

above mentioned, the diagnosis of cerebellar tumour is reasonably certain. Nystagmus is not common, nor are general convulsions, but rigidity of the muscles of the neck, often drawing the head back upon the shoulders, is very common, and may be said to be characteristic of the disease. Slight mental disturbance is frequently seen, and occasionally there is an outburst of acute mania. Three cases are related in which the diagnosis was proved by the autopsy to be correct, and confirm the author's opinion that it is possible to localize tumours of the cerebellum with some degree of exactness. He discusses the question of removal of these tumours, and is of opinion that operation, offering as it does the sole chance of relief, should be oftener resorted to.

PART IV.—NOTES AND NEWS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

CENTENARY OF THE RETREAT. (1792-1892.)

The members of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland held their Fifty-first Annual Meeting at the York Retreat, on Thursday, the 21st day of July last, in honour of the Centenary of the foundation of that Institution. The proceedings commenced at the early hour of 9.15 a.m., when a Council meeting was held in the large Recreation-room of the Retreat, at which several papers were read and discussed, and various resolutions were passed. This was followed at eleven o'clock by a general meeting of members for the receipt of reports, the election of officers, and the transaction of other business. Dr. Baker, Superintendent of the Retreat, presided, and amongst those present were Dr. Jules Morel, from Belgium; Dr. Semelaigne, Paris; Drs. Murray Lindsay, Clouston, Outterson Wood, Savage, Spence, Ireland, Urquhart, Whitcombe, Hack Tuke, S. Tuke, Yellowlees, Rayner, Keay, Campbell-Clark, Bonville Fox, Hayes Newington, Agar, Wigglesworth, Pierce, Rutherford (Dumfries), North, Swanson, McDowall (Menston), Percy Smith, Merson, McDowall (Morpeh), Chambers, Rees Philipps, Kay, Major, Richards, Conolly Norman, Ernest White, Mercier, Paul, Nicholson, Hitchcock, Fletcher Beach, Shuttleworth, Tregelles Hingston, Weatherly, Eastwood, and others.

The election of officers took place as follows :—

Parliamentary Committee re-elected (unchanged).

<i>President</i>	ROBERT BAKER, M.D.
<i>President-Elect</i>	JAMES MURRAY LINDSAY, M.D.
<i>Ex-President</i>	E. B. WHITCOMBE, M.R.C.S.
<i>Treasurer</i>	JOHN H. PAUL, M.D.
<i>Editors of Journal</i>	{ D. HACK TUKE, M.D. { GEORGE H. SAVAGE, M.D.
<i>Auditors</i>	{ HENRY RAYNER, M.D. { *PERCY SMITH, M.D.

Honorary Secretaries { CONOLLY NORMAN, F.R.C.P. (I.), for Ireland.
A. B. URQUHART, M.D., for Scotland.
FLETCHER BEACH, M.B., General Secretary.

Registrar J. B. SPENCE, M.D.

Members of Council.

HAYES NEWINGTON, M.B.C.P.Ed.	C. HETHERINGTON, M.B.
J. B. SPENCE, M.D.	T. OUTTERSON WOOD, M.D.
W. E. NICHOLSON, M.B.C.S.	F. C. GAYTON, M.D.
D. NICOLSON, M.D.	F. H. WALMSLEY, M.D.
OSCAR WOODS, M.D.	H. T. PRINGLE, M.D.
J. G. McDOWALL, M.B.	*J. MACPHERSON, M.D.
H. GARDINER HILL, M.B.C.S.	*A. E. TURNBULL, M.B.
B. B. FOX, M.D.	*C. A. MERCER, M.B.
J. E. M. FINCH, M.D.	*E. W. WHITE, M.B.

* *New Officers or Members of Council elected at the Annual Meeting, 1892.*

Dr. WHITCOMBE, the retiring President, in asking Dr. Baker to take the chair said he was sure none of them required any recommendation as to Dr. Baker occupying that position, and they most heartily congratulated him upon his election to it. He hoped that Dr. Baker would fill the chair with as much pleasure as he (Dr. Whitcombe) had done.

The PRESIDENT in acknowledging his election briefly thanked the members for their kindness. He afterwards announced that Drs. Mickle, Wiglesworth, Campbell Clark, Urquhart, Ringrose Atkins, and Oscar Woods had been appointed examiners, and that 18 candidates had passed the examination for the Certificate in Psychological Medicine in Scotland, and seven in England.

PRESENTATION OF BALANCE SHEET.

Dr. PAUL next presented the Treasurer's balance sheet, which he remarked was a very fair one. There was a little alteration with regard to the money in hand, in consequence of a change that had been made in reference to the auditing of the accounts, which now took place before the meeting, with the result that several subscriptions were not included. (For balance sheet see next page.)

Dr. J. A. CAMPBELL moved a vote of thanks to the Treasurer, which was heartily accorded, and was duly acknowledged by Dr. Paul.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING.

Dr. MURRAY LINDSAY, the President-elect, being requested to name the place of meeting for next year, said he should prefer either London or Derby, but expressed a wish to allow it to stand over for further consideration.

THE NEXT QUARTERLY MEETING.

The PRESIDENT announced that the next Quarterly Meeting was arranged to be held in London on the third Thursday in November.

ELECTION OF ORDINARY MEMBERS.

The following candidates for ordinary membership were then elected:—E. Milliken Goldie, M.B., C.M.Edin., Assistant Medical Officer, the Asylum, Bootham, York; Cuthbert S. Morrison, L.R.C.P., and L.R.C.S.Edin., Assistant Medical Officer County and City Asylum, Burghill, Hereford; Lewis Dunbar Temple, M.B., C.M.Edin., late Clinical Assistant, Darenth Asylum, Ballantrae, Ayrshire; Arthur Edward Patterson, M.B., C.M.Aber., Assistant Medical Officer, City of London Asylum, Stone, Dartford.

THE RETREAT CENTENARY.

Dr. YELLOWLEES said that it seemed to him that meeting there as they did, they could not do less than adopt some such Resolution as this:—"That the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland, assembled in its annual meeting at the York Retreat in the year of its Centenary, desires to

THE MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

1892.]

The Treasurer's Annual Balance Sheet, 1891-92.

Notes and News.

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XXXVIII.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance—Cash in Hand from last account	325	15 8	By Annual, Special, and Quarterly Meetings		
Subscriptions, England and Wales	306	12 0	Expenses of Reporting at various Meetings		
Subscriptions, Ireland	32	11 0	Printings	21	15 0
Subscriptions, Scotland	57	15 0	Printing, publishing, engraving, advertising, and postage of Journal	464	7 1
Sale of Journal	135	6 0	Less special subscription for engraving	4	4 0
Dividends on Consols, Gaskell Fund, 3-4ths of year on £1,347	27	1 9	Editorial Expenses	460	3 1
Invested, 3-4ths of year on £306	6	3 0	Printing and Sundry Expenses	12	12 0
			Treasurer	69	12 1
			Accountant	6	6 0
Fees received from Examinations for the Certificate of Psychological Medicine			Secretary for Ireland	4	4 0
England	12	12 0	Secretary for Scotland	2	17 11
Scotland	40	19 0	General Secretary	6	12 0
			Examiners' Fees (Ireland)	8	15 11
			(England)	6	2 6
			(Scotland)	8	8 0
				25	5 9
			Allan Wyon, paid for Designing and Engraving Die, Plate, etc., for Certificates		
			Balance in hand	89	16 3
				68	10 6
				220	6 2
				£944	15 5

(Signed) ERNEST W. WHITE, } AUDITORS.
HENRY RAYNER, }

Examined and found correct.

July 16th, 1892.

place on record its admiration of the spirit which animated William Tuke and his fellow-workers a hundred years ago, its appreciation of the mighty revolution which they inaugurated, and its thankfulness for the beneficent result which their example has secured in the humane and enlightened treatment of the insane throughout the world." He had thought it desirable to put the resolution in the plainest words that he could, feeling that language of a fulsome character would be out of place in paying their tribute to such men. They were earnest men, who feared God and loved their fellows, and who gave all the kindly help they could to the men who needed it most. They were men actuated by the highest motives, men of sound judgment and wise action, and he wished that all those who had appreciated their motives had emulated their wisdom. They were no faddists who were carried away by ideas, and still less were they Pharisees who attempted to earn the good opinion of men. William Tuke, when he built that Retreat, never imagined that he was building a famous name. It seemed to him that they were better able to appreciate the great work that he did in those days by reason of their distance, and they could realize that it was really a revolution. It was something more than dispensing with needless restraint. It was a revolution, a recognition that insanity was a disease, not a doom, and that insane people needed sympathy, kindness, and care instead of the harshness and cruelty which they had hitherto received. The results of their work they, too, could better appreciate. It took a hundred years to tell how a great work would proceed, and they knew now how mighty the change had been. The contrast between the condition of things before the establishment of the Retreat and the condition of things now was the contrast between light and darkness. It was one of the greatest triumphs of humanity and philanthropy that their era had seen. (Loud applause.)

Dr. WHITCOMBE said he had the greatest pleasure in seconding the resolution so beautifully proposed by Dr. Yellowlees.

Dr. JULES MOREL, on behalf of the Society of Mental Medicine of Belgium, said he heartily endorsed the resolution. (Applause.)

The motion was then carried, and feelingly acknowledged by the President.

PRESENTATION BY DR. HACK TUKE.

Dr. HACK TUKE here presented to the library of the Retreat the first copy of his "Dictionary of Psychological Medicine," in honour of the Centenary. (Applause.)

PROXY VOTING.

Dr. MERCIER moved "That whenever a question is put to the vote any member may, immediately after the result of the voting is declared, demand a *referendum*, and if a referendum be demanded, the question shall again be put to the vote at the next ensuing Quarterly Meeting, and at this second vote the voting may be either personal or by proxy." In proposing the resolution for the consideration of the Association Dr. Mercier said he was not by any means insensible to its great importance. It was a resolution which, if carried, would certainly effect a revolution in the Association. It went down to their very foundations, as it was intended to do. There was no Association, he ventured to say, the members of which were more closely bound together by the same interests, and were pursuing with more singleness of purpose the same aims, than the members of that Association. It should be the ultimate authority on all matters connected with insanity, but none of them could claim that the Association occupied that position. Although matters had greatly improved of late years, there was not that amount of interest taken in the meetings of the Association, nor was there that fulness of attendance that they had a right to expect considering what the constitution of the Association was. In proposing the resolution he had endeavoured to find a means of increasing the interest of all the members of the Association in it, of binding them still closer together and of finding a more powerful motive force in carrying the Association forward to the great aims that it had in view. Originally he asked a few members their

opinion as to the matter of proxy voting, and he was surprised to find the unanimity and strength of feeling in its favour. Upon that, in conjunction with Dr. Weatherly, he sent out a circular to a considerable number of the members, and the answers to that circular astonished him not only in the readiness with which the opinion was given, not only in the overwhelming proportion of members who were in favour of the change, but more than anything it discovered in the ranks of the Association many members, rarely able to attend its meetings, in whom there was an amount of enthusiasm and even a fervour of interest in the affairs of the Association for which he was totally unprepared. They sent out circulars accompanied by a postcard for reply. It was not only returned, but in a number of cases they got voluminous letters, not only endorsing their action in that particular, but also full of suggestions—judicious and useful suggestions—with regard to the future conduct of the Association. He might say that one gentleman sent a most admirable dissertation on some ten pages of foolscap (laughter) with regard to the conduct of the Association. He brought that forward to show how very strong was the interest of members of the Association who were not able to attend its meetings, and how very powerful a motive force lay latent in their interest which they ought to utilize. At present they were not moving as fast as they ought to, and were, he might say, in the position of the crew of a ship which was not moving fast enough through the water and yet had stowed down under hatches a crew only too anxious to take their turn at the oars. It had been said that members who did not attend the meetings had no right to have a vote, because if they were sufficiently interested in the Association's affairs they would attend and vote. However true that might be of other societies, it was not true of that society, because theirs was the only Association the majority of whose members were necessarily absent from its meetings. They were largely composed of medical officers of asylums, where they knew that only one officer could be spared at one time, and the others must stay at home and be excluded from exercising any voice in the Association. Such an exclusion was impolitic and it was also unjust. Some who sent replies said that they had ceased to take an interest in the affairs of the Association, and that they were going to withdraw their names from it, but that they would wait before doing so until they heard the result of that resolution. There were, of course, objections to proxy voting, and the most important of those objections he would enumerate and answer. Proxy voting was not without precedent. He had himself, and no doubt others present had received a proxy to vote for the members of the Council for the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and if so important a body as that elected its Council by proxy voting, their own Association need not fear to encourage the same system. The objections to the resolution were, some of them, grounded upon wrong apprehension of its terms. One was that members would come to the meetings with their pockets stuffed with proxies. That was impossible if they noticed the terms of the resolution. The only case in which it was to be called into existence was when a subject was put to the vote, a referendum demanded, and the question was again voted upon at a subsequent meeting. A quarter of a year was allowed to elapse, during which the discussion appeared in the *Journal of the Association*; therefore such a thing as a surprise vote was quite impossible. Then it was said that, if proxy voting was allowed, it would diminish the attendance at the meetings. He did not think people went there to vote. Members attended the meetings for the sake of the meeting, the discussion, and the good fellowship, and they did not go solely for the purpose of voting. He, however, thought that it would so increase the interest of even the humblest member of the Association that the attendance would become more numerous instead of diminishing. The last objection that he would deal with was that it would place too large a power in the hands of a single member. One member might get up and demand a referendum, and might thus postpone an important reform for three months. Even if that were so, three months was not a very long time, but he quite admitted there was some objection to proxy voting on that ground. He was perfectly

willing to accept any amendment, especially that a certain strength of minority should be necessary for the motion on the referendum before it was granted, either a certain proportion or a certain absolute number, and if that was done he thought all objections would be done away with.

Dr. WEATHERLY seconded the motion. Regarding the letter sent out to obtain the opinions of the members of the Association, he certainly, with Dr. Mercier, never believed for one moment that there would be such unanimity on the subject of that resolution. After reading a copy of the circular sent out by Dr. Mercier and himself, Dr. Weatherly went on to say that they received 167 answers to the 200 circulars which they issued. Of these 146 were very decidedly in the affirmative, and only six were decidedly in the negative. Of the rest some said they would wait until the meeting, and others had either left the Association or were contemplating such a step. Those figures proved that an overwhelming majority of the members approved of the proposed change. All he could say was, that if the resolution was passed and it worked for harm instead of for good, he would readily take as much part in getting it rescinded as he had done towards its introduction.

Dr. J. A. CAMPBELL would agree to the referendum, provided a quarter of the whole meeting supported the motion. He voted on his own opinions, and was not in any way influenced by wire-pullers.

Dr. IRELAND proposed that a minority of one-third should be necessary for the subject under discussion to be deferred for a referendum, and remarked that he had had no opportunity of speaking about it to anyone. He knew there had been a great deal of talk among the provincial members about the affairs of the Association being almost confined to London, but he had always thought that the London men occupied a central position, and as long as they managed the affairs of the Association well, he was not in the least inclined to displace them. In his opinion, the affairs of the Association were very well managed.

Dr. CAMPBELL said he would formally move that Dr. Mercier's suggestion be adopted, provided that a third of the whole meeting present agreed to a referendum.

Dr. IRELAND seconded the proposition, and Dr. MERCIER intimated his willingness to incorporate it with his resolution.

Dr. SHUTTLEWORTH said that perhaps he had had his attention called to the matter under notice in a greater degree than some of the gentlemen present, and it seemed to him that there were many reasons why such a step as that should not be taken in haste. He did not say that proxy voting was wrong in principle, but he did say that, in the working of large Associations like theirs, there were very important considerations as to the manner in which proxy voting should be conducted, which they could hardly settle in a meeting of that kind. His own view was that the principle should be carried out, that a committee should be appointed by that general meeting to consider the subject in all its bearings and details, and, if thought desirable, to ascertain officially, and in the way already pursued by the issue of private circular, what the real opinion of the majority of the members was. It was an organic change, which might make a very important difference either for the good or evil of the future of the Association, and he thought it was very desirable that every step should be taken with deliberation in a matter of such magnitude. Therefore, he wished to propose the following amendment: "That, having regard to the important practical matters involved in the resolution of Dr. Mercier, a committee, to be appointed, shall consider the whole matter, with power to ascertain the opinions of the Association at large." That was what he had hastily written, and he thought his meaning would be sufficiently obvious.

Dr. WHITCOMBE said that for some time past he had had something to do with proxy voting, and he would like to point out to the members of the Association that it was a very dangerous matter for our Association to use. Latterly, the Medical Defence Union, which numbered its members by thousands instead of hundreds, had the power of proxy voting, and it was

determined to make an attempt to do away with it. They looked upon proxy voting as a retrograde step. A general meeting was called, and to show how much interest was taken, he might state that, out of a union consisting of thousands of members, there were five members present. But the President (who favoured the abolition of proxy voting) of the Union came in with a large bundle of proxies under his arm. (Laughter.) A power such as that should not be placed in the hands of one individual in any Association of that character, but he must say that Dr. Mercier had pointed out to them matters which he thought the Association should seriously consider. There was the question of the younger members of the Association taking part in its management. He could not help remarking that after his four years' experience as a member of the Council, that there was absolutely no ground for the idea that the Association was managed by the London members. He only pointed to the list which they had before them, and asked how their Council was constituted? The majority of the members were from the country. He might also ask them to look round the room and note the number of town members in comparison with those from the country. That was always the case, and he said that the affairs of the Association were not a monopoly, and he said, further, that the London members did not take a greater interest in its management than the remainder of the members. But he felt that it was very necessary and desirable that the Association should carry itself very carefully in a resolution of that character. He thought it was one which required a large amount of consideration before it was adopted, and since he had been President he had had to go into the rules of the Association, and amongst them there were a large number that were being broken. He did not think that was right, and he would move, as an amendment, "that a committee should be appointed to revise the rules of the Association and to consider the question of proxy voting, and report at the next annual meeting." It was a very dangerous matter to alter the constitution of their Association in a few minutes, when, after looking at the matter for a little time, they might every one of them regret it. He personally felt certain that proxy voting was a retrograde step. Anything in the place of it, to enable the younger members to take part in the management of the Association, he should heartily agree to, and would like to see adopted. He thought they had all felt that the assistant medical officers in asylums, although members of the Association, were rarely able to be present at their Annual Meeting and seldom took part in the management of the Association. But he must call particularly to mind the fact that they had been represented upon the Council of the Association, and, therefore, he thought that they might with perfect confidence, looking at that fact and that the Council was constituted, not of London members only, but of a representative number of gentlemen, leave the management of the Association in the hands of the Council. At the same time, he felt it was absolutely necessary that their rules should be revised, and they might also consider the question of proxy voting. He formally moved the amendment.

Dr. URQUHART, in seconding, said that the question of the assistant medical officers having greater part in the management of the Association was one that had been constantly before the Council and before individual members of the Association for many years. It had been said that day that the crew were battened down, but the hatches were open and they had been shouting for the crew to appear on deck ever since the Association was formed. No one could say that assistant medical officers as a body were prevented from being present by the attendance of even a majority of the medical superintendents; still less that they were not heartily welcomed at these meetings. He could not support Dr. Mercier's motion. They had all got their pet expedients for enlarging the number of members attending the meetings. He had one himself some years ago, and he was able at that time, by a majority of those present, to get the collective opinion of the whole Association without any resort to the method of proxy voting, but simply by a majority of the members at the Annual Meeting. He must say that he had never received one of Dr. Mercier's

circulars, and he thought it was hardly a fair thing for him to appear there with a number of circulars which did not represent the whole voice of the Association. They should have been sent to everyone. Dr. Urquhart also pointed out that Dr. Weatherly had admitted the possibility of the motion working harm, by stating that he should be glad to take part in rescinding it in such a case.

Dr. RAYNER supported the amendment, not that he had any great objection to proxy voting if it was safe-guarded by a referendum. It was not likely to result in very serious harm or in any very great change, but he wished to point out that for many years past it had been the custom of the Association, if there was any point at the Council's Quarterly Meeting which demanded the attention and interest of the members at large, to obtain their opinion by general circular. The Secretary would tell them that he had sent out a very great many such circulars. He thought that was a better way than the institution of proxies, because it obtained the votes of the members without any solicitation for one side or the other, whereas in the case of proxies they might be so solicited.

Dr. ERNEST WHITE said that it appeared to many of them that the time had come for the revision of the rules of the Association, and he thought they would all desire to see a strong committee appointed to consider the matter.

Dr. YELLOWLEES did not know that there was any absolute risk to be urged against the proposal, but it ought to be carefully considered.

Dr. SPENCE pointed out that the opinion of those members of the Association of great experience might be entirely swamped by the assistant medical officers, who out-numbered the superintendents by a proportion of two or three to one.

Dr. FOX had not pledged himself to the support of proxy voting, but he was bound to say that what he had heard inclined him very much to the opinion that, in the circular that had been sent out, only one view of a very important question had been put before the gentlemen to whom it was sent. Before they pledged themselves to proxy voting, he thought the subject ought to be considered dispassionately in all its bearings by people who had not the slightest degree of the personal feeling that the movers of any motion must have, and he should very much prefer personally, before pledging themselves on the matter, to have it referred to a small and quite impartial committee for consideration.

Dr. MERCIER said he wished to reply to some strictures that had been made in the course of the discussion.

Dr. EASTWOOD rose to a point of order. Dr. Mercier must reply on the amendment.

The PRESIDENT ruled that Dr. Mercier might proceed, and

Dr. MERCIER remarked that he had never said he was not going to speak to the amendment. He thought that strictures had been made upon the mover and seconder of the resolution, to which they were entitled to reply. Matters had been imported into the discussion which he had been careful to exclude. As to the preponderance of the assistant medical officers, he had gone through the membership of the Association and found that the medical superintendents were in a decided majority. It was said that the resolution was directed against the London men. He was a London man himself, lived in London, was educated at the London Hospital, graduated at the London University, served in the City of London Asylum. To say that he was acting in antagonism to the London men was ridiculous. The resolution for a committee to revise the rules he should strongly support. He did think their rules needed revising. At the same time there was no reason why his resolution should be superseded. The recommendations of a committee like that would carry far more weight if endorsed by the opinion obtained through a referendum such as he had suggested. Then he thought the gentlemen who had opposed the resolution had not sufficiently considered the safeguards which surrounded it. Proxy voting was not to be the rule, but the exception. It was only to be enforced after an ordinary vote, and only on matters of vital concern to the Association, and on

these matters all the members were surely entitled to have a voice. It was only to be granted if the referendum was supported by one-third of the members present.

The voting on Dr. Whitcombe's amendment was then taken, with the result that 27 voted for and seven against it.

Dr. MERCIER asked that his original motion might be put. (Cries of "No, no.")

Dr. YELLOWLEES thought Dr. Mercier was quite entitled to have his motion submitted to the meeting.

Dr. EASTWOOD rose to a point of order. The amendment having been carried, must be put as a substantive motion, or else it was of no value.

The PRESIDENT accordingly asked the members to vote on the amendment as a substantive resolution, and it was adopted.

Dr. MERCIER again asked that his resolution might be put from the chair.

Dr. YELLOWLEES remarked that if passed it would, along with the other rules, be subject to the revision of the committee.

Dr. WHITCOMBE—As a rule it would be in force.

Dr. YELLOWLEES—But subject to the revision of the committee.

Dr. HAYES NEWINGTON said they were not considering the rule, they were considering the principle. (Hear, hear.) If they passed the principle the committee were bound to act upon it. The resolution they had already passed specially provided that the principle of voting by proxy should be considered by the committee.

Dr. MERCIER pressed for the President's ruling, and

The PRESIDENT intimated that the resolution could not be submitted to the meeting.

The committee was appointed as follows:—The President, Secretary, Dr. Fletcher Beach, Drs. Mercier, Yellowlees, Newington, Tuke, Spence, Conolly Norman, Urquhart, Weatherly, White, and Whitcombe.

PROPOSED ADMISSION OF STRANGERS TO THE ASSOCIATION'S MEETINGS.

Dr. MERCIER said that he also had a resolution standing in his name proposing to add the following to the rules, Chapter 4, Rule 10:—"The President and Council collectively may invite strangers to be present at the public business of an Annual, Quarterly, or Special Meeting, and strangers so invited may take part in the discussions." He thought it was exceedingly desirable when, as occasionally happened, some burning question arose that the opinion of the Association should be known, and he thought it would be better for the discussion of such questions if distinguished strangers were asked to take part in them. As, however, the rules were to be revised he did not wish to press his motion just then.

THE REPORT OF THE CARE AND TREATMENT COMMITTEE.—MOTION BY DR. URQUHART.

Dr. URQUHART moved:—"That a copy of the report of the Care and Treatment Committee be sent to each County Councillor and to each member of Committees of Asylums not managed by County Councils within the United Kingdom." In doing so he said that at the last Annual Meeting there was brought forward what seemed to him to be a very important report, and he thought that it was very much to be regretted that that report should fall to the ground, and not be known to those members of the public who were chiefly interested in the different public asylums of the kingdom. He did not think he need say anything in support of the desirability of it, but simply move the resolution.

Dr. RAYNER seconded.

Dr. MCDOWALL (Morpeth) quite agreed with what the mover of the resolution wished to do, but he thought that, instead of sending it only to the County Councils in the district, if each superintendent put in his report as a sort of supplement or appendix it would reach a much larger section of the community. He had added it as an appendix to his own report. In his own county the

annual report of the asylum was not only sent to the members of the County Council, but to all the Justices of the Peace and the clergymen of every parish, so that they would see that the circulation of the report was thereby largely increased.

Dr. MERCIER said that if the report was to be extensively circulated they ought to be very sure that it did represent the deliberate opinion of that Association. They ought to be very sure of the ground they were going upon. From the report he gathered that the Association would by so doing pledge itself to the deliberate opinion that "insanity was a symptom." Was it? It was the first he had heard of it. ("Oh.") He should rather like to hear the opinion of the Editor of the "Dictionary of Psychological Medicine" upon that point. He thought that if they were to send round to all the Committees and County Councils that opinion they ought to be sure that it had been arrived at deliberately. He wanted to know when it was arrived at? It would take too long to go through the report, but it seemed to him that every one of the statements it contained was open to objection.

Dr. WHITCOMBE thought it was rather late to criticize the report, seeing that it was passed twelve months before.

Dr. YELLOWLEES said it was perfectly well understood what was meant by the expression that insanity is a symptom, and he also believed every statement in that report to be substantially true. He did not think the Association could do greater public service in the question of enlightenment than in the manner suggested by Dr. Urquhart, and he thought it was too late for Dr. Mercier to discuss the report, which was approved at the last Annual Meeting. They had had a large number of copies of the report printed, and the best use they could put them to was to distribute them.

The voting was then taken, with the result that 24 voted for and 20 against the resolution, which was, therefore, declared carried.

PUBLIC ASYLUMS DIETARIES.—APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE.

Dr. CAMPBELL (Garlands, Carlisle) moved:—"That a committee be appointed to consider and report on the subject of public asylums dietaries, with the view of improving them and rendering them more varied."

The resolution was seconded by Dr. MERCIER.

Dr. ERNEST WHITE said that some asylums had completely revised their diets, introducing the greater variety to which Dr. Campbell alluded. The subject was one which could very well be undertaken by that Association, provided, of course, that they did not entrench upon any prerogatives.

After some further discussion the resolution was carried, and the committee appointed as follows:—Drs. Reid, Macphail, Turnbull (Secretary), Thompson, Campbell, Conolly Norman, and Shuttleworth.

PROPOSED ADDITION OF "ROYAL" TO THE ASSOCIATION TITLE.—REGISTRATION UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT.

Dr. HACK TUKE moved the following resolution, which had been recommended by the Council for adoption at the Annual Meeting:—"That the Association should apply to the Home Office for the prefix of the word 'Royal' to the name of the Association, and, if desirable, to apply also to the Board of Trade for Registration under section 23 of the Companies Act, 1867. The amount expended not to exceed £50." In doing so Dr. Tuke reminded the Association that a resolution had been passed at the Annual Meeting, 1891, to the effect that a Royal Charter should be applied for. Counsel's opinion had been taken on the matter, and in consequence of the difficulties which had presented themselves the Council had to take into consideration the other alternative which was open to them, namely, the application for the prefix "Royal," which was given under certain circumstances by the Home Office. It was agreed at their meeting in December as follows:—"That the subject of the application for a Royal Charter be referred to the Council to report on at the next Annual Meeting." The Council met, and the result of their consideration

of the subject was the resolution that they had before them. It was not necessary to state in detail the reasons in favour of this proposition, but he might ask what would be the feeling of those institutions which already possessed the title if it were proposed to deprive them of it? He moved the adoption of the resolution.

Dr. PERCY SMITH thought there would be some objection to the registration under the Companies Act of 1867. He did not think it was worthy of the Association, and he should like to move that the last part of the resolution be omitted.

Dr. URQUHART said that there were certain advantages to be obtained by a scientific Association being registered under that Act. If they could show that their objects were purely scientific, and unconnected with any prospect of personal interest, they might be registered under the Companies Act, and gain certain facilities for collecting money and for holding money. For instance, he was in the unfortunate position of having once had to collect some money, and he was told that as they were not incorporated and not registered under that Act they had no power whatever to collect subscriptions.

Dr. TUKE said that they had had their solicitor present at the Council meeting, who convinced them that on several points they would be in a better position if they became registered in the way referred to. Amongst the societies who had taken this step he might mention the British Medical Association.

Dr. EASTWOOD and Dr. WHITCOMBE continued the discussion, and

Dr. SMITH remarked that he did not know the British Medical Association were so registered. That quite altered the case.

The resolution was then adopted.

COMPILATION OF A NURSES' AND ATTENDANTS' HANDBOOK.

Dr. WIGLESWORTH submitted the appended resolution:—"That a committee be appointed to compile and issue a handbook of instruction to nurses and attendants on the insane, which shall be published under the authority of the Medico-Psychological Association." He said that now that the training of nurses had received official sanction it must necessarily be that they must have some handbook to issue to them, and to the attendants as a guide to their studies. There was, however, already a handbook in existence, and as the terms of his resolution did not recognize that he should like to alter it so as to read: "That a committee be appointed to revise and reissue the handbook of instruction to nurses and attendants to the insane now in use," etc.

Dr. WHITCOMBE seconded the resolution, which was carried, and the committee was constituted as follows:—Drs. Campbell Clarke, Turnbull, Campbell of Murthley, Urquhart, Newington, Conolly Norman, Bayner, Whitcombe, together with the President and Secretary.

THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, ETC., RULES.—THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Dr. HAYES NEWINGTON presented the report of the committee appointed to consider suggestions for the improvement of the rules for the training, examination and certificates of attendants and nurses, and said that they had sent out notes to the various superintendents interested in the matter, asking them to make suggestions to the committee. They had got some answers, and the report brought forward every suggestion in paragraphs, so that the meeting could express its opinion as they went on. The committee recommended that a registrar should be appointed to take over the work in connection with the scheme, and, further, that this officer should be an *ex-officio* member of the Council.

This was agreed to, and Dr. CLOUSTON moved that Dr. Beveridge Spence be appointed Registrar of the Association.

Dr. WHITCOMBE seconded, and the motion was carried.

Dr. SPENCE quite appreciated the amount of work that he had before him, but he would do his best for a year or so, and if he found he could not do it conveniently he should ask them kindly to relieve him of it.

It was further resolved that any expenses incidental to the duties of the Registrar be disbursed out of the Society's funds.

The committee brought forward a suggestion that the travelling expenses of assessors should be allowed them, but did not recommend this, and the suggestion was not adopted.

It was recommended that a syllabus should be prepared to act as a guide both to pupils and examiners. This was approved by the Association, and the task of preparing this syllabus was referred to the Handbook Committee.

It was recommended and agreed that the application for permission to be examined, together with certificates, undertakings, etc., should be on one sheet or "schedule," and that this should reach the Registrar one month before examination.

The committee recommended that a fee of 2s. 6d. be charged to each candidate, and 1s. for each reappearance at examination in case of failure.

Dr. CLOUSTON thought the fee should be 5s., and proposed that that should be the amount.

Dr. ERNEST WHITE seconded the proposal.

Other suggestions were made, but the fee was finally fixed at 2s. 6d. as recommended.

Suggestion—That an attendant be permitted to retain his certificate at all times, etc. The committee did not express an opinion on this point.

Dr. CLOUSTON thought those who had gained the certificate should be allowed to retain them in their own possession, and he thought it would be a wise move on the part of the Association to allow that. If an attendant chose to change his asylum there was no rule by which the parchment should be transferred to his new employer, and as they (the members) were allowed to keep possession of the diplomas they gained from the Universities, so he thought the attendants should be allowed to retain their certificates.

Dr. YELLOWLEES urged that it should be an absolute rule that the certificate should be dated with the date of the examination.

Dr. FOX hoped the meeting fully realized the extreme importance of the rule, and the dangers to which they were very possibly opening the door. It was not only attendants in asylums who would use those certificates, but those who were not under supervision. There were attendants who had been in asylums, and had taken private nursing for themselves, and with regard to these there was a certain element of danger if their conduct should not be all that was desirable.

Dr. NEWINGTON said that the one thing that was impressed upon the Nursing Committee was that the certificate should not become a certificate of morality, and they took every step to show that they did not vouch for the person's good conduct. Still, they took strict precautions to ensure that he should be of good conduct at the time the certificate was granted, and they thought that if an attendant went into private nursing he should be followed as far as possible, and the certificate taken away from him if he misused it.

A MEMBER—How can you take it away from him?

Dr. NEWINGTON—Because he signs an undertaking to return the certificate if it is demanded from him. His employer is requested to send it to the Association.

Dr. SPENCE understood as a member of the committee that there was a reference on the back of the certificate to the effect that it was only as to professional ability.

Dr. NEWINGTON replied in the affirmative, and read the clause. The certificate was not a testimonial. It was a document given to a person as the result of passing an examination. It was intended that the certificate should be dated, and this would be the case in future.

Dr. URQUHART said the point was thoroughly well thrashed out in committee. It was a point that gave a great deal of trouble, and the arrangement was made that the person gaining the certificate and signing the undertaking should leave the parchment with his employer, so that the latter might com-

municate with the Secretary of the Association if there was anything wrong with the conduct of that person.

Dr. YELLOWLEES thought they had made a mistake, and that they must leave characters and conduct out of the certificate. No employer would be bothered with it. He thought it should be more of the nature of a diploma, and simply a testimonial as to knowledge.

Dr. RICHARDS proposed that the words character and conduct be left out.

Dr. YELLOWLEES moved that they should ask the Nursing Committee to reconsider the whole matter at the next Quarterly Meeting.

Dr. RICHARDS seconded.

Dr. NEWINGTON said that was quite impossible. The Association ought to come to a decision on the principle. They could not alter the document without involving a question of principle.

The meeting then voted on the point, and decided that the attendant should be allowed to retain his parchment at all times.

On the question that the reference to conduct and character in the certificate should be omitted, after further discussion it was resolved, on the motion of Dr. MACLEOD, that the face of the certificate should remain as it was, with the date added.

It was further resolved that the rules as amended should be reprinted.

On the motion of Dr. CAMPBELL the thanks of the Association were tendered to Dr. Hayes Newington for his services in connection with the work of the committee.

MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL TEACHING.

The following resolution, passed at a special meeting of the Council, held at Bethlem Hospital, on June 23rd last, was next submitted:—"That this meeting recommends to the Annual Meeting that a Board of Education be appointed to consider all questions affecting medico-psychological teaching. The Board to consist of all members of the Association who are lecturers and teachers of psychological medicine in the Universities or Medical Schools of the United Kingdom."

This was agreed to.

NOMENCLATURE OF CAUSES OF DEATH IN ASYLUMS.

Dr. WHITCOMBE submitted a resolution, passed by the Council at their meeting that morning, to the effect that a committee, consisting of Drs. Tuke, Savage and Whitcombe, be appointed to suggest to the College of Physicians a nomenclature of causes of death in asylums.

Dr. YELLOWLEES—Will they accept of our co-operation?

Dr. WHITCOMBE—I think they will.

The resolution was agreed to.

ELECTION OF TWO HONORARY MEMBERS.

Dr. TUKE submitted the name of Dr. Needham for election as an honorary member, and referred in felicitous terms to his appointment as a Commissioner in Lunacy.

Dr. URQUHART proposed the name of Dr. Féré.

Both gentlemen were elected.

VOTES OF THANKS.

The usual votes of thanks to the retiring President, Secretary, etc., were passed, and the members adjourned for luncheon, after a protracted sitting.

THE AFTERNOON MEETING.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The afternoon meeting was held on the lawn under the shade of the trees. Dr. Baker presided, and called upon the Hon. Gen. Secretary, Dr. Fletcher Beach, to read letters expressing regret at being unable to be present, received from the Commissioners in Lunacy for England, Dr. Sir Arthur Mitchell, representing