of the pathological histology of the brain cortex; indeed, it was he who, more than anyone else, laid the foundations for this branch of science.

The report says that the defeat of Germany in the war has, as might have been expected, interfered with the work and growth of the Institute, partly through the rise in prices, and partly through a falling off in subscriptions and donations. Those received since the last Council meeting amount to 478,100 marks. It is noted, as a matter for regret, that little more than 100,000 marks has been subscribed in Bavaria itself, the State in which the Institute is situated. The letting of laboratory tables (see *Journ. Ment. Sci.*, January, 1921, p. 86) has not progressed. This is explained partly by the increased cost of living, and partly by the shortage of medical men in Germany. Three tables in the anatomical department have been occupied, and one each in the psychological and clinical departments. Some further tables in various departments will shortly be occupied.

The library now contains 14,637 volumes. By gift and bequest the Institute has acquired a great part of Brodmann's scientific remains, including a collection of rare and precious brains, and his books, lantern-slides and plates have been acquired by purchase. Nissl bequeathed to the Institute the whole of his scientific remains, all his preparations, and his library. A great part of Alzheimer's library has been presented to the Institute by his son-in-law.

In preparation for the further development of the Institute, the plans for the proposed admission station at the Schwabinger Krankenhaus have been considered in conjunction with the Munich City Architect, and a conference has been held with the military and pension authorities, as a result of which it is arranged that a special building shall be erected there for the treatment and study of cases of war wounds of the brain. When, in the course of years, these cases have died off, this building will serve as an annexe to the admission station.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The Maudsley Hospital.—The lectures and practical courses of instruction, Part II, for a Diploma of Psychological Medicine, are announced as follows:

Six Lectures on the Pathology of Mental Diseases, including Brain Syphilis, its Symptomatology and Treatment. By Sir Frederick Mott, K.B.E., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. On Mondays, at 2.30 p.m., commencing on October 3rd.

Eight Lectures on the Psychoneuroses. By Bernard Hart, M.D., Lecturer, Mental Diseases, University College Hospital. On Mondays at 5 p.m., commencing on October 3rd.

Twelve Clinical Demonstrations in Neurology. By Sir Frederick Mott, K.B.E., M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., and F. Golla, F.R.C.P., Physician, St. George's Hospital. On Tuesdays, at 2.30 p.m., commencing on October 4th. *The First Six Demonstrations* will be given by Dr. Golla at the Hospital for Paralysis and Epilepsy, Maida Vale. An announcement will be made later regarding the Six Clinical Demonstrations by Sir Frederick Mott.

Eight Lectures on the Practical Aspect of Mental Deficiency. By F. C. Shrubsall, M.D., F.R.C.P. On Wednesdays, at 2.30 p.m., commencing on October 5th.

Six Lectures on Crime and Insanity. By W. C. Sullivan, M.D., Medical Superintendent, Broadmoor Asylum. On Wednesdays, at 4.30 p.m., commencing on October 5th.

Eight Lectures or Demonstrations on Differential Diagnosis and Treatment of Mental Disorders—Legal Relationships of Insanity. By C. Hubert Bond, D.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P. On Thursdays, at 2.30 p.m., commencing on October 6th.

Eight Lectures on the Symptoms of Mental Disease. By E. Mapother, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. On Thursdays, at 4.30 p.m., commencing October 6th.

King's College (University of London), Department of Psychology.—A course of lectures on Psychology and Psychotherapy will be delivered by William Brown, M.A., M.D., D.Sc., M.R.C.P., on Tuesdays, at 5.30 p.m., beginning October 18th.

October 18th: General introductory survey.

October 25th: Mental dissociation—subconscious—co-conscious—unconscious—theories of Pierre Janet and Morton Prince.

November 1st: Suggestion—hypnotism—theories of Babinski and Dejerine, Bernheim and Coué.

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November 7th (Mon.): Psychoanalysis—general theory of Freud—psychology of dreams.

November 15th: Mental conflict—repression—symptom formation—abreaction—transference.

November 22nd: Transference and suggestion—theories of Jung and Adler.

November 29th: Theories of McDougall, Myers, Rivers, and others of the British School.

December 6th: Nature of Personality—psychotherapy and ethics—conclusion.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

House of Commons.

June 28th, 1921: Mental patients.—Sir A. Shirley Benn asked whether the next-of-kin of private patients in mental institutions, including the next-of-kin of ex-service men, were informed by the lunacy authorities that they possessed the privilege conferred upon them by Section 71 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, of directing the discharge of the patient, provided he could not be proved to be dangerous and unfit to be at large.—Sir A. Mond assumed the reference to be to Section 72. As regards private patients generally, this provided for the discharge of the patient by the person on whose petition the reception order was made. As regards ex-service men, he recalled the answer he gave on June 16th to the effect that when a patient was sufficiently recovered to raise the question of his discharge, he was informed of the legal position.

July 6th: Married persons in lunatic asylums.—The Home Secretary was unable to state, in answer to a question by Mr. Rendall, how many married persons there are in the lunatic asylums in England and Wales, and how many of these had been certified for over five years, but he promised to try to get the information.

August 3rd: The administration of asylums.—Dr. McDonald asked if the attention of the Minister of Health had been called to a publication by Dr. Montagu Lomax containing grave charges of inhumanity in the administration of our asylums, and as these charges were specific and the alleged inhumanity was inferred rather than witnessed by Dr. Lomax, would he cause inquiries to be made as to their truth in order to relieve the anxiety of many of the public who had relatives confined in these institutions.—Sir A. Mond replied that his attention had been called to the statement in the book. The visiting committee of the asylum at which Dr. Lomax was employed as *locum tenens*, and to which he evidently referred, had already been asked by the Board of Control for their observations; as soon as these had been received he would consider what further action was necessary.

August 5th: Service patients in mental institutions.—Col. Wedgwood asked the Ministry of Pensions how it happened that, in default of any authority possessed by him to intervene in matters coming within the scope of the Lunacy Acts, a medical officer from pensions headquarters joined in the visits paid by the Lunacy Commissioners, and was invited to report on the mental condition of service patients in county asylums; and would he, in view of the admitted irregularity of such procedure, take steps to put an end to unauthorised decisions emanating from pensions officials, where such intervention was directed to the release of ex-service men from unjustified detention.—Mr. Macpherson replied that the medical inspector of his department, who, by the courtesy of the Board of Control, visited mental institutions in which ex-service men were under treatment, did not intervene in any way in matters coming within the Lunacy Law, but acted solely in the interests of "service patients" as pensioners. On the particular occasion which he understood that Col. Wedgwood had in mind it was known to the Board of Control that the Ministry inspector was about to visit the hospital, and they took the opportunity of availing themselves of his opinion on the case. Such opinion was in no sense a decision, nor was there any irregularity in the procedure of obtaining or furnishing it. The arrangements for the visiting of asylums by a Ministry official were in the best interests of ex-service men, and it was, moreover

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