was always going on; it was that which made the strain of this work so real. It was not merely recording what the patient was saying, but trying to attune one's mental processes to his. With regard to religion, he did not agree with Dr. Soutar that it did not matter whether the physician had religion or not. Patients themselves were very sensitive in this matter, and they quickly summed up what degree or intensity of religion the physician had. During the two years since the war, in treating civilian patients he had had to reconsider his own religious beliefs more and more, because he had found that what he had to say must be said with conviction. If he did not believe it it did not help the patient, but disturbed him still more; patients were on the edge of believing or not believing, and a sign of deficiency or uncertainty in oneself merely made the patient worse. It was not one's irreligion which disturbed them, but the uncertainty in attitude in these matters.

This concluded the meeting.

THE DINNER.

The Dinner was held at Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, and was presided over by the President, Dr. C. Hubert Bond, C.B.E., and supported by a large gathering of members, both honorary and foreign, associates and ordinary. The guests included members of both Houses of Parliament, the Church, several Ministers of State, the Navy, Army, and Pension Medical Services, the Lord Chancellor's Visitors, the Lunacy Commissions of England, Ireland and Scotland and South Africa, the University of London, London County Council Asylums Service, Metropolitan Asylums Service, medical societies, and many distinguished surgeons, physicians and famous men of science and literature. Space will not permit the publication of a complete list of those present, and a few representative names must suffice: The Lord High Chancellor (Lord Birkenhead), Sir Alfred Mond, Bart., M.P. (Minister of Health), Lord Southborough, Lord Dawson of Penn, the Lord Bishop of Worcester, Lord Justice Atkin, Surg. Vice-Admiral Sir R. Hill, K.C.M.G., Lt.-Gen. Sir John Goodwin, K.C.B., Sir Lisle Webb, K.B.E., Sir Claud Schuster, K.C.B., K.C., Sir Arthur Robinson, K.C.B., Sir George Newman, K.C.B., Sir James Crichton-Browne, the Hon. John Mansfield, Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones, Sir William P. Byrne, K.C.V.O., Mrs. Hume Pinsent, Sir Marriott Cooke, K.B.E., Dr. Sidney Coupland, Mr. A. H. Trevor, Mr. S. J. Fraser MacLeod, K.C., Lt.-Col. B. T. Hodgson, C.M.G., Dr. R. W. Branthwaite, C.B., Dr. Hamilton Marr, Dr. W. R. Dawson, O.B.E., Dr. J. T. Dunston, Sir Reginald Blankenberg, Sir Sidney Russell Wells, Mr. H. F. Keene, O.B.E., Mr. W. C. Clifford Smith, O.B.E., Sir Duncan Mann, Sir Berkeley Moynihan, K.C.M.G., Sir Dawson Williams, Sir William Job Collins, K.C.V.O, Sir Walter Fletcher, K.B.E., Dr. Henry Head, Sir John Bland-Sutton, Sir William Hale-White, K.B.E., Sir Frederick Mott, K.B.E., Mrs. How-Martin, Dr. Henry Colin, Dr. W. M. English, Dr. W. Coroleu. In all some 150 members and visitors were present, the President acting as immediate host to the daïs, while the Treasurer, General Secretary, Editors and other officers of the Association represented him at the several tables.

"THE KING."

The PRESIDENT submitted this toast, and it was pledged with loyal enthusiasm.

"THE LEGISLATURE."

The PRESIDENT, in submitting this next toast, said: My Lord Chancellor, Sir Alfred Mond, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,—That this toast is not usually on our programme marks no lacks of respect for that august assembly, but rather an exercise of self-restraint, enabling us the better, when fair occasion calls, to take her by the hand and proclaim our reverence. Verily we have good reason to revere, for of all departments of organised knowledge, and especially of medicine, none is more dependent on the goodwill of the Legislature for its practice than psychological medicine. And for progress in our specialty, most truly—if I may say so without disrespect—that body "yet holds the eel of science by the tail." Wherefore our reverence is coupled with entreaty to grant us that measure of relief which we believe will set free our medical activities without in the least endangering the personal freedom of citizens. Fellow

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members of this Association, we are singularly fortunate and singularly honoured this evening, and assuredly this date will, for all time, be marked with a double star in our calendar. Not only are both Houses of Parliament represented here to-night, but we have in our midst two members of the Cabinet, and I think it is accurate to say that during the eighty years' existence of this Association, the present is the first occasion on which either of the two Parliamentary Chiefs under whom, either directly or through the Board of Control, our professional work is done, has been present at our annual festival. But to-night both have honoured us with their presence. In Lord Birkenhead, the Lord High Chancellor, we see the distinguished representative of that ancient office, with all its dignity, glamour and traditions, which have come down to us from the days of the Confessor. This is not the time or the place to pass in review, interesting though they are, the many important duties which now devolve upon the Lord Chancellor, but we do well to bear in mind that ever since its existence he has advised the King "in matters of conscience," and has acted judicially in the exercise of certain prerogatives of the Crown, among which are matters relating to the persons and estates of idiots and the insane, and that to this day he is entrusted, by sign-manual warrant, with the care and custody of the insane. Testimony is not needed, but I can assure you—and many of you have personal knowledge of the fact—that those duties are exercised in his department with constant and anxious solicitude, and my colleagues on the Board of Control and many others here present will endorse my remark that this right of appeal to the Lord Chancellor is deeply cherished by hundreds, aye thousands, of persons whose mental illness is of a nature and duration that entails restriction of their liberty. We are very grateful, my Lord, for your presence here to-night. (Applause.) In the presence of the Right Hon. Sir Alfred Mond, His Majesty's Minister of Health—for which we are equally grateful—we take note, with the utmost satisfaction, of what we hope we may regard as an official recognition, from the highest source, of the kinship between mental and bodily disorders. It was on May 17th, 1920, that, by Order in Council, the Board of Control became affiliated to the Ministry of Health, and when most of the powers of the Secretary of State, under the Lunacy and Mental Deficiency Acts, were transferred to the Minister of Health. This shifting of long-established and friendly moorings was not made without regret, but there was common consent that from this significant affiliation, which leaves the Lord Chancellor's duties unaffected, it would be legitimate to expect that, finding herself in the main stream of medical thought, psychological medicine, when the Legislature has granted the measure of relief for which we clamour, will in no way lag behind other branches of medicine. This is the first occasion since the Ministry of Health was created that we have held an annual meeting in London, and we see in the Minister's consent to be present at it the happiest of auguries. (Applause.) And may I say that we claim with pride that the former Minister of Health, the Right Hon. Dr. Addison—from whom a letter has just reached me expressing regret at inability to be with us and his cordial wishes of success to the meeting—is a member of our profession, and we shall never forget what he did for us in procuring the Order in Council to which I have referred. We are also able to include in this toast the Lord Bishop of Worcester, whose kindness in being with us we all appreciate, and especially must the many who, like my colleague Sir Marriott Cooke and myself, were brought into contact with his great work at the War Office, which so often extended to visits to the twenty-three mental hospitals which were being used as war hospitals. We are glad to welcome, too, Lord Southborough, who is presiding over the Departmental Committee of the House of Lords inquiring into so-called "shell-shock"; Lord Dawson of Penn, whose presence we interpret as showing sympathy with our aspiration that the needs of psychological medicine will not be overlooked in the maturing of his Council's comprehensive scheme of medical services. I ask you to drink the toast with enthusiasm. (Applause.)

The LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR (Lord BIRKENHEAD), in responding to the toast, "The Legislature," said: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I shall certainly try to imitate the most admirable example of brevity which your Chairman has set to us in his speech; long speeches are at any time intolerable. They are more intolerable, perhaps, after dinner than at any other time, and they are most intolerable at the closing stages of the inclement weather which we have been enjoying in the course of the last few weeks or months. I count it a great

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privilege that I should have been invited to be present to-night as a guest of this Society. You have reminded me—though the topic, I assure you, is seldom allowed to be long absent from my mind—you have reminded me that I discharge a historic and not entirely nominal function in relation to those who have the misfortune to be mentally afflicted. Each morning my post-bag supplies me with evidences at once of my responsibilities and the somewhat gradual processes of your curative treatment. (Laughter.) However, I may claim, and I do claim seriously, to examine all these communications myself which are addressed to myself, and it is, or it ought to be, a source of satisfaction to everyone to know that it is the literal truth that no character of complaint is ever addressed to my department which is not most carefully examined by some experienced and competent person. (Hear, Hear.) And these letters are, some of them, extraordinarily sad. To you, gentlemen, the contents of letters of this kind are very familiar; to me, I confess, when I first undertook the duties of this office, they were less familiar. But I have long since reached the conclusion that it is better that a thousand trivial and baseless cases should be carefully examined than that there should be even a risk that one in which there is even a vestige of substance should be overlooked. (Applause.) It is a pleasant and a novel experience to me, as I suspect it must be to my Right Honourable friend the Minister of Health, to attend on any occasion, social or political, in which the health of the Legislature has been given with so much apparent cordiality. I say "apparent cordiality," because I know those I address are naturally skilled in dissimulation—(Laughter)—of their true feelings; they are masters in what I believe is known as the soothing manner—I will not say the death-bed manner because that would perhaps suggest to my colleague and myself, as far as our political standard of life is concerned, a conclusion too premature. But it is literal truth that I have not heard so much that is agreeable, and so little which was disagreeable, as was contained in the speech we just heard from the Chairman which was devoted to this topic. Indeed, Sir, you actually said it was a topic which you approached with reverence. It must have been long since either the House of Commons or the House of Lords in a public speech or in the columns of our daily and helpful press—(Laughter)—have been treated to a spirit at once so admirable and so novel. (Laughter.) Speaking for myself, I rather like it. It comes with all the charm of a delightful freshness. Now I think we may congratulate ourselves on a variety of grounds for this attitude of mind. It may be, of course, that it is to be partially explained by the fact which you hurriedly added, Sir, that this Association, as I understood it, has not been to London for many years—(Laughter),—and therefore you may have wished to conduct on the spot some of those semi-scientific inquiries which, I understand, are the natural diversions of scientific men. Well, however this may be, the toast of the moment is not one which I have heard recently drunk. Sometimes the House of Lords is drunk—(Much laughter),—sometimes the House of Commons, sometimes the health of both is considered generically. I have not, for a long time, heard them associated in their legislative capacity. And it is, I confess, a subject of much interest to me that after three years, in which we have regained some moderate degree of activity after the paralysis of the war, that that which we have done or that which we contemplate should excite either so much enthusiasm or, at least, so little displeasure. I suspect that the majority will entirely disagree in so far as your Chairman, who is the real mouthpiece of your views, is not the exponent of your civility. I suspect that the majority of our countrymen at the present moment contemplate our activities with disapproval, and our future progress with anxiety. (Laughter.) I always measure the merits of any Government by the size of those annual, unappetising volumes which record the course of our Statute Law, and I have always been accustomed to console myself, in the days when I was in opposition, with the idea that a practising lawyer could always distinguish whether you had in power a sane Unionist Government or a sane other Government by the size of the volume in which the Statute Law was embodied—that attractive slim volume such as might accompany a gentleman to bed in which he wished to sleep without causing him the slightest inconvenience, recording the annual outcome of our legislative labours. But when we were succeeded by others, for the good purposes of Him who arranges everything, as sometimes happened, I always noticed that the size of these volumes was enormously altered; it was doubled, trebled, it was quadrupled, so that nobody but an athlete could pretend to carry the volumes with him. I

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regret to observe now, having been for five or six years a minister, and having been a minister for almost three years since the armistice, that the volumes which recorded our efforts steadily grew. Now, Sir, I am not inclined to support an equal degree of censure or to claim an equal degree of praise, if any be due, to another place, because I observe that the volumes of legislation which have each year been passed would have been very considerably larger had it not been for the pruning processes which have been applied in the Assembly in which I lead an existence not altogether, I hope, unfruitful; in fact many of the proposals which have come from "another place" I will only say have left the House of Lords shorn of many features for which they were praised by some and blamed by others. I have a deep suspicion, Sir, that there is far too much legislation. (Hear, hear.) I say this in the presence of my Right Honourable friend, who, I understand, has half-a-dozen first-class measures either ready to introduce or on the stocks or to be laid on the stocks. And I venture humbly to advise him, as he is strong, to be merciful. We indeed can make the still fairer plea, in extenuation for the Government as a whole, that if it is said that in the last three years there has been a large number of competent, lengthy and generally unintelligible measures, we can plead in extenuation that we have repealed several of them since. (Laughter.) It ought not to be made a subject of permanent reproach to a labouring man that he has wasted time in rolling the stone of Sisyphus too frequently, if he can claim that he has frequently corrected his efforts by rolling it down again. In the belief that this relief is well founded, I accept the eulogies which you have been good enough to pass on our legislative activities, and I hope those activities will continue to be corrected as they have been in the way I have indicated. I understand that my Right Honorable friend, true to the spirit of this doctrine, is contemplating at this moment some very considerable jettisoning. I should imagine that he would not consider this the psychological moment for sketching in detail those parts of our recent efforts which we shall have to mourn as extinct. He can at least console himself by the reflection that his faith in this respect has not been a singular one amongst his colleagues. I also feel it strongly, because I assisted in the House of Lords at both processes, and therefore I can contemplate it in the spirit of one who presides at the birth of a proposal and then is able, perhaps, to make some humble contribution to its ultimate destruction. (Laughter.) The constant discharge of these duties renders one, as legislator, at once sympathetic and versatile and yet having a strong sense of proportion. And therefore I have no hope at all that either my Right Honourable friend or any of my colleagues will cease to deserve the title of legislator in its best sense—or its worst, according to the point of view—and we must only hope, each in his own sphere, that the range of our activities may spare the particular subject to which each one of us is devoted. I hope what I have said will restore the waning belief of scientific men in the Legislature; I hope it will assure you that you have not so much to apprehend from our activities as many of you thought when you entered this room, and we may, I think, usefully reflect on the adage, familiar to us all:

> "Of all the ills the human race endure
> How small the part that kings or lords can cure."

That is a truth which too many of us are too apt to forget. I sometimes wonder how many of the legislative efforts of the past are still to be found producing any actual consequences. The Scotch are very practical, and they deal with their own Acts of Parliament with a simplicity and common sense which has not yet recommended itself to the more southerly mind, because they have long since held that an Act of Parliament may pass into oblivion by reason of desuetude, and tha a Judge may pronounce obsequies upon any Act upon which he conducts his examination and decides that it has not produced any consequences for a considerable time, that time not being precisely defined. That is a very simple and admirable rule: it gives great powers to the Judges, and greatly diminishes the mischiefs, or the contingent possible mischiefs of our archaic legislation. Without proposing to destroy the value of the forcible observations I have addressed to you to-night by introducing a similar Bill into the House of Lords, I have already introduced three Scotch Bills to-day, which I do not suppose will do any good to anybody. I do not intend to add to the mischiefs; I merely thank you for the

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very great kindliness which you have shown in drinking this toast, and express myself, at the same moment, as being suitably gratified. (Cheers.)

The Right Hon. Sir ALFRED MOND, Bart., M.P. (Minister of Health): Mr. Chairman, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am very pleased indeed that I have been able to come and assist at this very important dinner to-night, for the first time as Minister of Health. Your Chairman, in his remarks, was kind enough to express the gratification which he and his colleagues on the Board of Control felt at their present relationship with my Department. He very rightly said that although he regretted the severance of the old association, the transference of the Board of Control, dealing, as it does, with the most important subject of mental alienation, to the Ministry of Health was a sign and symbol of scientific progress which no longer treated lunacy as some mysterious, obscure, God-inflicted malady, but as coming into the category of medical and scientific research, and into the sphere of medical and scientific treatment. (Hear, hear.) This is a great step forward, and I would like, if you will permit me, to say a few words on this subject. What we now call medico-psychology, which some people confuse with practices of a less scientific and somewhat injurious character, is really a development of very recent origin in its highest and true sense. The recognition of the intimate connection of bodily disease and mental malady is, of course, not new, but is daily being more developed, and that leads to the necessity of the co-ordination and co-operation of this important branch of medical science with that of all the others, in order to arrive at a true perspective and a true line on which it is to work. Medical diseases are as wide-spread as they are diversified, and we have abandoned the idea that a lunatic is a person who ought to be confined in some unpleasant place behind iron bars, as a wild animal, as he used to be, for whom nothing can be done. Once having reached this stage of progress, once having realised the great loss to the community and the diminishing of value to the State, we arrive, by not very distant steps, at a point when we wish to cut off this, as every other disease, at its earliest stages, rather than in its later development. The question, therefore, of directing the effort of medico-psychologists to the prevention of mental diseases rather than to wait for the stage of certification of lunacy is undoubtedly one of the greatest progresses which could be made, and one which, I have no doubt, all of you are concerned with and are considering. I know your Association stands for enlightenment in the modern treatment of this question, and I have no doubt your Chairman, in his remarks, was thinking along these lines when he was referring to your dependence on legislation, which my noble colleague so very much deprecates. Of course I must say a word about his speech, if I may. And I would say this: Although he has been deprecating legislation, and accusing me either of passing, or being about to pass, a large number of bills, he carefully concealed from you the fact that he is the author whose *Valuation of Real Property* has produced a Bill of such magnitude that it has been passed because no one has yet been able to read it; that though it has been productive of infinite good, it is one of the most radical measures ever introduced by a conservative statesman, and one of the longest statutes that has ever been placed on our Statute Book. I have no doubt my noble friend will see that it passes. We all think that our own Bills are the only ones which ought to pass, and that nobody else's can possibly do good. What I wanted to say in this connection is this: In order to obtain legislation there are three requisites. The first is a clear idea of what you want. One of the difficulties a Minister of Health has to contend with is often the great diversity among the medical profession on the subject which he is asked to undertake, both inside and outside the house. To the scientific mind, of course, controversy is the salt of life, and differences of opinion show the real living organism. To the lay and crude mind outside, diversity of opinion among experts is the best excuse for doing nothing at all. (Laughter). It is important for the expert to remember that however much he may differ in the council and the chamber, it is most unwise to expose his differences to the public mind. I advise him to take a leaf out of the book of the Cabinet, which, however much it may differ at Downing Street, is entirely united when voicing its opinion on the front bench. The second necessity is a popular opinion which must be educated before any Minister, or any department, however sympathetic, can take any action. And that can very well be done now by the great medical profession. You have only to see the intense public interest which has been aroused by the *Times* controversy on the medical effect of cocktails," the experimental method in regard to which was being followed as I

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entered this room, to show how the public is hungering for guidance on medical subjects. The third thing is to press on the Government the necessity for something to be done, and that is the most difficult thing of all. There are the barriers which have to be overcome before a Bill can be brought in in the overloaded condition of our Legislature; the arguing which has to be done among those who do not like it, or among the secret mischiefs which even medico-psychological methods may fail entirely to unravel. But those are steps which are requisite if the Legislature is to be asked—and it may have to be, and no doubt will be asked in the fairly near future—to deal with some of the difficult and intricate subjects in which you are all interested. So far as I am concerned, I would like to assure you—and as far as my Department is concerned I am sure I can do so—we will look on all proposals with a very sympathetic eye, and with a desire to see all possible progress made. (Applause.) The subject is a difficult and complicated one, and there is much popular prejudice attached to it. I do not think that since Charles Read wrote his famous novel public opinion has been much educated on this subject, and therefore much ground has to be made up. But I have no doubt an Association like yours, embodying as it does a most progressive spirit in your science, and especially since the war with all its sad experiences which have come home to so many persons, such as shell-shock cases, many of which are on the border-line between what you might call neurasthenia and the more severe form of mental alienation, has done and will do a great deal to educate public opinion. I think, therefore, you will find in that connection a fruitful field. I am glad to know you have met in London, and I am glad to think that your work is going on in such a fruitful manner. I am very pleased to have had this opportunity which has been accorded to me of showing how much I, and the Department which I represent, attach to the very important work which you are doing for the common good in our common country. (Applause.)

"The Royal Medical Forces."

Sir William Job Collins, K.C.V.O., M.D., in submitting this toast, said that while he was listening to the weighty and witty speeches of the Lord Chancellor and the Minister of Health, he could not help remembering that it was his privilege in the House of Commons, some time ago, to listen to the maiden speeches of the noble Viscount and the Right Hon. Baronet. He recalled the light-hearted levity, the inspiration of the partisan platform, the dialectics of the Union and the ingenuousness of youth which inspired those earlier utterances of the Right Hon. Gentlemen who had just addressed this gathering. And he gladly reflected that, notwithstanding the years and the responsibilities and cares of office, those Right Hon. Gentlemen preserved some of that earlier levity which characterised them when they were less weighted by office cares. He could not help thinking that, speaking medico-psychologically, those gentlemen might be found, on the application of a little psycho-analysis, to be suffering from severe self-repression as the result of their official duties. But he asked the company to turn from the dull arena of politics to do honour to two Services which knew no politics, and which served, with equal fidelity, any party which happened to be in power—the Royal Medical Services. (Applause.) This was neither the time nor the occasion on which to bear full and grateful homage to the unparalleled services and ungrudging sacrifice, and to record their undying gratitude to the Naval, Military and Air Forces of the Crown during the recent awful past. After all—

> "The wise physician, skilled our wounds to heal,
> Is more than armies to the public weal";

and those who had the opportunities, as he had, on the Western Front in the rough days of November, 1914, to see something of the work with which the medical services had to grapple, could realise the enormous toll which was levied, in death, in wounds, in sickness and in disablement, and the self-denying labours spent in trying to mitigate these terrors. It was impossible to speak too highly of the work then done; nor could one help reflecting when recalling the hecatombs of suffering they had been called upon to witness that after all there was a soul of good in things evil, and that out of this suffering we had been able to learn much which would lead to the amelioration of suffering, the control of disease, and the

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rehabilitation of the maimed. And it was good also to know that in the particular branch of medicine to which this Medico-Psychological Association bore allegiance much new and fruitful knowledge had been attained from the abundant and strange experience of submitting the whole male population of military age to the process of conscription for service. Many old truths had received new light, and perhaps some knowledge which had been accounted new had been found, on further investigation, only to fall in with previous experience of army life. It was his privilege and duty to connect this toast with Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Hill on behalf of the Naval Service, and Lieut.-General Sir John Goodwin on behalf of the Army Medical Service. Those who knew the work of those two gentlemen, especially during the later years of the Great War, would know that they were fit to stand in line with the great reformers in naval and military medicine, with Sir Gilbert Blane and Dr. Parkes and Sir Douglas Galton. These names personified the great services of the Departments whose heads they were, and with all cordiality he asked the company to drink to the health of the "Medical Services," coupled with the names of those two distinguished gentlemen.

The toast was warmly honoured.

Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir ROBERT HILL, K.C.M.G., in responding, thanked Sir William Collins for the way in which he had proposed the toast, and the assembly for the way it was received. The health of the Naval Medical Service, for the time being, was not of the best. It was suffering from anæmia or malnutrition—a good deal of good old blood was welling out. It could only be hoped that within a year or two, when the flood-gates of the hospitals were open and the men who would belong to the profession should receive training in the specialty which this Society represented, matters would have improved. Mental cases in the Navy are looked after in the Naval Hospital at Yarmouth. The history of this Naval Hospital was a lengthy matter. It was built in 1809. About the date of the end of the Napoleonic wars it was given over to the Army, and the Navy did not get it back again until 1863. It would thus be seen that it had lent something to the Army. He was not accusing Sir John Goodwin of having stolen it, but it was a long lapse. It then became a mental hospital, and had so remained to the present day. Unfortunately expenses were going up, and there was much talk about doing away with it, though he sincerely hoped that would not happen. At the present time such an event would be most unfortunate, especially as there were still war cases of mental disease, and it would be a great pity if these cases were thrown out of their old home for financial reasons. Naval men were taken into the service as boys of 15, officers coming at a little earlier age. For them the Navy was a life-long career, and if they failed in that career through a mental breakdown it was very sad. He would be very sorry for them if the present provision could not be continued. He was very glad to see his friend Sir John Goodwin there to-night. He thanked the company for their kind acceptance of the toast.

Lieut.-General Sir JOHN GOODWIN, K.C.B., in returning thanks, said there were various requirements about an after-dinner speech. First, it must be brief. That he would fulfil without difficulty. Secondly, the speaker should avoid giving hard figures and facts. Lastly, one should just utter a few pleasantries, which did not commit one to very much, and sit down. Yet, despite that, he proposed to give a few facts and figures, which, however, he hoped would not prove uninteresting. Afterwards, without saying anything pleasant, he would sit down. He would say a few words which would show the company, in a small degree, to what extent the Army was indebted to the gentlemen on the Board of Control and to the Medico-Psychological Association during the recent war. The aim nowadays was to forget the war, to put it out of the mind. Unfortunately he could not do that; it was always before him, and he was still dealing with it every day. The first hospital given to the Army by the Board of Control was opened in December, 1914, and before long twenty-four hospitals were working solely and entirely for the Army, totalling over 31,000 beds. That was a very great deal, but more lay behind it than was, he feared, generally and adequately realised. He invited his hearers to think of what his statement meant. Twenty-four hospitals were emptied of their mental patients and handed over to the Army. What became of those patients? They were accommodated by the remaining hospitals of the Board of Control. They were there cared for, even by depleted staffs. Staffs worked double time, quietly and unostentatiously. By this means the patients were looked after, and all the twenty-four institutions were handed over

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unreservedly and whole-heartedly to the wounded and the sick soldiers of the Army. During the war more than half a million Army patients were treated in those hospitals, and the death-rate among them was under 1 *per cent.* (Applause.) Possibly the laity might think that only mental or neurological cases were dealt with there, but he assured them that more than 444,000 cases of medical and surgical disability were treated in those hospitals. With regard to the results of treatment of mental affections, he did not want to go into long figures, therefore his mind naturally reverted to the largest of all of them, the Lord Derby War Hospital, in which there were over 3,300 beds. During the war more than 8,500 patients passed through the mental section of that hospital alone, and of that number, more than 74 *per cent.* were discharged cured. (Applause.) That showed what the staffs of those hospitals did. He had tried to give an idea of the enormous debt the Army owed to the Board of Control for what they did during the war. He had failed, as he was bound to fail, in adequately representing what that debt was; it was a debt to all those gentlemen who helped so whole-heartedly and altruistically throughout the war. Turning to the personal point of view, Sir John thanked the Association for having asked him to be present; it had been a great pleasure to him to come. He had met many old friends here. Looking round the room, he did not think there was a single table at which there did not sit one or more gentlemen with whom he had been closely associated during the war. He was very closely associated with the President, of whom he saw a good deal during the war; and the more he saw of Dr. Bond, the more he realised the kind of man with whom he had to deal, and the more he recognised the debt, daily accruing, which he and the Army owed to him. At another table he saw a gentleman who served under him, the speaker, during some of the most critical stages of the war, in 1914 and the early part of 1915. He tried to think—it pleased him to think—that in those days that gentleman held the speaker in some kind of awe; he might even have trembled. That gentleman was now a Member of Parliament, and therefore Sir John held him in awe. He being a Scotsman, Sir John put him in charge of a cavalry regiment near Ypres. The Sergeant-Major said—"Thank God you sent us a gentleman whom the lads can understand." And Sir John replied—"Thank God I have sent you a gentleman who can understand the lads." Again he expressed his thanks for the delightful evening he had spent, and he thanked those present for all time for all they did for the Army, for the wounded and sick soldier throughout the war, from the beginning until well after the end. (Cheers.)

"The Guests."

The President, in proposing this toast, said the Association was honoured with the presence of many distinguished and representative guests. In proposing "The Legislature" he did not exhaust the reasons for drawing attention to the Association's good fortune in this respect. They were heartily glad to have present Lord Justice Atkin, and to see in one who held such high position, that union of medical and legal thought as was implied by the fact that he was President of the Medico-Legal Society. It was also a great pleasure to welcome Sir Claud Schuster, Sir Arthur Robinson, and, not for the first time, Sir George Newman; also Sir Lisle Webb, whose department had now a considerable lien on the accommodation of the mental hospitals by the operation of the scheme of "Service patients." It was a source of much satisfaction, too, to have present all three Lord Chancellor's visitors—Sir James Crichton-Browne, the Hon. John Mansfield, and Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones—together with, save for three unavoidable exceptions, all the Commissioners of the Board of Control (Mrs. Hume Pinsett, Sir Marriott Cooke, Dr. Coupland, Mr. A. H. Trevor, Mr. S. J. Fraser MacLeod, Lieut.-Col. Hodgson, and Dr. Branthwaite), besides a corresponding representative from both Scotland and Ireland (Dr. Hamilton-Marr and Dr. W. R. Dawson), and the Commissioner in Mental Disorders from the Union of South Africa (Dr. J. T. Dunston), with whom it was good to see Sir Reginald Blankenberg, who had taken a great interest in the special training of mental hospital physicians by the High Commissioner of South Africa, who had himself hoped to be present. Sir Frederick Willis sent a special message of regret that he was unable to come, and, as the new Chairman of the Board of Control, make the acquaintance

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of members of the Association. But all would be pleased to see his predecessor, the Right Hon. Sir William Byrne, who had taken much friendly interest in this gathering, and to whom the company would wish long life and happiness in his retirement. In the Vice-Chancellor of London University (Sir Sydney Russell Wells) the gathering would recognise one who was rendering much help in securing better instruction and training in psychological medicine; and similar helpful interest was being taken by the Treasurer of the Radcliffe Infirmary (the Rev. G. B. Cronshaw) and Dr. Gibson (of Oxford), both of whom were present. In Sir Walter Fletcher and Dr. Henry Head were represented sympathy with the efforts being made at several centres to reinforce and reinstate research in mental disorders, which necessarily languished during the war. It would be a great disappointment to all that neither the President of the Royal College of Physicians nor Sir Clifford Allbutt were able to be present, but they welcomed the Presidents of the Royal Society of Medicine, the Medical Society, the British Psychological Society, the Eugenics Education Society, and of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, together with Sir Dawson Williams and Sir John MacAlister. In emphasis of their sincere welcome to all these, he said he hoped they were right in seeing in this powerful medical phalanx an imprimatur of the unity of medicine, the welding into it of the branch which this Association represented, and a belief that each could render to the other mutual support, which received support from the presence of the President of the Federation of Medical and Allied Societies, Sir Berkeley Moynihan, who had come all the way from Leeds to be present. They took it as no small compliment that Dr. English, of the corresponding Association in the United States, had, at very short notice, sped here to join the company. The presence of the Chairman of the Springfield Hospital Committee (Mrs. How-Martin) gave the opportunity for saying how much they all appreciated the entertainment and practical help to the meeting of the Association which her Committee had enabled their Hon. General Secretary, Dr. Worth, to arrange. The Association was likewise grateful to Mr. Sanger, Chairman of the London Asylums and Mental Deficiency Committee, for allowing the visits to their four hospitals at Epsom. They were also glad to have with them Mr. H. F. Keene, the Asylums Officer, and Mr. W. C. Clifford-Smith, the Asylums Engineer, and Sir Duncombe Mann, Clerk to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and Miss Vickers, who had done so much after-care for mental cases. And he would wish to mention among the private guests Sir Cecil Chubb, Bart., whose name would ever be gratefully remembered for his efforts on behalf of the mentally ill, and for his gift to the nation of Stonehenge. Each and all were most cordially welcome. He asked the company to drink to the toast, coupled with the names of the Bishop of Worcester and the Right Hon. Lord Justice Atkin.

The Lord Bishop of Worcester, in reply, said he felt entirely at a loss to account for his being called upon to reply for the guests, considering the extraordinary accomplishments of the guests in the matters which most concerned the Association. But he yielded to nobody in his admiration for the President, for during the war His Lordship had a good many dealings with him and they were invariably unpleasant. (Laughter.) The magnificent hospitals which the Board of Control placed at the disposal of the troops were, in a measure, handed over fully equipped, and it became necessary for the Department which he represented in the war to regard the equipment as absolutely perfect. The part of the equipment with which His Lordship was concerned was, generally, the chaplain of the asylum. No one knew better than did Dr. Bond the virtues of those chaplains, but it was not always quite easy for a man who had been dealing all his days, or for a large part of his life, with the spiritual requirements of the insane, to turn at once and try to satisfy what "Tommy" really had, a spiritual twist which was peculiarly his own. And it so happened—in fact it was bound to happen—that his friend Dr. Bond and he came to amiable blows over the qualifications of some of these chaplains, and formed, quite happily, a great friendship between their two selves. That was why his lordship was present to-night, not because he was in any way fit to say anything in this assembly. Indeed, quite the contrary was the case. The only criticism he would venture to pass upon the Medico-Psychological Association's proceedings was, that it had chosen to meet at the same time and in the same city as the National Assembly of the Church of England, one of those bodies which had been set up by some of the recent legislation referred to by the Lord Chancellor; and he was exceedingly glad to hear from the noble Lord

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that when really amazing legislation was passed through the House of Lords, it was possible to get it abolished. (Laughter.) He could assure the company there had been moments in the course of that very day when, as he listened to what was said in that assembly, he wondered whether he had lost his reason, or whether the majority of the speakers had parted with theirs. And then it came to his mind that it was all on account of this particular Association, which had come to London for its quite proper and, he was sure, most useful deliberations, but that somehow those who were their proper charge had got loose and had appeared in the Church assembly dressed as archdeacons or even as something higher still, and that was why the sentiments expressed were so extraordinary. Then there came upon him an access of modesty, and he said to himself, "No, it is you who are the lunatic," and therefore he proceeded to put himself under proper care. He passed from Church House, along Great College Street to the House of Lords, and entered the door sometimes called "The Bishops' Door," and at the top of a winding staircase, under the Victoria Tower, he came, in due course, to a padded chamber. And, on the most padded seat in that chamber there sat, in the torrid conditions we had been enduring, the noble viscount, in a very heavy wig and a considerable silk gown. (Laughter.) Presently, in order to make it quite certain that his lordship (the speaker) was really in a place where such people were being cared for, there came in a procession of some five or six splendidly apparelled gentlemen. One of them his lordship had seen years before in Sir John Tenniel's illustration in *Alice in Wonderland*, but the rest of them were apparelled in quite heavy furs, and what was not fur was of a colour that rivalled that of the greatest of Turner's canvases. And they bowed to one another in the most ridiculous way, except the noble Viscount, who preserved his entire decorousness throughout. He (the Bishop) came to his reason shortly because he discovered he was really at such a temperature the only sensibly clad person on the floor of the House, but in the Gallery there were some six swarthy gentlemen, clad mainly in napkins. He had no idea from what part of the dark continent they came, but he did not doubt they were there with the full knowledge of the Lord Chancellor. He, the speaker, had gone into the Bishops' room and thrown off his coat and put on what was really a flimsy piece of white linen, and he was really cool. He wished, in all seriousness, to say this: he would not like it to be thought that what he represented was in any way out of sympathy with those most important and blessed investigations which the Association was carrying on. Twelve months ago quite a large number of bishops assembled in England, and had before them various questions which touched mental alienists. One of the results of their consideration was to decide that it was necessary that part of the training of a man for the ministry of the Church should be some course in psychology. He could not impose on the young men coming to him for ordination a line of study on a subject of which he himself knew nothing, and when the bishops decided that that was their duty in regard to what might be called the sons of the prophets, they took that duty upon themselves, and his lordship did not doubt they meant to carry it through. (Applause.)

The Right Hon LORD JUSTICE ATKIN, in responding, said it was a very serious task to embark upon an after-dinner speech at that time in the evening, especially before an audience of mental experts. And if mental stability was fairly judged by an after-dinner speech—as to which his hearers were authorities and he was not—he must crave indulgence. All he would like to say was, that if there were any ulterior purpose in putting up the guests to make speeches for the intention to make scientific research or otherwise, they would like to be judged by the Right Rev. Prelate who had just addressed the gathering, in spite of the admissions he had made as to his recent associations. (Laughter.) And there was the further task, which devolved upon either the Bishop or himself—he would say the Bishop—of taking responsibility for the lady guests. But he thought he could safely say on behalf of all the guests that they were very grateful for the kind way in which their health had been proposed and for the kind hospitality which had been extended towards them. (Applause.) He knew he was himself present by reason of his association with the Medico-Legal Society. In respect to that, they did have frequent discussions and most amicable relations with members of the medical profession, many of whom belonged to the Medico-Psychological Association. There was only one personal note he wished to touch on. It was that many medical members of that Society had an obsession which made it impossible, in the Medico-

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Legal Society, to discuss the question of insanity in any relation at all without the medical members at once falling upon the question of criminal responsibility and denouncing the legal profession for the rule in the Macnaghten case. He did not propose to discuss that question now, but he had already stated on another occasion that he thought it quite possible that that rule might be improved, *i.e.*, the formula. He could understand that a case might arise of homicidal mania in which it would be very difficult to say that the particular person either did not know the nature and quality of his act, or that that which he was doing was wrong. All he would say to the medical profession was that from the legal point of view they were prepared to accept an amended formula, and all they asked was that the medical men would comply with two conditions: One was that there should be a reasonable degree of unanimity on the part of the medical profession as to what that modification should be, and the other was it should not be a formula which would have merely the effect of transferring all the inhabitants of His Majesty's prisons to the various mental hospitals in the country. And it must not be of too far-reaching an effect. Subject to that, and subject to getting over their obsession, the members of the Society derived the greatest benefit from their medical members. This was not the time upon which to deal with the whole question of the relations of insanity to the law; it was a very large subject; he would therefore say nothing beyond renewing his expression of thanks, on behalf of the guests, for the very pleasant evening which had been afforded them. (Applause.)

Sir JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE, F.R.S., said he could not, by any stretch of imagination, persuade himself that he was a visitor at a meeting of the Medico-Psychological Association, for he believed he was the oldest member of that body present. He occupied the chair of the Association in the callow days of forty years ago, and his relation towards it was more patriarchal than casual. But he was glad to pose for a few minutes as a visitor, and to say that they were there to not only enjoy the Association's hospitality, but to show their esteem for the gifted man of many public services who occupied the chair, and to show them the national, nay the world-wide work which this Association was carrying on. This Dinner was a memorable one owing to the presence of the Lord Chancellor and the Minister of Health, but it was also an unique one because, he was told, never at any dinner of this Association, nor indeed at any dinner anywhere, had there been such a collection of lunacy officials. The Board of Control was present almost *en bloc*, the Lord Chancellor's Visitors were here, also a Commissioner for Scotland and an Inspector from Ireland. And the marvel was how the lunacy of the country was getting on without them. The Dinner was unique in another respect, for this was the first occasion on which a public lunacy official, in the form of a Lunacy Commissioner, had occupied the chair of the Association. In that connection he was compelled, as a patriotic Scottish member, reluctantly—for the company would know how modest, retiring and unassertive Scotsmen were—(Laughter)—to point out that sixty years ago his own father, then a Commissioner in Lunacy in Scotland, occupied the chair, and that after him came Sir James Cox and Sir Arthur Mitchell, both Commissioners in Lunacy in Scotland. Thus in that, as in many other lunacy matters, Scotland had led the van. He would now revert to England, in which country, happily, his lot was cast. In connection with the presence of the Lord Chancellor, he recalled that in this country the custody of the fools, part of the Royal prerogative, was delegated, under the Sign Manual, to the Lord High Chancellor. In the course of time—and, he presumed, in anticipation of Carlyle's discovery that the millions of people in this country were "mostly fools"—the charge became too comprehensive even for a man of Lord Birkenhead's abilities, and the legal custody of fools was now restricted. He continued: Outside that group there was a fringe like Einstein's space, limited but without boundary, a fringe of mental disorder, partial, temporary, incipient insanity, of what is called "nervous breakdown," "neurasthenia," insanity in the making; and it is in that fringe that we feel now we can do the most valuable work in the arrest, the treatment, the cure of insanity. It is there that "the little rift within the lute," taken in time, can be remedied, but which, left, made music mute and silent. If it is to be done we must have more freedom than we have had hitherto in applying our methods of alleviation. Some old prejudices must be removed, some unnecessary legal restrictions, dating from the era of *Valentine Vox* and *Hard Cash*, must be abolished. Our asylums, while not ceasing to be seats of refuge and homes for the stricken and afflicted, must

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become hospitals more and more to which all those threatened with mental trouble may promptly resort for advice and treatment. Handicapped as they have been in the past, our asylums have done splendid work, and have restored to health and usefulness 40 *per cent.* of even confirmed cases. Emancipated, as we hope they will be, they will still achieve even more significant results. It is outside that fringe of incipient insanity in those great sanitary areas, forerunners of the vision of the Minister of Health, that the campaign against insanity, if it is to be effectual, must be vigorously carried on. It is in these areas that the genesis of insanity takes place, and whatever contributes to the corporeal welfare and moral elevation of our people must make them immune to the inroads of mental disease. Those zymotic diseases which specially fall to the cognisance of the Ministry of Health are responsible for a considerable amount of mental disease. And there is one mental disorder, the most fatal and deplorable that we know, that can be prevented by a simple sanitary precaution, and that ought to be prevented, let puritanical bigotry say what it will. It will be a long time before sanitary measures will rid us of it, and our scientists must carry on that research work, in which our best hope of remedial measures rests. In these recent days there has been no startling discovery, not since the discovery of the localisation of function in the brain; but there has been a change in our conception of the pathology of changes in the nervous system, and the reactions which take place between it and every organ, tissue and gland in the body. And now not only the physical but the psychical aspects of insanity are having increased attention bestowed upon them, and subtle changes, which must be ultra-microscopical, are being investigated. In connection with the psychical aspects of insanity, I would point out that while every advance of science has been reflected in the delusions of the insane, what is more remarkable is that the delusions of the insane may be realised in the discoveries of science. Any man who, sixty or seventy years ago, had said the human voice would be heard a thousand miles away, and that the upper air would swarm with airships and flying machines, would have been in danger of certification. But now all these things are being realised, and at the present moment our study of the electron leads us to believe that we are within measurable distance of "the philosopher's stone" and the transmutation of metals, to say nothing of the appalling consequences which may result from the release of the energy of the atom. And not only so, a more alarming feature is that what we used to regard as the wildest vagaries of insanity are philosophic truths. We are told that space has four dimensions, that the postulates of Euclid are all wrong, and that 2 and 2 do not make 4. From the medico-psychological point of view, relativity seems to be a brain-racking business, one which is not unlikely to lead the ordinary man who tries to grapple with it into confusional insanity. But I have some consolation. The other day I was speaking to one of our greatest physicists, and I said "I suppose, as Einstein is coming to London, we had better take the picture of Newton down, representing the fall of the apple, and substitute a futurist or a cubist representation of Einstein standing on his head?" He said: "No, Newton must for ever hold his own." I may say, in conclusion, that I look with sanguine expectations on future psychology, and especially medico-psychology. Now it is a matter of public interest, and you cannot read the leading article of a newspaper without coming upon the word "psychological," or the words "psychical phenomena," or something psychological. For my own part I would ask that psychology shall have a scope which is wide, which touches upon all human interests, which elucidates not merely the causation of the mind diseased, but enables us to understand the mechanism of the mind in its normal operations. It throws light upon education and criminology, and many other complex questions, and it may even help the statesman and the politician and the diplomatist by its ethnical studies, by differentiating the traits and tendencies of the different races of mankind. The Medico-Psychological Association, if it has a future as happy as the past, then in the words of a poet laureate:

> "When fewer tears shall fall,
> 'Tis thus we dream;
> When younger brows shall brighter laurels have,
> Lovelier, softer shall the rosebuds be."

On behalf of your guests, permit me to thank you for the interesting and delightful evening which you have provided. (Applause.)

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"THE MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION."

Sir JOHN BLAND-SUTTON, in proposing this toast, said it was a great pleasure to him to propose it. He was in no sense an expert psychologist, and it had been a great interest to him that Sir James Crichton-Browne had dealt with the serious side of medico-psychology. He, Sir John, supposed he had been asked to propose this toast because the President of the Association was a colleague of his at Middlesex Hospital. Therefore he had learned the importance of psychology. He had tried to impress on students the importance of psychology in attempting to teach them surgery. He said to them: "You come round here to learn surgery; the principles of surgery can be described on the back of a postcard. You should learn psychology, which is really human nature. And the more thoroughly you learn that—whether you are going to be a lawyer or whether you are going to be a doctor—the more successful you will be in practice." The Judges were sometimes deficient in psychology, in spite of their learning and their experience. He read in the *Times* two months ago—and he took an interest in the *Times*—that a very witty Judge said in the course of a case, "You can get six medical men on one side of Harley Street to swear to an opinion one way, and then get six men from the other side of Harley Street to swear the opposite." That judge must be wanting in psychology, because when there was a lunacy case before the Court, one got a big legal luminary, drawing big fees and refreshers, trying to persuade the Judge that the plaintiff is as sane as the jurymen in the box; and on the other side one had equally brilliant K.C.'s, backed up by solicitors, sometimes by clergymen, and generally by a nurse, to swear that the man was so far gone that he was only fit for a lunatic asylum. What does it mean? It was not the frank cases of lunacy which gave the trouble, but the borderland cases; it was in those that all the difficulty arose. Why were those cases so difficult? In spite of all that Sir James Crichton-Browne said about the brain, what a complex structure and how inscrutable was the organ of the mind! It weighed 50 oz.—as much as a man's liver—but if one took the brain of an ex-Lord Chancellor and the brain of an ex-President of this Association, and the brain of an Archbishop and the brain of a verger, shuffled them, and gave them to Sir Frederick Mott to examine, he would not be able to tell one from another. He might measure them and study their convolutions microscopically, but he could not even measure the intelligence of those brains. Yesterday he interested himself in looking at the brain of a great mathematician supposed to have a wonderful brain. He, Sir John, compared it with the cast of the brain case of Jonathan Wild, and there was no difference in their size. But it could be said for each that they were masters in their own spheres. My Lord Camperdown came down and complained of being out of sorts, saying that his liver was out of order. But it was not his liver, it was his mind. The butler knew full well that the trouble may have been due to a glass of badly-decanted port, or the doctor knew it might be due to a sore corn. And if one went to the laboratory and talked to the physiologist, he would tell one that the brain had nothing to do with it, and that the doings of the mind, as well as of the body, our conduct and our mental energy, were almost wholly controlled by a Pantheon of ductless glands, of which the most powerful deity was the pituitary body. With the men of the specialty represented in this gathering he had great sympathy, especially with junior medical officers of asylums, who had to attend to the forcible feeding of patients who had no wish to be kept alive. And he had even more sympathy with medical officers of prisons, who had to look after political hunger strikers, because if anything happened to them in the course of the forcible feeding, the medical officers would be rebuked by the authorities for preventing an opportunity for political martyrdom. A remarkable case of this sort happened six hundred years before Christ. Zedekiah, King of Jerusalem, did not see the fun of being a vassal of Nebuchadnezzar, or to Babylon; and at that time there lived in Jerusalem a troublesome man called Jeremiah. And he was as much a thorn in the side of Zedekiah as certain hunger-strikers were in the sides of the Prime Ministers of to-day. Those old Prophets were the politicians of the time, and what they said was regarded as gospel by the people; they believed, as some of the stupid people to-day believed, in the leading articles of their favourite newspaper. The princes and elders were upset by this man, and they put Jeremiah into a dungeon, and he stuck in the mud. And the King's chief eunuch went and told Zedekiah, and said, "What will happen if this man dies in

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the well?" He had the prophet hauled out of the miry dungeon of Malchiah. The story was dramatically told in the thirty-eighth chapter of Jeremiah. From his, Sir John's childhood, he had taken a deep interest in Bible stories: they were so dramatic and so pictorially told. To-day people put their minds together to see what they could do to take care of lunatics who were troublesome to their relations; but they allowed to go free political Jeremiahs who were such a terrible trouble. He would merely say, in conclusion, how much he appreciated everything that had been said as to the wonderful things medico-psychologists had done. All knew the brilliant work which was done in the war, and he was certain from the way they were working now that the science and art of psychological medicine was advancing. (Applause.)

The PRESIDENT replied on behalf of the Association, and the proceedings then terminated.

SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION.

THE SPRING MEETING of the South-Eastern Division was held by the courtesy of Major Findlay and Dr. R. G. Rows at the Special Neurological Hospital, Church Lane, Tooting, on Wednesday, May 4th, 1921.

The members were entertained to luncheon and were afterwards shown round the Hospital and workshops.

The meeting was held at 2.30 p.m.

The minutes of the last meeting were taken as read and confirmed.

Dr. J. Noel Sergeant was re-elected Honorary Divisional Secretary, and Drs. John Brander, Francis Henry Edwards, John George Porter Phillips and Robert H. Steen were elected Representative Members of the Council for the year 1921–22. Drs. James Farquharson Powell, George William Blomfield James and Thomas Beaton were elected members of the Divisional Committee of Management.

It was decided to accept with thanks Dr. C. M. Tuke's invitation to hold the Autumn Meeting at Chiswick House early in October.

Dr. J. Tylor Fox then read a short paper on "Luminal-Sodium in Epilepsy."

Dr. Rows gave a brief outline of the methods of treatment employed at this Special Neurological Hospital, and Drs. Todd, Miller and Dallas Ross followed with interesting accounts of the treatment of special illustrative cases.

A brief discussion followed, and the members were then entertained to tea, which concluded an extremely interesting and instructive meeting.

THE GERMAN INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH.

THE second volume of *Arbeiten aus der deutschen Forschungsanstalt für Psychiatrie in München*, 1921, contains the Report of the Institute presented January 3rd, 1920. The period since the last report (May 24th, 1918) has been especially disastrous by reason of the loss sustained through the deaths of Brodmann and Nissl. The sad circumstances of Brodmann's death have already been noted in these pages (*Journ. Ment. Sci.*, January, 1921, p. 148). The report states that as he was, with the single exception of Oskar Vogt, of Berlin, the only investigator who could work out the topographical histopathology of the brain cortex independently, it is impossible to fill his place, and his department must therefore be abandoned until the younger generation produces a fit successor. Only a few months after Brodmann's death his young widow succumbed to influenza. Through the generosity of one of its founders, the Institute has been enabled to assure to his little daughter, besides provision for her upbringing, an eventual dowry.

Not less grievous than the loss of Brodmann is that sustained through the death of Franz Nissl. He had been in poor health for the last ten years, but while he was at the Institute, as head of one of its two departments of pathological histology, he had displayed an unbroken power of work, and it was hoped he might continue his scientific labours for many a long day. Unfortunately, in June, 1919, his condition became rapidly worse, and he died on August 11th, 1919, at the age of 58. He was indisputably the most eminent of all investigators

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