

### Part IV.—Notes and News.

#### MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Medico-Psychological Association was held at the West Riding Asylum, Wakefield, and at Queen's Hotel, Leeds, on Thursday and Friday, July 22nd and 23rd, 1909. The proceedings commenced at 11 a.m., and Dr. Charles A. Mercier, the retiring President, occupied the chair.

Present: Drs. T. Stewart Adair, Leonard D. H. Baugh, W. Bevan-Lewis, C. Hubert Bond, David Bower, A. Helen Boyle, H. Clarke, J. Benson Cooke, H. Creighton, Herbert R. Cross, W. R. Dawson, H. Devine, J. Francis Dixon, M. B. Dobson, John O'C. Donelan, Thos. Drapes, A. I. Eades, F. W. Eurich, James J. Fitzgerald, L. O. Fuller, J. W. Geddes, F. R. Gilmour, Frederick P. Hearder, C. L. Hopkins, R. D. Hotchkiss, Walter S. Kay, Stephen G. Longworth, P. W. MacDonald, T. M. McDowall, Douglas McRae, W. J. O. Merut, Jas. Middlemass, Alf. Miller, John Mills, G. E. Mould, Winifred Muirhead, W. F. Nelis, H. Hayes Newington, M. J. Nolan, David Orr, L. R. Oswald, James Parker, Bedford Pierce, H. Rayner, W. Ford Robertson, R. G. Rows, Geo. H. Savage, R. Percy Smith, J. G. Soutar, W. H. Steen, H. G. Stewart, R. C. Stewart, W. H. B. Stoddart, Alfred Swan, C. S. Thomson, A. R. Turnbull, A. R. Urquhart, D. Yellowlees.

No visitors have signed.

The following members intimated their inability to attend the meeting:—Drs. Aveline, Alliot, Fletcher Beach, Lewis Bruce, Bolton, Bullen, Baird, Bowes, Boycott, Callcott, Craig, Chambers, Cribb, W. I. Donaldson, Graeme Dickson, De Steiger, Ellison, Eager, East, Fennell, A. Fitzgerald, J. F. Fitzgerald, Goodall, R. W. Gilmour, Hyslop, Higginson, Robert Jones, Carlyle Johnstone, Logan, Legge, Lawless, P. Langdon Down, R. Langdon Down, Marr, Mott, McIntyre, Marriott Cooke, Needham, Oakshott, Pasmore, Paul, Revington, Ronaldson, Roberts, Rice, Reynolds, Roscoe, Ridington, Maule Smith, R. J. Stilwell, Shuttleworth, Steele, P. C. Smith, Skinner, Sankey, Spence, Smyth, Steward, A. Turner, F. R. P. Taylor, Worth, Wolseley-Lewis, Wigan, Wilkinson, and Watson.

The PRESIDENT reminded members that the minutes of the last meeting had been published, and it was usual to take them as read.

The minutes were taken as read, and were signed.

The PRESIDENT.—The next item was the election of officers and members of the Standing Committees. Members had had the voting papers, and certain papers had come by post, which would be added to the others. He appointed Dr. Drapes and Dr. Stoddart as scrutineers. Later the President announced that the nominations for Council had been accepted.

The PRESIDENT said the next business was to elect auditors for the ensuing year.

Dr. SAVAGE proposed Dr. Lord as auditor.

Dr. MACDONALD seconded the nomination of Dr. Lord, and it was carried, so that the auditors for the ensuing year became Dr. Maurice Craig and Dr. Lord.

#### ELECTION OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The PRESIDENT said the members had before them the list of the *Parliamentary Committee*, as nominated by the Nominations Committee and approved by the Council, and it was open to the meeting to either strike names out or put other names on.

Dr. BOWER proposed the additional name of Dr. R. C. Stewart, the Medical Superintendent of the Leicestershire and Rutland County Asylum.

Dr. THOMSON seconded, and it was carried.

The rest of the Committee, as it stood, was then approved.

The PRESIDENT asked whether there were any suggestions of names to be added or deleted in connection with the *Educational Committee*.

Dr. YELLOWLEES said he did not wish to move in the matter; he merely wished to call attention to the fact that there were a number of members on both Committees who did not attend the meetings.

The Committee was approved as it stood on the agenda.

The PRESIDENT said the Library Committee had had some additions made to it this year, and asked whether any modifications in it were proposed.

It was agreed to without alteration.

#### REPORT OF COUNCIL.

The SECRETARY (Dr. Bond) read the Report of the Council, and moved its adoption.

The number of members—ordinary, honorary, and corresponding—on the 31st of December, 1908, was 696, which is an increase of six as compared with the corresponding figure for the previous year.

The following table shows the membership during the past decade:

Members.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Ordinary . . . . .	550	568	580	586	597	620	641	638	645	652
Honorary . . . . .	36	38	37	37	36	35	32	32	30	29
Corresponding . . . . .	12	10	11	12	12	15	15	15	15	15
Total . . . . .	598	616	628	635	645	670	688	685	690	696

From this it will be seen that the ordinary membership has increased by seven (exactly the same increment as during the year 1907), the honorary members are less by one, while the number of corresponding members remains unchanged.

The number of new members, as compared with those in recent years, is unusually satisfactory, as many as forty-five having been registered during last year, besides which the names of three former members were replaced. There remain, however, many assistant medical officers who are not yet members. The fact that they are often able to see copies of the JOURNAL belonging to their colleagues who already happen to be members, takes away one of the incentives for joining. Much could be done in this direction, and in increasing the attendance of assistant medical officers at meetings, if more medical superintendents would represent to our junior colleagues the advantage to themselves of making a habit, in the early days of their asylum career, of attending the Association's meetings.

The resignations of twenty-one ordinary members were received, and the names of nine others were removed.

The Council regrets to have to chronicle the deaths of as many as eleven members. Their names have already appeared in the obituary column in the January number of the JOURNAL; among them are the late Dr. Conolly Norman, who was President of the Association in 1894, and one honorary member, the late Sir Henry A. Pitman.

The usual Quarterly Meetings were held in February, May, and November. That in February was, by the courtesy of the University authorities, held in the Medical Schools, at Cambridge: much kind help in the necessary arrangements was afforded by Sir Clifford Allbutt. The Annual Meeting was held in London. The standard of the papers read has been well maintained and the attendance very good.

A Special Meeting was, by the direction of the President, called in April to consider the Bill promoted by the Asylum Workers' Association in respect to compulsory pensions.

Eleven Divisional Meetings have been held.

The Criminal Procedure Committee reported its labours to the last Annual Meeting, and was reappointed for another year.

The British Committee of the proposed International Institute for the Study of the Causes of Insanity has met occasionally, but, pending action on the part of the Italian Government, little progress can be made.

The Educational Committee, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mercier, presents

its Report. Its work has been exceptionally heavy, and has necessitated long hours of sitting and one Special Meeting.

The Committee for the revision of the Handbook completed its work, and the new Handbook was in November laid on the table by Dr. Hayes Newington, the Chairman of the Committee.

The Parliamentary Committee, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Bower, also presents its Report.

The JOURNAL continues much appreciated and its circulation satisfactory.

The Library Committee proposes to add to its members, and is suggesting some new directions of activity.

The finances of the Association, under the able and ever watchful care of the Treasurer, remain in an entirely sound position.

The entries for the Nursing Certificate have been about an average number; those for the May examination in 1909 were unusually numerous. The Registrar's duties continue onerous and very heavy, and, as heretofore, to him, to the Divisional Secretaries, and other officers, the hearty thanks of the Association are due.

Dr. STODDART seconded, and it was agreed to.

#### THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

THE TREASURER (Dr. Hayes Newington) said that hitherto he had been content to say a few words on current facts in consideration of the balance-sheet forming the best report; but occasionally he thought it right to offer fuller remarks on the finances of the Association.

I present my Annual Report to the Association. I lay on the table the balance-sheet for last year, the banker's pass-book made up to date, and the ledger.

It will be seen by the circulated copies of the balance-sheet that the gross excess of receipts over expenditure was £226 12s. 3d. Variations in the value of stock, together with the writing off of irrecoverable subscriptions, reduce the net surplus to £195 16s. 4d. The largest previous surplus was £126, in 1901.

I have lately invested by the authority of the Council a further sum of £400, representing accumulated profits. The actual value of the stocks now belonging to the Association is £1700. Of this sum, the Hack Tuke Memorial Fund of £315, earmarked for library purposes, and Dr. Paul's bequest of £100, have come from the outside as it were; the remainder, amounting to nearly £1300, has been earned by the Association. I cannot find when the first investment was made, but in 1886, £200 then standing was augmented by another £100. No further addition was made until 1903, and since then £1000 has been put by.

It cannot be said with any justice that this satisfactory state of the finances has been procured by nearness or parsimony. We have entertained our friends and ourselves reasonably well, we have fitted ourselves out with new rules and new statistics, we have not hesitated to spend money in looking after the interests of others who have a claim on the Association, and, above all, we have very rightly increased our expenditure on minutes, proposals, and records of our Committees, whereby nothing is lost of the great labour given to the solving of the important problems referred to them.

Undoubtedly for success we are indebted to the great activity shown in earning money, combined with the reasonable caution shown by those departments which are responsible for expenditure.

I have taken out and now present 10-year averages of the leading factors on either side.

The subscriptions stand thus: Ten years ago the number of paying members was 510, now it is 652, with an average of just over 600. The addition of members means much more than a mere difference of 142; for death, resignation, and removal, have taken away 60, 192, and 64 respectively—a total of 317; thus 459 new members have come to us, or an average of nearly 46 per annum. The energy of the Secretaries is thus demonstrated. We cannot afford to stand still in this direction, and it is suggested that a considerable field is now opened by the institution of medical inspection of elementary schools, the work in which to a certain degree brings inspectors into contact with our work. It is satisfactory to note that a beginning has been made in this field.

## THE MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—For the Year 1908.

### REVENUE ACCOUNT—January 1st to December 31st, 1908.

1907. Dr.				Income.							
Expenditure.				Cr.							
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
564	14	11									
	To Journal—Printing, Publishing, Engraving, Advertising, and Postage ...	537	0	32	15	4	29	3	2		
126	17	11									
	Examinations, Association Prizes, and Clerical Assistance to Registrar ...	192	6	46	19	8					
36	9	10									
	Petty Disbursements, Stationery, Postages, etc. ...	47	12	32	0	0					
132	16	1									
	Annual, General, and Divisional Meetings ...	135	13	13	5	9					
56	0	0									
	Rent of Premises at 11, Chandos Street, care of Office, etc. ...	56	2	25	4	0					
6	6	0									
	Audit and Clerical Assistance ...	6	6	217	16	0					
181	13	8									
	Miscellaneous ...	91	15	243	0	0	135	12	6		
				715	11	6	705	12	0		
27	0	1									
	Balance ...										
			1066	16	11						
			226	15	4						
£1131	18	6									
			£1293	12	3						
						£1293	12	3	£1131	18	6

### BALANCE-SHEET—31st December, 1908.

1907. Liabilities.				Assets.								
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
0	8	3										
	Journal Account, balance of ...	33	18	162	7	3	284	17	8			
10	10	4										
	Petty Disbursements Account, balance of ...	12	3									
35	0	4										
	Examinations Account, balance of ...	56	3	306	6	0						
8	18	3										
	Meetings Account, balance of ...	21	9									
14	0	0										
	Rent Account ...	14	2	315	18	6						
42	16	5										
	Miscellaneous ...	30	5	90	8	9						
20	18	8										
	Library ...	21	12									
117	5	3										
	Gaskell Fund ...	16	14	195	10	0						
				194	13	1						
				197	4	11						
	Balance:—Balance on 1st January ...	1540	17	1300	1	3	1294	13	9			
	Add: Balance of Revenue Account ...	226	15									
	Increase in value of Victoria Stock ...	7	0	276	19	3	47	4	11			
	Increase in value of Manchester Cor. Stock ...	4	5	133	17	6	126	10	6			
			1778	18	4		67	18	6	37	8	0
	Deduct: Decrease in value of New Zealand Stock ...	1	11									
	New Zealand Stock (Hack Tuke Memorial) ...	1	12									
	New South Wales Stock ...	2	15									
	Subscriptions written off ...	38	6									
			44	4	8							
1540	17	4										
			1734	13	8							
£1790	14	10										
			£1941	3	9							
						£1941	3	9	£1790	14	10	

WOODINGTON & BOLT.

H. HAYES NEWINGTON, TREASURER.

The sales of the JOURNAL, and the revenue from advertisements average £219, and bring down the cost, which would have been 18s., to 10s. 9d. for each member. The Editors continue by careful management to increase sales and at the same time to keep the cost not far from the average sum of £547.

The sale of the Handbook has brought in an average of £29. It is particularly gratifying to be able to state that in the first half of this year sales have exceeded the average of a whole year. The issue of 5000 of the new edition, published in November last, is nearly exhausted.

The income from fees for Examinations averages £186 yearly, of which £168 comes from nurses, and £18 from medical candidates. The expenses average £162, leaving a surplus of £24. It is somewhat difficult to split up the costs between the two classes of examinations, but it is evident that both contribute to the surplus. It is likely that the nursing examinations will henceforth make a still larger contribution. Some have felt a doubt whether the latter examination should yield any surplus, but it would not be right in my opinion to run any risk of a deficit; in any case the present margin cannot be considered unreasonably large.

The yearly cost of summoning and conducting our meetings, preparing the agendas, the entertainment of guests, and other minor items, is, on the 10-year average, £126. It varies but slightly from year to year, and cannot be considered as unreasonable, covering as it does Annual, Special, General, and Divisional Meetings, at least fourteen in all in the course of the year.

The Miscellaneous account averages £96 yearly. Beyond bearing the expenses of such extraordinary items as the cost of new bye-laws, statistical tables, tuberculosis tables, etc., it takes in expenditure on the regular work of the Standing Committees, which, as said before, should not be stinted in any way. To it are charged insurances, the cost of complimentary addresses and presentations, honoraria, contributions to other societies, and so forth. This year it will have to bear the cost of the new index to the JOURNAL.

The only other item needing consideration is that of Petty Disbursements, which mainly consists of postages, stationery, and allied payments. It averages £44, and is a satisfactory measure of the large amount of clerical work done by your officers.

The income from investments has risen from £10 10s. to £32 last year, and to the latter sum another £14 will be added by the recent purchase of Stock.

Finally, the yearly surplus for the last ten years has been £71. We could have made it larger by more economy, we could have made it less by extravagance, but on the whole I think that a satisfactory compromise between economy and extravagance has been reached. In any case there is ample evidence of remarkable vitality about the Association, with a promise of increase rather than of decrease.

#### THE GASKELL FUND.

I have to report that on July the 1st the balance-sheet stood thus:

Invested capital*	.	.	£1718	2	4
On deposit	.	.	158	2	7
In the hands of the Association	.	.	67	16	1

£1944 1 0

He moved its adoption.

Dr. STODDART seconded the adoption of the Report, and said he thought Dr. Hayes Newington's remarks should be entered on the minutes, and that, if necessary, he would be glad to propose that this course be taken.

Dr. PERCY SMITH asked whether the statement showed capital investments.

The TREASURER replied in the negative.

The Report was carried.

\* New Zealand 3½ per cent. Stock £1380 11s. 4d. New South Wales 3 per cent. Stock £337 11s.

## THE EDITORS' REPORT.

Dr. RAYNER presented the following Report :

The Editors beg to draw the attention of the Association to the need for accommodation for the storage of the reserve issues of the JOURNAL which are yearly increasing in bulk. A few numbers have been completely exhausted, but there are others of which a considerable number of copies remain.

Dr. Bower, who has hitherto kindly stored these reserve copies of the JOURNAL, cannot receive more, and the space of the Library is being largely encroached on by those of recent date.

It would, of course, be more satisfactory to have storage room in connection with the Library, to the extension of which we have recently directed attention. If this cannot be attained, it is manifest that some effective course should be adopted in the immediate future.

The Editors desire to express their deep regret and sense of loss sustained by the death of Dr. Ireland, who has contributed much valuable work to the JOURNAL for many years.

They also again acknowledge with gratitude the admirable work done by Dr. Lord in connection with the Epitome.

HENRY RAYNER.

A. R. URQUHART.

JAMES CHAMBERS.

He wished to add that the Council had appointed a small Committee to consider the question of the storage of the journals. He proposed the adoption of the Report.

Dr. PERCY SMITH seconded its adoption, and it was agreed to.

## THE AUDITORS' REPORT.

Dr. THOMSON read the Report, as follows :

The Auditors beg to report that they have examined all the accounts and seen all the vouchers, and have checked the subscription account, and in all cases they have found them to be correct.

The Auditors noted that the insurances for the furniture, books, etc., of the Association have been duly paid. The sale of advertisements in the JOURNAL is rather less than usual, but the sale of the Nursing Handbook is considerably greater. They further note that the first year's sale of Statistical Forms is £13 5s. 9d.

The Treasurer is to be congratulated on the state of the finances and of the various accounts of the Association. (Signed) D. G. THOMSON, } Auditors.  
MAURICE CRAIG, }

Dr. PERCY SMITH seconded, and it was carried.

## REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

Dr. MILLER said he had no special Report to submit, as his work was embodied in the report presented by the Educational Committee.

## REPORT OF EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

As usual, four meetings of this Committee have been held during the year. The Registrar reports that 177 and 798 candidates presented themselves at the November and May examinations, and that 87 and 372 passed.

The labours of the Handbook Sub-committee are now concluded, and the fifth edition, revised and much enlarged, has now been published and has been favourably received.

A Sub-committee has been appointed to revise and re-model the nursing regulations in accordance with the recommendations of the Sub-committee appointed last year to re-consider the nursing examination. This work is nearly complete, and members of the Association will shortly be in possession of a copy of the draft regulations.

A Sub-committee has been appointed to consider a scheme for the teaching of Psychiatry and allied subjects and for the granting of diplomas therein with a view to bringing the said scheme to the notice of the Universities and other teaching

and examining bodies. A detailed account of the work of this Sub-committee will be laid before the Association in due course.

C. MERCIER, *Chairman*.

W. H. B. STODDART, *Hon. Secretary*.

Dr. STODDART read the Report, which had already been printed and circulated. He added that, in reference to the Sub-committee appointed to consider the draft regulations, those were nearly complete, but it was doubtful whether they would be ready in time for the meeting on the following day; and, on account of the rules, they would be unable to get them passed. One of the rules was that they must be passed at an annual meeting. And, on the other hand, they would not have them passed in time to circulate them in printed form. It had therefore been suggested—and he would be pleased to propose—that the business part of that Annual Meeting be adjourned until next November, and be proceeded with immediately before the November Quarterly Meeting, in order that the nursing regulations could be brought into force. Otherwise the whole thing would have to be postponed until the Annual Meeting next year, which would be a disadvantage.

Dr. PERCY SMITH seconded the proposition.

The PRESIDENT said the adoption of the Report which had been read would involve and carry with it the adjournment of the business part of this Annual Meeting until the 23rd of November next, in order that the nursing regulations, which were not yet complete and not in the hands of members, might receive the sanction of the general meeting of members of the Association. The new nursing regulations were necessitated by the new scheme of double examination in the future. In order that that scheme might come into being at the time and on the date which had been announced, it was necessary that the nurses' regulations should receive the sanction of the Annual Meeting not later than next November. If anyone had any remarks to offer on the Report, now was the time to speak.

Dr. MILLS asked when the new regulations would come into force.

Dr. STODDART replied that it was proposed that the new regulations should come into force in this way; that they could not be retrospective, and that therefore they should apply only to candidates who entered the asylum service after 31st of October next; perhaps that would have to be made 30th of November, because of the meeting in November; and further, that the old regulations should be defunct four years after that date.

The Report of the Educational Committee was adopted.

#### THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

Dr. P. W. MACDONALD, in the absence of the Secretary of the Committee, read the Report, which had been already printed and circulated.

The Committee has met five times. The subjects which have chiefly occupied its attention have been the Asylum Officers' Superannuation Bill and the Nurses' Registration Bills.

The Asylum Officers' Superannuation Bill emanated in the first instance from the Asylum Workers' Association. It was presented by Sir William Collins, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on March 2nd, 1909.

In response to a circular sent to members of the Medico-Psychological Association in February, 1909, a majority signified that they were in favour of assured pensions on a lower scale than the present permissive pensions, and of a reasonable contributory scheme.

At an Extraordinary Meeting of the Parliamentary Committee, held on March 26th, the Bill was discussed in detail, and certain amendments (which appeared in the April number of the JOURNAL) were suggested; these were subsequently discussed at an Extraordinary Meeting of the Association held on April 19th.

The Bill has passed the second reading without opposition, and a Select Committee has been appointed to consider it. The Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, Dr. Bower, with whom was the General Secretary, Dr. Bond, have given evidence before this Committee, and had a sympathetic hearing.

The Committee are glad to hear that Dr. Urquhart and Dr. Carlyle Johnstone for the Scottish Division, and Dr. Nolan for the Irish Division, gave evidence before the Committee.

We hope that this question of compulsory pensions, which has for many years been a subject for discussion at the meetings of the Parliamentary Committee, may at last find a satisfactory solution.

The Nurses' Registration Bills which are now before the House of Commons are not making much progress, and have met with organised opposition.

The Sub-committee on these Bills has met more than once, and has been in communication with the backers of the Bills so as to secure proper consideration of the claims of mental nurses, and to get proper representation of this Association on the Council proposed to be formed.

It is understood that no further progress can be made with the Nursing Bills this Session, but that one or both will be re-introduced next Session.

DAVID BOWER, *Chairman*.

H. WOLSELEY-LEWIS, *Hon. Secretary*.

He moved the adoption of the Report, with the additional words in reference to the evidence given on behalf of the Scottish and Irish Divisions.

Dr. BOWER seconded, and it was carried.

#### THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

Dr. RAYNER presented the Report of this Committee, and moved its adoption.

During the past year the Library has maintained its usefulness. There has been a slight increase in the circulation of books amongst members, and the room itself has been more used for the purposes of study.

The presentations and additions by purchase have been duly noted in the JOURNAL.

The Committee desire to appeal to members for further presentations of books of medico-psychological interest, and would be glad to receive suggestions for the purchase of books.

The Library is especially lacking in sets of the most important journals relating to medico-psychology in recent years. The Committee urge that members taking such journals should contribute them to the Library.

The Committee desire to point out that the accommodation of the Library is approaching its limits, and will require consideration in the near future.

H. RAYNER.

T. OUTTERSON WOOD.

R. H. COLE.

He wished to add that the question of the extension of the Library, and extending its usefulness, and compiling a bibliography of subjects in connection with medico-psychology, had been referred to the small Committee appointed to consider the storage of the journals. One of the most important additions to the Library this year had been the general index of the JOURNAL, which had been compiled, at great labour and care, by Dr. McDowall. He was sure that anybody who had referred to that index, as he himself had done, must have been struck by the most admirable, careful, and accurate way in which it had been compiled. He thought the special thanks of the Association should be given to Dr. McDowall for his work.

Dr. P. W. MACDONALD seconded the Report, and said Dr. McDowall had been ably assisted in the work by his distinguished son.

The motion was agreed to.

#### CRIMINAL PROCEDURE COMMITTEE.

Dr. URQUHART, in the unavoidable absence of Dr. Maurice Craig, read the following Report, and moved its adoption:

The remit was:—"To consider the present practice in Criminal Procedure in relation to the question of the alleged insanity in accused persons; and to consider also the practice of Civil Procedure following on the carrying out of the Lunacy Acts by medical men; and to consider whether any alteration is possible."

The Committee has been engaged in consideration of the remit, and report

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*ad interim* that their business has not yet been completed, and that they therefore desire to be reappointed and continued.

The Council deleted the name of Dr. Oswald at his request, and appointed Dr. Marr in his place. A. R. URQUHART, for the Secretary.

Dr. PERCY SMITH seconded, and it was carried.

THE PRESIDENT said the next item before the meeting was the fixing of the dates of the meetings of the Association and of the Council. The dates of those were already before the meeting, with the addition that the dates of the Northern and Midland Divisions, which had not been fixed, were suggested as Thursday 21st October this year, and Tuesday 19th April next year, at the Royal Albert Asylum and Haydock Lodge respectively. He proposed to put those dates to the meeting *en bloc*, and if there was any objection to be taken to any of them it was necessary to take it now.

Dr. THOMSON asked whether he was in order in speaking as to the date of the annual meeting.

The PRESIDENT replied that Dr. Thomson was quite in order.

Dr. THOMSON said that last year he pointed out that many members of the Association, who were also representatives on the British Medical Association at the annual meeting of the latter Association, must either sacrifice the second day of the Medico-Psychological Association, which he was sure they were equally anxious to attend, or the opening meeting of the British Medical Association. When he mentioned the matter last year, he was promised that the point should be kept in mind. But the same disaster had happened this year. He could not be at the next day's meeting of the present session, as he had to go to the greater representative meeting.

Dr. MORRISON said he wished to add his words to those of Dr. Thomson; he also was anxious to attend the representative meeting.

The PRESIDENT remarked that the date of the annual meeting was left to the incoming President, and therefore any representations should be made to his successor.

Dr. THOMSON said he was much obliged for the suggestion, but he was in the same position as last year.

The PRESIDENT remarked that Dr. Turnbull was present, and no doubt would meet Dr. Thomson's suggestions as far as possible. He took it that those dates were not objected to generally by the Association.

Agreed.

#### QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

November, Tuesday the 23rd, 1909. February, Thursday the 24th, 1910. May, Tuesday the 24th, 1910.

#### DIVISIONAL MEETINGS.

South-Eastern Division.—Wednesday, 6th October, 1909; Tuesday, 26th April, 1910. South-Western Division.—Friday, 22nd October, 1909; Friday, 29th April, 1910. Northern and Midland Division.—Thursday, 21st October, 1909; Tuesday, 19th April, 1910. Scottish Division.—Friday, 19th November, 1909; Friday, 18th March, 1910. Irish Division.—Saturday, 6th November, 1909; Thursday, 21st April, 1910; Thursday, 7th July, 1910.

Dr. P. W. MACDONALD wished to call the President's attention to a slight omission he had made. There was, on page 4 of the Agenda, an item as to motions involving the expenditure of money. He thought certain money had been recommended by the Council which it was understood was to be passed that day.

The PRESIDENT said that was so, but the motions referred to were those exceeding £25 in amount. The amount which the Council had voted was only £5, so really that did not come in here. It would be referred to by the incoming President that afternoon.

Dr. BOWER asked whether that included the contributions which had been suggested to the Asylum Workers' Association in respect of the Pensions Bill—£20?

The PRESIDENT said that had appeared in the Report of the Parliamentary Committee.

Dr. HAYES NEWINGTON said he reported it to the Council that morning, but it had not been before that meeting.

The PRESIDENT said that although perhaps it was not strictly required, it was expedient that he should mention that the Council sanctioned, that morning, the expenditure of a £20 contribution towards the expenses of the Asylum Workers' Association in bringing forward the Pensions Bill now before Parliament.

#### ELECTION OF CANDIDATES.

The PRESIDENT said the meeting would now proceed to the election of candidates as Ordinary Members. The ballot would be taken for the candidates *en bloc*, and if there were any blackballs each candidate would have to be balloted for separately. At the same time there would be a ballot for Honorary Members and Corresponding Members.

Dr. HAYES NEWINGTON said he desired to mention one of the names specifically, that of Sir William Collins. Those whose names were subscribed to his nomination desired to nominate him on the following grounds:

He is a Doctor in Medicine, Master in Surgery and Bachelor of Science in the University of London, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

He has until recently been Vice-Chancellor of the University of London.

He is a Member of Parliament and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of London.

He is Consulting Surgeon to the Western Ophthalmic Hospital, etc.

He has been Chairman of the London County Council and of several of its more important Committees.

He has been a member of several Royal Commissions.

As a Member of the London County Council, and now as Member of Parliament, his keen energetic interest and broad-minded policy in promoting the more enlightened housing and treatment of the insane, the prosecution of scientific research in mental pathology, and the fostering of reliable well-trained staffs in asylums, are well known. As prominent illustration of his work in this direction may be mentioned the establishment of the London Asylums Pathological Laboratory at Claybury, and the Pensions Bill now before Parliament, promoted by the Asylum Workers' Association, a second reading of which has been obtained by Sir William Collins's efforts.

He did not think there was any gentleman outside the Association who was more fitted to receive the highest honour which its members could bestow. (Applause.) The work which Sir William Collins had done was beyond all praise, and no doubt would be made use of by future generations. But for their own immediate purpose, the most important recent work which he had done was to foster the promotion of the Pensions Bill. That was a matter which had been before the Association for many years; and it had been chiefly due to the untiring industry of their colleague, Dr. Shuttleworth, and the practical help of Sir William Collins that that Bill had now gone forward to nearly a successful issue. He again said that he did not think there was anybody outside the Association who should be more warmly received by its members than Sir William Collins. (Applause.)

Dr. PERCY SMITH said he would like to say a few words about Professor Obersteiner, who was to be balloted for as an Honorary Member of the Association.

Professor Heinrich Obersteiner is the distinguished Professor of Neurology in Vienna, and since 1902 has been President of the Verein für Psychiatrie und Neurologie. He is the founder and director of the Neurological Institute of the Vienna University, and since 1892 has edited the volumes of *Arbeiten aus dem Wiener neurologischen Institut*, in which many important contributions to neurology have been published by himself and his pupils. He holds an honorary degree from the University of Oxford, and is an honorary member of many medical societies (St. Petersburg, Tokio, Brussels, Paris, Ghent, New York, and Constantinople). His contributions to the literature of neurology and psychiatry have been very numerous. He published in the English journal *Brain* the articles—

"Experimental Researches on Attention," vol. i.

"Chronic Morphinism," vol. ii.

"On Allochiria," vol. iv.

"The Cerebral Blood-vessels in Health and Disease," vol. vii.

His great work *Anleitung beim Studium des Baues der Nervösen Central Organe* has gone through several editions, and under the English title, *The Anatomy of the Central Nervous Organs*, has been twice published in this country, and has also been translated into Russian, French, and Italian. Among other important works may be mentioned—

*Die Lehre von Hypnotismus*, 1893.

*Die Intoxications-psychosen*, 1888.

*Funktionelle und Organische Nerven-Krankheiten*, 1900.

*Die Krankheiten des Rückenmarks*, 1905.

*Die progressive Paralyse*, 1903.

*Die Sinnestäuschungen*, 1909.

In addition to these, many important papers (too numerous to mention in detail) have been published by him in the—

*Wiener med. Jahrbücher*.

*Jahrbuch für Psychiatrie*.

*Deutsche Revue*, etc.

Professor Obersteiner acted as President at the Congress on "The Care of the Insane," held in Vienna in October last, and the success of the Congress was undoubtedly due in large measure to his organisation and the geniality and courtesy with which he presided at the meetings.

Dr. BEDFORD PIERCE wished to say a word about Dr. Emil Kraepelin.

Professor Emil Kraepelin is a graduate in the University of Wurzburg. He is a distinguished Professor of Psychiatry in the University of Munich, which post he has held since 1903, having previously occupied a similar position in the Universities of Dorpat and Heidelberg. His name in this country is prominently familiar to us all in association with his views and writings upon the classification of Mental Diseases, and as the head of the well-known clinique at Munich. As examples of the most important of his literary works may be mentioned his—

*Text-book of Psychiatry* (which has extended to eight editions).

*Clinical Lectures* (which has been translated into English by Dr. T. Johnstone).

*The Psychologische Arbeiten*, and

*The Influence of Certain Drugs upon Simple Psychological Processes*.

Professor Kraepelin is a member of numerous learned societies in most countries of Europe. He thought the Association would be doing wisely in making him one of its honorary members.

Dr. URQUHART said he would like, in one word, to support the nomination of those distinguished gentlemen for the Honorary Membership. On behalf of Sir William Collins, he was sure that everyone who was interested in the insane would heartily support the proposition. With regard to Professor Obersteiner, all who took an interest in the anatomy of the nervous system and the great work he had done in Vienna, must recognise him as the foremost man in the specialty in Vienna at the present time. With regard to Professor Kraepelin, a man who had reorganised and altered the whole system of education in the German schools and the methods of the German Army, was surely a man whom the Association could very well honour.

Dr. RAYNER desired to say, in regard to Dr. Julian Moreira, who was proposed as a Corresponding Member, that he was Superintendent of the Rio Asylum, and Editor of the Brazilian *Archives of Psychiatry*. He was also author of many works in Spanish which showed a very wide range of clinical observation and research. As a Corresponding Member, he hoped Dr. Moreira would contribute some notes on Psychiatry in Brazil to the JOURNAL annually. He had great pleasure in proposing him.

Dr. PERCY SMITH said that Dr. Alexander Pilcz was also proposed as a Corresponding Member.

Dr. Alexander Pilcz is the Superintendent of the Landessanatorium für Nerven und Geistesranke, Steinhof, Vienna. He is Extraordinary Professor of Psychiatry and Neurology in the University of Vienna, formerly Assistant Physician of the Vienna Asylum, and Assistant in the Psychiatric Klinik of the University of

Vienna. He is also Corresponding Member of the Neurological Society of Tokio, Japan, and of the Medical Club of Constantinople, and "membre associé étranger" of the Medico-Psychological Society of Paris. He is a member of other Medical Societies in Vienna and Breslau. Dr. Pilcz was General Secretary of the International Medical Congress on the Care of the Insane held in Vienna in October, 1908, and the success of the Congress was largely due to his powers of organisation. Dr. Pilcz has written the following books:

*Die periodischen Geistesstörungen*, 1901.

*Lehrbuch der speziellen gerichtlichen Psychiatrie*, 1908.

*Lehrbuch der speziellen Psychiatrie*, 1904. 2nd Edition in the press.

*Vergleichende Rassenpsychiatrie*, 1904.

*Über Verstimmmungszustände*, 1909.

In addition to these he has published numerous papers in the *Wiener klinische Wochenschrift*, *Jahrbücher f. Psychiatrie*, *Monatsschrift f. Psychiatrie*, *Wiener klin. Rundschau*, *Annales medico-psychologiques*, *Wiener medicin Wochenschrift*, and the *Archives de Neurologie*.

His contributions to the literature of insanity amount to forty-four in number.

The PRESIDENT subsequently announced that all the candidates—Honorary, Corresponding, and Ordinary—had been duly elected, as set forth on the subjoined list:

The following were elected as Ordinary Members:—Dobson, Margaret Bernard, M.D.Lond., Medical Inspector of Schools, Bradford Education Committee, 10, Apsley Crescent, Bradford (proposed by T. Outterson Wood, G. F. Barham, and C. Hubert Bond); Williamson, George Scott, L.R.C.S.&P.Edin., Pathologist, West Riding Asylum, Wakefield (proposed by W. Bevan-Lewis, H. Hayes Newington, and C. Hubert Bond).

The following were elected as Honorary Members:—Sir William J. Collins, M.P., M.D., F.R.C.S., etc. (proposed by H. Hayes Newington, Robert Jones, G. E. Shuttleworth, R. Percy Smith, A. R. Urquhart, and C. Hubert Bond); Professor Heinrich Obersteiner (proposed by Geo. Plunkett O'Farrell, John Macpherson, R. Percy Smith, Chas. Mercier, A. Helen Boyle, P. W. Macdonald, and C. Hubert Bond); Professor Emil Kraepelin (proposed by T. S. Clouston, W. Bevan-Lewis, Edwin Goodall, R. Percy Smith, Bedford Pierce, and C. Hubert Bond).

The following were elected as Corresponding Members:—Dr. Julian Moreira (proposed by H. Rayner, P. W. MacDonald, H. Hayes Newington, and W. R. Dawson); Dr. Alexander Pilcz (proposed by Geo. Plunkett O'Farrell, John Macpherson, R. Percy Smith, Chas. Mercier, and W. Bevan-Lewis).

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO DR. MERCIER.

Dr. G. H. SAVAGE said it would not be considered, he hoped, that what he was about to say was out of order. All present were rejoiced at seeing Dr. Mercier in the chair. (Applause.) He deserved not only the thanks of the Association, but a medal for heroism. He had been very seriously ill, and it was quite possible his medical advisers told him he had no business to come. But he had braved all danger, and all hoped that the change might be preservative and conservative, and that he would feel all the better for having been present at the annual meeting. The meeting would join in wishing Dr. Mercier a rapid and complete restoration of health.

He also had heard that Dr. Marriott Cooke had been seriously ill, and had had to undergo an operation. It was probable that Dr. Cooke would not be able to return to work for some months. As an old asylum officer, and one who was still connected with the Association, he thought Dr. Cooke would appreciate a vote of sympathy, and he suggested that the Secretary be asked to convey such in the name of the President and the Association.

Both votes were carried by acclamation.

The PRESIDENT, in acknowledging the congratulations to himself, said that Dr. Savage was always most kindly to him, and he felt the references very keenly. He need scarcely say he was attending the meeting in defiance of his medical adviser. He always disregarded the advice of his medical adviser, and he hoped his colleagues did also. (Laughter.) He really felt unfit to come, but the effect of the

meeting had been to restore him to almost complete health again; so that he felt inclined in the future to recommend persons suffering from the condition that he had, a course of meetings as recuperative agents. He thanked members for their congratulatory vote.

Dr. YELLOWLEES said he believed no one would appreciate more than the President what he was about to say. Although the business part of the meeting stood adjourned until next November, there seemed no reason why members should not express their hearty thanks to all the officials of the Association, the President included. He agreed heartily with all that Dr. Savage said about Dr. Mercier. And reference might have been made again to the part played by Dr. Mercier in the introduction of the ladies. That was a memorable thing, which should not be forgotten. But he wished to refer specially to the work done by the officials of the Association during the past year. Members owed them more than was generally realised; an immense amount of thought and time were spent in connection with the affairs of the Association by the officials, not only by the President, but also by his right-hand man, the Secretary. Nothing was more admirable than the work which Dr. Bond had done, and it was carried out in the most perfect and business-like way. That was evidenced in the documents which were before them, and they could not be too grateful for that work. As to the Treasurer, the Association thanked him so often that the thanks seemed to come almost spontaneously; but never before had members listened to such a perfect *resumé* of the finances of the year than Dr. Hayes Newington had presented that day. The thanks of the Association were due also to the Council and all the Committees—with the exception of those members with cyphers after their names! Very special thanks were due to the Educational Committee.

The vote was carried by acclamation.

The PRESIDENT said he did not know whether he ought to thank Dr. Yellowlees, or whether he ought not rather to call him to order for having introduced into the morning meeting, business which was specially placed on the agenda for the afternoon. At the moment he had not prepared any reply, and therefore he asked members to be content with the very bald expression which he could make on the spur of the moment. He wished to say that the President of the Association was an ornamental official, who took all the credit, but did none of the work. ("No.") The people to whom the Association's thanks ought to be given were the hard-worked officials—the Secretary, Treasurer, and Registrar. The amount of their work was increasing every year; it was very heavy and onerous, and the debt of the Association to them, heavy as it always was, was continually increasing. The President was a functionary who occupied the chair for a year, took credit for the labours of other people, and departed in a halo of glory.

#### AFTERNOON MEETING.

##### INDUCTION OF DR. BEVAN-LEWIS AS THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The PRESIDENT said it only remained for him to induct his successor into the chair. It was a matter of great congratulation to him, and was a distinction in itself, to precede so eminent a psychologist as Dr. Bevan-Lewis. No one could relinquish an office of such honour and distinction as that of President of the Association without regret; but everything in this world must have an end, and it was time that his kingdom should be taken from him, and should be given to another and more worthy man. He then, amid applause, affixed the presidential badge on to the breast of Dr. Bevan-Lewis, who took the chair.

The PRESIDENT said his first duty was to distribute the Association's prizes to the successful competitors. Dr. Henry Devine, Long Grove Asylum, Epsom, had been awarded the Gaskell Prize—£45 and the gold medal. It was a very great pleasure to him to award Dr. Devine that prize, a pleasure which was enhanced by the fact that Dr. Devine was an old West Riding Asylum man. Not only so, but at present he held office under a former distinguished colleague from West Riding Asylum, Dr. Bond.

Dr. MERCIER said he thought it would not be considered inappropriate if he

informed the meeting that yesterday Dr. Devine was awarded the M.D. degree of the University of London in the division of Psychiatry.

The PRESIDENT said that, on the recommendation of the Council, a second prize of £15 and a silver medal would be awarded to Dr. Grills, of Chester Asylum. The bronze medal and £10 had been awarded to Dr. Colin McDowall, of Hatton Asylum, Warwick. As the winner was not present he asked his father to receive the prize for him. The examiners had also recommended that another essay should be awarded a second prize. The name of the author was not at present known, except as "Organism A."

#### PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The PRESIDENT then read his Address (see p. 591).

Dr. MERCIER said he was sure all present would very heartily concur with him in proposing a vote of thanks to the President for his Address, which was as eminently distinguished by reasoning as it was by learning. The principles of Mendel and the statements of the biometricians were in conflict, and it seemed to him to be a needless conflict. Professor Bateson on the one hand, and Professor Karl Pearson on the other, were the protagonists of the great drama, and he thought the time was coming when they would be reconciled. The principles of Mendel were charmingly simple and charmingly obvious, and evidently carried immediate conviction to the mind as long as they were confined to simple cases. But when the cases became complex, and it was necessary to invoke the aid of current determinants, it seemed comparable to the Ptolemaic system of astronomy. That system provided for the ordinary case admirably; one single sphere of crystals in which all the stars were set. But then came in, unfortunately for the system, the wandering planets, which quite disposed of the possibility of there being but a single sphere. And so another sphere had to be invented, then another, and then another, until the system became so complicated that it collapsed altogether and crumbled away, and something more simple had to be substituted. Similarly Mendelism was charming and fascinating so long as it confined itself to the explanation of simple cases; but when it was applied to the exceedingly complex cases such as the President had just dealt with, it became more and more difficult to follow it. The whole question of heredity in relation to disease had been discussed by the Royal Society of Medicine recently, and the application of Mendelian principles to disease was there fully stated by several very eminent gentlemen. When Professor Bateson discoursed on that subject before the Neurological Society, in his Presidential address, he remembered that he gave, as the President had given that day, a case in which there were some sixty-four possible combinations. In one case, indeed, he believed there were more. If he remembered aright it came out somewhat in this way; that supposing one took the factors of insanity and epilepsy, of drunkenness and general eccentricity, and that each of them was represented by certain determinants, what was no longer termed protoplasm but zyots, it seemed that in any given family there would be, say, three inebriates, nine persons insane, twenty-seven eccentrics, and another proportion of some other defect. The difficulty, then, of predicting what would be the product of any particular birth would be that of deciding which of those particular conditions would disappear, seeing that in ordinary families there were not sufficiently large numbers to enable one to predict with certainty what the result would be. And that seemed to him to limit the usefulness of Mendelism in its application to the case of ordinary families, in enabling one to predict what would be the result in any individual case. But the whole subject of Mendelism and of heredity was in the air; it was now being inquired into with the greatest care and solicitude by a large number of very skilled observers, and members of the Association could not feel sufficiently grateful to the President for placing before them the very latest products of research in the clear statements for which he was so well known. He was sure all present would join with him in a very hearty vote of thanks to the President for his admirable address.

Dr. G. H. SAVAGE said he felt it to be a great privilege to have been asked to second the vote of thanks to the President. Yet, at the same time, it was a great responsibility, for one had to recognise the work which Dr. Bevan-Lewis did thirty

years ago, pioneer work which had since been recognised as permanently good work; and only last week he saw a report of a lecture by Sir Victor Horsley on the motor centres in the cerebrum and cerebellum, wherein Sir Victor referred to the work of Professor Bevan-Lewis which had not been sufficiently appreciated, but had now been well established as true. And now we had Professor Bevan-Lewis putting forward the new facts with a lucidity which demonstrated that he had retained his quickness and alertness, and his appreciation of what was going on at the present time. One felt the truth of what Dr. Mercier said, that though the Jesuit priest studied sweet peas, he did not know much about the organisations or operations of the human mind, or the events which occurred in mental disorder. One felt with Dr. Mercier the infinite complexity of those questions. Yet work, and good work, was being done at the present time by the horticulturist. When one went to the Temple Flower Show and saw 3000 specimens of sweet peas, one realised the number of varieties, with their crossings and re-crossings, and the interesting Mendelian relationships. Not very far from that meeting a friend of his, a great breeder of irises, was always crossing and re-crossing, and was guided to a great extent by what Mendel had shown to be true. What we still had to learn was what was dominant, and what was predominant, in the human mental mechanism. But it was not for him to enlarge upon the paper. One of the advantages of the President's Address was that it might be praised but must not be discussed. He had the greatest pleasure in praising it, and he was sure the meeting would accept the proposition which had been submitted by Dr. Mercier, that a very hearty vote of thanks be given to the President for his address.

Sir JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE said he had been asked to utter one word of congratulation to his old friend and colleague, Dr. Bevan-Lewis, for the admirable address to which the meeting had just listened. He would be a bold man who, at the nonce, would discuss or criticise an address which involved, as did the President's, the deep problems of the Darwinian and Mendelian hypothesis. The Society ought to have had present Professor Karl Pearson and Dr. Bateson to discuss it. All present would have at once recognised its great scientific ability and its profundity of thought. Those observations and researches, as the President had indicated, had a direct bearing upon their department, for we should one day come to breed brains and nervous systems which should be immune from epilepsy and insanity, just as the Cambridge School was at present producing wheat immune from smut. In congratulating his friend and colleague he did not wish to be considered egotistical; but he hoped he might be excused for saying it was with somewhat pathetic feelings that he found himself present there that day, exactly forty-three years from the date on which he was appointed Medical Director of that Asylum. A mere youth, he was entrusted, by a too-confiding committee, with that responsible task. He spent there ten of his busiest and most strenuous years, and therefore the happiest years of his life; years no doubt tremulous with anxiety and hope; and now, looking back through the long vista of official drudgery, encompassed with routine and festooned with red tape, he could say that, on scientific grounds, he regretted the day when he left the West Riding Asylum, with its manifold interests and many-sided possibilities, which the President had so well and happily outlined. Perhaps in his somewhat detached position he was better able to appreciate the work done by the Association and by its President. He had seen the Association climb from a small beginning to a position of great influence and authority; he had seen it draw into its bounds an ever-increasing number of members, uniting them in agreeable and inspiring association. He had seen the efforts it had made to ameliorate the condition of the insane, especially by the training of those who waited upon the insane; and, above all, he had seen it encouraging the scientific investigation of mental disease, of which the President had that day been so able an exponent, and from which so much might be hoped. That scientific investigation, which began in small and faltering steps, was now advancing by leaps and bounds. Never before were there so many labourers in the scientific field, nor were there such splendid or abundant results. He looked to the future of the Association with intense hopefulness, and he could almost perceive the day when men would no longer be wrangling as to whether the increase of insanity was apparent or real, but when they would be triumphantly rewarded, year after year, by the undoubted decrease, until those halcyon days came when the winter of our madness was past, when the wail and

the weeping were over and gone, and the voice of the turtle was heard in the land. It was, of course, to prophylactic measures that one must mainly look for the cure of insanity; it was to that which the President had submitted in his address; the prevention of preventible disease (which many believed to be responsible for general paralysis), to improving the conditions of life, to making life happier, to improved temperance, to some moderation in the haste to be rich, to some reconstruction of belief; and for his own part, he looked with sanguine expectation to the effects of that systematic medical inspection of school children which had now been inaugurated, and which ought certainly to serve to nip in the bud some mental enfeeblement and some disorder. Perhaps he was digressing, but he ventured to improve the opportunity by saying that while it was to preventive medicine and prophylactic measures one must mainly look for the reduction of insanity, was there not also much to be done in the domain of curative medicine? At the meeting of the Cancer Research Fund in London ten days previously, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, the note sounded by all the speakers was one of confidence in the ultimate conquest of that most defiant of maladies. Why, therefore, should they, in reference to forms of insanity, fold their hands in hopeless resignation? They could not expect to build up again brains which had been broken down; but with regard to certain other forms of insanity the physician was apt to be quiescent as to their intractability. Nothing had struck him in his official experience more than the unexpected recovery of what had been regarded as incurable cases. He had seen two such in the present year. A lady who had had delusional insanity for fourteen years had now thrown aside her delusions; and another patient who, after seventeen years of apparent dementia, during which he sat silent and had to be fed from time to time, subsequently to an attack of influenza suddenly brightened up and became intelligent and reasonable. He saw him recently engaged in gardening, speculating on the long gap in his mental life. If the poison of influenza could thus stimulate the stagnant brain, why should there not be drugs which had the same effect? One recognised the use of a recent drug, veronal, under certain conditions. He had been told that there were a thousand substances in the same series discovered and prepared by German chemists and awaiting pharmacological experiment. Surely among them there ought to be some which were capable of beneficially influencing the nutrition and the functional activity of the brain. He ventured to say that Dr. Bevan-Lewis's address was more than an address, it was a treatise, worthy of the *Transactions of the Royal Society*, and he thought it would make memorable the number of the JOURNAL in which it would appear. He sometimes had feelings akin to despair when he contemplated the medical literature of the day. At one time he had the journals on a small shelf, but now a library would not contain them; they came in in cartloads, and he did not know how they would all be accommodated. He supposed every conscientious medical psychologist had felt bound to read, mark and learn and inwardly digest the *Report of the Royal Commission on the Care of the Feeble-minded*. (Laughter.) With an effort he was able to get through one page of the Report in four minutes. There were 4000 pages of the Report, and that meant 16,000 minutes, or 24 days of reading of over 11 hours per day. That was a very heavy and ponderous task to devolve upon members. But that was not all; they had to read Reports of Commissioners and Inspectors of Asylums, all the Asylum Reports, British and foreign, all the Neurological Journals, and keep themselves abreast of general medicine, and, as Dr. Bevan-Lewis had mentioned, general science and biological science. And as medical psychology was a criticism of life, one was bound to read all the new novels, and to attend all the problem plays; they must look through the law reports and the police reports. And more than that, it was incumbent upon the psychologist to attend the golf course from time to time, for there he could study those sudden cerebral explosions of the great psychologists. He hoped he might be pardoned for detaining the meeting so long, but it was seldom he had the opportunity of addressing that audience. He wished to congratulate the Association on its President, a man who had attained to great scientific eminence, and to thank him for the address which he had just delivered.

The PRESIDENT thanked the meeting very heartily for the vote of thanks, and the way in which it had been proposed and received. He would not detain the meeting, as members would shortly be due at Leeds; but it had been ample



repayment for any trouble he had had over the address to have heard the remarks of the three gentlemen who had been concerned in the vote of thanks to himself.

The meeting was then adjourned until the following day.

## SECOND DAY.

### MORNING MEETING.

The PRESIDENT was in the Chair.

Dr. HELEN BOYLE read a very interesting paper giving an "Account of an Attempt at the Early Treatment of Mental and Nervous Cases (with special reference to the Poor)" (see p. 683).

The PRESIDENT thought she had presented in a very suggestive manner a subject that to some extent was in the air at the present time.

Drs. RAYNER and OSWALD discussed the points raised in the paper.

Dr. URQUHART expressed his opinion that the Association ought to make a special acknowledgment to Dr. Boyle for magnificent work done in the face of enormous difficulties and involving much personal sacrifice and responsibility.

### BUDA-PESTH CONGRESS.

Drs. P. W. MacDONALD and R. C. STEWART were appointed as delegates to represent the Association.

"The Mental Symptoms in Exophthalmic Goitre and their Treatment" was the subject of a paper read by Dr. R. J. GILMOUR (see p. 668).

An interesting discussion followed in which the PRESIDENT and Drs. G. SCOTT WILLIAMSON, BOWER, ORR, BAUGH, and BOYLE joined, and to which Dr. GILMOUR replied.

Dr. G. SCOTT WILLIAMSON then read a paper entitled "The Cerebro-spinal Fluid in General Paralysis and the Nervous Lues," illustrated by lantern slides (see p. 655).

The PRESIDENT characterised the paper as one of much value.

It elicited a close discussion from Drs. ROWS, ORR, McRAE, GILMOUR, and WINIFRED MUIRHEAD.

### AFTERNOON MEETING.

A telegram was received from Dr. Nathan Raw regretting his inability to be present to read his paper as announced on the agenda.

A second paper was read by Dr. SCOTT WILLIAMSON upon "The Bacillus Paralyticus" (see p. 642).

Dr. FORD ROBERTSON opened the discussion, and expressed his indebtedness to Dr. Scott Williamson for the latter having forwarded him in advance a copy of his paper. He recognised it, however, as a serious attack on the views held by Dr. McRae and himself, and proceeded to criticise it at considerable length.

Drs. WINIFRED MUIRHEAD, McRAE and STODDART also joined in the discussion.

"The Experimental Production of General Paralysis" was then the subject of a paper by Dr. FORD ROBERTSON, which was illustrated by lantern slides (see p. 631).

A lively discussion ensued in which the PRESIDENT and Drs. ORR, SCOTT WILLIAMSON and McRAE joined, and to which Dr. FORD ROBERTSON replied.

A paper by Dr. L. O. FULLER, entitled "Alcoholism, Crime, and Insanity," closed the work of the meeting (see p. 692).

The PRESIDENT congratulated Dr. Fuller upon an admirable paper containing many fruitful suggestions.

Dr. MERCIER heartily supported him in deprecating the fixity of sentence.

Dr. HEARDER contributed his experiences at his establishment for inebriates.

Dr. JAMES STEWART expressed his views on the subject of self-control.

Dr. BOND suggested that something might be done by the Association to press forward the goal at which Dr. Fuller aimed, and towards which end those qualified to judge appeared in accord.

Dr. MERCIER said a Bill had been drafted on the lines of the Departmental Committee's report. He believed there was no chance of the Bill being proceeded

with this year, but he thought it might be well for the Association, at the November meeting, to send a reminder to the Home Office of the urgency of the question.

The proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Dr. HAYES NEWINGTON and seconded by Dr. JAMES STEWART, to the President, and congratulations upon a very successful session.

#### ANNUAL DINNER.

The Annual Dinner was held on Thursday evening, at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds. Among the distinguished guests supporting the President were the Lord Bishop of Wakefield, Sir James Chrichton-Browne and Professor Grünbaum.

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#### IRISH DIVISION.

THE SUMMER MEETING of the Division was held at the District Asylum, Clonmel, on Thursday, July 1st, 1909, by the courtesy of Dr. Bagenal Harvey, who occupied the chair. There were also present Drs. J. A. Oakshott, T. Drapes, J. Cotter, J. F. Fitzgerald, E. O'Neill, and W. R. Dawson (Hon. Sec.). Apologies were received from Drs. T. A. Greene, James J. Fitzgerald, M. J. Nolan, P. Coffey, A. Finegan, J. O'C. Donelan, and others.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, confirmed, and signed.

A letter from Dr. M. J. Nolan was read reporting that he had given evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons in connection with the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Bill, as deputed by the Irish Division at their last meeting. Some discussion took place in which the Chairman and Drs. Oakshott, O'Neill, and Drapes joined.

The Hon. Secretary reported on a matter arising out of the minutes.

The following was balloted for and declared unanimously elected an Ordinary Member of the Association, viz.:—Kathleen Dillon, L.R.C.P.I., L.M., L.R.C.S.I., Assistant Medical Officer, District Asylum, Mullingar; proposed by Drs. A. Finegan, W. S. Gordon, and W. R. Dawson.

It was agreed that the Autumn Meeting of the Division should take place at the Royal College of Physicians, Dublin.

A discussion took place upon the part of the Irish Report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws which dealt with the insane. The discussion was joined in by the Chairman, Dr. O'Neill, the Hon. Secretary, and others, and the meeting was unanimous in disapproving of the establishment of auxiliary asylums except as departments of the parent institutions. The Chairman was especially opposed to such a step from practical experience at Clonmel, where a separate auxiliary had been established in an old workhouse, and found neither satisfactory nor economical. Finally, a unanimous resolution was passed embodying these views, with the addition that if such a separate auxiliary were for any reason established there should always be one or more resident medical officers. Copies were directed to be sent to the Irish Chief Secretary and the Inspectors of Lunatics.

After a short discussion, a resolution was unanimously passed expressing the opinion of the Division that lectureships in mental diseases should be established in connection with the medical faculties of the constituent colleges of the new Irish National University and Queen's University of Belfast, as had already been done at the Cork College.

A resolution was unanimously passed reiterating the view expressed a year ago that the expenses of the Hon. Secretary of the Division in attending the London meetings of the Association should be defrayed by the latter, and adding that, in the opinion of the Division, all his expenses in attending meetings should be so defrayed.

Dr. W. R. Dawson read an account of a case of "Sane Hallucinations due to Alcohol and Atropin," written by the patient himself, who was a literary man of great ability. The paper was discussed by Drs. Drapes, O'Neill, Harvey, and Oakshott, and Dr. Dawson replied (see p. 711).