

discharged by the superintendent without a certainty of appeal to the visiting committee. We believe that we are right in thinking that there is no need for this. The only "power to remove" an officer or servant rests with the committee (Lunacy Act, 1890, Sect. 276). It may be that there is a power of suspension given to the superintendent by the special rules of his institution—this must inevitably be so, for the sake of discipline. But we believe that the actual discharge is always made by the committee itself. However this has been in the past, it is very unlikely that in future, with the pecuniary liabilities created by the Pensions Act, any committee would neglect to see that every discharge is reviewed, if not actually initiated by itself.

We have reason to believe that this Bill is in answer to an election pledge given. We must confess that it does not entirely commend itself to us.

Lunacy in Glasgow.

Glasgow claims to be enthusiastic in the cause of social reform. In certain directions good results are chronicled. The methods of the Parish Council have been in operation for a period long enough to merit approval in the sphere of lunacy administration. Mr. Motion has had a long and wide experience as inspector, and Dr. Carswell has accumulated a knowledge of the insane poor which we regard as quite unique. The estimated population of the parish is 660,713, out of which number 1,004 were reported for medical investigation, and actually disposed of in the course of last year. Dr. Carswell's report on certification is most interesting reading, and he expounded it in a paper lately read before the Scottish Division, which we hope to publish in due course. The main points are that 972 new applications were disposed of last year, of whom 539 were certified, and 433 were not certified, more having been removed from home than from the observation wards to the asylums. The observation wards sent out recovered 218 and improved 101 persons, while 44 died. These figures are familiar enough, but when Dr. Carswell proceeds to consider the occurring insanity, he records 25 fewer persons certified

insane compared with the previous year, and the lowest number recorded since 1906.

The average annual rate per 100,000 for the first five years of the last decade was 66·6; in the second five years it fell to 63·7. This finding is in consonance with the rate for the whole of Scotland.

Dr. Carswell further considers the age-incidence, and shows that the rate at ages 15-45 has varied slightly in the same period, the lowest having been reached last year, *viz.*, 6·1 per 10,000, the highest having occurred (8·8) in 1902. On the other hand, the rate for the age-period more than 45 shows marked fluctuations, from 11 per 10,000 in 1904 to 18·4 in 1908. Or, in the first five years of the decade the proportion was 8 per 10,000 in ages 15-45, and 7 in the last five years; whereas in ages more than 45, the proportions were 13·8 and 16·0 for the same quinquennial periods.

Further, Dr. Carswell shows that certain districts with high death-rates also revealed high lunacy rates, that districts with low death-rates had low lunacy rates, while those districts with average mortality (18) showed an average occurrence of insanity.

These important conclusions deserve wide recognition, and we are glad to have the opportunity of thus setting them forth, however briefly. They are not unexpected, but rather confirm what has been a general opinion, and establish it by indubitable figures.

Part II.—Reviews and Notices.

Cesare Lombroso: a Modern Man of Science. By HANS KURELLA, M.D., author of *Natural History of the Criminal*. Translated from the German by M. EDEN PAUL, M.D. London: Rebman, Ltd., 1911. Pp. 194. Price 4s. 6d. net.

A detailed review of this work is not called for. Dr. Eden Paul has already epitomised Kurella's masterly appreciation of Lombroso (p. 168), which first appeared in the *Monatschrift für Kriminalpsychologie und Strafrechtsreform*. The passing of Lombroso from the world's philosophic arena was a momentous event. He was a sage of strong personality, brilliant ideas, and enthusiastic beliefs, and one of the greatest reformers of criminology and criminal sociology. The book before us is a brilliant exposition and critique of his work by one whose