

Part IV.—Notes and News.

THE ROYAL MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

NINETY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE NINETY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Association was held in the Guildhall, Northampton, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, July 4, 5, and 6, 1934, under the presidency in the earlier proceedings of F. Douglas Turner, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (retiring President), and later that of Daniel F. Rambaut, M.A., M.D. The Council and Committees met on the previous day, Tuesday, July 3.

Wednesday, July 4.—Morning Session.

Dr. F. DOUGLAS TURNER in the Chair.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the ninety-second Annual Meeting, held at Colchester and Clacton-on-Sea, having already appeared in the Journal, were taken as read and confirmed.

The PRESIDENT expressed the pleasure he felt at having no deaths of members to record since the last Quarterly Meeting.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND COUNCIL FOR 1934-35.

The following resolutions were put from the Chair and carried unanimously.

(a) That the Officers of the Association be :

President.—Daniel F. Rambaut, M.A., M.D., B.Ch.

President-Elect.—Reginald Worth, O.B.E., M.B.

Ex-President.—F. Douglas Turner, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Treasurer.—George William Smith, O.B.E., M.B.

General Secretary.—Reginald Worth, O.B.E., M.B.

Registrar.—Daniel F. Rambaut, M.A., M.D.

Editors of Journal.—

Douglas McRae, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.

Maurice Hamblin Smith, M.A., M.D.

Alexander Walk, M.D., D.P.M.

G. W. T. H. Fleming, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.

Hon. Librarian.—James Richard Whitwell, M.B.

(b) That the Nominated Members of the Council be :

Drs. A. Helen Boyle, J. F. W. Leech, J. J. O'Reilly, T. R. C. Spence, R. B. Campbell, R. M. Macfarlane.

(c) That the Parliamentary Committee be re-appointed :

Retirements : Drs. R. L. Langdon-Down, M. J. Nolan.

Addition : Dr. R. F. Jarrett.

(d) That the Educational Committee be re-appointed.

Dr. WILLIAM DAWSON proposed Dr. Elizabeth Casson as an additional member of the Educational Committee.

Sir HUBERT BOND seconded, and it was carried.

(e) That the Library Committee be re-appointed.

(f) That the Research and Clinical Committee be re-appointed.

LXXX.

51

(g) That the Mental Nursing Advisory Committee (Official Members) be re-appointed as follows :

For England and Wales.—Drs. H. Dove Cormac, S. Edgar Martin, W. G. Masefield, George W. Smith, F. R. P. Taylor.

For Scotland.—Drs. D. McRae, T. C. Mackenzie, R. D. Hotchkis, D. Ross, W. M. Buchanan.

For Northern Ireland.—Drs. M. J. Nolan, D. Gardner, F. J. Deane, N. B. Graham, J. Watson.

For Irish Free State.—Drs. J. O'Conor Donelan, L. Gavin, S. Blake, R. R. Leeper, J. C. Martin.

(h) That G. F. Barham, M.A., M.D., and R. J. Stilwell, M.R.C.P., L.R.C.P., be appointed Honorary Auditors.

(i) That the Maudsley Lecturer for 1935 be L. C. Bruce, M.C., M.D., F.R.C.P.Edin., M.P.C.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Council begs to submit its Annual Report as under :

The number of members—ordinary, honorary and corresponding, as shown in the list of names published in the *Journal of Mental Science* for January, 1934, was 895, compared with 883 in 1933.

	1932.								1933.	
38	Number of new members elected	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	
883	Number of members registered	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	895	
..	Removed according to Bye-law 17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
14	Number of members resigned	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	
15	Number of deaths	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	
<i>Members :</i>	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Ordinary	694	703	700	706	727	753	771	787	801	815
Honorary	29	29	30	31	33	35	36	36	37	37
Corresponding	16	16	15	17	22	31	40	46	45	43
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	739	748	745	754	782	819	847	869	883	895

A study of the above figures shows that the increase in the number of members is well maintained.

Research and Clinical Committee.

A great deal of work has been done by this Committee, in co-operation with its Sub-Committees. The Mental Deficiency Sub-Committee ceased to exist on the formation of the new Special Committee dealing with this subject. Four members are representing this Special Committee on the Research and Clinical Committee.

The Explanatory Notes to the new Classification of Mental Disorders have been completed and approved by the Council.

Permission has been granted for the revision of the Statistical Tables.

Educational Matters.

The number of entries for the Nursing Certificate has been very gratifying, and in May last a record number of candidates took the Examination.

The Council agreed to the recommendation of the Educational Committee that a Certificate in Occupational Therapy for Mental Nurses be instituted. The Educational Committee has thoroughly investigated the matter on a valuable report made by its Occupational Therapy Sub-Committee.

The advice of the Educational Committee has been sought by the Child Guidance Council in regard to their proposal to arrange a course dealing with the organization and methods of procedure in psychiatric clinics for the treatment of out-patients.

Parliamentary Matters.

Among other matters this Committee has dealt with the Report of the Departmental Committee on Sterilization, and a discussion has also taken place on the alleged failure of the Mental Treatment Act.

The Library.

The number of books issued to members has increased so considerably that it has been necessary to subscribe more heavily to Lewis's Library.

A valuable and classic addition to the Library has been presented by the Hon. Librarian in the form of a first edition copy, in excellent condition, of Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, 1621. Gifts of books by members of the Association have been greatly appreciated.

Journal of Mental Science.

The *Journal of Mental Science* has continued to prosper, largely owing to the efforts of the Editors, and there has been a gratifying increase in the number of advertisements appearing in the Journal.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Sir James Crichton-Browne presented a copy of his portrait to the Association, which has been hung in the Library.

The 15th Maudsley Lecture was delivered in May by the Rt. Hon. Lord Macmillan, P.C. The Lecture, which was a most interesting one, was entitled "The Professional Mind".

Divisional Chairmen have been presented with special badges.

Dr. H. Freize Stephens was elected to represent the Association on the Committee of the Central Association of Mental Welfare in the place of Dr. E. S. Litteljohn, who resigned.

Dr. D. Rice was appointed to represent the Association at a Congress held by the Royal Institute of Public Health at Norwich in May.

At the invitation of the Board of Control, members visited the Rampton State Institution for Mental Defectives, Retford, in April last. Many members attended and a most interesting day was spent.

Recommendations for the revision of the Bye-Laws of the Association have been drafted by the Special Committee appointed for this purpose, and will come before the Annual Meeting.

Dr. G. W. B. James will represent the Association at the Congrès des Médecins Aliénistes et Neurologistes de France et des Pays de Langue Française to be held at Lyons, July 16-21.

A Special Committee was appointed by the Council to prepare a report to place before the Departmental Committee on the cost of Hospitals and Other Public Buildings (appointed by the Minister of Health). The Departmental Committee asked the Association to give oral and written evidence on the cost of mental hospitals.

Many respected members of the Association have passed away, including Dr. P. W. Macdonald, who was President in 1907.

Obituary.

Honorary Member: Eugenio Tanzi.

Corresponding Members: Henry Cotton, Juliano Moreira.

Ordinary Members: Arthur Ellison, Simon Grossman, John Patrick, Jane E. Waterston, Bernard Hollander, P. W. Macdonald (President, 1907-08), D. Ogilvy.

Dr. WORTH (General Secretary) read the Report, which had been circulated in abstract, and moved that it be adopted.

Dr. WILLIAM DAWSON seconded.

[Agreed.]

The PRESIDENT reported that at the Council Meeting on the previous day the following business had been dealt with:

A questionnaire on the subject of sterilization had been sent out to the members of the Association in order to enable the Council to arrive at a conclusion as to whether they should take any part in the work of a Committee which was being set up to press for legislation in the matter. The following were the results of the questionnaire:

798 cards were sent out, 339 of which were returned. Only 6 of those were spoilt papers. The answers were as follows:

In favour of voluntary sterilization (subject to the safeguards proposed in the Report) in the case of:—

(a) A person who is mentally defective	Yes, 266; No, 69
(b) A person who has suffered from mental disorder	„ 204; „ 107
(c) A person who suffers from or is believed to be a carrier of a grave physical disability, which has been shown to be transmissible	„ 260; „ 62
(d) A person who is believed to be likely to transmit mental defect	„ 231; „ 82
(e) A person who is believed to be likely to transmit mental disorder	„ 217; „ 92

In view of those answers the Council decided to appoint Dr. Reginald Worth to represent the Association on the Committee. In case that gentleman was unable to serve, Dr. Stewart was nominated as an alternative.

With regard to the question of assistant medical officers' expenses in attending meetings, the Board of Control felt they could not ask local authorities to pay these expenses, and the Council decided to allow the matter to drop.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Dr. G. W. SMITH (Hon. Treasurer) reported that on June 30, 1934, the cash balance was £978 15s. 3d. and that there was a sum of £400 on deposit. He presented the Balance-Sheet and Revenue Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1933. The assets on this Balance-Sheet had been valued at a sum considerably below the present market value. The income permitted the Association to indulge in its various activities and pay its way. The only thing in the Balance-Sheet that caused a treasurer any uneasiness was the large sum spent on the Journal compared with the income derived from members' subscriptions. The Editors had done splendid work in reducing the Journal expenses, while at the same time effecting improvements. Still, it had to be remembered that the existence of a credit balance was due to the Association's income from examination fees. It was, of course, possible for the Association, at any time, should it become necessary, to alter the situation by increasing its annual subscription. He drew attention to the condition of the Maudsley and Gaskell Funds. During the last two or three years there had been an excess of expenditure over income, due partly to the fall in income, owing to conversion, and partly to the rather large increase in the fees and expenses paid to examiners. Neither of these funds, however, had exhausted their accumulated deposit, and before that could happen the Association could take steps to preserve these funds a little more carefully. He therefore congratulated the Association on the state of the finances, and presented his Balance-Sheet for the approval of Members. He proposed its adoption.

Dr. MENZIES seconded.

[Agreed.]

The PRESIDENT said he thought it an exceedingly satisfactory Balance-Sheet. In spite of the extra expenditure the Association was still nearly £500 better off than this time last year, and, as Dr. Smith had pointed out, its investments were worth a great deal more than they stood at in the Balance-Sheet. He wished to take the opportunity of saying how grateful members were to Dr. Smith. It must be a great deal of trouble to keep these accounts and to gather in the subscriptions.

REPORT OF THE EDITORS.

As a result of the economies mentioned in the last report, and of an increased revenue from advertisements, the cost of the Journal to the Association has been appreciably reduced. The total net cost has been £800 18s., compared with £996 2s. 7d. in 1932, and £1178 3s. 11d. in 1930. The size of the Journal, allowing for the change in format, remains practically unchanged.

More articles have been submitted for publication during the last year than for some time past, and this has enabled the Editors to maintain a high standard for those accepted. In addition to records of original work, papers embodying theoretical considerations are acceptable, as well as those dealing with facts which, although not new, are insufficiently known in this country. From time to time, however, papers are received dealing, for instance, with well-known methods of treatment, and adding little to what is or should be common knowledge; and such papers have inevitably to be either rejected or published in abbreviated form. The Editors are always prepared to assist authors by criticizing papers sent them, and to suggest suitable alterations where necessary. Further, they think it very desirable that they should have similar opportunities of preliminary criticism in the case of papers which it is proposed to read at the Association's meetings. They have suggested to the Council measures by which this could be arranged.

During the year the "Epitome" section has been greatly extended, and more than twice as many articles have been abstracted as in previous years. The Editors wish most heartily to thank all those whose labours have helped in attaining this result.

It is proposed to produce a further volume of the General Index to cover the twelve years 1923-1934. For reasons of economy this will not be issued to members and subscribers as a separate publication, but will be included in a convenient number of the Journal. A small number of reprints will be available for members who specially require them.

Finally the Editors have to apologize for the renewed delay in the date of appearance of the Journal. During the past year this has been due to a variety of circumstances. The Editors realize that the delay is not only inconvenient to members and subscribers, but tends to prevent an increase in sales and in advertisement revenue. They will use their best endeavours to attain punctuality in the coming year.

ROYAL MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. BALANCE-SHEET as at 31st December, 1933.

1932. £ s. d.	Liabilities.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Assets.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1932. £ s. d.
	CREDITORS—				FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND FITTINGS, 11, CHANDOS STREET, W. 1—			
328 18 8	Printing and distribution of Journal		398 2 5		As per last Balance-Sheet	260 19 0		
268 5 0	Examiners' Fees		268 5 0		Additions during year to date	160 8 2		
11 0 6	Subscriptions received in advance		17 6 6					
166 15 0	Sundry		116 11 7	800 5 6	<u>421 7 2</u>			
					Less Depreciation	42 2 2		
	SPECIAL FUNDS INCOME AND EXPENDI- TURE ACCOUNTS—						379 5 0	260 19 0
	Special Research Fund—				LIBRARY—			
39 14 0	As per last Balance-Sheet		39 14 0		As per last Balance-Sheet		146 3 4	146 3 4
	Maudsley Bequest—				INVESTMENTS—			
	As per last Balance Sheet	254 1 2			General Fund—			
	Less Excess of Expenditure over Income for year to date as per detailed Account	67 11 11	186 9 3		£12,485 7 0 3½% Conversion Loan	10,470 15 2		
254 1 2					1,864 1 2 3½% War Loan	1,919 19 7		
	Gaskell Fund—				634 8 3 New Zealand 3½% Stock 1940	564 12 6		
	As per last Balance-Sheet	230 9 10			320 14 8 New Zealand 3½% Stock 1940 (Hack Tuke)	285 9 0		
	Less Excess of Expenditure over Income for year to date as per detailed Account	44 5 6	186 4 4	412 7 7	103 7 2 Victoria 3% Stock 1929-49 (Dr. Paul)	56 6 6		
230 9 10					405 18 1 New South Wales 3½% Stock 1930-50	221 4 3		
	CAPITAL ACCOUNT—GENERAL FUND—				213 18 1 Manchester Corporation 3% Stock	143 6 3		
14,584 8 3	As per last Balance-Sheet	14,584 8 3			386 0 0 London, Midland and Scottish Rail- way 4% Preference Stock	239 6 5		
	Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for year to date as per detailed Revenue Account	498 3 0	15,082 11 3		Maudsley Bequest—	13,900 19 8		13,200 19 8
					£2,112 13 11 3½% War Loan	2,086 5 10	15,987 5 6	2,086 5 10
	CAPITAL ACCOUNT—MAUDSLEY BEQUEST—				<i>Note.</i> —The market value of the above Investments at the date of the Balance-Sheet amounted to £18,627 3s. 10d.			
2,086 5 10	As per last Balance-Sheet		2,086 5 10		DEBTORS—			
					For Subscriptions	369 10 8		296 6 3
					Examination Fees less Expenses	181 16 6		547 16 3
					Sundry	61 6 8	612 13 10	81 8 1
					CASH AT BANK—			
					On Current Account	856 2 6		949 19 10
					On Deposit Account	400 0 0		
							1,256 2 6	400 0 0
							<u>£18,381 10 2</u>	<u>£17,969 18 3</u>
<u>£17,969 18 3</u>			<u>£18,381 10 2</u>					

G. W. SMITH, *Hon. Treasurer.*

We, the undersigned, being the Honorary Auditors appointed by the Royal Medico-Psychological Association, hereby certify that we have examined the above Balance-Sheet, dated 31st December, 1933, with the books and vouchers relating thereto, and that in our opinion it is correct and in accordance therewith. We have adjusted an amount of £32 7s. 2d. charged to Revenue Account under the item "Expenses of Examination and Prizes" by debiting it to the Gaskell Fund Income and Expenditure Account, as this sum was expended for Gaskell Gold Medals.

20th June, 1934.

(Signed) G. F. BARHAM
REGINALD J. STILWELL } *Hon. Auditors.*

REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ending 31st December, 1933.

1932.	Dr.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Income.	£ s. d.	Cr.	1932.
1,415 18 6	To Printing, Publication and Distribution of Journal			1,171 12 10		By Interest on Investments (less Income Tax)		401 9 10	408 19 9
2,337 2 8	„ Expenses of Examinations and Prizes			2,660 0 1		„ Interest on Deposit Account („ „)		14 10	3 3 7
408 19 1	„ Expenses of Annual, General and other Meetings			311 15 11		„ Sale of Journal	255 0 0		300 0 0
44 2 7	„ Library Expenses	62 11 6				„ Royalties on Handbook	90 15 0		82 13 0
	„ Less Interest on £320 14s. 8d. 3½% New Zealand Stock, 1940	8 8 6				„ Sale of Mott Memorial Volumes	2 16 9		
	„ Expenses : 11, Chandos Street, W. 1 :			54 3 0		„ Sale of Statistical Forms, etc.	1 3 2		2 13 11
150 11 8	Rent	330 0 0				„ Advertisements in Journal	93 17 4		22 6 5
45 6 4	Salary	157 11 8						443 12 3	
3 3 1	Telephone	15 8 6				„ Examination Receipts		3,522 6 9	3,530 14 1
— — —	Printing and Stationery	24 18 2				„ Members' Subscriptions		1,173 14 8	1,278 5 9
3 16 9	Sundry Expenses	22 8 0				„ Legacy			6 9 0
				550 6 4					
12 12 0	„ Accountancy Charges			11 11 0					
223 7 4	„ Miscellaneous Expenses			242 4 0					
4645 0 0	„ Depreciation of Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings								
— — —	„ Balance, being Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1933. carried to Capital Account (<i>see Balance-Sheet</i>)								
990 5 6				498 3 0					
<u>£5,635 5 6</u>				<u>£5,541 18 4</u>				<u>£5,541 18 4</u>	<u>£5,635 5 6</u>

MAUDSLEY BEQUEST.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT for the Year ending 31st December, 1933.

1932.	Dr.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	Income.	Cr.	1932.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	£		
52	10	0	To Lecturer's Honorarium—Dr. Adolf Meyer	78	15	0	By Interest on Investment	55	9	7
1	2	6	„ Printing and Stationery	39	2	4	„ Bonus on Investment	—	—	—
—	—	—	„ Sundry Expenses	5	4	2	„ Balance, being Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year ending 31st Decem- ber, 1933 (<i>see Balance-Sheet</i>)	67	11	11
46	14	6	„ Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1932.	—	—	—		—	—	—
<hr/>										
£100	7	0		£123	1	6		£123	1	6
<hr/>										
								£100	7	0

GASKELL FUND.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT for the Year ending 31st December, 1933.

1932.	Dr.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	Income.	Cr.	1932.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	£		
30	0	0	To Prizes	30	0	0	By Interest on Trustee Investments (<i>less</i> Income Tax) as follows:	—	—	—
0	9	6	„ Engraving Medals	0	7	9	£370 <i>os. od.</i> 3½ <i>per cent.</i> War Loan	9	14	7
6	14	10	„ Examiners' Fees and Expenses	35	2	0	£1,380 14s. 3d. New Zealand 3½ <i>per</i> <i>cent.</i> Stock, 1940	36	4	10
—	—	—	„ 3 Gold Medals	32	7	2	£337 11s. <i>od.</i> New South Wales 3 <i>per</i> <i>cent.</i> Stock, 1935	7	12	0
23	9	4	„ Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1932.	—	—	—	„ Bonus on Investment	—	—	—
<hr/>							„ Balance, being Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year ending 31st Decem- ber, 1933 (<i>see Balance-Sheet</i>)	44	5	6
£60	13	8		£97	16	11		£97	16	11
<hr/>										
								£60	13	8

Of these 6,920 candidates 4,109 were for the Preliminary Examination and 2,811 for the Final Examination.

There were 4,384 entries for the May, 1933, Examinations—2,594 Preliminary and 1,790 Final.

For the November, 1933, Examinations there were 2,536 entries—1,515 Preliminary and 1,021 Final.

The details of the Preliminary Examinations in the year 1933 were as follows :

Class of institution.	Entries.	Passes.	Percentages.
English County Mental Hospitals	2,113	1,173	55.51
English Borough Mental Hospitals	339	245	72.27
Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses	192	123	64.06
Scottish Mental Hospitals	566	337	59.54
Irish Mental Hospitals	354	163	46.04
Mental Defective Section	545	307	56.33
Totals	4,109	2,348	57.14

The details of the Final Examinations in the year 1933 were :

Class of institution.	Entries.	Passes.	Distinc- tions.	Percentage of		
				Passes to entries.	Dists. to entries.	Dists. to passes.
English County Mental Hospitals	1,586	1,010	45	63.68	2.90	4.45
English Borough Mental Hospitals	286	214	7	74.82	2.44	3.22
Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses	140	116	3	82.85	2.14	2.58
Scottish Mental Hospitals	326	261	6	80.06	1.84	2.29
Irish Mental Hospitals	206	109	1	52.91	.48	.91
Federated Malay States	1	1	—	100.00	—	—
Mental Defective Section	266	143	4	53.75	1.50	2.79
Totals	2,811	1,854	66	65.95	2.34	3.55

MAY, 1934, EXAMINATIONS.

For the May, 1934, Examinations the entries numbered 4,432. This is the largest number of entries at one examination since the Association commenced to hold examinations for nurses.

The analysis of the Examinations is as follows :

Preliminary.

Class of institution.	Entries.	Passes.	Percentages.
English County Mental Hospitals	1,372	733	53.42
English Borough Mental Hospitals	225	142	63.11
Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses	128	78	60.93
Scottish Mental Hospitals	314	170	54.10
Irish Mental Hospitals	189	99	52.38
Mental Defective Section	258	158	61.42
Totals	2,486	1,380	55.51

Final.

Class of institution.	Entries.	Passes.	Distinc- tions.	Percentage of		
				Passes to entries.	Dists. to entries.	Dists. to passes.
English County Mental Hospitals	994	598	24	60.16	2.41	4.01
English Borough Mental Hospitals	239	148	9	61.92	3.76	6.08
Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses	97	59	7	60.82	7.21	11.86
Scottish Mental Hospitals	249	201	3	80.72	1.20	1.49
Irish Mental Hospitals	127	65	2	51.18	1.57	3.07
Federated Malay States	1	1	—	100.00	—	—
Mental Defective Section	239	180	2	75.31	.87	1.11
Totals	1,946	1,252	47	64.33	2.41	3.75

There were some cases where collusion was suspected. These are being investigated.

D. RAMBAUT,
Registrar.

Dr. D. RAMBAUT read the Report and moved its adoption.

Dr. G. W. SMITH said he would like to second this Report, and to emphasize the fact, which was best expressed by Dr. Rambaut himself, that the Registrar was the goose who laid the golden egg of the Association. Looking at the Balance-Sheet one saw that the excess of income over expenditure was entirely due to the work and activities of the Registrar. In seconding the adoption of this Report, he would like to propose a hearty vote of thanks for the great work which Dr. Rambaut had done for the Association. The figures, bewildering as they were, spoke for themselves. [Agreed.]

The PRESIDENT said he was sure all would wish to join in these thanks to Dr. Rambaut, and in the congratulations which had been expressed by Dr. Smith for the enormous amount of work he had done for the Association. It was very gratifying that in spite of the attractions, if there were any, of other examinations, the number who entered for the Association's examinations was higher than ever before.

REPORT OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Educational Committee begs to submit the following report for the year ending June 30, 1934:

During the year four meetings have been held.

The resignation of Dr. Taylor as Chairman of the Committee was received with very much regret in November last. He had held the Chairmanship for six years, and appreciation of his valuable services was expressed in a letter to him. The resignation of Dr. Donald Ross as Vice-Chairman was also received with much regret. Dr. Petrie was elected Chairman and Dr. McRae to the Vice-Chair.

A considerable amount of attention has been given to the subject of occupational therapy during the year, and the work of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider this subject, and especially of Dr. Russell, has been much appreciated. The Council has been asked to institute a Certificate in Occupational Therapy for Mental Nurses, and that this Certificate should be of such a standard as to enable the holders to organize the work in a large division of a mental hospital. The Sub-Committee has further been instructed to draw up a Syllabus and Regulations.

The Sub-Committee appointed to consider the conditions of training for those taking the Diploma in Psychological Medicine issued the following recommendation:

"While the Members of the Sub-Committee feel that a longer period is desirable, they recommend that a whole-time appointment in a Mental Hospital for at least six months is essential, combined with six months' practical study of nervous diseases in a hospital approved by the Examining Body, this study to comprise attendance of at least six hours per week. Any alternatives should be carefully safeguarded to ensure that this minimum period of instruction is maintained."

The training Sub-Committee, having been asked to consider the question of ancillary premises, recommended that no ancillary premises should be recognized as a training school unless the conditions of training are such that the premises could obtain recognition as an independent training centre.

During the year the following institutions were recognized as Training Schools: Cell Barnes Colony, St. Albans; South Ockenden Colony, Essex; Pewsey Colony, Wilts; Moss Side State Institution, Maghull; Little Plumstead Hall Colony, and Heckingham Ancillary Institution, Norfolk; Stretton Hall, Leicester; Brockhall Certified Institution, Blackburn.

The question of the standard required for the passing of the Association's examination was considered, and it was agreed that Rule 14 (d), which reads, "The standard of 'Excellent' obtained in one part of the examination will reduce the minimum standard for the other part from 50 to 47%", should be eliminated, and also that no papers should be re-assessed in future, and that Chief Examiners should be instructed that at least 50% of marks should be obtained in each section of the Final Oral and Practical Examination to enable a candidate to obtain a Pass.

Nominations for the posts of Examiners for the year were sent forward as recommendations to the Council at the May meeting.

Dr. WORTH, in the absence of Dr. Masefield, read the Report. He moved its adoption.

Dr. RUSSELL said he had very much pleasure in seconding the Report, and, since one was expected in doing so to compliment the Committee, he had no difficulty in doing so. It was the busiest committee of any of them, and it was difficult for the members of it to get away from London. [Agreed.]

REPORT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

At the meeting in November last Drs. Nathan Raw, Menzies and Haynes were unanimously re-elected to their respective offices of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Hon. Secretary.

The SECRETARY reported that the Local Government and other Officers' Superannuation (Temp. Provisions) Bill was passed in July last, the time limit proposed being extended by three months, i. e. to July, 1932, and an undertaking had been given that all possible elasticity should be used in interpreting the provisions of the Bill.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the Northern Division drawing attention to a test case about to be heard concerning the income tax payable by an Assistant Medical Officer. The Council was asked to allow the Treasurer to spend up to £25 in support of the case.

The Report of the Departmental Committee on Sterilization was published in December, 1933, and this was discussed at a meeting held in February. It was decided to await events, since very diverse opinions were held by members of the Association. It was expected that the Ministry of Health would appoint another Committee before taking any legislative action.

The Mental Treatment Act was the subject for discussion at the meeting held in May, and, before this, a request was sent to all medical superintendents for any facts dealing with this matter. In addition, the Secretary had written some thirty letters to medical superintendents of rate-aided hospitals and licensed houses, and a synopsis of answers received was read prior to the debate. Dr. Brooks Keith opened the discussion, and many points were argued. A prolonged debate on the working of the Mental Treatment Act took place, and it was eventually decided that an open discussion on this subject be held at the Annual General Meeting (if possible) and that representatives of general practitioners and of other interests involved should be invited.

At the July meeting a letter from Dr. Leeper was discussed, urging the desirability of making further efforts to ensure that nurses examined by the Association should be admitted to the Nurses' Register. It was resolved to ask the Council to authorize that a register of nurses examined by the Association be brought up to date. As regards the proposition referred by the Council on the initiative of the South-Western Division, it was resolved to affirm two resolutions of 1932: "That in the opinion of this Committee, it is undesirable that the Mental Health Services should come under the control of the Medical Officer of Health" and "that should it appear to the Council that legislation placing the Medical Officer of Health in charge of Mental Institutions in any area is contemplated, every effort should be made to preserve the autonomy of the Mental Hospital Committees, more especially in the direction of amalgamating all the mental services in the area."

H. G. L. HAYNES,
Hon. Secretary.

Dr. HAYNES read the Report. He added that it was interesting to note that the London County Council had considered the question of sterilization on the previous day, but had decided to take no action. He moved that the Report be adopted.

Dr. MENZIES seconded.

[Agreed.]

Dr. FLEMING said that, in reference to the last matter referred to in the Report, namely the relation of local authorities to mental hospitals, he wished to propose that an *ad hoc* committee be appointed to go into this matter forthwith, and make a report on it to the Association. He had been told that the County Councils Association were trying to obtain control of the mental hospitals, i. e., to place them directly under the clerks to the councils, not even the medical officer of health. The County Councils Association was a very powerful body, and the person who had given him the information was a member of that body.

Dr. CAMPBELL said the Association would feel very much obliged to Dr. Fleming for the additional information he had given; the matter seemed to be quite important. He thought the Association should take steps to have a committee formed to safeguard the position of the medical superintendents. He had much pleasure in seconding the proposition that a committee be formed.

[Agreed.]

Dr. F. R. P. TAYLOR said that he was recently at a meeting of the Clerks' and Stewards' Association, when one member of that body recommended the appointment of a business manager for hospitals, under which scheme the medical superintendent became merely a medical officer. He suggested that the proposed committee should deal with all matters affecting the status of the medical superintendent.

Dr. DONELAN agreed that the matter was a serious one. Perhaps he ought not to intervene in a matter which concerned England, but the old asylums in Ireland were under lay managers, and he thought it would be deplorable if anything of that kind were to develop in this country—that the management of asylums should pass into the hands of lay people. He thought that immediate steps should be taken to frustrate any movement in the direction which had been indicated.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

The PRESIDENT asked for suggestions concerning the constitution of the Committee.

Dr. MENZIES expressed the opinion that this would be a big fight, and on such a Committee it would be well to have not only medical superintendents of mental hospitals, but also medical officers of mental deficiency institutions. The Association would also want the assistance of

the Board of Control, and, if possible, the Minister of Health. Unless they thought it would be wrong to do so, he strongly urged that a member of the Board of Control should be on the Committee, to give the help of the Board in the matter.

Dr. WORTH thought that was an excellent idea.

Sir HUBERT BOND said he hesitated to give his definite consent at the moment, as it might not be wise to do so.

The PRESIDENT said that Sir Hubert's name could be put down, and he could let the Secretary know whether or not he could serve.

Dr. RUSSELL suggested that it would be well to put on it the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, Dr. Nathan Raw.

Dr. MENZIES considered that was important, as he was in London, and in touch with Members of Parliament.

Dr. HAMILTON MARR asked whether this matter affected Ireland.

Dr. RUSSELL thought Dr. Marr should be approached to take up the same attitude for Scotland as Sir Hubert Bond had for England.

Dr. HAMILTON MARR said he thought the attitude of the Scottish Board of Control in this matter was clear. When the Local Government Act was under consideration, he suggested that the subject of mental disease and mental defect was so important that it should be placed in the hands of an *ad hoc* committee. That idea was not entertained and sub-committees were appointed instead. But they should have been in the same position as the Educational Committees. The matter was most important to their particular branch of medicine. In his opinion every medical superintendent could be a medical officer of health, but very few medical officers of health could be medical superintendents. He thought that on the present committee it would suffice to have Sir Hubert Bond. So far as Scotland was concerned, they had nothing to do with the Medical Officer of Health.

Sir HUBERT BOND said in his own case it would probably eventuate in the negative.

The following were appointed Members of the Committee: Drs. Rambaut, Worth, Skottowe, G. W. Smith, Fleming (Hon. Secretary), Campbell, McRae, Shaw, Eager, Jarrett, Nathan Raw, Petrie, Jackson, Masefield, Freize Stephens, Russell, and, if possible, Sir Hubert Bond, with power to co-opt.

Dr. DONALD ROSS suggested that it be made clear to members that anything which cropped up within their knowledge affecting the service in this direction ought to be brought before the person in their area who was on this Committee. It was desirable to obtain all the information possible.

The PRESIDENT said he quite agreed with that, and thought the Editors might well put a note in the Journal to that effect.

Sir HUBERT BOND said the Committee would probably circularize and ask for certain information.

REPORT OF THE RESEARCH AND CLINICAL COMMITTEE.

The Research and Clinical Committee begs to submit the following Report for the year ending July, 1934:

Meetings.

The Committee has met four times during the year: viz., July 4, 1933; November 20, 1933; February 21, 1934; May 16, 1934.

Changes in Personnel.

The changes in representative members of Sub-Committees are referred to in the Reports of the Sub-Committees.

At the July, 1933, meeting a resolution was passed to the effect that the Hon. Secretary should get in touch with the General Secretary regarding the removal from the Committee of non-active members. As a result, resignations were received from eleven members. It was resolved at the February, 1934, meeting that, as the Committee had already 42 members, it was unnecessary to fill the vacancies.

Re-appointment of Sub-Committees.

The following Sub-Committees were re-appointed at the November, 1933, meeting:

Clinical Psychiatry (including General Paralysis, Epidemic Encephalitis and Actinotherapy Sub-Committees).

Psychotherapy and Psychopathology.

Infectious Diseases.

Pathology, Bacteriology and Biochemistry.

Study Tours.

Mental Deficiency Committee.

The Mental Deficiency Sub-Committee was dissolved at the November, 1933, meeting, as the Association had appointed a Special Committee to deal with Mental Deficiency. A request that the representation of this Special Committee on the Research and Clinical Committee be four was granted.

Heredity.

At the February, 1934, meeting a Sub-Committee was formed to investigate the possibilities of research into the heredity of mental diseases, with particular reference to the recommendation of the Departmental Committee on Sterilization. Certain recommended lines of research have been submitted to the Medical Research Council, who still have them under consideration. The recommended lines are :

- (a) The influence of consanguineous marriages on the incidence and form of psychoses.
- (b) An inquiry into the mental and physical characteristics of the families of cases of manic-depressive psychosis.
- (c) An investigation into the relations of schizophrenia and tuberculosis.

Clinical Meetings.

A resolution was passed at the November, 1933, meeting to discontinue the holding of Clinical Meetings of this Committee.

Clinical Psychiatry Sub-Committee.

During the year 1933-34, seven meetings of the Sub-Committee have been held. The names of Dr. E. Goodall and Dr. R. Ström-Olsen have been added to the Sub-Committee.

During the year, Prof. D. K. Henderson, Dr. Chevens, Dr. Nicole and Dr. Stoddart resigned. The following represent the Sub-Committee on the Research and Clinical Committee : Drs. Yellowlees, Nicol, McCowan and McCartan.

The explanatory notes and definitions of the Classification of Mental Disorders have been completed and approved by the Association.

Based largely on suggestions made by Dr. Goodall, a programme of Clinical Research has been drawn up. The subjects that are to be dealt with include basal metabolism, family records, working of out-patient clinics, chronaxie, liver function in schizophrenia, intelligence testing in hysteria, and prolonged narcosis.

On the instruction of the Council, the Sub-Committee are revising the Statistical Tables of the Association, incorporating the New Classification of Mental Disorders and the categories of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930.

Psychotherapy and Psychopathology Sub-Committee.

The routine activities of this Sub-Committee have continued as usual throughout the year. The London Study Circle continues to hold successful meetings.

The two Representative Members on the main Committee are Drs. Franklin and Hardcastle.

Infectious Diseases Sub-Committee.

This Sub-Committee met twice during the year 1933-34.

During the year Dr. Rudolf and Dr. Ashby completed their report upon the incidence of cancer in mental hospitals in England and Wales. Dr. Rudolf has been engaged on this report for the past three years, and it contains a vast amount of detailed information regarding cancer among the insane. A great number of statistical tables are included, showing the basis from which Dr. Rudolf draws his conclusions. The Report, with the statistical tables, appeared in the April number of the *Journal of Mental Science*.

The Hon. Secretary reported that he had received several inquiries as to the value of prophylactic vaccination against *B. Flexner* dysentery. The Sub-Committee discussed this subject and Dr. Davidson was requested to collect information dealing with the matter. He drew up a questionnaire, which he sent round to the various mental hospitals interested, and collected a great deal of other useful information bearing on the subject, which he laid before the Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee having considered and discussed the question, asked Dr. Davidson to draw up a final report and present it at the next meeting. Dr. Davidson presented his report at the May meeting, when the Sub-Committee accepted it and resolved to have it published shortly.

Drs. Spera and Rudolf represent this Sub-Committee on the main Committee.

Pathology, Bacteriology and Biochemistry Sub-Committee.

The recent adoption of the practice of having papers for discussion at the meetings of the Sub-Committee has proved a very satisfactory and useful auxiliary to the proceedings. Amongst the subjects discussed were anaërobic infection in mental patients; anaërobic culture media; the significance of excess of colloid in the pituitary gland; focal sepsis in relation to vitamin deficiency, etc.

In view of the interest aroused by these discussions, it has been decided to send the agenda in future to all members of the Association, inviting them to attend and take part if they wish. Drs. Ford-Robertson and Shaw represent this Sub-Committee on the main Committee.

Study Tours and Post-Graduate Educational Information Sub-Committee.

During the year, facilities have been provided for individual visits to hospitals at home and abroad, and various kindred correspondence has been carried on.

A tour of some mental hospitals in England and Wales has been organized, commencing on October 3, 1934, particulars of which will be circulated to members in the near future.

The representative members for this Sub-Committee are Drs. Haynes and Forsyth.

P. K. McCOWAN,
Hon. Secretary.

Dr. McCOWAN read the Report and moved its adoption.

Dr. McRAE seconded.

[Agreed.

The PRESIDENT reminded members that one of the results of the Committee's efforts had been the promise of a grant from the Medical Research Council.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Mental Nursing Advisory Committee.

No report was submitted.

The Bye-laws Committee.

The PRESIDENT said that this Committee had been appointed primarily to consider the alterations necessary in order to form a new Standing-Committee of the Association for Mental Deficiency. It was felt that the opportunity should be taken to revise the Bye-laws generally, and make any other alterations which appeared to be necessary, and the Committee had been empowered to do this. The suggested alterations had been circulated to all the members, and no doubt those present had studied them and compared them with their own copies of the Bye-laws. They had been considered by the Council on the previous day. The chief effect of the present revision was that the Mental Deficiency Committee would become one of the Standing Committees of the Association, with all those powers which belonged to a Standing Committee. It would be noticed in regard to Bye-law 86 (renumbered 87), 7th line, there were two alternative suggestions. At yesterday's meeting it had been decided by the Council to support the second of these two alternatives, namely that the President-Elect should be nominated by an *ad hoc* committee.

Another point was that the Council recommended that a joint subscription at a reduced rate should be allowed in the case of a husband and wife who were both members of the Association. In Bye-law 8 the words "mental disorder and allied subjects" had been substituted for "insanity" so as to include mental deficiency and the psychoneuroses.

There was an alteration of Bye-law 94 which would allow a larger expenditure by the Council, without special authorization, than at present. As the Bye-laws now stood, no expenditure could be undertaken exceeding £50, except with the consent of the Annual Meeting. This was an inconvenience when some special expenditure was wanted in a hurry. The alteration would give power to the Council to spend up to £100, beyond which sum authorization could be asked at any general or special meeting, as well as at an annual meeting.

Sir HUBERT BOND said a point he wished to raise was a very trivial one. One alteration, to begin with, was very pleasant to see, namely, getting rid of the term "insanity" and substituting for it "mental disorder". He suggested it was better to put it in the plural—"mental disorders". Much confusion of thought was attributable to the employment of the word in the singular, instead of "mental disorders". He was glad to see this disuse of an archaic term.

The PRESIDENT said this would apply also to Bye-law 22.

Dr. McRAE seconded Sir Hubert Bond's suggestion.

Dr. MENZIES asked whether there would be any objection to having a sort of omnibus resolution empowering the General Secretary to make similar alterations in any place required.

Sir HUBERT BOND said he would gladly amend his resolution to that of Dr. Menzies, and Dr. McRae, his seconder, agreed. [Agreed.

Dr. WALK asked, in reference to the proposed new Bye-law 94, at what meetings authorization was to be obtained for an expenditure of less than £100; he thought the Bye-law in its present form was redundant. If the object of the proposed wording was to give the Council power to spend without reference to the general body of the Association, he thought it should be so stated.

Dr. G. W. SMITH said the effect of the Bye-laws in a general way was that the Council were empowered to employ the funds of the Association for any purpose which they might think fit and proper. This Bye-law limited that sum to £100. Anything requiring an expenditure above that needed the approval of a special or a general meeting.

Dr. WALK suggested that it would be better to have words which said that an expenditure of any amount over £100 could only be sanctioned by a full meeting.

Dr. SMITH said he agreed with that.

Dr. WORTH said the first four words could be left out.

The PRESIDENT said that anything requiring the expenditure of over £100 could be sanctioned only at a full meeting.

Dr. G. W. SMITH said it was usual, on the appointment of a special committee, to authorize the Treasurer to disburse certain funds for its working, and the Treasurer accepted the responsibility, and might find that the sum required was in excess of what, under the bye-law, he was empowered to expend. He suggested that the sum be £100, as it was his experience that £100 would cover most of the Association's separate special activities. This motion referred to resolutions in Council to spend the Association's funds, e.g., a motion that a committee be appointed and that the expenses of it be paid by the Treasurer. If the expenses exceeded £100 it must come for special approval.

Dr. WALK agreed that if by "motion" was meant a proposal at a Council meeting, the bye-law did not need further amendment.

Dr. WORTH proposed that it be left as now.

[Agreed.]

Sir HUBERT BOND said another point was in regard to Bye-law 118, where reference was made to a "psychiatric or neurological or mental deficiency institution or service"; he asked whether this was a new use for the word "psychiatric".

The PRESIDENT replied that there had been no alteration in this respect; the word appeared in the old bye-law.

Sir HUBERT BOND said the reason he mentioned the matter was that he disliked the word, which he did not think was British. And he would take this opportunity of commenting on how frequently the specialists in this department were getting to be called psychiatrists. He had no particular wish to be called anything; if he were to be called anything, he would wish to be known as a physician, not as a psychiatrist. The word "alienist" had almost been got rid of, he was glad to say; but there was now the importation of another "ist" which was a great pity.

The PRESIDENT asked what Sir Hubert suggested in place of the word.

Dr. McRAE suggested "mental or neurological institution", though admittedly "neurological" was not a good word either.

It was agreed to accept the wording as put forward.

The PRESIDENT moved that the alterations in the bye-laws recommended by the Committee, as amended by the meeting, be approved and that application be made to the Privy Council accordingly.

Dr. WORTH seconded the motion and it was carried.

[Agreed.]

The PRESIDENT said the meeting omitted to give the Treasurer power to pay for the Committee which was appointed that morning to consider the difficulties arising between the local authorities and the medical superintendents.

Dr. G. W. SMITH (Treasurer) pointed out that these expenses continued to increase, and he did not quite know how he stood in respect to payment. In the past, members of committees defrayed their own expenses, but gradually people were becoming unwilling to incur expense connected with philanthropic work. So far he had not found it necessary to warn the Association that committees might live beyond their means, but they were very costly. Presently the Association would be asked to vote the sum of £90, which was the cost incurred by the Committee on the cost of Mental Hospitals. Many members knew what it cost them to get to the meetings from distant parts of the country, and it seemed natural that their expenses should be defrayed, but the Association's funds would not stand that strain indefinitely.

Dr. McRAE asked whether it would be possible to arrange that all these special committees should meet in connection with and at about the same date as the Quarterly meetings, perhaps on the day before a Quarterly meeting. Members of committees would thereby avoid incurring a double expense.

Dr. SMITH said he did not wish to press the matter now; the Association was solvent.

The PRESIDENT pointed out that no motion on the matter was before the meeting.

Dr. SMITH said he thought it was wise to warn the Association; it was his duty to watch the funds. There was always the possibility of increasing the annual subscription. The

Association could not have a cheap subscription rate and run multitudinous activities which had to be paid for, and so he asked permission to voice his anxiety on the subject as Treasurer. If these committees incurred too heavy an expenditure, he would ask the Association to call a halt.

Committee on the Cost of Mental Hospitals.

The PRESIDENT said that this committee met five times, and had considered a long report of evidence, which came before the Council on the previous day, and was accepted by the Council. Four members were appointed to give evidence before the Departmental Committee, namely Dr. Worth, Dr. Skottowe, Dr. Masefield and himself (Dr. Turner). He moved that that Report be adopted.

Dr. WORTH seconded.

[Agreed.]

Mental Deficiency Committee.

Pending the formation of a Standing Committee, the members of the former Mental Deficiency Sub-Committee of the Research and Clinical Committee continued its work as a Special Committee in accordance with the recommendation of the Council. Two meetings were held during the last year, the first on November 20, 1933, and the other on May 2, 1934.

The following officers have been elected: Chairman, Dr. F. Douglas Turner; Vice-Chairman, Dr. W. Rees Thomas; Secretary, Dr. E. O. Lewis.

The Committee decided to increase its membership in order that it might be more representative of the various activities at mental deficiency institutions.

To ensure that the close association between this Committee and the Research and Clinical Committee would continue, the representation on the latter Committee was increased. The following members were appointed to serve on the Research and Clinical Committee: Dr. Douglas Turner, Dr. Rees Thomas, Dr. Berry and the Secretary.

The Committee resolved that in addition to the ordinary meetings, which would usually be held at the same time as the Annual and Quarterly meetings of the Association, there should be two additional meetings each year—one, an observation visit to a mental deficiency institution in the spring, and the other a meeting for short papers and discussion in the autumn.

The first observation visit was made to the Rampton State Institution on April 25, 1934, at the invitation of the Chairman of the Board of Control. As this was a specially attractive visit the Honorary General Secretary issued an invitation to all members of the Association. Approximately 90 members joined in this most successful and interesting visit.

The Committee decided to complete the inquiry of the family histories of normal persons which the former sub-committee had undertaken. The Secretary reported at the last meeting that 400 completed forms had been received from the members of the nursing staffs of mental hospitals and mental deficiency institutions. Arrangements are being made to obtain another 600 similar family histories.

The PRESIDENT, in the absence of Dr. Lewis, read the report and moved its adoption.

Dr. JARRETT seconded.

[Agreed.]

MOTIONS INVOLVING EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS (BYE-LAW 93).

(a) *Grant to Research and Clinical Committee.*

Dr. McCOWAN moved that £50 be granted to this Committee.

Dr. SHAW seconded.

[Agreed.]

(b) *Grant to the Library Committee.*

Dr. SMITH moved that a grant be made to this Committee of £25.

Dr. WORTH seconded.

[Agreed.]

(c) *Grant to Editors for the cost of the General Index.*

Dr. WALK moved that a sum of £150 be granted for a further volume of the General Index, as referred to in the Annual Report. It was hoped that the cost would not reach £150. The Index would cover the last twelve years.

[Agreed.]

(d) *Grant to the President.*

Dr. MENZIES said that the Association was important enough now to render it necessary that the President for the year should be able to dispense hospitality to certain bodies or persons. In the past several distinguished members had been unable to accept the Presidency solely on account of the financial strain that it would involve. He had therefore brought this matter up, and it had been agreed by the Council that a grant of £150 a year be made from the funds of the Association to cover a portion of the President's expenses for entertaining, this not being

a contravention of Article V of the Charter of Incorporation, which, as members knew, forbade any person to make a personal profit out of the Association.

The PRESIDENT said it was a question whether that should be a bye-law, or whether it should be brought up to each Annual Meeting. He thought it would be rather invidious to have to bring it up each year.

Dr. SMITH said it could become a matter of routine that the usual grant be given to the President. There would be no knowledge of whether as much as £150 would be needed in any one year.

The PRESIDENT said this was not retrospective, and he would not wish it to be so; it began with the new President.

Dr. MENZIES said he hoped that if the meeting passed it, it would take effect at once.

Dr. CAMPBELL said he had much pleasure in seconding the motion.

[Agreed.]

The PRESIDENT said that Dr. Smith wished to bring forward the special grant which he had mentioned.

Dr. G. W. SMITH said that the Committee on the Costs of Mental Hospitals had already incurred an expenditure of nearly £90, and he wished this Annual Meeting to regularize that expenditure for this Committee; the money had already been spent.

The PRESIDENT said it was approved by the Council.

Dr. WORTH seconded.

[Agreed.]

DATES OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION AND OF THE COUNCIL.

The PRESIDENT moved that the Quarterly meetings be held on November 21, 1934, February 28, and May 16, 1935, subject to those dates being convenient to the incoming President.

ELECTION OF HONORARY AND ORDINARY MEMBERS.

Honorary Members.

The following were unanimously elected to the Honorary Membership of the Association :

JAMES RICHARD WHITWELL, M.B., C.M.Edin., 66, York Mansions, S.W. 11 (*Acting Hon. Librarian and Chairman, Library Committee, since 1927 : Hon. Librarian since 1928*).

L. G. BROCK, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Control, Caxton House West, Tothill Street, S.W. 1.

Proposed by Drs. F. D. Turner, R. Worth, R. B. Campbell, Sir Hubert Bond, Drs. G. W. Smith and S. Edgar Martin.

Corresponding Members.

The following were elected Corresponding Members of the Association :

HERMANN SIMON, Direktor der Provinzialheilanstalt, Gütersloh, Westphalia, Germany.

G. KRAUS, Director, Provinciaal Ziekenhuis, Santpoort, Haarlem, Holland.

Proposed by Drs. F. D. Turner, R. Worth, A. Walk and G. W. Smith.

Ordinary Members.

The PRESIDENT said he regretted that Dr. Henry Watson Smith, whose name appeared on the Agenda for election as a member, had died since application was sent in. He was Director of the Lebanon Hospital for Mental Diseases, near Beyrou, Syria, and had done an immense amount of work on behalf of the insane there.

The following were elected Ordinary Members of the Association :

HARDWICK, SYDNEY WALPOLE, M.D.Lond., B.Sc., M.R.C.P., D.P.M., Assistant Medical Officer, Claybury Mental Hospital, Woodford Bridge, Essex.

STEADMAN, HARRY HUBERT, M.B., B.S.Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M., Assistant Medical Officer, Claybury Mental Hospital, Woodford Bridge, Essex.

Proposed by Drs. G. F. Barham, G. F. Peters and W. J. Lascelles.

MORTON, JOHN HALL, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O. Dubl., Governor and Medical Officer, H.M. Prison Service; Governor's House, H.M. Prison, Holloway, N. 7.

Proposed by Drs. W. Norwood East, H. P. Young and A. Walk.

Dr. McRae and Dr. Walk acted as scrutineers.

Dr. MENZIES said he would like to draw attention to the antiquated system of election adopted by the Association. He asked whether it would not be possible to have the names of the candidates printed on a slip, and an anonymous slip handed to each member present, on which their pleasure could be indicated. It would save taking each candidate separately if accidentally a marble was placed on the wrong side in the ballot box.

The PRESIDENT pointed out that the wording of the Rules prevented the use of slips of paper.

COMPLIMENTARY MOTIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The PRESIDENT announced that the Gaskell Prize and Gold Medal had been awarded to Dr. William Blyth, of Paisley District Mental Hospital, Riccarton.

The Bronze Medal and Prize had been awarded to Dr. H. C. Beccle, of Springfield Mental Hospital.

Dr. E. J. Fitzgerald, of Winwick Mental Hospital, had been awarded the Divisional Prize.

The Campbell Clark Medal for May, 1934, had been awarded to Nurse Cissie Morris, of Bexley Mental Hospital.

Afternoon Session.

Dr. F. DOUGLAS TURNER in the Chair.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.

Sir ROBERT ARMSTRONG-JONES proposed a vote of thanks to the Officers and Council of the Association for their whole-hearted services in its interests. He referred to the unanimous selection of Dr. Turner as the first President to represent the mental deficiency services, and said that his year of office, although necessarily laborious, had been one of the most successful recorded. He spoke appreciatively of the work of Dr. Worth as General Secretary, referring to that gentleman as the power behind the throne. To its Registrar, who to-day became the President, the Association owed a deep debt of gratitude. His work was known throughout the length and breadth of the land, as well as abroad, and it was universally recognized that the care of the insane depended on good nursing. To the other officers of the Association the cordial acknowledgments of the Association were due, and all members would wish to thank them.

Dr. EDGERLEY said it gave him great pleasure to second this vote of thanks to the Officers and members of the Council of the Association for the past year, at the invitation of the President. Having been present at the business meeting and at the present one, he could not help feeling impressed by the enormous amount of work which was carried out by the Officers of the Association.

The vote was carried by acclamation.

The PRESIDENT said he wished to express his most cordial thanks to both Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones and Dr. Edgerley for the very kind things they had said of all the Officers, and the members generally for this vote of thanks. On behalf of the other Officers, and for himself too, he gratefully acknowledged the kind sentiments expressed. He could only say he had most thoroughly enjoyed his year of office. It had not really been a very arduous one, for the Secretary and Treasurer did all the work, and the President received the honour and glory. Everyone had been extraordinarily kind to himself and his wife, and they felt very grateful to the members, not only for what had been said now, but for all the kindness shown them in the past year.

INDUCTION OF DANIEL F. RAMBAUT, M.A., M.D., TO THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT.

The PRESIDENT said that it was with the greatest pleasure that he now came to the last act in his year of office, namely to induct into office as the new President, Dr. Rambaut, Medical Superintendent of St. Andrew's Hospital. Dr. Rambaut had had a very distinguished career in many walks of life, beginning, Dr. Turner believed, at Rathmines. There were many ways of distinguishing oneself at college or school, and he need not enter into that; but Dr. Rambaut passed on to the University, and made a name as a first-class Rugby player. He was in charge of what was probably the largest registered hospital in England. But members of the Association knew him best as its Registrar, the man who for years had done the whole of the work of conducting the examinations for the Association's certificates—an enormous task. The speaker did not think anyone present realized quite what it meant. It was really a whole-time job. Addressing Dr. Rambaut Dr. Turner said: "Dr. Rambaut, we are very greatly indebted to you for all you have done in the past, and we are honoured that you are now becoming our President. In placing upon you this insignia of office I can only hope that you will have as pleasant a year in this Chair as I have had." (Applause.)

Dr. RAMBAUT in the Chair.

The new PRESIDENT said his first duty on taking the chair was the very pleasant one of investing the retiring President, Dr. Douglas Turner, with the Past-Presidential Badge.

He said he would endeavour to carry out the onerous duties attaching to the post of President to the best of his ability, and he warmly thanked the Association for the honour it had conferred upon him.

INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN DELEGATES.

Dr. WORTH introduced to the President Prof. W. M. van der Scheer, Professor of Psychiatry and Neurology in the University of Groningen, Holland, and Dr. Pameijer, Inspector of the State Mental Hospitals in Holland.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS AND PRIZES.

The PRESIDENT presented the Bronze Medal and Prize to Dr. H. C. Beccle, and the Divisional Prize to Dr. E. Fitzgerald.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The PRESIDENT then delivered his Address on "**Some Recent Forms of Mental Treatment**" (vide p. 630).

Dr. NOEL SERGEANT proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his address. He said he felt it an honour to have been asked to do this. He had listened with the greatest interest to this address, in which Dr. Rambaut had dealt with various aspects of his subject. Taking, for instance, nursing, he always told his matron, "You understand, the nurses do the work, and the doctors take the credit". Nursing was the main feature of mental hospital work, and that point was well emphasized by the President. With regard to occupational therapy he thought that a good matron was, *ipso facto*, an occupational therapist, and the good work the nurses did in occupying the patients must not be overlooked. He took a great interest in reception hospitals. The runner-up in the applicants for the post of sister-in-charge of the new hospital at St. Andrew's had been recommended to him by Dr. Rambaut, and he, the speaker, had engaged her, and had found her so good that he had never regretted it. That was one of the great advantages of the Association—members derived great benefit from helping one another. Whether the patient was in a big hospital or in a little hospital, whether he or she was in single care or at home, the actual "donkey work" must depend on the nurses. When asked whether a patient was well enough to go home one answered, "I know what the patient is like, but I do not know what the home is like". If one told the people to turn their home into a sort of hospital, and they asked "How"? one advised them to get hold of a first-class nurse. The Association must claim the credit for inaugurating this very efficient nursing. It was said that their mental nurses were as good as the general trained nurse. The speaker considered that they were better, for while ordinary nurses looked after the body, those engaged in medico-psychological work looked after the human soul. It was necessary for medical psychologists and those working with them to get rid of their inferiority complex. They were really superior people, and among them the most superior was their President.

Dr. R. R. LEEPER said it gave him very great pleasure to second the vote of thanks which had been so ably proposed by their witty and learned friend who had just sat down. He agreed that in many cases the nurses effected the cure and the doctor received the thanks. But it was not always that way. He once said to an old lady, "I pulled you through your illness", and she said, "God effects the cure, but the physician gets all the thanks". No one knew better than the speaker himself the work which the President had done for the mental nurses in his country, Ireland, and for his work in that country alone Dr. Leeper thought he was the most deserving President who ever sat in the Chair. Dr. Rambaut had not had greatness thrust upon him, he had deserved greatness, and nothing which could be said about him would be sufficient for the occasion, as he was the bed-rock of the mental nursing in the vast hospitals in this Kingdom and in Ireland. He thought the Association should accord to the new President the greatest thanks they could accord to anyone.

The vote was carried by acclamation.

The PRESIDENT briefly returned thanks.

Thursday, July 5, 1934.—Morning Session.

The PRESIDENT in the Chair.

PAPERS.—

“**The Occupational Therapy Programme in the State of New York,**” by Mrs ELEANOR C. SLAGLE (vide p. 639).

“**Educational Principles in Occupational Therapy,**” by Prof. W. M. VAN DER SCHEER (vide p. 650).

The PRESIDENT, in introducing the speakers, said he thought the Association was extremely fortunate to have present Mrs. Eleanor Slagle and Prof van der Scheer. Mrs. Slagle was one of the pioneers of occupational therapy in America. She first became interested in the subject when she was at the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, and she organized occupational therapy in Illinois State Hospital. She then developed the work in New York State, and her work was recognized in 1922, when she was appointed Director of Occupational Therapy by the State Hospital Committee. She was now Director of the Bureau of Occupational Therapy in the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene, and was a member of the International Committee for Mental Hygiene. She was one of the five founders of the American Occupational Therapy Association, and was now Secretary and Treasurer of that Association.

Dr. van der Scheer was Professor of Psychiatry at Groningen University and was formerly Medical Superintendent of Santpoort Mental Hospital. It was he who first introduced there the system of intensive occupation therapy which some of the members had recently had opportunities of seeing.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. F. DOUGLAS TURNER in the Chair.

Prof. D. K. HENDERSON said he wished to express his high appreciation of Mrs. Slagle's paper. Many years ago he was associated very closely with Mrs. Slagle's work over a period of three years at the Phipps Clinic, Baltimore. The work she did there was a prelude to the later development of occupational therapy in New York State.

There were many things which one could say in relation to work of this description ; he had not now the time to say them, but he felt that this had been one of the biggest developments in modern psychiatry. Work of this sort was permeating not only mental hospitals, but general hospitals and tuberculosis institutions, and was entering into relationship with all the national aspects of industrial psychology. And it was not merely in mental hospitals that occupational therapy was of value ; it was also of value to the man in the street, i.e., to the man long before a mental breakdown occurred. It was from the preventive point of view that occupational therapy had come to play such a large part.

He was also particularly interested in the fact that Mrs. Slagle had stressed the development of habit-clinics in connection with dementia præcox and so-called schizophrenia. The fact that so much attention was being devoted to that type of case in the mental hospitals was one of the most important developments which could have taken place.

The only other point he had time to mention was that he felt that occupational therapy had played a part in promoting co-operation in mental hospitals, not only among the medical, but also among the nursing staff. It had in that way created an extraordinarily useful team-spirit in dealing with patients in our mental hospitals.

Dr. HAMILTON MARR (Scottish Board of Control) said he would like to ask of Mrs. Slagle two questions. The first was as to whether the organization she had so eloquently described was in any sense, or in part, voluntary, or was it entirely an official concern ? The second question was, Was the clinic used in the wide sense of including dispensary apart from bed patients ?

He had very much enjoyed the demonstration given in the paper and the tables of the value of occupational therapy.

Mrs. SLAGLE, replying to Dr. Hamilton Marr, said the answer to the first question was that the work was not in any way voluntary ; it was part of the New York State organization, as she had tried to make it clear in her paper. She herself was attached to the Headquarters office. The appointments were made through the Civil Service, and there was a standard qualification in the matter of education of the occupational therapist—a standard which would approximate to the English matriculation and early university work. In the establishments there were 45% of University men engaged in New York State in the hospitals.

With regard to Dr. Marr's second question, most of the treatment she prescribed was residential treatment, but there were people there who came from the extra-mural area, coming back for occupational treatment. That was an interesting development, particularly in regard to their institutes. It showed such a fine friendly relationship, to think that people came back for occupational treatment. It was one of the best indications of what it meant to the patients.

Dr. DOUGLAS McRAE said that occupational therapy had been indulged in in the British mental hospitals for a long time. In the medical office a daily register had to be filled up, giving the number of patients confined to bed on account of mental or physical ailments, the number of patients who were usefully occupied in various forms of employment, such as the domestic work, the knitting and sewing, the laundry, the kitchen, the workshops of various kinds and the gardens, all supervised, for a very good reason, by a minimum staff. These forms of work showed occupational therapy in its best aspect, for as soon as patients were well enough to get up, they were shown how useful they could be and were set to do certain tasks, which served to distract their minds from their mental troubles. More than a generation ago he interested himself in finding purposeful work for patients; he would say, "Get that woman out of bed and give her something to do; it will do her more good than all the 'treatments'". All along, occupation had been recognized as a method of treatment. Indeed, over two thousand years ago the Greeks recognized it. He was not, however, speaking with the idea of criticizing the recent efforts which were being made in this direction.

Mr. L. G. BROCK, *C.B.* (Chairman, Board of Control), said he would like to suggest that the difficulty in discussing occupational therapy lay in the fact that it was an ambiguous term, and there were two things which, if not entirely distinct, were distinguishable: the use of occupation to aid the recovery of the case, i.e., as a part of the treatment of that case with a definitely curative object, and the use of occupation for a case no longer to be regarded as recoverable, for the purpose of habit-formation and in order to prevent that degeneration which was the inevitable sequence of idleness. So far as he had had the opportunity of studying the question—and it had not been his privilege yet to visit the United States—it seemed to him that the work being done in the States largely fell under the curative use of occupation. If it was to be used for curative purposes it must be under very close and continuous medical supervision, because the kind of work and the amount of time to be devoted to it must be conditioned by the circumstances and the surroundings, and this must be a very difficult problem, i.e., exactly at what stage to introduce occupational treatment as a curative process. He mentioned that because he thought that in some of the Dutch hospitals, where occupational therapy was mainly directed to habit-formation for the mass of the population, there was a danger that patients might be set to work too soon—too suddenly. In one Dutch hospital which he visited, complaint was made to him by the physician in charge of one of the admission units that everybody was so anxious to get newly-admitted patients on to work that he was not allowed to keep patients in bed sufficiently long for observation to be made on them for diagnostic purposes, and that sometimes patients were started on work three or four days after their admission. That seemed to him to be a point worthy of careful consideration. But if occupational therapy was being thought of as a means of improving the habits and behaviour of what used to be called the unemployable patient, there was not the same necessity for a concentrated study of the individual patient, and one got nearer to what could be termed mass occupation. And he felt bound to say that, judging by the Dutch hospitals which he visited, that had been extremely helpful, tested not merely by going round in the day, and noting the demeanour of the patients while they were at work, but it was a success when tested by the improvement in general health and by the increase in weight of the patients, and by one other test which, though a limited one, he suggested was a valuable one, the test of the condition of the hospital at night. It was his privilege to have been taken round part of the Santpoort establishment at night by Dr. Kraus. He went round the oldest section, containing 300 female patients, of the most excited type, many of them epileptic, between 11 o'clock and midnight, and not one of the 300 had had any kind of sedative drug or draught; he was bound to say he had never had the opportunity of looking round any mental hospital wards at night which were so absolutely quiet as were those wards, and he regarded this as a very valuable testimony to the use of what he would venture to call mass occupational treatment.

Dr. MENZIES remarked that Mr. Brock had emphasized the difference between curative and non-curative therapy along these lines. The speaker gathered that Mrs. Slagle had been talking about the non-curative therapy. He wondered what the lady meant by a "young præcox". Did she mean by that those who were difficult children and those who came under the child-guidance clinics? Or did she mean cases of dementia præcox of three to five years of age? If she meant the latter, he asked how they were diagnosed in America at that age?

Mrs. SLAGLE, replying to Dr. Menzies, said that the cases of dementia præcox to which she had referred were of ages ranging between 16 and 40. They had been studied by the medical staff and were diagnosed as belonging to the schizoid group. The young children she had described were post-encephalitics and cases of extreme behaviour disorders, who evidently had not been taken care of at other places, and were brought to the Institute.

She wished to express her appreciation of the remarks which Prof. Henderson made; it was very pleasant to her, this morning, to find an old acquaintance in the audience, a man with whom she worked a good many years ago. It brought back to her a flood of memories of their experiments at the Johns Hopkins Hospital and the Phipps Clinic. That was where they started their first work with nurses. What she had wanted to do was to give the syllabus of their course of training for nurses. They also had a syllabus largely prepared for the use of the workers in hospitals. She had omitted to mention that they had developed large playing-fields for patients entirely. On the previous day she noticed a wonderful playing-field at St. Andrew's Hospital, which she was glad to see, and she hoped the players enjoyed it as much as she enjoyed looking at it.

She had greatly enjoyed this informal talk before the Association.

Dr. B. H. SHAW (in a written contribution) said that he was unable to agree that by the addition of the word "therapy" to "occupation" any really remarkable advance had been made. He thought that the suggestions involved—somewhat ingenuously—constituted a very distinct slur on the practice obtaining in our mental hospitals up to the present time.

He hoped therefore to be excused if he gave some details as to the occupation of patients in the hospital with which he was associated, as presumably the practice there in this respect was somewhat similar to that of many others of the same kind. The County Mental Hospital at Stafford was opened in the year 1818 and now housed about 1,100 patients. Employment of patients had always been much the same as at present, even down to certain antique looms for making mats which are still in use. All articles of clothing and bedding, etc., for day and night use, including boots and shoes, were made in the wards and various shops. During the year ended March, 1934, the number of garments made in the female wards amounted to 13,981. There were also repaired in these wards approximately 10,000 pairs of socks and 10,000 men's shirts, to say nothing of men's vests and pants, this in addition to each ward doing its own mending and general domestic work.

There was no central sewing room; all sewing, etc., was done in the wards and there was, in consequence, a certain emulation between them, and more patients were occupied by example. A very considerable number of women patients also worked in the kitchen and laundry, the weekly output of the laundry amounting to over 20,000 articles.

As far as the men were concerned, from the upholsterer's shop during the year in question 222 new mattresses were made and 3,000 remade, while in the shoemaker's shop 735 pairs of new boots and shoes were turned out and 2,310 pairs repaired, this practically all by patients. All the men's labour available is utilized on the farm, in the gardens and at outdoor work in addition to essential domestic work, and many were employed helping the various artisans.

Such employment as mat-making, rug-making, book-binding, weaving, etc., could be taken up by both sexes in their wards at any suitable time; it was obviously not advisable to attract patients from useful employment to such occupations unless they showed a definite desire in that direction. When 15% of our patients are in the senile category and over 75% are employed in utility work, less than 10% were left to include the sick, the recent acute cases and those who were too degraded mentally. It had, of course, to be recognized that there was a vast difference between the able-bodied chronic patient, and especially the mental defective, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the purely hospital case resulting from mental illness, or mental breakdown due to physical disease, as was so often the case.

There was no specialty in which prolonged practical experience was so essential to correct diagnosis, prognosis and treatment as that dealing with mental disorders. No book or casual knowledge could possibly make up for it. Cases differed so much that anything under ten years' constant association with all forms of mental breakdown was hardly sufficient to warrant sound judgment. The idea was now apparently encouraged in some quarters, however, that as far as mental illness and its treatment was concerned, experience was of little or no account. He wished to protest emphatically against this and similar tendencies, which he thought were bringing opprobrium on the specialty.

PAPER.—“Modern Psychiatry and Mental Hospitals,” by HENRY YELLOWLEES, O.B.E., F.R.C.P.E.

This paper and the ensuing discussion will appear in a later issue of the Journal.

Friday, July 6, 1934.—Morning Session.

The PRESIDENT in the Chair.

PAPER.—“**Prolonged Narcosis in Mental Disorder: Results of Treatment in 107 Cases,**” by Drs. ROLF STRÖM-OLSEN, M.B., D.P.M., and MURIEL McCOWAN, M.B., B.S., D.P.M.

[For paper and discussion, vide p. 658.]

PAPER.—“**Lumbar Puncture and the Cerebro-spinal Fluid in 2,000 Cases of Mental Deficiency,**” by KENNETH C. L. PADDLE, M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.

[For paper and discussion, vide p. 674.]

THANKS AND APPRECIATION.

Dr. F. DOUGLAS TURNER proposed a very hearty vote of thanks for the very gratifying hospitality members of the Association had received during the past week; to the Mayor and Corporation of Northampton for the use of the various rooms at the Guildhall, which had proved a very dignified and comfortable meeting-place, and especially for the use of the large Hall for the dinner and luncheon. On the previous day members had paid visits to two factories. They knew beforehand what a tremendous part was played in the life of Northampton by boot-making, but few, he was sure, realized before the visit the complexity of the operations which went to the making of boots and shoes in these days. Their thanks were due to Messrs. Padmore & Barnes and Messrs. Barrett & Co. for giving members the opportunity of seeing how boots and shoes were made. What struck him was the extreme cleanliness of the factories, and the absence of dust, as well as the excellence of the material and the care given to the finishing of the article.

Members also felt grateful to Earl Spencer for allowing them to see his collection of pictures at Althorp.

Thanks should also be expressed to Dr. and Mrs. Stuart for their pleasant hospitality on the previous afternoon; the meeting in their delightful garden was thoroughly enjoyed.

He wished specially, on the members' behalf, to thank the Governors of St. Andrew's Hospital, who had allowed the meeting to take place in connection with that Hospital. All had been impressed by the very high standard of care obtaining at St. Andrew's, and the beautiful arrangements which the President had, at Wantage House especially, for doing the utmost possible for the patients who were fortunate enough to get admitted there.

And, last of all, thanks were due to the President, who had given members an absolutely delightful week. Personally he, Dr. Turner, was consumed with envy at the perfection of Dr. Rambaut's arrangements. He had done everything extremely well, and the speaker was sure that every member had enjoyed the visit immensely. It would be agreed that the new President had added a perfect page to the annals of the Association.

Before closing, he would like to express a word of thanks to Mr. Cæsar, who had been behind these arrangements, and Mr. Cæsar could be congratulated on the perfection of the accomplishment of everything.

To Mrs. Rambaut members would feel particularly grateful for her kindly reception of the members and visitors when they went over to St. Andrew's, and for the presence of her gracious personality throughout the whole proceedings.

Sir ROBERT ARMSTRONG-JONES said that perhaps he might be allowed, as probably the oldest member of the Association present and as a past General Secretary and a past President, to second the resolution of thanks. He strongly supported everything Dr. Turner had just said. Members had not only enjoyed a very hospital week, but the agenda had included a most instructive and informing series of papers, beginning with the President's Address, with its clinical presentation and its great support of good nursing, a subject in regard to which the President had been a primary mover. All who treated mental cases wanted to know where their patients should go to, and it was only necessary to visit St. Andrew's Hospital to see how perfect for all the patients the conditions were. He also would echo what had been said by Dr. Turner as to Mrs. Rambaut's graciousness to all, and what had been done by Dr. Rambaut's right-hand man, Mr. Cæsar.

The thanks were carried by acclamation.

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