

FIFTH SITTING: FRIDAY, 8TH AUGUST.

Report: The pathological anatomy of dementia paralytica. Reporter: Mr. Mendel.

Papers by Messrs. Kraepelin, Ladame, Sérieux, Kahlbaum, Edward C. Mann, Bérillon, Homén, Magalhaes Lemos, Sachs, Pierre Marié, and George Marinesco.

SIXTH SITTING: SATURDAY 9TH AUGUST.

Before the programme: Mr. Minor, Moscow.

Papers by Messrs. James Stewart, Homén, Magalhaes Lemos, Althaus, Sachs, Pierre Marie and Marinesco, Bremer, Benedict, Dubois, Mordhorst, Neisser, Auerbach, Rognier, Stembo, Adamkiewicz.

The sections of Surgery, Neurology and Physiology combined, to hear the opening of the discussion on Cerebral Surgery by Professor Horsley. Professor Horsley's address was illustrated by lantern slides and carefully drawn up tables. He enumerated the various affections of the brain where surgical interference is indicated, and briefly dwelt on those lesions of the vertebral column and cord which require operation.

On Thursday, the sections of Laryngology, Physiology and Neurology combined, to hear an address by Dr. Semon, aided by a demonstration by Professor Horsley on Motor Innervation of the Larynx.

Interesting visits were made by the section to the Prison, which contained a department for 40 insane criminals; to the Charité, where Dr. Monakow illustrated, by microscopical sections, the pathological anatomy of cortical disturbances of sight; and to the Municipal Insane and Idiot Asylum at Dalldorf. The English members were taken round by Dr. Moeli, who speaks our English language almost perfectly, and were much interested in the idiot department, which contains 200 inmates.

IRISH MEETING.

At an Irish meeting of the Medico-Psychological Association, holden at the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Dublin, on Thursday, June 19, 1890, there were present Drs. Ashe, Cope, Drapes, Eustace, Finnegan, Molony, Nolan, Patton, and Conolly Norman (secretary).

Dr. EUSTACE having been called to the chair, the minutes of the preceding meeting in Ireland were read, confirmed, and signed.

The SECRETARY announced that he had received the resignation of Dr. Maziere Courtenay, long a member of the Association, and sometime Secretary for Ireland, who had recently been appointed Inspector of Lunatics in Ireland.

Vincent Nash, L.K.Q.C.P., second assistant to the Resident Medical Superintendent, Richmond (Dublin District) Asylum, was proposed for membership by Dr. CONOLLY NORMAN, seconded by Dr. COPE, and duly elected.

John R. Burke, M.D., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets, Royal Navy (retired), Assistant Physician, Dundrum Criminal Asylum, was proposed for membership by Dr. ASHE, seconded by Dr. NOLAN, and duly elected.

The SECRETARY read for Dr. Ringrose Atkins, of the Waterford District Asylum, a "Note on a case of vesical calculus occurring in a female patient." The woman was a patient in the Waterford Asylum, married, aged 25, admitted in October 1888, suffering from acute insanity of puerperal origin. The illness for a long time took an unfavourable course, and the patient became addicted to masturbation. In the beginning of the current June she passed a vesical calculus about the size of a thrush's egg, whether by the meatus urinarius or through the vesico-vaginal septum was not quite clear, as the patient could not be induced to permit a proper examination, but probably by the latter route. A marked improvement followed the passage of the stone, the patient ceased to masturbate and recovery was expected. It was found that the patient when

eleven or twelve years old had suffered from a similar calculus, which had been removed in a hospital by incising the vesico-vaginal wall. Both stones, which seemed to be chiefly phosphatic, were exhibited.

Dr. EUSTACE referred to the frequency with which masturbation was found to depend on some well-marked local cause.

Dr. CONOLLY NORMAN mentioned the case of a male patient to whom excessive masturbation was attributed, but who was found to be dying from stone. The specimens in this case are in the museum of Trinity College, to which the speaker had presented them. The kidneys are exquisite specimens of "surgical kidney."

Dr. FINNEGAN regretted that the stone which came away last in Dr. Atkins' case had not been cut like the earlier one, as he thought a foreign body would probably have been found forming the nucleus. He referred to a case of his in which a woman, not otherwise addicted to sexual depravity, had on one occasion placed a piece of lead pencil in her urethra, which had slipped into the bladder and become the nucleus of a phosphatic stone.

The Secretary exhibited for Dr. Ringrose Atkins a series of very beautiful microphotographs, made by that gentleman, illustrating the morbid changes in the brain and spinal cord produced by chronic alcoholism. The pictures showed the condition of the cortical arterioles, of the cortical cells, of the pia and its arterioles, and of the motor cells in the anterior cornu of the spinal cord. Dr. Atkins also sent a microphotograph showing the conditions found in miliary sclerosis of the spinal cord, and several photographs illustrating normal histological conditions.

Dr. EUSTACE briefly spoke of the value of Dr. Atkins' specimens as exhibiting a definite anatomical basis for the conditions with which clinical observation has made us so familiar.

Dr. CONOLLY NORMAN dwelt upon the beauty of Dr. Atkins' photographs, and upon the great importance of the work to which Dr. Atkins devotes himself—work unfortunately so rare in Ireland up to the present. He discussed briefly the relation of the states depicted to those occurring in general paralysis and in senile dementia.

After further remarks from various members, it was proposed by Dr. MOLONY, seconded by Dr. ASHE, and unanimously resolved that the thanks of the Association be tendered to Dr. Atkins for exhibiting these beautiful specimens of his excellent laboratory work.

Dr. CONOLLY NORMAN then read a paper on a "Case of intracranial tumour" (See *Journal* for July, 1890); which was discussed by Drs. EUSTACE, COPPE, DRAPES, FINNEGAN, and MOLONY. He exhibited microscopic specimens in illustration of the case.

Dr. NORMAN also exhibited specimens of spinal cord stained by a modification of Adamkiewicz' method. The specimens were first stained in aniline blue-black, then in saffranin according to Adamkiewicz' instructions. The speaker thought that the preliminary staining in blue-black (fixed by the treatment with dilute nitric acid necessary to prepare for saffranin) gave a greatly increased brilliancy and distinctness to the double stain obtainable from saffranin alone in Adamkiewicz' method. The contrast between the orange-red myelin and the bright blue connective tissue was very effective in cases of degeneration. He had, however, found saffranin somewhat fugacious and uncertain, and he was not prepared to say whether these preparations would last.

Dr. FINNEGAN having referred to a resolution passed at the last Irish meeting (see *J.M.S.*, Vol. 34, p. 629) with reference to holding at least one meeting in the year at an asylum, proposed "That the next Irish meeting of the Association be held at the Richmond Asylum, Dublin, during the month of October, 1890."

The resolution was seconded by Dr. DRAPES and passed.
The proceedings then terminated.