

that he had received, but which it was subsequently found that he had himself written. Taking into consideration the patient's bad family history, the evidences of morbid temperament which he had shown throughout his life, and more particularly just before the crime, the disorders of sensibility, and the slight mental obtusion detected when he was first examined, and finally the character of the crime and the absurd inadequacy of its presumed motive—taking all these points into account, the experts concluded that the accused “was suffering from a mental disease, and should therefore be regarded as irresponsible.” As to the nature of the affection, they offer two alternative views, *viz.*, either that the patient was in a state of hysterical somnambulism, in which, however, there was so little disturbance of consciousness that he could co-ordinate his actions, and could use his reason to invent a defence, though he could not resist the homicidal auto-suggestion, or, in the alternative, that he was a “psychic degenerate,” with a morbid incapacity to control his impulses. This somewhat wide extension of the limits of legal irresponsibility appears to have been accepted without difficulty, and the patient was sent to a lunatic asylum, where he died two years later without having developed any more definite symptoms.

W. C. SULLIVAN.

Part IV.—Notes and News.

THE MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The seventieth annual meeting of the association was held at the Royal College of Physicians, Dublin, on Thursday and Friday, July 13th and 14th, 1911, under the presidency of (in the early part), Dr. John Macpherson, and later of the new President, Dr. William R. Dawson.

There were present: Drs. Dora E. Allman, Fletcher Beach, John Bain, J. Shaw Bolton, David Bower, C. Hubert Bond, A. Helen Boyle, James Chambers, R. B. Campbell, M. A. Collins, E. M. Courtenay, Henry Cullinan, W. R. Dawson, Thomas Drapes, J. Francis Dixon, T. O'C. Donelan, J. O'C. Donelan, F. H. Edwards, M. J. Forde, Wm. Graham, John W. Geddes, T. A. Green, R. D. Hotchkis, C. E. Hetherington, John Keay, W. Leggett, R. R. Leeper, Geo. F. May, Colin McDowall, T. W. McDowall, John Macpherson, Marion E. Mackenzie, E. Mapother, Mary E. Martin, John Mills, Alfred Miller, M. J. Nolan, H. Hayes Newington, J. A. Oakshott, F. O'Mara, E. D. O'Neill, P. O'Doherty, J. B. Spence, J. G. Soutar, W. H. B. Stoddart, Rothsay C. Stewart, and R. Percy Smith.

Apologies for absence were received from Drs. Adair, Auden, Bower, Bullen, Bevan-Lewis, Sir R. Brayn, Bowles, Collier, S. Coupland, Carre, Caldecott, Clouston, Marriott Cooke, Benson Cooke, Dickson, Elkins, French, J. E. M. Finch, Gayton, Gaudin, Goodall, Gemmel, Jeffrey, Carlyle Johnstone, Robert Jones, Legge, Lord, Lindsay, Lawless, T. C. Mackenzie, Ivy McKenzie, H. C. Martin, Monnington, P. W. MacDonald, Sir James Moody, J. Middlemass, Morrison, K. D. C. Macrae, G. D. MacRae, A. Newington, F. Needham, J. Neil, Orr, Pearce, Powell, Bedford Pierce, Raws, Rows, G. R. Robertson, W. Ford Robertson, Skinner, Savage, Sankey, Sykes, Simpson, Sall, Shuttleworth, Steele, Steen, Treadwell, Turnbull, A. D. Thompson, D. G. Thomson, J. Turner, F. R. P. Taylor, A. R. Urquhart, E. White, Wolseley-Lewis, Watson, Outterson Wood, D. Yellowlees, Mr. G. T. Hine, and Mr. A. H. Trevor.

Attendance at previous Council Meeting: David Bower, C. Hubert Bond, R. B. Campbell, James Chambers, W. R. Dawson, J. F. Dixon, T. Drapes, Wm. Graham, R. D. Hotchkis, Richard R. Leeper, John Macpherson (in the Chair), Alf. Miller, J. Mills, M. J. Nolan, H. Hayes Newington, R. Percy Smith, J. G. Soutar, and W. H. B. Stoddart. (Total, 18.)

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last annual meeting, having already been printed and circulated in the Journal, were taken as read and were duly confirmed.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS, COUNCIL, AND STANDING COMMITTEES.

The PRESIDENT called attention to the notice. The nominations made by rule 67 are entered on form B. The attendances of all officers and members of the Council for the past year, rule 67 (a) are also noted on form C. He asked that voting papers might be handed in, and he nominated Dr. Bower and Dr. Dixon as Scrutineers for the voting papers.

Later, the PRESIDENT announced the report of the scrutineers, namely, that all the names on the agenda proposed as officers and nominated members of council had been voted for. All the voting papers except one were in order, that one not having been signed. He therefore declared that all the gentlemen had been duly elected to the various offices.

ELECTION OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

The PRESIDENT asked whether it was the will of the meeting that the gentlemen who had been nominated for election on the various standing committees should be elected.

Dr. BOND said he would like to point out that there had been a change in the secretaryship of the Scottish Division, and he did not think the Divisional Secretary, Dr. Campbell, was on either of those Committees, which was rather a pity, as he had to come up to the various meetings, and if the Association could include his name, his services would be procured on both Committees. He therefore moved that the name of Dr. Campbell be added to those on the agenda.

Dr. STODDART seconded, and it was agreed to.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Dr. BOND repeated his motion in reference to this Committee, namely, to add to it the name of Dr. Campbell.

Dr. STODDART seconded, and, there being no other motion, it was agreed to.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

As there were no further nominations for this Committee, the names printed on the agenda were accepted.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

This was read by the General Secretary, Dr. Bond, who moved its adoption as follows:

The number of members—ordinary, honorary, and corresponding—as shown in the list of names published in the *Journal of Mental Science* for January, 1911, was 730, as compared with 722 in the corresponding number of the Journal for the year before. The difference is accounted for by the increase of 7 in the ordinary and 1 in the honorary memberships.

The following table shows the membership during the past decade:

Members.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Ordinary . . .	580	586	597	620	641	638	645	652	673	680
Honorary . . .	37	37	36	35	32	32	30	29	32	33
Corresponding .	11	12	12	15	15	15	15	15	17	17
Total . . .	628	635	645	670	688	685	690	696	722	730

From this table it will be seen that the membership of the Association has increased by just over 100, or 16 *per cent.*, during the last ten years, the augmentation being almost entirely in the ordinary members.

The number of new ordinary members elected and registered between the publication of the last two lists was 41—not so numerous as during the previous year, but still very satisfactory.

The resignations of 20 ordinary members were received during this period, and the names of 7 other were removed.

The Council regrets to have to chronicle the deaths during this period of Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B., who joined the Association in 1866 and had been an honorary member since 1871, and of seven ordinary members, whose names have already appeared in last January's number of the Journal. Among them was the name of Dr. T. N. Brushfield who was one of the original members of the Association, also the name of Dr. Baker, a past President, and the names of Drs. H. J. Manning, James Rutherford, and A. H. Stocker, all of whom had been members over forty years. Since the publication of the current list, the Association has to deplore the deaths of Sir George O'Farrell, an honorary member, and Dr. E. B. Whitcombe, a past President.

The usual quarterly meetings were held in November, February, and May. That in February was, by the courtesy of Dr. Edwin Goodall and the Committee of Visitors, held at the New Cardiff City Mental Hospital. A medical programme of high order was provided by Dr. Goodall and his staff in conjunction with other medical men working at the Mental Hospital. The thanks of the Association are due to the Lord Mayor of Cardiff, the Committee of Visitors, and Dr. Goodall for generous hospitality. Special interest was evinced at the May meeting by the exhibition of a number of cinematograph films illustrative of modern medical research.

Similar thanks are due to Dr. John Macpherson and several others in Edinburgh in connection with a specially successful and enjoyable annual meeting held in that City.

The attendance at all the meetings has again been very encouraging. The papers have been numerous and their standard in general very good.

Thirteen Divisional meetings have been held, at which the attendance has been satisfactory. The membership of the Divisions, as reported to the May Council meeting, was :

South-eastern	249
Northern and Midland	154
(Including the candidates for election at the April Divisional and May General meetings.)	
South-Western	94
Scottish	96
Irish	60

The Council has completed its scheme, which emanated from the Irish Division, for the granting of Divisional prizes for the best papers read by assistant medical officers at Divisional meetings, and the papers read during the year commencing January, 1912, will be eligible for competition.

The Housing Committee has again found it necessary to meet, and presents a report.

The British Committee of the International Institute for the Study of the Causes

of Insanity has continued to meet. The Council has resolved to vote a sum of £10 annually to the Institute for three years, provided that the President and Treasurer of the Association are satisfied each year of the continued advisability of so doing.

The Medical Inspection of School Children Committee has held several meetings, and has accomplished a considerable amount of useful work. It presents a report.

The Parliamentary Committee, after a lull in the activity of legislation affecting our specialty, found it necessary to hold an urgency meeting in connection with the Bill, now under the consideration of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, to amend the Superannuation Act of 1909. Dr. Spence is now the Chairman of this Committee. The Council recommend that the Chairman of this Committee should be an *ex-officio* member of Council. If this is approved by the annual meeting, effect will be given to the appointment at the earliest possible moment.

The Educational Committee—under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mercier—has again been confronted with much continuous work, largely in connection with the new arrangements for the Nursing Certificate.

The Association's efforts to induce Universities and other qualifying medical bodies to grant degrees or diplomas in psychiatry have met with signal and gratifying success. The decisions of the Universities of Durham, Edinburgh, Manchester, Cambridge and Leeds, to grant such special diplomas, may be said probably to mark an epoch in the training of those engaged in the study and treatment of mental diseases. It is hoped that in the course of another year other Universities and examining bodies will have seen their way to grant similar facilities.

The Journal, as judged by its satisfactory circulation, continues to be much appreciated. The editorship is about to receive a most serious loss by the retirement of its two senior members, Dr. Rayner and Dr. Urquhart, the conspicuous value of whose services is too great to be adequately dealt with in this report.

The Library Committee again presents a report indicative of valuable work on the part of its members. The suggestions made in its last report have been carried into effect with success, and their utility has been manifest.

The proceedings of the Association at its annual, quarterly and council meetings have been worthily presided over on each occasion by Dr. John Macpherson, whose presidentship has been marked by dignity and courtesy.

The finances of the Association remain in an eminently sound position under the continued vigilance of the treasurer, whose unstinted interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the Association renders the members under a deep debt of gratitude to him.

The entries for the Nursing Certificate during the past year have been very high—269 in November (of whom 62·8 *per cent.* passed), and 824 in May, a total of 1093. Under the new regulations 207 candidates presented themselves in May for the Preliminary Examination. It will thus be seen that the Registrar's duties during the past year have been exceptionally heavy. To him, to the divisional secretaries and other officers, the warm thanks of the members are due for the efficiency of their work and the amount of time they so willingly devote to the affairs of the Association.

The PRESIDENT asked whether it was the wish of the meeting to receive and adopt the report.

Dr. HAYES NEWINGTON said he did not know whether the present would be the right time to mention a matter, but the Report alluded to the retirement of two old servants of the Association, and he would like to say a word on the point. He did not know whether there was any member senior to himself who should take precedence in such a sad function as pronouncing the benediction on two with whom those on the Council had worked so well in former years, Dr. Urquhart and Dr. Rayner. He wished to move that a formal resolution of great regret on the part of the Council and of the Association be passed, and a copy of it sent to both those gentlemen. Dr. Rayner was one of the past generation, almost, to most of them. He did not know how many years Dr. Rayner had been a member, but people had come and gone from Hanwell, many superintendents had passed through that institution since his time, and one might almost say that his connec-

tion with the officialdom of the Association was at least as long as that. He, the speaker, remembered at least thirty years ago, when Dr. Rayner was secretary of the Association for a short time, an office which he took at great inconvenience to himself in order to fill a gap. He was President many years ago, and for many years he filled the post of editor, and a most useful editor he had been. He was not only a man of the best taste, but he had exerted a great moderating influence throughout some of the stormy times through which the Association has passed. He was now an old man, and the Association could but wish him happiness in the years of his life still remaining. So, too, with regard to Dr. Urquhart. He was a man whom few members of the Association could afford to miss as a friend, and very few could afford to miss as an officer of the Association, and especially as editor. Dr. Urquhart was a man of the greatest and widest knowledge, a great reader, and one with a very nice sense of the duties which appertained to editing. He knew nobody in the Association, since the death of Dr. Hack Tuke, who so worthily filled the office of editor in regard to foreign literature. His knowledge of foreign psychiatry was inexhaustible, and he, too, had that particularly nice sense of what was right and proper which had conduced so much to the satisfaction with which the work in the Journal was received by its readers. He formally moved that a copy of the report be sent to those two gentlemen.

Dr. PERCY SMITH seconded, and the report of the Council was adopted, together with Dr. Hayes Newington's proposal.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dr. BOND, in making the announcements concerning the day's arrangements, intimated that Dr. Kirkpatrick, Registrar of the College of Physicians, had prepared and exhibited in an adjoining room a museum of books, instruments, etc., connected with insanity.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION FOR NURSING CERTIFICATE.

Dr. M. A. COLLINS asked whether the number of candidates who sat for the final examination on this occasion was exceptional. If not it appeared to him that as the number of those who sat for the primary were only a quarter it was a somewhat serious reduction in the entry.

Dr. MILLAR (Registrar) replied that the numbers for the past eight or nine years, during which he had had the honour of being Registrar, had been generally 650 and upwards. If the 830 did not constitute a record, it nearly did so. The preliminary examination was the Association's first essay in that respect, and he thought many of the candidates were refused entry by inadvertence, possibly another 80 or 100. He thought the number who entered for the preliminary was about 300.

Dr. COLLINS said his object was to call attention to what appeared to him to be a big reduction.

Dr. BOND said he believed Dr. Collins's point was that 700 or 800 candidates usually came up for examination in May, and he wanted to know why there were not something like that number for the preliminary examination, and if there were not about that number now would there not be in two years a big drop in the May examination?

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Dr. HAYES NEWINGTON (Treasurer) said his Report was in the hands of members, including the Balance Sheet, and he would be happy to answer any question which might be asked on any item in it. He could, he believed, report generally that the affairs of the Association were in a satisfactory condition. He moved the adoption of the Report.

Dr. DONELAN (Napsbury) seconded, and, no member having any questions to ask, it was unanimously agreed to.

THE MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—For the Year 1910.

REVENUE ACCOUNT—January 1st to December 31st, 1910.

1909. Dr.			Expenditure.		Income.			Cr. 1909.			
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
476	8	6	To	Journal, Printing, etc.	...	...	...	...
129	13	6	"	Examinations, Association Prizes, etc.	...	...	...	...	210	0	0
55	13	3	"	Petty Disbursements, Postages, etc.	...	...	...	...	34	14	3
139	19	7	"	Annual, General and other Meetings	...	...	...	...	32	1	11
56	0	0	"	Rent of Premises and care of Office	...	...	...	...	19	17	6
6	6	0	"	Audit and Clerical Assistance	...	...	...	...	286	13	7
206	18	3	"	Miscellaneous Account	...	...	...	...	31	10	0
—	—	—	"	Library Account	...	...	...	...	243	17	6
					...	...	...	...	275	7	6
					...	...	...	...	733	8	6
					...	...	...	...	1341	13	1
1070	19	0			1180	10	4				
246	3	9	Balance	...	...	...	...	...	161	3	9
1317	2	9							1341	13	1

BALANCE-SHEET—31st December, 1910.

1909.			Liabilities.		Assets.			1909.			
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
0	18	7	To	Journal Account, balance	...	...	...	...	150	13	9
16	18	10	"	Examinations Account, balance	...	...	...	...	306	19	5
15	8	5	"	Petty Disbursements Account, balance	...	...	...	...	306	6	1
14	0	0	"	Meetings Account, balance	...	...	...	...	86	16	5
—	—	—	"	Rent, etc., Account, balance	...	...	...	...	190	11	4
49	7	3	"	Audit, etc., Account, balance	...	...	...	...	179	13	8
32	4	5	"	Miscellaneous Account, balance	...	...	...	...	196	4	11
1	6	8	"	Library Account, balance	...	...	...	...	394	18	5
			"	Gaskell Fund Account, balance	...	...	...	...	1651	10	3
140	4	3	Balance	—Balance at 1st January	...	...	...	...	250	16	3
1946	7	3	Add:	Balance of Revenue Account	...	...	...	...	68	12	0
					...	...	...	...	112	17	6
					—	—	—
					...	...	...	...	10	0	0
					...	...	...	...	403	12	7
					...	...	...	...	1298	13	6
					...	...	...	...	46	13	0
					—	—	—
					...	...	...	...	111	16	6
					...	...	...	...	10	0	0
					—	—	—
					...	...	...	...	2032	0	8
					...	...	...	...	2034	9	9
2086	11	5							2234	9	9

(Signed) H. HAYES NEWINGTON, TREASURER.

(Signed) WOODINGTON & BOLT.

GASKELL MEMORIAL FUND.

STATEMENT BROUGHT ON FROM *Journal of Mental Science*, 1910, p. 759.

1911. June 30th, Balance ... 83 17 11 <hr style="width: 10%; margin: 0 auto;"/> £83 17 11	1910. July 1st, Balance ... 28 17 1 Dividends ... 22 15 0 Oct. 1st " ... 4 15 5 1911. Jan. 1st " ... 22 15 0 April 1st " ... 4 15 5 <hr style="width: 10%; margin: 0 auto;"/> £83 17 11
1911. July 13th— Dr. Porter Phillips' Prize 45 0 0 Dr. Moll (additional prize) ... 15 0 0 Examiners' Fees ... 4 4 0 Gold Medal ... 5 5 0	1911. July 1st— Balance ... 83 17 11 Dividends ... 22 15 0

H. HAYES NEWINGTON, TREASURER.

REPORT OF THE EDITORS.

Dr. CHAMBERS submitted the Report of his colleagues and himself, and formally moved its adoption as follows:

The history of the *Journal* during the past year has been free from any events calling for record.

The number of *Journals* printed was again increased at the commencement of the year, owing to the steady increase of membership and other causes, the total now amounting to 1125.

The cost of the *Journal* to the Association remains very much the same as it has been for many years past.

The Editors would again urge on the junior members of the Association the desirability of a still further increase in the amount of clinical work, and the need for additional assistance in the reviewing of German, French, and Italian works.

Two of the Editors, Drs. Rayner and Urquhart, regret that they have to tender their resignation, and in doing so beg to thank the Association for the loyal support which it has always accorded to them. They wish also to express a confident opinion that they leave the *Journal* in very competent hands should it be still entrusted to their colleagues.

The Editors wish to express their thanks for the very valuable assistance that they have received from the Assistant Editor, Dr. Lord, during the past year.

(Signed) HENRY RAYNER.
 A. R. URQUHART.
 JAMES CHAMBERS.

Dr. FLETCHER BEACH seconded, and it was carried.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS.

Dr. BOND, in the absence of the auditors, read the Report as follows:

The Auditors had before them the accounts and vouchers, which were duly examined and found to be correct and in order.

The balance on the subscription account was £112 17s. 6d. as against £111 16s. 6d. of the previous year. We note with satisfaction that the subscriptions written off had lessened from £36 15s. to £24 13s. 6d. This is still a large amount, and it is regrettable to find that some 114 members are in arrears with their subscriptions. We would venture to remark that although this is, no doubt, the outcome of oversight, yet it means a loss of revenue and must increase the work of the Treasurer.

The income from the sale of the Handbook had not continued to increase, but fell from £50 9s. 6d. in 1909 to £34 4s. 2d.

There was a satisfactory increase in the total income from £1317 2s. 9d. to £1341 13s. 1d. as compared with 1909, but the expenditure has increased, lessening the balance from £246 3s. 9d. to £161 2s. 9d.

The main increase in expenditure was under the heading of Examinations, Association Prizes, etc., which rose from £129 13s. 6d. to £261 9s. 11d.

We cannot conclude without renewing the congratulations which have always formed a feature of previous Auditors' reports to the Treasurer on the excellent and business-like condition of the accounts and affairs of the Association, and we desire to express the hope that he will for many years be able to continue his great services in this capacity.

(Signed) JOHN R. LORD.
R. H. STEEN.

Dr. HAYES NEWINGTON remarked that the unpaid subscriptions could not be regarded as loss of revenue, which was the phrase used by the Auditors, because most of the subscriptions did come in eventually, though a few had to be written off. What the Auditors said about the arrears causing the Treasurer unnecessary trouble, as he and his deputy had to make applications for them, was true, and he was glad to have this protest about that unnecessary trouble. It would be quite easy for a member to give an order to his Banker, if he had one, which would save trouble and be much more convenient. With regard to the Handbook, there was a drop this time, but it must be remembered that last year, with which the present year was compared, there was a large sum of money paid in on account of the new edition. The supply of the Handbook was held up for a considerable time while the Revision Committee sat, and as soon as its labours were finished and the new Book was adopted by the Association, it was placed upon sale, and went off very well indeed. That accounted for the large sum last year, which was not likely to be repeated. The present year appeared to be about the normal. With regard to the examination, that was more a matter of explanation by the Registrar.

Dr. MILLAR explained that the introduction of all the new forms had much to do with the expenditure, and, in addition, a costly die was purchased to impress the documents concerning honorary and corresponding members.

Dr. BOND moved the adoption of the Report, which, after being seconded by Dr. EDWARDS, was carried.

Dr. BOWER asked whether the Auditors' Report was one which ought thus to be followed by a motion of adoption. The Auditors were asked to report, and they had done so.

Dr. CHAMBERS said he understood that one of the Auditors had retired, and, therefore, he had much pleasure in proposing Dr. Percy Smith as an Auditor for the ensuing year. If this were carried, the Auditors would be Drs. R. H. Steen and R. Percy Smith.

Dr. STODDART seconded, and it was agreed to.

REPORT OF EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Dr. STODDART read the Report of the Educational Committee, and proposed its adoption, as follows:

The work of the past year is characterised by the first preliminary examination for the nursing certificate under the new regulations, for which 207 candidates presented themselves in May. For the examination under the old regulations there were 269 candidates in November and 824 in May. The results are as follows:

169, or 62·8 *per cent.*, passed the November examination.

457, or 55·4 *per cent.*, passed the May examination (old regulations).

116, or 56 *per cent.*, passed the May examination (preliminary, under the new regulations).

Instructions to examiners and rules for the conduct of the nursing examinations have been drawn up and codified, and it is hoped that members of this Committee will refrain for some time from proposing further modifications. As soon as a rule is settled, some member, who has probably not been present when it was settled, proposes an alteration, which is carried by others who did not hear the

original arguments; the consequence is that the rules are in a state of perpetual flux, and the task of the officials who have to work them is made extremely difficult. Moreover, it is scarcely possible to say at any moment what the rules are, and quite impossible to conjecture what they will be in three months' time. Even if the rules are still imperfect, it is better to live under such imperfections than under rules that are continually changing.

The Sub-Committee on Post-Graduate Teaching and Diplomas in psychiatry has drawn up a scheme, and presented it to the various universities and other teaching bodies, with the results that at least four universities have resolved to organise special teaching in psychiatry, and to grant a diploma, that other teaching bodies have regarded the scheme favourably, and are disposed to adopt it in some modified form, and that some classes for the diploma have already been formed.

In order to obtain facilities for medical officers who wish to obtain the diploma in psychiatry, deputations have been formed in England, Scotland and Ireland, to approach their respective commissioners.

CHAS. MERCIER (*Chairman*).

W. H. B. STODDART (*Hon. Secretary*).

Dr. COLLINS seconded.

Dr. PERCY SMITH remarked, in reference to the diplomas which had been referred to, that the College of Physicians of London was that day considering a report of a special committee of the College on diplomas. The majority of the members of the special committee, who were not connected with the Medico-Psychological speciality, could not see their way to propose a special diploma, but they had agreed to recommend that men who had passed the examination for the Membership of the College should have an opportunity of passing a further examination in psychological medicine, and a special note would be added to their diploma of Membership to that effect. That was something towards meeting what it was hoped would be done.

Dr. T. W. MCDOWALL desired to say a word or two about the practical difficulties which were being faced in connection with that diploma. He had the privilege of a long talk with Dr. Macpherson in Edinburgh about a month ago about the practical steps towards getting for medical officers facilities for teaching required for the diploma, and Dr. Clouston and Dr. Macpherson informed him that the assistant medical officers in Scotland had had a meeting, at which were discussed the practical difficulties of such officers getting away from their posts to attend the necessary classes. He had not been able to obtain the results of that meeting of assistant medical officers; but informally he had been discussing the matter with some of the members of the Educational Sub-Committee, and it was thought that it would be highly desirable for the assistants in the various divisions in England and Ireland to meet and confer. If there happened to be an assistant medical officer present, he would be very glad if he or she would inform the President and the meeting what practical suggestions the assistants in Scotland arrived at in connection with the attendance at classes.

The PRESIDENT said he did not think there was a Scottish assistant medical officer present, but asked whether Dr. Campbell could state anything.

Dr. CAMPBELL said the meeting which was referred to was held, but he did not think any definite conclusion was come to. The difficulty of getting away from the service of the asylum for a sufficient length of time to undergo the necessary studies was one which the men themselves could meet by making arrangements with the Superintendent of the asylum. But the outcome was a very indefinite one, and he did not think there was yet anything practical.

The Report was then put and adopted.

REPORT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

Dr. BOND said the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee desired him to intimate that a report was drafted, and was in the hands of the Secretary of the Committee, who, however, had been prevented from attending. There was some delay in the issue of the report, having regard to the present Pensions Amendment Bill. Dr. Nolan and himself (Dr. Bond) had a few days ago given evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons in reference to the Bill, and he believed that Dr. Clouston would do so to-morrow.

LVII.

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REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

Dr. FLETCHER BEACH read the report of the Library Committee, and moved its adoption, as follows:

During the past year a considerable number of new books have been added to the Library, comprising recent English, French, and German works on Psychiatry and allied subjects. Presentations of books have also been made by Dr. Hayes Newington and Dr. Percy Smith.

A portion of the grant, obtained from the Council last year, has been devoted to the binding of some 150 paper-covered volumes.

At the commencement of the present year a scheme was put into operation to meet the requirements of those members who wish to have an opportunity of perusing the current foreign journals. The Library subscribes to five journals—American, French, and German—and each number is circulated in turn to the members participating. The scheme has been extremely successful, and it is hoped that in future years this method of keeping members in touch with the development of psychiatry in Europe and America may be considerably extended. Drs. Chambers, Cole, Edwards, and Rayner have kindly offered to purchase four additional journals, and to forward each number to the Library at the expiration of a fortnight. By these means the value of the Library for purposes of reference will in future be considerably enhanced.

It is satisfactory to note that the number of books borrowed from the Library during the past year has again markedly increased.

(Signed) H. RAYNER, *Chairman.*
 H. DEVINE, } *Hon.*
 BERNARD HART, } *Secretaries.*

Dr. STODDART seconded, and it was carried.

REPORT OF HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Dr. PERCY SMITH read the report of the Housing Committee, as follows:

In accordance with the resolution passed at the Council on February 23rd, 1911, the Housing Committee beg to report as follows:

A meeting was held at 36, Queen Anne Street, on April 7th, 1911.

Present: Dr. Hayes Newington, Dr. T. O. Wood, Dr. Percy Smith.

Apologies for absence were received from Dr. P. W. Macdonald, Dr. Bedford Pierce, Dr. Ernest White, Dr. Robert Jones, Dr. H. Rayner, Dr. C. H. Bond.

Dr. Percy Smith was re-appointed Chairman.

The reference from the Council of February 23rd was read:

"That the communications received by the Treasurer be referred to the Housing Committee, with a request that it will at once take action in negotiating for further accommodation at any suitable place; that such negotiation should not provide for any union or amalgamation with any other Society; that the hypothetical rent should be about £100; that Dr. Bedford Pierce and Dr. Oswald be added to the Committee; that the Committee report to this Council in May and to the Annual Meeting in July."

Reference was made to the official bulletin of the special General Meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Society of Medicine, held on January 31st, 1911, by which it was evident that there would be no use in approaching the Royal Society of Medicine with regard to new quarters for the Medico-Psychological Association.

It is sufficient to quote from the remarks of Sir Henry Morris: "There is no thought or proposal to make any part of the building such as can be let in any way, and to give you assurance that what was done in this respect at Hanover Square will not be repeated in our new home," to show that the attitude of the Society has changed since our Treasurer had an intimation that it was possible the Royal Society of Medicine might take in other Societies.

The CHAIRMAN reported that he had had an informal interview with the Deputy Secretary of the Royal Society of Medicine, and received the information that the Royal Society of Medicine had definitely decided not to let rooms to other Societies. The Chairman also reported an informal discussion with Mr. Bethell, the Librarian of the Medical Society, by which it appeared that the

Medical Society, although considering the question of building another storey, have no definite scheme at present.

It was agreed to recommend to the Council "that a letter should be written to the Medical Society stating that should the Medical Society be considering in the immediate future an increase in its accommodation, the Medico-Psychological Association would be prepared to pay a rent up to £100 per annum for any such further accommodation as might be agreed upon."

The Chairman was requested to interview the present occupiers of 20, Hanover Square, to see whether they had suitable rooms for the Medico-Psychological Association, and, if so, on what terms they could provide the necessary accommodation.

Subsequently the Chairman interviewed Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, of 20, Hanover Square, and ascertained that they had there a large room for meetings seating about 190 on the first floor. They also showed him two rooms which could be let for Library and Council meetings, the larger of which they were prepared to let for £100 a year and the smaller for £70 a year, the latter practically offering very little more space than we have at 11, Chandos Street. Or they could let a suite of rooms at £200 a year including firing and cleaning, but not lighting. In addition to this they would charge extra per meeting for the use of the large room. The rooms which they could let for Council or Library would be on the second floor and approachable by a small lift, but as the basement and other floors are also occupied by the offices of firms and other societies, it seemed to the Chairman that our Association would be very uncomfortable at its meetings apart from the question of expense. The old meeting room on the ground floor at the back of 20, Hanover Square is now used as an auction room, and it might happen that the building was rather crowded at the time of one of our meetings.

The letter from Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley embodying their proposals was produced.

After conference with Dr. Hayes Newington and Dr. Outterson Wood, it was decided to reply to Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley that we should not be able to entertain their proposals.

The Chairman added that just before the Council Meeting he again interviewed Mr. Bethell, and got him to write a letter to the following effect: "I am requested by the Council of the Medical Society to inform you that until such time as a larger room is available for the use of the Medico-Psychological Association's Library, the members of the Association can have the use of the Medical Society's Library for the purposes of reading, and for occasional meetings." He would be able to give, if desired, particulars of the interview with the Royal Society of Medicine, but he did not know that anything would be gained by it. The practical outcome of the report was that, in the matter of accommodation, the Association would go on as at present, because it was impossible to find any better and more convenient accommodation for their purposes at present in London. And unless the Medical Society should build another storey and a larger room, he thought the Association would be unwise to move in the matter. The locality was a very convenient one, and although the Library was cramped, it was the best that could be done at present, considering what could be afforded. He moved the adoption of the report.

Dr. HAYES NEWINGTON remarked that in regard to what Dr. Percy Smith said, the liberality of the Medical Society seemed to have been very considerable, and it was moved at the council meeting, and adopted, that an additional payment should be made to the Medical Society for that convenience. £40 per annum had previously been paid, and that amount had now been increased to £50. There was no doubt that the Association was getting more for the £40 than it was entitled to, and that was the reason the rent had been increased to £50.

The PRESIDENT asked Dr. Percy Smith whether the committee wished to be re-appointed.

Dr. PERCY SMITH replied that in regard to the Committee, as it was at present constituted, he feared that some of the members were retiring or had retired from London. For example, Dr. Ernest White was living in Shropshire and did not often come to London, and it would be difficult for him to attend Committees. He was not sure whether Dr. Outterson Wood would be very much in London, and it was a question whether the same Committee should be appointed with power to add to its numbers. If the question which the Committee dealt with was

likely to be raised again the Committee would be needed, but he did not know that it was going to be raised in any active form very soon.

This report was adopted and the Committee were re-appointed.

COMMITTEE *re* THE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Dr. HAYES NEWINGTON said he was Chairman of that Committee, and he reported as follows:

The Committee has held five meetings.

It is regretted that, in consequence of ill-health, bereavements, and other causes, the attendance has not been as large as it might have been, but certain individual members have attended every meeting, and thus the continuity of discussion has been preserved. The aid received from the non-alienist side has been but small, which is regretted, since it has been most acutely felt that the solution of the main question must be a matter in which the commingling of practical every-day experience of the juvenile mind with the knowledge obtained from special study of pronounced mental deficiency is absolutely essential. The Committee had a noteworthy opportunity of seeing how far the latter study can extend itself towards practicability on a visit to Darenth, the work at this Institution showing how really valuable results can be obtained from systematic and scientific arrangements of a training scheme. The Committee made the following note of that visit:

The number of defectives under training are—

	M.	F.	T.
In workshops	363	340	703
In other works, <i>e.g.</i> , kitchen, laundry, farm wards, etc.	172	233	405
Younger patients in school and school shops	155	290	445

Selection is practised, except from the ages three to five, but, as a fact, it is occasionally rendered difficult by circumstances of pressure elsewhere.

The trades taught are thirty-five in number.

Each trade is pursued at some profit, that is to say, there is a balance to the credit in each trade, amounting to £1956 on the whole, after allowing for the cost of material, and the wages of the trade-master and instructors. The orders are mostly placed, and to a very large amount, by the other institutions of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

The Committee saw several elderly imbeciles at work with the younger imbeciles. Some of these have been sent in direct from asylums belonging to the London County Council. This is a new departure, which is worthy of imitation elsewhere. The mental condition of the adults is such that no harm is caused by the admixture of ages, such as is often seen in ordinary asylums. The work done by the adults is of the same nature as that done by the children, and no particular superiority due to greater age is found.

The results of the inspection on the minds of the Committee are: That imbeciles having any sign of intelligence at all are capable of useful training up to a certain limit, provided that that training is carried out on strictly scientific lines, as is the case at Darenth.

That the work done can be of machine-like accuracy, but when originality might be expected from the character of the work it is found to be entirely wanting. One or two seen in the carpenter's shop could be trusted to mark out mortice lines on simple things such as table-legs when the same had been done before. One young man was seen composing type for a circular, but he could not read, and his work was done by pure imitation and knowledge of where the particular type was placed in the fount. He proved the accuracy of a long word by measuring the length of the sample and his own work.

Some little advance to independence from sample was shown by one man in making a brush of a superior character, where he had to judge the length of the hair and its arrangement for the purpose.

Considerable manual dexterity was shown in the making of artificial flowers, the combination of which suggested some originality, but it was found that these were all exactly alike, a set of children each adding one bit of coloured paper in series.

The repairing of clothes and boots naturally allows more scope for individual judgment, and was very well done.

Where, as in carpentry, it is necessary to have two working together, the question was asked whether the two could be relied on to work as artisan and mate, but it was reported that that would be only so within very circumscribed limits, since the one could not be expected to subordinate himself to the other sufficiently. Each worker takes a pride in joint work as if it were all his own.

The question naturally arose when so much excellent work was seen, Could that worker make his living outside? The answer was in the negative, for though the work is so good it is executed too slowly to allow of the worker competing with the sane; and further, the work is only done so well because it is done under close and competent supervision of the master. Beyond these, of course, is the question of temper and power to look after individual interests. But on the score of industry and cheerfulness at work the inmates of Darenth can set an example to all outside. Nothing struck the Committee more than the eagerness to work with a smiling face. The Committee found both from report and from personal conversation with some of the workers that they preferred to work rather than to play or watch cricket, etc.

It is thought at Darenth that the inmates of Darenth should not be classified in any way definitely by age, but rather by their mental and physical capabilities. It is not advisable to separate patients over sixteen from those under sixteen, and no actual age limit can be laid down, as it often happens that a patient as old as eighteen years of age is only fit to mix with much younger inmates, while some of only thirteen and fourteen, if the ages given are only to be believed, should be placed with patients seventeen years of age or older.

The general conclusions of the Committee were that there is an amount of beneficial work done for imbeciles at Darenth that is not generally known, one might say suspected. If it were more in evidence there can be no doubt that much scepticism and hopelessness now shown as to any possible good being done by special institutions would be swept away. What the Committee saw done with a low brain power cannot but lead to the opinion that such institutions are an actual necessity, and would be successful in remedying pernicious idleness which is the only lot of imbeciles without such opportunities being given. In any circumstances the detention and maintenance of imbeciles must be costly. Darenth shows one way, and apparently the best, of lowering the cost, not only by the profit that can be made on the work, but by substituting happiness and ease of management for the reverse.

Finally, the Committee is convinced, after seeing the most favourable side of training, that life-long detention is essential for imbeciles.

The Committee considered very carefully the excellent scheme of inquiry drawn up and issued by Sir G. Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, for inquiry into the doubtful and difficult borderland cases which lie between evident deficiency and normality. They have made a few suggestions, which they propose to submit to Sir G. Newman.

Looking to the importance of the reference to it, the Committee begs to recommend that it be continued in work.

He added that the Committee were intensely surprised, and very much admired the knowledge and efficiency with which Dr. Rotherham brought out the best from what appeared to be hopeless material. He thought that that instance alone should be of great assistance in solving the question of what should be done with the mental defectives. He need scarcely remind the meeting that something had to be done, for since the passing of the Children's Act the attention of the public had been drawn very much to the question of how to treat mental defectives. The Committee thought that the Institution at Darenth had shown one very efficient way of dealing with those unfortunate beings. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

Dr. STODDART seconded.

The PRESIDENT, in putting the resolution of adoption, considered it was a very interesting report, and the Association was very much obliged to Dr. Hayes Newington for the trouble he had taken in the matter.

The motion was agreed to.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND *vs* THE
CAUSATION OF INSANITY.

Dr. PERCY SMITH read the report as follows :

Since the date of the last report, one meeting of the British Committee was held in London, to consider what steps might be taken in this country to assist in the realisation of the proposed International Institute for the Study of the Causes and Prevention of Insanity. This has been found a complex problem, and progress has been slow. The position of affairs at present will be best explained by a reference to what has been accomplished by the parent body, the International Commission, composed of representatives of many countries. At the request of this body, the Italian government had agreed to act as intermediary in approaching other governments with the view of inducing these to appoint official delegates, with plenipotentiary powers, to meet the Presidential Committee of the International Commission, in order to discuss matters relative to the proposed International Institute, and to agree upon an annual grant of money from the various governments interested. It was hoped that this official conference might take place in Berlin, in October, 1910, just prior to a general meeting of the International Commission, which was to be held during that month, contemporaneously with the fourth International Congress for the Care of the Insane. Owing to ministerial changes and bureaucratic complications, some delay took place before the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs was in a position to make the desired diplomatic advances. It was then necessary, first of all, to approach the German Imperial Government in order to obtain its opinion and sanction relative to this diplomatic conference in the German capital. Several months elapsed before a reply was obtained, and, in fact, it arrived but a few days before the date fixed for the general meeting of the International Commission, when it was too late to make other official advances. At the general meeting, which took place as arranged, it was announced that the German government had expressed the opinion that the problems in question were not sufficiently clear to allow of the conference giving practical results. This announcement caused considerable disappointment to all present, to the German representatives, as well as the others, for it had been earnestly hoped that a diplomatic meeting would have served in great part to solve the initial financial problem. The members, however, agreed that it was eminently desirable and worthy to continue to strive for the realisation of the institute, and proceeded to discuss the methods to be pursued meanwhile.

(1) It was reported that national committees had already been constituted in several countries and that others were in course of formation. It was agreed that the present aim of the national committees should be to carry out investigations into the causes of mental disorders and degeneration, in general or in particular fields, by collecting all possible documents and statistical data relative thereto, as well as the prophylactic methods adopted in the respective countries, and to transmit these items to the Central Bureau for their co-ordination.

(2) It was agreed that the main work of the Central Bureau should consist in the co-ordination of the reports and documents sent by the national committees in order to derive therefrom synthetical data bearing upon the causes of insanity as well as laws for its prevention, and in the communication of these results to the governments and the spreading of them amongst the populations through the intermediary of the national committees. To effect this, the Central Bureau should have a permanent and competent salaried staff. An official International Bulletin would also require to be published.

(3) It was agreed that until the time should arrive when the various governments will become persuaded that the commission is engaged in a matter of public interest and utility and come to an understanding as to the provision of finance for an officially recognised institute, it would be necessary for each National Committee to seek to obtain from its respective government (as well as from learned societies and philanthropic individuals and associations) the means necessary for carrying on its work. Each committee should transmit to the Central Bureau an annual contribution towards the general expenses, proportionate to its means. It was reported that certain governments had already given a grant to their national committees whilst others were waiting to learn what sum they ought to give.

(4) It was decided to hold a conference on the Study of the Causes and Prophylaxis of Insanity and Human Degeneration in Zurich, the seat of the Central Bureau, in September, 1911, and to invite members of various learned societies to be present and take part in the proceedings. (N.B.—This conference did not take place after all.)

(5) It was reported that the Central Bureau had been engaged in formulating (1) a uniform programme for investigations into the causes and prophylaxis of insanity and degeneration; (2) a model for uniform international statistics of the progress and prevalence of insanity; (3) an international classification of mental affections for statistical purposes (special committee, Drs. Alt, Bleuler, Tamburini, Percy Smith, and Van Deventer).

The following countries were represented at the general meeting of the International Commission in Berlin: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

The British representatives were Drs. Sir Horatio B. Donkin, John Macpherson (Government delegates), R. Percy Smith, and J. H. MacDonald.

Dr. Percy Smith was appointed a member of the Central Bureau.

The programme of work, or *questionnaire* as it is called, has now been prepared and forwarded to the National Committees. It is a very elaborate and imposing one. At the last meeting of the British Committee it was pronounced to be "much too diffuse as covering the whole ground of insanity."

Sir H. B. Donkin has been co-opted as a member of the British Committee. The Committee learned with much satisfaction that the British Government had decided, in accordance with the recommendation of the official delegates to the Berlin Congress, to send the annual reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy of the three Kingdoms to the Bureau of the International Commission.

All members of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland are invited to co-operate with the British National Committee in its endeavour to advance the objects of the International Commission. The Secretary will be glad to receive any documents or communications bearing upon the ætiology, prophylaxis, and statistics of insanity, and to forward these to the Central Bureau. Any who may be willing to attend or contribute to the proceedings of the International Conference to be held in Zurich next September, can obtain further particulars from the Secretary of the British Committee, Dr. J. H. MacDonald, Govan District Asylum, Hawkhead, N.B.

An earnest appeal is made for subscriptions and donations towards the funds of the British Committee.

R. PERCY SMITH (*Chairman*).

JAMES H. MACDONALD (*Secretary*).

July, 1911.

Dr. PERCY SMITH added that with regard to the funds, which still remained the central difficulty, the British Government could not see its way to subscribe towards that object. The Report showed that the German Government could not see its way. It would be in the recollection of his hearers that after the Conference which was held in Vienna, at which Dr. Macpherson and he were present, the Government was asked to see its way to subscribe something towards this International Commission. But it would not do so, and he believed that, so far, only the Italian Government had given anything in the way of funds. The British Government now, since the report of Dr. Macpherson and Sir Horatio Donkin, had agreed to send the Annual Reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy of the three countries. This would supply to the International Commission that which could not be obtained from any other country, because no other country had such comprehensive and full reports as those which were made by the British Commissioners in Lunacy in the three Divisions of the Kingdom. With regard to the Conference which was proposed to be held in Zurich in September, 1911, he wrote to the General Secretaries, and Dr. MacDonald had written also, asking when the Conference was to be held, but he regretted no reply had been received. It would be within the recollection of members that in May he raised the question whether the Association could see its way to subscribe anything, as it had been suggested that learned societies should subscribe towards the object. As the Treasurer said that morning, it was agreed to do so if the President and Treasurer considered that

it was a wise thing to do. After that meeting in May he wrote to Dr. Ferrari, who was one of the General Secretaries of the International Commission, to ask him whether any other societies had subscribed, and informing him that the Medico-Psychological Association was willing to subscribe, but did not wish to be the only one doing so. He regretted to say that he had not received any reply, nor, he believed, had Dr. MacDonald. He therefore feared that the working of the International body was very slow. In moving the adoption of the Report he wished to say that he did not know whether anything would come of the efforts which were being made. With regard to the lists of questions and subjects for inquiry which were sent over, he did not think they quite expressed what was the meaning of the meeting of the International Commission last October. Professor Alt was asked to draw up a programme, and allot subjects to the different countries. The result was that they had sent a diffuse general inquiry, which left matters in a very nebulous state. He thought it desirable to find out whether that was really intended to be their programme or not.

Dr. NOLAN seconded the adoption of the Report, and in doing so said he thought it would be well if future meetings of the International Committee could be held when no other meetings in connection with the Association were in progress. He was at the last General Meeting in London, and while the International Committee was sitting in one of the rooms the Parliamentary Committee was sitting in another room. A Committee whose work was so important should surely have an hour set apart for itself.

The PRESIDENT remarked that he was unable to attend the meeting of that Committee because the Parliamentary Committee was sitting at the same hour.

Dr. PERCY SMITH, answering Dr. Nolan, said the difficulty was to get people to come into a meeting at any other time. If it should be thought well that a meeting of that Committee should be held at some other time he would be quite glad. The meetings had been held at times which sandwiched them between the Educational Committee, or the Parliamentary Committee, and the Council, and there was a small quorum. He would take the recommendation or suggestion into consideration.

The PRESIDENT said he had received no notification of any motion involving the expenditure of funds.

The report was adopted.

DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS.

The PRESIDENT remarked that, in regard to the November meeting, a communication was read at the Council meeting that morning from the Royal Society of Medicine, of London, suggesting an open discussion with the Medico-Psychological Association upon a date in November corresponding to the Association's quarterly meeting. He did not know whether that date might coincide with the date provisionally inserted in the agenda, namely, November 14th, 1911. But with that exception, the meeting could proceed to fix the dates of the annual, quarterly, and divisional meetings of the Association, and the quarterly meetings of the Council.

Dr. HOTCHKIS called attention to the fact, in regard to the quarterly meeting mentioned on the agenda for May 14th, 1912, that usually the quarterly meeting in that month was held in London in the third week in May, but for next year it had been changed to the second week. The examination for the Nurses' Certificates took place on the first two Mondays. On the second Monday in May the final examination for the Nursing Certificate would take place. Tuesday was agreed upon some time ago, as affording an advantage for those who lived at a distance of getting a week-end ticket. If any members from such a distance as Scotland wished to go to London for the week-end at that time, it would mean that they would not be able to superintend the examination for the Nurses' Certificate, and they would have to leave it to their assistants. In view of the regrettable incident which happened last year, he suggested that the date might be altered.

Dr. BOND said he did not think there had been any change in time. The last referendum which was made to the Association asked which were the most popular days of the week for the meetings, and it was found that the most popular was

Tuesday. Accordingly it was agreed that two of the three quarterly meetings should be on a Tuesday. The next most popular day was Thursday. Therefore it was arranged that one quarterly meeting in the year should be on a Thursday to suit those whose asylum duties always prevented their attending on a Tuesday, but nothing was said as to the meeting being on the second, third, or fourth Tuesday or Thursday in the month. So it had come to be a custom of writing to the new President to ask him which Tuesday or Thursday in the month, as the case might be, fitted in with his private arrangements. The dates on the agenda had been arranged in that way. He did not, however, doubt that an alteration could yet be made if there was any difficulty.

The PRESIDENT said that Dr. Hotchkis had pointed out that Tuesday was the date immediately following that appointed for the examination for the Nursing Certificate in May.

Dr. BOND said the point could probably be rectified, as time remained to give sufficient notice to the members of the Association regarding such alterations.

Dr. MILLER said there was the same objection to Tuesday, November 14th, as to May. Both those dates practically clashed with the date for the Nursing Examination, and for superintendents who came from a distance it was unfortunate. The Nursing Examination had never been held on the second Monday until the present suggestion on the agenda. It had always been the first Monday in the month.

The PRESIDENT remarked that it would be necessary for someone to move a resolution. He asked Dr. Hotchkis whether he would put his recommendation in the form of a resolution.

Dr. HOTCHKIS moved that on both occasions, in May and November, the date be put forward one week, *i.e.*, to November 21st, 1911, and May 21st, 1912, if that should prove to be suitable to Dr. Dawson. He did not wish to move anything which was not likely to be convenient to the President.

Dr. STODDART seconded.

Dr. BOWER said that would be going back to the usual week in which the meetings had formerly been held. At least he had a strong recollection that the meetings had been about the third week of May and November.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The divisional meetings were approved, as follows:

South-Eastern Division.—Wednesday, October 4th, 1911 (Bucks County Asylum); Tuesday, April 23rd, 1912.

South-Western Division.—Friday, October 27th, 1911; Friday, April 26th, 1912.

Northern and Midland Division.—Thursday, October, 19th, 1911 (Boreatton Park, Salop); Thursday, April 18th, 1912 (Garlands Asylum).

Scottish Division.—Friday, November 17th, 1911; Friday, March 15th, 1912.

Irish Division.—Thursday, November 2nd, 1911; Thursday, April 18th, 1912; Thursday, July 4th, 1912.

The PRESIDENT, in intimating that the meeting would now proceed to the election of the ordinary members, nominated the same scrutineers as before, namely, Dr. Bower and Dr. Dixon.

Later, the President intimated that the four gentlemen had been elected, as follows:

Buss, Howard Decimus, B.A., B.Sc.Univ. France, M.D.Brux., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.S.S.A.Lond., Assistant Medical Officer, Fort Beaufort Asylum, Cape Colony (proposed by John Conray, H. Hayes Newington, and C. Hubert Bond).

Chambers, Walter Duncanson, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.Edin., Assistant Physician, Crichton Royal Institution (proposed by C. C. Easterbrook, Chas. Macpherson, and Geo. R. Jeffrey).

Dickinson, William Gilbert, M.D.Durh., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.Lond., Wood Hill, Portishead, Somerset (proposed by James Chambers, G. F. Barham, and C. Hubert Bond).

McCalman, Hugh, M.B., Ch.B.Edin., Assistant Medical Officer, County Asylum, Lancaster (proposed by T. P. Cowen, David Blair, and R. P. Sephton).

With regard to the election of honorary members, he would call upon Dr. Percy Smith.

Dr. PERCY SMITH said he had the honour to submit to the Association the names of three gentlemen who had been proposed as honorary members of the Association. The first was Sir Horatio Bryan Donkin, the second Professor Dr. Karl Moeli, of Herzberge, Berlin, and the third Professor Dr. René Semelaigne, of Paris. Those gentlemen had been duly proposed, and the names of those supporting them printed.

Sir Horatio Donkin was a Fellow of the College of Physicians of London, formerly Physician to the Westminster Hospital, and for many years Prison Commissioner. Recently, since retiring from the active duties of that post, he had been retained as Medical Adviser to the Prison Commission. In the year 1910 he was sent as Delegate from the British Government to represent it at the International Congress in Berlin on the Care of the Insane. In 1910 he was the Harveian Orator at the College of Physicians, London, and took for his subject "Heredity." He was an important member of the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded in 1904, and also of the Departmental Committee on the Inebriates Acts and the Treatment of Inebriety in 1908. The reports of those Commissions would probably yet form the subjects of legislation, and it was important that Sir Horatio should be closely connected with the Association. He was very much interested in questions of mental disease, and had made numerous contributions to the literature of general as well as neurological subjects.

Professor Karl Moeli was the director of the large asylum in Berlin situated at Herzberge. At the International Congress on the Care of the Insane, held in Berlin, 1910, Professor Moeli was the President, and filled that post in a most dignified and genial way. He was thoroughly familiar with the methods carried out in the care of the insane in this country, having visited many asylums in the United Kingdom. When he, Dr. Smith, was Superintendent at Bethlem Hospital, Professor Moeli frequently came round that institution with him. The Professor had contributed over thirty papers to medical literature on nervous and mental diseases, and in recent years had written on the subject of the relationship between crime and insanity in connection with new legislation on the subject in Germany. His title of Geheimer Medizinal Rat indicated the esteem in which he was held by the Government of his own country. He, Dr. Smith, had in his possession a very long list of his papers and contributions to medical literature, which he would read to the meeting if any member desired him to do so, but perhaps that was unnecessary.

Dr. René Semelaigne, of Paris, had been a Corresponding Member of the Association for many years. He was connected by descent with the great Dr. Pinel, and his father was a well-known alienist physician. Dr. Semelaigne had himself served a long period as Secretary to the Medico-Psychological Association of Paris, and had made many contributions to literature, and supplied the Journal of the Association with abstracts from French journals for many years. At a meeting of the Association which was held in Dublin in 1893, when the late Dr. Connolly Norman was the President, he remembered Dr. Semelaigne reading a paper in English. Dr. Semelaigne having been so long a Corresponding Member of the Association, it was now proposed that he should be elevated to the peerage.

The PRESIDENT remarked that the gentlemen referred to had already been duly proposed and seconded as Honorary Members of the Association. Dr. Percy Smith had kindly given a very excellent summary of their qualifications, and the reasons why they had been proposed as Honorary Members. It was necessary to ballot for them.

They were unanimously elected.

ELECTION OF CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Dr. PERCY SMITH said that the three gentlemen whom it was proposed to elect as Corresponding Members were Professor Dr. Justus Karl Edmund Boedeker, Privat Dozent and Director Fichtenhof Asylum, Schlactensee, Berlin; Dr. Wilhelm Falkenberg, Oberarzt, Irrenanstalt Herzberge, Berlin; Professor Dr. Adolf Albrecht Friedlander, Director of the Hohe Mark Klinik, near Frankfort. Professor Boedeker was now the Director of the Fichtenhof Asylum, an Extraordinary Professor in the University of Berlin, since 1909, and a Privat-

Dozent since 1896. He was formerly Assistant Medical Officer at the Duldorf and Herzeberge Asylums, and at the Congress in Berlin in 1910 he was one of the two General Secretaries, who were untiring in their efforts to make the Congress a success. He had made numerous contributions on subjects having a relation with mental and nervous diseases to the *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, the *Charité-Annalen*, the *Neurologisches Centralblatt* and the *Zeitschrift für Psychiatrie*. Professor Dr. Friedlander was Director of the Hohe Mark Klinik (private) for Nervous and Mental Cases. He was formerly Assistant Physician to Professor Binswanger's Klinik in Jena, and Assistant Physician to the Frankfort Asylum. In 1910 he was accorded the style of Professor. He had made numerous contributions to medical literature, namely in the *Neurologisches Centralblatt*, the *Monatschrift für Psychiatrie und Neurologie*, and also had written monographs on subjects connected with insanity. He, Dr. Percy Smith, had in his possession a list of communications made from him also, but perhaps he would not be asked to read it. Dr. Wilhelm Falkenberg had been connected with the care of the insane since 1892, and since 1903 he had been Oberarzt of the Herzberge Asylum, Berlin, under the Directorship of Professor Moeli. He had made many contributions to medical literature in the *Zeitschrift für Psychiatrie*, the *Archiv für Psychiatrie*, the *Psych. Neurol. Wochenschrift*, *Virchow's Archiv*, and to the Congress für Innere Medizin, 1891. He acted with Professor Boedeker as Secretary to the Congress on the care of the Insane in Berlin, in 1910, and contributed greatly to its success.

The three gentlemen were unanimously elected.

THANKS TO THE RETIRING PRESIDENT.

Dr. HETHERINGTON proposed a vote of thanks to the President and other officers in the following words: Before you leave the chair, sir, I have been asked to propose a vote of thanks to you and to the other officers—the Treasurer, the General Secretary, the Divisional Secretaries, the Registrar, the Editors, and the members of the Council. It does not require many words from me to say how much we are indebted to the President and the other officers for the manner in which they have discharged their duties. We are able to judge at the meetings of the immense amount of work which they have to do. When we look at the amount of work which was got through this morning, the number of reports which were brought up, all of which were passed satisfactorily before adjourning, you will agree that very few words are needed to express how much we are indebted to them. We all feel it, and we thank them. I wish the motion had fallen into better hands, but I have the greatest pleasure in proposing the vote of thanks.

Dr. NOLAN seconded with much pleasure.

The PRESIDENT said it now devolved upon him to make his expiring speech as President of the Association. The unwritten custom of the Association laid it down very wisely, that the President should perform that duty under the most dignified circumstances. In the first place he had to return thanks for the honour which he had briefly worn, and then he had to fulfil the universal law of being by making room gracefully for the new birth. It was right that the President should thank the officers and the permanent officials of the Association for guiding him over many difficulties that were new to him during his term of office; but it was another thing that he should be called upon to return thanks in the name of the permanent officials to the Association for the Association's confidence in them. He conceived that such a custom had only arisen in order to enable the President to retire as quietly as possible under a cloud of words. They thanked Dr. Hetherington very much for the kind way in which he proposed the vote of thanks, and they highly appreciated the way in which the meeting had received it. It could scarcely be possible that anybody—certainly not himself—could speak too highly of the way in which the permanent officials—the Secretary and the Treasurer—of the Association performed their duties. Dr. Newington was the father and the husband of the Association, in so far as he provided their means of existence and was the conservator of those means. Further, he was the good personal friend and confidant of each one of the members. They all knew his knowledge, his zeal, and the watchful jealousy which he exercised with regard to everything concerning the good name of the Association. When he said that Dr. Bond possessed the

secretarial mind in an unusual degree, and when he said in addition, that his incessant work, not to speak of the occasional worries, seemed to him more of a pleasure than anything else (Hear, hear), it by no means detracted from those ideal qualities of his, however far he, the speaker, might be from comprehending them. Without his ideal qualities the Association would be all the poorer, but for the possession of them in the person of Dr. Bond, the Association ought to be infinitely grateful. With regard to the Registrar, he might say that as the complicated duties of the educational system of the Association grew in complexity from year to year, the weight of the responsibilities which were thrown upon him increased correspondingly. But the Registrar had very broad shoulders with which to bear them, and for that they ought to be grateful. Then in regard to the Editors, the Association always had the best men, men who were willing to sacrifice their personal convenience and their time to take up the duties of the important Journal of the Association; for the Journal was the voice of the Association by which its deliberations were heard in the uttermost parts of the earth. So long as their ablest men were willing to come forward and guide it there was need for no fear in regard to its reputation and the ability with which it was conducted. At the same time, members would regret very much the retirement, on account of ill-health, of the senior editors, and the loss of the illustrious services of Dr. Rayner, and the literary ability of Dr. Urquhart. Yet that feeling was mingled with one of sympathy on account of the causes which had led to their retirement. The Association welcomed at the same time the accession of Dr. Chambers, Dr. Lord, and Dr. Bruce, as editors of the Journal, and they confided into their hands with unstinted confidence their reputation and their honour. Lastly, he came to himself. The Association called him out of official obscurity to take the chair, and as soon as he vacated it he would return again to that same obscurity from which he came. He had to thank the Association for the honour it had conferred upon him, and he wished to say that he vacated the chair with some reluctance, because he felt that, although he had done his best, with a little longer experience he believed he might have done a little better. The honour and the pleasure had all been his. The rough places had been made smooth for him, and for that, even more than for the honour, in the act of laying down his office, he thanked the Association most sincerely. (Applause.) He thought it was unnecessary that in a meeting of that Association in the capital of Ireland he should refer at any length to the qualifications of his successor. Members all knew him as an energetic member of the Association, and as an eminent and painstaking physician. Recently his fellow members and colleagues, with whom he acted for many years as secretary of the Irish division, acclaimed together with all of them his accession to a high official position, and in that position members looked forward to his promoting what they all had most at heart, the advancement of the care of the insane; in fact, they had full confidence that he would do so. Addressing Dr. Dawson he said: "Any words of mine are unnecessary. The members of this Association have unanimously asked you to become their President. Your Irish colleagues who know you best have unanimously requested that you should take this chair, and this expression of their confidence in you is much stronger than any words of mine can express. It is a strange thing that I, a Government official, should have the pleasure of installing you, a Government official, into this chair. Such a thing has never previously happened in the history of this Association, and I cannot help feeling that perhaps it is our mission, yours and mine, to be instrumental in breaking down old-world and out-worn traditions, and that it may be our purpose to unify the function of all of us who have the care of the insane, whether we be bureaucrats or ordinary citizens. Now, before I ask you to take the chair, I must invest you with this insignium of office. (Applause.) I now invite you to take the chair, in the full confidence that you will discharge the duties of it with dignity and to our entire satisfaction; and I only hope that your term of office may be as pleasant and as agreeable as mine has been." (Applause.)

Dr. Dawson then took the Chair.

PRESENTATION TO DR. COURTENAY.

The PRESIDENT said his first duty was in connection with a little ceremony which was not on the programme, namely, the presentation of a token of esteem from the

whole of the Lunacy Administration of Ireland to his predecessor in office, Dr. Courtenay. He would call upon the Secretaries to the Presentation Committee to read the letters which had been received, and the Address.

Dr. HETHERINGTON read letters of apology from several members who had assisted with the testimonial. He then read the terms of the Address, as follows:

"Address and presentation to Edward Maziere Courtenay, Esq., M.B., retired Inspector of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland: Dear Dr. Courtenay,—We, who are associated with the asylums for the care of the insane in this country, desire to express our very sincere regret at your retirement from the position of Inspector of Lunatic Asylums after such a long period of active work. We also wish to mark, in some way, however inadequate, our appreciation of the good done by you in the interests of the insane. We are all aware of the energy and ability you have brought to bear at every stage of your distinguished career as Assistant Medical Officer of the Derby County Asylum, as Resident Medical Officer of the Derby County Asylum, as Resident Medical Superintendent of the Limerick District Asylum, and as Inspector of Lunatic Asylums—on all points that would improve the lot of the mentally afflicted, and raise the standard of the asylum service. For the many years you acted so zealously as the Honorary Secretary of the Irish Division of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland, you gave an impetus to scientific work in the field of psychological medicine. We ask you to accept this Address and Casket as a token rather than as the measure of esteem and regard, and we trust that you may long be spared to enjoy the rest you have so well earned. We most heartily wish you and Mrs. Courtenay many happy years. Signed on behalf of the subscribers—T. W. S. Drapes, Chairman of Committee; J. O'C. Donelan, Honorary Treasurer; Charles E. Hetherington, M. J. Nolan, Secretaries."

The inscription on the casket ran as follows: "This casket and contents were presented to Edward Maziere Courtenay, Esq., late Inspector of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, as a token of appreciation of his life-long devotion to the interests of the mentally afflicted. From the Irish Lunacy Service, July 13th, 1911."

The PRESIDENT, in making the presentation, said he had great pleasure in handing over the address and casket. It was singularly appropriate that he, as Dr. Courtenay's successor, should have that function to perform. He could only say he identified himself in the fullest way with the terms of the address. No one knew better than he did the loss which the lunacy administration of Ireland had sustained by Dr. Courtenay's retirement, and it would be his, Dr. Dawson's, endeavour to follow, however unworthily, in his steps. He had great pleasure, on behalf of the whole of the lunacy service of the country, to offer that token of their esteem and regard, wishing him, at the same time, health and happiness in the leisure which he had so well earned.

The presentation of the testimonial was greeted with enthusiasm.

Dr. COURTENAY, in acknowledging the gift, said it was impossible for him to make any adequate reply to the flattering terms of the address. He could not find words in which to express his obligation for the kindly wishes conveyed to him in that document, which were accentuated by the presence of his fellow-members there. To thank them sufficiently for their handsome and generous gifts was far beyond his power. Those who had passed their lives in the Irish Asylum Service, looking back on the various changes which had taken place, could at least comfort themselves with the assurance that not only the condition of the institutions themselves, but the standard of care and comfort of the mentally afflicted inmates, was now more in accordance with modern requirements. To the junior members of the staff they must look in the hope that their labours in the scientific and human treatment of the insane would be crowned with still further success. How far each could claim credit for his share in the progress which had already taken place it was not for themselves to decide. He could only say that he had worked to the best of his ability. But he felt that no efforts of his would have been of any avail if it had not been for the loyal co-operation, zeal, and sympathy of the Association in the amelioration of the lot of the insane patients under their care. He had grown old in the service; the best part of his life had been spent within asylum walls, and to the end of his existence the scenes of asylum life would be present to his mind. Everything, however, must come to an end, and he could leave official life happy in the thought that the burthen of office had fallen on such worthy shoulders as

those of his friends, Dr. Considine and Dr. Dawson. The death of his able and beloved colleague, Sir George O'Farrell, had brought with it a keen sense of personal loss to his numerous friends throughout the United Kingdom. During the greater part of his official life he devoted himself with keen sympathy and rare acumen to the interests of the mentally afflicted. Perhaps the greatest solace he had on retiring from the cares of office was the knowledge that, during the many years he served among his colleagues, their relations were always of the happiest kind, and, in saying farewell, he felt that he could look on each one of them, not merely as a co-worker in the past, but as a personal friend for the remainder of his days. (Applause.)

Dr. O'NEILL said that, as Dr. Courtenay's successor in Limerick, where that gentleman spent seventeen years of his life, it was his privilege to speak of his worth, ability and zeal, and, above all, of his conduct as an inspector of lunatics. During his twenty-one years service there was an entire absence of "red tape," and instead of this a helpful friendship which he showed to every member of asylum staffs in Ireland. As an assistant asylum officer Dr. Courtenay made his name in Derby, which was the means of his becoming transferred to Limerick. So far as Ireland was concerned, he went to Limerick unknown. But he was only a short time there before making his mark, and on his retirement he, Dr. O'Neill, had the pleasure of hearing a member of the Committee refer to Dr. Courtenay in the following terms: "That he found the asylum bricks and mortar, and he left it marble." As an inspector, Dr. Courtenay had discharged his duties with entire satisfaction to every one. It was an intense gratification to him to do anything he possibly could in connection with the insane and for the advancement of asylum staffs in general. Dr. Courtenay now retired with the goodwill and the best wishes of every member of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland; and he felt sure that he was only echoing the opinions of each individual member when he said that they hoped he would live long to enjoy health and prosperity and everything good in this world.

The PRESIDENT said he had next to announce the names of the winners of the Gaskell prize and gold medal. He was glad to say that the bad days when there were but few competitors for the Gaskell prize appeared to be over now. This year there were no less than four competitors for it, and they all attained a very high degree of merit. The prize and gold medal had been awarded to Dr. J. G. Porter Phillips, of Bethlem Royal Hospital, and a special prize and silver medal had been awarded to Dr. J. M. Moll, of Long-Grove Asylum. With regard to the Bronze medal of the Association, three papers were sent in, and they were all of a high degree of merit, two of them particularly so. In fact, although there was no doubt which was the best and the decision of the adjudicators was unanimous, still, the second ran the first extremely close. The Bronze medal was awarded to Dr. G. H. Garnett, of Murthly Asylum, for an essay on "The Deviation of Complement in Insanity." A second one would be awarded to Dr. William Boyd, of Derby, for an essay upon "The Cerebro-Spinal Fluid in Mental Diseases."

Before reading his Presidential Address, Dr. Dawson made the announcements concerning the non-scientific part of the programme.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The PRESIDENT then delivered his address, which was entitled "The Relation between the Geographical Distribution of Insanity and that of Certain Social and other Conditions in Ireland."

Dr. NOLAN said that he had been asked to express the thanks of the Association to the President for his address. When he reviewed the enormous field of investigation which Dr. Dawson had traversed he realised how hopeless it would be to say anything except in appreciation of the valuable analysis which he had made of Irish social conditions in regard to insanity. Having read up some of the subjects, he could only say it amazed him to find how accurately he had recorded the individual conditions, particularly his allusions to the county where he, Dr. Nolan, lived, where there was a relatively small amount of insanity. The President had not merely given an ephemeral address in carefully selected language which would be pleasant to listen to for the particular occasion only, but had pre-

sented a record which when published in the Journal would be most useful to members on the many occasions when it would be necessary to refer to the questions which he had so ably analysed. On his own part, and, he was sure, for all present, he thanked the President most sincerely for the labour he had undertaken in the matter.

Dr. T. W. McDOWALL seconded the vote of thanks with all his heart. He reminded members that though the President could be thanked for his address, it could not be discussed or criticised; and it was his intention to adhere to that useful rule. The address dealt with a subject which had been interesting alienists for a good many years. A few years ago, when he was in Dr. Millar's office at Warwick, he saw a useful map showing the statistics as to the prevalence of insanity in the county as a whole and in each of its component unions for the various years of the census. In the winter evenings at home, he, the speaker, had worked somewhat at the subject, and obtained some interesting results from it. He suggested to the gentlemen present who were superintendents of Irish asylums, that as the President had worked out the matter concerning the whole of Ireland, they should set themselves to study the statistics of their particular county. He was sure that from such work they would obtain some very interesting results. He knew that for Northumberland the results were very curious. He regretted to say it was one of the most drunken counties in England, and by statistics one would conclude it was the worst; yet the amount of insanity in that county was relatively very small; indeed, it was one of the most sane counties in England. The amount of serious crime in it was very small, as also was pauperism. There seemed to be some very special reasons for that, and he believed that the chief one was the fact that Northumberland was a very wealthy county. The agricultural labourers there received the best wages in England, and the miners received more money than they knew what to do with. The result was that they were comparatively very prosperous. He seconded with great pleasure the proposition that the warmest thanks of the Association be accorded to the President for his very interesting address.

The PRESIDENT thanked the proposer and seconder for their kind remarks, and the meeting for the cordial way in which it had passed the resolution.

Dr. W. GRAHAM (Belfast), "Psycho-therapy in Mental Disorders" (see p. 617).

The reading of the paper was followed by an animated and interesting discussion, which was taken part in by Dr. MARY MACKENZIE, Dr. BOND, Dr. J. O'C. DONELAN, Dr. E. MAPOTHER, Dr. HELEN BOYLE, Dr. T. W. McDOWALL, Dr. SOUTAR, Dr. NOLAN, and the PRESIDENT, and Dr. GRAHAM replied.

Dr. M. A. COLLINS (Ewell Colony), "Causes of Sudden Death in Epilepsy, and Some Points in the Treatment of Epilepsy" (see p. 635).

The paper was discussed by the PRESIDENT, Dr. SPENCE, Dr. BOWER, Dr. HAYES NEWINGTON, Dr. DIXON, Dr. LEEPER, Dr. DRAPES, Dr. NOLAN, Dr. BOND, Dr. FLETCHER BEACH, Dr. GREENE, Dr. O'NEILL, Dr. T. DONELAN and Professor BOLTON, and Dr. COLLINS replied.

SECOND DAY.

On Friday Dr. Dawson again took the chair, and the first paper read was that by Dr. DRAPES (Enniscorthy) on "The Personal Equation in Alienism" (see p. 598). Remarks upon it were made by Dr. MACPHERSON and the PRESIDENT, to which Dr. DRAPES replied.

Dr. R. R. LEEPER (St. Patrick's Hospital) read a contribution, entitled "Note on Hereditary Insanity from a Practical Standpoint" (see p. 628). Dr. MACPHERSON, Dr. FLETCHER BEACH, and the PRESIDENT discussed the papers and Dr. LEEPER replied.

Professor J. SHAW BOLTON (Wakefield) gave a lantern demonstration as a basis, of his communication on "Certain Observations on the Morbid Histology of General Paralysis." The PRESIDENT, Dr. DIXON, and Dr. HAYES NEWINGTON briefly discussed the paper, and Professor BOLTON replied.

Dr. COLIN McDOWALL (Cheddleton) and Dr. W. T. SEWELL (Newcastle) jointly contributed a paper, entitled "A Report upon the Bacteriological Investigation of the Blood in Fifty Cases of Insanity" (see p. 661). The paper was discussed

by Professor BOLTON, Dr. STODDART, Dr. HELEN BOYLE and the PRESIDENT, and Dr. McDOWALL replied.

Dr. EDWARD MAPOTHER (Long-Grove) submitted a paper on "Mental Symptoms in Association with Choreiform Disorders" (see p. 646). The PRESIDENT, Dr. BOND, Dr. FLETCHER BEACH, Dr. DIXON, and Dr. STODDART joined in the discussion, to which the author replied.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

Dr. HAYES NEWINGTON said it would not be right, after such a very happy and hospitable meeting, to separate, as an Association, without acknowledging their great indebtedness to all those who had worked together to make it a successful gathering. First, they would thank the Royal College of Physicians, the possessors of the beautiful house in which the meetings were being held. They not only lent that hall, but also another room, in which the meetings were held on Wednesday. The sittings had been long, and members had done their best, by a proper use of the building, to repay its kindly loan. With regard to the College of Surgeons, it had done for the body what the College of Physicians had done for the mind. And he asked the President to convey the Association's thanks to the musicians, with the definite opinion that they were very excellent musicians. As an Association, they had had plentiful opportunity of hearing the best London male quartettes—there was a very perfect quartette in Leeds, the home of such singing in Yorkshire—and last year good music in Edinburgh, but he thought it could be said that Dublin came up to the very best they had heard, if it did not excel it. Thanks were also due to the Council of the Zoological Society for the kind grant of its grounds for the garden party, and to the Primate for his kindly invitation to the members to visit him at Armagh Palace. The Association also wished to thank Dr. Kirkpatrick for kindly arranging the Museum, which many visited; also those who lent motor cars. But one item was omitted from his list, namely, the ladies who had done so much to make the meeting a pleasant one. Several members were accompanied by their female relatives, whom they would not have known what to do with during the meetings had it not been for the ladies. In this connection, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Donelan, Mrs. Eustace, and Mrs. Leeper had specially to be thanked. And he would not like to close without saying a word about the Lord Lieutenant. Dr. Dawson thanked him officially at the dinner, and he (the speaker) thought they might personally express their great appreciation of what his Excellency did for the Association on the previous night. It was rare for such an Association to have the great distinction of receiving such a guest. But his Lordship went beyond that. His personal kindness and his *bonhomie*, and the manner in which he entered into the jollity of the evening, enhanced their pleasure. If there should be an opportunity, he would like Dr. Dawson unofficially to thank the Lord Lieutenant for his kindness. Still another name required to be mentioned, that of the President, Dr. Dawson, to whom the Association could not express too highly its thankfulness for all the trouble he had taken to render the meeting a happy one. It was one of the best meetings which the Association had ever held. He moved formally that a vote of thanks be conveyed to the various people named.

Dr. JOHN MACPHERSON seconded the vote with much pleasure, because the meeting had been a particularly successful one, and he was convinced that its success depended largely on the good offices of those whom Dr. Newington had included in the vote.

The PRESIDENT thanked the members on his own behalf, and assured them that it was a great pleasure to have the meeting held in Dublin.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

The Annual Dinner was held on Thursday, July 13th, at the Royal College of Surgeons. The chair was occupied by the President, Dr. Dawson, and on his right was His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K.P. The guests included also The Right Hon. the Under