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One hundred years ago

The Second International Congress of Experimental and Therapeutic Hypnotism

These congresses are not of frequent occurrence, for the first was held as far back as the year 1889 during the Universal Exhibition at Paris. The next is to meet under similar circumstances at Paris from August 12th to 15th next year. It is arranged by the French Society of Hypnology and Psychology which when first started was organised under the patronage of Dr. Azam, Dr. Brouardel, Dr. Brown-Séquard, Dr. Charcot, Dr. Liébeault, Dr. Lombroso, Dr. Mesnet, Dr. Charles Richet, Dr. Jules Soury, Dr. Hitzig, Dr. Enrico Ferri, and Dr. Tamburini. It now has 150 members and issues a monthly paper called the *Revue de l'Hypnotisme*. The honorary Presidents of the forthcoming Congress are Professor Azam, Dr. C. Richet, Dr. Raymond, and Dr. Liébeault. The acting President will be Dr. Jules Voisin of the Salpêtrière Hospital. The Vice-Presidents are Dr. Grasset, Professor of Faculty of Medicine of Montpellier; Dr. Dansiac of the same university; Dr. Liegeois of Nancy; and M. Melcot, Advocate-General at the Cour de Cassation. The general secretary, to whom all communications should be addressed, is Dr. Bérillon, 14 rue Taitbout, Paris. Papers on the following subjects will be read and discussed. The Bureau of the Congress will propose a Vocabulary of Terms describing all the Phenomena in Connexion with Hypnotism. Dr. Henry Lemesle and M. Ch. Julliot, Doctor of Law, will read a paper on Hypnotism in Relation to the French Law of Nov. 30th, 1892, on the Practice of Medicine and the Intervention of the State in Regulating the Practice of Hypnotism. Dr. Milne Bramwell of London will read a paper on the Application of Hypnotism in General Therapeutics. Dr. Tokarski of Moscow of Dr. Lloyd Tuckey of London will contribute a paper on the Use of Hypnotism and Suggestion in the Treatment of Mental Diseases and of Alcoholism. Dr. Bérillon will speak on the Application of Hypnotism to General Pedagogy and Mental Orthopædia. Dr. Vogt of Berlin, Dr. Paul Farey, and Dr. F. Ragnault will treat of the Value of Hypnotism as a Means of Psychological Investigation. Dr. Boirac will read a paper on the Special Responsibilities attached to the Practice of Hypnotism and Dr. Liegeois of Nancy and Dr. Schrenck-Notzing of Munich have a paper on Legal Medicine and Hypnotism. Dr. Bérillon informs us that he has only sent invitations to persons who are likely to support the Congress and who take interest in the subject and has already received many favourable replies. But, of course, he is not acquainted with all the medical men who have studied hypnotism, especially if they reside in foreign countries. It is, therefore, for those who have not been invited and yet who desire to attend the Congress to apply to the general secretary.

REFERENCE

Lancet, 29 July 1899, 293.

Researched by Henry Rollin, Emeritus Consultant Psychiatrist, Horton Hospital, Epsom, Surrey

Corrigenda

Development of obsessive and depressive symptoms during risperidone treatment (letter), *BJP*, 174, 559. The authors' names should read: **P. Bakaras, M. Georgoussi, A. Liakos.**

Poirier, M.-F. & Boyer, P., *BJP*, 175, 12–16. The fourth sentence of the Results section (p. 13, col. 3) should read: "Concomitant medications were used during the trial by 87% (53 of 61) of patients in the venlafaxine group and by 81% (50 of 62) in the paroxetine group". In the Efficacy subsection of the Results, the fourth sentence of the third paragraph (p. 14, col. 2) should read: "An improvement from baseline to Day 28 on the CGI severity scale was recorded in 73% (38 of 52) of patients in the venlafaxine group and in 84% (46 of 55) of patients in the paroxetine group (P=0.39)".

Harrison, G., Amin, S., Singh, S. P., Croudace, T. & Jones, P., *BJP*, 175, 43–49. The first two sentences of the Results section within the summary (p. 43, col. 1) should read: "There was a trend for better outcomes in African–Caribbean patients for symptoms and social disability, but patterns of course were similar (odds ratio=0.9 (0.50 to 2.00)). Pattern of course improved after adjustment for confounding by gender, social class, age, diagnosis and duration of untreated illness (odds ratio=0.59 (0.21 to 1.66))". These data were reported correctly in Table 6 (p. 47).

Lipids and schizophreania (letter), *BJP*, 175, 88–89. The authors' names should read: **S. Swain, S. C. Pradhan.**