In conclusion, there is at Nocera Inferiore an inter-provincial asylum for almost the whole of southern Italy. Here we find Del Greco, philosopher and psychologist, who has maintained the necessity of a synthetic psychopathology contrary to pure materialism, more especially the advanced experimentalism of official psychiatry. The insanity of women, the moral cure of psychopathic attacks, etc., are receiving attention.

Work of a more practical nature is being done by Angiolella and Tomasini.

As regards Sicily, Mandalari, at Messina, has studied criminality, and de Mondio amyotrophy.

Although perhaps out of place here, I wish to mention the distinction cast on the Italian schools by Lombroso at the Congress of Criminal Anthropology, held in August at Amsterdam. After Holland, the greatest number of representatives came from Italy.

The year has been full of energy, the greatest activity being displayed in the smaller centres of psychiatry. This was shown at the sittings of the eleventh congress of the Società Freniatrica Italiana, held at Ancona in September, of which Prof. Tamburini has been for long the president.

Italian psychiatry congratulates this illustrious professor, who has had a most distinguished career, and who in December celebrated three anniversaries,—that of his professorship, as director of his asylum, and as editor of the *Rivista Sperimentale di Freniatria*.

NORWAY.

By Dr. M. HOLMBOE.

Since my last report (in 1898) to this JOURNAL no important changes have taken place in the care and treatment of the lunatics in this country.

At the end of the year 1900 a general census was taken, and on this occasion the insane and the idiots were specially enumerated. The results of this census have not as yet been elaborated and published, and accordingly cannot be communicated here.

Since 1898 only one new asylum has been opened, viz., the private asylum of Dr. Dedichen at Trosterud, about five kilomètres east of Kristiania. The asylum accommodates 58 patients, exclusively of the prosperous classes, and is therefore arranged to afford greater comfort than our State asylums, which are chiefly arranged for poor patients. Royal authorisation for the asylum was given on September 28th this year.

The Criminal Lunatics Asylum in Trondhjem, mentioned in my last "Retrospect," has been enlarged to about double its size—it can now accommodate 30 patients.

The accommodation in the Norwegian State asylums at the present time is—Gaustad 340, Eg 260, Rotvold 275, the Criminal Lunatics Asylum in Trondhjem 30; and in the municipal and private asylums—Kristiania 120, Oslo 40, Kristiansand 21, Bergen 240, Trondhjem 280, Rosenbergs 175, Moellendal 73, Dr. Dedichen's 58—total being 1714.

The new State Asylum Roenvik, at Bodoe, is completed, and will

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presumably be opened in August, 1902. It will accommodate 230 to 250 patients, thus increasing the total accommodation in the asylums of Norway to about 1950. The municipality of Kristiania has recently commenced the construction of a new asylum at Dikemark, in Asker, about thirty kilomètres west of the town. An estate of about 440 hectares was some years ago purchased for this purpose. The general plan will be a "closed" central building surrounded by "open" cottages—the latter to be added by degrees. When completed, the asylum will accommodate 600 patients. At present, however, only the central blocks for male patients and the administration portions are under construction.

The want of accommodation is more deeply felt as years go by, as the difficulties of efficient nursing in private houses are constantly increasing. This was relatively easy in former times, when a good many farmers, for a moderate pay, were willing to receive single lunatics. The farmer nowadays has a higher appreciation of his home life, and hence his unwillingness to receive such patients. Consequently in the more prosperous and densely populated sections of the country it has been necessary to place the lunatics, who cannot be received in the asylums, under the care of persons making a business of boarding a greater number of patients in rooms that are especially arranged for this purpose. These establishments, commonly called "colonies," do not always satisfy the requirements of modern nursing of such patients. It is therefore intended to establish a more thorough inspection of these colonies, and to promulgate more stringent rules regarding the treatment of patients so placed.

The question of erecting public boarding-houses of smaller size for incurable lunatics at the expense of the counties ("Amter") has also been raised, and one county has opened such a home for 25 to 30 patients. It is in connection with a general hospital.

The three boarding-schools for idiotic children mentioned in my last "Retrospect" have now been purchased by the State, and are supported by it. A nursing home for low-class idiots has been erected by private charity, for the enlargement of which a considerable sum of money has recently been collected.

Epitome of Current Literature.

1. Anthropology.

Shortness of the Hallux in Epileptics, Criminals, and Idiots [*Sulla Cortezza dell' Alluce negli Epilettici, nei Criminali, e negli Idioti*]. (*Arch. di Psichiat., vol. xxii, fasc.* 4, 5, 1901.) *Lombroso.*

Developing an observation of Frassetto, which suggested shortness of the hallux as an atavistic stigma in criminals, Lombroso has in-

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