The Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill.

At the commencement of the Parliamentary Session it was generally expected that this Bill, which has been so long under discussion, would become law. This expectation was confirmed when it passed through the House of Lords without any serious opposition. The business in the House of Commons, however, effectually interfered with its ever getting into Committee, and the Government found it necessary to discharge it with many other Bills. An opportunity is, therefore, once more afforded by the delay for the Parliamentary Committee of the Association to press upon the Legislature the importance of the amendments which it is desired to introduce in the interests of the insane, and, in some instances, those of medical men engaged in lunacy practice, whether in or outside the walls of asylums.

British Medical Association, Psychology Section.

The meeting of this Section at Glasgow in August, under the presidency of Dr. Howden, the Superintendent of the Montrose Asylum, was a very successful one, and was well attended from first to last. A brief report of it will be found under "Notes and News," and some, if not all, of the papers read will appear in this Journal as the space at our command allows.

Apart from the meetings of the Section, the principal attraction to alienists was the Royal Asylum at Gartnavel, the physician superintendent of which hospitably entertained a large number of members at the Grand Hotel on the first day of the meeting of the British Medical Association, and on a subsequent occasion invited them to the institution, where a luncheon, provided by the Directors in one of the wards, and presided over by Dr. Yellowlees, preceded the inspection of the institution. It is a striking characteristic of this asylum that, although erected between forty and fifty years ago, the architecture of the building externally, and its internal arrangements, leave little to be desired in appearance or construction. For this great credit is due to Dr. Hutcheson, the then superintendent, and to Mr. Wilson, the architect. It is also noteworthy that the early reports of the Glasgow Royal Asylum, in the beginning of the century, exhibit very enlightened views in regard to the requirements of the insane, and their moral and physical treatment, showing that occupations, amusements, and ample liberty were

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all fully recognized at that period. Under the management of Dr. Yellowlees the present condition of the house is most satisfactory, and the treatment, it is needless to say, humane, and, what is equally important, eminently practical and sensible. It maintains the high character of those Scotch institutions, of which Gartnavel is typical, which have conferred, and still confer, such enormous blessings upon the middle and poorer classes, for which they are primarily designed, while the terms paid by the opulent class serve to supply the deficiencies caused by the small payments of those of limited means.

We take this opportunity of expressing, on behalf of the Medico-Psychological Association, our satisfaction that the University of Glasgow has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) on Dr. Yellowlees, in connection with the meeting of the British Medical Association. As Chairman of the Executive Committee he rendered very great help to the meeting, but we prefer to regard this distinction as being intended to mark the appreciation of Dr. Yellowlees by the Senatus as an able and successful mental physician, whose good work at the Royal Asylum at Gartnavel, and also as a lecturer on Insanity at the Glasgow University, deserved this public recognition.

PART II.—REVIEWS.

Die Letzen Tage König's Ludwig II. von Bayern, von Dr. Franz Carl Müller, ehem. Assistentarzt des Ober. Med. Rath von Gudden, etc., Dritte unveränderte Auflage, pp. 53. Berlin, 1888.

Bernhard von Gudden, Nekrolog. Archiv. für Psychiatrie, xvii. Band, 3 Heft.

Ludwig der Zweite, König von Bayern, von Ludwig Klingner, Universal Bibliothek, Leipzig.

When we set to work to write a narrative of the events which ended in the death of Ludwig of Bavaria for the "Journal of Mental Science" (October, 1886), the materials were already abundant, but as most of the information had come from newspaper correspondents who had hastened to gratify public curiosity, it might be suspected that some of the details had been eked out by imagination. The general outline of events cannot be altered by any subsequent information, but as the tragical fate of the King will always

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