that the medical directors of the institutions should be in sympathy with many branches of knowledge, and thus to be truly scientific men.

Dr. NORMAN suggested that in the matter of salaries some investigation should be made into the salaries of superintendents and a comparison made with those of assistant medical officers. He did not mean to suggest by that that the superintendents should be paid less, but the comparison might assist a levelling-up process. It was obvious that the assistant medical officer, whose salary ranged from £235 to £338, often had to take charge of work for which his superintendent was responsible, and hence it was work which caused him considerable anxiety.

The adoption of the Report as a whole was then put and carried.

Dr. BEDFORD PIERCE asked that the Committee should have power to add to its numbers, and this was agreed to.

Dr. SOUTAR proposed "That a copy of the Interim Report of the Committee appointed to consider the Status of British Psychiatry and of Medical Officers be sent to the Lord Chancellor, the Home Secretary, the Lord Chancellor's Visitors, the Commissioners in Lunacy, the governing bodies of asylums, licensed houses and registered hospitals, and to such other persons whom it may seem to the Committee to be desirable to approach." The purpose of that resolution, he explained, was to bring to everybody interested in this matter the information contained in this Repart. Probably many of them were in absolute ignorance of the conditions, and that had been shown in the discussion which Dr. Collins mentioned. It was an exhibition of ignorance on the part of people who ought to have been informed; and it would be a matter of very much importance that this Report should go forward to the various bodies in order that they could not plead ignorance in future.

Dr. THOMSON seconded.

Dr. J. STEWART asked that a copy be sent to all assistant medical officers, because otherwise it was possible some assistant medical officers might know nothing of it.

On the suggestion of the PRESIDENT, he agreed that that should be left to the Committee, as all those gentlemen who were members of the Association had already received a copy of this Report.

Dr. COLLINS thought that the medical press should be included.

Agreed.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE DINNER.

The Dinner was held at the Monico Restaurant on Wednesday evening. The PRESIDENT (Dr. JAMES CHAMBERS) occupied the chair, and among the numerous company were the Lord Mayor of Cardiff, Sir Thomas Barlow, the Hon. John Mansfield, Sir James Crichton-Browne, Sir John Jardine, M.P., Sir George Newman, Sir John Collie, Sir George Savage, Sir David Semple, Dr. Nicolson, Dr. Needham, Dr. Marriott Cooke, Mr. MacLeod, K.C., Mr. Trevor, Dr. Hubert Bond, Dr. Dawson, Dr. S. F. Lougheed, C.M.G., Dr. Longstaff, Mr. Ouless, R.A., Dr. Soutar, Dr. Hayes Newington, Dr. Collins, and a number of Past-Presidents.

TOASTS.

"The King," "The Queen, the Queen-Mother, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family," were proposed by the President and were loyally and heartily honoured.

"THE MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION."

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR OF CARDIFF: Permit me, at the outset, to thank you for the kindness which you have extended to me in inviting me to your festive board this evening. As a layman who has taken some interest, during the last twenty years, in the administration of the—I prefer the modern title—mental hospitals of this country, I am very pleased, Mr. President, to learn of the

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good work that the Medico-Psychological Association is doing, more especially with regard to the training of nurses. I think this is a splendid work, and I am speaking from my personal experience in Cardiff, where we have not one nurse who is not either training for the certificate or has taken it. Also, may I say in regard to the assistant medical officers, that I understand you have a certificate which is awarded to assistants, and you are desirous that they should equip themselves in such a way that they can take this certificate. I believe that there are several universities which are giving diplomas for this particular work. All this must be for the good of the patients under your care. I would like to see the position of assistant medical officers improved—(Hear, hear)—and I hope you in this Association will do all you can to bring before the various authorities—because, if I am inclined to criticise anybody to-night it is my brother colleagues representing the various authorities, who are rather slow, to my mind, in seeing that everything should be done—that it is not a question, or should not be, of pounds, shillings and pence, but that it should be a question of treating the patients in the most effective way at the earliest possible moment, rather than one of keeping down the expenditure of institutions. I am proud to belong to a corporation which has realised that it is its duty to give every possible assistance to the medical profession who are under its authority—(Hear, hear)—in dealing with the care of the insane. We are very fortunate in having as Medical Superintendent of the Cardiff Mental Hospital Dr. Goodall. (Applause.) The deep interest he and those associated with him take is telling very markedly in the treatment of the patients there. Now, most of you are aware that we had a Conference in December last, for the purpose of approaching first of all the Lunacy Commissioners and then the Home Office, with a view to having a Parliamentary grant-in-aid for research work in regard to the causation and the cure of insanity. I do not think that the Government will consider this an unreasonable request, because they have certainly established the principle in their recent Insurance Act in the direction of dealing with tuberculosis. They have set aside a large sum of money for grappling with that disease, and I venture to say that the disease insanity is a very serious one, and does need the assistance of Parliament to help those authorities who are endeavouring to grapple with it in the most effective way possible. We are spending a good deal of money upon research work at Cardiff, and we would like to do a great deal more; but I can quite conceive the difficulties which many authorities would have from the standpoint of expense. I had the honour of taking a deputation to the Commissioners, whose sympathy we have in our desire to extend research work in connection with mental science. I believe they have expressed that view to the Home Office. I have yet to learn why the question of insanity should be regarded differently from any other disease, and I should like to see the laws in this country altered in this direction—that when people feel they are suffering mentally, they should be at liberty to go to an institution where a department exists for dealing with insanity or with any other brain trouble which has stopped short of actual insanity. I feel that a great debt is due to your Association for the work it is doing in this way, and I hope you will continue to give every assistance possible. I should like to say here that I hope the great Corporations in this country, and the members of the Visiting Committees appointed by these Corporations—and we look specially to the authorities in great university cities—will take up this question of research work in an effective way, and give every assistance in their power to the medical gentlemen who are desirous of giving their time, their energy and their talents, in order to assist in the discovery of the causation and in promoting the effective treatment of insanity. There is an illimitable field, and every day, I have no doubt, cases are coming before you which cause you to think and consider how best to deal with them. I should like it to be recognised that all these institutions in this country are not places of detention primarily, but that they are mainly places of cure. (Applause.) I should like to see the stigma attaching to the term "asylum" removed as much as possible; let us deal with insanity as a mental complaint or disease. If that were done it would in a great measure lessen the suffering of relatives and friends. For there is a general idea—I do not know whether you are aware of it, but I am—among the laity that once a person gets an affection of the brain, or, in other words, goes out of his mind, there is no hope for that person. I am told by those in the profession that that is absurd, and that there are many complete restorations; I feel sure that we shall get co-operation in asking Parlia-

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ment to assist us to carry on this work. I am sorry if I have kept you too long, but I felt I would like to state my views fully. As a member of a Corporation it has always been my desire, as it always will be, to give every assistance possible to the medical profession, especially in this particular branch, because I happen to be the chairman of a mental hospital committee, rather than to stand on one side and criticise, as some people are prone to, and grumble about the expense. I am asked to couple the toast with the name of your President, Dr. Chambers, which I have much pleasure in doing. (Applause.)

The PRESIDENT, in response, expressed the thanks of the Association to the Lord Mayor of Cardiff for his kind appreciation of their work and aims. He said that many of the members present cherished a lively recollection of their visit to Cardiff and its Mental Hospital. They were much impressed by the zeal and knowledge displayed by the Hospital Committee, and they realised that Dr. Goodall's lines had fallen in pleasant places. It was a source of great satisfaction when men holding high civic positions espoused such a cause as the advancement of scientific research, and he felt that a rich harvest of benefit would certainly accrue from their able and influential advocacy. The members of the Association knew that in their present activities they had the sympathy and support of the official heads of their department, and latterly they had had very definite proof of a similar attitude on the part of the leading members of the general body of the medical profession. In this connection, he wished to express the indebtedness of their Association to their honoured guest, Sir Thomas Barlow. (Applause.) The coming year would be one of especial interest if the beneficent provisions of the Mental Deficiency Bill were placed on the Statute Book, and he trusted that a new and better era was about to dawn. Since the Association last held an annual meeting in London it had met in Edinburgh, in Dublin, and in Gloucester, and in each of these cities he had been struck by the well-informed interest taken in its special aims by the medical profession generally and by the laity. This attitude he regarded as a striking testimony to the work accomplished by Dr. Macpherson, Dr. Dawson, and Dr. Soutar, and by their predecessors, Sir Thomas Clouston, Dr. Conolly Norman, and Dr. Needham. As he had had a long innings at the meeting that afternoon he would not trespass further, also he did not wish to encroach on the toast of "Our Guests," but he would like to say that the Association felt honoured and encouraged by the presence of the distinguished guests they had the privilege and pleasure of entertaining that evening. He concluded by a renewed expression of thanks to the Lord Mayor of Cardiff for the terms in which he had proposed the toast, and to the company for their reception of it.

"OUR MEDICAL BRETHREN."

Sir JAMES CRICHTON BROWNE, in submitting this toast, said he felt he occupied a somewhat patriarchal position with regard to the Association. When he became a member it was a little friendly coterie, and it moved about from year to year, holding its meetings in the vicinity of the various asylums. Its members were familiarly known as the "wandering lunatics." But even then the Association had attracted some attention by those brilliant essays of Maudsley, which appeared in the *Journal of Mental Science*, and since then it had grown and extended marvellously, and attained a position of great public usefulness and influence, and had established intimate relations with its medical brethren of all denominations, some of whom always gratified it by their presence at its banquet. The Association had, he believed, done signal public service, which had not yet been sufficiently recognised. He would by no means under-estimate the work done by the public lunacy officials in this country; he was not likely to do that. He claimed that the Association had been mainly instrumental in ameliorating the condition of the insane, in improving the organisation of our lunatic hospitals, and in advancing medico-psychological science in this country during the last fifty years. It took up at once, and had enormously extended, that humane system of treatment which, originating with Pinel and Connolly, had secured to the insane spontaneity and personal consideration such as were at one time inconceivable; and it had done that without in any degree jeopardising public safety. It had undertaken the training and education of our mental nurses and attendants, and tested their efficiency; thereby it had introduced into asylum wards an atmosphere

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of skill, efficiency and sympathy which was formerly unknown to them, and it had provided a body of expert nurses and attendants, who enabled the private and the domestic treatment of mental disease to be carried on in a way which was formerly impracticable. The value of their services was, he thought, fully recognised by the medical brethren of this Association. It had encouraged and promoted in every possible way scientific research and investigation. When he looked back on the volumes of the *Journal of Mental Science*—he believed there were fifty-eight of them—recording the work of the Association, he was struck by the way in which it had maintained the true scientific spirit throughout and had adhered to scientific methods. He believed it was that which had commended it to the goodwill of its medical brethren. Those who studied mental phenomena and symptoms walked in slippery places; they were tempted from time to time to stray into those dubious regions of "psychical research," and to exchange the dry but nourishing food of rigid induction for the rare and refreshing fruit of psychical inquiry. Only in the last month, in London, we had Prof. Bergson telling us that if Kepler and Galileo and Newton had been psychical researchers instead of physicists we should have reached ideas of which we could not now conceive. He quite believed that (Laughter); and it was said we had attained, through psycho-suggestion, to a system of therapeutics far in advance of anything which had hitherto been reached. He believed all in that gathering were devoutly thankful—and he was sure their medical brethren were thankful—that Kepler and Galileo and Newton were not psychical researchers, but stuck to physicism, to that measuring and measuring and measuring which Mr. Arthur Balfour said the other day was at the foundation of all scientific discovery, and which was the basis also of practical application. They were devoutly thankful that Kepler, Galileo and Newton, profiting by the suggestions that Nature was constantly pouring upon us, kept clear of that psycho-suggestion that, in many of its forms, was so futile and paralysing. The medical psychologist fully realised the utility of suggestion, but he also recognised its limits. He appreciated the value of the psychological conception in the analysis of those infinitely complex mental phenomena which he had constantly to study, but he adhered in the main to those methods which, he was sure, commended themselves to their medical brethren, the anatomical and physiological investigation of the brain and nervous system and experimental methods of research. He felt sure it was by the scientific investigations of the Association that it had raised the status of its members, that it had earned the goodwill of medical brethren, and he fully hoped and believed it was a body of specialists who were bent upon keeping abreast of everything going on in every other department of medical science, and at the same time they were bound to keep in touch with all their medical brethren. He believed the time had come when the Association must be consulted, as the Royal Society was, by the Government on questions affecting the insane and the mentally deficient in this country, and especially in regard to lunacy legislation. (Applause.) The Association consisted of experts; they had a special and unique knowledge, and they were capable of giving such assistance. Had this Association, or had any experts, been consulted about lunacy legislation in the past, many serious blunders would have been avoided. There was one subject upon which he thought their medical brethren—whose health he was proposing—were entitled to look for a judgment from this Association, a subject of great public interest of late, namely, forcible feeding. The members of that Association were entitled to speak with authority on this subject, because he believed there was not a member of this Association who had not performed that operation—if operation it could be called—hundreds of times. He had himself performed it hundreds of times, and he had seen it performed thousands of times, and he was sure his hearers would agree that it had saved thousands of human lives. (Applause.) They would also agree that it was grossly wrong and misleading to describe that procedure, as it had been described, as painful, dangerous and cruel. (Applause.) It was not a painful operation if skilfully performed. No doubt it was very disagreeable; it might cause transient nausea, but if properly performed it was not painful in any true sense; and it was infinitely less distressing than those pangs of hunger and thirst which it alleviated. Edgar Allan Poe said:

> " . . . . of all tortures the worst
> Is the horrible, horrible torture of thirst."

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And there was not one case in a hundred in which the operation might not be performed without the slightest risk, even under the rankest resistance of a lunatic. He did not know what was the technique of the operation in prisons, but he knew that in lunatic asylums it had proved to be an inestimable boon. It had been the means of restoring to health and to usefulness an incalculable number of afflicted beings. Perhaps he ought to apologise for referring to such a subject as forcible feeding after such a banquet as this, which they had voluntarily partaken of under such pleasant and æsthetic conditions; but he thought the time had come when something should be done to correct the erroneous notions upon this subject which were prevalent. He considered it was the duty of the experts in the Medico-Psychological Association to say something on the subject. As he had said, they were always gratified to see their medical brethren at that board, and especially to see among them leaders of the profession, and there were several such present that evening. Among them, standing out signally, was the titular leader of the profession, the President of the Royal College of Physicians. Sir Thomas Barlow was not only their titular leader, but he was so in very fact, for he had all those qualities which constituted the great clinical physician. He had not only high scientific attainments, but great learning and consummate skill at the bedside. He had the amiability and kindness of heart which endeared him to all his professional brethren. Sir Thomas Barlow had a very heavy task before him in the next fortnight as President of the great International Congress which was to be held in London, and he did not doubt that under Sir Thomas's guidance and leadership that Congress would prove a triumphant success, and redound to the honour and glory of London and of England. He asked those present to drink with him the toast, "Our Medical Brethren," coupled with the name of Sir Thomas Barlow. (Applause.)

Sir THOMAS BARLOW said that on behalf of his medical brethren he desired to return sincere thanks to the Association for the toast which was proposed by Sir James Crichton Browne, and which had been received with so much heartiness. In his speech Sir James had delivered a very fine apologia for the Medico-Psychological Association, and likewise for the position in society as well as in the medical profession itself of their arm of the service. He confessed that when his friend, Dr. Hayes Newington, wrote and asked him to respond to this toast, his thoughts did not extend to the very interesting, charming and instructive paths along which Sir James's speech had led them. He confessed that the form of the toast arrested him immediately, and, without being sentimental, he admitted that it had aroused a little emotional throb. For the expression "medical brethren" suggested to him what he might be permitted to speak of as the peculiar Christian virtues of the doctor. It made one think of the charity that covered a multitude of sins, which thought no evil, that bore the afflictions of one's brethren. And it made one think in a more concrete and simple form of the way in which many a senior doctor could help his younger brethren, could explain the way in which they were often misconstrued by the public, and could say a word to disparage or disillusionise the cruel interpretation so often placed upon their line of action, and of the many ways in which a splendid comradeship which never said a word about itself, did not proclaim itself from the house-tops, was yet ready to help a fallen brother when he was down in the ditch. That was the line of thought which sprang to his mind when Dr. Newington wrote to him. And he did think that those homely Christian virtues, which he considered belonged especially to doctors, should, in their flowing cups, be now and again remembered. And then—to change the line of thought—they often grumbled, and scolded and chafed at the growth of specialism; they did not sufficiently reflect that it was inevitable, that it was one of the conditions of a high civilisation; that the division and distribution of work must come into operation as we grew in knowledge and in power. But there could be no doubt that they would not change that if they could, and they could not if they would. Specialism had its dangers—if he might say so—and it was in that connection also he thought it was good and right to think of that toast —"Our Medical Brethren"—and to do more and more, as time went on, to combine the branches of the profession into a living unity. (Hear, hear.) For there were two kinds of specialists: there was the poor specialist who was always trying to magnify specialism, to show how that he knows the various things, which were esoteric, which belonged to him, and which nobody else could know. There was also the greater

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specialist, he who was always striving after the unity of medicine, the unity of pathology, the unity of treatment, and the unity of life altogether. (Applause.) That was one of the things which his pondering over the toast brought back again and again, and made one long for the greater communion, for consultation in the real and wider sense between every branch of the profession. And if there was one thing which seemed certain, it was that there was no possibility of real, wide, strong progress without the different arms of the profession working more and more with each other. Again and again, in his humble way, when it was said the fact of a surgeon being called in in consultation necessarily meant some ghastly operation was to be performed, he had protested, especially in regard to abdominal work, that to him as a physician the surgeon was not merely a man who usually performed a dexterous operation, but one who, by his experience and a study of various symptoms and signs, followed by the proof of how far those signs were reliable, had gained an amount of knowledge which no physician should be ashamed of learning from his brother. And the same with the medico-psychologist's most important department. Again and again he had said that they would, in his line, be hopeless and helpless if they did not have, in connection with many cases, the help which alienists could bring to bear by their special knowledge. But, on the other hand, it was only fair to say that he believed one of the great advantages of a far more intimate consultation would be that now and again the signs of beginning mental disorder in connection with acute specific diseases and chronic diseases before they came to the asylum stage was something which the alienist might learn from the general physician. He thanked the Association from his heart for having brought forward the toast in that form, which spoke the principle of inter-communion between different branches of the profession. He also thanked them for their extreme kindness in asking their brethren to be present.

"Our Guests."

Dr. Soutar said he very gladly responded to the request to propose the toast, "Our Guests," because it was one which required no ingenious argument nor any art to commend it to this company. He hoped that long before that time of the evening the guests had felt, from a pervading spirit of hospitality, that the Association highly appreciated their presence, and gave them the heartiest welcome. It was, therefore, unnecessary for him to spoil the charming eloquence of that hospitality by adding words of his own. What struck one on looking down the list of guests was that it included distinguished men drawn from many different pursuits, from almost every activity of life, and yet they were all men greatly interested in the specialty and in sympathy with its work. This list was the most complete and absolute refutation of the idea that the specialty was of that narrow and isolated sort to which the President referred. They were in touch with human activities at every point, and the presence of the evening's guests was strongly indicative of that; and not only so, but the eloquent speeches of the guests had confirmed that in the most emphatic words. There were amongst them representatives of the Lord Chancellor's Visitors and of the Commissioners in Lunacy. These gentlemen were probably known personally to a larger number of those present than were any of the other guests, for they had the pleasure and advantage of welcoming them to their places in the country once or twice a year. And he understood that those who had town houses had the advantage of seeing them oftener than that. (Laughter.) They claimed those representatives as part of their own body, for their interests were the Association's, and there was the strongest indication that they were supporting and furthering not only the work but the personal interests and welfare of the members. There were also present representatives of the great body of practitioners; and Sir Thomas Barlow had delivered a most charming speech, claiming relationship between this specialty and medicine generally. Their claim was that their work was broad-based upon the general principles of medicine; they were more and more urging that they should have opportunities for pursuing their particular work upon these lines, and it was gratifying to feel that they had the support of Sir Thomas Barlow and those who practised other branches of medicine in the strengthening of that claim. In addition, there were representatives present of great progressive communities: for example, the Lord Mayor of Cardiff and the Chairman of the

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London Asylums Committee. They were representative not only of their own communities, but, he was glad to say, also of other communities throughout the country which had come fully to recognise that good health was the most valuable asset of a nation, and that no longer would there be divorced from considerations of public health that particular form of illness which it was the concern of members of the Association to deal with. He thought from what had been heard that evening, and from many other indications, that before long, mental disorder would claim and occupy its right and proper place for consideration among the various subjects of public health. He did not need to go through the list of the guests; they had all shown appreciation of the work, and for that appreciation members were deeply grateful. This interchange of thought between those who approached the problems of the national health was, he thought, fraught with gain to all from different standpoints. He would like to mention one of the guests, in that he had done a great service in having perpetuated for all time the Association's Treasurer, namely, Mr. Ouless. He was asked to associate with the toast the name of Sir George Newman, to whom they were indebted for particular assistance in the work of one of the Committees of the Association this year, namely, that which considered the question of the medical inspection of school-children. In many ways Sir George's assistance was of the greatest value to the Association, particularly in regard to that very excellent schedule with which he had provided them. By a few alterations the Committee believed they had improved it, and Sir George agreed that it was an improvement. He had also to connect with the toast the name of Dr. Longstaff, who, he believed, had now deserted medicine, but he had carried into citizenship the training which he had had as a doctor, thereby importing into public life knowledge and qualities of the highest value. (Applause.)

Sir GEORGE NEWMAN said that he responded with pleasure and alacrity to the invitation to express, on behalf of the guests, warm and sincere appreciation of the Association's hospitality. It was true, as the proposer had said, that those present at that Board differed in their representation, but all were united in a common wish and hope, namely, for the prosperity and success of this great Society. For himself, he felt under a great debt of obligation to the Society for the way in which it had assisted the Board of Education in contriving a scheme by which it should be possible to simplify and make more comprehensive the diagnosis of that very difficult and nebulous condition which was designated feeble-mindedness. But apart from that, if he might say so as one connected with the Public Health Service of this country, he felt they were under an obligation to any society which either assisted the Government, or created a public opinion, or even educated the medical profession in the direction of recognising the vital importance of medico-psychological questions. He hoped for the Society—and he did not doubt that his fellow-guests hoped for it too—a very long and successful career in those three directions. There surely had never been a time when the need for such an association had been so paramount as to-day. They were in the throes of Mental Deficiency Bills, and he agreed with Sir James Crichton Browne in saying that if it had been possible for this Association to have been consulted earlier in the drafting of these Bills, there would have been a much simpler and happier voyage for them. He wished again to say how warmly the guests appreciated the Association's generous hospitality. (Applause.)

Dr. LONGSTAFF said that he had great pleasure in adding his expression of the guests' appreciation of the Association's hospitality. It was always difficult to address experts on their subject. He gathered from some of the remarks of previous speakers that if those whose business it was to put into practice the art of Government would, before proceeding to their artistic experiments, make a few scientific researches, they would be likely to find their results better. He was disappointed with the speech of Sir James Crichton Browne, because he had hoped that with such a wonderful constellation of diseased mental talent present (Laughter) he might have had a diagnosis of the ailment which had been so prevalent in one sex in this country of late; but he supposed they would have to wait until Government applied to this learned Association to state their opinion on the subject. He felt the frightful potentialities of a body like this Association; anything which one said in a moment of folly or of repletion might possibly be entered against one on some formal Government document as direct evidence of a condition of mind which, if not to be recorded in the old-fashioned term

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"lunatic," might be described in the not less comprehensive expression, "a person of unsound mind." He therefore hoped his words would be adjudged to be merely a temporary foolishness, which would pass off when he returned to the open air. If he did come before a member of the Association, he hoped there would be extended to him those charitable feelings which Sir Thomas Barlow had so well said should prevail throughout the profession.

Sir GEORGE SAVAGE proposed the health of the President in graceful terms, and Dr. CHAMBERS briefly responded.

During the evening the "Westminster Singers" gave a number of pleasing glees and part songs.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY.

[*Communicated by Dr. G. E. Shuttleworth.*]

THE third International Congress of Neurology and Psychiatry was held in the Congress Hall of the exhibition at Ghent from August 20th to 26th, under the presidency of Dr. CROCQ, Professor at the University of Brussels, and of Dr. GLORIEUX, Inspector-General of Belgian Asylums and Colonies for the Insane. Among those who attended were Dr. Aldren Turner, representing the Royal College of Physicians and the Government; Dr. Hubert Bond, one of the Commissioners in Lunacy; Dr. L. R. Oswald, Physician-Superintendent of the Glasgow Royal Asylum, representing the University of Glasgow, and Dr. Mary Booth, of Sydney, Australia. Dr. G. E. Shuttleworth, delegated by the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland, was made a "Président d'Honneur," and as such occupied the chair at one of the sittings.

The Congress was officially opened on behalf of the Belgian Government by the Minister of Justice, M. HENRY CARTON DE WIART, and an interesting inaugural address was delivered by Dr. CROCQ on muscular tonus, reflexes, and contracture. Papers followed, on successive days, on the colloidal structure of the nerve-cells and their variations in normal and pathological conditions, by Prof. MARINESCO of Bucharest; on syphilitic spondylitis and allied conditions, by Prof. SACHS of New York; on the mechanism of regeneration in the nervous system, by Prof. DUSTIN of Brussels, and other neurological papers.

There were several interesting discussions, including those on the treatment of progressive paralysis, introduced by Dr. PILCZ of Vienna; on the influence of internal secretory glands in relation to psychology and mental pathology, by Prof. PARHON of Bucharest; on the electric treatment of exophthalmic goitre, by Dr. PFEIFFER of Levernois; on the treatment of nervous hyper-excitability by organic bromides, by Dr. BERRY of Paris; and on hypnotism and suggestion in mental disorders, by Dr. VAN DE LANOITTE of Verviers.

Of more purely psychiatric interest were papers by Prof. MOREIRA of Rio de Janeiro on the mental and nervous maladies of Brazil; by Dr. BÉRILLON of Paris on the syphilitic neurasthenias; and on states of regression of the personality, by Dr. SOLLIER of Paris. A study of madness in the Old Testament was contributed by Dr. ROUBY of Algiers.

The treatment of abnormal children, and of adult defectives in colonies, has attracted much attention in Belgium, and papers relating thereto were contributed by Prof. FERRARI of Bologna, by Dr. DECROLY of Brussels, and Prof. WEYGANDT of Hamburg. An interesting morning was spent by the Congress in a visit to the St. Joseph Institution for Abnormal Boys at Ghent, where ingenious methods of education and training were demonstrated. The communal lunatic asylum, Le Strop, was also inspected.

The Honorary Secretaries, Dr. D'Hollander of Mons, and Dr. Boulenger of Brussels, deserve much credit for their satisfactory arrangements.

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