numbers in establishments was 186, and in private dwellings 39.

Number of Lunatics at 1st January, 1894.

Mode of Distribution.	Male.			Female.			Total.			Private.			Pauper.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In Royal and District Asylums ... ..	3496	3952	7448	802	842	1644	2894	3110	6004	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Private Asylums ... ..	59	99	158	59	98	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Parochial Asylums, <i>i.e.</i> , Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, with unre- stricted Licenses ... ..	751	863	1614	...	...	...	751	863	1614	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, with restricted Licenses ... ..	417	440	857	...	...	...	417	440	857	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Private Dwellings ... ..	1053	1620	2673	40	68	108	1013	1552	2565	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Lunatic Department of General Prison ... ..	5976	6974	12950	901	1008	1909	5075	5966	11041	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Training Schools ... ..	40	14	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Training Schools ... ..	191	105	296	84	60	144	307	45	352	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ... ..	6307	7093	13300	985	1088	2073	5182	6011	11193	...	...	...	...	...	...

The number of admissions into establishments during 1893 was of private patients 531, or one more than during the preceding year; and of pauper patients 2,513, or 109 more than during 1892. This represents a total increase during the year of 3·7 per cent., the estimated population having increased only by ·7 per cent., but as no table of admission is given in which the attack is stated to be the first it is impossible to say how far this represents an increase, or otherwise, of occurring insanity in the country.

Advantage appears to be increasingly taken of the provision by which patients voluntarily enter establishments, for the admission-rate of this class shows an increase during the year of 17 over the previous year, and of 19 over the average for the decade 1884-93.

An increase in the recovery-rate in establishments from 43·3 to 44·4 per cent. of admissions, and of the death-rate from 8·4 to 9·8 per cent. of the average number resident, are factors which act in the direction of reduction of the accumulation-rate. The recovery-rate for the various classes of establishments, and the death-rate for private and pauper patients and for the various classes of establishments are given in the following tabular statements:—

Classes of Establishments.	Recoveries per cent. of Admissions.				
	1885 to 1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
In Royal and District Asylums ...	39	38	35	41	42
„ Private Asylums ... ..	34	35	28	44	38
„ Parochial Asylums ... ..	42	46	42	43	44
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses ...	6	11	13	4	5

Classes of Patients.	Death-rates in all Classes of Establishments per cent. of the Number Resident.				
	1885-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Private Patients ... ..	6·6	8·4	9·0	7·0	8·1
Pauper Patients ... ..	8·1	8·1	9·6	9·0	8·6

Classes of Establishments.	Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.				
	1885-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Royal and District Asylums ... ..	7·8	8·5	9·5	9·0	8·8
Private Asylums ... ..	8·0	7·8	5·1	7·5	5·7
Parochial Asylums ... ..	8·9	8·9	12·7	8·4	9·8
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses ... ..	5·5	4·0	4·4	6·1	4·5

There is one feature in the table showing the causes of death which cannot be regarded as other than of serious import from the broad social point of view, namely, the increase of general paralysis. Up to 1886, to judge from the opinions recorded in Tucker's "Lunacy in Many Lands," this disease was not on the increase in Scotland, but whatever, up to that date, may have been the actual fact, there can be no reasonable doubt, even after making due allowance for possible greater certainty of diagnosis, that of late years there has been a steady and by no means inconsiderable increase, notably in the male sex. The following table gives for a series of years the average percentage of general paralysis as a cause of death in the Royal and District Asylums:—

Average for 31 years, 1858-88:	Males	18·3,	Females	4·5
" 32 "	"	18·5	"	4·7
" 33 "	"	18·6	"	4·7
" 34 "	"	18·7	"	4·7
" 35 "	"	18·8	"	4·7
" 36 "	"	19·0	"	4·8

Whatever view be taken as to the increase of insanity—and this is, with every show of reason, to be attributed to accumulation and the increasing tendency to place lunatics under official supervision—it is almost impossible to come to any other conclusion than that this premature and fatal form of nervous disease is in Scotland, as in England, on the increase. In other words, though there is no disproportionate increase in insanity in general, there is a steadily progressive increase in the proportion of those cases of nervous disease which have this rapidly fatal complication. It is to be regretted that somewhat fuller information of a scientific kind, with regard to such points as causation and form of insanity, is not given in the Scotch Commissioners' reports. From the data supplied by the English reports it is possible to arrive at some conclusion as to the probable cause of such

a fact as that just mentioned. This increase of general paralysis applying to both divisions of the United Kingdom, it may reasonably be supposed that it arises from common causes. There is nothing to show that it has any direct connection with the increasing migration to the larger centres of population, and the consequent overcrowding and greater stress of life. So far as English statistics show, its origin is associated, and that in a very intimate fashion, with an increase of those ætiological factors, alcoholic and sexual excesses, and venereal disease. The social importance of the increase of this type lies in the indication it affords of the general lowering of the moral standard, and of the increasing tendency to premature decay of the people.

It might naturally be expected that the effect of this increasing preponderance of general paralysis, and the drafting out of the quieter, chronic, and, therefore, presumably longer-lived inmates of establishments to private dwellings, would be to raise the death-rate of the former, and that the tendency is in this direction a glance at the table giving the death-rate in those will show.

The boarding-out policy, which is such a distinctive feature of the lunacy administration of Scotland, continues to be highly recommended by the Commissioners. During the year under review the number of pauper lunatics so accommodated has risen from 2,519 to 2,565, an increase of 46. This represents 23 per cent. of total pauper lunatics, which, judging from the statistics of the past seven years, would appear to mark the limit of this mode of provision, though, from the remarks of the Commissioners, there still remain some districts in which this policy is not, in their opinion, properly recognized, and which may therefore be regarded as possible sources of further supply of patients suitable for this mode of disposal. Very full details are given to show the advantages of the system from the point of view of the well-being of the patients; the defects, though not so prominently dwelt upon as the advantages, are acknowledged. The risk attending undue aggregation of patients in one locality is a fact which is recognized, and this, even though it is asserted that the presence of these patients "causes no dissatisfaction in the villages in which they reside," can hardly be regarded as other than an admission of ill-effects from the point of view of the public. When does aggregation cease to be undue and devoid of this attendant risk?

English local authorities, to judge from statistics, have not yet attempted to avail themselves of the provision afforded by section 57 of the Lunacy Act of 1890, which was constructed on the lines of the Scottish statute; on the contrary, the pauper lunatic in private dwellings, so far as England is concerned, is destined apparently, within a limited period, to extinction.

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*Verbrechen und Wahnsinn beim Weibe mit Ausblicken auf die Criminal-Anthropologie Ueberhaupt.* Von Dr. PAUL NÄCKE. Wien und Leipzig: Braumüller. 1894. Pp. 257.

Dr. Näcke's very careful and thorough investigation—clinical, anthropometric, and statistical—of one hundred criminal insane and insane criminal women (as compared with a considerable number of normal women) was duly summarized in this Journal when first published in the "Zeitschrift für Psychiatrie." The author has now elaborated his various studies of this material, as carried on at his asylum at Hubertusburg, in Saxony, into a volume which is well worth study. In many respects Dr. Näcke's position resembles that of Dr. Bäer, whose book was recently reviewed here. But wherever comparisons suggest themselves the Saxon asylum superintendent appears to greater advantage than the experienced Berlin prison director. Dr. Näcke is more in touch with recent progress in psychiatry and criminal anthropology; his own investigations are far more elaborate and complete, and he refrains from the confused piling up of other people's results and from futile criticism. His object is not to present a general manual of insanity and criminality in women, but simply to investigate his own cases, thoroughly and independently, to state his results as precisely as possible, and only to deal with other people's opinions so far as they bear strictly on the matter in hand.

Such general conclusions as Dr. Näcke tentatively reaches are perhaps less interesting than the admirable method and spirit with which his work is carried out. He recognizes a predisposition to criminality, but regards social causes as of far greater importance than organization. He refuses to accept any "criminal type," and minimizes the instinctive criminal, whom he is willing to identify with the moral imbecile; but in regard to the latter he will only admit that