doubt does not render those who are responsible for their treatment liable to penalties intended to protect the interests of lunatics, and not to harm those who are not yet, but may become, insane.

"The rest of the Bill is machinery for effectively carrying out the main object."—*Copy of Introductory Memorandum.*

These Bills can be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons (Ltd.), 29, Breams Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C. Price 1½d.

## LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

### Voluntary Boarders at the Maudsley Hospital.

The Asylums and Mental Deficiency Committee of the London County Council, on July 14th, recommended the Council to pass the following resolution:

"That application be made to Parliament in the session of 1915 for authority to make the Maudsley Hospital available for the reception and treatment as voluntary boarders of persons suffering from mental infirmity, upon such terms and conditions as the visiting committee may think fit; and to enable the County Council, or any board of guardians in the County of London—if they think fit—to defray the whole or part of the expenses of maintenance in the hospital of such voluntary boarders."

The Committee pointed out that although the Lunacy Act, 1890, provided that a person not certifiably insane might submit himself to treatment for incipient insanity by entering as a voluntary boarder a licensed house or registered hospital, voluntary boarders could not be received in a county asylum, even by payment. It was extremely desirable that there should be power to permit voluntary in-patients to be received for treatment in the Maudsley Hospital, and the Board of Control, which had been informally approached, concurred in this view. As the Maudsley Hospital would be a county asylum for the purposes of the Lunacy Acts special powers would be required. The method proposed would be more simple and satisfactory in regard to cost of maintenance than the alternative of treating the patient after admission as a pauper, and calling upon the board of guardians to pay for him. The Committee could not say at this stage what the cost of provision for voluntary boarders was likely to be, but if a poor patient by early treatment could be saved from the necessity of certification as insane, and from compulsory detention in a county asylum, some saving in the total cost of lunacy administration should result.

The Council passed the resolution—(*British Medical Journal*, July 18th, 1914).

## UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

### Honorary Degree of LL.D. conferred on Dr. Mott.

Amongst those who received the honorary degree of LL.D. at the graduation ceremonial on July 3rd, was Frederick Walter Mott, M.D., Pathologist to the London County Asylums.

In presenting Dr. Mott, the Dean of the Faculty of Laws said: "It is my privilege to present next an acknowledged leader and guide of medical opinion in the great and growing department of psychiatry, one who is held in equal honour on both sides of the Border. A graduate of London with the highest distinction, Dr. Mott served a long apprenticeship to general medicine as physician to Charing Cross Hospital, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1897 in recognition of his valuable researches on the comparative anatomy and physiology of the brain and spinal cord. For the past seventeen years he has held the post of pathologist to the London County Asylums, and has devoted his energies to a department which he has made peculiarly his own—the pathology of the brain and mental disease. To take but a few examples of his original investigations in this field, he has demonstrated that syphilis is the essential cause of general paralysis of the insane and locomotor

https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.60.251.702-a Published online by Cambridge University Press

ataxy; he was the first to describe the changes in the brain produced by sleeping sickness; and he has elaborated from statistics and pedigrees an instructive study of the influence of heredity in relation to epilepsy, feeble-mindedness, and insanity. The results of these and many other researches in neuro-pathology, Dr. Mott has presented with fulness and clearness in standard text-books and special journals, while he has delighted many a professional gathering by luminous addresses like the Morison lectures delivered in this city. Nor must I omit to mention his strenuous exertions in connection with the establishment of the Maudsley Hospital for the study and treatment of incipient insanity. Many honours have rewarded Dr. Mott's outstanding services in forwarding the scientific study of mental disease, and in alleviating the unhappy lot of its victims, and the University would fain add its tribute of admiration and esteem by enrolling him among its honorary graduates."—(Abstract from *British Medical Journal*, July 11th, 1914.)

## NOTICES BY THE REGISTRAR.

*Nursing Certificates.*—The next examination will be held as follows:

Preliminary . . . November 2nd, 1914.
Final . . . . . November 9th, 1914.

*The Bronze Medal and Prize of the Association* was awarded to Dr. J. C. Wootton, Cane Hill Asylum.

### Examination for the Certificate in Psychological Medicine, July 6th, 1914.

1. Describe the chief symptoms bodily and mental in a typical case of melancholia. State its chief risks, its curability and the principles of treatment.
2. Describe fully epileptic insanity.
3. What are the chief dangers of forcible feeding and what precautions should be taken to guard against them?
4. Give an account of the naked-eye morbid anatomy of general paralysis and compare the chief morbid changes found in this disease with those present in ordinary gross dementia.
5. Give the definition of defectives, as laid down in the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.
6. Discuss what symptoms of mental disease in a testator may invalidate his will.

*List of Successful Candidates.*

Dr. J. N. G. Nolan, Major W. J. Taylor, R.A.M.C., Dr. J. M. Gage, Dr. Maxwell Ross.

### Examination for the Nursing Certificate, May, 1914.

(*a*) *Preliminary Examination.*

1. Describe what you know of the structure of the knee-joint.
2. Describe the appearance and texture of the lungs. Through what structures does the air pass in the act of inspiration?
3. Name the organs of excretion. Mention some of the waste products given off by them.
4. What are the various causes of wasting in a patient?
5. What is an antiseptic? Give three examples, and say how you would prepare each for immediate use in dressing a wound.
6. In a case of bleeding how would you tell whether it came from an artery or a vein? How would you render first aid in the case of severe venous bleeding from the leg?
7. What points should a nurse note as to the sleep of a patient? In what way may a nurse help a patient to sleep?
8. Mention some of the common corrosive poisons. What symptoms would lead you to suspect corrosive poisoning? What immediate treatment would you employ in such an emergency?

https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.60.251.702-a Published online by Cambridge University Press