There were two vital functions taking place, one being the memory and the other a discriminating function involving perceptual ability. The embryonic nervous system from its first acquirement of such ability developed gradually into the complicated nervous system of the adult man, but he took it that perceptive ability was the primary thing, and the sense organs were developed to enable this perceptual ability to become larger and to react better and more efficiently from a biological point of view.

He was conscious, especially after what Dr. Skottowe had said, of the omissions from his paper, but he was asked to talk only for thirty minutes, and he found when he came to work on the subject that it might well occupy an oration of thirty hours. If, however, he had emphasized his point that there was a future for psychology as a study for medical men on biological lines, then the chief object of his paper had been achieved. He did not accept the President's view that because the mind was necessarily the instrument with which mind must be studied, therefore the study could not properly take place. He thought that a biological psychology might still be built up. An understanding of it, which still required a great deal of work before it was complete, would increase their armamentarium for their tasks as medical men. If they did not set about it he thought they would be entitled to the reproach which he heard from the lips of the first mental patient he ever saw. This was twelve years ago in a mental hospital. The patient was being demonstrated to a number of students, himself among them, by Dr. MacDonald, and he stood up before them and said, "Gentlemen, the art of medicine is the art of pouring drugs about which you know little into the human body, about which you know less". For their own purposes they had got a certain amount of material with which they could build up a biological psychology. If it was never complete, that was not their fault, but the more complete it was, the more they would find practical use for it in their work.

MIDLAND MENTAL PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The eighth meeting of the Midland Mental Pathological Society was held in the Anatomy Department of the University of Birmingham on Thursday, March 24. W. Grey Walter, Esq., M.A. (Research Fellow at the Central Pathological Laboratory of the London County Mental Hospitals), gave a lecture on "The Electro-Pathology of the Brain". He described in detail the apparatus employed and discussed the findings with the aid of a considerable number of illustrations. He also gave a practical demonstration on a case, in which rhythmic disturbances characteristic of epilepsy were well shown. The lecturer's able exposition made the simplicity of the apparatus and the ease of its application a pleasant surprise to the members, and the discussion which followed showed the interest that had been taken and the possible practical usefulness of the apparatus in mental hospitals. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was enthusiastically carried.

TENTH INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS FOR PSYCHOTHERAPY.

THIS Congress will be held at Balliol College, Oxford, from Friday, July 29, to Tuesday, August 2, 1938, under the presidency of Prof. C. G. Jung. The General Secretary is Dr. C. A. Meier (Zurich); Chairman of Organizing Committee, Dr. H. G. Baynes; Hon. Secretary, Dr. E. B. Strauss; Hon. Treasurer, Dr. H. C. Squires, C.M.G.; Business Secretary, M. H. Gibbs-Smith. Office (until July 28): 106, Brompton Road, London, S.W. 3. Telephone: Kensington 2433.

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