

alimentary substances. Belgium will then be without any resources whatever after the war. Assuredly, the enemy who has pillaged and stolen will have to make restitution. But even if he wanted to, he would be incapable of doing so, seeing that he will have consumed an enormous proportion of what he has taken.

Our hope of "Justice," however, so slow in coming, still remains unshaken. Justice *must* be done, and completely, too. But in the presence of the material ruin of our splendid Flemish and Walloon cities we must not forget our social ruin. Are we going to allow the hygienic, educational, and social works of the finest of our Belgian provinces to perish—Hainault, Brabant, and Liège? Are we going to leave in jeopardy the works of our great cities? This is impossible, for after the war they will be more useful than ever. The splendid school for cripples at Charleroi and the one at Brabant, will they not need to be indefinitely extended in consequence of the war? Will it not be the same with respect to the insane and the feeble-minded?

Besides, is it not the duty of all savants and philanthropists to think about these objects? The favoured ones of fortune whom the war has not only spared, but who have even, thanks to it, found their means increasing, do these not think it their duty to humanity to spend a portion of their revenues on these social schemes in Belgium? Wherever they may be, may their consciences tell these privileged persons, the rich ones, that they cannot enjoy their wealth without remorse, if they have not helped and if they do not continue to give unflagging help to a nation which has been the victim of its own loyalty! Wherever they may be, let learned men also give voice to their conscience and their heart, and claim it as an honour to support these Belgian scientific and social objects both by word and writing. May psychologists, interested in deficient children, be willing to reply to my appeal, and give their support to the efforts being made in the interests of the mentally deficient, and more especially those in connection with the "Farm School" of Waterloo.

I beg to thank, as much in the name of the Society for the Protection of Feeble-minded Children in Belgium as in my own name, the "Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain" if they will accord a favourable reception to this appeal.

M. F. BOULENGER, M.D.Brussels,
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Abnormal Childhood in Belgium.

Darenth Industrial Colony,
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NOTICES BY THE REGISTRAR.

Nursing Examinations.

Preliminary Monday, May 1st.
Final Monday, May 8th.

Professional Examination Certificate in Psychological Medicine and Gaskell Prize, first week in July.

Essays for Bronze Medal must be sent to Registrar on or before June 14th.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The next General Meeting will be held at 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W., on Thursday, February 17th, when a paper will be read by George M. Robertson, M.D., F.R.C.P.Edin., on "The Employment of Female Nurses in the Male Wards of Mental Hospitals."

Quarterly Meetings: February 17th, 1916; May 16th, 1916.

The Divisional Meetings are proposed as follows:

South-Eastern Division.—April 28th, 1916.

South-Western Division.—April 21st, 1916.

Northern and Midland Division.—April 27th, 1916.

Scottish Division.—March 17th, 1916.

Irish Division.—April 6th, 1916; July 6th, 1916.