THE

# JOURNAL OF MENTAL SCIENCE

[*Published by Authority of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association.*]

## SUPPLEMENT

OCTOBER, 1942.

## THE ROYAL MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

### ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the Association was held on Thursday, July 23, 1942, at 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, W. 1, under the Presidency of Thomas C. Graves, B.Sc., M.D.Lond., F.R.C.S.Eng.

The PRESIDENT moved that the Minutes of the last Annual Meeting published in the Journal be taken as read and approved. This was agreed.

#### OBITUARY.

The PRESIDENT said that since the meeting held in Preston there had been only one death of a member of the Association, Dr. Orr of Rosslyn Castle, who joined the Association in 1910. The members stood in silent tribute to Dr. Orr's memory.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.

Dr. GRAVES said that at the request of the Council he had consented to continue in the office of the President of the Association for another year. He put the following resolutions from the Chair for the appointment of officers :

*President.*—Thomas Chivers Graves, B.Sc., M.D.Lond., F.R.C.S.Eng.
*President-Elect.*—A. A. W. Petrie, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.Edin.
*Treasurer.*—George William Smith, *O.B.E.*, M.B.
*General Secretary.*—W. Gordon Masefield, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.
*Registrar.*—H. G. L. Haynes, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
*Editors of Journal :*
G. W. T. H. Fleming, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M., Managing Editor.
Douglas McRae, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.
Alexander Walk, M.D., D.P.M.
*Honorary Librarian.*—James R. Whitwell, M.B.

This resolution was carried.

The PRESIDENT further moved that the nominated Members of the Council for 1942–43 be : Drs. M. J. Brookes, H. E. Beasley, T. R. Forsythe, D. J. Forbes, A. R. Grant, D. K. Henderson, J. Erskine Howie, R. G. A. McLaren, C. G. Millman, R. Ström-Olsen, G. Wishart Will and Sir Hubert Bond.

This also was carried.

#### APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The PRESIDENT moved, and it was agreed, that the following Committees of the Association be re-appointed :

(*a*) Parliamentary Committee.
(*b*) Educational Committee.
(*c*) Research and Clinical Committee.
(*d*) Mental Deficiency Committee, with the following additions :
Drs. Gladys A. Danby, E. R. Hull, J. M. Mathieson, Norman F. Mackenzie, Rossiter Lewis, F. Hayden Taylor, while the following retire : Drs. H. C. Bristowe, E. J. Fitzgerald, C. H. G. Gostwyck, W. F. Menzies, F. E. E. Schneider.



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(*e*) Library Committee.
(*f*) Mental Nursing Advisory Committee (Official Members) as follows:
*England and Wales.*—H. Dove Cormac, S. Edgar Martin, G. W. Smith, C. J. C. Earl, W. Gordon Masefield.
*Scotland.*—W. M. McAlister, R. D. Hotchkis, T. C. Mackenzie, D. McRae, D. Ross.
*N. Ireland.*—F. J. Deane, D. Gardner, N. B. Graham, M. J. Nolan, J. Watson.
*Eire.*—S. Blake, J. O'Conor Donelan, P. Grace.

## ANNUAL REPORTS.

### (*a*) Council.

Dr. H. G. L. Haynes presented the Report of Council in the absence, through illness, of Dr. Gordon Masefield, Hon. General Secretary. He said: The Council has to report that the number of members as shown in the 1942 Year Book is 1,024, of whom 26 are Honorary Members, 47 Corresponding Members, and 951 Ordinary Members. This figure shows a slight decrease of 6 as compared with the previous year, but this decrease is due to the fact that no Honorary or Corresponding Members were elected in 1941, and three Honorary Members died. In order to save paper it was decided not to publish the 1942 Year Book in the Journal; a reference copy was available at 11, Chandos Street.

Three Quarterly Meetings have been held and, with one exception, Divisional meetings have taken place as usual. The Council is pleased to note that the South-Eastern Division held a meeting on June 23, and that arrangements have been made for further meetings to take place at Chandos Street.

The May Quarterly Meeting was held at Preston at The County Offices, by courtesy of the Lancashire County Council and Lancashire Mental Hospitals Board. The meeting was well attended.

The second triennial meeting of the Indian Division was held at Agra on November 4 and 5, 1941. Papers were read on "Ammonium Chloride Treatment of Schizophrenia," "Conversion Hysteria," and brief notes on "The Treatment of Stuporose Patients by the Administration of $CO_2$ and Oxygen." After the meeting a dinner was held and the members then paid a visit by moonlight to the Taj Mahal. On the following day a visit was paid to the Mental Hospital, Agra.

The Council agreed to continue the grant of £25 a year for the next two years towards the training of social workers in mental health. Dr. W. J. T. Kimber represents the Association on this Committee.

Three members, Dr. Graves, Dr. Petrie, and Dr. Masefield, of the Medical Planning Sub-Committee (which was appointed in July, 1941), were elected to represent the Association on a Joint Committee of the Mental Hospitals Association, the Incorporated Association of Clerks and Stewards of Mental Hospitals, and the Mental Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union, to watch and report any developments, Parliamentary or otherwise, which may affect the present statutory powers of Visiting Committees appointed pursuant to the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, or contemplate any alteration of the law appertaining to public mental hospitals in England and Wales. No meeting of the Joint Committee has yet been held.

The Council is grateful to Prof. Golla for his good services, which resulted in the continuation of the grant of £300 from the Rockefeller Foundation. The grant will continue to be administered by Prof. Golla.

At the Council meeting held on July 22 it was decided to recommend to the Association that a letter be sent to the Boards of Control for England and Wales and Scotland urging the reduction, as far as possible, of the number of annual returns required by them from mental hospitals and mental deficiency institutions. To support this request members are asked to forward, at once, any suggestions on this matter to Dr. Macfarlane, in order that steps may be taken to place the facts before the Boards.

With deep regret the Council records the deaths of the following members:

Dr. Robert B. Campbell, member since 1897; Secretary, Scottish Division, 1910–20, and Chairman, 1929–30; President, 1932–33.

Dr. R. R. Leeper, member since 1899; Secretary, Irish Division, 1911–29, and Chairman, 1929–31; President, 1931–32.

Dr. John R. Gilmour, member since 1897; Secretary, Northern and Midland Division, 1920–28, and Chairman, 1929–31; President, 1938–39.

Dr. David Orr, member since 1902.

Capt. David Yellowlees, *R.A.M.C.*, member since 1941; died on active service.

Dr. James Cubitt Orr, Medical Superintendent, Midlothian and Peebles Mental Hospital, Rosslyn Castle, member since 1910.

Dr. Haynes moved the adoption of the Report, which was seconded by Dr. Collins and agreed.

### (*b*) Treasurer.

The Hon. Treasurer (Dr. G. W. Smith) said that the bank balance in the Association's account on July 17 was £204.

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He submitted the Balance-Sheet for the year 1941, and regretted that it had not been possible to have copies made for circulation owing to shortage of staff and difficulties of printing. The excess of expenditure over income amounted to more than £50 in spite of the profits from examinations. The market value of the investments standing to the Association's credit was £20,170. A further sum of £500 had been invested.

(*c*) FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held on the previous day, the President being in the chair, with Dr. Haynes, Dr. McDowall and the Treasurer attending. The Treasurer pointed out that the financial outlook of the Association required careful consideration in view of the mounting costs of printing and publishing the Journal and the decrease in examination receipts. The cost of publication of the Journal amounted to £1,407, whereas the revenue from investments and subscriptions amounted only to £1,300, so that there was a large deficit. In view of this position the Finance Committee recommended that notice of motion be given that at the Annual Meeting, 1943, a proposal would be made that the annual subscription be increased. The sum of £3 3*s*. had been suggested.

This notice of motion would give the Association time to consider the question, and the matter could then be decided at the next Annual Meeting without much delay. The Committee also recommended to the Educational Committee that examination fees be increased as the costs of the examinations were continually mounting. He moved the adoption of the two reports.

Dr. TURNER seconded.

The PRESIDENT said that although the Association had some capital the expenditure exceeded the income, and the alternative to expending capital was to raise the fees on the one hand of the examination, and to increase the subscription rate on the other. The Treasurer would next July move that the rate be increased.

Lt.-Col. PETRIE said he thought that the Treasurer indicated that the problem of increasing the examination fee would be considered in November by the Education Committee, or did he understand that the present meeting was passing a definite resolution to that effect?

The HON. TREASURER said that the Finance Committee had no other intention but to suggest to the Education Committee that there should be an increase in order to assist the funds and to keep the Balance-Sheet in good order. It was up to them to decide whether it was advisable or desirable or possible.

Lt.-Col. PETRIE said the Education Committee would recommend to the Council to recommend to the Association that there should be an increase.

Wing-Cmdr. R. D. GILLESPIE asked if any economies were being considered in the publication of the Journal. He thought the perforated lists of reference could be omitted, and that there were many biochemical extracts which were of interest to only a very few people. They could probably obtain them from other physiological abstracts. There were various similar points which should be considered in reference to the Journal.

The Hon. TREASURER replied that the question of the cost of the Journal had been a constant matter of conference between the Council and Editors, and the Treasurer and Editors. The Council desired at all costs to maintain the quality and stability of the Association's Journal. The Editors would most certainly in conference with the Treasurer do their best to reduce the cost of printing and publishing the Journal, and if the Editors decided that in the interests of the dignity and prestige of the Association they must go on with the extracts and bibliography they would have the last word. It was a matter of constant conference, the reduction of the costs of printing and publishing the Journal.

Wing-Cmdr. GILLESPIE asked if the Editors had the final decision of what was put in the Journal and what it should cost. The abbreviated abstracts gave somebody a great deal of work.

The HON. TREASURER thought there would be a reference to this in the Editors' Report. He could assure the meeting that the matter of cost and the prestige of the Journal were matters of constant consultation between the Editors and the Council. If the Editors could reduce the costs they would.

Wing-Cmdr. GILLESPIE asked if they had the final word in what the Journal cost.

The HON. TREASURER replied that up to the present they had. Printing costs had been rising, of course.

In further reply to Wing-Cmdr. Gillespie, the PRESIDENT said there was no block grant for the Journal.

The HON. TREASURER asked if they should keep within a certain expense and run the risk of reducing the quality of the Journal. They had never set aside a certain sum for the publication of the Journal. The Editors had been given plenary powers to publish what they thought fit.

Dr. TURNER asked if a suggestion could be made to the Editors with regard to these abstracts. Very few members were interested or concerned with them.

The PRESIDENT put the motion that the two reports be adopted to the meeting, and it was carried.

(*d*) EDITORS' REPORT.

Dr. HAYNES said that as Dr. Fleming, Managing Editor, was unable to be present he would give his report as follows:



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# THE ROYAL MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

## BALANCE-SHEET as at 31st December, 1941.

| 1940. | Liabilities. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| | **CREDITORS—** | | | | |
| 217 18 4 | *Printing and Distribution of Journal* | | — — — | | |
| 4 4 0 | Examiners' Fees | | 8 8 0 | | |
| 3 3 0 | Subscriptions received in advance | | 9 9 0 | | |
| 279 8 3 | Sundry | | 341 8 4 | | |
| 504 13 7 | | | | 359 5 4 | |
| | **SPECIAL FUNDS INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS—** | | | | |
| | **Maudsley Bequest—** | | | | |
| 218 6 11 | As per last Balance-Sheet | 260 17 9 | | | |
| 42 10 10 | *Add* Excess of Income over Expenditure for year to date as per detailed Account | 37 0 2 | | | |
| 260 17 9 | | | 297 17 11 | | |
| | **The Gaskell Memorial Fund—** | | | | |
| 224 6 0 | As per last Balance-Sheet | 256 16 10 | | | |
| — — — | *Less* Excess of Expenditure over Income for year to date as per detailed Account | 39 11 11 | | | |
| 32 10 10 | Add *Excess of Income over Expenditure for year 1940* | — — — | | | |
| 256 16 10 | | | 217 4 11 | | |
| 515 2 10 | | | | 515 2 10 | |
| | **CAPITAL ACCOUNT—GENERAL FUND—** | | | | |
| 15,540 11 7½ | As per last Balance-Sheet | | 15,792 10 5 | | |
| — — — | *Add* Excess of Income over Expenditure on Examination Account for year to date as per detailed Account | | 339 14 11 | | |
| | | | 16,132 5 4 | | |
| — — — | *Less* Excess of Expenditure over Income on General Revenue Account for year to date as per detailed Account | | 434 16 0 | | |
| 251 18 9½ | Add *Excess of Income over Expenditure for year 1940* | | — — — | | |
| 15,792 10 5 | | | | 15,697 9 4 | |
| | **CAPITAL ACCOUNT—MAUDSLEY BEQUEST—** | | | | |
| 2,086 5 10 | As per last Balance-Sheet | | | 2,086 5 10 | |
| £18,901 4 5 | | | | £18,658 3 4 | |

| 1940. | Assets. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| | **FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND FITTINGS, 11, CHANDOS STREET, LONDON, W. 1—** | | | | |
| 844 15 10 | As per last Balance-Sheet | 220 6 3 | | | |
| 14 9 7 | *Less* Depreciation | 22 0 7 | | | |
| 830 6 3 | | | 198 5 8 | | |
| | **LIBRARY—** | | | | |
| 146 3 4 | As per last Balance-Sheet | | 146 3 4 | | |
| | **INVESTMENTS—** | | | | |
| | **General Fund—** | | | | |
| £12,482 14 10 | 3½% Conversion Loan | 10,470 15 2 | | | |
| 1,864 1 2 | 3½% War Loan | 1,919 19 7 | | | |
| 103 7 2 | Victoria 3% Stock 1929–49 (Dr. Paul) | 56 6 6 | | | |
| 405 18 1 | New South Wales 3½% Stock 1930–50 | 221 4 3 | | | |
| 213 18 1 | Manchester Corporation 3% Stock 1891 | 143 6 3 | | | |
| 386 0 0 | London, Midland and Scottish Railway 4% Preference Stock | 239 6 5 | | | |
| 1,200 0 0 | 2½% National War Bonds 1945–47 | 1,200 0 0 | | | |
| 500 0 0 | 2½% National War Bonds 1946–48 | 500 0 0 | | | |
| | | 14,750 18 2 | | | |
| | **Maudsley Bequest—** | | | | |
| | £2,112 13 11 3½% War Loan | 2,086 5 10 | | | |
| | | | 16,837 4 0 | 16,337 4 0 | |
| | *Note.*—The market value of the above Investments at the date of the Balance-Sheet amounted to £20,170 1s. 1d. (£18,906 18s. 10d.) | | | | |
| | **DEBTORS—** | | | | |
| | For Subscriptions | 499 3 8 | | 407 8 0 | |
| | Examination Fees less Expenses | 285 8 8 | | 132 0 6 | |
| | Sundry | 333 12 8 | | 334 9 0 | |
| | | | 1,118 5 0 | 873 17 6 | |
| | **CASH** | | | | |
| | At Bank on Current Account | 354 3 6 | | 1,320 1 8 | |
| | In Hand | 4 1 10 | | 3 11 8 | |
| | | | 358 5 4 | 1,323 13 4 | |
| | | | £18,658 3 4 | £18,901 4 5 | |

G. W. SMITH, *Hon. Treasurer.*

We have examined the above Balance-Sheet, dated 31st December, 1941, with the books and vouchers relating thereto. In our opinion the Balance-Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Association according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Association.

259–264, Salisbury House, London Wall,
London, E.C. 2; *6th July, 1942.*

(*Signed*) MYERS DAVIES & CO., *Chartered Accountants* } *Auditors*

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# REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ending 31st December, 1941.

| 1940. | Dr. Expenditure. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | | | |
| 1,814 7 0 | To Printing, Publication and Distribution of Journal | | 1,407 3 9 | | | | | |
| 3,084 3 3½ | ,, *Expenses of Examination and Prizes* (see Examination Account below) | | — — — | | | | | |
| 102 15 5 | ,, Expenses of Annual, General and other Meetings | | 134 5 10 | | | | | |
| 100 0 0 | ,, Library Expenses | | 50 0 0 | | | | | |
| 3 4 0 | ,, Less *Interest on £320 14s. 8d. 3½% New Zealand Stock, 1940* | | — — — | | | | | |
| 96 16 0 | | | | | | | | |
| | ,, *Expenses:* 11, Chandos Street, W. 1: | | | | | | | |
| 330 0 0 | Rent | 330 0 0 | | | | | | |
| 250 0 0 | Salary | 250 0 0 | | | | | | |
| 20 10 6 | Telephone | 22 17 3 | | | | | | |
| 8 18 0 | Printing and Stationery | 2 0 11 | | | | | | |
| 12 8 5 | Postages and Sundries | 20 19 11 | | | | | | |
| 621 16 11 | | | 625 18 1 | | | | | |
| 18 18 0 | ,, Audit and Accountancy Charges | | 21 0 0 | | | | | |
| 76 8 10 | ,, Miscellaneous Expenses | | 171 2 4 | | | | | |
| 5,815 5 5½ | | | | 2,409 10 0 | | | | |
| 24 9 7 | ,, Depreciation of Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings | | | 22 0 7 | | | | |
| 251 18 9½ | ,, *Balance, being Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1940* | | | — — — | | | | |
| £6,091 13 10 | | | | £2,431 10 7 | | | | |

| Income. | | | Cr. | 1940. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| By Interest on Investments (less Income Tax) | | 306 18 5 | 318 3 11 | |
| ,, Sale of Journal | 306 12 6 | | 336 14 5 | |
| ,, Royalties on Handbook and Manual | 76 5 0 | | 110 0 0 | |
| ,, Advertisements in Journal | 104 15 0 | | 117 1 3 | |
| | | 487 12 6 | 563 15 8 | |
| ,, *Examination Receipts* (see Examination Account below) | | — — — | 3,992 14 10 | |
| ,, Members' Subscriptions | | 1,202 3 8 | 1,111 18 0 | |
| ,, *Profit on Redemption of £955 2s. 11d. 3½% New Zealand Stock, 1940* | | — — — | 105 1 5 | |
| ,, Balance, being Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year ending 31st December, 1941 (*see Balance Sheet*) | | 434 16 0 | | |
| | | £2,431 10 7 | £6,091 13 10 | |

# EXAMINATION ACCOUNT.

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT for the Year ending 31st December, 1941.

| Dr. Expenditure. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| To Expenses of Examinations and Prizes | 3,030 14 11 |
| ,, Balance, being Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1941 (*see Balance Sheet*) | 339 14 11 |
| | £3,370 9 10 |

| Income. | Cr. £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| By Examination Receipts | 3,370 9 10 |
| | £3,370 9 10 |

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# MAUDSLEY BEQUEST.

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT for the Year ending 31st December, 1941.

| 1940. | Dr. Expenditure. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| £ s. d. | | | |
| 10 10 | To Balance, being Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1941 (*see Balance Sheet*) ... ... ... | | 37 0 2 |
| £42 10 10 | | | £37 0 2 |

| Income. | Cr. £ s. d. | 1940. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| By Interest on Investment (*less* Income Tax) | 37 0 2 | 42 10 10 |
| | £37 0 2 | £42 10 10 |

# THE GASKELL MEMORIAL FUND.

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT for the Year ending 31st December, 1941.

| 1940. | Dr. Expenditure. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| £ s. d. | | | |
| 6 18 0 | To Examiners' Fees and Expenses | | 72 11 3 |
| 32 10 10 | „ *Balance, being Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1940* (see Balance Sheet) ... ... ... | | — — — |
| £39 8 10 | | | £72 11 3 |

| Income. | Cr. £ s. d. | 1940. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| By Interest on Trustee Investments (*less* Income Tax) as follows: | | |
| £370 0s. 0d. 3½ *per cent.* War Loan ... | 6 10 3 | 7 10 0 |
| £1,380 14s. 3d. *New Zealand* 3½ *per cent. Stock, 1940* ... ... | — — — | 13 17 10 |
| £356 1s. 8d. Commonwealth of Australia 3 *per cent.* Stock ... ... | 5 14 10 | 6 2 10 |
| £1,380 3s. 9d. 3 *per cent.* War Loan, 1955/59 ... ... ... | 20 14 3 | 11 18 2 |
| „ Balance, being Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year ending 31st December, 1941 (*see Balance Sheet*) ... ... | 39 11 11 | — — — |
| | £72 11 3 | £39 8 10 |

The supply of papers for publication had been ample and a number had been returned to the authors as not reaching the required standard. By the use of a thinner and cheaper paper and smaller type it would be possible to continue publication of the same amount of matter as in a normal year.

It was believed that the card-index bibliography had been a popular innovation, and the Editors' thanks were due to the Research Bureau under Prof. F. L. Golla for making it possible, and to Mrs. Meyer, who had so competently and willingly done all the work for it, often under considerable handicap.

It was hoped to publish a " Recent Progress in Psychiatry " number during the summer of 1943.

He moved the adoption of the report. Dr. G. W. SMITH seconded.

*Cost of Journal*, 1941.

| 1931. £ s. d. | 1940. £ s. d. | *Debit.* | 1941. £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,741 14 6 | Printing, illustrations, paper, binding, reprints, etc. | 1,265 13 5 | |
| | 50 7 0 | Publishers' fees . . . . | 50 4 6 | |
| 1,311 15 6 | 1,792 1 6 | | | 1,315 17 11 |
| | | *Credit.* | | |
| 333 14 2 | 336 14 5 | Sale of Journal, etc. . . . | 306 12 6 | |
| 17 17 11 | 117 1 3 | Advertisements . . . . | 104 15 0 | |
| 351 12 2 | 462 4 8 | | | 411 7 6 |
| 960 13 4 | 1,329 16 10 | Net cost of Journal . . . | | 904 10 5 |
| 4 4 | 3 2 | Net cost per copy . . . . | 3 6 | |
| 1 0 8 | 1 0 7 | Net cost per page . . . . | 1 6 5 | |
| 930 | 1,223+lii | Size of Journal in pages . . . | 649 + xxxiv | |
| | 1,375 | Number of copies printed per issue (4 issues) | 1,250–1,375 | |
| | £ s. d. | | | £ s. d. |
| | 18 2 6 | Cost of Card Index Bibliography | | 91 5 10 |

The report was carried.

(*e*) REGISTRAR.

The REGISTRAR (Dr. Haynes) in presenting his report drew attention to one or two salient points. There was a total of 4,690 entries for the year July, 1941–July, 1942; this shows a decrease of 610 compared with the previous year. Of this number 2,475 were Preliminary and 2,215 Final. The candidates from M.D. Institutions numbered 901.

*Preliminary Examinations.*

| Class of institution. | Entries. | Passes. | Percentage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English County Mental Hospitals . . . | 1,216 | 657 | 54 |
| English Borough Mental Hospitals . . | 268 | 177 | 66 |
| Registered Hospitals . . . . . | 127 | 88 | 69·2 |
| Scottish Mental Hospitals . . . . | 284 | 146 | 51·4 |
| Irish Mental Hospitals . . . . | 93 | 51 | 52·8 |
| Mental Deficiency Institutions . . . | 487 | 309 | 63·4 |
| | 2,475 | 1,428 | 57·6 |

*Final Examinations.*

| Class of institution. | Entries. | Passes. | Distinctions. | Percentage of— Passes to entries. | Dists. to entries. | Dists to passes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English County Mental Hospitals . . | 1,094 | 519 | 10 | 47·5 | 0·91 | 1·9 |
| English Borough Mental Hospitals . . | 225 | 128 | 5 | 56·8 | 2·2 | 3·9 |
| Registered Hospitals . . . . . | 121 | 83 | 10 | 68·5 | 8·2 | 12·0 |
| Scottish Mental Hospitals . . . . | 258 | 158 | 4 | 61·2 | 1·5 | 2·5 |
| Irish Mental Hospitals . . . . | 103 | 55 | — | 53·3 | — | — |
| Mental Deficiency Institutions . . . | 414 | 241 | 7 | 58·2 | 1·6 | 2·9 |
| | 2,215 | 1,184 | 36 | 53·4 | 1·6 | 3·04 |

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The winner of the Campbell Clark Medal and Prize in November, 1941, was Lillian Allwright, of Warlingham Park, with an aggregate of 187 marks; at the May Examination Mary Smith McLellan, of Barnwood House was the winner, with an aggregate of 176 marks. This is the second occasion that this Medal and Prize has been won by a Nurse from Barnwood House.

The Bronze Medal and Prize has been awarded to Dr. William Blyth, Gartloch Mental Hospital, Gartcosh, Lanarkshire. There were three entries. The only essay submitted for the Divisional Prize did not, in the opinion of the Examiners, merit an award. One candidate was examined for the Gaskell Medal and Prize examination, but he did not reach the required standard.

He moved the adoption of the report. Dr. LINDSAY seconded, and it was carried.

### (*f*) HON. LIBRARIAN.

Dr. HAYNES then read the Report of the Hon. Librarian.

During the past year 124 books had been issued to members, and some members had been reading in the Library. Several new books had been added, either owing to the repeated requisition by members, or as a necessary addition to a psychiatric library.

Members using the Library would help if they would return books within a reasonable time (some had been kept out for over a year), and also observe the rule of *never* replacing books on the shelves after use, but leaving them on the table.

He moved the adoption of the Report. Dr. FORD ROBERTSON seconded, and it was agreed.

### (*g*) EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Dr. HAYNES gave the report of the Educational Committee. He said it had met on four occasions during the year under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. A. W. Petrie, with Dr. Rees Thomas as Vice-Chairman.

With regard to the Mental Deficiency Nursing Certificate, the following places were recognized as Training Centres: Whittington Hall, Chesterfield; Midland Counties Institution, Knowle, Birmingham; Shotley Bridge, Durham (for the duration of the war only); the Stewart Institution, Dublin; Oulton Hall, near Wakefield.

St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton, had been recognized as a training centre for the Occupational Therapy Certificate.

Various communications had been held with the Admiralty and War Office regarding the training of Mental Nurses on active service. It had been decided that applications must be made to the Committee in all cases.

He moved the adoption of the Report. Lt.-Col. PETRIE seconded, and it was carried.

### (*h*) RESEARCH AND CLINICAL COMMITTEE.

Lt.-Col. MACCOWAN said that the Research and Clinical Committee had met four times during the year: November 26, 1941, February 26, May 19, and July 22, 1942. During the year attempts had been made to form a sub-committee to deal with Neuroses and Child Guidance, but he regretted that so far it had not been found possible to make any definite progress. A sub-committee for Child Guidance had, however, been formed.

The Papers and Discussions Sub-Committee arranged a paper—"Electrical Convulsant Thresholds"—for the Quarterly Meeting held on February 26, 1942, and for the Annual Meeting it had arranged papers to deal with "Psychopathic Personality, with Special Reference to its Influence in Members of the Forces." The Hon. Secretary of this Committee was Dr. W. Ford Robertson, and the members on the main committee were Drs. Hunter Gillies and L. C. Cook.

A meeting of the Clinical Psychiatry Sub-Committee was held on July 22, when a discussion took place on the standardization of tests in prefrontal leucotomy cases. The Hon. Secretary of this sub-committee was Dr. R. Ström-Olsen, and the members on the main committee were Drs. W. McCartan and W. D. Nicol.

The Research Bureau continued to be administered by Prof. Golla.

No meetings had been held of the Pathology, Bacteriology and Biochemistry Sub-Committee. The Hon. Secretaries were Drs. K. K. Drury and F. A. Pickworth. The members on the main committee were Drs. D. N. Parfitt, M. J. McGrath, G. de M. Rudolf and W. R. Ashby.

The Study Tour Sub-Committee had not met during the year. The Hon. Secretary was Dr. A. E. Evans, and the members on the main committee were Drs. Kate Fraser and Cedric Bower.

The Psychotherapy and Psychopathology Sub-Committee had not held any meetings. The Hon. Secretary was Dr. S. M. Coleman.

The Mental Deficiency Committee had nominated the following as representatives on the Research and Clinical Committee: Drs. F. Douglas Turner, W. Rees Thomas, E. O. Lewis and E. C. Dax.

He moved the adoption of the report. Dr. FORD ROBERTSON seconded, and it was agreed o.

### (*i*) MENTAL DEFICIENCY COMMITTEE.

Dr. F. DOUGLAS TURNER said that this Committee had met three times during the past year, at two of which there were discussions of special interest. Amongst the items discussed were

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the shortage of nurses; domestic staff; air-raid precautions; the increase in the incidence of dysentery; the licensing of patients to assist with war-work. In the circumstances the attendance at these discussions had been good.

Five members had retired from the Committee during the year and six new members had been nominated. The following changes in the Examiners for the M.D. Nursing Examinations had been suggested to the Educational Committee to replace examiners who had served the usual time.

*Preliminary.*—Dr. D. M. McMillan (Dr. Rudolf retired).

*Final.*—Dr. Haslam Fox (Dr. R. M. Stewart retired).
Dr. J. R. Bailey (Dr. Forbes retired).
Miss Waite and Miss Challans (Miss Ashford and Miss Guest retired).

He moved the adoption of the Report, which was seconded by Dr. LINDSAY and carried.

### (*j*) HANDBOOK COMMITTEE.

Lt.-Col. A. A. W. PETRIE said the Committee was having the greatest difficulty in circulating the various items as they were received. Formerly they were printed and circulated for comment; now they had to be sent from individual to individual because of shortage of paper, which took a great deal of time. The Committee had been greatly indebted to Dr. Drury in the past and he was finding it more and more difficult to carry on. It was hoped to persuade him to continue his most useful activities, and he hoped at the next meeting to be able to report a little further progress, because they all realized that it was important to get this book out as soon as possible. Its lack had seriously affected the work of members.

It was agreed to send a message of encouragement to Dr. Drury for his work.

The PRESIDENT said that the Medical Planning Committee had met and considered such possibilities as were available at the present.

### DATES OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

The PRESIDENT announced that the date of the next Quarterly Meeting had been fixed for October 21, with committees meeting on the 20th. It was proposed to deal with the dates of the other Quarterly Meetings from time to time. It was hoped to fix different days of the week so that all members could attend at least one meeting, but that might not be possible owing to the limitation of travelling accommodation and transport.

### ELECTION OF HONORARY MEMBERS.

The PRESIDENT said there were two names to be submitted for consideration by the Association for Honorary Membership. Although the legal profession was not specifically mentioned in the terms of Bye-law 10, yet members would not wish him to labour the neeessity for including it under the term, " those branches of science that are connected with the service of mental disorder," when considering the election to Honorary Membership of the Association of such a distinguished member of his profession as the Senior Legal Commissioner of the Board of Control, Mr. Cyril Penton. Mr. Penton had helped the treatment of mental disorder through the valuable legal advice and assistance he had given to those who were in more immediate contact with the mentally ill, and by so doing, during the many years he had been a member of the Board of Control, he had rendered signal service to the cause of humanity. In expressing recognition of his work by making him an Honorary Member the Association was also conferring an honour upon itself.

Mr. Bedford Russell was a distinguished member of the medical profession who had done outstanding work in relation to the treatment of mental disorder by his observations on pathological conditions found associated with mental disorder and the treatment he had evolved and applied. He taught the pathology and treatment of ear, nose and throat surgery at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, but he had been good enough to give expositions for all to learn and follow. He had spent time and energy on those subjects which were of more special interest to the Association and, in recognition of those services, it was recommended by the Council that he be elected an Honorary Member of the Association.

The members signified their approval by applause, and on a ballot being taken the President declared Mr. Penton and Mr. Bedford Russell unanimously elected Honorary Members.

### ELECTION OF ORDINARY MEMBERS.

The following candidates were declared elected members after a ballot had been taken. Drs. Brookes and Barton White acted as Scrutineers.

MACRAE, MALCOLM MACMILLAN, M.B., Ch.B., Assistant Medical Officer, District Asylum, Inverness.
*Proposed by* Drs. W. McWilliam, J. R. Whitwell and W. Gordon Masefield.

MILLER, HENRY JAMES BRAWN, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., Assistant Medical Officer, Berrywood Hospital, Northampton.
*Proposed by* Drs. C. A. Keane, J. C. Sawle Thomas and R. W. Maxwell.

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KRAUSS, STEPHEN, M.D.Basle, Ph.D.Vienna, Medical Officer, E.M.S., St. Mary's Hospital, Colchester.
*Proposed by* Drs. M. J. Brookes, A. Duncan and G. Andrews.

MULLIN, CHARLES SAMUEL, A.B., M.D.Tufts, Boston, U.S.A., E.M.S. Psychiatrist, Shotley Bridge Emergency Hospital, Co. Durham.
*Proposed by* Drs. T. A. Munro, A. Lewis and W. S. Maclay.

SLORACH, JOHN, B.Sc.Aberd., M.B., Ch.B.Aberd., D.P.M., Assistant Medical Officer, Netherne Hospital, Coulsdon, Surrey.
*Proposed by* Drs. E. Cunningham Dax, T. P. Rees and J. S. McGregor.

### COMPLIMENTARY MOTIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The PRESIDENT congratulated Dr. Douglas Turner on receiving the honour of Commander of the Order of the British Empire. Those who knew Dr. Turner and his work realized how richly he deserved this honour.

Brigadier G. W. B. James, *M.C.*, A.M.S., Consulting Psychiatrist to the Army of the Middle East, had been mentioned in Despatches.

There was only one prizewinner this year, Dr. William Blyth, of Gartloch Mental Hospital, Gartcosh, Lanarkshire, who had been awarded the Bronze Medal and Prize for the best dissertation on a clinical or pathological subject relating to mental disorders. The title of Dr. Blyth's paper was "Pentothal Sodium Narco-analysis." They would all congratulate Dr. Blyth on winning the Bronze Medal. He was unable to be present at the meeting, but the Medal and Prize would be forwarded to him in due course.

Dr. HAYNES said with regard to the Educational Committee's Report that if any medical superintendent wished to know for his own private and confidential information in what part of the examination a nurse failed he would be told either that she had failed in the oral examination or in the paper, but nothing further. When sending certificates would members please see that they were wrapped up securely? He had received several in a damaged condition.

The following papers were read by the authors:

**"Psychopathic States,"** by Prof. D. K. HENDERSON, M.D., F.R.C.P. (see p. 485).

**"Psychopathic Personality in Officers,"** by Major D. C. CARROLL, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

**"Some Experiences Amongst Naval Personnel,"** by Surg.-Capt. DESMOND CURRAN, M.D., F.R.C.P. (see p. 494).

**"Experiences Amongst the Royal Air Force,"** by Wing-Cmdr. R. D. GILLESPIE, M.D., F.R.C.P.

(For discussion see p. 497.)

## QUARTERLY MEETING.

THE SPRING QUARTERLY MEETING of the Association was held on Wednesday, May 20, 1942, at the County Offices, Preston, Lancashire, by kind permission of the Lancashire Mental Hospitals Board, under the Presidency of Thomas C. Graves, B.S., M.D., F.R.C.S.

Mr. W. J. GARNETT, Chairman of the Lancashire Mental Health Board, said it was a very great privilege for him to welcome the Association in his Board's headquarters. It was a particularly happy augury for the future of the country that at a time when scientific thought was stifled over most of Europe, and, indeed, all thought was very largely behind bars in concentration camps, we in England should have that freedom of thought and of expression of thought. Mr. Garnett believed it was a great many years since the Association had a similar meeting in Lancashire and he hoped it would not be long before they came back again. His only regret was that they had come at a time during the war when it was difficult to provide transport facilities and hospitality, and he would suggest that they come back again in Victory Year, when Lancashire would be able to show a better example of its hospitality than at present. He would like the members to see something of Lancashire's seven large institutions which were controlled by his board, especially perhaps Whittingham, which was the largest hospital in the country, and one which could claim to have been the first where the experiment in Great Britain of what was now universally practised—the therapy of induced malaria—was introduced. There was an enormous amount for the Association to see, and the Lancashire atmosphere was conducive to inspiration.

The subject for debate was a very important one and he was looking forward to hearing the papers with intense interest. The whole range of the work of the Association had a most profound influence on the nation because it was teaching people to think, and that seemed to him to be the one thing which people needed to do, not only at the present moment, but at every moment, especially at a time like the present when the complexities of life were throwing a tremendous strain on the mind. The Association taught people to reason, to master emotions and to adapt

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themselves to the new conditions of life in which they were finding themselves; this was most essential. People should realize, and the Association taught, that material prosperity without spiritual courage was prejudicial to the wellbeing of a race. That had been found in the present struggle and in the economic difficulties in which the country found itself.

He congratulated the Association on its centenary and sincerely hoped that it would not be long before it visited Lancashire again.

The PRESIDENT was sure no words of his were needed to convey the affirmation of the Association that they would be only too pleased to accept the invitation to come to Lancashire again. He felt it was particularly happy in his Presidential period that the Association should have had the opportunity of making the visit which had not been made since Dr. Wiglesworth's presidency in 1902.

## BUSINESS MEETING.

It was agreed that the Minutes of the previous Quarterly Meeting could be confirmed without their being read.

The PRESIDENT announced with regret the passing of the following members: Dr. R. B. Campbell, who became a member of the Association in 1897; he was Secretary of the Scottish Division from 1910 to 1920, and Chairman of the Division in 1929–30. He became President in 1932.

Dr. R. R. Leeper joined the Association in 1899, became Secretary of the Irish Division from 1911 until 1922, and was Chairman of that Division from 1929–31. He was President of the Association in 1931–32.

Dr. David Yellowlees, jun., Capt. R.A.M.C., became a member in 1941, and Sidney A. Mann, D.Sc., Chief Biochemist to the L.C.C. Mental Hospitals Laboratory, was not a member of the Association, but was known to very many, and the Council determined that a letter should be sent from the Association to his wife.

The members stood for a moment in silent tribute.

## REPORT OF COUNCIL.

The HON. GENERAL SECRETARY, in presenting the Report of Council, said that one of the most important items was with regard to the Annual Meeting which would be held on Wednesday and Thursday, July 22 and 23, in London. Committees and Council would meet on July 22, and the 23rd would be devoted to papers and discussions. Regarding the *Journal of Mental Science*, the Council had to report that the use of a cheaper and lighter paper, combined with smaller type, would ensure the publication of the *Journal* four times a year, and of sufficient number of pages.

One other item should be mentioned: that although there had been a meeting in the Northern and Midland Division, it was regretted that there was no report of meetings having been held in the South-Eastern Division of the Association. It was particularly regretted that such a report had to be made.

Dr. MASEFIELD moved the adoption of the Report, which was seconded by Dr. COLLINS.

[**Agreed.**

## ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

Dr. Grant and Dr. Collins were appointed to act as scrutineers in the election of new members. It was announced that the name of Dr. Bierer had been withdrawn. A ballot was taken for the remaining names appearing on the Agenda and the PRESIDENT announced that the names as recommended by the Council were duly and properly elected members of the Association.

ANNEAR, MARSHALL WILFRED, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Temporary Assistant Medical Officer, St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton; 1, Edith Villas, West Kensington, London, W. 14.

*Proposed by* Drs. D. J. O'Connell, W. R. Ashby and E. A. Chennell.

GOOD, RANKINE, M.B., Ch.B.Glas., D.P.M.Lond., Lieut. R.A.M.C., Psychiatrist, Bellsdyke Military Hospital, Larbert.

*Proposed by* Drs. Alexander Dick, D. Hardie Williamson and J. Macleod.

THOMAS, JOHN GLYNDOR TREHARNE, *M.C.*, M.A.Cantab., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M., Deputy Medical Superintendent, Cambridgeshire Mental Hospital, Fulbourn, Cambs.

*Proposed by* Drs. Ralph A. Noble, Cedric Bower and L. A. Finiefs.

## Discussion on "Ear, Nose and Throat Disease in Mental Disorder and Collaboration in its Investigation and Treatment."

The PRESIDENT, in introducing the subject for discussion, said: Towards the end of the Annual Meeting held in London in July last, the suggestion was made that further consideration should be given to the subject of ear, nose and throat disease in mental disorder, on which a symposium of papers had been submitted, and that this review should take place after those papers had been made available in the Journal.

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It is to meet this desire that I have arranged for speakers to review the subject at this meeting under a title which will enable consideration also to be given to various aspects of that collaboration which is so essential to successful investigation and treatment.

Now collaboration must depend on the approach, and the unity towards that approach, which is going to be adopted by the whole team concerned. One approach may be the hygienic. Investigation is then concerned with the presence of infective disease and deals with developmental and gross disease conditions, such as septal deviations, polypi, diseased tonsils and adenoids, an opaque antrum, etc. This approach, definitely dualistic from the psychological point of view, puts no great strain on clinical attention.

A second approach, interactionary from the psychological viewpoint, not only recognizes such disease conditions, but realizes that toxaemia and bacteriaemia can result from such disease, and that these, with coincident irritation affecting many, and sometimes all, of the cranial, neuromuscular and sensory mechanisms, can cause disturbances of the instinctive life, of emotion and intellect, as may similarly be seen in the malaise or negative phase following the dissemination of a large dose of a toxi-infective agent.

These effects are likely to be more pronounced when they emanate from areas from which absorption is augmented by the special mechanical effects peculiar to the development or position of the lesions, in which also allergic manifestations can appear as reactions to a variety of agents and conditions. No external discharge may appear from these lesions and they may give no sign of the cryptic disease within, yet they are, through the medium of toxaemia and irritation, capable of effecting a sensitization of the instinctive and emotional mechanisms, so that the slightest stimulus will evoke results out of all proportion to the usual response and normal experience; and so these disease areas can produce effects simulating those conditions commonly regarded as psychogenetic. These states are thus paracatarrhal.

In weighing up the importance of any lesions discovered, it is to be remembered that any apparently trivial condition or even a healed lesion may indicate that other lesions exist which can only be discovered by a further search in the cephalic viscera before diagnosis can be regarded as complete or treatment is likely to be effective.

The *Lancet* of November 15 last, under the title "The Dark Lantern on Rheumatism," stated, "Too often the problems of chronic disease are shelved, like the sufferers themselves, as lacking clinical interest."

In this field of mental illness there are surely copious interests, but to trace out chronic cryptic disease the routine measures suitable for the usual and earlier discharging conditions seen in general practice are not sufficient and new measures have to be, and have been evolved.

Some of these measures were described at the July meeting and, for the benefit of those who were unable to attend then, Mr. Bedford Russell has kindly agreed to review them.

Dr. BEDFORD RUSSELL then read his paper.

The next speaker was Mr. STIRK ADAMS, Honorary Surgeon to the Ear, Nose and Throat Department of the United Hospital, Birmingham.

The PRESIDENT, in introducing Dr. J. J. CRAIG, the next speaker, said he was a general practitioner in Cheshire, and his viewpoint as such was important. He had taken a great interest in this aspect of treatment of those cases of mental illness arising in his practice.

The next speaker was Dr. F. A. PICKWORTH, of the Department of Research into Mental Disease, University of Birmingham. In introducing him, the PRESIDENT pointed out that he had, during many years of study into the problems bearing on the inter-relation of physical disease and mental illness, collected the finest museum illustrating gross inflammatory nasal sinus pathology, certainly in this country and probably in the whole world.

Dr. PICKWORTH then read his paper.

The PRESIDENT said they had heard the view of the pathologist. The last speaker was Dr. Fenton, Medical Superintendent of the County and City of Worcester Mental Hospital, where this work had been taken up, and he would contribute some observations on collaboration.

Dr. FENTON then read his paper.

## GENERAL DISCUSSION.

The PRESIDENT said they had endeavoured to weave various strands into one coherent whole as to the importance of nasal disease in mental disorder. They were not looking at it from the viewpoint of the out-patient department, but from the closed incubative and chronic conditions.

He had some figures from Stafford Mental Hospital. Dr. Curran, the Medical Superintendent had wired his regret at his inability to be present at the meeting. Mr. Leslie Thomas, the Visiting Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, had reported last year that out of 317 patients examined, ear, nose and throat infection was found in 49 per cent. War circumstances had prevented the hospital from dealing with these cases as adequately as they would have wished. A further 90 new admissions had been examined and there was 51·43 per cent. of cases of proved sepsis. The Watson Williams technique was used. Tonsils were the chief offender, 42 per cent. having chronic tonsillitis, while the sinuses showed clinical evidence of disease in 20 per cent. Several of these cases had to be further investigated; aural sepsis was found in 2 per cent.

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It was generally accepted, added Mr. Thomas, that mental hospitals would be ill-equipped if there were no dental surgeons on the staff, and there was a similar need for the ear, throat and nose surgeon to deal with sepsis in their department.

Mr. VICTOR LAMBERT (Manchester) thanked the President for the invitation to attend the meeting. As a teacher of students he must frankly admit that they would have to alter completely their conception of nasal pathology in view of this work. They had been taught, and had been teaching for many years, that the criterion of nasal sepsis was the presence of pus escaping from, or locked up in sinuses. They must learn to recognize that sepsis could occur without these gross changes in pathology, and they would have to teach their students to look for these minor pathological changes and not rely upon gross disease for the criterion of nasal sepsis.

Mr. H. V. FORSTER (Liverpool) said that the discussion had been very frank and he had been very much helped by it. People had said what was in their minds as well as giving a bare scientific exposition of the subject. They had been taught very much in the past to look upon pus as evidence of sepsis as Mr. Lambert had said, but might he speak of the tonsil? He remembered many years ago at the B.M.A. meeting at Bournemouth being asked to read a paper after Mr. Bedford Russell had given one on sore throats not due to tonsillar sepsis, and he was so surprised, having been surrounded by tonsillar sepsis for a few years and by children being brought forward for the removal of their tonsils, that he rose to support Mr. Bedford Russell and unfortunately spoke a little on the tonsil, and Mr. Mollison administered a rebuke from which he had not recovered. Dolman, a Scandinavian worker, asked how the otologist could tell if there was tonsillar sepsis just by squeezing a few bits of material, and one thought of the dictum that the outstanding evidence and proof of tonsillar sepsis was a history of repeated acute attacks, and once they left that warning they were in danger. The tonsil was teeming; it looked at one, and it could be easily examined, but it was a much deeper problem than that and had been for many years. He had always felt very pleased if he could relieve a child without sacrificing a very good organ.

If one had the time and was setting out thoroughly to search a case, whether it had sinusitis or not, then one might proceed by Proetz's method; he (Proetz) complained that in the past they had not investigated the sinuses by the painless method of displacement. Rhinologists as a group had not taken the trouble to do it.

Mr. Bedford Russell's description was new to the speaker, but urticaria of the lining was a splendid name; it was exactly what it was.

Mr. E. C. DUNLOP (Carlisle) said how much he had enjoyed and profited by what he had heard during the discussion. He had only two points to make, one in regard to the last speaker's remarks on tonsils. He might have left the impression that the tonsil was being badly treated. He agreed when he said that tonsillectomy was an unpleasant proceeding for the patient, and sometimes for the surgeon in an adult patient, but from the point of view of sinusitis the importance of getting rid of a septic tonsil in early life before any adenoid deformity had been established could not be over-stressed. The point which Mr. Bedford Russell had made was of the utmost importance, and if they wished to avoid the normal Norman arches in both dimensions of the palate being squeezed into Gothic arches and so reducing the distance between the base of the brain and the upper surface of the hard palate, the limit within which the nasal septum had to grow, then they would get increasing numbers of bent septa and an increasing number of obstructed drainings through the sinus group. It would be well to keep a critical eye on the tonsil, particularly in young people. It had been his view for years that to remove tonsils and adenoids was locking the stable door after the horse had gone in a child with a ratchet face.

Out of this discussion they might, as a combined part of the profession, come to the conclusion that it was the reasonable thing to see that every patient in a mental hospital was subjected to a routine throat, nose and ear examination. By that he did not mean they should, as Mr. Adams suggested, select these cases and tie themselves down to very intricate research methods to the exclusion of all the others in the realm; he thought every patient should have a routine examination, and the expert could find the cases in which it was necessary to go further and to adopt displacement methods.

The PRESIDENT then showed a series of slides of cases and of pictures of a patient taken at different hours at different times, showing the action of the lipiodol in revealing the hidden source of trouble. If it had not been for this close investigation by radiograms the case would have been classed as negative and nothing would have been seen. But here, in a mental case, there was evidence that these conditions were shown up by this method. The question was put to operative test and they were justified in performing a Caldwell-Luc, and identical conditions were found to those shown in the pictures.

The President said he had been doing this work and watching these reactions for 25 years. There was a condition which he called "the septic link," and immediately after an operation drainage was established, and there might be an improvement which might turn out to be illusory. Perhaps insufficient treatment had been carried out, and further treatment might well carry it to a more permanent stage.

Sir HUBERT BOND, in summing up the discussion, said that although he had prepared some remarks he was sure the audience would much prefer him to spare them because he could not give them in any reasonable time. It had been suggested that he should sift the evidence for the pros and cons and act as a neutral or as an impartial adjudicator. He assented to do so, but he wished to explain why he would disclaim any such role because he wondered if anyone like

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himself, within a few weeks of half-a-century of watching a cavalcade of memories wax and wane, and was still an optimist and always had been and still maintained full enthusiasm for the advancement of any method which would be to the advantage of the patients, could be a neutral. He felt he could not be a neutral so he disclaimed that.

"Impartial adjudicator." Might he take the second word first? He would not read his notes, but he had compared it to the function of a judge and what he did in the way of taking his evidence. Notes were taken for him, but he did not after all give the verdict. He had a body, which Sir Hubert called the practitioners of life, to give their verdict, and surely in this instance it was the practitioners of medicine, not some adjudicator, who should give the verdict? Suppose some brave man did fill the position of adjudicator, what would be the result? Suppose he gave a dramatic verdict in favour of this doctrine? His belief was in his fellow countrymen, and, dare he say, still more in those who claimed to belong to the County Palatine; all we could do would be immediately to stir up a mountain of opposition, and if he gave a verdict against that would not stop them from doing the very best for their patients.

So he would drop that, and all he would claim to be was impartial. Still trying to fulfil that role—and as he had advance copies of what the contributors intended to say he made some notes which might be of interest in the Journal. He also left blank pages to make what notes he could of the remarks. Particularly was he going to take a note of the remarks against this line of treatment because he felt that was what ought to be answered, but there had been no remarks against it, and he came back to the position in which it was left in London last July when the meeting was adjourned, and renewed at the present gathering.

He was very glad the Association had come north; it was 40 years since it met in Lancashire and they must congratulate the President on an extraordinarily good meeting. Quite a number of superintendents had been accompanied by those who were acting with them in their hospitals as ear, throat and nose surgeons. They owed them a tremendous debt of gratitude; they had cleared the air, and they had come back to where he left it in London. He remembered his remarks, that scales had dropped from his eyes and he never could understand why people were so unwilling to take the matter up seriously. He was not taking sides and saying that he believed in this theory.

The reason for the impatience at the mention of this doctrine was not a question of controversy between physicians in mental and nervous disorders, it was a lack of agreement between their colleagues and the other departments. He need not voice that; they had faced it themselves and had said that the teaching methods must be altered; not *might* be, but must be. As soon as the surgeons attached to the mental hospitals took the line of those who have given the magnificent exposition to which they had listened and given their advice to the physicians in charge, then there would be very much greater unanimity.

The PRESIDENT said that he hesitated to speak on behalf of his other colleagues, yet he felt that they had been so good to him in coming forward to help him that he must express his extreme appreciation of Sir Hubert's kindness in giving a summary. Mr. Adams had sketched the beginning of the work they had carried out in Birmingham, and he was grateful to him and to Sir Gilbert Barling for their help. Dr. Patrick Watson-Williams, to whose work he owed a considerable amount of encouragement and personal help, would have been very glad to have been present that day. Mr. Bedford Russell had helped very nobly and to him he tendered his thanks. If he had been able to help the progress of mental illness he was only too grateful.

He proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Lancashire County Council for their help in providing the accommodation they had given for the meeting, and also to the officers and members of the Lancashire Mental Hospitals Board.

The vote of thanks was accorded by applause and the meeting terminated.

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## SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION.

A MEETING of the South-Eastern Division was held at 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, W. 1, on Tuesday, June 23, 1942, at 3 p.m.

Dr. Thomas Lindsay took the Chair.

The following Members were present: Drs. B. W. F. Armitage, H. M. Berncastle, A. Helen Boyle, Cedric W. Bower, M. B. Brody, H. M. Burke, W. A. Caldwell, L. C. Cook, E. C. Dax, A. G. Duncan, A. E. Evans, R. Freudenberg, F. L. Golla, H. G. L. Haynes, J. G. Hamilton, W. J. T. Kimber, S. L. Last, A. P. Rossiter Lewis, J. B. S. Lewis, R. M. Macfarlane, J. S. McGregor, D. I. O. Macaulay, H. Crichton-Miller, W. Gordon Masefield, W. D. Nicol, A. A. W. Petrie, B. Reid, F. L. Scott, G. W. Smith, R. Ström-Olsen, Isabel G. H. Wilson and L. H. Wootton.

Apologies for absence were received from Drs. W. A. Daley, S. Edgar Martin, J. A. Small, R. M. Stewart and F. Douglas Turner.

The Minutes of the previous meeting having been published in the Supplement to the Journal were taken as read and confirmed.

The following were elected Members of the Divisional Committee of Management: Drs. Cedric W. Bower, H. G. L. Haynes, Thomas Lindsay, T. P. Rees, J. A. Small, R. M. Stewart and R. Ström-Olsen.

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