The PRESIDENT observed that Dr. Campbell's paper was a very valuable and suggestive one, and would, he hoped, lead to a very interesting discussion. He suggested that the further consideration of the paper should stand over till the afternoon sitting. He then invited them to lunch, and to be photographed in a group in front of the College.

The meeting then adjourned.

AFTERNOON MEETING.

DR. HACK TUKE, the President, having again taken the chair, delivered his Address, which is printed at page 305 of this Journal (Original Articles, No. 1).

Shortly after the commencement of the President's address the EARL OF SHAFTESBURY entered the room. On the conclusion of the Address his Lordship rose and said—Gentlemen: It gives me much pleasure to propose a vote of thanks to the gentleman who has just delivered so admirable an Address, and I do it very sincerely. In some measure I may, I think, be qualified for the task. There are very few people living at this moment who could know what took place in the early years, when I first began the investigation of lunacy—in 1828. We then sat upon a Committee, and visited several houses, and afterwards the Bill was passed, and the provisions were framed, which enabled us to visit the lunatic asylums. I can tell you this, that anything more disgraceful, anything more shockingly oppressive, marked by iniquity as it was, it is impossible to describe. When I tell you that in one house alone, on a Saturday, at 4 o'clock, from 200 to 250 were chained down in their cribs and left there till six on Monday morning, no human being going near them, a jug of water and some bread being left by each crib, that will give you some idea of the enormity of the system. There was utter and complete ignorance upon the subject of lunacy. The lunatic was looked upon as being beyond cure and care. See now the reasonable care that is manifested towards lunatics; and the moral treatment. Of late years you have learnt that employment, healthful occupation in many ways, such as agriculture, are absolutely requisite to the recovery of the patient, and the medical man has been led to study the case fully, knowing that the law has declared that the state of things which prevailed before shall no longer prevail. It is a remarkable thing that at the present day there should be so many medical men in all parts of this country all capable of testing the condition of the patient's mind, and giving a certificate which to all intents and purposes is just. In 1859 a Committee sat in the House of Commons, and investigated the whole treatment of lunacy. Another sat in 1877. Between those years there were 185,000 certificates issued, warranting the detaining of patients. The Committee of 1877 sat six months; the whole subject was brought before it, and they certainly did not hit a single blot in which a patient out of all that number had been shut up without sufficient evidence of insanity. When I see and know that there is an Association formed like this, and that medical men are devoting their attention so much, and more than ever, to the subject, I think there are very great hopes indeed for the future. I was very glad to hear what Dr. Tuke said about the model superintendent. I verily believe that the superintendent is a man of priceless value. I believe that it would be impossible to carry on your asylums, private or public, in any satisfactory way without having at the head of the house men of sympathy, kindness, of conscience. I have known many superintendents, and I can allude appropriately to my friend, Mr. Gaskell, to whom the President has referred. A more intelligent man never existed. May I tell you what first attracted my attention to him? I think it was an inspiration of genius on his part. It happened to be the meat day when I visited the Lancaster Asylum. To my astonishment I saw about forty women sitting at dinner, each

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with a child in her arms. I said, "What is this?" "Well," he said, "it is an experiment I am making. Here are several women wanting occupation, and there are several children wanting care. So these women have the exclusive care of the children day and night." It was positively a stroke of inspiration in the man. It was his aim to develop in the women the great principle of maternal love—that those women should receive the blessing of children and the children receive the blessings of motherly care. I never was so pleased, and this is a proof of it. When I went away, I said, "By God's blessing, if ever I have the opportunity, that man shall be a Commissioner." When a vacancy occurred, I wrote to the Lord Chancellor, and said, "I want to name a man to you." "Name your man," he replied, and he was at once accepted. I am not going to enter into what I am ignorant about, but I may say that I am perfectly sure that in nine cases out of ten, if we can secure early treatment and due superintending care, great good will result, and we shall do more to abate the miseries of lunacy and diminish the amount of lunacy in this country than by any other means. The tendency is to place cases under treatment too late, and to let them out too early. We must watch this very carefully indeed. It is an extremely difficult matter, because there is justly a great deal of feeling as regards the liberty of the subject. Let me now venture to propose to you, gentlemen, a vote of thanks to Dr. Hack Tuke, a gentleman well-known to us all, for the admirable Address he has delivered, expressing my sincere hope, and belief too, that the course of his Presidency may be marked by the same degree of accuracy and judgment which he has exhibited in the Address he has just delivered to you (applause).

Dr. BUCKNILL said he rose with great pleasure to second the motion which had been proposed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, marked as the Address was by fairness, liberality, and breadth of view. He felt quite incompetent to add anything to the eloquent words which his Lordship had addressed to them.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY then put the motion to the meeting, and it was carried with applause.

The PRESIDENT said he could not find adequate words to express his sense of the extraordinary kindness of the terms which had been used in reference to his Address, most inadequate as he felt it to be on the present exceptionally important occasion.

Dr. BUCKNILL said that it appeared to him that their President had, from personal modesty, fixed his date a little too late. He might have gone farther back to the period when his ancestor established one of the early hospitals for the insane—the Retreat at York. His Lordship had stated what took place in regard to patients who were chained from Saturday till Monday, but in those days there were some who were always chained. He would refer to the building at Bootham, in the good city of York, about 1815 or 1816, part of which was understood to have been burnt down to hide the records of its iniquities. It was in undoubted evidence that in one room a considerable number of women were always chained in a state of nudity. The state of these institutions was revealed before a Parliamentary Committee in 1815, but prior to that, the ancestor of their President went at the matter out of hand in the practical manner in which the Quakers were in the habit of doing things (for he was a member of the Society of Friends), and established the Retreat at York. He regretted that there was no history of the hospitals for the insane, and wished some of their friends would endeavour to collate such a history, beginning with the history of that majestic charity of which they were so proud in London, namely, Bethlem Hospital. He believed that the Retreat at York was founded as an example of what things ought to be, and was one of the first of those institutions which covered the country to a certain extent in after years.

The PRESIDENT said he thought they ought not to let Lord Shaftesbury leave the room without conveying to him their sincere thanks for leaving his multifarious and arduous duties and coming among them that day (applause).

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The Earl of SHAFTESBURY briefly responded.

The discussion on Dr. Campbell's paper was again postponed,* many members having to go to the Informal Reception of the Congress, at the College of Physicians, and the meeting separated.

THE DINNER.

The members of the Association dined together in the evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, when they were joined by several distinguished visitors.

The usual loyal toasts having been duly honoured, the PRESIDENT, Dr. Hack Tuke, proposed the health of "The Bench and the Bar," referring to the close connection existing between the legal and medical professions in relation to the question of the responsibility of the insane. Alluding to the dogma laid down by a writer in bygone times, that all crimes of enormity committed by the insane should be followed by the extreme penalty of the law, he compared it with the more enlightened opinions entertained by jurists of the present day. He enlarged upon the importance of medical men studying the subject of mental responsibility from the lawyer's point of view, as well as their own, and suggested that a little knowledge of mental psychology would not be found altogether useless by members of the legal profession.

Mr. JUSTICE FRY, in responding, said that he fully concurred in the desirability of mutual intercourse between the legal and medical professions upon the important subject alluded to. He would not then enter upon the difficult question as to how far the terrible disease, which it was specially the province of the medical men present to meet, was related to that other disease which the lawyers could only recognise by the name of sin; but he wished to express the very strong feeling of regard and respect which he was sure was entertained, both by the Bench and the Bar, for all those medical witnesses who came forward to give evidence concerning the real truth of the case, and who did not come forward merely as the sworn advocates of the cause they represented. None but those who had the responsibility of administering justice could fully appreciate the value of the assistance of such medical men in discovering the truth. On the other hand he could not criticise too strongly witnesses who came forward to assist merely on their own side. He thanked the Association most warmly for the toast which had been proposed, and with which his own name and that of Mr Thomas Bucknill had been coupled.

The PRESIDENT said that he must congratulate the Association upon having as their guests that evening several distinguished foreign psychologists, and he felt that the Association would join with him in wishing them all a most hearty welcome. Among those who were present with them that evening he might mention Professor Laségue, M. Foville, M. Motet, and Professor Ball, all well known to the Association as eminent members of the profession in France. From Austria they had Professor Benedikt and Dr. Müller; from Switzerland, Dr. von Speyr; from Italy, Professor Tamburini; from America, Dr. Whitmer, and Professor Osler from Canada.

Professor LASÉGUE responded, and reciprocated, on behalf of the foreign guests, the kind feelings which had been expressed towards them by the Association.

The health of the Commissioners in Lunacy, and the Lord Chancellor's Visitors, was proposed by Dr. SAVAGE, and responded to by Drs. WILLIAMS and CRICHTON BROWNE. The remaining toasts were, "The President," proposed by Dr. BUCKNILL; "The Prosperity of the Association," by the PRESIDENT; "The Ex-President," "The President-Elect," "The Council and Officers."

* It is to be hoped that this important Paper will be discussed at the next Quarterly Meeting in London.—[EDS.]

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