asylum accommodation, the insufficiency is still very inconvenient. Very many, especially incurable cases, whose condition demands asylum care, continue in private houses, sometimes under very unfavourable circumstances.

The number of establishments for idiots is the same as in 1890, viz. three. One of them has been bought by the Government, and it is under consideration to purchase both the others.

Clinical lectures on psychology have been delivered since 1896 in the University of Kristiania by a specially appointed psychologist. Examination in this science is still not required for medical graduation.

SWEDEN.

By Dr. Lindell.

The first lunacy law of 1858 was repealed, and after careful revision replaced by the Royal Ordinance of 1883, which still is in force. British psychologists will find a very complete description of it in the *Reports on the Working of the Lunacy Laws Abroad* (1885), except that Supplements A and B were modified and improved in 1894.

In consequence of a trifling informality on the admission of a patient into a private asylum, a Royal Committee was appointed in 1894. It consisted of five members, only one being a psychologist, who were to revise the law and to draw up a proposal for necessary amendments. The result was in 1896 laid before the Ecclesiastical Department as a proposal for a new lunacy law, but in spite of various proposed improvements it was found such that the psychologists requested to give their opinion had declared unanimously against the proposal, as being essentially a change for the worse. As it has not yet been finally debated, it will be more convenient to postpone a minute account until the result is known. However, it may be stated as evident testimony of the power of the present law to secure legal protection for the insane, as to their admission into, treatment in, and discharge from public and private lunatic asylums, that the Committee, after investigating the few cases—less than ten in a total of 10,000 admissions—of alleged unlawful detention in asylums, were convinced that in reality no one had been unlawfully admitted into a Swedish lunatic asylum.

The increase in the number of the officially known insane until 1890, when the last census was made, may be shown in a tabular form thus:

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Years.	Population.	Number of		Ratio (per 10,000).	
		Lunatics.	Idiots.	Lunatics to population.	Idiots to population.
1860	3,859,728	5000	2500	13	6·48
1870	4,168,525	5750	3240	14	7·79
1880	4,565 668	7229	4227	15·83	9·26
1890	4,784,981	8703	7619	18·19	15·92

Owing to deficiency in the reported statistics by the clergy the cited figures must be considered rather too small. However, one must regard them as evidence that insanity is considerably increasing in Sweden. Nevertheless the excellent report by the Scottish Commissioners in Lunacy in 1895, contradicting the alleged increasing prevalence of insanity in Scotland, may certainly prove applicable to Sweden.

Great efforts have been made during the last decennium to meet the continually increasing want of lunacy accommodation, and the Riks-dag (Parliament) has with praiseworthy generosity supplied the necessary means. Thus older asylums have been enlarged, and new asylums erected. The accommodation in the State asylums during the years 1862—1896 has been quadrupled, viz. from 1074 to 4259 beds.

As many of the State asylums are open for patients of the wealthier classes (in all 126 beds) for an extra fee, there are only three small private asylums, which accommodate in all forty-two lunatics.

The accommodation at the different State asylums was at the end of 1896 as follows:—In the asylum situated at Stockholm, 270 beds; Upsala, 446; Nykoeping, 140; Vadstena, 784; Vexioe, 222; Visby, 32; Malmoe, 175; Lund, 1190; Gothenburg, 175; Kristinehamn, 300; Hernoesand, 225; Piteaa, 300: total, 4259.

In connection with the asylum at Upsala a number of detached blocks for 800 incurable patients are being erected, besides which small enlargements of the asylums at Gothenburg, Kristinehamn, and Nykoeping are in progress. Finally a plan is submitted for building a new asylum for about 1000 patients, the position of which presumably will be at Restad, about three miles south from the town of Venersborg.

For persons with congenital insanity (including idiocy) there is the following special accommodation:—Nineteen training schools (for imbecile children) with 532 beds; six work homes, with 92; nine idiot establishments (asylums), with 146: total, 770 beds.

Most of these institutions receive subsidies both from the Government and from the respective County Councils (Landsting).

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218 adult idiots with dangerous tendencies were (1896) cared for in the lunatic asylums.

Except as above described, insane persons at the end of 1896 were cared for:—In union workhouses, 1127 lunatics, 688 idiots; in ordinary hospitals, provisionally, 56 lunatics, 16 idiots. The rest were at home or treated as single patients.

PART IV.—NOTES AND NEWS.

MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

GENERAL MEETING.

A General Meeting was held by the courtesy of Dr. W. S. Kay at the West Riding Asylum, Wadsley, Sheffield, on 16th February, 1898, under the Presidency of Dr. T. W. McDowall. The following members were present:—H. Rayner, J. Carlyle Johnstone, James Beveridge Spence (Registrar), E. B. Whitcombe, Fletcher Beach, T. Stewart Adair, David Bower, M. B. Ray, Harry A. Benham, Crochley Clapham, D. Yellowlees, Evan Powell, Chas. E. Hetherington, J. A. Campbell, A. R. Urquhart, J. Holmes, T. W. McDowall (President), S. Edgerley, Bedford Pierce, Henry J. Mackenzie, Richard Legge, M. D. Macleod, J. R. Macphail, Robert Jones (Secretary), Rothsay C. Stewart, Keith Campbell, William C. Sullivan, Margaret C. Dewar, Walter S. Kay, Stuart Isacke, Arthur Finegan, H. Hayes Newington (Treasurer), and J. R. Whitwell.

The PRESIDENT:—Gentlemen, before we enter on the reading of the papers to be brought before us, I have to suggest to you the propriety of forwarding a vote of sympathy to the sons of Dr. John A. Wallis, lately deceased. He was personally acquainted with many of us in this room. We all respected him as an old friend, and we all liked him in his official capacity as a Commissioner of Lunacy. I think it would be exceedingly becoming of us to show our regard for him, both personally and officially, and to send through Dr. John Merson, his most intimate friend, a message of sympathy with his sons in their bereavement. I think you will agree to this unanimously, and instruct Dr. Jones to do as I have suggested.

The vote of condolence was seconded and carried unanimously.

The following candidates were elected Ordinary Members:—Anderson, John Sewell, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., Assistant Medical Officer, Hull City Asylum, Willerby, near Hull. Proposed by John Merson, S. Edgerley, and J. G. McDowall. Boyle, Alice Helen Ann, M.D.Brux., L.R.C.P.Edin., L.R.C.S.Edin., L.F.P.S.Glasgow, 3 Palmeira Terrace, Hove, Brighton—late Assistant Medical Officer, London County Asylum, Claybury. Proposed by Robert Jones, Emily Dove, and Margaret Orange. Dyer, Sydney Reginald, M.D.Brux., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., D.P.H.Eng., Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple; Deputy Medical Officer, H.M. Prison, Wandsworth; and 13, Dorlcote Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W. Proposed by David Nicolson, James Scott, and J. J. Pitcairn. Goldie-Scot, Thomas, M.B., C.M.Edin., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., Assistant Medical Officer, Warneford Asylum, Oxford. Proposed by James Neil, J. Bywater Ward, and Heurtly Sankey. Greenwood, H. Harold, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., Assistant Medical Officer, Derby County Asylum, Mickleover,

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