Our outdoor service is in close contact with the Rotterdam Society for the Welfare of Neurotics and Mental Deficients. This society, also founded in 1926, interests itself in finding work and affording financial support; in general it deals with all that which falls under criminal reclamation work. Close touch is kept by the outdoor service doctor, who is a member of the daily committee of the Society. It speaks for itself that the boundaries of both spheres of activity are cognate. The Society receives its income from contributions and enjoys a subsidy from the town and from the province in the proportion (2 to 1), equal to the proportion of the contribution of these bodies towards the expenditure of the indoor attendance in the asylum. In 1927 a little more than Fl. 10,000 (or £833) was expended by this Society. This does not include salaries of staff.

Our outdoor service has existed only two and a half years. As you will clearly see, this social work gives an opening to very many possibilities which have not yet been realized, but in the past year it became evident that the service has brought about a vast improvement in the lives of our patients, and will certainly in the long run have a beneficial influence on the repute in which our establishments, and also the nursing of mental patients in general, is held by the public.

It must not be forgotten that the fact that our establishment is a town concern has contributed very much in making the outdoor service a success. Nearly everywhere in our country the circumstances are different, and for this, other solutions must be found to solve the question of "after-care" of our patients. I consider these other solutions just as possible, which, however, does not prevent me from expressing my opinion that the welfare service as a part of the establishment deserves the preference, principally in consequence of the intensive reciprocal effects which it creates between the outdoor and indoor service, and further owing to the parallel interests which can only be obtained when the two services are in the same hands, being together parts of the corporation.

Finally I will show you several graphs from which you will see the curve which the number of Rotterdam patients has taken and the influence, which I think I am justified in partly attributing to our outdoor service.

The charts of relative population and mental disease for various cities of Holland showed an increase except in the case of Rotterdam, where, while the population was still increasing, the rapid rise in the admission of mental patients came to a standstill two years ago, and has remained about that level though the population of the city has continued to soar.

NOTICES.

Fellowships for Training in Psychiatry in the University of Colorado Psychiatric Hospital.

Through the generosity of the Commonwealth Fund of New York, three Fellowships of two years' duration have been granted for training in Psychiatry in the University of Colorado Psychopathic Hospital. These Fellowships carry a liberal stipend, and are offered to physicians who have completed an interneship and who desire to enter the field of psychiatry.

The next appointment for these Fellowships will be made in April, 1929, and the work will begin in July, 1929, and extend over a period of two years.

Dr. Frank G. Ebaugh, the Director of the Hospital, has intimated to the Sub-Committee that he will be pleased to consider applications from graduates in medicine residing in the British Isles. A candidate desirous of the support of the Sub-Committee should submit a copy of his or her application to the Hon. Secretary, Dr. A. Edward Evans, 3, Rotherwick Court, Golders Green, London, N.W. 11.

A Short Post-Graduate Course in Neurology and Psychiatry in Vienna.

The third intensive course in the above subjects is announced to commence on May 21, 1929.

The course will last six weeks, terminating on June 29, and will be conducted in English. It will be held for a minimum number of eight and a maximum of

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fifteen men. The fee is $150, about £30 15s., including the subscription to the American Medical Association in Vienna, under whose auspices the Course has been organized.

Applications, with a banker's draft for $40, about £8 4s., should be directed to Docent Dr. E. Spiegel, Vienna I. Falkenstrasse 3. Austria. They will be accepted in the order in which they are received. Deposits will be refunded if the number of applications is insufficient for the Course to be held. A card is issued which permits holders to enter Austria without paying the Austrian visa.

It is understood that modest hotel charges in Vienna are about twelve shillings a day and that Pension rates are much less. The American Medical Association in Vienna will be able to supply information on hotel accommodation.

The faref to Vienna vary with the route selected. A first-class return ticket *vid* Ostend and Cologne is about seventeen guineas, a second-class ticket a little over £12.

Members intending to take the above Course and wishing to get into personal touch with other members who have the same intention should communicate with the Honorary Secretary of the Sub-Committee, Dr. A. Edward Evans, 3, Rotherwick Court, Golders Green, London, N.W. 11.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE ON THE PLACE OF NORMAL PSYCHOLOGY IN THE MEDICAL CURRICULUM.

Dr. W. Brown, *Chairman*; Dr. R. D. Gillespie, *Secretary*; Dr. C. H. Bond, Prof. E. P. Cathcart, Dr. H. Devine, Dr. J. A. Hadfield, Dr. Bernard Hart, Dr. D. K. Henderson, Dr. J. R. Lord, Dr. C. S. Myers, Prof. T. H. Pear, Prof. G. M. Robertson, Dr. T. A. Ross.

Final Report, 1928.

A *questionnaire* was circulated to all the medical schools in the British Isles and in the Dominions, two questions being asked:

(*a*) What facilities were offered to medical students for acquiring a knowledge of normal psychology?

(*b*) Whether an optional or a compulsory course was favoured?

Replies were received from all but one or two schools.

The answers to question (*a*) showed that the facilities in different schools varied greatly—from none at all to rather elaborate courses.

Thirteen schools in the British Isles offer no facilities at all; eight offer optional courses, and five give compulsory ones. The majority of schools in the Dominions offer courses, sometimes apparently very extensive.

When a course in normal psychology is offered, the tendency is to place it in the pre-clinical or early clinical years.

The usual facilities offered consist in a course of lectures in normal psychology. In some cases a course in experimental psychology is also given.

The majority of the opinions given (mostly personal opinions of the Deans of the respective schools) favour the provision of instruction in normal psychology. The majority of such opinions (twelve out of sixteen replies to query (*b*)) favoured an optional course; but in four schools at home and in five out of the six Dominion schools who replied, instruction is already compulsory.

Resolved:

That it is the opinion of the Committee, after examining the existing arrangements, that facilities should be given in every Medical School for instruction in normal psychology.

This instruction should be given in the pre-clinical years (preferably the second).

It should in the meantime consist in a course of not less than ten and not more than twenty lectures, and (whenever possible) of a course in experimental psychology of about ten two-hour meetings.

The course should be compulsory.

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