deposed that the patient was certifiably insane when he received him. Dr. Broadhurst deposed that during the time that Mr. M— was in his house he was not certifiably insane. That he transacted business, and was under no control, except that sometimes he had to be made to put his clothes on. Dr. Savage deposed that he examined Mr. M— while in Dr. Broadhurst's house, and that while Mr. M— was a confirmed hypochondriac, he was not a person who should be treated as a lunatic. He was not of sound mind, but he was not certifiably insane. Dr. Snow, of Bournemouth, said that he had examined Mr. M— while at Dr. Broadhurst's, and would not have certified him. At this stage the Court adjourned, and on resuming, Dr. Broadhurst's solicitor announced that his client was prepared to plead guilty to a technical offence. The solicitor to the Commissioners then assured the Court that he did not ask for a heavy penalty. There was not the slightest suggestion of impropriety against Dr. Broadhurst, and the patient had been well treated. It was merely a technical offence. The Bench inflicted a fine of £15.—Bournemouth Police Court, March 24th and 25th.—*Bournemouth Visitors' Directory*, March 31st.

Reg. v. *Greaves.*

Henry Greaves, aged 26, hawker, was indicted for the murder of Henry Smith, at Enfield. Prisoner hired Smith's yard, but as he was in arrear with his rent the deceased would not allow him to enter it. Greaves thereupon knocked him down, went away and fetched two scythes, and with these he repeatedly struck deceased as he lay on the ground, and of these injuries Smith died. The prisoner gave evidence, and said that he and the deceased man were the best of friends, and denied striking him with the scythe. He admitted that he was himself in drink at the time. Guilty. Sentenced to death, and subsequently hanged.

The plea of insanity was not raised in this case, but it is noticed here as a crime whose violence and ferocity so far outstripped the provocation as to bring it into close resemblance with a class of crimes that frequently result from insanity. And the resemblance is still further increased by the fact that the murderer was at the time suffering from the transient insanity of drunkenness, and to this there is no doubt that the crime was due. The transient insanity of voluntarily induced drunkenness is, however, no excuse for crime, and the prisoner was hanged. The case may be instructively compared with Reg. *v.* Stoner and Reg. *v.* O'Byrne in the last number of this JOURNAL.

INEBRIATE LEGISLATION.

The London County Council's Committee reports:—"Having regard to the insufficiency of accommodation for Protestant women at the Duxhurst Reformatory, and the refusal of the managers to receive patients of the prostitute class, who form a large proportion of those who come before the courts, we have been in negotiation with the Salvation Army, with the managers of various penitentiaries, who, we understood, had under consideration the question of applying for certificates under the Act, and have done all we could to find accommodation for those who could not be received under the terms of our existing agreements. Our efforts have not, however, been successful, and failing the provision of accommodation in any other way, the Council, on our recommendation, decided to provide accommodation itself, and has, for this purpose, acquired the Farmfield Estate, and arrangements are now being pushed forward as rapidly as possible for the adaptation of the buildings on the estate for the purpose of a reformatory for females. In order that no avoidable delay may occur in bringing the buildings into use immediately they are ready, a superintendent has already been appointed, and we are in conference with her with a view to the completion of the arrangements with regard to the staff and other details. We hope to have the reformatory ready for the reception of patients not later than the middle of June.

"With regard to the accommodation for male inebriates we have been in negotiation with the Church Army, who have a reformatory in course of construction near Dorking, and with the Managers of the Lingfield Training Colony, which has been visited by our Chairman. The Managers of the Colony are prepared to make arrangements in the existing buildings at the Colony for the temporary accommodation of from ten to fourteen inmates within a few weeks, and to proceed with the

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erection of a permanent reformatory at which they propose to provide accommodation for twenty-five inmates. This accommodation they are prepared to make available for the reception of London inmates on the terms stated in our recommendation, which is as follows:

"That an agreement be entered into with the Managers of the Lingfield Training Colony for the reception of male inebriates from the County of London at the Colony in one of the existing buildings to be adapted for the purpose pending the erection of a permanent reformatory at the Colony, and subsequently at such reformatory, the Council to pay a rate of 1*s.* per day per head towards the maintenance of each such patient received and maintained at the Colony. The agreement to be for a term of not less than four years, and to be subject to the condition that the Council will arrange that when there are vacancies for the reception of reformatory patients at the Lingfield Colony, no male inebriate committed from within the County of London, towards whose maintenance the Council is liable to contribute, shall be sent to any other than the Lingfield Reformatory during the four years for which the agreement is to last, and while the arrangements for the care and maintenance are carried out to the Council's satisfaction; the four years for which the agreement is to last to commence from the date at which the temporary accommodation is available, and that it be referred to the solicitor to complete the agreement."

This report, subject to a slight amendment securing to the Council the power of sending male inebriates to its own reformatory at Horley, was carried *nemine contradicente*.

From the *Manchester Guardian* of April 24th we learn that "at a conference of representatives of county and non-county boroughs, held in the County Hall, Preston, yesterday afternoon, under the chairmanship of Sir J. T. Hibbert, the Lancashire Inebriate Acts Board Bill was discussed. The Chairman said the Bill had been passed by the House of Commons and the House of Lords, and he moved that the Bill as amended by them be approved. This was agreed to, and it was decided that representatives on the Board should be appointed at the first quarterly meeting of the County Council after the Act comes into force. Under the Act the contributory boroughs with the number of representatives are:—Barrow, 1; Blackburn, 2; Bolton, 2; Bootle, 1; Burnley, 1; Bury, 1; Liverpool, 5; Manchester, 4; Preston, 2; Rochdale, 1; Salford, 2; St. Helens, 1; Stockport, 1; and Wigan, 1."

The *Dublin Express* of March 29th contains the following:—Several benches of magistrates having expressed doubts as to their power of committing habitual drunkards to certified homes under the second Section of the Inebriates Act of 1898, the Secretary of the Irish Temperance League addressed a letter to the Attorney-General for Ireland, who has replied as follows:—"In reply to your letter of March 23rd concerning the Inebriates Act, 1898, I am desired by the Attorney-General for Ireland to inform you that in his opinion the only rational interpretation to be given to the second Section is this:—While many of the offences in the Irish schedule of the Act are not, *per se*, indictable, yet they become so when committed by a habitual drunkard who has, within the twelve months immediately preceding the commission of the offence charged, been three times convicted summarily of an offence mentioned in the schedule."

In New York, the *Medical Record* states that a Bill will be introduced into the New York Legislature during the present session to establish an institution for the treatment of victims of alcohol and drug addiction. The Bill provides for the appointment by the Governor of a Board of Managers, who will receive compensation during the time they are engaged in making plans for the institution. After it is ready for the reception of inmates the managers are to serve, without pay, each for a term of three years. The institution is to have accommodation for 300 inmates. Incurables will not be admitted. Inebriates may be committed for terms of five years, but it is proposed to have a parole system similar to the one now in use in the Elmira Reformatory. Commitments will be made by magistrates, although persons seeking to enter for treatment will be accepted when there is room for them. The cost of maintenance of inmates committed by magistrates will be charged against the counties from which they have come.

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