Part IV.—Notes and News.

THE ROYAL MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE EIGHTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Association was held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, July 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1930, at the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology, near the University Museum, Oxford, by kind permission of Prof. Georges Dreyer, *C.B.E.*, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., under the Presidency of Nathan Raw, *C.M.G.*, M.D., *J.P.*, and later of T. Saxty Good, *O.B.E.*, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

On the previous day, Monday, June 30, the Council and Committees met at Queen's College, Oxford, as under:

Educational Committee.	10 a.m.
Parliamentary Committee	11.30 a.m.
Library Committee	12 noon.
Research and Clinical Committee . . .	12.15 p.m.
Mental Nursing Advisory Committee . .	2 p.m.
Council Meeting	2.30 p.m.

Members with their guests were requested to register at the Registration Bureau at the place of meeting, and purchase Association Badges (1*s.* 6*d.* each). These had been specially designed to be of service, if necessary, at future meetings.

Official visitors, on registration, were presented with badges free of charge.

MORNING SESSION.—TUESDAY, JULY 1.

At the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology.

Nathan Raw, *C.M.G.*, M.D., *J.P.*, the retiring President, in the Chair.

1.* MINUTES.

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

OBITUARY.

The PRESIDENT expressed his regret that at each Annual Meeting it should be the President's duty to deplore the death of some of the Association's members. To-day he had to refer with sincere regret to that of several, namely, Dr. William Bevan Lewis and Dr. Sidney Coupland, both Honorary Members, and Drs. Fletcher Beach, Christopher Costello, Bagnal Harvey, Frank P. Hughes, James P. P. Inglis and Patrick O'Doherty. On behalf of the Council, suitable letters had been sent expressing the Association's regrets to the relatives of the deceased members and acknowledgements of these had been received.

2. ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1930–31.

The following resolution was put from the Chair:

2 (*a*). That the Officers of the Association for 1930–31 be:

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

President-Elect.—Richard R. Leeper, L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.I.

Ex-President.—Nathan Raw, *C.M.G.*, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.S.E., *J.P.*

* Numbers refer to items on the Agenda.

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Treasurer.—James Chambers, M.A., M.D.
General Secretary.—R. Worth, *O.B.E.*, M.B.
Registrar.—Daniel Rambaut, M.A., M.D.
Editors of Journal.—
J. R. Lord, *C.B.E.*, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.
Douglas McRae, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.
Thomas Beaton, *O.B.E.*, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Librarian.—J. R. Whitwell, M.B. [**Agreed.**

NOMINATED MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

The following motion was put from the Chair:

2 (*b*). That the nominated Members of the Council for 1930–31 be:
Drs. R. B. Campbell, G. W. T. H. Fleming, W. J. T. Kimber, G. A. Lilly, J. Ernest Nicole, M. J. Nolan, W. Starkey.

APPOINTMENT OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

The following motions were put from the Chair:

2 (*c*). That the Parliamentary Committee, as revised by the Council, be re-appointed.
Retirement: Dr. Rothsay Stewart. [**Agreed.**

2 (*d*). That the Educational Committee, as revised by the Council, be re-appointed.
Additions: Drs. F. Douglas Turner, E. S. Litteljohn and R. Fitzroy Jarrett. [**Agreed.**

2 (*e*). That the Library Committee be re-appointed. [**Agreed.**

2 (*f*). That the Research and Clinical Committee be re-appointed. [**Agreed.**

2 (*g*). That the Mental Nursing Advisory Committee, as revised by the Council, be re-appointed as follows:
For England and Wales.—Drs. H. Dove Cormac, T. Beaton, D. F. Rambaut, F. R. P. Taylor and R. Worth.
For Scotland.—Drs. W. M. Buchanan, John Keay, T. C. MacKenzie, Douglas McRae and Prof. G. M. Robertson.
For Northern Ireland.—Drs. N. B. Graham, M. J. Nolan, W. S. Smyth and J. Watson. Retirement: Dr. W. R. Dawson.
For Irish Free State.—Drs. J. O'Conor Donelan, L. Gavin, D. L. Kelly, R. R. Leeper and O. F. McCarthy. [**Agreed.**

2 (*h*). That the Mental Deficiency Handbook Special Committee be re-appointed, with the addition of members co-opted since its appointment in 1929. [**Agreed.**

2 (*i*). That a Special Committee for the Revision of the Bye-laws be appointed, the *personnel* to be the President, Treasurer, General Secretary, Registrar, and Chairmen of Divisions, with Dr. J. R. Lord as Member and Convener. [**Agreed.**

2 (*j*). That C. F. Barham, M.A., M.D., and C. W. Bowers, L.M.S.S.A., be appointed Honorary Auditors. [**Agreed.**

2 (*k*). That the Maudsley Lecturer for 1931 be:
Sir Hubert Bond, *K.B.E.*, LL.B., D.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P., a Commissioner of the Board of Control (England and Wales). [**Agreed.**

3 (*a*). REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE Council begs to submit its 34th Annual Report as under:

At the last Annual General Meeting the criticism was made that the Annual Report of the Council was not in the hands of members until the morning of the meeting, which gave individual members no opportunity of reflecting on its contents and formulating considered views before being called upon to discuss it.

The Council has no doubt as to the justice of this criticism and feels that steps should be taken to meet it.

It is to be remembered that since 1926 the Council's Report has been a lengthy

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document which deals succinctly with the activities for the year of the whole Association. Adequate opportunity of seriously studying it will do much to stimulate and sustain the interest of members in the work of the Association. The difficulty is that the report, which is drafted by the General Secretary, and covers the period between one annual meeting and another, must be considered and approved by the Council before being issued, which under the present procedure gives no time for printing and circulating.

The Council has considered the matter very carefully and having regard to the practical impossibility of holding a special meeting of the Council for this specific purpose 21 days before the annual meeting, has decided to approve in draft the Annual Report of the Council at the May meeting, which will give adequate time for its preparation and early circulation. The final document would, of course, be approved by the President before issue. If this procedure finds favour, the proceedings at the Council's meeting which takes place immediately before the Annual Meeting would be reported verbally, as at the quarterly meetings, and subsequently included in the following year's annual report. A change in the Bye-laws will be necessary to give effect to this procedure. It is thus a matter which, if it receives the approval of members, should be referred for necessary action to the Special Committee on the Revision of the Bye-laws which the Council is recommending the Annual Meeting to appoint.

The number of members—ordinary, honorary, and corresponding—as shown in the list of names published in the *Journal of Mental Science* for January, 1930, was 819, as compared with 782 in 1929.

1928.		
60	Number of new members elected in 1929 . . .	47
782	Number of members registered in 1929 . . .	819
13	Removed according to Bye-law 17	1
15	Number of members resigned in 1929 . . .	10
11	Number of deaths in 1929	10

Members:	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Ordinary .	640	631	676	710	694	703	700	706	727	753
Honorary .	24	25	27	30	29	30	30	31	33	35
Corresponding	9	10	13	14	16	16	15	17	22	31
	673	666	716	754	739	748	745	754	782	819

The above figures shows that there has been a gratifying increase of 53 in the number of ordinary members since the year 1926.

The annual loss by death averaged over a number of years is 13 per 1000.

About the same number usually lose their membership by failing to pay their annual subscription. This year only one member has been so dealt with.

The number of members resigning in 1929 is not more than the average.

To keep up the average number of ordinary members about 30 new members are required annually. During 1929 this was exceeded by 17.

Proposed further Revision of the Bye-laws.

The need for a periodical review of the bye-laws of a body corporate may or may not be a healthy sign. Happily in regard to our Association the former is true, for fresh activities, a widening of interests, and the desire to keep abreast of modern methods of administration give rise to this need.

At the time of the advent of the Royal Charter such a revision had been long overdue. During the war the operation of many of the Bye-laws had of necessity suspended, and since then, administrative practices not covered by the Bye-laws had been adopted to meet new departures. On June 1, 1926, a panel of members was appointed to make a preliminary survey of the situation. Besides, the Bye-laws needed rewriting to bring them in conformity with the terms used in the Charter. This latter duty was done with the assistance of the Association's solicitors. Thus there was little left to be done by the Special Committee on Bye-laws which was appointed at a special meeting of the Association on July 12 of the same year. Its report, however, dealt mainly with emergency matters, and a

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more complete revision was reserved for a future occasion. The Bye-laws thus revised were declared to be the Bye-laws of the Association on July 13, and a copy was sent to the Lords of the Privy Council for confirmation.

A step in the direction of a more thorough revision was taken on July 18, 1927, when Dr. J. R. Lord was requested by the Council to study the Bye-laws and their operation, with a view to recommending changes calculated to facilitate the work of the Association.

Dr. Lord's first report was presented to the Council on July 20, 1928, and his recommendations, after some minor emendations by a Special Committee, were adopted by the Association on the following day. A considerable amount of ground was covered on this occasion and included permission to appoint Vice-Presidents and Chairmen of Divisions and an Honorary Librarian.

This second revision was allowed by the Lords of the Privy Council under an order dated October, 1928.

The Council has now been advised by the Educational Committee that Bye-law No. 77, which deals with the appointment of Examiners is now in need of revision, in consequence of the recent increase in the number of Examiners for the written parts of the Nursing Examinations. This, and the probability of a further report by Dr. Lord, has led the Council to include in the agenda for the Annual Meeting a motion to appoint a "Special Committee of the Association of the Revision of the Bye-laws" in accordance with Bye-law 87.

It is generally recognized that the activities of the Association have considerably increased in many directions in recent years and continuity of policy is essential to their development and consolidation. At present this practically entirely devolves on the President for the year and the Honorary General Secretary, who is a more permanent officer. It is, however, to be remembered that a great deal of the time which the latter can spare to the Association is increasingly taken up with routine duties, leaving him but little time to spend on development work, and the President is commonly an extremely busy man in many directions.

Some change would therefore seem to be essential if progress and not regression is to be the sign of the future. This matter, the Council hopes, will receive earnest consideration by the Committee on Revision of the Bye-laws should the motion for its appointment be sanctioned by the Annual Meeting.

The Advancement of Research and Clinical Psychiatry.

Although the Annual Reports of the Standing Committees submitted this year deal with matters of considerable importance, yet perhaps the most interesting of them and the one likely to give members the most satisfaction will be that of the Research and Clinical Committee. As the Council is aware, the Committee is advised by a number of Special Sub-Committees upon which the bulk of the work devolves. This report contains a synopsis of the work done by each Sub-Committee during the year. Of the matters dealt with, three stand out prominently, namely, a standard method of applying the Wassermann test, the report on which has now reached its final stage after occupying the earnest attention of the Pathological, etc., Sub-Committee in collaboration with two other Sub-Committees interested since May, 1929; the comparative incidence of cancer in mental hospital patients and the general population, regarding which the Infectious Diseases, etc., Sub-Committee has recently published its first report; and congenital syphilis as a cause of amentia, being the first part of the contribution of the Mental Deficiency Sub-Committee towards the solution of the important problem of the causation of primary and secondary amentia.

All these are problems of ætiological importance, requiring fundamental research work for their elucidation. The first will greatly enhance the reliability of statistics on the many and varied manifestations of syphilis, the second may throw some light on the elusive problem of the causation of cancer. The last may foreshadow and assist that much larger inquiry which the Association, among other bodies, has for over a year been pressing the Government to set up. The solution of the problem of the causation of primary and secondary amentia will be the first step towards a really sound knowledge of the causation of mental disorders generally.

Other interesting and important matters which have been the subject of attention by the Sub-Committees are: typhoid carriers in mental hospitals, the

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occurrence of Sonne dysentery, the early diagnosis of tuberculosis, the Boltz serological test, "place in family" in cases of amentia, aërobic and anaërobic infections, epilepsy, classification of mental disorders, clinical records, etc.

Of the matters which have received the attention of the main Committee, the most important are the appointment of an Irish Sub-Committee to link up study groups in Ireland with the work of the Sub-Committees, and the encouragement of research work by the establishment of a special medal and prize, value £250, to be awarded every third year according to a scheme, the outlines of which have been considered, together with the award, by the Council and now to be put in final draft for consideration and approval by a general meeting of members should the project find favour at the Annual Meeting.

Mention should also be made of the activities of the Study Tour, etc., Sub-Committee, which continues to arrange tours for educational purposes, two of which took place during the year, namely the return visit of Dutch psychiatrists and a tour of Scottish mental institutions.

The Committee draws attention to the zeal and enthusiasm displayed by the honorary secretaries to the Sub-Committees whose attendance at meetings, all important to the business to be transacted, has been facilitated by the Council's grant of a partial reimbursement of their travelling expenses on such occasions.

The Committee also take the opportunity of appealing to medical superintendents regarding the desirability of furthering as much as possible the holding of Divisional Clinical Meetings for assistant medical officers, an appeal which the Council heartily endorses.

International and Colonial Relations.

The principal event of the year in the international relationships of psychiatry has been the holding of the First International Congress on Mental Hygiene at Washington, D.C., May 5–10.

Over 4000 persons subscribed, 3500 of whom attended the Congress, which included official representatives from fifty-three countries in all six continents. Dr. J. R. Lord represented the Association and read a message from the President. Many matters of great interest to psychiatry were discussed, and a synopsis of the proceedings by the Association's representative was communicated to the May meeting, and will appear in due course in the *Journal of Mental Science*.

The most important outcome of the Congress was the creation of a permanent International Committee for Mental Hygiene on May 6, 1930, on the Executive Committee of which a place was given to the Association's representative.

Nothing further has been reported to the Council regarding the creation of a branch of the Association in New Zealand. A further report on the attempt to form an International Association of Neurologists and Psychiatrists will be made to the Council at its next meeting.

Educational Matters.

The revision of the regulations for the training and examination of candidates for the Certificate in Mental Nursing, and of the rules for the conduct of this examination were foreshadowed in the Council's last report. The Educational Committee received a report from the Questionnaire Sub-Committee which had had under consideration a number of helpful suggestions and some criticisms emanating from the Mental Nursing Consultative Committee, and from the recognized training schools on returning the questionnaire form, and contained in a report on these replies by Dr. J. R. Lord.

This report was considered at the November meeting of the Educational Committee, and the recommendations, (slightly amended), of the Questionnaire Sub-Committee were adopted, and their incorporation in the Regulations and Rules for the Nursing Certificate were ordered to be prepared in draft for discussion at the February meeting.

The drafts, with a few amendments, were approved by both Educational Committee and Council. The occasion, moreover, had been thought opportune to submit the text of the Regulations and of the Rules to a thorough revision.

In brief the chief changes sanctioned in regard to training are (*a*) the issue of a

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list of equipment to be provided for training and examination purposes, (*b*) the institution and issue of a card recording the satisfactory performance of certain essential nursing procedures, (*c*) the requirement of evidence of at least six months' actual nursing of recent, acute and physically sick patients, and a three months' period of night-nursing.

The system of examination, which has been the subject of criticism in the nursing world, has been modernized, but with due regard to the convenience of the training schools, the special nature of the examination, and the prime importance of the character traits of the candidates. The conduct of the written examination remains much the same, but, for the oral and practical examination, areas with local secretaries will be brought into being. The previous medical coadjutors will become "Chief Examiners" and will be appointed by the Educational Committee, on the nomination of geographical local secretaries. The examination will be open to inspection by inspectors appointed by the Educational Committee and who are to be members of the Association.

The revised regulations and rules come into force in May, 1931.

Moreover it has been thought advisable to increase the number of examiners for the written examinations, which will call for emendation of Bye-law 77.

The revised regulations and rules will maintain the position the Association has for long held in respect of the education and training of mental nurses and of the care and treatment of mental patients. They have, in the opinion of the Council been wisely conceived and admirably drawn up and are not beyond the capacity of the recognized training schools, with the sanction of the local authorities, to carry out.

The nature of the replies received from the General Nursing Councils for England and Wales and Scotland in response to the Association's application for the recognition of its Nursing Certificate for State Registration was indicated in the Council's last report, but these documents had not then been considered by the State Registration of Nurses Committee. This Committee presented its report at the February meeting (Warford) 1930. The report was published in the *Journal of Mental Science*, April, 1930.

The final recommendation of the Committee that, in view of the refusal of these Councils to fall in with the resolution of the Association of November 17, 1927, the policy of the Association should be "to concentrate all its efforts towards improving and strengthening its own examinations and certificates of proficiency, so that the respect in which these are held through the English-speaking world should not diminish, and that their popularity with our nursing staff should continue," was adopted by the Council.

Such steps have, as already reported, been taken and the suggested breathing time does not seem likely to eventuate, for two other interested bodies have taken up the matter vigorously, namely, the Mental Hospitals Association and the National Asylum Workers' Union.

The former body had attempted to arrange a joint conference of that Association, this Association and the General Nursing Council for England and Wales. The last of these bodies declined to enter into such a conference, but would see the Mental Hospitals Association alone, whereupon the Mental Hospitals Association asked to meet representatives of our Association to discuss future action on this matter. Drs. J. R. Lord and W. T. J. Kimber met that Association on December 11, 1929, and a frank discussion took place. The Mental Hospitals Association's interview with the General Nursing Council took place shortly afterwards, the result being a re-affirmation of the Council's previous decision.

The latest step was a joint conference between representatives of the Mental Hospitals Association, the National Asylum Workers' Union (which at its last annual meeting had officially recognized the Royal Medico-Psychological Certificate) and our Association, which took place on April 3, 1930. Two resolutions were put forward for the observations of all three bodies. The first dealt with the sufficiency or otherwise of the Association's mental nursing certificate to qualify nurses to hold higher nursing posts, including that of Sister Tutor, and the second dealt with the advisability of establishing a national "live" register of qualified mental nurses which would be administered under the auspices of all the bodies represented at the Conference.

The second resolution was considered by the Council at its May meeting (London), 1930, and a reasoned motion, courteously expressing disapproval of the

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Association, primarily a scientific body, combining with a lay body and a trades union for such a purpose, was unanimously passed.

Discussion of the first resolution was postponed, but the Council understands now that no further action in this direction is contemplated.

Before leaving the subject of State registration of mental nurses the Council desires to record its satisfaction that the South African Medical Council has decided to continue to recognize the Association's Mental Nursing Certificate for State registration purposes, even after its own examination for that purpose has been established.

This is the outcome of correspondence between Dr. J. R. Lord and Mr. Stent, the Acting Registrar for South Africa, which the former undertook at the request of the Council in November last.

Parliamentary Matters.

The Local Government Act, 1929, came into force on April 1, 1930. The Council's last report described how the Council had, on the advice of the Parliamentary Committee, sent a memorandum to every local authority affected by the Act, offering assistance in the preparation of schemes to be submitted to the Ministry of Health for the taking over of certain services hitherto carried out by the Poor Law Authorities, and urging that the administration of mental hospital and mental deficiency services should be carried out by one *ad hoc* committee and that the opportunity offered by this transfer should be taken to provide better facilities for the earlier treatment of mental disorders. Several local authorities responded and were advised on the lines of the Association's expressed policy.

A point which was at that time causing some anxiety to members was whether schemes might be accepted by the Ministry which would virtually transfer mental hospital and mental deficiency services to the public health authorities, as this seemed quite possible under the Act. The matter was, however, cleared up on the introduction of the Mental Treatment Bill on November 19, 1929, which made provision for the appointment of visiting committees to carry out that Act and the Lunacy Act, except the power of raising a rate, etc. The Council hopes, however, that some machinery will be created whereby all the medical services of a local authority can be kept in close touch with each other, in order to bring psychiatry more in the stream of general medicine for their mutual benefit, a policy long advocated by many members of the Association.

The Council would again impress on the local authorities the necessity of creating or supplementing provision in their areas for the treatment of cases of mental disabilities of a minor, yet often distressing kind, which are the cause of much invalidism and inefficiency and may, though not necessarily so, be preludes to serious mental disorder if the sufferers are not properly advised and treated. The Association in general meeting assembled in Edinburgh, 1927, expressed its view vigorously to the British Medical Association that such services should be directed by experienced psychiatrists, whether they were drawn from public services or not.

The matter is of such vast importance in the prophylaxis of mental disorder that the Council hopes members will keep a watchful eye on developments in their areas for the information of the Council, and has advised the Divisions accordingly.

It will be remembered that the Council, at its meeting in July, 1928, requested the Parliamentary Committee to review the recommendation of the Association in regard to certification, provisional order, etc., in the light of the report of the Royal Commission, and if necessary submit recommendations. The Parliamentary Committee responded by re-appointing the Sub-Committee to which had been referred the latter report, to go into the matter. No report was issued, but the entire subject was discussed at a session of the last Annual Meeting. The opening paper by Dr. J. R. Lord, after appearing in the Journal, was widely circulated to Government and local authorities, as the views expressed in it were in the main endorsed by the meeting.

The Government solution of the problem as to how far the law might be altered to allow of persons being detained for mental treatment without judicial intervention came to light on November 18 last, when the Mental Treatment Bill, 1929, was introduced in the House of Lords. This Bill was an advance

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on the recommendations of the Royal Commission in that it recognized "non-volitional" cases and made special provision for their temporary care and treatment in mental institutions without certification if likely to benefit thereby. The principal Act was left undisturbed in regard to "unwilling" cases. Provision was also made for the admission of voluntary cases to public mental hospitals, the latter provision being optional and the former compulsory on all local authorities.

The Association's policy therefore, both as expressed in its evidence before the Royal Commission and during the discussion at the last Annual Meeting was in this regard adopted by the Government, a fact which gave the Council and Parliamentary Committee great satisfaction.

The Parliamentary Committee at once appointed a Sub-Committee to report on this Bill and to watch its passage through Parliament with powers to act if it thought necessary. It was to work in close touch with a similar body appointed by the British Medical Association.

This Special Sub-Committee met several times, and though approving generally of the Bill took exception to certain of its provisions and issued a temporary report in respect of them and took all the steps necessary to bring its views before Parliament. A joint meeting with the Lunacy and Mental Disorder Committee of the British Medical Association took place on Monday, January 27, 1930, and the Sub-Committee's views were endorsed by that Committee.

The next step was to impress the joint report of these two bodies on the medical members of Parliament and representatives of both were most courteously received at the House of Commons on Tuesday, February 25, 1930—Drs. J. R. Lord and R. Worth representing the Association.

The final report of the Sub-Committee was submitted to the Parliamentary Committee at the February meeting (Warford), 1930, and with a few amendments was approved by the Committee and later by the Council. The full text of the report appeared in the *Journal of Mental Science*, April, 1930.

A fair measure of success has attended the efforts of the Association to have the Bill, which as a whole showed a welcome advance in the treatment of mental diseases, amended in the right direction. The Council feels that the thanks of the Association are due to those members of the Parliamentary Committee who gave so much of their time and energy to this matter.

On the Notice of Motion paper of the House of Commons for Tuesday, December 17, 1929, appeared:

"Mr. Remer.—Nurses Registration Act (Amendment).—A Bill to enable nurses possessing the Royal Medico-Psychological Association's certificate to be registered as mental nurses." The motion was later postponed until February in order that the Council might meet and consider it before introduction. It is doubtful whether the Bill was ever printed, in any case it has not been found possible to obtain a copy, so no action could be taken.

The Nursing Press at once assumed that the Bill was backed by the Association, but withdrew the assertion and expressed its regrets when put in possession of the facts.

The benefit to the Parliamentary Committee of having a Parliamentary Agent has been very clearly demonstrated since Mr. S. Sully was first appointed in February, 1928. He was re-appointed in 1929 and again this year. The Council endorses the views of the Parliamentary Committee that a permanent office of this kind should be created and hopes that the Association will take the same view.

The Library.

In consequence of the repeated complaints of the Library Committee as to the unsatisfactory accommodation afforded at the British Medical Association House, the Council in 1928 appointed a Special Committee to inquire into the whole question of the housing of the Association.

The efforts of the General Secretary to get in touch with the person most concerned failed for one reason or another, it was just before the July meeting (London), 1929, that Dr. J. R. Lord, acting for the General Secretary, sought and obtained an interview with Mr. Ferris Scott, who supplied all the desired information as to the accommodation which would be given the Association when building operations, etc., were completed. These facts were communicated to the Library Committee and Council. The site of the room proposed for the Library with

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other accommodation were afterwards visited and approved, and a further report to be made in 12 months' time. It had always been clearly understood that the room allotted to the Library would be reserved for the Association's use only.

The Hon. Librarian, however, has since been given to understand that such entire reservation was never intended.

The matter came up again at the May meeting (London), 1930. The Association's occupancy dates from January, 1926, the annual rent being £80 a year, £5 less than that previously paid at 11, Chandos Street, London. Unfortunately the original correspondence in 1925–26 has been mislaid by both Associations and cannot be referred to in order to settle the question in dispute. The Council on being apprised of these facts appointed another Committee with practically the same reference as the previous Committee, and the matter will be further gone into and a report to the Council presented in due course.

The Journal of Mental Science.

The *Journal of Mental Science* continues to maintain a primary position among psychiatric journals. It is conducted by voluntary labour and can thus be produced at a low cost considering the value of its contents.

The projected monograph on "Chronic Sinusitis in Mental Disorders" is likely to be published during the coming year.

The Editors express their thanks to Dr. Alexander Walk for his valuable services as Assistant Editor.

The Mott Memorial Book.

Of the 500 copies printed of the Mott Memorial book ready for sale, under 100 remain unsold. Appreciative reviews are still coming in and sales are steadily proceeding.

The Council in February took over from the publishers the financial responsibility. The book has therefore become the property of the Association.

The Nursing Badge.

This Badge, founded at the Annual Meeting (Wakefield), July 11, 1928, was made available to nurses registered by the Association, in July, 1929.

Honours.

The Council heard with pleasure of the appointment of the Rt. Hon. Hugh Macmillan, K.C., to the high post of Lord of Appeal in Ordinary and Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Subsequently Mr. Macmillan was raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Macmillan of Aberfeldy.

Lord Macmillan was elected an Honorary Member of the Association in 1928 in recognition of the great services he rendered to psychiatry as Chairman of the Royal Commission on Lunacy and Mental Disorder, 1924, and for the assistance he has since rendered to the cause of mental hygiene on many occasions. The Council on hearing of his preferment directed a letter of cordial congratulations to be sent him, to which Lord Macmillan replied in gratifying terms.

Obituary.

Honorary Members: Bevan-Lewis, William, M.Sc.Leeds, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Lond.; Coupland, Sidney.

Members: Beach, Fletcher, M.B., F.R.C.P.Lond.; Branthwaite, Robert Welsh, *C.B.*, M.D.Brux.; Costello, Christopher, M.B.; Harvey, Bagenal Crosbie, L.A.H. Dubl.; Hughes, Frank Percival, M.B., B.S.; Inglis, James Pringle Park, M.D.; O'Doherty, Patrick, B.A., M.B.

NATHAN RAW, *President.*
R. WORTH, *General Secretary.*

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ROYAL MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—For the Year 1929.

REVENUE ACCOUNT—January 1st to December 31st, 1929.

Dr. **Expenditure.**

1928.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1416 19 7	To	Journal—Printing, Publishing, Engraving, Advertising, and Postage	1219 5 4		
1730 1 9	,,	Examinations, Association Prizes, and Clerical Assistance to Registrar	1802 2 11		
24 1 8	,,	Petty Disbursements, Stationery, Postages, etc.	23 8 9		
128 7 10	,,	Annual, General, and Divisional Meetings ...	400 16 8		
80 0 0	,,	Rent of Premises and care of Offices	80 0 0		
12 12 0	,,	Audit and Clerical Assistance	12 12 0		
437 8 3	,,	Miscellaneous Account	158 9 3		
—		Library Expenses, 1927–1929	176 12 5		
—		Special Research Fund—Grant	50 0 0		
				3923 7 4	
624 9 3		Balance		971 1 9	
4854 0 4				£4894 9 1	

Income. **Cr.**

1928.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
376 14 4	By Dividends—General		386 18 4	376 14 4
301 0 10	,, Sale of Journal	262 10 0		301 0 10
117 15 0	,, ,, Handbook	105 14 0		117 15 0
5 15 8	,, Statistical Forms, etc.	4 9 5		5 15 8
23 19 5	,, Advertisements	28 12 10		23 19 5
			401 6 3	
2839 0 4	,, Fees for Certificates of Psychological Medicine...) ,, ,, Certificates of Proficiency in Nursing ...)		2905 9 6	2839 0 4
1179 13 6	,, Subscriptions		1186 15 3	1179 13 6
10 1	,, Interest on Deposit		13 19 9	10 1
			£4894 9 1	£4854 0 4

BALANCE-SHEET—31st December, 1929.

Liabilities.

1928.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
479 0 3	To	Journal Account, balance of	390 14 9	
65 9 3	,,	Meetings Account, balance of	57 19 7	
40 0 0	,,	Rent Account, balance of	40 0 0	
27 0 6	,,	Miscellaneous Account, balance of	7 5 3	
145 13 6	,,	Gaskell Account Dividends	160 0 8	
6 7 6	,,	,, ,, Income Tax, etc.	3 14 0	
171 18 4	,,	Maudsley ,, Dividends	181 11 6	
21 2 0	,,	,, ,, Income Tax	21 2 0	
20 4 0	,,	Dividends ,, Income Tax	22 12 0	
1301 7 9	,,	Examinations Account, balance of ...	1,393 7 11	
13 10 7	,,	Asylum Workers' Convalescent Fund ...	7 10 7	
5 0 0	,,	Research Fund	44 10 0	
25 0 0	,,	Library Account, balance of	—	
5 1 6	,,	Petty Disbursements, balance of	—	
				2330 8 3
2,326 15 2				
11,064 1 5		Balance as at 1st January, 1929 ...	11,811 10 3	
624 9 3		Add Balance as per Revenue Account ...	971 1 9	
248 18 7		,, Increase in Value of Investments ...	—	
14,264 4 5				
125 19 0		*Deduct:*	£ s. d. 12,782 12 0	
—		Subscriptions written off ...	23 16 9	
		Decrease in Value of Investments	580 8 8	
			604 5 5	
				12,178 6 7
£14,138 5 5				£14,508 14 10

Assets.

1928.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
782 3 7	By Lloyds Bank :—Bankers		999 2 4	782 3 7
400 0 0	,, Deposit Account, General		400 0 0	400 0 0
15 4 10	,, ,, ,, Interest due		13 19 9	15 4 10
10 17 6	,, Sales Account, balance of		14 10 0	10 17 6
271 8 3	,, Subscriptions Account, balance of		319 14 3	271 8 3
169 9 9	,, Library Account, balance of		88 14 6	169 9 9
1739 0 4	,, Fees Account, balance of		1805 9 6	1739 0 4
	,, Stocks, value at this date :			
	£634 8s. 3d.	New Zealand, 3½ *per cent.* Stock, 1940 ..	539 5 0	558 5 7
	£320 14s. 8d.	Ditto, ditto (Hack Tuke)	272 12 6	282 5 0
	£103 7s. 2d.	Victoria, 3 *per cent.* Stock, 1929–49 (Dr. Paul)	68 4 4	73 7 7
	£213 18s. 1d.	Manchester Corporation, 3 *per cent.* Stock...	130 9 8	139 9 8
	£405 18s. 1d.	New South Wales, 3½ *per cent.* Stock, 1930–50	284 2 6	308 9 8
	£386 0s. 0d.	London, Midland and Scottish Railway, 4 *per cent.* Pref. Stock	270 4 0	283 14 2
	£1864 1s. 2d.	War Loan, 5 *per cent.* Stock, 1929-47 ...	1868 14 4	1915 6 4
	£9072 1s. 3d.	Conversion Loan, 3½ *per cent.* Stock ...	6736 0 2	7189 12 2
	£900 0s. 0d.	Ditto, ditto (purchased in 1929) ...	697 12 0	—
			£14,508 14 10	£14,138 5 5

(*Signed*) JAMES CHAMBERS, Hon. Treasurer.
(*Signed*) DUJARDIN, BOLT & Co., Incorporated Accountants, Empire House, E.C. 1.

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

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MAUDSLEY BEQUEST.

1929.	Dr. Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Feb. 15.	To Cash—Income Tax	21	2	0
June 15.	„ „ University College Refectory	1	6	0
„ 15.	„ „ „ „ (Lantern)		4	6
July 9.	„ „ Postages		10	0
Sept. 2.	„ „ Lecturer's Honorarium ...	52	10	0
„ 4.	„ „ Adlard & Son	6	4	6
Oct. 18.	„ „ „ „	14	2	6
Dec. 31.	„ Amount owing—Income Tax ...	21	2	0
„	„ Balance (Dividends)	181	11	6
		£298	13	0

1929.	Income. Cr.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 21.	By Balance (owing)	21	2	0
Jan. 1.	By Balance (Dividends)	171	18	4
June 1.	„ Cash—Half-year Dividend on War Loan	52	16	4
Dec. 2.	„ „ „ „ „	52	16	4
		£298	13	0

GASKELL FUND.

1929.	Dr. Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Feb. 15.	To Cash—Income Tax ...				3	14	0
April 13.	„ „ Solicitor's Fees				2	13	6
July 9.	„ „ W. A. Mussett					5	0
Aug. 1.	„ „ Prize				30	0	0
Oct. 1.	„ „ Examiner's Fees and Expenses				16	19	0
Dec. 31.	„ Amount owing—Income Tax ...				3	14	0
„ 31.	„ Balance (Dividends)				160	0	8
					£217	6	2

1929.	Income. Cr.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	By Balance (owing)	6	7	6
Jan. 1.	By Balance (dividends)	145	13	6
„ 1.	„ Cash—Half-year Dividend on New Zealand 3½ *per cent.* ...	19	6	7
Apr. 2.	„ „ Half-year Dividend on New South Wales 3 *per cent.*	4	1	0
June 1.	„ „ Half-year Dividend on War Loan	9	5	0
July 1.	„ „ Half-year Dividend on New Zealand 3½ *per cent.* ...	19	6	7
Oct. 1.	„ „ Half-year Dividend on New South Wales 3 *per cent.*	4	1	0
Dec. 2.	„ „ Half-year Dividend on War Loan	9	5	0
		£217	6	2

Dr. R. WORTH (General Secretary) read the report and moved its adoption.

Dr. MENZIES (Cheddleton), in seconding, said it was a splendid report, and members ought to feel very grateful for it. He wondered whether a review of it could appear in the public press, so that the doings of the Association could receive a little more publicity than was usual.

Dr. J. R. LORD (Horton) said he would bear Dr. Menzies' suggestion in mind.

The PRESIDENT referred to the good work done for the Association by Drs. Worth and Lord, who had been sharing the duties of the General Secretary, there being far more work than one could overtake. Dr. Worth had been in office for a very long time and members were grateful to him for all the valuable work he did for the Association. (Loud applause.) [**Agreed.**

3 (*b*). REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer submits the Revenue Account and Balance-Sheet for 1929, also the Financial Statement of the Maudsley Bequest and of the Gaskell Fund. £900 3½% Conversion Loan was purchased for the Association.

Two grants of £3 each were made from the Asylum Workers' Convalescent Fund—thus leaving a Credit Balance of £7 10*s*. 7*d*.

J. CHAMBERS,
Hon. Treasurer.

Dr. CHAMBERS read this Report and moved its adoption.
Dr. LORD seconded. [**Agreed.**

3 (*c*). REPORT OF THE EDITORS.

The Editors beg to submit their Annual Report for the year 1929.

The appended table shows the cost of production of the Journal under various heads.

It will be seen that though the total cost of production of each Journal has fallen by 6*d*. the cost to the Association, *i.e.*, less credits, has only fallen ½*d*.

The lowering of cost of production is due principally to the 76 fewer pages in 1929 as compared with 1928. This cost would have been lower still by £16 17*s*. 4*d*. but for the insertion (by request) of the replica of the Honorary Nursing Certificate presented to H.R.H. Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood.

The Editors believe that the Journal maintains a satisfactory position among psychiatric Journals. Considering its size and the number of plates and figures and tables, the reason why it can still be produced so economically is simply because it is conducted by voluntary labour.

The Journal has now reached its average size again and no further expansion can be expected without a higher subscription. It is regrettable, however, that the Editors have to refuse many valuable contributions from foreign countries. The Journal is conducted not only for the furtherance of psychological medicine, but for the encouragement of young psychiatrists whose papers merit publication. To omit such in favour of perhaps more mature writings from abroad would not be in accordance with this practice.

The year 1929 has been an eventful one for psychiatrists. Owing to their preoccupation the reviewing of books suffered, though the Epitomes numbered 370, and exceeded by two the high level of the previous year.

Work has been resumed on the Monograph on "Sinusitis in Mental Disorders," and its publication may be expected in the coming year.

The Editors cannot close this report without a word of thanks to reviewers and epitomizers, whose work is so carefully and adequately done and is of great educational value to readers. The Editors would be grateful for further assistance, especially in the reviewing of books.

Dr. Alexander Walk has amply justified his appointment as Assistant Editor, and has considerably lightened the work of the Editors.

J. R. LORD.
DOUGLAS MCRAE.
T. BEATON.

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Analysis of Cost of Journal 1928 and 1929.

1928. £. s. d.	1928. £ s. d.		1929. £ s. d.	1929. £ s. d.
796 19 4		Printing of text	758 3 9	
68 3 10		Illustrations	45 2 0	
83 11 8		Paper for text	79 5 0	
42 9 8		Cover and advertisements	47 2 6	
76 7 9		Binding	71 15 6	
	1,067 12 3			1,001 8 9
97 8 11		Reprints	87 4 2	
11 10 0		Wrappers	8 15 1	
51 5 1		Dispatch	51 4 4	
	160 4 0			147 3 7
6 9 0		Stationery	8 13 0	
35 19 9		Postage and Index	26 6 9½	
	42 8 9			34 19 9½
41 15 0		Publishers' Fees	41 11 3	
	41 15 0			41 11 3
	£1,312 0 0			£1,225 3 4½
		Credit.		
317 9 8		Sale of Journal, etc.	266 12 0	
23 19 7		Advertisements	28 12 10	
	£341 9 3			*£295 4 10

* Exclusive of £1 16s., credits for Sale of *Clinical Study of Mental Disorder.*

Cost of Journal.

1928.		1929.
6*s.* 1*d.*	Cost of production of Journal per copy	5*s.* 7*d.*
4*s.* 3*d.*	Cost to Association of Journal per copy	4*s.* 2½*d.*
926	Size of Journal in pages	850

Dr. LORD read the report and moved its adoption.
Dr. MCRAE seconded. [**Agreed.**

The PRESIDENT said he had a motion to submit which, he did not doubt, would be carried by acclamation. He considered that the Association owed a special debt of gratitude to Dr. Lord and his co-Editors for the enormous amount of work they had put in for the benefit of the Association. All were very glad to get and to read the Journal. It contained the most complete epitome of recent psychiatrical and allied literature he knew, which was a great attraction. He knew also that Dr. Lord devoted a lot of his time and energy annotating, reviewing and conducting the enormous correspondence his editorship entailed, this meant persistent night-work and curtailment of rest and recreation. The reason members were able to have such a journal and that it could be purchased at such a price was that the labour put into it was entirely voluntary. Members, he felt quite sure, would wish to express their gratitude for all that was done by Dr. Lord and his colleagues. (Loud applause.) [**Agreed.**

3 (*d*). REPORT OF THE HONORARY LIBRARIAN.

(*Vide* Report of the Library Committee.)

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

We, the undersigned, having examined the Treasurer's books, and having duly compared and scrutinized receipts and vouchers, hereby certify that the Accounts and Balance-Sheet, as set forth, represent a true statement of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association's finances for the year 1929.

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

Dr. C. W. BOWER read the report of the Auditors and moved its adoption.
Dr. LORD seconded. [**Agreed.**

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3 (*f*). REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR.

The entries for the May, 1930, Examination exclusive of South African candidates, whose return is not yet to hand, were as follows:

Preliminary Examination.—Nursing, 2,134; Mental Defective, 191; total, 2,325.

Final Examination.—Nursing, 1,598; Mental Defective, 158; total, 1,756. Grand total, 4,081.

Compared with the number of entries for the May, 1929 Examinations, there were 25 less in 1930; the entries for the Final Examination were greater by 200 than in 1929, but the Preliminary entries were less by 225. The entries for the May, 1929, Examinations were a record.

The following is a detailed statement, giving the number of entries from each class of institution, the number of passes, and the percentages for the May, 1930, Examinations:

Preliminary Examination.

Class of Institution.	Entries.	Passes.	Percentages.
English County Mental Hospitals	1,276	880	68·96
English Borough Mental Hospitals	266	163	61.27
Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses	107	78	72·89
Scottish Mental Hospitals	345	242	70·14
Irish Mental Hospitals	140	73	52·14
Mental Defective Institutions	191	142	74·34
Totals	2,325	1,578	67·87

The total percentage of passes to entries in this Examination is greater by 10·43 than in the May, 1929 Preliminary Examination.

*Final Examination.**

Class of Institution.	Entries.	Passes.	With distinction.	Percentage of— Passes.	Dists. to Entries.	Dists. to Passes.
English County Mental Hospitals	912	595	68	65·24	7·45	11·42
English Borough Mental Hospitals	196	110	7	56·12	3·57	6·36
Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses	111	52	1	46·84	0·90	1·92
Scottish Mental Hospitals	225	93	2	41·33	0·88	2·15
Irish Mental Hospitals	154	35	1	22·72	0·64	2·85
Mental Defective Institutions	158	86	2	54·43	1·26	2·32
Totals—Nursing	1,598	885	79	55·38	4·94	8·92
Totals—Mental Defective	158	86	2	54·43	1·26	2·32
Grand total	1,756	971	81	55·29	4·61	8·34

The percentage of passes to entries is less by 4% than in May, 1929, and the percentage of distinctions is 2·5% greater.

The whole of the results—both Preliminary and Final—were despatched to the various institutions by June 5 for the preliminary, and by June 16 for the final. This is easily a record.

There was no case of a candidate being disqualified for breaking the rules of the examination.

The examination for the Gaskell Gold Medal and Prize was held at Wakefield Mental Hospital on May 30 and 31. There were two candidates. The Examiners (Prof. Shaw Bolton and Dr. Devine) awarded the Prize and Medal to Dr. G. W. T. H. Fleming, of Dorset Mental Hospital, Dorchester.

The President awarded the Bronze Medal to Dr. Duncan Macmillan, of Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries, and the Divisional Prize to Dr. G. E. Shand, of Winson Green Mental Hospital, Birmingham.

* Amended since Annual Meeting.

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I ask the Committee to recommend the Council to grant me a small increase of remuneration for clerical work. All the recent improvements in the conduct of the examinations cause more work. I have had to pay more for clerical work than I am allowed. I suggest an increase of £35 per annum.

DANIEL RAMBAUT,
Registrar.

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

Dr. F. R. P. TAYLOR seconded. [**Agreed.**

The PRESIDENT said the Association had just listened to an excellent Report from Dr. Rambaut, showing that the state of the Nursing, Education and Training service was splendid. Here was another fine example of voluntary labour. He feared it was not usually recognized what a tremendous amount of labour Dr. Rambaut put in for the Association. He was sure the members of the Association, realizing this, felt very grateful to him, and hoped he would continue in his post for a very long time.

3 (g). REPORT OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Educational Committee begs to submit the following report for the year ending June 30, 1930.

Four meetings have been held.

The number of candidates who presented themselves for the Nursing Examinations (exclusive of South African candidates) during the year was:

Mental Nursing.—Preliminary: 3,411. Final: 2,363.

Nursing of Mental Defectives.—Preliminary: 271. Final: 213.

The South African candidates numbered:

Mental Nursing.—Preliminary: 283. Final: 130.

Nursing of Mental Defectives.—Preliminary: 39. Final: 18.

A Mental Deficiency Handbook Committee has been appointed by the Association in accordance with the recommendation of the Educational Committee.

In November revised Regulations for the Training and Examination of candidates for the Certificate of Proficiency in Mental Nursing and revised Rules for the Conduct of the Examination were approved.

These included a Schedule of Equipment for the Practical Examination and a "Card for Practical Instruction." A certificate that the nursing procedures set out on the card have been satisfactorily carried out by each candidate will be required before entry for the Final examination.

For the purposes of the oral and practical part of the examination England has been divided into a number of "examination areas," for each of which an Area Examination Secretary has been appointed. He, in conjunction with the Registrar and the Medical Superintendent of each Institution, will make arrangements for the oral and practical examinations.

Scotland and Ireland each form one "examination area."

Under the revised regulations the visiting medical examiner becomes the Chief Examiner and the Superintendent of the hospital becomes a Coadjutor.

Under the new conditions a freer interchange of visiting examiners is possible, and it is anticipated that a more uniform standard for the examination will be obtained.

The Educational Committee wish to place on record its appreciation of the services of Medical Superintendents at the examinations in the past. Without the help of the Superintendents it would have been impossible to carry on the examination with such success. The general preference of mental nurses for the Association's Certificate is due to the essential fairness and suitability of the examination, and the comparatively moderate fees—conditions largely dependent on the assistance given by Medical Superintendents.

The Committee believe that in the interests of the Association's Certificates and of the education and training of mental nurses the same assistance and co-operation, which has been so ungrudgingly given in the past, will still be forthcoming.

An increase in the number of examiners for the written portion of the Preliminary and Final Examination in Mental Nursing was made during the year. While formerly there were three medical examiners for each examination and three nurse

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examiners for the final, in future there will be five—one selected from each division of the Association.

The following institutions were approved during the year:

Brentry Certified Institution (for male nurses only), in Section "C" of the Syllabus, Training Mentally Defective Adults, for those nursing mental defectives.

Great Barr Park Colony, for those nursing mental defectives (on the appointment of a Sister-Tutor).

The Gaskell Gold Medal and Prize was awarded to Dr. G. W. T. H. Fleming, of Dorset Mental Hospital, Dorchester.

The Association's Bronze Medal was awarded to Dr. Duncan Macmillan, B.Sc., of Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries, and a Divisional Prize to Dr. G. E. Shand, of Winson Green Mental Hospital, Birmingham.

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

Dr. W. M. BUCHANAN (Bothwell) read the Report and moved its adoption.

Dr. LORD seconded.

[Agreed.

3 (*h*). REPORT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

The Parliamentary Committee begs to submit the following report for the year ending June 30, 1930. Five meetings have been held during the past year, and these have been well attended.

Dr. H. G. L. Haynes was appointed Hon. Secretary of the Committee at the November, 1929, meeting, *vice* Dr. G. W. B. James, resigned. The principal work of the year has been the consideration of the Mental Treatment Bill, 1929, which received its final reading on June 20, 1930, and now awaits the Royal assent.

A special Sub-Committee appointed to see the Bill through Parliament, suitably amended, consisted of Drs. Nathan Raw, F. R. P. Taylor, J. Greig Soutar, J. R. Lord, E. Mapother, R. Worth, Prof. G. M. Robertson and the Secretary of the Committee. It held several meetings, and also a conjoint one with the Lunacy Law Committee of the British Medical Association. Many negotiations took place between this Sub-Committee, the Ministry of Health, and the Medical Committee of the House of Commons, with the result that changes considered desirable by the Sub-Committee were finally embodied in the Bill. These changes are all summarized in the *British Medical Journal* supplement of June 21, 1930, p. 278. The report of the Sub-Committee presented at a special meeting of the Parliamentary Committee on January 17 was finally approved by the Council on February 4, 1930.

This report was published in the April number of the *Journal of Mental Science.* The Committee found the assistance of Mr. F. Sully, the Parliamentary agent, of the greatest value, and are glad to announce his re-appointment by the Council for a further period of five years. Other subjects that have received attention during the year have been the Nurses' Registration Bill and the report of the Departmental Committee upon the superannuation of Local Government officers.

NATHAN RAW, *Chairman.*
H. G. L. HAYNES, *Hon. Secretary.*

Dr. H. G. L. HAYNES read this Report and moved its adoption.

Dr. J. GREIG SOUTAR seconded.

[Agreed.

3 (*i*). REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The Library Committee begs to submit the following Report for the year ending July, 1930:

During the past year the Library has maintained its usefulness. There has been a slight increase in the number of books in circulation amongst members, and the usual periodicals have been sent round as they are issued. The presentations and additions have been noted and recorded in the Journal.

The books of the Association have never been so well housed, nor so fully indexed for reference. However satisfactory this may be, we have to record that

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the room in which the Library is now situated is used for other purposes than our own; moreover, it is not kept in a clean and proper condition, and other persons than members of our Association have means of access to it.

Another matter, which gives a considerable amount of inconvenience, is the fact that there is no switch for artificial light in the room, and the Hon. Librarian has always to ask an official of the British Medical Association if he would kindly unlock the door of the room in which the switches for the electric light are kept. This is clearly a very irksome and intolerable arrangement, seeing that owing to the structural peculiarities of the Library, there are very few days upon which no artificial light is necessary.

J. R. WHITWELL, *Chairman.*
COLIN MCDOWALL, *Secretary.*

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

The Research and Clinical Committee begs to submit the following report for the year ending July, 1930:

Annual Meeting.

The Committee has met four times during the year, *viz.*, on July 9, 1929, November 5, 1929, February 3, 1930, and May 21, 1930.

Advisers in Bio-Chemistry.

In July, 1929, Capt. S. A. Mann, B.Sc., F.I.C., was appointed Hon. Adviser in Bio-Chemistry to the Committee.

J. H. Quastel, D.Sc., Ph.D., has expressed his willingness to assist in the work of the Pathological, Bacteriological and Bio-Chemical Sub-Committee, and will be present at its meetings.

Encouragement of Research.

Considerable attention has been given to the stimulation of research work in psychological medicine and germane subjects, especially since the Gaskell Medal and Prize is not now available for this purpose. The matter was referred to a Sub-Committee who recommended:

(1) That a special prize and gold medal be awarded triennially for research on mental and nervous disorders or on any condition bearing on them.
(2) That the minimum award should be £250.
(3) That the award should not be limited to members of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association.
(4) That three assessors be appointed to decide as to the value of such research with power to consult an expert adjudicator.

These recommendations were approved and forwarded to the Council for consideration. The Council referred the Report to the Treasurer for his views on the financial aspect of the scheme, with the result that the Council expressed approval of the expenditure of £250 every third year in support of the scheme and requested the Committee to submit its proposals in a final form to the Association at a general meeting.

An Irish Sub-Committee.

An Irish Sub-Committee, with Dr. P. Moran as Hon. Secretary, has been appointed to establish and administer Research and Clinical Study Groups in Ireland, and to link up these activities with those of the appropriate existing Sub-Committee.

Pathological, Bacteriological and Bio-Chemical Sub-Committee.

Standardizing the Wassermann test.—During the course of the year two meetings of this Sub-Committee have been held in conjunction with the General Paralysis, Mental Deficiency and Encephalitis Sub-Committees. The important work, begun in May, 1929, of standardizing the Wassermann reaction in mental hospitals

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and bringing the test into line with that employed by the Ministry of Health has been continued.

On September 26, 1929, a meeting of the Sub-Committees was held at Horton Mental Hospital. The Second Report by Dr. W. M. Ford-Robertson was read and discussed and considerable progress was made. Col. L. W. Harrison, of the Ministry of Health, was present and gave valuable advice on various technical points. It was agreed that Capt. Mann, who was present, should collaborate with Dr. Wyler of the Ministry of Health Laboratory with the object of clearing up any differences in respect of technique, and that he should make a report on the results of this collaboration.

On May 21, 1930, a meeting of the Sub-Committee was held at the British Medical Association House, London—again in conjunction with the three other Sub-Committees. The third and final report was presented and, with the exception of a few minor details, was unanimously adopted. The report will be published in due course in the Journal and afterwards issued in pamphlet form. The hope was expressed that mental hospital serologists would use this uniform and reliable complement-fixation method, which has the advantage of meeting the special requirements of psychiatry with the added usefulness that results will be comparable with those of the Venereal Disease Centres.

The Boltz serological test.—Steps have been taken to interest the mental hospital laboratories in the Boltz test of the cerebro-spinal fluid with a view to the issuing of a special report on the subject. It is requested that information relating to this test should be sent to Dr. C. J. Thomas, of the Lancaster Mental Hospital Laboratory, who published an interesting paper on the test in the *Journal of Mental Science*, April, 1930.

The bio-chemistry of the normal nervous system.—Immediately the activities of the Sub-Committee are freed from the standardization of the Wassermann test, it is intended to form a special research group on the bio-chemistry of normal nervous tissue. For this purpose Dr. Eric Gordon Holmes of the Pharmacological Laboratory, Cambridge, has been specially invited to join the Sub-Committee. It is felt that more should be known about this subject before any real progress can be made in the bio-chemical investigation of the abnormal. The Sub-Committee is fortunate in having several members who could co-operate with Dr. Holmes, and it is hoped will do so.

Aërobic and anaërobic bacteriological methods.—The value of pursuing both these methods in the laboratory investigation of cases of psychotic reaction to chronic infection and toxæmias was well demonstrated in a paper read by Dr. W. M. Ford-Robertson at a Clinical Session of the last Annual Meeting, and it is satisfactory to note that two more hospital laboratories have joined the group. The Committee would like to remind members that copies of the Sub-Committee's Research Epitomes can be had on application to the Hon. Secretary.

General Paralysis Sub-Committee.

As already reported, this Sub-Committee has been occupied in the consideration of the Wassermann test, and until this matter is concluded no further progress can be made in the matter of the creation of a national register of cases of general paresis. A return to this and other important matters, and a close examination of the report by Surgeon Rear-Admiral Meagher on the treatment of this disease by induced malaria, will be made.

There is also awaiting the consideration of this Sub-Committee further important work which is in progress at the Malaria and General Paralysis Research Centre (Ministry of Health) at Horton Hospital, especially in regard to the use of quartan strains.

Epidemic Encephalitis Sub-Committee.

There have been no special activities of this Sub-Committee during the year except its association with the Pathological Sub-Committee in the matter of the Wassermann test.

The scheme of research promulgated by this Sub-Committee, despite its great importance, has met with financial and administrative difficulties. It is hoped that in due course these will be overcome. In the meantime the Committee is considering the advisability of incorporating the reference to this Sub-Committee

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in that to the Pathological, etc., Sub-Committee, or *per contra*, of its continuance in case there should be any new developments in regard to this disease which call for special inquiry.

Mental Deficiency Sub-Committee.

One meeting has been held during the year, apart from those in conjunction with the Pathological Sub-Committee, but much work has been done.

Congenital syphilis in amentia.—Wassermann blood tests have been carried out on almost 1000 patients at the Manor Certified Institution for Defectives, and the Sub-Committee is much indebted to Dr. T. Lindsay for doing this work.

The following are the results up to date: (The figures quoted should be considered as approximate evaluations.)

(1) *The incidence of the reaction in the cases of amentia examined.*—The blood-serum of 939 cases was examined and a positive reaction found in 115 (12·2%).

(2) *The intensity of the reaction in the cases of amentia examined.*—In 96 of the 115 cases the strength of the reaction was plus 30 and under; in 10 it was plus 60; and in 7 plus 120; and in 2 plus 480.

(3) *The relation of the presence of the reaction to the sex of the patients examined.*—440 of the cases examined were males and of these 45 gave a positive reaction: of the 499 females 70 were positive. Amongst the males 10·2% gave a positive reaction, whilst amongst the females 14% gave a positive reaction.

(4) *The relation of the presence of the reaction to the age of the patients examined.*—143 cases were under 16 years of age, and of these 22 (15·4%) were positive: 219 cases were over 16 and under 20, and of these 27 (12·3%) were positive; 497 cases were over 20 and under 30, and of these 59 (11·9%) were positive; of the remainder, namely 80 over 30 years of age, only 7 (8·8%) were positive.

(5) *The relation of the reaction to the degree of amentia*—107 feeble-minded, 830 imbeciles, and 2 idiots were examined (*i.e.*, 2 gave an I.Q. under 25, 830 an I.Q. of 25–50, and 107 an I.Q. of 50–75 on the Terman scale). Of the feeble-minded 14 (13%) were positive; of the imbeciles 99 (11·9%) were positive, and neither of the idiots was positive.

(6) *The relation of the reaction to the clinical varieties of amentia examined.*—
1. Of the 16 mongols examined all were negative.
2. All 5 cases of hydrocephalus were negative.
3. Of the 2 cretins both were negative.
4. Of the 52 epileptics 11 were positive (21·1%).
5. Of 28 cases of amentia with paralysis 3 were positive (10·7%).

Arrangements have at last been made for obtaining blood specimens for control purposes from normal children of approximately the same social class. The Committee sanctioned the expenditure of £25 by the Mental Deficiency Sub-Committee to meet travelling expenses incurred in connection with this work.

Place in family and amentia.—Some 3,000 copies of a questionnaire on "Place in Family" have been circulated to mental deficiency and mental institutions, and it is hoped to show from the information received whether this factor has any bearing on defect.

The diagnosis of congenital syphilis.—Dr. R. M. Stewart's paper on "The Clinical Diagnosis of Congenital Syphilis," published in the *Journal of Mental Science*, July, 1930, has been sent out to all the large mental deficiency institutions with the request that the case-book entries might be made on the lines suggested in the paper. It will now be made available in pamphlet form for wider circulation Dr. Stewart's paper is a most painstaking and comprehensive summary of our knowledge on the subject and is deserving of high commendation.

Infectious Diseases Sub-Committee.

This Sub-Committee has met twice during the past twelve months.

Cancer research.—At the meeting held in November, 1929, the Statistician's report upon the replies received to the questionnaire on cancer were read and discussed. This, the first report on this important and promising research, appeared

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in the *Journal of Mental Science*, April, 1930. Dr. A. Pool, of Rainhill Mental Hospital, kindly consented to allow a paper written by him, and dealing with the incidence of cancer in that mental hospital, to be published in association with the Sub-Committee's report. This is of interest as affording an opportunity for comparing the figures in the Sub-Committee's report, which refer to the incidence of cancer in mental hospitals throughout England and Wales, with those in Dr. Pool's paper, which deals with a particular mental hospital.

The report concludes by observing that " for the period 1920–1928, the death-rates from all causes in the 72 mental hospitals, as compared with those among persons aged 15 years and upwards in the general population of England and Wales, were as 79 : 13 (or six times as high) ; while a similar comparison of cancer death-rates shows that they were in the proportion of 306 : 176 (or less than twice as high). It appears to be a likely field for investigation as to how far the lower proportion in the mental hospitals of deaths assigned to cancer is explainable by the very heavy death-rates in these institutions from other causes, such as general paralysis and tuberculosis."

Further investigations will follow after communication with other interested bodies.

Typhoid carriers in mental hospitals.—Dr. A. A. W. Petrie has completed his report upon the " carrier " question in mental hospitals, and it is hoped to publish it shortly

The prevalence of Sonne dysentery.—The prevalence of Sonne dysentery in certain mental hospitals has given rise to some anxiety. At the request of the Committee the Infectious Diseases Sub-Committee undertook to obtain information upon the subject. A questionnaire on the Sonne bacillus was sent to 35 mental hospitals interested in bacteriological work. At the May meeting the Hon. Secretary reported that he had received 29 replies, and hopes to present a detailed report upon the subject at the next meeting.

The early diagnosis of tuberculosis in mental hospitals.—At the May meeting of the Sub-Committee a special discussion took place on the use of the complement-fixation test in the detection of cases of tuberculosis in mental hospitals. The idea had been to work this test in conjunction with the Wassermann test, but it was felt that it would be more satisfactory to await the Pathological Sub-Committee's report on the standardization of the Wassermann test.

The Committee, conscious that preventable tuberculosis is still a reproach to the administration of mental institutions, is anxious to indicate a reliable test for early tuberculosis, easy of practical application, so that isolation of infected patients can be effected at the earliest possible moment.

Clinical Psychiatry Sub-Committee.

One meeting of this Sub-Committee has been held during the year. Financial difficulties, now happily solved, were largely the cause of this failure to meet more often. Nevertheless some work has been done.

Epilepsy.—The response to the questionnaire on epilepsy has been disappointing. A supplementary letter was sent out in Spetember, 1929, further explaining the purposes of the questionnaire and pointing out that negative information was as valuable as positive. So far, out of some 350 copies sent out, only 31 have been returned. A further report will be made available in due course.

Classification of mental disorders.—The report on the classification of mental disorders should appear in the autumn.

Clinical records.—The above remarks also apply to this work.

Mental abilities in the abnormal.—With regard to the research suggested by Prof. C. Spearman in his Maudsley Lecture, this matter was brought up at the meeting in November, 1929, and it was resolved to write to various mental hospitals and ascertain their willingness to receive research workers under the scheme. We are pleased to report that active work is in progress at two centres—the Maudsley Hospital and Horton Mental Hospital.

Actinotherapy Sub-Committee.

No meeting of this Sub-Committee has been held during the year. The Medical Research Council was communicated with in regard to the Sub-Committee's reference and the Council expressed the view, through Sir Hubert Bond, Chairman of its Mental Disorders Committee, that mental hospitals could provide a first-rate

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field for research into the value of actino-therapy in selected physical conditions, and that it should not be difficult to secure the co-operation of, say, six or eight mental hospitals. Sir Hubert also expressed the view that it was desirable for his Committee to operate through this Sub-Committee.

Following this, Dr. Chevens was seen by Sir Hubert Bond, Sir Walter Fletcher and Dr. Bourdillon and they asked for records of the work during the past year: What type of mental case benefited most by this form of treatment, and whether there would be any objection to a full-time worker travelling from one mental hospital to another to co-ordinate results. A circular letter was sent to all members conveying this information and asking for replies. Eleven mental hospitals have expressed their willingness to co-operate. The Medical Research Council has been informed of this and a further communication is now awaited.

Psychotherapy and Psycho-Pathology Sub-Committee.

During the past twelve months the Sub-Committee has met once, but very active work has been in progress. The Sub-Committee's influence is being widely felt through the great activity of its Hon. Secretary, Dr. J. Ernest Nicole.

Study groups.—Study groups in London and Lancashire hold regular meetings. Notwithstanding repeated efforts no headway has been made towards establishing a study group in Yorkshire.

Research groups.—At the Autumn Meeting of the Midland and Northern Division held on October 24 at Hatton Mental Hospital, Dr. Chevens outlined a scheme of work of a research group on the relationship of heredity and suicide. He pointed out that there were various theories which might account for the actual mechanism of the suicidal attempt, but did not explain the deeper factors underlying that mechanism. The value of such a research was the subject of comment in a recent report of the Board of Control (England and Wales).

Other research groups are working, but no results can be published at present

Current literature.—The Psycho-Pathological References for 1928 were printed and distributed with the *Journal of Mental Science*, October, 1929, and those for 1929 will be distributed with the July number, 1930. In connection with the International Congress of Mental Hygiene held at Washington, assistance was given in the compiling of the British Library of Mental Hygiene.

A book on Psycho-Pathology.—Largely in response to suggestions made by members of the Sub-Committee, Dr. Nicole has written a book, shortly to be published, affording students a short, concise summary of the present approaches to psycho-pathology.

Study Tours Sub-Committee.

Study tours.—Since the last Annual Meeting the Sub-Committee has carried out two study tours: one for our Dutch colleagues in September, 1929, to mental hospitals and mental deficiency institutions in England, of which an account by Dr. A. Edward Evans appeared in the *Journal of Mental Science*, April, 1930; the other being a visit to several mental hospitals, mental deficiency institutions and laboratories of psychology and pathology in Scotland during the first fortnight in June, 1930.

On each of these tours the members of the parties were received with the most cordial hospitality and took away lasting impressions of work of great value.

Vienna Courses in Neurology and Psychiatry.—Announcements have been circulated by the Sub-Committee relating to two intensive courses in psychiatry and neurology in Vienna. At the request of the Sub-Committee Dr. Henry Harris wrote an article on " A Psychiatric Visit to Vienna," a copy of which was sent to every mental institution in Great Britain and Ireland.

The International Congress of Mental Hygiene, Washington, D.C.—The holding of the International Congress of Mental Hygiene at Washington on May 5–10, 1930, together with the tours of mental institutions arranged in connection with that Congress were the subject of special circulars in collaboration with the National Council for Mental Hygiene.

The Sub-Committee had already projected a study tour in America and this seemed a convenient opportunity to effect it. A few members participated and enjoyed their visit immensely.

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Correspondence relating to the organization of further study tours and to other post-graduate educational facilities is actively maintained.

Clinical Meetings.

The Scottish and Irish Divisions hold their Clinical Meetings at the same time as their Divisional Meetings. An account of them is always published in the *Journal of Mental Science.*

The sad death of Dr. Tighe, the energetic Secretary of the Northern and Midland Division, deprived the Association of a keen supporter of these meetings. In 1928 eleven were held and in 1929 four. One has been reported for 1930.

Difficulty was experienced in dividing the South-Eastern Division for the purpose of holding Clinical Meetings, but this was ultimately solved, except in respect of one large area in which the mental hospitals were few and widely scattered. A commencement was made at Horton in 1929, and only the great pre-occupation of the Organizer, the Chairman of this Committee, has prevented more than one other (Leavesden Mental Hospital, December 13) being held since. Two more are projected at an early date.

No Divisional Clinical meetings have been reported to the Committee from the South-Western Division since 1928.

The Committee desires to point out that it was never intended that these meetings should be more than informal gatherings of small groups of assistant medical officers, with such local practitioners as could be induced to come at the invitation of the medical superintendent, who (or his deputy) would preside.

Such meetings are not limited to members of the Association. They are initiated by the Divisional administration, and their proceedings reported in the *Journal of Mental Science.*

Invitations are sent to the medical staffs of convenient groups of mental hospitals through the medical superintendent, who is asked to give leave of absence to as many as possible of his medical officers for this purpose.

The Committee desires the good offices of medical superintendents in this movement for the advance of psychiatry.

Acknowledgments.

In this report the activities of the Honorary Secretary of one Sub-Committee has been mentioned, but it must not be thought that others, in similar positions, are not equally deserving of mention. One of the principal objects of the resuscitation and reorganization of this Committee in 1926 was to interest and encourage junior psychiatrists, by giving them an appropriate share in the work of the Association and an opportunity to show their abilities and worth in the specialty.

That the psychiatry of the future will be in the hands of the juniors of to-day, is a fact that places great responsibility on the Association now.

The fine work done so willingly and enthusiastically by these honorary secretaries is a witness to the wisdom of the action taken by the Association in 1926.

The Committee desires to place on record their great appreciation of the way Honorary and Corresponding Members have responded to its appeal for co-operation in current psychiatric literature, especially our Dutch and Italian colleagues.

The Chairman of the Committee, during his recent visit to the United States of America, came to an arrangement with Dr. George K. Pratt, Assistant Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, to supply the Committee monthly with current literature collected specially for the purpose from all over America. The Chairman undertook to see that it would be appropriately distributed in this country and the arrangement has already come into operation. The Committee very much appreciates Dr. Pratt's kind action.

In conclusion the Committee desires to express its thanks to all those who have assisted in its labours and for the generous support received from members generally. Particularly is it grateful to the Council for the assistance given the honorary secretaries in the matter of expenses incurred in attending meetings. This action will greatly facilitate the work of the Sub-Committees.

J. R. Lord, *Chairman.*
B. H. Shaw, *Hon. Secretary.*

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Dr. B. H. SHAW (Stafford) read this Report and moved its adoption.
Dr. LORD seconded.
The PRESIDENT said members would agree that this was a very valuable Committee, and was doing excellent work. He hoped its enthusiasm would continue unabated. (Applause.) [**Agreed.**

4 (*a*). REPORT OF THE MENTAL DEFICIENCY NURSING HANDBOOK COMMITTEE.

The Mental Deficiency Handbook Committee begs to present its first annual Report as follows:

Meetings were held in October, December and April last. It is proposed that the Handbook shall be a volume of 13 chapters with an introduction. Part of it will be adapted from the existing Handbook, and the remainder written specially. Drafts of the introduction, Chapters 1 to 5, and Chapters 11 to 13 have been distributed to members of the Committee, and a draft of Chapters 6 to 8 will be sent them in the near future. Chapters 9 and 10 are in course of preparation.

The time has arrived for negotiation with the publishers, Messrs. Baillière, Tindall & Cox. This firm has been selected because it has supplied the necessary material from the *Handbook for Mental Nurses*.

On behalf of the Committee I shall be glad of formal authority from the Association to deal with the matters of detail which will arise in getting the book ready for issue.

E. B. SHERLOCK, *Chairman*.
W. J. T. KIMBER, *Hon. Secretary*.

Dr. WORTH read this Report and moved its adoption.
Dr. LORD seconded. [**Agreed.**

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

Dr. LORD said that the Committee as regards England and Wales had not been called upon to do any work during the year.

[**Received.**

5. MOTIONS INVOLVING EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS (BYE-LAW 93).

The PRESIDENT said the next items were three motions involving the expenditure of funds. The first was a grant of £50 for the Library Committee.

The second was a grant of £250 out of revenue every third year to be given to institute a Special Medal and Prize for Research.

Dr. J. GREIG SOUTAR said the position was that the Council approved the granting of this sum for the purpose described, but no particulars of the scheme had been circulated. While they agreed to the general principle, they would still require to know details, and he understood that the Committee would submit particulars of the scheme to a general meeting before the money was available.

Dr. J. R. LORD replied that the scheme only required finishing touches. Then it would be considered at a general or a special meeting. If such a meeting approved the scheme, the money voted at that annual meeting would be available.

Dr. W. F. MENZIES pointed out that this was to be open to the world, and was not to be restricted to members of the Association.

Dr. SOUTAR said that was one of the points he had in mind.

Dr. LORD seconded the proposal that the grant be given.

The PRESIDENT said that, as he understood it, the meeting approved of the general principle of every third year awarding £250 for the best research work, open to the world, and that a scheme was to be submitted by the Research and Clinical Committee.

Dr. SOUTAR said that was not decided, *i.e.*, as to whether it was to be open to the Association or to the world. Until the members had had that brought before them, the final decision as to making this grant did not arise.

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The PRESIDENT said the meeting must approve the general principle of spending the £250.

Dr. SOUTAR rejoined that he agreed with that, provided there was also approva of the scheme. [**Agreed.**

The President said he wished to express his own feelings—and he was sure they were the feelings of members generally—of appreciation of the immense amount of work which the Hon. Treasurer did, despite his poor health of late. It was a great pleasure to see him fit and well again, and he hoped Dr. Chambers would long continue in that state. (Applause.)

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

These had been fixed provisionally for November 25, 1930 (subject to consultation with the Maudsley Lecturer), February 25, 1931, May 21, 1931.

7. ELECTION OF HONORARY, CORRESPONDING AND ORDINARY MEMBERS. [Bye-laws 3, 4, s. 15.]

Honorary Members.

Dr. J. R. LORD said: It is again my privilege to submit the names of those whom the Nominations Committee and the Council deem worthy of election, some as Honorary, some as Corresponding Members. In furtherance of this duty, I shall put before you the claims that entitle each candidate to be so honoured. I feel that to deal at all adequately with the deeds of men who are held in high esteem, some the world over, in psychology and other sciences or who have dedicated themselves to the treatment of mental affections, will be no light undertaking. I essay the task confidently, however, because I am sure of my facts, and I am equally sure of your sympathy in my efforts to lay the facts clearly before you.

Prof. Harvey (Wm.) Cushing.

The submission of the name of Harvey Cushing, *C.B.*, A.M., LL.D., Sc.D., M.D., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.(England and Ireland), Professor of Surgery, Harvard University, for election as an honorary member of an association devoted to psychological medicine, causes one to pause and to think and inquire what is it that leads to the selection of any one out of the wealth there are of men deserving the highest honour it is in the power of the Association to bestow? The first consideration undoubtedly is individual merit. This must be outstanding. The second is, not to delay too long the honour due for some great achievement, and then endure the regret of a posthumous recognition. The third is stated in our Diploma of Honorary Membership: "Persons in whatever country in the world." The last is, to remember that psychological medicine is dependent on progress in other departments of knowledge. Such knowledge is the material with which we repair or from time to time re-build our psychiatric edifice. Thus psychological, anatomical, physiological, pathological and bio-chemical methods dominate modern psychiatry.

Now, it is just such a message Harvey Cushing has for the world of medicine. As the leading neurological surgeon in the world, he has served to break down the old barriers between pure medicine and pure surgery in the fight against disease.

In three matters in particular has Harvey Cushing's work been of great moment to psychiatry:

(1) *The third circulation and its channels.*—His mastery of the problem of the cerebro-spinal fluid as to its origin and circulation has taught us that the Galenic conception of ebb and flow, which till 1925 largely held the field in text-books, was not in accordance with fact. The Harveian conception of a circular flow applied here as in the case of the system of arteries and veins.

Harvey Cushing's interest in the third circulation and its channels* led him

* Others papers on the subject have appeared in 1908, 1911, 1914, 1915, 1920, 1922 and 1923.

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to write on the subject, for the first time, in 1901. His work has illuminated the cause and treatment of hydrocephalus and other cerebral diseases, and made cerebro-spinal medication practicable.

(2) *Investigation on the pituitary—"the hypophysis cerebri."*—Then in regard to the revelations by the experimental method in the physiology and pathology of the pituitary gland, who has done more fundamental work.

(3) *The surgery of intracranial tumours, particularly the gliomas.*

These were the subjects he selected for his Cameron Lectures, delivered in 1925, the first being a tribute to the memory of François Majendie who, a hundred years ago, drew attention to the peculiar watery medium which bathed the central nervous system.

These lectures* alone showed that Harvey Cushing had a rightful place in the line of succession of previous Cameron lecturers—Pasteur, Lister, Ferrier, Horsley, Manson, Ross, Ehrlich, Flexner and others, whom the world accepts as famous in experiment and research.

His interest in cerebral surgery and cerebral tumours commenced about the year 1902, and his papers have appeared practically every year since. "Tumours of the Nervus Acusticus" was the title of a paper which appeared in 1917. In June, 1922, he delivered the Cavendish Lectures on "Meningiomas." His latest contribution, dated 1928, was a book (in conjunction with Mr. Percival Bailey) on *Tumours Arising from the Blood-Vessels of the Brain.* He turned his attention to the pituitary gland in 1906. A book entitled *The Pituitary Body and its Disorders*, appeared in 1912.

Of his other contributions to physiology, pathology and surgery I feel I need make no comment, as surely those alone entitle him to the honour proposed to-day.

Apart from these triumphs of research, Harvey Cushing, besides being a man of science, is well known to us for his learning, his humour, and his literary talents.

I would remind you of his "Life" (published in 1925) of Sir Willian Osler, his great colleague and friend—a book which should be read by all young medical graduates. Cushing's admiration for Osler is almost parallel with that of Boswell for Johnson, and in this work he did for Osler a similar service.

Harvey Cushing was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1869, and was educated at Yale University, where he took an Arts degree in 1891. The next five years were spent at Harvard, where he qualified M.D. in 1895. He was Associate Professor in Surgery at the Johns Hopkins University from 1902 to 1912. Since then he has occupied the Chair of Surgery at Harvard University, and has been Surgeon-in-Chief to the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. His great achievements have led to honours being showered upon him in many lands besides America; the Universities of Yale, Washington, Belfast, Western Reserve, Cambridge, Glasgow, Jefferson, Dublin, have all recognized him. He was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of England in 1913, and of Ireland in 1918, and was President of the American College of Surgeons in 1922. He has been created a Companion of the Bath and Chevalier of the Légion d'Honneur. In 1923 he was made President of the American Neurological Society, and President of the American Surgical Association in 1927. Many foreign medical and scientific societies have been proud to enrol him among their honorary members. From an early stage in the war he rendered great service to the British, and afterwards to the American armies in France. He did some wonderful war surgery, and wrote a valuable paper on the subject. For fourteen days in 1922 he held the post of Surgical Director at St. Bartholomew's under a scheme of exchange visits which originated at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, U.S.A. His illustrious ties with this country are many and now I ask you to add yet another one, for we have received from him treasures of knowledge.

Prof. Pierre Janet.

For years it was a matter of surprise to me that the name of Pierre Janet, M.D., Member of the Institute of France (Académie des Sciences morales et politiques), Professor of Psychology at the College of France, Director of the *Journal de*

* The lectures were afterwards published in book form under the title of *Studies in Intracranial Physiology and Surgery.*

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Psychologie normale et pathologique, did not appear on our roll of Honorary Members. I well remember with what despair, in the early '90's, we faced our functional cases. How were we prepared for the task, by even the greatest of our teachers? We were warned not to expect much success, that only eugenics and education could provide a real remedy, and then only after two or three generations. The pathology of mind of that day taught that the real causes were to be found in molecular conditions of the nerve element, which dislocated function —a pure surmise. We knew also—though it was little more than the educated layman knew—that mental breakdown often seemed to be consequent on shocks, worries and anything that might wear out body and mind. But in many cases we knew full well that this did not apply. With as much optimism as we could muster, we set out to heal the disordered mind. All we did was to relieve our cases from physical handicaps and suffering. In successful cases, time, the great consoler, and efficient nursing did the rest. We could still say with Esquirol, who wrote these words in 1835, that "Pathology is silent as to the seat of madness." Then, about the year 1900, news came of Pierre Janet, the harbinger of hope, the founder of the first school of psycho-pathology. But it was not until *The Major Symptoms of Hysteria* appeared in 1908 that a full appreciation of his work was possible. He brought us nearer our patients, gave us the beginning of an insight into the how and why of the abnormal mental state; we began to view our patients from a new angle. He made us feel that the diseased mind demanded scientific investigation, as did physical illness. We began to learn that no iota of past experience was ever really lost. Janet first (as did Breuer and Freud, too) taught us the importance of subconscious experiences persisting as motive forces more or less powerful for good or evil. The fact that experience and the building up of a personality began at birth acquired a new significance. All depended on the thoroughness with which this creative work was done. We could liken many of our patients to the men who struggled up the Hill of Difficulty loaded with ball and chain. That the burden was invisible to them became to us the all-important point. If insight could be given them, they might cast away the burden. The application of psychological methods to psychiatry was largely the outcome of Janet's study of hysteria and automatic states of mind. His conception of the sub-conscient, his theory of mental "dissociation" and of the "re-association" by which the mind recovered equilibrium, marked the beginning of a new era in psychiatry. It cast a light on the nature of mental disorders. Janet was truly a pioneer in descriptive clinical analysis. His work reveals a remarkable insight into psychical phenomena. By pointing out that the origin of the physical signs in hysteria was mental, he showed that the fundamental machinery of mind was mental and not physical, which also suggested that physical symptoms of mental fatigue might originate in mental causes. This was the forerunner of Breuer and Freud's "conversion" or "substitution."

Janet taught that hysteria is an innate weakness of mental function, a molar dissociation of the mind, due to an imperfect synthesis of the personality permitting of groups of ideas to lapse into the sub-conscient where they have an independent existence and function apart from the rest of the personality. Thus he saw the anæsthesia in hysteria was due to loss of attention.

Janet's conception of psychasthenia—a clinical entity—was that it is a molecular dissociation of the personality due to a lowering of psychological tension. The patient loses touch with reality from diverted attention, shown in doubts, fears, imperative ideas, indecision, obsessions, impulses and compulsions, together with emotional depression, agitation and psychic crises.

According to him neurasthenia was merely physiological exhaustion.

Janet was the descendant of the school of mental therapeutists to which belonged Charcot, Liébault, Bernheim, Vanbeneden, Forel and Dubois. Dubois practised re-educative methods.

Charcot taught that a morbid idea might give rise to hysterical symptoms which could be influenced by hypnotism. This linking up of hysteria and hypnotism made a psycho-pathology possible and was Janet's opportunity, for Charcot's work opened the gates to rich pastures.

The school of psycho-analysis of Vienna followed methods of inductive reasoning, and its adherents were broad thinkers and generalizers. The scientific revolution in psychology due to Janet was extended by Freud into character study, educational psychology, race psychology, child study and folk-lore. Though Janet

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in 1913 took up a critical attitude to Freudianism, Breuer and Freud had, as early as 1895, supplied the cause of dissociation in their theory of psychic traumas.

It must be conceded that Janet's views were more static than dynamic. Janet's psychology was intellectualism and sensationalism. He believed in a passive stream of mental elements which were either molar or molecular. McDougall points out, however, that latterly a change to the dynamic point of view has been indicated.

So great an explorer of the mind of man commands our admiration, and his name I hope will now find a place in our roll of honorary members.*

Prof. Julius R. Wagner von Jauregg.

One comes across the names of many great neurologists, pathologists and psychiatrists when tracing the history of general paralysis from its recognition by Bayle to the present time. Of these we would make special mention of Esmarch and Jesson, who first suggested that general paralysis had a syphilitic origin; Wassermann, whose serological test has done so much in diagnosis; Noguchi, who demonstrated the presence of the spirochæte in the brain of these cases; and lastly, Hofrat Professor Dr. Wagner von Jauregg, who cured the disease. Him we hail to-day as one who has rendered signal service in the treatment of the insane.

Wagner von Jauregg has had a distinguished career as a pathologist and clinical psychiatrist. Pupil, in Vienna, of von Bamberger, an eminent clinician, and of the pathologist Stricker, he commenced his teaching career in 1883 at the Vienna psychiatric and neurological clinic. In 1893 he became Professor of Psychiatry in Graz, and then returned to the Vienna clinic as Professor and Director. As a physician he has done great work in both prophylaxis and healing. As a research worker his field has been thyroid disturbances, general paralysis, tabes, cerebro-spinal syphilis, the anatomy of the nervous system and cerebral circulation, all these in addition to mental diseases and psychology from the biological point of view.

In prophylaxis he is renowned for his method of preventing the occurrence of goitre.

In treatment he devised, after persistent inquiry over a number of years, the treatment by induced malaria which could cure general paralysis, provided cases had not gone on to grave organic changes, with destruction of nerve-cells in psychic and psychomotor areas of the brain. For this great work he was in 1927 awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine.

He has many other claims to the honour now proposed. His clinic is one of the most active research centres in neurology and psychiatry. He has gathered around him as brilliant a team as can be found anywhere. And in this respect there occur to me the names of von Economo, A. Piltz, Rivak, Neumann and Gerstmann. He has also written a text-book, and is one of the Editors of the *Year Book of Psychiatry*. Last March he attained the age of 73 years, of which 43 have been devoted to clinical psychiatry.

If the Association had a Hall of Fame, surely somewhere in it would be the busts of Harvey Cushing, Pierre Janet, and Wagner von Jauregg.

Corresponding Members.

I have now to mention the names of the Corresponding Members proposed. Such members were originally intended to help the Editors to keep abreast of foreign psychiatry. They are now active supporters of the Research and Clinical Committee. As an honour the Corresponding Membership is held in high esteem throughout the world.

* Janet's principal works are: *L'automatisme psychologique*, 1889; *L'état mental des hystériques*, 1893; *Névroses et idées fixes*, 1898; *Les obsessions et la psychasthénie*, 1903; *Les névroses*, 1908; *The Major Symptoms of Hysteria*, 1908; *Psychological Healing, Les médications psychologiques*, 1919; *La médecine psychologique, Principles of Psychotherapy*, 1923; *De l'angoisse à l'extase*, 1926.

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Dr. Hans Evensen.

The name of Dr. Hans Evensen, Medical Director, Gaustad State Hospital, Vinderen, Norway; Commissioner in Legal Medicine for Norway; President, Norwegian Psychiatric Society, is well known to members of the Association. His chief study has been dementia præcox, and he has written the finest work on the subject which exists in his language. He is also an authority on the psychopathology of degeneracy and of delinquency. He has written a special guide for legal psychiatrists, and a handbook for attendants on the insane. His position of Commissioner in Legal Medicine and President of the Norwegian Psychiatric Society, shows how greatly he is esteemed by psychiatrists in Norway. He is well worthy of the honour that we now propose to confer on him.

Prof. Edward A. Strecker.

In Edward A. Strecker, M.D., Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, U.S.A., America has an earnest and enthusiastic devotee to modern psychiatry. He is joint author with Prof. Ebaugh of what I consider to be the best practical book on clinical psychiatry at present obtainable. He is famous as a teacher and holds many clinical posts, including that of Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, Yale University, and Medical Director, Pennsylvania Hospital Department for Mental and Nervous Diseases. He has written much on the psychological conception of mental diseases, and on the prognosis of schizophrenia and puerperal psychosis.

Prof. Charles McFie Campbell.

I also commend to you Prof. McFie Campbell, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., whose literary merits distinguish him among the best writers on such subjects as "Personal Factor in Mental Disease," "Education and Mental Hygiene," "Mental Hygiene and Industry," "The Neurotic Child," and "Psychiatry and the Medical Student." He is Professor of Psychiatry in the Harvard Medical School, and Medical Director of the famous Boston Psychopathic Hospital, Massachusetts. He was born in Edinburgh and, is a Watsonian, a graduate of Edinburgh University and an old resident in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. He is well known to many members present. He has strong ties with the mother country, and nobody is more deserving of the honour thus recommended.

Prof. Wilhelm Weygandt.

The next is Wilhelm Weygandt, Ph.D., M.D., Professor of Psychiatry and Director, Psychiatric Clinic, University of Hamburg, an illustrious anthropologist and psychiatrist. He has achieved European fame for his researches. He was the Founder of the Forensic-Psychological Society of Hamburg, and also of the Association of Neurology and Psychiatry, Hamburg. He is also an Honorary Member of the Psychological Section of the Royal Society of Medicine, and of medical and learned societies in Russia, Turkey and Italy. He is the author of *Outline and Atlas of Psychiatry*, *Forensic Medicine*, *Diagnosis of Mental Diseases*, and a fine work on *Sect-formation*.

Dr. Frankwood E. Williams.

The recent International Congress on Mental Hygiene may be regarded as a monument to the organizing capacity of Frankwood E. Williams, M.D., Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, U.S.A., a position he attained by his intensive and well-known studies on many aspects of mental hygiene and social psychology. He occupies several other medical administrative posts with great distinction. He is the Editor of *Mental Hygiene*, the leading journal in America on the subject, and the author of a fine work on *Adolescence*. He has written extensively on "Community Responsibility," "The College Student," "*Rôle* of the Public Health Nurse," "Anxiety and Fear," "Alcohol," all in relation to mental hygiene. He is an earnest advocate of the better education of medical men in psychiatry. America has no man of greater promise in the subject of mental hygiene than Dr. Williams.

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Prof. Koichi Miyake.

Psychiatry has advanced amazingly in Japan, and it is wise for our own sake that we should have closer contact with that country. With this object in view we have invited Prof. Koichi Miyake, M.D., Professor of Psychiatry, Tokio Imperial University; Director, Tokio Municipal Matsuzawa Psychopathic Hospital, Japan, to become a corresponding member. His fine scientific communications to the Japanese Society of Psychiatrists and the outstanding place he has attained in his profession render him well worthy of the honour.

Dr. Jan Piltz.

Some of us have already met Jan Piltz and have been struck by his vivid personality, his alert manner and his enthusiasm in the cause of mental hygiene. He is Professor of Neurology and Psychiatry in the University of Cracow, and Director of the University Clinic for those subjects. This clinic is one of the finest in Europe. One of his best works is that on *Manic-Depressive Insanity*. Latterly he has devoted himself to the biological approach in psychiatry, particularly to "character formation." He is presenting to the Association a paper on the subject, which will appear in the next issue of the Journal. He is a great Polish physician and that he is a born administrator is recognized in his position as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at his University and President of the Neurological Society of Cracow.

Prof. Ladislav Haškovec.

This new-old country, Czecho-Slovakia, is happily now free to advance along its own lines of national aspiration, of which it has taken abundant advantage. In modern mental hygiene Ladislav Haškovec, Professor of Nervous Diseases in the Charles University, Prague, is one of its greatest leaders. He has done fine research on auto-intoxications and endocrine functioning, especially of the thyroid gland. He is keenly interested in the psychopathology of the emotions and in personality questions.

Dr. Henri Flournoy.

Lastly I come to one who is well known to many present. I mean Henri Flournoy, M.D., a Consultant in Psychiatry in Geneva. He is a son of the Flournoy whose experiment on the inner ear in birds is classical in physiology. He was with us at our last Annual Meeting and took a distinguished part in our discussions, much to our delight and edification. No more need be said, as I feel sure his election and his acceptance of this honour will gratify us all.

In conclusion I trust I have succeeded in persuading you to honour these gentlemen and that you will give directions accordingly. (Loud applause.)

The President then appointed Drs. Cedric Bower and Douglas McRae to be scrutineers of the ballot.

Honorary Members.

Pierre Janet, M.D., Member of the Institute of France; Professor of Psychology, College of France; 54, Rue de Varenne, VII^e^, Paris.

Harvey Cushing, *C.B.*, A.M., LL.D., Sc.D., Litt.D., M.D., M.Ch., F.R.C.S., Professor of Surgery, Harvard University.

Hofrat Prof. Julius R. Wagner von Jauregg, M.D., Professor of Psychiatry, University of Vienna; 1 Landesgerichtstr. 18, Wien.

Proposed by Drs. Buchanan, J. Chambers, J. R. Lord, S. E. Martin, Nathan Raw and R. Worth.

Corresponding Members.

Dr. Hans Evensen, Medical Director, Gaustad State Hospital, Vinderen, Norway; Commissioner in Legal Medicine for Norway; President, Norwegian Psychiatric Society.

Edward A. Strecker, M.D., Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases, Jefferson Medical College; 111, North Forty-Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

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CHARLES MCFIE CAMPBELL, M.D., Professor of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School; Director, Boston Psychopathic Hospital; 74, Fenwood Road, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Dr. phil. et med. WILHELM WEYGANDT, Ordinary Professor of Psychiatry and Director, Psychiatric Clinic, University of Hamburg; Friedrichsbergerstr. 60.

FRANKWOOD E. WILLIAMS, D.Sc., M.D., Medical Director, The National Committee for Mental Hygiene; Editor, *Mental Hygiene* and *Mental Hygiene Bulletin*; 370, Seventh Avenue, New York City, N.Y., U.S.A.

Dr. KOICHI MIYAKE, Professor of Psychiatry, Tokio Imperial University; Director, Tokio Municipal Matsuzawa Psychopathic Hospital, Japan.

Dr. JAN PILTZ, Professor of Neurology and Psychiatry and Director, Neurological and Psychiatric Clinic, University of Cracow; Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Cracow; President, Neurological Society of Cracow, Poland.

Prof. Dr. LADISLAV HAŠKOVEC, Professor of Nervous Diseases in the Charles University, Prague, Czecho-Slovakia.

Dr. HENRI FLOURNOY, Consultant in Nervous Affections, 6, Rue de Mounetier, Geneva, Switzerland.

Proposed by Drs. J. R. Lord, S. E. Martin, Nathan Raw and R. Worth.

Ordinary Members.

CRICHTON-MILLER, HUGH, M.A., M.D.Edin., M.D.Pavia, Hon. Director, Tavistock Square Clinic, 51, Tavistock Square, London, W.C. 1.

Proposed by Drs. J. R. Lord, J. R. Rees and T. Saxty Good.

MILLER, FREDERICK RICHARD LANFEAR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., D.T.M.&H. Medical Officer, East African Medical Service; c/o Honble. D.M.S.S., P.O. Box 641, Kenya Colony, East Africa.

Proposed by Drs. J. S. Harris, Thos. Tennent and Louis Minski.

The PRESIDENT announced that these gentlemen had all been unanimously elected to membership of the Association. The Association was greatly indebted to Dr. Lord for the immense amount of time and trouble he had expended in putting before the meeting a statement of the qualifications of the gentlemen. These distinctions were an honour very jealously guarded by the Association, and he knew that the greatest care was taken in their bestowal. In electing these distinguished men to-day, the Association had also honoured itself.

He would himself like to say a word in regard to Prof. Harvey Cushing. In addition to being a great scientist and investigator, and an enthusiast, the Professor was a keen sportsman. As Dr. Lord had told them, Cushing, at the beginning of the war, volunteered, with other distinguished surgeons, to bring a unit over to France for the care and treatment of the wounded. When he encountered the first case of gas gangrene in a soldier he was so puzzled that he sat up all night with the patient trying to get to the bottom of it, and then, at 6 o'clock in the morning, he jumped on to a horse and rode over to the speaker's camp and said, "For God's sake, have you got a guinea-pig?" There was a guinea-pig available, but it proved of little value in investigations. This action showed, however, what a fine sportsman Prof. Harvey Cushing was.

(8) COMPLEMENTARY MOTIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The PRESIDENT then announced the following honours:

(*a*) Winner of the Gaskell Gold Medal and Prize for 1930: Dr. G. W. T. H. Fleming, Deputy Medical Superintendent, Dorset County Mental Hospital.

(*b*) Winner of the Bronze Medal and Prize of the Association: Dr. Duncan Macmillan, Assistant Physician, Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

(*c*) Winner of a Divisional Prize: Dr. G. E. Shand, Deputy Medical Superintendent, Winson Green Mental Hospital, Birmingham.

(*d*) Honours 1930:

Baron of the United Kingdom.

The Rt. Hon. Hugh Pattison Macmillan, M.A., LL.D., K.C., under the title of Lord Macmillan of Aberfeldy, on becoming a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary and Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

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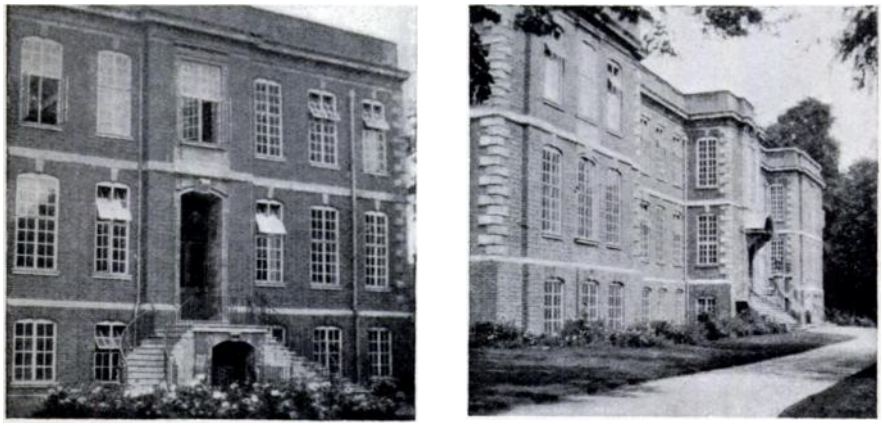
AFTERNOON SESSION.—TUESDAY, JULY 1.

At the Sir Wm. Dunn School of Pathology.

Dr. Nathan Raw in the Chair.

(9) A VOTE OF THANKS TO THE OFFICERS AND COUNCIL OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Dr. J. GREIG SOUTAR (Cheltenham) said that the pleasant duty which had been assigned to him was easily carried out, as it was obvious that members felt very much indebted to the Officers and Council of the Association for all the excellent work they had done during the year. In many ways it had been a strenuous year, but it had been a very pleasant one; there had been the usual co-operation



THE SIR WM. DUNN SCHOOL OF PATHOLOGY, OXFORD.

between the Officers and the Council and the general body of members, which made the work of this Association a pleasant task for all concerned. Every officer did his level best to promote its interests, and he proposed that to the Officers and Council be tendered very hearty thanks.

The motion was agreed to by acclamation.

The PRESIDENT said that on behalf of his brother officers and the members of the Council he had to thank the meeting very much for the way in which it had passed this resolution of thanks. He very much appreciated the kindly remarks of Dr. Soutar. It had been a real pleasure to him to occupy this very honourable position; the whole of his year of office had been one continuous harmony. Everyone had bestowed of their best in the cause of psychological medicine and for the good of the Association.

(10) INDUCTION OF THOMAS SAXTY GOOD, *O.B.E.*, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., TO THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT.

His next and final duty was sad in one way, for he would now have to pass over his Presidential Insignia, of which he had been so proud, to another, even though he was quite sure that gentleman would adorn it. In Oxford it was unnecessary to introduce Dr. Good; everybody there respected him, and his reputation in the Association was very high. He was certain that the new President would have a very pleasant year of office.

Dr. Nathan Raw then invested Dr. T. Saxty Good with the Presidential Badge.

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The President in the Chair.

(11) INVESTITURE OF THE EX-PRESIDENT WITH THE PAST-PRESIDENTIAL BADGE.

The PRESIDENT said his first duty from the chair was to invest the immediate Past President with the Past-Presidential Badge. He would express the fear that he might not be able to fill the post as well as Dr. Nathan Raw had done. He would do his best to maintain the high traditions of the office and was gratified at the honour the Association had paid him.

(12) PRESENTATION TO THE PRESIDENT OF FOREIGN DELEGATES AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Dr. LORD said it had for a number of years been his pleasant duty at the bidding of the President to introduce to him distinguished visitors.

Dr. Lord than presented Prof. August Wimmer, of the University of Copenhagen, delegate from Denmark.

Prof. WIMMER said it had been a very real pleasure to him to attend the Annual Meeting of the Association once more. Each time he came he had carried back with him precious recollections of the really scientific way in which psychiatry was studied and carried out in Britain.

Dr. LORD next presented Prof. Jan Piltz, of the University of Cracow, delegate from Poland.

Prof. JAN PILTZ: L'invitation de la Société Royale médico-psychologique à l'assemblée annuelle a été pour moi une très agréable surprise. Votre intention de m'accorder le titre de membre correspondant de la Société Royale m'a causé une vive et profonde satisfaction. J'apprécie cette haute distinction venant de la part de la Société Royale, qui compte parmi ses membres les plus éminents savants du monde, comme un grand honneur pour moi. En recevant le diplôme de membre correspondant de la Société Royale médico-psychologique, je me permets d'exprimer au nom de l'université de Cracovie dont je suis le représentant mes plus sincères remerciements, et de vous assurer que je tâcherai de contribuer à resserrer plus intimement les liens qui unissent les institutions scientifiques médicales de l'Angleterre et de la Pologne.

Dr. LORD presented Prof. Dr. W. Spielmeyer, of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, Munich, representative of the *Vorstand der Deutsche Verein für Psychiatrie.*

Prof. W. SPIELMEYER remarked that he feared he was very inefficient in his use of the English language to express his feelings; but he wished to say how glad he was to attend the meeting, and to convey his gratitude for his kindly reception, and for the invitation extended to his Society. His colleagues in Germany shared the British wish for a very intimate and cordial comradeship in this work, and he hoped this would be the commencement of a long association.

Dr. LORD said that a letter had been received intimating that, owing to the Vienna summer session not being concluded, no one could be spared from the faculty to represent the Vienna Neurological and Psychiatric Association, so Prof. v. Economo had appointed for the task Dr. K. O. Newman, at present on the staff of Littlemore.

Dr. NEWMAN expressed his appreciation of the invitation to take part in the proceedings, and had been asked to say how much his colleagues in Vienna valued the opportunity of doing honour to the Association. He wished the Association a prosperous future.

Dr. LORD next introduced Laurence Brock, Esq., *C.B.*, the Chairman of the Board of Control (England and Wales).

Mr. BROCK said the meeting would not expect any words from him, except to say how very glad he was to be present to listen to the inaugural address of his friend Dr. Good.

Dr. LORD said that other distinguished guests from foreign countries had written expressing their regret at not being able to be present.

Prof. Wagner von Jauregg could not be present owing to an acute illness, but had written expressing his highest regard for the Association.

Prof. Haškovec had written saying how much he appreciated the honour to be bestowed on him: "The appreciation is all the deeper because the honour comes

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from an Association and a nation whose illustrious members have always been in the fore-front of biology, neurology and psychology and whose greatness and scientific and cultural services I have admired since childhood. My father taught his children to know the names and work of Darwin, Franklin and Smiles." Dr. Haškovec went on to say that an illness prevented him from being present, and that he had intended to read a paper on "Subcortical Psychism and Localization of Central Consciousness."

Dr. J. H. Pameyer, of Rotterdam, had written saying he could not be present: "Be sure of my best wishes for the success of the meeting presided over by the Medical Superintendent of Littlemore Hospital, who last year gave the Dutch visitors such a cordial and instructive reception."

Through the French Ambassador, Dr. Henri Colin had expressed the regret of the Société Medico-Psychologique that owing to the period of the year and the multiplicity of scientific reunions which had recently occurred, they were unable to send a delegate.

Dr. Johannes Bresler, of Kreuzburg, who was to have represented the Deutsche Verein für Psychiatrie, had found himself, much to his regret, unable to attend.

Letters of regret had also been received from Dr. Henri Flournoy, Prof. Janet, Prof. W. Weygandt, Dr. O. L. Forel, Dr. B. Rodriguez Arias and others.

(13) PRESENTATION OF MEDALS AND PRIZES FOR 1930. (*vide* 8).

Dr. LORD, in introducing the winners of medals and prizes, explained that Dr. G. W. T. H. Fleming, the winner of the Gaskell Gold Medal and Prize, was unable to be present, and so also was Dr. Duncan Macmillan, the winner of the Bronze Medal and Prize. He presented Dr. G. E. Shand, the winner of a Divisional Prize, to the President.

The PRESIDENT offered these gentlemen his congratulations, remarking that the Examiners particularly wished it to be known that Dr. Fleming not only won the Gaskell Prize, but gained it with distinction.

(14) THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The PRESIDENT then delivered his address on "The History and Progress of Littlemore Hospital" (*vide* p. 602 *ante*).

(15) VOTE OF THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS ADDRESS.

Dr. R. R. LEEPER (Dublin), in proposing this vote, said that the address was very practical and contained something from which all could learn. For his own part he had never listened to anything more suggestive. The President had blazed a white trail which it was to be hoped members of the Association would follow. He had described the dramatic way in which Providence guided him into the ranks of the specialty. All knew of Newton's great discovery when he saw the apple fall from the tree, but he never realized before what a great debt the Association owed to the cause which brought Dr. Saxty Good into the specialty, and it was extraordinary that this Association should have cause to revere the name of Higginson, so indirectly responsible for the distinguished occupant of the Presidential Chair. Omar Khayyám said:

"Myself, when young, did eagerly frequent
Doctor and Saint and heard great Argument,
About it and about: but evermore
Came out by the same Door as in I went."

None of those who had listened to the address of the President would go out of the door of this room in the same condition of unenlightenment as when they went in.

To speak on the points raised in it would require hours, and he did not feel capable of doing it; more would have the opportunity of reading it in the Journal and considering it. He hoped many would have the opportunity of seeing Dr. Good's work before leaving Oxford. The speaker had been much interested in the

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great use Dr. Good had made of his war experiences, and how he had added to the knowledge of the specialty by the way he handled those who came to him in that strenuous time. He (Dr. Leeper) did not claim to be a speaker, though he was not quite like the Member of the House of Commons of whom it was said he did not know what he was going to say when he got up, nobody knew what he was saying while he was speaking, nor what he had said when he sat down. He only wished to tender to the new President the Association's thanks for the exceedingly able and interesting address by him who might not inaptly be described as Oxford's *magnum bonum*.

Dr. EASTERBROOK (Dumfries) said he had, as representing Scotland, the very greatest pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to the President for his admirable address. After the eloquent words of their friend from across the water, it would be unnecessary for the speaker to add much. In his address Dr. Good had almost covered the whole field of psychiatry, and he had gone into so many things that it was impossible to refer to any particular point here. Dr. Leeper said there would be abundant opportunity of reading and profiting from the address when it appeared in the Journal. It was good to find the President looking at psychiatry broadly—looking at the whole organism; he looked upon mental disease as a biological or bio-psychic condition. Every living thing had mind, including plants. Many years ago Sir George Stokes, who was the Isaac Newton of the Victorian era, pointed out that while the ether was postulated by physicists as explaining the phenomena of light and other things on the wave theory, its existence had never been demonstrated. Stokes also pointed out that it was no argument against the existence of mind to say that we were not conscious of it personally. There could be no doubt about the fact of the unconscious mind—he was not using the term in the sense of psycho-analysis. When a physical injury occurred, there were extraordinary vasomotor and vascular changes, and there were results which were excellently explained on physical and chemical grounds; but, at the back of it all, one asked oneself, "Why do these wonderful things happen?" There was a purpose which meant mind, and every tissue in the body had mind at the back of it, a mind which directed these physical processes explicable on a physical basis. The human being was mind, from the top of the head to the sole of the foot, although it was largely unconscious mind. That being so, it emphasized the importance of studying all one's cases from the psychological point of view, as Dr. Saxty Good had done.

Oxford had always been a pioneer in great thoughts, and it was appropriate, therefore, that Dr. Good's address should have emphasized the importance of the psychological approach in studies of psychiatry, especially from the biological point of view.

He had the greatest possible pleasure in thanking Dr. Good for his address, and he was sure the vote would be cordially agreed to.

The vote was carried by acclamation.

The PRESIDENT expressed his sincere thanks.

(*Adjournment.*)

Garden Party.

Members and their guests were kindly entertained by the Chairman and Committee of Visitors of Littlemore Hospital to a Garden Party from 4 to 6 p.m. at the Hospital.

About 250 accepted the invitation, and on arrival were received by Mr. J. H. Morrell (Chairman of Littlemore Hospital) and Mrs. Morrell, Mr. and Mrs. Dale, and the President and Mrs. Good.

Opportunity was afforded those who so desired of inspecting the Hospital, and tea was served in the hall. Music was provided by the 4th Battn. Oxfordshire and Bucks Light Infantry Band, conducted by Mr. W. S. Lickermann.

Civic Reception—9–11 p.m.

Members and their guests were received by the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Captain George Button, from 9 to 11 p.m., at the Town Hall, Oxford.

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VISIT TO THE MORRIS MOTOR WORKS.

In the afternoon members and their guests visited the Morris Motor Works by the courtesy of Sir William Morris, Bart.

There they saw in operation a fine example of British mass-production. They were keenly interested in the psychological reaction displayed by the workers, who, with no exception seemed a cheerful band, alert and interested in their work. It was ascertained that those doing what might be called monotonous tasks received extra remuneration, and that they remained at the job permanently. For the most part they were Oxford countrymen previously employed on the land.

GARDEN PARTY.

From 4–6 p.m. members and their guests attended a Garden Party given in the grounds of the Warneford Hospital by the Chairman and Committee of Management and Dr. and Mrs. Neill.

Over 200 were present and were greatly interested in the exhibition of beautiful work done by patients instructed by occupational therapists. A most enjoyable and restful afternoon was spent.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

By kind permission of the Dean, Canons and students, the Annual Dinner took place in Christ Church Hall, Oxford. The President, Dr. T. Saxty Good, *O.B.E.*, presided.

The official guests included: The Rt. Hon. A. Greenwood (Minister of Health), Viscountess Harcourt, Capt. G. T. Button and Mrs. Button (Mayor and Mayoress of Oxford), the Rt. Rev. E. D. Shaw (Assistant Bishop and Archdeacon of Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church), Sir Arthur Robinson, *G.C.B.* (Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health), Dr. Nathan Raw (Lord Chancellor's Visitor), L. S. Brock, *C.B.* (Chairman, Board of Control), Sir William Morris, Bart., Miss Ashurst, Mrs. Good, Sir E. Farquhar Buzzard, Bart., *K.C.V.O.* (Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford University), and Lady Buzzard, Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bart., *G.C.V.O.*, *K.C.B.* (Regius Professor of Medicine, Cambridge University), Prof. Dreyer (Oxford), Prof. August Wimmer (Copenhagen), and Mrs. Wimmer, Prof. Jan Piltz (Cracow), Prof. W. Spielmeyer (Munich), Sir Squire Sprigge (Editor, *Lancet*), Lord Saye and Sele (President, Warneford Hospital), Dr. F. A. Dixey (Chairman, Warneford Hospital), J. H. Morrell (Chairman, Littlemore Hospital, Oxford), Capt. M. V. Weyland (Chairman, Mental Deficiency Committee, Oxford), Miss Evelyn Fox (Mental Welfare Association), Miss Vickers (After-Care Association), and others.

Dr. J. R. Lord (Co-Editor, *Journal of Mental Science*) and Dr. A. W. Neill (Physician-Superintendent, Warneford Hospital) were croupiers.

TOASTS.

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

"THE CITY OF OXFORD."

Dr. NATHAN RAW, *C.M.G.*, in proposing this toast, said it was one which, he was sure, would be received with great enthusiasm. It was that of "The City of Oxford," and with it he was coupling the names of the Mayor and the Mayoress. When the President asked him to propose this toast he wondered what he could possibly find to say that was new with regard to this wonderful city of Oxford, and he came to the conclusion that he could say nothing new about it. Oxford was one of the names which extended round the whole civilized world, and scores of thousands of the most brilliantly intellectual men and women had lived in this great City and had conveyed their knowledge and their culture to every part of the world. (Hear, hear.) It was not his purpose, however, that evening to speak of the University; that, of course, was a different part of the great

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