

Part IV.—Notes and News.

THE ROYAL MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Association was held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, July 10, 11 and 12, 1929; Wednesday at the Westminster City Hall, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C. 2, and Thursday and Friday at the British Medical Association House, 19B, Tavistock Square, London, W.C. 1, under the Presidency, in the earlier proceedings, of Prof. J. Shaw Bolton, D.Sc., M.D., and later of Nathan Raw, C.M.G., M.D., J.P.

On the previous day, Tuesday, July 9, the Council and Committees met at the British Medical Association House as under:

Educational Committee	10 a.m.
Parliamentary Committee	11 a.m.
Revision of Journal Committee }	11.30 a.m.
Mott Memorial Committee }	
Library Committee	12 noon.
Research and Clinical Committee	12.30 p.m.
Mental Nursing Advisory Committee }	2 p.m.
State Registration Committee }	
Council Meeting	3 p.m.

MORNING SESSION.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

At the Westminster City Hall.

Prof. J. Shaw Bolton, the retiring President, in the Chair.

1.† MINUTES.

The PRESIDENT said that the minutes of the last Annual meeting had been published in full in the *Journal of Mental Science*. He therefore proposed that they should be taken as read and be confirmed. [Agreed.]

OBITUARY.

Dr. J. R. LORD said he had been asked by the President to say a few words respecting two members of the Association who had recently died.

Dr. Robert Welsh Branthwaite.

His reference, in the first place, was to Dr. Branthwaite, who, it would be remembered, retired from the Board of Control (England and Wales) in 1926. He took up mental deficiency work at Stoke Park, Stapleton, Bristol, and, as members of the South-Western Division knew from the visit they paid there recently, he did it very efficiently. His decease came as a great shock to many. The facts of his career were known to members present, and were dealt with briefly in the *Journal of Mental Science* for January, 1927, in a note of appreciation on his retirement. He, Dr. Lord, knew Dr. Branthwaite very well, and he was a man for whom he had always had the profoundest admiration. The value of Dr. Branthwaite's work during his long life both as a Civil Servant and as a disciple of medicine was greater than fell to the lot of ordinary men, and they were much in his debt. He was particularly interested, as those present well knew, in the stamping out of infectious disease in mental hospitals, and he wrote that famous

† Numbers refer to items on the Agenda.

report on the subject which was studied by all the local authorities in England and Wales, and had a very great effect in stimulating them to make mental hospitals no longer places of danger, but safe places in this respect for both patients and staff. Dr. Branthwaite had a charming personality, possessed a fund of humour, and always had nice things to say about people if it were at all possible. In disclosing exactly what was in his mind seldom, indeed, did one hear from him a pungent or over-critical remark. He was built on those lines which in their aggregation are creative of "the best of men." On his retirement after twenty-seven years of public service he was greatly missed by the Board he so faithfully served and by the medical superintendents of mental institutions, where he was a welcome visitor at all times. He was greatly loved in the sphere to which he retired, where his loss was keenly felt.

Dr. David Bower.

Dr. Lord said he had now to refer to the death of one who perhaps had been better, certainly longer, known to members than Dr. Branthwaite, namely, Dr. David Bower. He had known him since he, the speaker, was a young medical officer at Hanwell. What he appreciated in those days was that Dr. Bower always knew him, had a pleasant greeting, a kind word, sometimes a "Well done." That was something he could not say about many senior members. Medico-Psychological meetings in those days were lonely places for juniors.

Dr. Bower's attitude to the speaker was not dissimilar to that he adopted towards all juniors of any promise, to whom he was always a real source of stimulation and encouragement.

Members greatly respected Dr. Bower for the good work he did for the Association, especially as a member and for a time Secretary, and later Chairman, of its Parliamentary Committee. His vivacious, humorous and straightforward utterances were both refreshing and illuminating. He was also a prominent figure in public life in his district and county. In private life a kinder and more genuine man never existed.

Wherever Dr. Bower was known, he, for sure, would be sadly missed, but nowhere more than in this Association.

Only recently the South-Eastern Division elected him as its first Chairman, a position he did not live to occupy, but the members would be more than glad that they had had this opportunity of doing honour to the most loved and respected man in the Division.

A letter had been sent to Dr. Bower's son and other relatives, deploring his death.

Members paid their tribute of respect to the departed by rising in their places.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1929-30.

The following resolution was put from the Chair :

2. (a) That the Officers of the Association for 1929-30 be :

President.—Nathan Raw, *C.M.G.*, *M.D.*, *J.P.*

President-Elect.—Thomas Saxty Good, *O.B.E.*, *M.A.*, *M.R.C.S.*, *L.R.C.P.*

Ex-President.—J. Shaw Bolton, *D.Sc.*, *M.D.*, *F.R.C.P.*

Treasurer.—James Chambers, *M.A.*, *M.D.*

General Secretary.—R. Worth, *O.B.E.*, *M.B.*

Registrar.—Daniel F. Rambaut, *M.A.*, *M.D.*

Editors of Journal.—

J. R. Lord, *C.B.E.*, *M.D.*, *F.R.C.P.E.*

Douglas McRae, *M.D.*, *F.R.C.P.E.*

Thomas Beaton, *O.B.E.*, *M.D.*, *F.R.C.P.*

Librarian.—J. R. Whitwell, *M.B.*

[Agreed.]

NOMINATED MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

The following motion was put from the Chair :

2. (b) That the nominated Members of the Council for 1929-30 be :

Sir Hubert Bond, Drs. J. Brander, G. W. T. H. Fleming, D. K. Henderson,
G. A. Lilly, M. J. Nolan and Sir Frederick Willis.

APPOINTMENT OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

The following motions were put from the Chair :

2. (c) That the Parliamentary Committee, as revised by the Council (Bye-law 79), be re-appointed.

Added : Dr. H. Dove Cormac.

Dr. R. WORTH proposed the addition of the name of Dr. H. G. L. Haynes.

Dr. LORD seconded.

2. (d) That the Educational Committee be re-appointed. [Agreed.
2. (e) That the Library Committee be re-appointed. [Agreed.
2. (f) That the Research and Clinical Committee (nominated section) be re-appointed. [Agreed.
2. (g) That the Journal Committee be not re-appointed (see later). [Agreed.

2. (h) That the Mental Nursing Advisory Committee (Official Members) be re-appointed as follows :

For England and Wales.—Drs. H. Dove Cormac, T. Beaton, D. F. Rambaut, F. R. P. Taylor and H. Yellowlees (temporary for General Secretary).

For Scotland.—Drs. W. M. Buchanan, John Keay, T. C. MacKenzie, Douglas McRae and Prof. G. M. Robertson.

For Northern Ireland.—Drs. W. R. Dawson, N. B. Graham, M. J. Nolan, W. S. Smyth and J. Watson.

For Irish Free State.—Drs. J. O'Conor Donelan, L. Gavin, D. L. Kelly, R. R. Leeper, O. F. McCarthy.

2. (i) That G. F. Barham, M.A., M.D., and C. W. Bowers, L.M.S.S.A., be appointed Honorary Auditors. [Agreed.
2. (j) That the Maudsley Lecturer for 1930 be :

The Hon. Sir Henry Alfred McCardie, Judge of the High Court of Justice (England and Wales), King's Bench Division. [Agreed.

3. (a) REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE number of members—ordinary, honorary and corresponding—as shown in the list of names published in the *Journal of Mental Science* for January, 1929, was 782, as compared with 754 in 1928.

1927.				
45	Number of new members elected in 1928	.	.	60
754	Number of members registered in 1928	.	.	782
7	Removed according to Bye-law 17	.	.	13
19	Number of members resigned in 1928	.	.	15
10	Number of deaths in 1928	.	.	11

Members :

	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Ordinary	626	640	631	676	710	694	703	700	706	727
Honorary	26	24	25	27	30	29	29	30	31	33
Corresponding	9	9	10	13	14	16	16	15	17	22
	661	673	666	716	754	739	748	745	754	782

The above figures show the growth with fluctuations of the Association since 1919—an increase of 101 ordinary members. They compare very favourably with the corresponding figures 1910–19, which show a decrease from 680 to 626.

Revision of the Bye-laws.

An Order, dated October 29, 1928, by the Lords of the Privy Council allowed the revoking and altering of the Bye-laws which were in accordance with the Resolution of the last Annual Meeting (Wakefield).

One important result of the operation of these revised bye-laws is the election of five Divisional Chairmen who are *ex-officio* Vice-Presidents of the Association.

As these are the first to hold this office it is desirable that their names should be recorded here and reported to the General Meeting :

DAVID BOWER, M.D. (South-Eastern Division) (since deceased).

J. GREIG SOUTAR, M.B. (South-Western Division).

J. R. GILMOUR, M.B. (Northern and Midland Division).

R. B. CAMPBELL, M.D. (Scottish Division).

R. R. LEEPER, F.R.C.S.I. (Irish Division).

The Council hope to consider a further report from Dr. Lord on the Bye-laws during the coming year.

The Gaskell Gold Medal and Prize.

The panel of members appointed to inquire into the cost of legal proceedings necessary to alter the terms of the Bequest to permit of this medal and prize being awarded for research alone gave an adverse report, in which the Council concurred.

No further action was considered advisable, and the conditions of the award have reverted to those which existed prior to their revision in 1924.

The Advancement of Research and Clinical Psychiatry.

The activities of the Research and Clinical Committee during the year have been largely those of its Sub-Committees. The Study Tour, etc., Sub-Committee has justified its appointment by organizing two study tours, both of which were thoroughly successful. An account of the Dutch Tour (October 17-25, 1928) has appeared in the Journal, and can now be had as a separate publication. The "Greetings" sent by the Chairman which appear in the latter as a "foreword" have been the subject of an article by Dr. Ariens Kappers in a Dutch journal devoted to psychiatry and neurology. A return visit of Dutch psychiatrists is being arranged to take place this autumn. The Council feels sure that the Association will give them a hearty welcome. These distinguished visitors will be in the particular care of this Sub-Committee during their visit. In June the second tour took place, the Sub-Committee accepting the invitation of a group of psychiatrists in Paris, and it was thoroughly enjoyed.

Each of the other Sub-Committees has organized schemes of research and has been otherwise occupied in the consideration of important problems. Definite progress in certain directions has been made.

The Council has had under consideration the stimulation and support of research by awards and grants, and has referred the matter to the Research and Clinical Committee for consideration and report. In the meantime it has approved of the renewal of the £50 grant in aid of the work of this Committee.

International and Colonial Relations.

One particularly good feature of the work of the Research and Clinical Committee is that it is establishing reciprocity with similar work in other countries and thus assisting towards the bringing together of all psychiatrists, irrespective of nationality, in mutual collaboration for the better progress of psychiatry. In this connection the Council feels that the Association will approve of its action in the following matters :

(a) It has approved of the principle of adhesion of the Association as a member of a projected International Association of Neurologists and Psychiatrists, inspired mainly by Prof. S. E. Henschen of Stockholm.

(b) It has responded cordially to a proposal emanating from New Zealand to establish there a branch of the Association.

The Remuneration and Service Conditions of Assistant Medical Officers.

The Council was invited by the Secretary of the British Medical Association to send representatives to a meeting of a Committee of that Association dealing with this matter. Two representatives of the Council (Drs. G. A. Lilly and J. R. Lord) duly attended. They correctly interpreted the views of the Council that the Royal Medico-Psychological Association would on no account undertake to act as a negotiating body with the Local Authorities in respect of the remuneration of

Assistant Medical Officers. They rightly pointed out, however, that the Association was in other respects much interested in this matter, as was shown by the Status of Medical Officers Report (1914) and the report of the Post-Graduate Education, etc., Committee (1923), and they took this opportunity of impressing on the British Medical Association Committee the importance of the recommendations contained in these reports and which had the approval of the Association.

Educational Matters.

A deputation consisting of the President, President-Elect, Past-President, Treasurer, General Secretary and Dr. J. R. Lord (representing the Registrar, unable to be present) attended at Chesterfield House on November 7, 1928, and presented H.R.H. Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, with the Nursing Medal in Gold, the Honorary Certificate in Mental Nursing, and the first issue of the Association's new Nursing Badge. The President read an address, to which Her Royal Highness was pleased to read a reply. A full report and a replica—in miniature—of the certificate presented was published in the *Journal of Mental Science* (vol. lxxv, No. 308, January, 1929).

The Council in its last report described at some length the steps it proposed the Association should take to meet the criticism that the mental nurses, as a profession, have no say in shaping the Association's nursing educational policy. As a result the Mental Nursing Consultative Committee came into being, this change of name from "Mental Nursing Advisory Committee to the Education Committee" being allowed by the Council, subject to the approval of the Annual Meeting.

This Committee held its first meeting in London on March 21, 1929. The results of its deliberations were reported to the Educational Committee in May and referred to the Questionnaire Sub-Committee for examination. Whether this Mental Nursing Consultative Committee should become a permanent part of the Association's educational machinery is a matter on which the Council will report in due course.

The Sub-Committee of the Educational Committee known as the "Questionnaire Sub-Committee" has given earnest consideration to a number of suggestions for improving the examination and training of candidates for the Association's nursing certificate, which emanated from a direct question on this matter in the questionnaire of January, 1928. The Educational Committee has received the report of this Sub-Committee and has ordered its circulation for discussion at its next meeting.

The Council is pleased to report that the increase in the number of candidates for the Association's nursing certificates, which commenced about 1925, is being very satisfactorily maintained.

The Council recognized in its last report that the mental nursing handbook did not cover the new syllabus for the certificate of proficiency in the nursing of mental defectives, and requested the Educational Committee to give the matter its consideration. The latter body appointed a special sub-committee to make a preliminary inquiry as to how best to proceed in this matter. Several courses were open which need not be gone into here, but the special sub-committee recommended that "a separate handbook for those nursing mental defectives be published by authority of the Association."

The Educational Committee submitted this recommendation to the Council, which adopted it. As this recommendation involves an expenditure of more than £25 only an annual or special general meeting can appoint a special committee to carry it out (Bye-law 81). This course the Council recommends the Association to take without delay.

Progress has been made with the issue of the new nursing badges. They are now available, and can be obtained from the Registrar on payment of 6s. by those entitled to wear them. An illustrated circular to this effect is being sent to all training schools.

It is convenient to mention here that the Council at its November meeting (London), 1928, approved of nurses holding the Association's nursing certificates using the letters R.M.P.N.C. after their names.

At the last Annual Meeting the Council reported its appointment of a State Registration of Mental Nurses Committee, composed of 18 members and two nurse examiners, under the chairmanship of Prof. G. M. Robertson, the secretary

being Dr. W. M. Buchanan. The size of this committee was severely criticized, and the report was referred to the Council with a request to make a substantial reduction in this respect. The Council considered the reference at its November meeting (London), 1928, and decided that not more than 8 members should be called. In order to secure a quorum of five, four additional names were given to the Secretary of the Committee to call as necessary.

The purpose of this Committee was to seek an interview with each General Nursing Council, beginning with that in Scotland.

On December 1 the General Secretary forwarded to the General Nursing Council for Scotland a considered application for the recognition of the Association's Mental Nursing Certificate as qualifying for admission to the State Register for Mental Nurses, supported by Counsel's opinion and other relevant documents. This was pursuant of the Council's resolution at its May meeting (London), 1928.

On December 7 the Committee met the General Nursing Council for Scotland. There was an interesting discussion, but no decision on the application was possible until the Committee had conferred with the General Nursing Council for England and Wales.

On February 6 the General Secretary's application was forwarded to the Secretary of the General Nursing Council for England and Wales, and an interview was given the State Registration Committee on May 23, 1929. A written reply received, dated June 13, 1929, totally rejected the Association's application. Accompanying the reply was a copy of the Association's application with the Council's comments on 17 of its 38 paragraphs. Copies of all these documents appear in the current number of the *Journal of Mental Science*. It is worth noting that the Chairman of the General Nursing Council during the interview suggested that "The two examinations should continue, but that the Association's Examination should be regarded in the same light as a hospital examination is looked upon by the Council in the cases of nurses in other branches of nursing." No suggestion was made that the Association should withdraw its examinations, but it was strongly urged that "nurses in mental hospitals should be taught the value of State Registration and the duty or advisability of entering for the State examination." This, of course, is in effect covered by the Association's Birmingham resolution of 1925.

The Council has reappointed its State Registration of Mental Nurses Committee, which has received but has not yet had time to consider this reply. So the matter is still *sub judice*.

Parliamentary Matters.

Pursuant to the authority given at the last Annual Meeting the Council at its February meeting (London), 1928, appointed Mr. F. Sully as Parliamentary Agent to the Parliamentary Committee at an annual honorarium of £36. Experience since has shown the wisdom of the action taken.

During the year the Committee has not found it possible to take any action on the Report of the Departmental Committee on the Superannuation of Local Government Officers. The Committee, however, is keeping in touch with the principal bodies interested.

The effect the new Local Government Bill will have on mental deficiency administration and the future care and treatment of mental disorders (especially early cases) has received careful consideration. The matter was discussed at two meetings of the Committee, and finally certain resolutions were passed and recommended to the Council for adoption and circulation to the local authorities in Great Britain.

The Council, after some emendation, adopted these resolutions and their circulation has been completed. (*Vide Journal of Mental Science* for July.)

The Committee re-appointed the Sub-Committee which dealt with the Report of the Royal Commission on Lunacy and Mental Disorder, to reconsider the recommendations the Association submitted to the Commission on voluntary and early treatment and the whole matter of lunacy certification. The Sub-Committee has not yet made its report.

The Library.

The Library Committee still complains of the unsatisfactory accommodation afforded at British Medical Association House. Better accommodation is, however, likely to be provided during the coming year.

At the November meeting (London), 1928, there being a vacancy among the officers of the Council, the Council proceeded (Bye-law 68) to fill it, and unanimously appointed Dr. R. Whitwell, the first Honorary Librarian of the Association.

Mr. S. Honeyman, who had given great satisfaction in the performance of his duties as permanent Librarian, retired during the year, and Mr. T. J. Shields was appointed in his place at the same remuneration. The Council at its May meeting (London), 1929, after consulting the Revision of the Journal Committee, disagreed with the recommendation of the Library Committee that the reviewers should be paid and requested to send the books reviewed to the Library, as jeopardizing the voluntary character of the Journal.

The Journal of Mental Science.

The Editors, at the November meeting (London), 1928, submitted a proposal that out of the Annual Register of Members which prefaces the January number there should be created a Year Book, containing a statement of all the activities of the Association in addition to the usual register. This would be illustrated with plates of the medals and badges of the Association. The Year Book would also be issued as a separate publication. In the January number was reproduced a replica in miniature of the Honorary Nursing Certificate presented to H.R.H. Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles. Separate copies of this plate were made available to members and others at a small charge, and 56 have been sold. The issue of the Journal has had to be increased to 1,100 copies quarterly.

Quarterly Meetings.

The November and February Quarterly Meetings of the Association were mainly taken up with a discussion on General Paralysis organized by the General Paralysis Sub-Committee.

The report of the discussion has appeared in the Journal and a reprint is being prepared, which will be issued as a separate publication in due course. There is no doubt that this will be a useful addition to the literature on the subject. The President was the recipient of the warm thanks of the members present for his excellent summary of the debate on each occasion.

The Maudsley Lecture, as in previous years, was delivered in connection with the May Quarterly meeting, Prof. C. Spearman being the lecturer.

The Association's Headquarters.

The Council has considered a report detailing the accommodation it is proposed to allot the Association at the House of the British Medical Association when the building extensions and alterations are completed. The accommodation promised was thought by the Council to be satisfactory and the British Medical Association was so informed. The Council, however, at the same time decided to consider the matter again in twelve months' time.

His Majesty The King's Recovery.

The Association at the May meeting sent to His Majesty the King its hearty congratulations on his restoration to health.

The Mott Memorial.

The Memorial Volume to Sir Frederick Mott was published on May 16, 1929, and its reception by the Press was all that could be desired. Of the first 500 copies bound only 180 remain. It contains important original work and the Council trusts that members will not delay purchasing a copy, as the Mott Memorial Committee desires to close this account as soon as possible. Dr. J. R. Lord was congratulated by the Council at its May meeting (London), 1929, on the successful termination to his devoted labours as Editor.

Honorary Members' Diplomas.

All honorary members elected since the termination of the war have received the revised diploma. During the coming year Dr. J. R. Lord hopes to complete the revision, subject to approval of the Council, of the Corresponding Members' diploma.

Honours, 1929.

The Council report with pleasure the following honours bestowed by His Majesty the King during the year :

A Baroncy on Sir EDWARD FARQUHAR BUZZARD, K.C.V.O.

K.B.E. on C. HUBERT BOND, Esq., *C.B.E.*

M.B.E. on Miss AGNES BRODIE, Matron, East Riding Mental Hospital ; Miss ELLEN A. CLEARY, Matron, Norwich City Mental Hospital ; Miss NESTA HAWKES, Superintendent, Prudhoe Mental Deficiency Colony.

Obituary.

The Council heard with regret of the deaths of Drs. Hugh Frank Bodvel-Roberts, David Bower, Donald Graham Campbell, Julius Labey, Colin Macdonald, Reginald Wickham Prentice, Elizabeth Dill Russell, Thomas Waddelow Smith, J. Beveridge Spence, J. V. G. B. Tighe, Robert Lauder Mackenzie Wallis, all ordinary members at the time of death.

J. SHAW BOLTON, *President.*

R. WORTH, *General Secretary.*

Dr. R. WORTH (General Secretary) read this report, and then went on to say that arising from it were three motions which he now begged to propose :

(1) That a special Mental Deficiency Nursing Handbook Committee be appointed and empowered to complete a handbook covering the syllabus for the examination for certificate of proficiency in nursing mental defectives, and that the following members be asked to serve on this Committee : Drs. C. G. A. Chislett, W. J. T. Kimber, R. L. Langdon-Down, E. S. Littelljohn, A. M. McCutcheon, Bedford Pierce, W. A. Potts, A. Rotherham, E. B. Sherlock and A. F. Tredgold, with power to co-opt.

Dr. LORD seconded.

[Agreed.]

(2) That letters of congratulation be sent to the recipients of the honours mentioned in the Report.

Dr. LORD seconded.

[Agreed.]

(3) That the action of the Council in appointing Mr. T. J. Shields as permanent Librarian be approved.

Dr. LORD seconded.

[Agreed.]

Dr. DOUGLAS McRAE said he understood that it was the possibility of New Zealand forming a Division of the Association which was considered in Council.

Dr. LORD said the facts were, that the proposal from New Zealand was that steps should be taken to form there a Branch. The Council, in reply, suggested the setting up first of all of a Division, for which there existed machinery in the Association's Bye-laws. Machinery for the establishment of a Branch, however, would have to be thought out and adopted by an Annual Meeting, as the Bye-laws did not provide for this. Meantime New Zealand could call members together as a Division and thus pave the way for a Branch, which could come into existence as soon as the necessary steps at this end were completed.

Dr. McRAE asked whether it would not be better to state that specifically.

Dr. LORD, in reply, said that New Zealand had received letters on the matter. Action taken had been reported at a quarterly general meeting and approved and recorded in the *Journal of Mental Science* for April. He thought that this was sufficient publicity.

The PRESIDENT said he understood that as far as possible the mental nursing handbook would be utilized in preparing the new mental deficiency nursing handbook. He hoped this course would be adopted, which would keep up the link between the two lines of nursing.

Dr. MENZIES said he wished to protest against the position that the members of the Association had no chance of considering the Council's Report before they were asked to vote upon it, though it contained important proposals, some of them financial. This had been going on for many years. The Council meeting was held on a date so near to that of the Annual General Meeting that no one had a chance of knowing what would be brought forward. Wonder was sometimes expressed as to why members took little interest in the work of the Association. He suggested that one reason was that things were adopted by the Council which met on the day preceding the General Meeting. It was an unprecedented position

in a learned society. By the employment of dictaphones it would be possible, if a Council meeting broke up at 5.30 p.m., to get a report of it circulated at least half an hour before the holding of the General Meeting which was to be asked to ratify it.

Dr. LORD pointed out that prior to 1926-27 the Council's Annual Report was contained on a sheet of note paper. It now took weeks to write.

Dr. R. WORTH then moved the adoption of the Report. This was seconded by Dr. LORD. [Agreed.]

3. (b) THE REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Dr. R. WORTH (General Secretary), in the absence of Dr. Chambers, the Hon. Treasurer, read this Report and moved its adoption :

I beg to submit my Report, which gives a Statement of the Revenue Account and of the Balance Sheet for 1928.

There is also a Statement of the financial position of the Maudsley Bequest and of the Gaskell Fund.

The Bank Balance on July 3 was £749 3s. 6d.

A donation of five pounds (£5) was received, through Dr. Lord, with an intimation from the donor that it was to be used for Research. The Treasurer would like an instruction from the Council as to how this sum is to be dealt with.

There is still a small sum to the credit of the Asylum Workers' Convalescent Fund.

J. CHAMBERS,
Hon. Treasurer.

Continuing, Dr. WORTH said that regarding the donation of £5 received by the Research and Clinical Committee and which was reported at the last annual meeting, it was for that Committee to expend it. The Council had decided that the small sum which remained to the credit of the Asylum Workers' Convalescent Fund should continue to be disbursed as at present.

Dr. LORD seconded.

[Agreed.]

3. (c) THE REPORT OF THE EDITORS.

The Editors beg to submit their Annual Report for the year 1928.

The following table shows the cost of production of the Journal under various heads as compared with that of the previous year.

The work of the Editors during the year under review has been exceptionally heavy. The increased cost of the Journal was due to a temporary expansion of the Journal from 792 to 926 pages and the necessity for printing a greater number in order to keep a larger stock in hand for future purchasers. The number printed quarterly has therefore been raised from 1050 to 1100.

Reviews were 64 as against 41 in 1927—an increase of 23. Epitomes were 368 as against 279 in 1927—an increase of 89. Original articles were 46 as against 41 in 1927—an increase of 6. The epitomes reached a number far in excess of those published in any year since the Journal was founded.

The decision to include all the papers read at the annual meeting in the October number was made for the convenience of members who thereby would have the advantage of a complete record of the principal event in the Association's year.

Of late years there has been a remarkable increase in the number of articles devoted to clinical and pathological (including bio-chemical and bacteriological) research, especially by our junior psychiatrists. Many original papers are received from abroad for which it is seldom possible to find space.

The reviews of books have always been a special feature of the Journal. They are nearly always done by men who have special knowledge of the subject, and are not merely publishers notices. Thus they are, as a rule, of educational value. This accounts for their length being often out of all proportion to the size and cost of the book.

The Editors, at the November meeting (London), 1928, submitted a proposal that out of the Annual Register of Members which prefaces the January number, should be created a Year Book, containing a statement of all the activities of the Association in addition to the usual register. This would be illustrated with plates of the medals and badges of the Association. The first issue would take some time to complete and would delay the publication of the January number.

The Year Book would also be issued as a separate publication. The issue of both January and April numbers was regrettably delayed, chiefly because of conditions arising from the spring epidemic of influenza. In the January number was reproduced a replica in miniature of the Hon. Nursing Certificate presented to H.R.H. Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles. Separate copies of this plate were made available to members and others at a small charge, and 56 have been sold.

Analysis of Cost of Journal 1927-1928.

1927.		1928.		1928.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
702	5 3			796	19 4
40	10 4			68	3 10
72	19 6			83	11 8
40	4 8			42	9 8
64	19 6			76	7 9
<hr/>				<hr/>	
	920	19	3	1067	12 3
75	6 9			97	8 11
10	17 8			11	10 0
43	9 4			51	5 1
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	129	13	9	160	4 0
14	4 0				
18	9 4				
8	8 0				
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	41	1	4	42	8 9
40	0 0			41	15 0
<hr/>				<hr/>	
	40	0	0	41	15 0
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	£1,131	14	4	*£1,312	0 0

* Exclusive of £116 16s. 6d., cost of General Index, Vol. iii; £14 3s. 11d. credits for *The Clinical Study of Mental Disorders*; and £2 17s. 0d. overcharge credited to 1929.

£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
308	18 4			317	9 8		
25	4 0			23	19 7		
<hr/>				<hr/>			
	334	2	4	341	9	3	

Cost of Journal.

1927.		1928.
5s. 4½d.	Cost of production of Journal per copy	6s. 1d.
3s. 9½d.	Cost to Association of Journal per copy	4s. 3d.
792	Size of Journal in pages	926

The cover and the style of printing the headings to original papers have been modernized, and appear to have received general approval.

The Editors' work, though heavy, can scarcely be compared with that of the epitomizers and reviewers as a whole. These voluntary workers are indispensable to the success of the Journal; without them, or with paid substitutes, the value of the Journal would be much lessened and its cost increased. Value for money, the Journal is probably the cheapest psychiatric publication in the world.

JOHN R. LORD
(for the Editors).

Dr. LORD read the Editors' Report and moved its adoption.

Dr. HAMILTON MARR seconded.

Dr. YELLOWLEES asked what relation the date printed on the outside of the Journal bore to the month in which it was delivered to subscribers.

Dr. LORD said the Report explained why the issue of certain numbers had been delayed. [Agreed.]

ROYAL MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—For the Year 1928.

REVENUE ACCOUNT—January 1st to December 31st, 1928.

1927.	1928.	1927.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1122 12 1	To Journal—Printing, Publishing, Engraving, Ad. ... 1416 19 7	332 8 4
1788 0 7	Verising, and Postage ...	308 18 4
	Examinations, Association Prizes, and Clerical ... 1730 1 9	114 10 0
26 0 5	Assistance to Registrar ...	4 2 1
327 10 5	Petty Disbursements, Stationery, Postages, etc. ... 528 7 10	25 4 0
86 0 0	Annual, General, and Divisional Meetings ... 80 0 0	
12 12 0	Rent of Premises and care of Offices ... 12 12 0	
363 12 9	Audit and Clerical Assistance ... 437 8 5	
	Miscellaneous Account ...	
914 17 11	Balance ... 4299 11 1	2757 15 0
4605 6 2		1138 14 6
		12 13 11
		£4854 0 4

BALANCE-SHEET—31st December, 1928.

Dr.		Income.	
1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10,000 5 5	To Journal Account, balance of ... 479 0 3	...	...
974 17 11	Meetings Account, balance of ... 65 9 3	...	...
157 13 1	Rent Account, balance of ... 40 0 0	...	...
	Miscellaneous Account, balance of ... 27 0 6	...	...
	Gaskell Account ... 145 13 6	...	...
	Dividends ... 6 7 6	...	...
	Income Tax, etc. ... 171 18 4	...	...
	Income Tax ... 21 2 0	...	...
	Dividends ... 1,301 7 9	...	...
	Examinations Account, balance of ... 35 0 0	...	...
	Library Account, balance of ... 13 10 7	...	...
	Asylum Workers' Convalescent Fund ... 5 1 6	...	...
	Petty Disbursements, balance of ... 5 0 0	...	...
	Research Fund ...	...	...
12,068 6 6	Balance as at 1st January, 1928 ... 11,064 1 5	...	...
68 15 0	Add Balance as per Revenue Account ... 624 9 3	...	...
	Increase in Value of Investments ... 244 18 7	...	...
	Debit: Subscriptions written off ... 11,937 9 3	...	...
£14,138 5 5		£14,138 5 5	

(Signed) JAMES CHAMBERS, Hon. Treasurer.

G. F. BARHAM } Hon. Auditor.

MAUDSLEY BEQUEST.

1928.		Dr.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.	Income.	Cr.
Jan. 10.	To Cash—Income Tax	...	...	21 2 0	...	21 2 0
Aug. 29.	" " Postages	...	...	1 0 0	...	1 0 0
Oct. 25.	" " Adlard & Son	...	...	13 19 5	...	13 19 5
Dec. 4.	" " Lecturer's Honorarium	...	...	52 10 0	...	52 10 0
Dec. 31.	" " Amount owing	...	...	21 2 0	...	21 2 0
"	" " Balance (Dividends)	...	...	171 18 4	...	171 18 4
				<u>£281 11 9</u>		<u>£281 11 9</u>

GASKELL FUND.

1928.		Dr.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.	Income.	Cr.
Jan. 10.	To Cash—Income Tax	...	...	3 14 0	...	3 14 0
July 12.	" " Designing and En-graving Medals	...	...	57 9 0	...	57 9 0
Sept. 13.	" " Prize	...	...	30 0 0	...	30 0 0
Dec. 31.	" " Examiner's Fees	...	...	4 4 0	...	4 4 0
"	" " " " " "	...	...	4 4 0	...	4 4 0
"	" " Amount owing—Income Tax	...	...	3 14 0	...	3 14 0
"	" " " " " " Fees	...	...	2 13 6	...	2 13 6
"	" " Balance (Dividends)	...	...	145 13 6	...	145 13 6
				<u>£251 12 0</u>		<u>£251 12 0</u>

3. (d) THE REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

Dr. J. R. WHITWELL said that his report was contained in that of the Library Committee. [Received.]

3. (e) THE REPORT OF THE HONORARY AUDITORS.

Dr. R. WORTH read this Report and moved its adoption.

We, the undersigned, having examined the Treasurer's books, and having duly compared and scrutinized receipts and vouchers, hereby certify that the Accounts and Balance-Sheet, as set forth, represent a true statement of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association's finances for the year 1928.

G. F. BARHAM
CEDRIC W. BOWER } *Hon Auditors.*

Dr. H. YELLOWLEES seconded.

[Agreed.]

3. (f) REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR.

Dr. D. F. RAMBAUT read this Report and moved its adoption.

The entries for the May, 1929, examinations—exclusive of South African candidates, whose return is not yet to hand—have been as follows:

Preliminary Examination.—Nursing, 2,367; Mental Defectives, 183; total, 2,550.

Final Examination.—Nursing, 1,392; Mental Defectives, 164; total, 1,556. Grand total 4,106.

The following is a comparative table for the last five years:

Year.	Preliminary.	Final.	Totals.
May Exam. 1925	2,001	1,697	3,698
„ 1926	2,251	1,615	3,866
„ 1927	2,362	1,596	3,958
„ 1928	2,481	1,520	4,001
„ 1929	2,550	1,556	4,106

I have made out a statement giving the number of entries from each class of institution, the number of passes and the percentages for the May, 1929, examination. They are as follows:

Preliminary Examination.

Class of institution.	Entries.	Passes.	Percentages.
English County Mental Hospitals	1,444	697	48.26
English Borough Mental Hospitals	283	184	65.01
Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses	165	112	67.87
Scottish Mental Hospitals	310	223	71.93
Irish Mental Hospitals	165	98	59.39
Mental Defectives	183	152	83.06
Totals	2,550	1,466	57.49

Final Examination.

Class of institution.	Entries.	Passes.	With distinction.	Percentage of passes.	Percentage of distinction to entries.	Percentage of distinction to passes.
English County Mental Hospitals	798	511	26	64.03	3.25	5.08
English Borough Mental Hospitals	179	104	4	58.10	2.23	3.84
Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses	102	66	3	64.70	2.94	4.54
Scottish Mental Hospitals	177	111	0	62.71	—	—
Irish Mental Hospitals	134	34	0	25.37	—	—
Federated Malay States	1	(absent)	—	—	—	—
Mental Defective Hospitals (sat for Nursing Certificate)	1	0	—	—	—	—
Total	1,392	826	33	59.34	2.37	3.99

I cannot give the numbers of the Mental Defectives Section for May, 1929, as they are not quite complete.

The whole of the results of the Preliminary and Final Examination have been sent out to the various institutions (except some of the Mental Defective Hospitals). This is a record.

There were four candidates for the Gaskell Gold Medal and Prize, the examination for which was held at the Maudsley Hospital on May 31 and June 1. The examiners have recommended that the Prize and Medal be awarded to Dr. Alexander Walk, Long Grove Mental Hospital, Epsom, Surrey.

There were no entries for the Certificate in Psychological Medicine.

There was one paper submitted for the Bronze Medal, but the President did not consider it was up to the standard required.

DANIEL RAMBAUT,
Registrar.
[Agreed.

Dr. HAMILTON MARR seconded.

3. (g) REPORT OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Dr. W. J. T. KIMBER read this Report and moved its adoption.

The Educational Committee beg to submit the following Report for the year ending June 30, 1929 :

Four meetings have been held during the year.

The conduct of the Nursing Examinations under the revised Rules and Regulations and amended syllabus has been satisfactory, and a steady increase in the number of candidates entering is taking place.

The entries for the May examination this year, exclusive of South African candidates, were 4,106. This total is greater by 105 than that for May, 1928, by 148 than that for 1927, by 240 than that for 1926, and by 408 than that for 1925.

The number of candidates who presented themselves for the examinations during the year was :

For the Certificate of Proficiency in Mental Nursing—Preliminary, 3846 ; Final, 2214.

For the Certificate of Proficiency in Nursing Mental Defectives—Preliminary, 246 ; Final, 239.

The proposal that nurses holding the Certificate of the Association might place the letters *R.M.P.N.C.* after their names was approved by the Council.

It was decided to send copies of the Nursing Examination papers to the Secretary of the National Asylum Workers' Union in order that they might be published in the Union Magazine with model answers, which should be of benefit to future entrants.

The first meeting of the Mental Nursing Consultative Committee (referred to formerly as the Mental Nursing Advisory Committee to the Educational Committee) was held on March 21, 1929, in London. A number of helpful suggestions and some criticisms were put forward, and are now under consideration by the Sub-Committee appointed to consider answers to the questionnaire of January 19, 1928.

This Sub-Committee has had several meetings during the year, and, in conjunction with some members having special experience in mental deficiency work, has considered the question of how best to meet the requirements in regard to a handbook for those nursing mental defectives. Its report on the latter matter is appended.

No new institutions were recognized for training during the year.

One application for recognition was refused.

F. R. P. TAYLOR, *Chairman.*
W. J. T. KIMBER, *Secretary.*

Report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Educational Committee to Consider how best to Meet the Requirements of those Nursing Mental Defectives in regard to a Handbook.

The Sub-Committee appointed to consider how best to meet the requirements of those Nursing Mental Defectives in regard to a handbook considered a report by Dr. Lord and a letter from Dr. E. S. Litteljohn, who had been co-opted but was unable to be present.

The Sub-Committee recommend that a separate handbook be published by authority of the Association for those Nursing Mental Defectives, and that a Committee of the Association be appointed to compile this handbook.

It is suggested that those members who drew up the syllabus for those Nursing Mental Defectives be asked to undertake this, with power to co-opt.

The names of these members were : Drs. C. G. A. Chislett, R. L. Langdon-Down, E. S. Litteljohn, A. M. McCutcheon, Bedford Pierce, W. A. Potts, A. Rotherham, E. B. Sherlock, and A. F. Tredgold.

Dr. F. R. P. TAYLOR seconded.

[Agreed.]

3. (h) REPORT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

Dr. DOUGLAS McRAE read this Report and moved its adoption.

The Committee has met on five occasions during the year 1928-29.

Mr. Francis Sully has been appointed for a year as a paid Parliamentary Agent, in order that the Committee may receive the earliest possible notice of pending legislation affecting the interests of the Association. Mr. Sully has forwarded regular reports which have given every satisfaction to the Committee.

The Committee has re-appointed the sub-committee of nine members which framed the Memorandum on the Report of the Royal Commission, in order that it may reconsider the recommendations of the Association in regard to early treatment and certification, in view of the Report of the Commission, and possibly frame new proposals for the approval of the Association.

The Committee has considered the Local Government Act, 1929. It recommended the Council to circulate a memorandum to all County Councils and County Boroughs, in England and Wales, and to the County Councils and certain Royal Burghs in Scotland, drawing attention to three resolutions passed by the Parliamentary Committee. The memorandum has been duly circulated.

During the year efforts have been made to obtain publicity in the daily press for the views of the Association concerning the early treatment of mental illness, and progress is being made. Other matters which have been considered by your Committee have included the Report of the Mental Deficiency Committee of the Board of Education and Board of Control.

The Committee has to record with sorrow the death of Dr. David Bower, who served the Committee as Chairman and Secretary, and was an active member for many years.

NATHAN RAW, *Chairman.*

G. W. B. JAMES, *Secretary.*

Dr. F. R. P. TAYLOR seconded.

[Agreed.]

3. (i) REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

Dr. J. R. WHITWELL read this Report and moved its adoption.

The Committee has met on three occasions.

There has been a comparatively small call upon the Library for books.

The journals have been returned with a little more regularity than heretofore, with the result that a considerable number of journals have now been bound in volume form.

It is very much to be regretted that the Library is still located in the basement, which is most unsatisfactory, but the Committee is glad to learn that this disability is about to be remedied.

The Committee has to record with gratitude that Dr. W. H. Coupland has kindly presented a copy of *The Treatment of the Insane without Mechanical Restraint* by Conolly (1856). There are many similar books of considerable historical interest and value which the Library Committee would like to acquire.

J. R. WHITWELL, *Chairman.*

COLIN McDOWALL, *Secretary.*

Dr. DOUGLAS McRAE seconded.

[Agreed.]

3. (j) REPORT OF THE RESEARCH AND CLINICAL COMMITTEE.

Dr. B. H. SHAW submitted this Report and moved its adoption.

The Research and Clinical Committee beg to submit the following report for the year ending July, 1929:

LXXV.

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The Committee has met four times during the year, *viz.*, on July 10, 1928, November 22, 1928, February 13, 1929, and May 21, 1929.

As proposed in the last Annual Report the Glossary Sub-Committee has now been merged into the Clinical Psychiatry Sub-Committee, and its reference transferred to that Sub-Committee.

A recommendation was received from the Psychotherapy and Psychopathology Sub-Committee that arrangements be made to make available to research workers lists of references to foreign literature. Corresponding members in France, Holland, Germany, Italy, Austria, Japan and the U.S.A. were circulated and asked if they would participate in a scheme of reciprocation. A number of satisfactory replies were received, and it was decided to supply to corresponding members who agreed to reciprocate reprints of the various articles appearing in the *Journal of Mental Science*, and arranged that they should send to the Secretary of the Research and Clinical Committee copies of, or lists of, references to articles published in their respective countries. A number of books, articles and lists of references have already been received and circulated amongst the Sub-Committees.

General Paralysis Sub-Committee.—It was decided at the meeting of this Sub-Committee, held in May, 1928, that as regards future investigation there were three possible lines of inquiry:

- (a) The relative advantages of mosquito inoculation and blood inoculation.
- (b) The importance of inquiring into mortality causes, especially during the first two months following malaria.
- (c) The procurement of P.M. material for research purposes.

Mention was made of the "follow-up" work done on London cases through the Maudsley Hospital.

Since this meeting there has been a full discussion (held under the auspices of the G.P. Sub-Committee) on General Paralysis of the Insane at the Quarterly Meetings of the R.M.P.A. held on November 23, 1928, and February 14, 1929.

The Committee still await the publication of the Board of Control Report on the inquiries on G.P. and Malaria conducted by Surgeon Rear-Admiral Meagher. It is hoped also that a report on the follow-up work done at the Maudsley will shortly be published. Until these reports are to hand, and to avoid much unnecessary duplication of work it has been decided that further deliberations of the Sub-Committee should be postponed.

Epidemic Encephalitis Sub-Committee.—Two meetings of this Sub-Committee have been held during the year. Centres for the investigation of pathological material have been formed at the Maudsley Hospital, Birmingham, Lancashire and Oxford. Each centre makes its own arrangements with regard to the collection of material and the nature of investigations. At the first meeting consideration was given to provisions for the care of chronic cases of epidemic encephalitis under three headings, *viz.*, mild, bedridden and behaviour cases. After some discussion it was decided that in view of the imminence of the new Local Government Act the time was not suitable to make any proposals on the redistribution of responsibility for the care of the chronic encephalitic.

Psychotherapy and Psychopathology Sub-Committee.—The Sub-Committee has held one meeting since the last Annual Report, in October, 1928. As a result of endeavours to get in touch with other interested workers, some 60 more names have been received, making in all a nucleus of over 80 workers (including those actually on the Sub-Committee). Suggestions for research and discussion were drawn up and circulated to all the 80.

Six study groups have been or are being formed, including correspondence, research and local groups. The last have been especially well supported, and the Lancashire and the London local groups have already held several successful meetings. Other groups will probably be formed in the near future.

Efficient arrangements have been made and are at present working very satisfactorily for the collecting of exhaustive lists of titles of articles on psychological and psychopathological topics in all the journals in English. Our lists of such references, as well as our book list of the last thirty years of works on our subjects, have been borrowed by many workers and appreciation of their usefulness subsequently received.

Actinotherapy Sub-Committee.—The Sub-Committee has met once during the year. It was decided to investigate the effects of actinotherapy on three groups of cases, *viz.*, manic-depressive, toxic-exhaustive and post-encephalitic for three

months, and to report results of treatment as regards physical and mental state, blood-count, blood-pressure and basal metabolism. Eight members took part, and the results of treatment in 72 cases have been received. The items reported on varied greatly with different observers. Examination of the reports shows that considerable benefit resulted in the melancholia and toxic cases. No definite improvement was noted in the encephalitic cases with the exception of marked decrease in salivation.

Infectious Diseases Sub-Committee.—Owing to the illness of the late Secretary, Dr. Branthwaite, no meeting of the Sub-Committee was held in 1928. Dr. Branthwaite resigned in December, 1928, and Dr. McGrath took over the duties in January, 1929.

There have been two meetings of the Sub-Committee in 1929. The first meeting took place in February, in London, and, as it was the first time the Sub-Committee had met, a general discussion upon the Terms of Reference took place. It was agreed to send out two questionnaires to the Medical Superintendents of the mental hospitals in England and Wales. One asked for information concerning the "carrier" question, and the other dealt with the incidence of cancer in mental hospitals. One hundred and two forms were sent out, and seventy-seven replies have been received.

The second meeting took place in May, in London, when the replies were considered. As the forms relating to the incidence of cancer contained a great deal of information, mostly of a statistical nature, it was agreed to put them in the hands of a professional statistician. The forms referring to the "carrier" question were handed over to Dr. Petrie, with the request that he should examine and report upon them. The reports, when received, will be presented at the next meeting.

Pathological, Bacteriological and Biochemical Sub-Committee.—During the past year two meetings have been held. Of the six epitomes incorporated in the scheme of research decided upon, three have been received, as follows:

- (1) "The Accessory Sinuses, Pathology and Bacteriology" (No. 3), Dr. F. A. Pickworth.
- (2) "The Bacteriology of the Intestine (Aerobic Methods)" (No. 5a), Dr. F. H. Stewart.
- (3) "The Bacteriology of the Intestine (Anaerobic Methods)," (No. 5b), Dr. W. M. Ford-Robertson.

Dr. Watson has been unable to forward his epitome on "The Histology of the Basal Ganglia and Pellagra" owing to ill-health.

The regretted death of Dr. Mackenzie-Wallis, who was leader of Biochemical Research into Liver Function, and his preceding ill-health, has deprived us of his valued services.

Six epitomes on "Aerobic and Anaerobic Bacteriological Methods" have been sent out; two demonstrations on the anaerobic technique have also been given.

Much attention has been given to the preparation of a memorandum on a standard method of performing the Wassermann test, and in view of the fact that attention was also being given to this subject by the Mental Deficiency, General Paralysis and Epidemic Encephalitis Sub-Committees, a combined meeting of the four sub-committees was held at Horton on May 3, prior to which a questionnaire form covering all essential technical points was circulated. Fifteen members representing the four sub-committees were present. Consideration of the nine questionnaire forms which had been received from various laboratories showed that wide variation in technique and interpretation of results existed, and that at present the findings of one laboratory could not be compared with another. Considerable discussion followed, valuable progress was made, and important resolutions were carried. Other more debatable points have been referred to the Hon. Secretary for further elucidation, and these will be discussed later. The general feeling was in favour of adopting the dilution of serum as the basis of the complement-fixation test as being more logical and sensitive. In view, however, of the importance of being in line with the venereal diseases centres, whose test follows on lines divergent to those favoured, it was agreed to postpone making a decision pending additional information.

Clinical Psychiatry Sub-Committee.—During the past year four meetings have been held, the main subjects under discussion being clinical records and the classification of mental disorder. The clinical forms in use at Horton Mental

Hospital were agreed on as a basis to work from, and were circulated to all members for comment and suggestions. It was decided to postpone the consideration of a simpler form of record until a later date. The revision of the form of civil particulars and the general clinical form dealing with the physical state on admission and the history form are at present under consideration and the revised forms will be submitted to the members of the Sub-Committee for final approval.

Members of the Sub-Committee were circularized by the Secretary regarding the classification of mental disorders, with copies of various classifications used in this country, in America, and on the Continent, and expressions of opinion asked for. Later the matter was thoroughly discussed and a provisional classification arrived at which has again been circulated for criticism and expression of opinion.

Attention has also been given to the investigation of epileptic conditions, and a questionnaire has been drawn up and circulated widely in this country and abroad, avoiding as far as possible the ground covered by the Pathological and Psychopathological Sub-Committees.

Mental Deficiency Sub-Committee.—Two meetings have been held during the year. It has been reported to the Committee that Miss Darwin, a Commissioner of the Board of Control, has most generously endowed a fund to be used for research work in connection with mental deficiency and mental disorders, though the emphasis is primarily on mental deficiency. The income of the fund would be about £220 a year. The direction and administration of the Fund has been placed in the hands of a Board of Trustees.

Through the kindness of Dr. Gordon and later of Dr. Lindsay, the patients at the Manor Certified Institution are having their blood tested at Caterham by the Wassermann test. It is intended to test 1,000 cases. Up to the present 660 cases have been done. No definite pronouncement can be made at the present stage of the investigation, but of these 660 cases reaction has been positive in 83, *viz.*, 12.5%. It has not yet been possible to obtain control tests among normal children. The Committee consider that standardization is badly needed, and hope that the work of the Pathological and Biochemical Sub-Committee may result in agreement on this.

A *précis* of the stigmata to be looked for in the clinical examination for congenital syphilis is being prepared.

The Committee have sent up a resolution to the Clinical Committee, asking that the influence of the Association may be used to induce the Ministry of Health to appoint a Committee to make inquiries into the causes of mental deficiency and the relative incidence of primary and secondary mental deficiency.

Study Tours Sub-Committee.—The Sub-Committee has held one meeting during the year. The following is a summary of the work done:

1. A tour of the Dutch mental hospitals was made by a party of 15 members from October 17 to 26, 1928, an account of which was published in the *Journal of Mental Science* in January, 1929.
2. Publication of a Guide to the Examinations in Great Britain and Ireland for a Diploma in Psychological Medicine.
3. Notification to members of—
 - (a) Commonwealth Fellowships in Psychiatry available at Denver, and correspondence relating to the entry of five members.
 - (b) Intensive course in Neurology and Psychiatry in Vienna, May to June, 1929.
4. Organization of a projected tour of mental hospitals in England by Dutch asylum physicians.
5. A tour of the mental hospitals and clinics of Paris was organized and held from June 2 to 11, 1929.
6. Replies to various inquiries by individual members.

Clinical Meetings.

The following is a list of Clinical Meetings held in England during the year:

Where held.	Date.	Number present.	
		Members.	Non-members.
Stafford Mental Hospital	1/11/28	7	7
Winson Green Mental Hospital, Birmingham	29/1/29	12	2
Hollymoor Mental Hospital, Birmingham	26/3/29	13	—
Parkside Mental Hospital, Macclesfield	21/3/29	8	2
Horton Mental Hospital, Epsom	4/4/29	27	2

Clinical Meetings are being held in Scotland and Ireland in connection with the usual Divisional Meetings.

Reports of all these meetings have been published in the *Journal of Mental Science* and form valuable reading.

The research suggested by Prof. C. Spearman in his Maudsley Lecture is of considerable interest and importance. The question of its organization is being considered by the Committee.

The Committee is of the opinion that sufficient incentive is not given by the Association to Research in the matter of medals and prizes.

Opportunities for expenditure under the grant of £50 which for the past two years has been sanctioned by the Association will present themselves during the coming year and a renewal of it is desired.

J. R. LORD, *Chairman.*

B. H. SHAW, *Hon. Secretary.*

Dr. LORD seconded.

Dr. HAMILTON MARR asked whether the work of this Committee embraced all forms of electrical treatment.

Dr. LORD answered that the Committee had an interest in all forms of treatment.

Dr. HAMILTON MARR asked whether any special Committee dealt with that point. He had in mind some of his own work during the war in which there was combined all these types of treatment—sinusoidal, high frequency, etc., as well as hydrotherapy—and he saw, in a clinic in Paris in 1923, ultra-violet rays being used for toxic cases. It would be of interest if the activities of this Committee could include electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, etc., all working under one committee.

Dr. LORD explained that the Actino-therapy Sub-Committee was a special sub-committee appointed to stimulate a form of treatment which was then in its infancy in this country, as far as treatment of mental disorders was concerned. There was a more permanent body, the Clinical Sub-Committee, with a reference which embraced, *inter alia*, all forms of treatment, electrical and other. The Actino-therapy Sub-Committee was composed of specialists on light treatment of all kinds. It was a Committee with a definite object, and would be discharged when that object was achieved.

Dr. DOVE CORMAC asked what other committee there was which dealt with electro-therapy, etc.

Dr. LORD replied that the Clinical Committee covered all forms of treatment. It was a kind of omnibus committee, but did not intervene in the work of other sub-committees.

Dr. H. YELLOWLEES said that the Report represented a wonderful attempt to combine, organize and co-operate psychiatric work of all kinds. He thought the Committee should be heartily congratulated on its achievements.

Dr. BEDFORD PIERCE asked whether this Report would be printed. He thought it was exceedingly important that members generally should know what was going on and not merely a small gathering like the present one.

The PRESIDENT replied that it would appear in due course in the *Journal of Mental Science*.

Dr. LORD said that it was the hope of this Committee in due course to publish yearly a kind of "Research and Clinical Annual," which would contain an account in detail of all the work of its Sub-Committees, certain psychiatric statistics, etc.

[Agreed.]

4 (a) REPORT OF THE REVISION OF THE JOURNAL COMMITTEE.

Dr. LORD read this Report and moved its adoption.

The Committee has met on several occasions during the past year, chiefly *pro forma* and with little to do. It has apparently performed its task and reported on all the matters contained in its reference. The Committee is satisfied that no radical alteration in the character, size and management of the Journal will serve any useful purpose. To run the Journal as a business venture would entail unjustifiable financial risks, and such publications are best left to regular publishing firms. It is exceedingly doubtful whether any additional psychiatric journals are required in the English language. The supplementing of the Journal by monographs and bibliographies is a matter which the Committee think can well be left

to the discretion of the Editors, who will always need to obtain the permission of an Annual Meeting, because of the finance involved.

The Committee strongly advise the Association to continue the voluntary character of the Journal for as long as possible. It is thereby a gauge of the zeal and enthusiasm of members for the advancement of psychiatry and symbolic of the Association's vitality.

The Committee feels that it has completed its labours and requests not to be reappointed.

R. PERCY SMITH, *Chairman*.

J. R. LORD, *Secretary*.

Dr. R. WORTH seconded.

[Agreed

4. (b) REPORT OF THE MENTAL NURSING ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE GENERAL NURSING COUNCILS.

Dr. DOVE CORMAC said there was no report on this to submit, as the Advisory Committee had not been called in by the General Nursing Councils to advise them.

Dr. LORD said that Prof. Robertson had reported to the Council that no meetings of this Committee had been held during the year. The Committee had met *pro forma* and Dr. Kimber had been asked to continue to act as secretary.

[Agreed.

5. MOTIONS INVOLVING EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS (BYE-LAW 99).

The PRESIDENT said there were three motions on the agenda involving the expenditure of the Association's funds. The first [5 (a)] was a grant of £50 for the work of the Research and Clinical Committee; the second [5 (b)] was a grant of £25 to the Library Committee; the third [5 (c)] was that the Association should authorize the cost of entertaining the Dutch psychiatrists to dinner on the occasion of their return visit this autumn. These disbursements had already been sanctioned by the Council. He would like confirmation of this expenditure, though none of the grants exceeded £50.

[Agreed.

6. DATES OF THE QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION AND OF THE QUARTERLY MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

The following dates were submitted from the Chair: Wednesday, November 6, 1929; Tuesday, February 4, 1930; Thursday, May 8, 1930.

[Agreed.

7. ELECTION OF HONORARY, CORRESPONDING AND ORDINARY MEMBERS. [Bye-laws 3, 4, 10, 13.]

Honorary Members.

Dr. J. R. LORD said it had again fallen to him to act as orator, a duty for which he had always felt but poorly qualified. He claimed the indulgence of members if he failed to do justice to the occasion, for he had had little opportunity of preparing for his task owing to the many calls the work of the Association in other directions had made on his spare time.

Prof. Sir Charles Scott Sherrington.

Members, in annual meeting assembled, were permitted by the Association's Bye-laws to elect three honorary members. It was enjoined therein that these should be medical men of eminence in psychology or in sciences of importance to psychiatry, or others who had distinguished themselves by their zeal for the welfare of the mentally afflicted. For many years the honoured name of a great neurologist, in his time a pioneer in cerebral physiology, had been on that roll. He referred to the late Sir David Ferrier. It appeared appropriate to him, the speaker, that another such should be elected to fill the vacancy thus created.

Who, he asked, could better fill that vacancy than Sir Charles Scott Sherrington, O.M., G.B.E., LL.D., D.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Waynflete

Professor of Physiology, Oxford, a most distinguished alumnus of Cambridge University, whose fundamental researches into the physiology of the nervous system had brought him a fame imperishable in the annals of science.

Sherrington's name arrested attention where and whenever it caught the eye, for was it not that of one who had thrown a greater light on the integrative action of the nervous system than any man living or before him? He was unquestionably the greatest British physiologist of the day. His physiological conceptions were of a purely scientific nature. He had never proclaimed as facts anything that could not be demonstrated by experiment, nor did he ever over-estimate the value of his physiological researches to other branches of biology, or intrude into departments of science outside his province.

Who, the speaker asked, could but honour the man who, in a great hour of triumph, when he was announcing his mastery of hitherto unsolvable problems, was led by his honesty to direct attention to where he and his science had failed? Never did he, the speaker, admire Sherrington so much as when he said: "The shaping of the animal body, the conspiring of its structural units to compass later functional ends, the predetermination of a specific growth from egg to adult, predetermined to a natural term of existence, these and their elemental mechanisms we are, it seems to me, still at a loss to understand."

Sherrington's good work had not, however, been limited to physiology. He had rendered valuable services to humanity in many directions. He was a member of the Commission on Asiatic Cholera in 1886, of the Board of Trade Committee on Sight Tests in 1910-12, of the Home Office Committee on Lighting of Factories and Workshops in 1913, of the War Office Committee on Tetanus in 1916-17, of the Scientific Committee of the Central Board of Control (Alcohol) 1916-17, and Chairman of the Industrial Research Board, 1918.

A life such as Sherrington's, devoted to lofty ideals and rich in achievements, could not fail to excite universal admiration. He had been created G.B.E. in 1922, and the Order of Merit, bestowed upon him in 1924, placed him among the nation's "immortals." Honorary degrees had been showered upon him by the universities, and over twenty of the most famous scientific academies and societies at home and abroad had acclaimed him an honorary member.

In conclusion the speaker said that Sherrington's election as an honorary member would be symbolic, not only of the Association's great appreciation of his services to physiology and neurology, but also of the gratitude of individual members for having led them to a clearer conception of cerebral functioning—knowledge which bore directly on the better understanding of the pathology of mental disorders. (Applause.)

Dr. Ivan Petrovitch Pavlov.

Members might with reason ask, Why, having said that the vacancy on the roll of living honorary members caused by the death of Sir David Ferrier could only be adequately filled by the election of Prof. Sir Charles Sherrington on the ground of his eminence as a brain physiologist, do you now put forward the name of another such physiologist for a like honour?

Further reflection, however, would show that there were good grounds for the proposal.

For one thing, he found it difficult to think of Sherrington without, at the same time, thinking of Pavlov. It had been said that what Sherrington had done to illuminate the functioning of the central nervous system at subcortical levels, Pavlov had done in regard to the cerebral cortex, for the reflexes discovered by Pavlov, and termed by him "conditioned," depended upon the integrity of cortical nervous centres. In common parlance one might call them psychic reflexes, but by whatever term they were known, or whatever conceptions members had in regard to them, their existence could not be doubted. All would agree that Pavlov's researches had excited the interest of physiologists and psychologists throughout the world. He had brought a sword, not peace, in the world of psychology. Sherrington's great discoveries had been mainly confined to the sphere of physiology. Prior to his researches physiologists had devoted themselves to the study of tissues and organs, their function and minute anatomy. The physical organism had lain in pieces thoroughly dissected, and awaiting a physiological re-assembly. It had been once again the case of the "man" and the

"occasion." Sherrington at this juncture had found his mission. He had indeed re-integrated the organism as a functional unit, but physiologically. Its integration individually by mind he had left to the psychologist.

Pavlov's genius, on the other hand, had led him farther afield, and, distrustful of psychological methods, he had soared to the heights of laying bare by physiological experiment and observation the secret of mental functioning. How far he had succeeded was being discussed everywhere.

Pavlov's hypothesis of cortical activity and animal behaviour, for the validity of which there was much experimental evidence, was based upon mobile and varying conditioned reflexes, their excitation, regression and dissolution. The inhibitors to excitatory processes were external, internal and sleep. The properties of cortical machinery were the irradiation and concentration of nerve impulses. The chief functions of the cortex were synthetizing (coupling and combining) and analysing (decomposing).

The hypothesis was simplicity itself, and to an increasing number appeared convincing. Of its importance to the psychologist, though Pavlov had advised caution in applying it to man, there could be no shadow of doubt, but that was not the time or occasion to discuss the many problems it raised. It had to be remembered that Pavlov was also a psychologist, and held striking views on that subject. His lectures did not reveal him in the character of a psychological mechanist, and he had repudiated being a materialist. He had said that mind, soul and matter would some day be proved to be one, which would put an end to all metaphysical and psychological speculation.

Though it was Pavlov's ardent devotion since 1902 to the elucidation of the normal activity of the highest parts of the central nervous system that had mostly struck the imagination outside Russia, it had to be remembered that he had done fine work for medicine and physiology in several directions. In 1888, nine years after he qualified, he discovered the secretory nerves of the pancreas; later he had formulated the laws governing the regulation of the blood-pressure; later still he had described the innervation of the heart and of the digestive system. The science of pharmacology also owed much to his researches.

The star of physiology had shone brightly on the Russian horizon in the past. If Setchenov was the Father of Russian physiology, Pavlov might be called its Tolstoy, and he had seen to it that its light had not been dimmed in recent years. His personal safety and the freedom of his work from interference had been Russia's particular care during her agony of social upheaval and civil war—so much and so widely was he honoured and revered in his native land.

A true disciple of science, gifted with both acute logical thinking and imagination, and revealing in his life's work a rare honesty of purpose and enthusiasm, all in the cause of science and humanity, no member, the speaker thought, would deny the claims of Ivan Petrovitch Pavlov, M.D., Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences and Director of the Physiological Laboratories of the Institute of Experimental Medicine and Academy of Science at Leningrad, to the highest honour it was in the power of the Association to bestow. (Applause.)

Dr. Eugenio Tanzi.

The death, in 1927, of Senatore Leonardo Bianchi removed from the roll of living honorary members the sole representative of Italian psychiatry. The names of many Italian psychiatrists, famous for their brilliant researches into the pathology of mental disorders and all well qualified in every way for such an honour, had occurred to the Nominations Committee, but the claims of one whose name and teachings were as well known to British psychiatrists as were Bianchi's could not be ignored. He referred to Eugenio Tanzi, M.D., Clinical Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases in the University of Florence, and Director of the Psychiatric Clinic of St. Salvi of that city.

Prof. Tanzi, if not the *doyen* of Italian psychiatrists, must be, he thought, very nearly so, for he was born at Trieste in 1851, and commenced his psychiatric career in 1883. From that year to 1891, as an assistant at psychiatric clinics successively at Modena, Reggio Emilia, Genoa, Turin, and again at Genoa, he attracted attention by his important clinical and experimental researches and his critical writings. In 1891 his career as a teacher commenced on his appointment as a Lecturer on Psychiatry in the University of Padua and at the Higher Royal Institute

of Florence. He attained his majority in 1893, when he became the Clinical Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases of the University of Cagliari, in Sardinia. In the following year he was transferred, in a similar capacity, to the University at Palermo, only to be again transferred a year later to the University of Florence, where he still retained the Chair of Psychiatry. In 1896 he founded the well-known and much esteemed *Rivista di Patologia nervosa e mentale*, of which he had been the Editor for thirty-three years. It still remained one of the best of the many Italian psychiatric journals.

Members were all aware that Tanzi was the author of a famous text-book. The first edition was published in 1905, and four years later an edition in English appeared, since which time Tanzi's name had been unforgettable in British psychiatry. In collaboration with Lugaro a second edition appeared in 1913, and the third—the present edition—in 1923. In 1911 he published a treatise on forensic psychiatry, on which subject he was a recognized authority.

Tanzi's teachings had assisted, in no small degree, in the moulding of modern psychiatry. His views had always carried great weight, though they were not always in agreement with the general trend of Italian psychiatry. He was highly respected for his independence and originality of thought, clear judgment and critical attitude to anything not well supported by accurate observation or founded on careful research and experiment. Like Bianchi, he had interested himself a good deal in social problems.

The speaker felt confident that his proposal would receive the unanimous assent of members present, and the Association would heartily welcome this addition to the roll of honorary members. (Applause.)

Corresponding Members.

Continuing, Dr. LORD said it was now his duty to say something about those whom it was proposed to honour by electing them as corresponding members. At the previous annual meeting he had spoken at length about the qualifications such candidates should have. He would merely repeat that a corresponding member should be a physician of high standing in his own country as a writer, teacher or research worker in psychiatry or kindred subjects. He had on that occasion foretold that this group of members would for the future be a more integrated part of the Association, and this had come to pass earlier than he had expected. A promising *liaison* had been established between them and the Research and Clinical Committee. The Study Tour, etc., Sub-Committee had by the tour in the Netherlands established such friendly relationships with Dutch psychiatrists that it was now proposed to strengthen those ties by electing some of them as corresponding members. Others he had to propose had already established communication with the Association in some useful way. He would deal with them in alphabetical order.

Dr. K. Herman Bouman.

Prof. Bouman, a distinguished clinician and teacher, was a remarkably versatile man with wide interests, and greatly esteemed in psychiatric circles in the Netherlands.

A disciple of Winkler, he was at that moment President of the Dutch Association for Neurology and Psychiatry. He had also occupied the Chair of Psychiatry in the University of Amsterdam since 1915.

He had done much to illuminate the morbid anatomy of diseases of the nervous system. He was a keen anthropologist, and in this relation had made a careful study of the population of Amsterdam. He had written on the psychology of art, and had studied the art and speech of the palæolithic age of mankind.

Amsterdam was greatly indebted to him for a good practical scheme of instruction for the feeble-minded. On the sociological side of psychiatry he had devoted himself to the stamping out of inebriety and other anti-social agencies.

He, the speaker, had no doubt the Association would be the richer for Prof. Bouman's co-operation. (Applause.)

Dr. Vilo Maria Buscaino.

Prof. Buscaino, a graduate of the University of Naples (medicine and surgery "with commendation," 1911), entered upon his psychiatric career in 1912 under

Prof. Tanzi, at the Clinic of St. Salvi, Florence, where he remained, except for an interval of war service, until 1927, when, after a few months' private practice as a consultant, he was appointed Director of the University Clinic for Nervous and Mental Diseases at Catania. He had been awarded the *Croce al merito di guerra* for distinguished services in the field, following which he had been posted to the medical staff at the neuro-psychiatric military centre at Reggio Emilia. In January, 1928, he became Co-Director, with Tanzi, of the *Rivista di patologia nervosa e mentale*, having been on the editorial staff of that journal since 1925. He was also a member of the Council of the Italian Society of Neurology.

From the commencement of his career Buscaino had been a keen experimentalist and research worker, chiefly in regard to (1) the biochemistry of the nervous system (histological, urological and pathogenic aspects), and (2) the neuro-vegetative-endocrine mechanism of the normal and pathological display of the emotions.

He had thrown a flood of light on these and allied subjects regarding which he had made many fundamental discoveries. Indeed, it was rare that one could take up a recent work on normal or pathological bio-chemistry, or the functioning of the endocrines, without very soon coming across his name.

Buscaino's observations and researches were contained in some seventy-five papers and a large monograph on *The Biology of the Living Amoeba* (1921).

It was obviously impossible on that occasion to pass in review all Buscaino's pioneer work. Amongst other things he had demonstrated the possibility of producing, *in vitro*, by chemical means, amoeboid glia-cells; the presence of an abnormal protein in the thyroid of epileptics; the anaphylactic nature of the epileptic crisis, the biopathic personality in epileptics being due to the sensitivity induced by dysthyroidism; the vegetative-endocrine basis of psychopathic crises; the histo-chemical variations in endocrine functioning in states of fear in animals; the importance of the basal ganglia and of the vegetative-endocrine system in emotional reactions and in hysteria, and (with Pentinnelli) the experimental production of a genuine hepato-basilar degeneration, etc.

That by no means exhausted what psychiatry owed to Buscaino's enthusiasm and scientific attainments. He had earned the high respect and regard, not only of his Italian colleagues, but of workers in the fields of neurology and psychiatry everywhere.

The speaker then went on to refer to Buscaino's experimental work in relation to that of Mackenzie Wallis, Pavlov and Bianchi, remarking that the bio-chemical, physiological and psychological responses of the nervous system to internal and external environment, though separate lines of research, should maintain friendly and helpful relationships, because all three were necessary in any attempt to explain the "how" and "why" of animal behaviour, which again was the key to human conduct.

The Association, he felt sure, would join with those present in honouring Prof. Buscaino and indirectly that brilliant band of Italian scientific psychiatrists in which he figured so prominently. (Applause.)

Dr. Franklin G. Ebaugh.

The Association was grateful to Prof. Ebaugh for throwing open to British and Irish medical graduates the student fellowships in the famous clinic of the University of Colorado, of which he was the Director.

His text-book, with Strecker, on *Clinical Psychiatry*, now in its second edition, was finding friends everywhere, and was a really good exposition of the latest evolved methods of examining a psychiatric case. In regard to Ebaugh's clinical researches, he, the speaker, had only time to mention his investigations on the usefulness of intra-cisternal injections of lipiodol, accompanied by X-ray examinations in the localization of lesions of the spinal cord, and the treatment of general paralysis by puncture of the cisterna magna. He was also keenly interested in mental hygiene, especially in regard to mental clinics and mental health problems in children.

Prof. Ebaugh was eminently qualified in every way for the honour it was proposed the Association should confer on him, and it gave him, the speaker, great pleasure to propose it. (Applause.)

Dr. J. H. Pameijer.

Of Dr. Pameijer he need hardly say anything in advocacy of his candidature. He was now well known to many members present and was representing Dutch psychiatry at that meeting. (Applause.) He had, indeed, in actual practice, been a very useful corresponding member for the last two years. However, as a permanent record of the grounds for this election, which he felt sure would be unanimous, he would remark that Dr. Pameijer, who had been educated under Heilbronner and Winkler, had been attracted to the administrative and sociological aspects of psychiatry in which he had made his influence felt and had done not a little pioneer work. He had thus come to occupy a post for which he was well qualified, that of Director of the Maasoord (City of Rotterdam) Mental Hospital, Poortugaal, in connection with which he had established in 1926 a social service for the after-care of discharged patients, and other psychiatric social activities among the poor. Other mental hospitals in Holland were following his example.

The Netherlands Psychiatric Association had, in him, an energetic and most useful member, as the recent tour of British psychiatrists to that country had well shown. He, the speaker, felt that all present would heartily welcome Pameijer as a corresponding member. (Applause.)

Dr. George K. Pratt.

Dr. Pratt was a well-known writer and lecturer on mental hygiene, and had taken a prominent part in the modern mental hygiene movement in the United States of America. He had been Medical Director of the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene, and was now serving the same cause in the larger capacity of Assistant Medical Director on the Executive Staff of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, New York City.

Judging from his writings he had studied mental hygiene from every aspect, and it was difficult to say which he had most illuminated, unless it be mental hygiene in regard to children, their upbringing and education. He attached the greatest importance to the pre-school and parental education of children, and was Chairman of the Mental Hygiene Committee of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Dr. Pratt was already in touch with the work of the Research and Clinical Committee, and participating in its scheme for mutual exchange of literature. As a psychologist, psychiatrist and sociologist, and for the fine work he had done and was doing for mental hygiene, he well deserved a place on their roll of corresponding members, and he, the speaker, felt that the Association would gladly, in that way, set its seal on the mutual co-operation already commenced. (Applause.)

Dr. W. M. van der Scheer.

Dr. van der Scheer, a disciple of Winkler, was one of the most eminent and respected of Dutch psychiatrists, and for several years was the President of the Dutch Association for Psychiatry and Neurology.

Research worker and administrator, a combination not so uncommon as was generally supposed, he was appointed in 1922 to the Directorship of Holland's largest mental hospital, that of Santpoort (province of North Holland), at Meerenberg.

Prior to this he was State Inspector of Mental Hospitals, and had been Director of the Duinenbosch Mental Hospital at Bakkum.

He had written a good deal on neurological and psychiatric subjects, and his researches and observations on the psychoses of osteomalacia and on Mongolian idiocy were valuable contributions to our knowledge of those subjects.

He would ever be remembered as the pioneer of the Simon method of occupation therapy in Holland—a method which had now spread from Santpoort to nearly all the Dutch mental hospitals.

This was not the first occasion advancement had spread from Santpoort, for was it not at this mental hospital that mechanical restraint on a large scale was first abolished in Holland, as it had been at Hanwell in this country?

Van der Scheer's genius had secured for him a permanent place in the annals of Dutch psychiatry, and he, the speaker, felt that the Association would be proud to number him among its corresponding members. (Applause.)

Dr. E. J. Stuurman.

Dr. Stuurman was formerly an Assistant Medical Officer at Santpoort Mental Hospital, and in 1928 had been promoted to be Director of the Endegeest Mental Hospital at Oegstgeest, near Leyden. He was well known for his anatomical, neurological and psychiatric research work, especially in regard to heredity and dementia præcox. That he had the respect and good-will of his colleagues was evidenced by the fact that he was the Secretary of the Dutch Association for Psychiatry and Neurology.

Stuurman was eminently fitted in every way to become a corresponding member of the Association. (Applause.)

Dr. Douglas A. Thom.

Dr. Thom was a leading New England psychiatrist who had attended several of the annual meetings of the Association, and was therefore known to not a few of its members.

He, the speaker, found it difficult to know where to start or what particular activity to stress in such a career of strenuous labour in the field of psychiatry and sociology. Time would only permit of his setting forth some of the latest activities of Dr. Thom—or as now he should more properly be called, Prof. Thom—for the governing body of the famous Tuft Medical School had recently called him to the Chair of Mental Hygiene.

Prof. Thom, like Dr. Pratt, was early impressed with the importance of mental hygiene to the community and to the race, and with the variety and immensity of the problems it raised owing to public ignorance and State apathy. On the scientific side much spade-work was necessary before a clear vision could be obtained of how the prevalence of mental abnormalities of all kinds should be combated and their evil effect on the social organism abated.

Prof. Thom's later contributions had been among others (1) a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the relationship between infantile convulsions and the chronic disorder of later life; (2) a careful study of epilepsy in the offspring of epileptics; (3) infant research work for the Baby Clinic Association of Boston. He had written and lectured a good deal on mental hygiene, especially in children, and on the all-importance of early years to the adult citizen.

Dr. Thom had done good work as the Director of the Division for Mental Hygiene of the United States Veterans' Bureau, and was a co-Editor of the Official Bulletin of the Massachusetts Department of Mental Diseases.

He, the speaker, though he had scarcely done justice to Prof. Thom's services in the cause of humanity, felt that he had said enough to ensure the unanimous endorsement of all present of his proposal to add that name to the roll of corresponding members. (Applause.)

Dr. E. D. Wiersma.

Prof. Wiersma was an individual psychologist of great eminence, and his many researches had carried his name far and wide. Since 1903 he had been Professor of Psychiatry and Neurology at the State University of Groningen. He was one of those who sought a psychology based upon facts ascertained by scientific methods. Those who had been present at the Maudsley Lecture by Prof. Spearman in July last knew that in recent years considerable progress towards this end had been made. To that progress Prof. Wiersma had contributed in no small measure. He, the speaker, looked upon him as a creative genius in psychological methods, and many reliable and successful mental tests had originated with him.

Wiersma was also a psychiatrist, but one who approached the problems of mental life, not as the generality of Dutch psychiatrists did, by anatomical and physical researches, but by psychological investigations. He was not, however, a psycho-pathologist in the commonly accepted sense. To him all mental phenomena went hand in hand with material changes in the brain, but of those two aspects of normal and abnormal psychic events, investigations of the material changes had been tried and found wanting, and experience had proved to him and to many others that psychological investigations had brought much more to light.

In other words, Wiersma was a faithful follower of the illustrious Galton, who,

by studying the differences in various persons' imagery, had founded individual psychology, which sought to compose the differences between psychologists and physiologists and satisfy the aim of both to explain the phenomena of mental life. He believed that the new psychology had implications of great value not only to sociology and education, but to psychiatry.

No account of Prof. Wiersma's career would be complete without mentioning his pioneer work in regard to mental oscillation and perseveration (inertia). He was (in 1906) the first to devise and employ definite and serviceable tests for the latter. With Heyman he had built up an hypothesis that individual differences were based upon emotivity, activity, and the proportion of primary to secondary psychic function. The account by Wiersma and Heyman of the application of this hypothesis was undoubtedly one of the most brilliant contributions to psychology in recent times.

Wiersma's application of individual psychology methods to epilepsy had been published in the *Journal of Mental Science* for 1923. A further application embodied in his recent lectures on "The Psychology of Dementia" he had also presented to the Journal, which would publish them in due course. He had also done fine research work in regard to Mendelism, particularly in respect of psychopathic traits.

He, the speaker, thought that the Association would be delighted to honour the name of Prof. Wiersma and would welcome his election as a corresponding member. (Applause.)

In conclusion, Dr. LORD said he felt he had done his task but imperfectly, yet he had no doubt in his own mind as to the entire fitness of all those of whom he had spoken for the honour he and those associated with him proposed, and was certain this would be unanimously endorsed by members present. (Loud applause.)

Drs. Douglas McRae and W. Starkey were appointed scrutineers of the ballot, and the President subsequently announced that the elections, in accordance with the following list, had been unanimously approved.

Honorary Members.

IVAN PETROVITCH PAVLOV, M.D., Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences and Director of the Physiological Laboratories, Institute of Experimental Medicine and Academy of Science, Leningrad.

Sir CHARLES SCOTT SHERRINGTON, O.M., G.B.E., M.A., LL.D., D.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Waynflete Professor of Physiology; 9, Chadlington Road, Oxford.

EUGENIO TANZI, M.D., Professor of Psychiatry; Direttore, Clinica Psichiatrica di S. Salvi, Firenze. Director, *Rivista di patologia nervosa e mentale*.

Proposed by Prof. J. Shaw Bolton, Drs. W. M. Buchanan, J. Chambers, R. R. Leeper, J. R. Lord and R. Worth.

Corresponding Members.

K. HERMAN BOUMAN, M.D., Professor of Psychiatry and Director of the University Psychiatric Clinic, Amsterdam.

V. M. BUSCAINO, M.D., Professor of Psychiatry, University of Catania, Sicily.

FRANKLIN G. EBAUGH, A.B., M.D., Professor of Psychiatry, University of Colorado Medical School; Director, Colorado Psychopathic Hospital, Denver, Colo.

J. H. PAMEIJER, M.D., Director, Maasoord (City of Rotterdam) Mental Hospital, Poortugaal.

G. K. PRATT, M.D., Assistant Medical Director, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 370, Seventh Avenue, New York.

W. M. VAN DER SCHEER, M.D., Director, Santpoort (Province of North Holland) Mental Hospital, Meerenberg.

F. J. STUURMAN, M.D., Director, Endegeest Mental Hospital, Oegstgeest, near Leyden; Secretary, Dutch Association for Psychiatry and Neurology.

DOUGLAS THOM, M.D., Professor of Mental Hygiene, Tuft Medical School: 520, Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, U.S.A.

E. D. WIERSMA, Professor of Psychiatry and Director of the University Psychiatric Clinic, Groningen.

Proposed by Prof. J. Shaw Bolton, Drs. J. Chambers, J. R. Lord and R. Worth.

Ordinary Members.

MUTHIAH, ASAINAYAGAM RICHARD, L.M.S.Singapore, Assistant Physician, Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, Perak, Federated Malay States.

Proposed by Drs. W. F. Samuels, S. B. Pal and James W. Murdoch.

RICH, GILBERT J., A.B., A.M., Ph.D.Corn., M.D.Chic.; Assistant Physician, Psychopathic Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Proposed by Drs. Marjorie Franklin, G. Warwick Smith and R. Worth.

SELLINN, LOWELL SINN, B.A.Mich., M.A.Columb., Sc.M.New York, M.A. Bellevue, Assistant Resident Physician, Bellevue Psychopathic Service; Assistant Alienist, Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

Proposed by Drs. George H. Kirby, J. R. Lord and R. Worth.

WOODCOCK, OSWALD HAMPSON, M.D., Ch.B.Manch., P.M.O., Ministry of Pensions (Headquarters Neurological Inspectorate), 22, Ridge Hill, Golders Green, N.W. 11.

Proposed by Lt.-Col. E. L. Forward, and Drs. G. Warwick Smith and R. Worth.

8. COMPLIMENTARY MOTIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The PRESIDENT announced that the winner of the Gaskell Gold Medal and Prize was Dr. Alexander Walk, of Long Grove Mental Hospital, Epsom.

The PRESIDENT announced that the following Honours had been conferred by H.M. the King:

Baronetcy of the United Kingdom:

Sir Edward Farquhar Buzzard, K.C.V.O.

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

K.B.E.—C. Hubert Bond, Esq., C.B.E.

M.B.E.—Miss Agnes Brodie, Matron, East Riding Mental Hospital; Miss Ellen A. Cleary, Matron, Norwich City Mental Hospital; Miss Nesta Hawkes, Superintendent, Prudhoe Mental Deficiency Colony.

[Interval.]

AFTERNOON SESSION.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

In the Council Chamber, Westminster City Hall.

9. CIVIC WELCOME BY HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER—MAJOR VIVIAN ROGERS, D.S.O., M.C., J.P.

His Worship, the MAYOR OF WESTMINSTER: Ladies and Gentlemen,—May I first of all enter on a note of apology for being so punctual, but the reason is that I have to be somewhere in East London by a quarter to three, where the Prince of Wales is inspecting the London Fire Brigade, so I hope you will forgive me for wanting to get off quite early. I shall have the great pleasure and privilege of meeting some of you this evening at your banquet, to which you have so kindly invited me.

It gives me great pleasure to be granted the privilege of welcoming you to the Westminster City Hall on the occasion of your Annual Meeting. I must confess my ignorance by explaining that until recently I had never personally come in contact with your Association. The title of the Association would probably not have conveyed much to me, but when I learned that your Association was formed to help in every possible way to advance the treatment and the cure of the mentally afflicted, I felt at once thankful that the first occasion on which I could come in touch with you would be in my capacity to-day, and not as one of those for whom you are doing so much good. I understand that your Association is by no means a new one, it having been in existence for nearly ninety years. And I should like to very heartily congratulate you on what appears to me to be the estimable

working of your Association and its very notable objects. Speaking as one with some little interest in local authorities, I am pleased to note the very amicable way in which you appear to work with the local authorities, although, on the other hand, you never hesitate, as I understand it, in addressing yourselves, sometimes forcibly, to central authorities and the Legislature on the broader issues affecting the insane. And who could be more qualified to press views on such a subject than your Association? I confess that I think the formation of associations to further such professional interests as yours—I belong to two in my profession—can do nothing but good for their members. With regard to your activities, I do not want to quote figures which are probably better known to you than they are to me, but I took an interest in reading every word I could find about your Association, and I could not help being struck by the number of mental nurses, some 25,000, who have been trained and examined and registered by your Association since 1892, when your examinations were started. Is it surprising that, as a result of this and other good work, our gracious Sovereign expressed his appreciation of your work by granting you your Royal Charter? Another thing which must be gratifying to you is to realize that a number of your members and nurses holding your certificate have, during the past year, been recognized by His Majesty, who has conferred upon them signal honour. To them, and to your Association, I offer my hearty congratulations.

Your agenda paper shows that you have a very considerable amount of work before you, and some most interesting papers to be read and discussed. I will therefore content myself by saying that I offer to you, one and all, a most hearty welcome to Westminster, to our City Hall, and I trust that your deliberations will result not only in satisfaction to yourselves as medical psychologists, but to the welfare of that great profession of which you are an integral part. (Applause.)

10. A VOTE OF THANKS TO THE MAYOR.

The PRESIDENT (Prof. J. SHAW BOLTON) desired, on behalf of the Association, to tender grateful thanks for the extremely kind words of greeting which the Mayor had uttered, and also for the use of this beautiful chamber for their deliberations. The annual meetings of the Association were always their most important functions, and when they took place in such beautiful surroundings they were likely to be much more fruitful of result.

Dr. NATHAN RAW (President-Elect) said it gave him the greatest possible pleasure to second the vote of thanks to His Worship the Mayor.

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation.

The MAYOR OF WESTMINSTER assured the meeting that he felt very grateful for the kind words of Prof. Bolton and Dr. Nathan Raw, and again wished the Association a very useful time.

11. THANKS TO THE RETIRING OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.

Dr. W. F. MENZIES (Cheddleton) said it was his pleasant duty that day to move a vote of thanks to the Council and Officers of the Association for their services during the past year. This was not a duty which one looked upon as obligatory, or even desirable, for he did not know why the Officers should be thanked, because the Association did more for them than they did for the Association. Still, it was the custom, and the present was the third or fourth time that he had been asked to do it, and it was becoming difficult to find anything new to say.

First he would speak of the President. Much water had flown under the bridges of the Thames since the President and he were colleagues together at Rainhill, and those who saw the President now, with that dignified mien and that skill with which he guided the deliberations of the Association, had no idea of the wit and the caustic humour, the generous smartness of repartee which used to distinguish him as a youth. In fact when the speaker heard he was leaving Rainhill and going to Yorkshire he asked him whether he thought he was wise, and the retort was, "Better the Devil you know than the Devil you don't know." He would be succeeded by another of their colleagues, Dr. Nathan Raw, who was then at Mill Road Infirmary in Liverpool.

The next officer to mention was the Honorary Treasurer. All were very sorry indeed that Dr. Chambers was in such poor health, because he supposed that

Dr. Chambers was the great remaining financial expert in the Association, and his treasurership had done incalculable good for it. He took up the mantle of Dr. Hayes Newington, and had filled the post with great efficiency. The members would all wish him a speedy return to health.

The General Secretary, Dr. Worth, had been for many years an active officer, and had carried on his duties with great efficiency. Unfortunately, he had not been able to do quite so much during the year just past, and therefore the speaker took leave to couple with his name that of Dr. Lord, who had done an enormous amount of work for the Association, particularly—in his opinion—in pressing on these Research Sub-Committees, in which a beginning had been made this year. He hoped this phase of the work of the Association would be productive of much good in the future.

The Registrar, Dr. Rambaut, was really the official upon whom most of the heavy work of the Association devolved, because, whatever other bodies might say, the chief work of the Association was its examination work. It was upon its capacity to conduct the examination of nurses that the future of the Association would largely depend. He did not say it was the best, but it was the sort of work which had been forced on the Association, and had gradually grown with the years. It was possible to look back over the years and see that many new business methods had been introduced to make this work ever more efficient.

Next he wished to mention the Editors of the Journal. There, again, the Journal had advanced immensely. On looking round on the scientific journals published in English, he came to the conclusion that the epitomes and reviews in the Association's Journal were better than those in any other scientific publication. That, he thought, was incontrovertible.

The Librarian, Dr. Whitwell, did not work under the best circumstances, but he thought it probable that the accommodation for the Library would be entirely reorganized as soon as the B.M.A. extensions were completed.

To these and other members of the Council he moved a very cordial vote of thanks. [Agreed.

The PRESIDENT said he had been asked to reply for the Council and Officers. The Council and Officers had done their best to carry out their duties to the satisfaction of the members and it was a great pleasure to learn that what they had done received approval.

12. INDUCTION OF NATHAN RAW, C.M.G., M.D., J.P., LORD CHANCELLOR'S VISITOR, TO THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT.

The PRESIDENT said his next duty was a very pleasing one. A year ago the Association appointed the speaker as its President when he was personally known to very few. His predecessor so appreciated this that, following the example of the Vicar of Wakefield to his wife, he prepared an epitaph for him, the speaker, in order that he might keep it before him throughout his period of office, so that by endeavouring to live up to it he might carry out his duties in a satisfactory manner. He could only say he had endeavoured to carry out the duties which had been imposed upon him. The new President stood in need of no such assistance; he was a man who was well known to every member of the Association, a man who occupied a high official position under the Crown, and also one who had done yeoman service in furthering the work of the Association. It could be truly said of him, as of few others, that the office of President could be regarded as a reward for services rendered to their branch of the medical profession, not an office granted to him in the hope of favours to come.

The President then invested Dr. Nathan Raw with the Presidential Badge, and wished him a very happy year of office amid loud applause.

The President in the Chair.

13. INVESTITURE OF THE EX-PRESIDENT WITH THE PAST PRESIDENTIAL BADGE.

The PRESIDENT said his first duty as President of this great Association was to present to the Past President the Badge appertaining to that position. Prof. Shaw Bolton had very ably filled the office during the past year.

14. PRESENTATION TO THE PRESIDENT OF FOREIGN DELEGATES AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

The PRESIDENT then asked Dr. Lord to act as master of ceremonies, and present to him (the President) the distinguished foreign delegates who had honoured the Association with their presence.

Dr. LORD introduced Dr. J. H. Pameijer, a representative from Holland, the Director of the Maasoord City Hospital, Rotterdam.

Dr. PAMEIJER said that his colleagues had charged him with the duty of conveying to their English colleagues respectful greetings, for whom they entertained very loyal feelings. They highly appreciated this invitation to send a representative to the meeting, and the Association's decision to nominate and elect five Dutch Corresponding Members. He himself felt it a great privilege to be present at the annual meeting of this ancient Association. He thanked the Association for the distinction which had been conferred on him. These international cooperations possessed high value, for the work which was being done would have much less importance without them. He wished the annual meeting every success.

Dr. Lord next presented Dr. Henri Flournoy, who brought the greetings of Swiss psychiatrists.

15. PRESENTATION OF THE GASKELL GOLD MEDAL AND PRIZE.

Dr. LORD presented Dr. Alexander Walk, to whom the President handed the Gaskell Medal and Prize.

16. THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The PRESIDENT then delivered his address on "Fear and Worry: A Sociological Study" (*vide* p. 573).

The GENERAL SECRETARY (Dr. R. Worth, *O.B.E.*), said: It is my privilege to propose a vote of thanks to Dr. Nathan Raw for his address. I congratulate him in the first place on his election as our President, and secondly I thank him for the very excellent address he has given us. Dr. Raw informed some of us last night at the Council Dinner that 41 years ago he was appointed an Assistant Medical Officer at Barming Heath, and he has told us that he gained this appointment on account of his skill at cricket. Since then he has held numerous appointments, but in recent years he has devoted himself to work on the prevention of consumption, and has added considerably to the literature on the subject. During the war he was in charge of the Liverpool Neurological Hospital, and now, as you know, he is a Lord Chancellor's Visitor in Lunacy. From this wide experience he has brought to bear on the subject of his address a wide field of thought. Dr. Raw—who was a member of Parliament for some years—did a great deal in the House to further the cause of this branch of the profession, and I believe was Chairman of the Committees of the House which went into the matter of fresh legislation on Lunacy Laws.

It always occurs to me that members of our branch of the profession are inclined to be self-centred, and if I may say so, are somewhat restricted in vision, but it is men like our President—a man of many other interests—who can treat the subject in hand from a larger and wider outlook. It has been truly said that we all fear something, and it often takes time before this is evident. When I was a young Superintendent even the Lord Chancellor's Visitors inspired in my mind a little fear, but when they appear they are such charming gentlemen that one looks forward to their visits, so this was a good example of a fear that was groundless. When Dr. Raw first asked me to play a game of golf with him I feared that I should be no match for him—another fear that was groundless. (Laughter.)

Ladies and Gentlemen, I now move a hearty vote of thanks to our President for a very admirable address.

Dr. BEDFORD PIERCE (Commissioner of the Board of Control), in seconding the vote, said he wished to join with Dr. Worth in expressing on behalf of all present thanks for this address. As one heard the description of a nervous person attempting to speak in public one almost feared one would give a personal exposition of the signs of fear. He would content himself with saying that he considered this address had been one of the most literary, most thoughtful and most philosophical

presidential addresses ever heard at a meeting of the Association, and members would thank Dr. Nathan Raw most cordially for it.

The resolution was put to the meeting by the proposer, Dr. Worth, and carried by acclamation.

The PRESIDENT said he wished to thank the proposer and seconder, and all present, for their kindness in listening to his address and for the appreciation accorded him. It was very difficult to select a suitable subject for an address of this kind: and if one confined oneself to the purely medical or scientific side of the specialty it might prove exceedingly dull. Perhaps the case was best met by a subject in which there was a little of both, and he was very glad it appeared to have met with approval.

[Adjournment.]

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

The Annual Dinner took place on Wednesday, July 10, at the Hotel Metropole, Northumberland Avenue. The President, Dr. Nathan Raw, occupied the chair.

The official guests included: His Worship The Mayor of Westminster (Major Vivian B. Rogers, *D.S.O.*), Sir Arthur Robinson, *G.C.B.*, *C.B.E.* (Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health), Sir Charles Pinkham, *O.B.E.*, *J.P.* (Chairman, Middlesex County Council), L. G. Brock, Esq., *C.B.* (Chairman, Board of Control), Mrs. Pinsent (Commissioner, Board of Control), Sir George Buchanan, *C.B.* (Ministry of Health), The Right Hon. Lord Riddell (Chairman, Royal Free Hospital), Dr. J. H. Pameijer (Dutch Delegate), Dr. Henri Flournoy (Swiss Delegate), Sir J. Rose Bradford, M.D. (President, Royal College of Physicians), Lady Barrett, *D.B.E.*, M.D. (Dean, London [Royal Free Hospital] School of Medicine, Sir James Purves Stewart, *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*, M.D. (Senior Physician, Westminster Hospital), Dr. Woodward (Dean of Westminster Hospital), Dr. N. C. Horner (Editor, *British Medical Journal*), Dr. Alfred Cox, *O.B.E.* (Medical Secretary of the British Medical Association), Miss Vickers (Secretary, Mental After-Care Association).

The following, among others, were invited, but were unable to be present: The Lord Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Arthur Greenwood, M.P. (Minister of Health), His Eminence Cardinal Bourne, The Lord Chief Justice of England, The Dean of Westminster, Lord Southborough, *G.C.B.*, *G.C.M.G.*, The Earl of Birkenhead, Surgeon Vice-Admiral Gaskell, *C.B.*, Lt.-General Sir Matthew H. G. Fell, *K.C.B.*, The Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, The President, Royal College of Surgeons, The President, Medical Society of London, Sir Claud Schuster, The President, Royal Society of Medicine, Sir Robert Bolam (Chairman, Council, British Medical Association), Miss Musson (Chairman, G.N.C. for Eng. and Wales), Lt.-Col. F. E. Fremantle, *M.P.*, M.D., The Hon. H. C. Bailey (Board of Control), Sir Wm. G. Lobjoit, (Middlesex C.C.), Mr. Hubert J. Greenwood, D.L. (Chairman, Horton Mental Hospital), Mr. de Salis (Middlesex C.C.), Dr. Costley White (Headmaster, Westminster School), Professor Winifred Cullis, *C.B.E.*, Sir Philip Gibbs, Sir George Newman, *K.C.B.*, M.D. (Ministry of Health), Mr. K. A. Wolfe Barry, Mr. William Turner, F.R.C.S. (Westminster Hospital), Mr. Arthur Evans, F.R.C.S. (Westminster Hospital), Sir James Berry, M.D., The Hon. Mr Justice McCardie, Sir Squire Sprigge (Editor, *Lancet*), Mr. Parker Morris (Town Clerk, City of Westminster), Sir Montague Cox (Clerk, London County Council), Mr. R. H. Curtis (Chief Officer, London County Mental Hospitals).

TOASTS.

The PRESIDENT proposed the toast of "The King," and it was loyally pledged.

"THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER."

Lt.-Col. J. R. LORD, *C.B.E.*, in proposing this toast, said that at the meeting of the Association that afternoon the President had given a moving and instructive description of Fear. The President had not, however, revealed to them what was to be understood by "funk," but one could regard it as yielding to fear and decamping. That was just what he felt like doing that moment. His great fear was that he would prove a totally inadequate substitute for Sir James Crichton-Browne, to whom rightly belonged the honour of proposing that toast. Sir James, who was one of the most eloquent men of our times, and whose absence all would