

has been avoided is mainly due to Dr. Shuttleworth's foresight.

The report shows that the increase in membership has received a check, but this is probably temporary, and in all other respects the work of the year has been satisfactory.

The Homes of Rest Fund is in great need of increased support owing to the advance in the number of cases aided during the year. The subscription by the members of the Association of sixpence per year would satisfactorily meet the need, but some outside help would be very welcome.

Members of the Medico-Psychological Association would be doing good service in directing attention to this useful form of mutual self-help.

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*Statistics.*

Statistics of lunacy have been compiled in English asylums over an extensive period, and should afford valuable material from which to draw conclusions in regard to insanity at the present and past periods. Hitherto, however, little decisive information has been derived from these statistics in regard to the character of the occurring lunacy and the results of treatment.

The recovery rate during the period in which the most important advances in treatment have been made shows no advance, but rather the reverse, although the death-rate has shown considerable diminution.

Is it possible that these statistics really point to the conclusion that while modern treatment preserves life, it fails in promoting mental recovery, or is this apparent anomaly due, as has been often suggested, to the different class of cases admitted to asylums in recent years ?

Is it not possible by careful examination of the statistics to obtain some definite and reliable information in regard to the classes of insane persons admitted at the various periods, in regard to age, previous duration of insanity, causation and forms of insanity, etc., together with the results of treatment in these various classes ?

Such analyses of the statistics have been made in one or two asylums, but to be satisfactory should be made on a much

larger scale, and on carefully considered principles. Is it not possible that a committee of the Association appointed for such a purpose might devise a plan for the analysis of these statistics, which should not leave our asylums exposed to the above crude conclusion, that while the lives of the insane are prolonged, their mental disorder is not correspondingly benefited?

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*The Conolly Norman Memorial.*

An influential meeting of medical and other friends of the late Dr. Conolly Norman, held at the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, decided on promoting a memorial, to take the form of an after-care association bearing his name. If the funds collected admit of its being done, it is proposed also to present Dr. Norman's portrait to the Royal College of Physicians of Dublin, of which he was the Vice-President.

The after-care association would be a most appropriate memorial of Dr. Norman's work on behalf of the insane, and it is to be hoped that the funds collected will be sufficient to ensure its being carried on in a satisfactory manner.

The Honorary Treasurers of the fund are Dr. Dawson, of Farnham House, Finglas, and J. R. O'Connell, Esq., LL.D., of 34, Kildare Street, Dublin.

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**Part II.—Reviews.**

*Las Nuevas Teorias de la Criminalidad.* By C. BERNALDO DE QUIROS. Madrid: Hijos de Reus, 1908. Pp. 258, 8vo.

Following up his excellent little book on the special features of Spanish criminality, the author now puts forward a treatise on the wider aspects of criminology with reference to the most recent theories. It is based on an earlier and slighter work published ten years ago. Dr. Näcke writes an introduction in which he remarks that Señor Bernaldo de Quiros has here produced a book which is a complete summary and an impartial criticism of the new theories of criminality, worthy to be translated into all the chief languages of Europe. Näcke is so energetic an antagonist of Lombroso that his approval is at all