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By the death of Dr. Alfred Miller, Medical Superintendent of the Warwickshire County Mental Hospital, the medical profession of Warwickshire, the Warwick County Mental Hospital, and the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland have sustained a great loss.

During the summer and autumn of last year Dr. Miller appeared to be in his usual robust health, but a very brief illness which attacked him in November terminated fatally on December 4. He was in his 65th year. Dr. Miller was born in Dublin, educated at Felstead School, Essex; Kingstown School, County Dublin; and at Dublin University, where he graduated in medicine in 1881.

In 1882 he was appointed an assistant medical officer at Hatton Mental Hospital, Warwick. Two years later he became Senior Assistant Medical Officer, and in May, 1889, he was offered the post of Medical Superintendent of that institution, a post which he held until his death.

Dr. Miller found Hatton Mental Hospital an old-fashioned county asylum, with unplastered brick walls, poor accommodation, faulty drains, unsatisfactory water supply, and with little occupation or amusement for the patients. He had the satisfaction during his long term as Medical Superintendent of completely renovating every part of the institution, and making it one of the model county mental hospitals of England.

In addition to the work of completely remodelling the old building, he planned many valuable additions—including Leigh House, a separate building for the treatment of private patients. He was one of the first medical superintendents to appreciate the great advantage of open-air treatment, and his plans for the many verandahs which

he built were ingenious and economical. Under his guidance, too, a new drainage system and a new water supply were carried out.

Dr. Miller's skill as a draughtsman and his remarkable knowledge of hospital architecture were a most valuable possession to his committee of management, and he ungrudgingly gave his skilled advice to other mental hospitals in the surrounding counties in the preparation of plans for the additions and alterations which have been carried out in the last thirty years.

Dr. Miller completely altered the whole spirit of the institution, and, from being a home for the insane, he made it a curative hospital. His knowledge of the smallest details of every department of his hospital was most remarkable. He understood the therapeutic value of work, and introduced many new industries at Hatton, among them the weaving of tweed.

It was a pleasure to accompany him on a visit of inspection to his wards, shops, kitchens, gardens, farm, etc. He knew his patients and their complaints intimately, he knew every detail of the work of every member of his large staff of male and female nurses, artisans and servants, and as this strong, determined, energetic, capable, yet kind, sympathetic and cheery man passed by, the face of each patient or member of the staff lit up with respect, loyalty and pleasure—which sprang from the knowledge that a friend and benefactor was near them. His presence was a perpetual tonic at Hatton.

Dr. Miller was recognized by the medical profession of Warwickshire and the surrounding counties as an authority on mental diseases, and as a consultant he was in great demand.

During the war he did the lion's share of the work of his own mental hospital, and found time to assist in the neighbouring war hospitals, where he showed his remarkable versatility by performing major operations.

He was Medical Adviser of the County Mental Deficiency Committee, and member of the Committee of Management and House Committee of the Warneford General Hospital, Leamington.

For very many years Dr. Miller has been Registrar of the Medico-Psychological Association. The work of this office has enormously increased since its foundation. Dr. Miller devoted much time and thought to its exacting duties. All members of the Association will agree that the ever-increasing labours of the Registrar were admirably carried out.

He never spared himself in the cause of mental nursing. He found time to give lectures and demonstrations to his own staff, and he regularly examined the nurses in several neighbouring mental hospitals. He never missed a Council Meeting, and rarely was absent from any of the meetings of the Medico-Psychological Association.

Dr. Miller will always be remembered as the maker and great administrator of Hatton Mental Hospital, and as one of the pioneers of modern mental nursing.

In his earlier years he was a well-known athlete. He played as a forward for Ireland in the International Rugby matches of 1879, 1880, and 1881. He was a good left-hand bowler and played for Dublin University first eleven for some seasons.

He had several hobbies. He could play the flute and the violoncello, and for many years he conducted his own hospital band. He was a very skilful and artistic photographer, and he obtained several prizes for his pictures. He was an expert carpenter and cabinet-maker.

He had a genius for friendship, and a host of personal friends who were attracted to him by his great abilities, strong common sense, loyalty, and invariable infectious good-humour. His hospitality was unbounded.

Dr. Miller's home life was a very happy one. He leaves a widow and two daughters to mourn the loss of a good husband and a good father.

DANIEL F. RAMBAUT.

Part I.—Original Articles.

The Organization of Medical Education in Psychiatry and Neurology at the Dutch Universities, with Special Reference to the Neuro-Psychiatric Clinic at Utrecht University.
An address delivered to the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland on November 22, 1923, by Dr. C. WINKLER, Professor of Psychiatry and Neurology, Utrecht.

THE organization of the study of psychiatry and neurology at the Universities in Holland has been very difficult. Schreuder van der Kolk, the well-known reformer of psychiatry in my country, was Professor of Physiology at the University of Utrecht. The fruit of his work was the asylum of Meerenberg, exemplary at that time, very useful still, but he did not organize medical education in psychiatry. He died in 1862. It was not until 1871 that our "Society of Psychiatry" was constituted. The many petitions originating from this society brought about the first possibility of psychiatric teaching by our "law on higher education," of 1877. The director of the asylum in Utrecht, Dr. Van der Lith, got the title of a university professor. His lectures were not obligatory, and he retired in 1878. In Amsterdam an energetic young doctor, Arie de Jong, taught psychiatry from 1878 to 1881. When he retired psychiatric