

Medical Officer, Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries. (Proposed by Drs. Easterbrook, McRae, and Chambers.)

(9) Henry Yellowlees, M.B., Ch.B.Glas., Assistant Medical Officer, Perth District Asylum. (Proposed by Drs. Bruce, Easterbrook, and Campbell.)

(10) Charles J. Tisdall, M.B., Ch.B., Junior Assistant Physician, Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries. (Proposed by Drs. Easterbrook, Chambers, and Campbell.)

Dr. G. M. ROBERTSON drew attention to the new reception hospital which the Edinburgh Parish Council had decided to erect for the reception and treatment of cases of incipient insanity, and he pointed out that the proposed site of the hospital was not conveniently placed to enable full advantage of the hospital to be taken for teaching purposes, and he moved "that a deputation of the Division be appointed, with power to add to their number, to approach the Local Government Board, the General Board of Lunacy, and the Edinburgh Parish Council, with a view to making the site of the proposed observation or reception hospital more accessible for the teaching of psychiatry, if the deputation considers that any good may result from their action." This was seconded by Dr. Carlyle Johnstone, and unanimously agreed to. It was decided that the deputation should consist of Sir Thomas Clouston, Drs. G. M. Robertson, McRae, and the Divisional Secretary, with power to add to their number if found expedient to do so.

Dr. FORD ROBERTSON read an exhaustive and instructive paper on "Vaccine Treatment in Asylums," which led to an interesting discussion, in which Sir THOMAS CLOUSTON, Drs. BRUCE, McRAE, and CHALMERS WATSON took part (see page 17).

The SECRETARY drew attention to the difficulty which now occurred in getting the members of the Division to attend the usual Dinner after the meeting, and in consequence of the small number attending these dinners, it had become difficult to get any of the hotels to arrange a special dinner for them. He suggested that the opinion of Members of the Division should be obtained as to whether the customary dinner after the meeting should cease to be held, seeing so few members took advantage of it. It was unanimously resolved that the Secretary should take steps to get the opinion of the members of the Division, and to act accordingly.

A vote of thanks to Sir Thomas Clouston for presiding concluded the business of the meeting.

Eight members of the Division afterwards dined together in the North British Station Hotel.

IRISH DIVISION.

THE AUTUMN MEETING of the Division was held on November 6th, 1913, at the Royal College of Physicians, Kildare Street, Dublin.

The following members were present: Drs. Drapes, Rainsford, Thomas Adrian Greene, Redington, Henry Eustace, Leeper (Hon. Sec.).

Letters of regret for unavoidable absence were read from Drs. Hetherington, O'Neill, Nolan.

Dr. DRAPES having been moved to the chair, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following letter was read from Mrs. Mazière Courtney:

"2, Andover Place, Cheltenham;

"May 7th, 1913.

"Dear Dr. Leeper,—I have received your letter enclosing the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Irish Division of the Medico-Psychological Association. Will you please convey to them my most sincere thanks for their sympathy and for the very kind terms of their resolution.

"I am, yours sincerely,

"KATHLEEN COURTNEY."

The meeting next proceeded to discuss the third item upon the agenda, *vis.*, "To consider the effects of the Government of Ireland Bill upon the existing legislation regarding superannuation of asylum officials." Regret was expressed that the meeting had not the valuable advice of Dr. Nolan, who was unavoidably absent, and a telegram was received from him, and read by the Hon. Secretary, in which he expressed the opinion "that ear-marking of full four-shilling grant for lunacy purposes is of primary importance, and suggest resolution accordingly."

Letter received in reply to communication addressed by Dr. Collins, by order of Council of Association, to the Chief Secretary of Ireland, was read and considered. After a lengthy discussion it was thought to be an inopportune time to draft a further resolution, and the Hon. Secretary was directed to bring the matter again before the next meeting of the Division, and the entire subject was deferred for fuller consideration to the Spring meeting.

It was decided to hold the Spring meeting of the Division at St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin.

Dr. RAINSFORD next read his paper, "On a Case of Pellagra in an Insane Patient" (see p. 98).

The CHAIRMAN said the paper was of great interest owing to the rarity of the disease, and invited the discussion of the members.

Dr. EUSTACE complimented Dr. Rainsford upon the recognition of so rare a disease, and remarked upon the extent to which ideas in connection with the disease had undergone recent changes. He referred to the fact that, whilst the disease was generally supposed to be confined to South Europe, it now was very prevalent in Carolina and other parts of the United States, and did not appear to be due to eating maize, but to be caused by a fly infection; 10,000 to 50,000 cases were reported from the United States, where the disease seemed to be more frequently found in the spring months of the year, and to attack both old and young subjects.

Dr. GREENE remarked that many cases of skin eruption occurred in the aged and chronic inmates of asylums, and possibly the disease of pellagra had been frequently overlooked in large asylums where single cases like Dr. Rainsford's had occurred, and were possibly unrecognised. In discussing the causation he remarked that the occurrence of single cases would not strengthen his opinion as to the probable causation by flies, as, were the disease thus produced, it would be more epidemic in character.

Dr. REDINGTON discussed the possibility of the disease being caused by the "ultra violet" rays. Most of the cases recorded had been exposed for long periods to strong sunshine.

Dr. RAINSFORD replied, and stated that the consumption of badly cultivated maize, or immature maize, was the assignable cause in the case of many observers. Pigs were affected in Italy, and also a skin eruption had appeared on those animals where the disease had been observed in England. He considered that fly infection was the more probable cause.

The consideration of other business was then undertaken, and after some discussion Dr. RAINSFORD proposed and Dr. REDINGTON seconded a notice of motion for the Spring meeting—"That the attention of the members be drawn to the dearth of original papers contributed during the past year, with a view to discussing a remedy for this defect."

This terminated the proceedings.

OBITUARY.

SIR JOHN BATTY TUKE, M.D.Edin., F.R.C.P.Edin., F.R.C.S.E., LL.D., D.Sc.

Sir John Batty Tuke was born at Staines, Surrey, on January 9th, 1835, and died in Edinburgh on October 13th, 1913. He spent his boyhood at Beverley, Yorkshire, and he had in many ways the characteristics of the Yorkshireman. He came to Edinburgh in his boyhood and received his school education at the Edinburgh Academy. He lived with his uncle, Dr. John Smith, one of the proprietors of Saughton Hall Private Asylum, during his school and university education. He studied in the University of Edinburgh, and took his degree in 1856. He went to New Zealand as medical officer to the 65th Regiment immediately after he passed, having married Lydia Jane Magee, a sister of Dr. Magee, who afterwards became Archbishop of York. When in New Zealand he acted as surgeon of the colonial troops, and served as senior medical officer in the Maori War until 1863. His experience of the Army left its stamp on him all his life.

Immediately after he returned to Edinburgh he was appointed one of the