

The PRESIDENT said it had been a great joy to him that the meeting this year had been held at Northampton, and he thanked both Dr. Douglas Turner and Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones for the very flattering remarks those gentlemen made about him personally, and his wife, and about St. Andrew's Hospital. He would tell the meeting a secret. When the time came for arranging for this meeting he was very ill with influenza, but Mr. Cæsar, the Secretary of the Hospital, promised to help him. And he did, tackling the problem with a will, and the result had been generously recognized. He wished, therefore, to include this tribute, and he was very glad the week had been so much enjoyed.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

The Annual Dinner was held in the Guildhall, Northampton, on Wednesday, July 4, the President, Dr. Rambaut, occupying the Chair. The guests included the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Peterborough (Dr. Blagden), Lord Erskine of Restormel, Sir Arthur R. de Capell Brooke, Bart. (Lord Lieutenant of Northamptonshire), Lt.-Col. Sir Mervyn Manningham-Buller, *M.P.*, the Mayor of Northampton (Mr. Allitt), L. G. Brock, Esq., *C.B.* (Chairman of the Board of Control), and Dr. Pameijer (Holland).

TOASTS.

The toast of "The King" having been honoured—

Sir ROBERT ARMSTRONG-JONES (Past-President) submitted the toast of "NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AND NORTHAMPTON". He recalled that the far-famed St. Andrew's Hospital, whose head was their President this year, had been opened in 1836 through the munificence of the second Earl Spencer. Northamptonshire had been noted for the mansions of its nobility and gentry, and especially of three great families, the Cecils, the Spencers, and the Comptons. It had often been described as the county of "squires and spires". Originally a forest, it was now the most fertile pasture-producing county in England, and was the heart of the Midlands. In it the chase was a favourite pastime, and the fox was regarded as a sacred creature, whose pursuit was said to have been initiated by the dignitaries of the Church, the Abbots of Peterborough. He reminded the assembly that the Chairman of the County Council, Sir Arthur de Capell Brooke, who was present that night, was, like the President of the Association, a distinguished Irishman. It was through his courtesy and that of Dr. F. J. Stuart that the members had been invited to visit the admirable institution at Berry Wood, which had always been regarded as one of the leading mental hospitals in the country. The county town of Northampton, which was formerly described as the Mecca of English Nonconformity, conjured up in the mind the name of Charles Bradlaugh. Its people were jealous of their rights, and were lovers of justice and champions of free thought; this was shown when Bradlaugh was elected four times after his rejection and expulsion from the House of Commons. If the handsome guide-book which had been placed in his hands was to be trusted—and he did not doubt that it could—they at that gathering were fortunately placed to-night, as being among those who were counted the most progressive, skilful, industrious, fresh and able people in the three countries.

As was well known, the chief industry of Northampton was the manufacture of boots and shoes. It had been aptly said that "Northampton stands on other people's feet". The town made the most perfect footwear to be found in any part of the world. We all had our particular nostrums, and the aphorism "Nothing like leather" had been attached to Northampton for centuries. Those engaged in the gentle craft of shoe-making had been described as a highly gifted set of people. They were keenly intelligent artificers, well-informed, and with a thirst for knowledge.

Sir ARTHUR DE CAPELL BROOKE, Bart., in responding to the toast, said that he believed that in some counties there still remained the tradition that strangers were suspect, but he assured those present that they in Northamptonshire were not heavers of half-bricks at their visitors. He supposed no other county had more border counties than this. Men passed to and fro through Northamptonshire intent on either business or pleasure, and visitors were always present and were always highly welcome. He would say that to-night's visitors were especially welcome, and it was a special honour to have present the President of this Association, who was so well known and highly respected throughout the county. He thought he could justly claim for the county that it possessed to the full all those home-like scenes which made this England of theirs so dear to its sons and daughters. He thought he could claim for

this county that it was the heart and centre of England, that "here, indeed, is England". Those who loved rural England, those who loved the countryside—never more beautiful, perhaps, than in the last few weeks—those who could appreciate to the full all the splendid work lavished on churches and other buildings by men and women of long ago and to whose inheritance they had succeeded, those buildings and churches which were the glory of the county, could not be surprised if those who lived in the county, which had been described by Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones as the county of "spires and squires", were proud of this county, and always glad of the opportunity of singing its praises. The squires had gone, or were fast going, but they had left behind them a record of good work for the county. The spires, however, still remained; and the great houses of the county, with all their treasures, collected in a more prosperous age than the present generations had known, and the splendid churches in the Nene Valley, set in a countryside of hill and vale, of streams and woodland, would long remain, he hoped, for those coming after, to be for them, as it was in these days, a joy and beauty for all time.

But there was another side to the county, and recently people had come to realize that the tide of industry was flowing strongly southwards, and the mineral wealth of this county was going to be fully developed in a very short time owing to the value of the deposits of iron ore which were within it; and the name of Corby, where the new process of making basic Bessemer steel was now being proceeded with, was probably known throughout the length and breadth of the country. Here, in the midst of their stone-built villages, of stone from the well-known quarries of Weldon, a new town was arising, one which was fully equipped with all the latest machinery and with all the splendid organization needed to start a new industry. The county, in the past, had played a great part in the history of England, and it might well be that this development of industry might be of great interest to future historians. Let all hope that those in this county might provide something to help the national industries and provide a factor towards renewing the prosperity of the people of this country.

The MAYOR OF NORTHAMPTON (Councillor E. ALLITT) also responded to the toast. Northampton wanted to congratulate Dr. Rambaut on his Presidency of this important Association, and hoped he would have a very useful and happy time in his year of office. He had endeared himself to the hearts of the inhabitants of Northampton.

It might not perhaps be interesting enough to tell this company much about the important work of Northampton. Those who resided in it believed it to be one of the finest towns in the Midlands; indeed, when the members of the Association returned to their homes he hoped they would feel it was the best town in the Midlands. And if the company wanted to assure themselves of the quality of Northampton's industry, of which they had heard to-night in the speech of the proposer, he invited them to prove it by each getting himself well shod before returning.

Another thing they in Northampton were proud of was that they were giving its boys and girls the best schooling of any industrial town in the country. They were proud, too, of an interesting work going on in association with what were called the Free Churches and which was called Bethany. On a nearby hillside little homes had been built for old church members, where they could live free and have every care taken of them. There was also a nursing home, where old people who were suffering from any disease could be nursed and attended to by a doctor, free of all charge. This branch of activity could well be called the after-care of old church members.

Mention had been made that evening of sports. In Northampton the recreative and sporting aspect was not confined to cricket; there were other sports in the town, as those who lived near Huddersfield would remember. Last year the town made history in the football world, and it was hoped to do even better in the forthcoming winter. Northampton was making progress in other ways; they were trying to establish a municipal aerodrome. Like all industrial towns, Northampton had with it the problem of unemployment, and that problem concerned those of the medical profession as well as the ordinary man in his business; there was need for all the wisdom and all the tact and patience available to deal with this large question. It was only if it was faced together, by professional as well as business men, that it was likely to be solved in an adequate and successful manner.

He would repeat his cordial welcome to Northampton, and he hoped that members of the Association would take back with them pleasant memories, and that the remainder of their stay would be as happy as the few hours being spent at this dinner to-night.

Dr. P. K. McCOWAN, in submitting the toast of "THE HEALTH SERVICES", said it was with considerable trepidation that he accepted the honour of doing so. But he could lighten his burden by confining his remarks to the mental health services. He hoped that future proposers of this toast would find it as easy thus to separate the mental health services from the larger problem which was governed by that octopus-like gentleman the medical officer of health. It might not be out of place to remind this Association that "like tends to attract like", and it

was necessary to beware that their members should not become what their American friends called "suckers", otherwise there was the definite danger that they might be attracted to the similarly-named appendages of the aforementioned octopus.

He supposed that the Mental Treatment Act was still sufficiently recent to justify its being considered as the latest milestone towards that millennium of mental health when we should all be delightfully humdrum normal individuals: entirely devoid of complexes, thanks to psycho-analysis; and, thanks to the treatment of their friend, Mr. Brock, equally devoid of all hereditary taint—he was almost saying equally devoid of ancestors. Only those were likely to survive whole who could actually deny their ancestry. (Laughter.) He supposed this Association knew as much about the causation of mental illness and mental defect as any association in the world, but to him it seemed that that great knowledge—bolstered up by what, after all, was false doctrine, the doctrine of the survival of the fittest—was scarcely justifiable as a reason for depriving the future of the birth of such people as Swedenborg, Charles Lamb, Dean Swift, George Borrow; it seemed a very high price for posterity to have to pay for our ignorance. In all humility, he wished to suggest that, rather than expending our energies on the passing of futile legislation, it would be much better to apply them to research into the cause of mental disease. He felt that such a research would throw entirely new light on the relationship of environment to heredity, and, at the same time, evolve forms of treatment which would, he was sure, be superior to that of sterilization.

So much for the future; what of the present? Here, he thought, he could congratulate the health services on the great progress they had made in our generation in the matter of the care and treatment of the mentally afflicted. While some might deserve praise for individual efforts, he thought the chief praise was due to the service as a whole. The spirit which led to the hospitalization of the old asylum system, and recently the addition of voluntary patients to the mental hospitals, had, as was well known, revolutionized the whole atmosphere of the hospitals. It was the same spirit of progress which had led to the setting up of out-patient departments throughout the country, and, as practising psychiatrists knew, led to a full understanding of the neurotic and the psychotic. Child guidance clinics were developments which would be preventive as well as curative, and he hoped that the next step to be taken was the introduction of psychopathic clinics, or nerve hospitals, preferably in connection with the teaching hospitals.

With this toast it was his pleasure to couple the names of Mr. Brock, the Chairman of the English Board of Control, and Dr. Hamilton Marr, of the General Board of Control for Scotland. It would be pure presumption on his part to say anything about those gentlemen, as members of the Association knew them so extremely well. Both their work and their personalities were admired by all. They know what those gentlemen had done and were still doing for the mental health services, and it was not for him now to particularize those good works. But he might be excused for ending his speech by referring to a clinical case which, he thought, showed the advantages that could be derived from a close association of the two countries, Scotland and England. It was the case of a wealthy Englishman who was taken ill while in Scotland, and for whom it was necessary to perform a blood-transfusion. They were fortunate in finding available for the purpose a very healthy West Highlander, who volunteered to donate some blood. After the operation the Englishman was so pleased that he thanked the Scotsman and gave him £25. Some time later it was necessary to have the transfusion repeated, but this time the present was reduced to £10. A third transfusion became necessary to complete the cure; but this time there was no monetary reward at all. That clearly showed the effect of a little Scotch blood in the system. (Laughter.)

Mr. L. G. Brock, *C.B.* (Chairman of the Board of Control, England) said he wished to say how very sorry the Minister of Health, Sir Hilton Young, was at finding himself unable to be present that night.

He would also like, on his own behalf, to take this opportunity of thanking the Royal Medico-Psychological Association for the honour it had done him at this annual meeting of creating him an Honorary Member.

He was glad that this toast, to which he was privileged to respond, was couched in rather different terms from that to which he had the honour of responding two years ago at Stirling. On that occasion the toast was "The Boards of Control". It was very nice to think that there were any people who wanted to toast the Boards of Control; but he thought they were wise in widening the terms of the toast, so as to include the whole of the health services, as that showed a recognition that the mental health service was really an integral part of the whole public health service of this country, and a much more important part than many people recognized. He wondered how many people there were who realized that in our public mental hospitals alone, without counting the registered hospitals, of which St. Andrew's was such a distinguished example, there were over 123,000 beds; that was, roughly, 50,000 beds more than there were in all the voluntary hospitals in England and Wales put together. It was,

indeed, nearly as many beds as there were in the municipal hospitals and public assistance hospitals throughout the country. He did not suggest that the crude number of hospital beds was the only way, or that it was the best way, of testing the importance of any service; it was not. But it was, at any rate, some rough indication of the magnitude and the importance of the service with which they had the honour of being associated. He agreed with what Dr. Sergeant said at the meeting that afternoon, that those engaged in the mental hospital service were too modest. He did not always find himself in agreement with Dr. Sergeant, but on this occasion that gentleman slipped into the truth—for it was the sober truth that they of the mental hospital service were too modest. They did not make sufficient effort to see that the public realized what was in fact being accomplished, what progress was being made in the public health service. The speaker thought that service suffered not only from modesty—not the commonest complaint in medical circles—but it suffered also from its isolation, an isolation which was only partly geographical, but was also an isolation of the soul. The rest of the medical profession were too remote from the work which the mental specialists were doing. He thought there was a great deal to be done in the education of public opinion, in the education of medical opinion too, to make people realize what progress had been made, not merely with the custodial care of mental disorder, but, definitely, with its treatment. More publicity was certainly required, for they were very bad advertisers in that department of medicine. But, more than that, they needed, he thought, some more effective means of keeping in touch with the main body of medicine. They were out of touch not only with general medicine, but also with the public health services. Of course, there were many points on which they did, and must, come into contact with the other health services. At one end was the school medical service, the main "catchment area" in the future by which the mental defectives must be discovered. At the other end, as members of the Association knew only too well, there was that constant and melancholy stream of senile demented, who were passed on to the mental hospitals as soon as they became too troublesome or too tiresome in the public assistance institutions. The question which, he thought, all had to consider, the very urgent question for members of this Association to consider, was how best to maintain an adequate contact between the mental hospital service and the rest of the public health services. It was not an easy problem; very few problems that were worthy of serious consideration were easy, but this was one which was well worth the Association's serious consideration and study. He hoped the time would come when he would see it figuring on the agenda at the annual meetings. The question had got to be faced; the problem must be solved. He was persuaded that the mental hospital service would never receive the public attention, the public consideration, it deserved until it was recognized as being not only something important in itself, but an integral part of a bigger and wider public health service. He did not know how that problem could best be solved; he had not come to the dinner or the meeting with any cut-and-dried or ready-made solution. He knew the suggestion had been made that that co-ordination and necessary unification could be secured by bringing the mental health services under the oversight of the medical officer of health. That, he would say frankly and at once, was not a solution which commended itself to him, or to his Board, and he did not believe it was one which would commend itself to the gathering. He did not know, but it might be that in the larger areas the solution might be found in the appointment of a medical officer of mental health; it was a solution which had been suggested more than once by his friend and colleague who was here to-night, Sir Hubert Bond. He, the speaker, did not like the title; it was a clumsy title—if Sir Hubert would allow him to say so—but he thought the practical suggestion was one which deserved serious consideration from all his hearers. He was very much attracted by the idea of appointing, at least in the larger and more populous areas, an officer whose task it would be to co-ordinate the school medical service and the mental deficiency service with the mental hospital service. Such a man—if a man could be found who was sufficiently gifted and adequately trained—would have the opportunity of making a survey of the whole field and viewing the problem as a whole. To begin with, he would be able to see that the most effective and the most economical use was made of the existing bed provision already available. But, more important than that, more important than any mere saving of money, he would be able to bring the mental health services into closer relation with the other public health services; he would be able to look at the mental health service in its proper relation to the whole scheme for the provision of hospital beds of every type. And, perhaps most important of all, he would have time to think—which few officials had—time to think and time to study the means for preventing, for anticipating the development of every kind of mental disorder. He felt—if he might be frank with his hearers—that this was where, at present, they were so weak. What was being done at the present time to forestall and to prevent mental disorder? A beginning had been made with the development of out-patient clinics—a very encouraging beginning. He was very glad to be able to tell the company that these had steadily developed, not in all parts of the country, but in most parts of the country, and they were affording the most valuable means of linking up the mental health services and the public health services of the country. But, with that exception, he could not help feeling that, up to the present, those concerned had been far too content, and, since the Association had made him

an Honorary Member, he was presumptuous enough to say "we" instead of "you", we were too content to aim, not at prevention, but at dealing with end-results. In design, in fabric, in nursing, in the dietary, in all material comforts, the British mental hospitals, so far as his experience went—and he had had the opportunity of seeing some foreign mental hospitals—British mental hospitals would equal any in Europe. But he wished he felt quite so sure that in scientific work we were equally distinguished and pre-eminent. And, above all, what was being done to lessen the incidence of mental disorder? That was a question which other members of the Association could answer better than he could. But he was afraid that the answer, if it was an honest one, would also be a depressing one.

It might be thought by some that this was too serious a topic to be dealt with in an after-dinner speech. If it was so regarded, he owed the company his apologies, but he had very few opportunities of addressing the Association, and this was a subject which was very near his heart. Their ambitions and their dreams could never come true unless a wide and a long view were taken, and, after all, the responsibility rested with those who were engaged in the work. The Board, perhaps, could help, and as far as they could help, he was sure they very gladly would, but the real impetus to any advance must come from within the profession; it could never be imposed upon it by any Government department, even if all at the Board were as wise as they felt, or as wise as his colleagues looked. There was a great need to educate public opinion. He sometimes thought there was even more need to educate medical opinion. (Hear, hear.) But he hoped and believed that those whom he was addressing, the leaders of this branch of the profession, would rise to the full measure of their responsibilities. It was still true, it was true in all departments of life, that "without a vision the people perish"; but there was no department of life, no section of human thought, in which that was more true than it was of medicine. It was because he believed that those present to-night shared his dreams and shared his visions that he was very glad and very proud to have the opportunity of responding to this toast.

Dr. HAMILTON MARR (Commissioner, Scottish Board of Control) also responded to the toast. He said he had been asked, owing to the lateness of the hour, to exercise economy of speech. One of our Cabinet ministers, in a recent rectorial address, made the statement that in the beautiful valleys of Switzerland there were 50,000 cretins, all mentally defective. The statement seemed an astonishing one in view of the fact that Scotland, with a larger population than Switzerland, had only 23,000 insane and mentally defective persons—at least known to the General Board. After much difficulty it was found that the questions addressed to the Swiss authorities had been misinterpreted: that the word "crétin" had been mistaken for "chrétien", and the Swiss authorities had replied that there were 50,000 Christians in the beautiful Swiss valleys. Thus the return was very misleading.

This amusing incident served to illustrate, perhaps in an exaggerated way, the uselessness of many statistical figures. Statistics relating to purely material things might have a relatively high degree of accuracy, but statistics relating to living things, which were constantly changing from moment to moment, were most unreliable.

When one looked back on the advance that had been made over a period of forty years, the influence of the Board of Control had been, on the whole, for good. He did not know what the Board controlled. Their first interest, of course, was the patient, and the general policy which had been evolved, and in which the medical superintendents of institutions had played a leading part, was to treat all mentally afflicted patients on the same general lines as patients suffering from physical disorder. The Lunacy Laws were established to prevent that cruelty which was meted out to lunatics in former days; they were therefore certified and put into institutions and a Government grant was given, so that the interests of each lunatic could be looked after. That this could be done had been shown by the establishment of reception houses, of observation wards, of the practice obtaining during the war among soldiers; and finally, by the establishment of clinics under the Mental Treatment Acts.

The field was too wide to survey during a few minutes, but the problem of certification was one which should now be dealt with, he thought. Experience had shown that the certification of the insane, which was intended primarily to protect them, had, unfortunately, brought with it a stigma—certainly an unjust stigma—and certification should, in the long run, be reduced to its lowest minimum. The power of depriving mental patients of their liberty should certainly always remain in the hands of the law, but certification was no longer required, even with this proviso, and it should be limited to those cases where the subjects refused to go to a mental institution for cure and treatment, cases that were dangerous to themselves or to others. The time was now fully ripe for dealing with cases, especially in their early stages, on ordinary hospital lines.

Dr. F. J. STUART, in proposing the toast of "OUR GUESTS", said that when he was asked to do so he came with all sorts of clever things to say, and then he saw that the toast was to be

responded to by two ladies, a contingency he had never thought of. One of those who would reply was Mrs. Slagle, who had come to the meeting from America. He was not an unpaid commercial traveller, and so the present company might get more of the truth about Northamptonshire from him than they would be likely to hear from the two speakers who dealt with that toast. George Washington's ancestors were Northamptonshire people, and members who were staying in hotels in Northampton would realize that his memory was so much respected there that the accommodation provided had not been changed since his day.

Mrs. ELEANOR SLAGLE (U.S.A.), in responding to the toast, said she deeply appreciated the honour of having been invited to respond, and she also thanked Dr. Stuart for all the kind things he said. But she had to speak at the meeting on the next day, and she, like the Mayor of Northampton, was a good advertiser, and if those present would like to hear what she would have liked to say to-night, with a little more, she asked them to attend at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Americans and English had a great heritage, a common background of language. Her own family roots lay deeply buried in the soil of England and Scotland, and she appreciated the spirit of graciousness and kindness and the generous hospitality of the British which she had so much enjoyed on different occasions.

She wished for the President of this Association the greatest happiness and the greatest success in the year which was to follow, under his jurisdiction. She hoped, on behalf of her own country, that all which British colleagues gained in knowledge, all that they gained in the spiritual aspects of their work, might be quickly transmitted to workers in America, as the latter needed it. That, together with the common heritage of the finest language in the world, and the desire to work together peacefully and happily for the benefit of the sick and disabled, was a great ambition.

BAILIE VIOLET ROBERTSON also responded. She said she felt it was scarcely necessary for her to endorse the thanks which Mrs. Slagle had so eloquently expressed. Moreover, it seemed to have startled the office-bearers of this enlightened Association that the response should be made by two ladies; therefore she hastened to assure the company that she was not a lady, only a magistrate. She did most warmly welcome the opportunity of expressing, in a few sentences, her deep appreciation of the honour of being present as one of the guests. She said that not only on her own behalf, but also in her capacity as the Chairman of the West of Scotland Neuropsychiatric Research Institute. It was peculiarly appropriate that she should have had the honour at this time, as that body was this year celebrating its semi-jubilee, and from Northampton they had been fortunate in securing their distinguished Director, Dr. Ford-Robertson. Scots people, like the mental health services, were extremely modest. They knew they were superior people—having been told it so often they had come to believe it—and they realized that some of the mental hospitals in the north were second to none. Yet they were aware that a great deal remained to be done in research, and in correlating research to clinical work, and it had been a real privilege to hear what had been said by the Chairman of the Board of Control. She had the honour to serve on the Departmental Committee which was examining the Health Services of Scotland, and it would not be the fault of some of those on that body if they failed to bring into even closer relationship the mental services with the widest of all health services.

Sir MERVYN MANNINGHAM-BULLER, Bart., M.P., in submitting the toast of "The Royal Medico-Psychological Association", recalled some of the outstanding events in the history of the Association. There was a great and honourable record, extending back almost to a century, though this did not go as far back as the claims he had heard made for some professions. A short time back he heard of a surgeon, an architect and a politician having an argument as to whose line of work started first in the history of the world. The surgeon said, "Mine is the oldest, as mine started with the surgical operation of removing a rib from Adam to make Eve". The architect said, "I claim that mine started before that when the world was made out of chaos". The politician replied, "Mine started even before yours, because it is the politician who makes the chaos". (Laughter.)

As Member for this ancient borough he might be forgiven for saying it was fitting that the meeting should be held here, for here was one of the most up-to-date mental institutions in the Kingdom.

Northampton was very proud of its honoured friend, Dr. Rambaut. That gentleman had had a remarkable career, which showed him to be well fitted for the honour which the Association had conferred upon him. For ten years he had been Registrar of the Association, a post which entailed a vast amount of work, as 10,000 candidates came up every year from all parts of the Kingdom, and from as far as the Federated Malay States. That work Dr. Rambaut had carried out with extraordinary efficiency and ability. He had achieved distinction in many different

fields, including remarkable achievements in the field of athletics. He did not think one would be far wrong in assuming that some of the sympathy and understanding which was such a remarkable part of Dr. Rambaut's character was learned on the sports fields of years ago. His personality impressed one from the moment one was in his presence. All would wish that the President's year of office would be one of the happiest in his life, and that during that time the great work which had been done in the past by the Association would be continued and would grow, and the activities of that great body strengthened. It had made great progress in the most difficult of all the realms of science—that concerning the human brain. It would not be denied that much still remained to be done and to be learned to advance the art of alleviating human suffering.

The PRESIDENT, in responding to the toast, said that at this late hour he would not be expected to make a long speech. He assured the gathering that he felt quite overcome by all the flattering remarks that had been made about him personally, and he was delighted by what had been said concerning the Association. He wished to offer to Sir Mervyn Manningham-Buller the Association's thanks.

He felt very proud at having been asked to take the position of President of this great Association. Looking down the list of previous Presidents, not mentioning several who were still alive and were present to-night, he would name some of outstanding distinction. The specialty might not be able to boast of a Hunter, a Lister or a Pasteur, or even a Freud; but it had had a Maudsley, a Clouston, a Mercier, a Bevan Lewis, a Mott—all great names. And he felt it was a great honour to be placed on such a list.

He would conclude by repeating what he thought about the Association's teaching. The scheme of training and examining nurses and granting certificates to them had worked a marvellous change in the treatment of the insane, and he thought it should be recognized as comparable to the emancipation of the slaves a hundred years ago, and to the work of prison reform carried out by Elizabeth Fry and John Howard.

During the dinner a string band rendered a selection of music and some excellent solo and duet singing were provided, as well as some very clever conjuring.

LUNCHEON.

On Thursday the Governors of St. Andrew's Hospital invited the Association and guests to luncheon in the Guildhall, when a large company was presided over by THE MARQUIS OF EXETER, President of the Governors of St. Andrew's Hospital.

Dr. REGINALD WORTH, *O.B.E.*, expressed the thanks of the Association to the Governors of the St. Andrew's Hospital for their kind hospitality. On the previous day members were accorded facilities for visiting St. Andrew's Hospital. Having seen most of the mental hospitals of the country, many of those present were very critical; but there was one part of the establishment, recently constructed, which had won their admiration, namely, Wantage House. Indeed, it had more than won their admiration; they were jealous of it, and would like to have a similar place of their own. The Governors of this Hospital had done wonderful things for those they catered for, and on behalf of his fellow members he desired to congratulate them.

At last this Association had been able to give recognition to the great work which Dr. Rambaut had done for the Association.

He would also like to congratulate the Governors on having found "one, Cæsar", for, after Dr. Rambaut, Mr. Cæsar had done more to make the Annual Meeting a success than any other man the speaker had come across. He could not conclude without a word of appreciation of all Mrs. Rambaut had done. He imagined she must be a real helpmate, and on that he congratulated Dr. Rambaut.

The MARQUIS OF EXETER returned thanks on behalf of the Governors of St. Andrew's Hospital.

VISITS AND EXCURSIONS.

On Wednesday afternoon the President and Mrs. Rambaut entertained members and guests at a garden party in the grounds of Priory Cottage, St. Andrew's Hospital. Members visited the Admission Hospital (Wantage House), and were shown the methods of treatment in use there, and the investigations in progress in the laboratories.

On Thursday visits were paid to the boot factories of Messrs. Padmore & Barnes and Messrs. Barratt & Co. Later they were entertained by Dr. and Mrs. F. Stuart at a garden party at Berry Wood Mental Hospital, and inspected the new admission hospital under construction there.

On Friday members enjoyed a motor trip, provided by the President, through the "Washington" country, and visited Althorp at the invitation of Earl Spencer, who graciously conducted members round his collection of pictures—the finest in England.