A positive reaction was shown under the microscope. The visitors were interested in some excellent slides showing spirochætes in the cortex of a brain of a general paralytic, stained by Jahnel's method, and also some slides showing what appeared to be degenerated spirochætes in a preparation taken from the cortex of a general paralytic who had been treated by malarial therapy, but who had died from abscess of the lung—this preparation was also stained by Jahnel's method.

In conclusion some cinema pictures of cases of dementia præcox showing stereotyped movements were thrown on the screen.

Tea was served at the end of the meeting.

Middleton Hall Private Mental Hospital, Middleton St. George, Durham.

The third Clinical Meeting of the Newcastle-on-Tyne area was held at the above hospital on Wednesday, June 27, 1928. Present, five members. Dr. J. W. Astley-Cooper presided.

Dr. T. C. BARKAS read an interesting paper by Dr. J. W. Astley-Cooper describing two cases of anxiety hysteria with conversion symptoms which were treated and cured in 1917. Two similar cases were being treated at present, in a similar manner, after eight and ten years' neglect respectively, but while very considerable benefit has followed, a cure had not been, and possibly will not be, obtained.

The object of the paper was mainly to show how the resistance to the stimuli causing the patients' symptoms had in the latter cases become so weakened that almost any stimulus, even remotely associated with those originally responsible for the hysterical manifestations, was now capable of bringing these about, and to encourage a discussion on the failure of such resistance and the further treatment of these particular cases.

Dr. M. A. ARCHDALE spoke shortly on the treatment of psycho-neuroses at his out-patient clinic.

Tea was kindly provided by Mrs. Astley-Cooper.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The Tavistock Clinic for Functional Nervous Disorders, 51, Tavistock Square, W.C. 1.—Dr. Ira S. Wile, Neuro-psychiatrist in charge of the Children's Department of Mount Sinai Hospital, in New York, will give a Course of five lectures on "The Problem Child," from Monday, July 2, to Friday, July 6, 1928, at 8 p.m. each evening: July 2—General Nature of the Problem; July 3—Physical Problems; July 4—Intellectual Problems; July 5—Emotional Problems; July 6—Social Problems.

Each afternoon, at 5.30 p.m., Dr. Wile will conduct a Demonstration Clinic, with patients. Those who take tickets for the above Lecture Course in advance will receive a ticket available for one specified Demonstration.

As accommodation is limited it is very desirable that application for tickets for the Course should be made without delay. At the same time applicants should state which day they prefer for attendance at the Demonstrations, giving, if possible, a second choice.

Fee (Lecture Course and One Demonstration), one guinea. Tickets should be obtained in advance from the Hon. Lecture Secretary at the Clinic.

ST. AUDRY'S HOSPITAL, MELTON.

OPENING OF THE NEW NURSES' HOME.

On Saturday, May 19, 1928, the New Nurses' Home at St. Audry's Hospital was formally opened by Lady Cranworth in the unavoidable absence of Lady Bristol.

There were present Mr. L. G. Brock, *C.B.*, Chairman of the Board of Control (*vide* p. 516), Mr. F. L. Bland (Chairman), Mr. W. R. Hustler (Vice-Chairman), other

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members of the Hospital Visiting Committee, the Archdeacon of Suffolk (the Ven. J. G. R. Darling), the Rev. Dr. J. Steele (President of the Free Church Council), Dr. W. Brooks Keith (Medical Superintendent), Miss C. W. Simpson (Matron), the Rev. W. S. Furse, the Rev. E. R. Shebbeare, and the Rev. W. J. Robins (Chaplains), Mr. W. J. Longden (Clerk and Steward), Mr. F. Lyon (Foreman of Works), and Mr. Frank Brown (representing the Architects).

Mr. BLAND, who presided, spoke of the two forces which had led to the event of that day. Sad to say they were compelled to face an enlargement of the Hospital, and the economical way most practical was to enable the nurses who had been living in cubicles to reside outside the Hospital in a home where they could be free to find recreation. The beneficial effect to the nurses he need not deal with, because Mr. Brock would speak on that aspect of the matter. The idea of the new Home originated from the late Alderman A. M. Bernard, to whom, more than anyone else,was due a tribute for its successful materilization. (Applause.)

Miss Elizabeth Fison, granddaughter of the Chairman, presented a bouquet to Lady Cranworth, who was then invited by Mr. Brock to perform the opening ceremony. He said, touching on the advances which had been made in the treatment of mental disease, that in the Victorian era the underlying idea was compulsory segregation and detention. The system of imprisonment was ultimately mitigated through the efforts of the great Victorian philanthropists, Lord Shaftesbury and others. In the main, the Lunacy Act of 1890, under which they still worked, had three underlying principles: First, there was the protection of the public against the risk of improper detention ; then there was the protection of the patient against cruelty and ill-treatment ; and, lastly, the protection of the patients' property. These were valuable objects which had been completely attained, but they were negative objects notwithstanding. They indicated that in the minds of the Parliament of the time the idea still prevailed that mental disease was some kind of mysterious dispensation of Providence, that Providence might, from time to time, relent, but that man could do little or nothing. Fortunately the medical profession were more optimistic than the legislators, and, as the result of much research and patient labour, an advance in thought was made. He believed that that advance was only an instalment of the much greater advance which many of them would live long enough to see. (Applause.)

Lady Cranworth then opened the door of the new building with a silver key of novel design, which will permit it being used as a letter-opener, saying, "I declare the Home open, and wish all good fortune to those who come to it." (Applause.)

A dedicatory prayer was said by the Ven. Archdeacon Darling, and the Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Steele, M.A.

A vote of thanks to Lady Cranworth was proposed by Mr. W. R. Hustler and seconded by Mr. W. Wade, which was heartily carried, and Lady Cranworth briefly replied.

Subsequently Lord Cranworth thanked Mr. Brock for his address. The Board of Control was to be congratulated on its new Chairman. A certain touch of humanity ran through his speech, and this was, he thought, the main essential for the post they knew Mr. Brock would adorn. (Applause.)

[The following description of the new building is from the *East Anglian Daily Times*, Monday, May 21, 1928.]

The style of the new Home is Georgian in character. It is devoid of any stonework and all ornamentation, simplicity and good proportion being relied upon to obtain a pleasing effect. Situate behind the Hospital, and adjoining the sports field, the building is entirely self-contained, the general arrangement being a quadrangle formation, except for a small area which has been left for future extension. The block covers an area of about one thousand square yards, and provides accommodation for the matron and fifty-five nurses, a cook and three servants. It is faced with red bricks and roof tiled with Courtrai du Nord glazed pantiles. The main front faces south, and on the ground floor contains the nurses' dining-room, recreation room, reading and study room, and a separate dining-room and sitting-room for the senior or charge nurses, all these having a south aspect. On the west wing the ground floor contains twelve single bedrooms and one double-bedded room, cloakroom, bathroom and lavatories. Five single bedrooms are in the north wing. The east wing contains the kitchen, scullery, pantry, larder, etc., and a sitting-room for cook and maids, and the whole of the first floor provides thirty-two single bedrooms, two double-bedded rooms, matron's bedroom and

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sitting-room, also four bathrooms and lavatory accommodation. Hot water for baths and heating is obtained from calorifiers in the basement, heated by steam from the Hospital boilers. The whole work has been carried out to the designs of Messrs. Brown & Burgess, architects, Ipswich, and the general contractor was Mr. Percy Turner, of Ipswich.

TAVISTOCK SQUARE CLINIC FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVOUS DISORDERS (REPORT FOR 1920–27).

The history of this Clinic begins with the meeting in the drawing-room of Lady Margaret Nicholson in 1919. A few persons with vision and ideals recognized that the lessons learnt from the war neuroses might be usefully extended and applied to a psycho-therapeutic clinic for the alleviation of similar suffering in civil life.

From this small beginning its work has increased, year by year, until in the year 1927 as many as 489 new cases were dealt with; these figures, with a rough average of, say, 10 attendances per patient, give some idea of the enormous amount of valuable work which is being done for the community by this modest establishment in Tavistock Square. This has meant inevitably, as is pointed out in the report, some growth in the direction of institutionalism; such tendency has been kept well in hand. "Informality, the personal touch, simplicity and, above all, individual recognition, constitute valuable adjuncts to psychological treatment. Hence we have not welcomed each step towards institutional organization that our growth has demanded. But we have adhered all the time to the ideal of the consulting-room as opposed to that of the out-patient department, and we have ample evidence that our patients, being what they are, value this feature of our work—a feature which in this country is rarely found."

A comparison with the results of other institutions is obviously difficult, but an interesting analysis of cases is given, which is sufficient to indicate clearly that a high percentage of patients, of all ages, has been treated successfully. The great difficulty of correct diagnosis and classification is recognized in the report, and some of the headings under which the cases are classified leave us in doubt.

NOTES ON THE GENERAL NURSING COUNCIL'S SCHEME OF TRAINING AND EXAMINATIONS FOR MENTAL NURSES (ENGLAND AND WALES).*

(I) *General.*—There are fourteen centres: Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff or Swansea (alternately), Carlisle, Exeter or Plymouth (alternately), Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Norwich or Ipswich, Nottingham, Portsmouth, Sheffield.

The written, oral and practical examinations, *should a sufficient demand be shown*, are held at these centres, or others if necessary.

The written examination may be held at any place where not less than twenty-five candidates are to be examined. If the Council are satisfied that, owing to long distance from a centre, special arrangements are desirable, a local centre for the written (not practical) may be found, provided that the expenses of conducting such examinations are defrayed by the hospital authorities.

An examiner at the practical examination is not allowed to examine candidates from a training school at which he or she may be a teacher or lecturer.

(II) *Fees.*—

	£	s.	d.
Preliminary examination, 1st entry	2	2	0
Re-entry, whole or part	1	1	0
Final examination, 1st entry	3	3	0
Re-entry, whole or part	1	11	6
Registration fees:			
For admission to Register	1	1	0
,, retention on Register	0	2	6
Certificate of Registration	0	10	0
Registration fee for additional parts of Register	0	10	6

* Issued with Questionnaire (*vide* p. 500).

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