

## PART IV.—NOTES AND NEWS.

*By desire of the Committee appointed at the last Annual Meeting of the Association, officially conveyed to the Editor through Dr. Arlidge, the acting Secretary of the Committee, the following Report is published, for the convenience of members, before its formal presentation. The rules of the Association, as drawn up by a special committee, and agreed upon at the Annual Meeting in 1865, are appended for convenience of reference:—*

*Report of the Committee appointed at the Annual Meeting of the Medico-Psychological Association, held in York, August 2nd, 1870, for the following purposes:—*

1.—To consider any proposals which may be made for the amalgamation of the Association with other Medical Associations, and to report either at the next annual meeting, or at a meeting specially called, according as the Committee may deem best.

2.—To consider and report whether any and what changes are desirable in the Association.

3.—To consider and report whether any and what changes in the mode of conducting the Journal are desirable.

The Committee, in accordance with other terms of the resolution, have by means of correspondence collected the opinions of the several members of Committee, and at a meeting held at Stoke-upon-Trent, on April 8th last, have concurred in the following resolutions:—

### I.—As to the Question of Amalgamation.

1.—It is almost unanimously agreed by the Committee that the Amalgamation of this Association with any other medical society is undesirable.

2.—That a medico-psychological section having been formed in connexion with the British Medical Association, the combination of the Medico-Psychological Association therewith for the purpose of reading papers, and of joining in the discussions, and for the advancement of psychological medicine generally, by enlarging and improving the relations between the general body of the profession and the members of this Association, is a plan to be promoted.

3.—That the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London having resolved to form a new corporate body, under the title of the Royal Society of Medicine, in which there is to be a psychological section, and having provided that members of this Association may become original members of this new Royal Society without further nomination or election, on the payment of certain fees, the Committee recommend this arrangement to the favourable consideration of those members who may find it convenient to join the new body.

4.—Further, that in case of the formation of a medico-psychological section by any other learned society, a like co-operation would be of advantage to the Association.

### II.—As to Changes in the Organisation of the Association.

That Rule 8 in future read thus:—

That any gentleman interested in the study of mental science, or in the treatment of insanity, be eligible for election as an ordinary member of the Association.

That every person desirous of being admitted as an ordinary member shall send in a written request to that effect to the general secretary, and that such request shall bear the signatures of at least two actual members of the Association who from personal knowledge do recommend his election.

That to Rule 8 be added the proviso :—

That the number of honorary members be limited to forty, of whom fifteen shall be chosen from among distinguished foreign psychologists.

That to the list of officers contained in Rule 9 the Vice-Presidents be added, and that the rule terminate with the word auditors.

That the following rule be adopted instead of Rule 10 :—

That the President be elected for three years. He shall preside at the annual general meeting, and at all other meetings at which he may be present, and in all cases of equality in voting shall have a casting vote. He shall also be an *ex officio* member of all committees.

That the President at the termination of his tenure of office become a Vice-President for life, and as such be an *ex officio* member of council.

That the following be substituted for Rule 11 :—

That the Treasurer, the Secretary for Scotland, the Secretary for Ireland, and the two Auditors, be elected at each annual meeting, and that, at the termination of their year of office, they be eligible for re-election.

That the following rules be added relative to the office of General Secretary :—

That the General Secretary hold office for the term of three years, and be eligible for re-election. (In case of the adoption of this rule it is proposed, in order to avoid the retirement of the President and Secretary at the same period, that the first Secretary appointed do hold office for the term of two years only.)

That the General Secretary be the agent of the Association at large, and of the Council in particular. That he refer all matters of business and all correspondence relative to the affairs of the Association to the Council or to the President, as circumstances require, or as particular rules enjoin. That he conduct all necessary correspondence and make and preserve minutes of all meetings, as well those of the Council as those of the members assembled in general meeting. The minutes of all meetings to be read at the next like meeting, and if approved by such meeting to be signed as correct by the chairman for the time being, with the exception that the reports of the annual meetings may be published when so signed by the President.

Rule 12 to be altered in accordance with the resolution passed at the last general meeting; whereby it was ordered that twelve ordinary members shall be annually elected on the Council at the Annual General Meeting, and that three of such members retire by rotation each year in the order of seniority, and be not eligible for re-election for the period of at least three years.

Also, that the Vice-Presidents be enumerated in this rule among the *ex-officio* members of the Council.

That, as supplemental rules, be added :—

That the Council be the administrative body of the Association for conducting all the ordinary business thereof, other than that falling especially to the members in general meeting assembled.

That the Council meet at least once a year, and oftener, if necessary; and that its members be permitted to transact business by correspondence and to vote by proxy.

That the minutes of Council Meetings be printed in abstract in the Journal of the Association.

That, in the *interim* of Meetings of Council, and when such meetings cannot be convened, and matters affecting the Association require immediate attention, the President be vested with power to act in behalf of the Association, on the requisition of [ten] members made to him in writing.

That the following scheme of election of the several officers of the Society (including the members of Council), be adopted :—

1.—Every ordinary member may propose one or more ordinary members for any office to be vacated, by letter addressed to the General Secretary at least two months prior to the date fixed for the next Annual General Meeting.

2.—At least one month prior to the Annual General Meeting that, together with the Agenda, a voting paper be sent by the General Secretary to every ordinary member of the Association, presenting in alphabetical order the names of those members who have been so proposed to the several offices to be vacated at that meeting, and that each member be requested to indicate the order of his preference by affixing numbers to the several names, and to return the list so numbered to the Secretary.

3.—That the Council appoint three scrutineers from among its members to examine the voting papers so returned, and to report the result of the election at the ensuing Annual Meeting.

4.—That a clear majority of votes determine the election to any office in the Association; the President, or Chairman acting in his place, exercising the privilege of giving a casting vote in case of equal voting.

That Rule 13 be altered, by the omission of the last clause, viz., "Giving at least four weeks' notice." That in lieu thereof, it be added:—

The Council shall fix the day of meeting so that it may be advertised in the April number of the Journal of the Association.

That notice of the time of meeting shall also be sent to every member of the Association at least two months previously, notifying also all matters of special business to be transacted, the subjects of papers to be read, the offices in the Association that will have to be filled up, stating the mode of election thereto, and all other particulars that will have to be brought under the notice of members when assembled in general meeting.

That after Rule 15, it be added:—

That local meetings of the members of the Association be encouraged, to be conducted generally after the same manner as the local branches of the British Medical Association.

That Rule 17 be amended by introducing the following order of Agenda at the Annual General Meeting:—

The minutes of preceding general meetings to be read and confirmed.

The report of the Scrutineers relative to the officers chosen for the ensuing year to be read.

The retiring President to introduce the President elect, who shall thereupon take the chair.

Vote of thanks to the out-going President.

The report of the Council for the past year to be read by the Secretary.—Vote of thanks.

The report of Treasurer to be read.—Vote of thanks.

The reports of Committees.

The election of new members.

President's address.—Vote of thanks.

Transaction of business of which notice has been given, including correspondence that requires to be read.

Papers and communications on "Psychological Medicine and Allied Subjects" read and discussed, in the order of their reception by the Secretary.

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That a general rule be adopted sanctioning and approving the appointment of select committees, chosen from among the members generally at the General Meetings, to undertake the conduct of special inquiries and the promotion of measures calculated to advance or to uphold the interests of the members and of the special branch of medicine they cultivate.

### III.—*As to the conduct of the Journal.*

That an Editor be appointed by the Council, to whom he shall be held responsible for the general management of the Journal of the Association, and that his appointment be renewed annually at their pleasure.

That all articles and communications proposed for insertion in the Journal, having reference to the opinions, practice, or conduct of any member or members of the Association, shall be submitted to the President before publication for his revision and approval.

That the expenditure on the Journal be under the special supervision of at least three ordinary members of Council, appointed for that purpose as a sub-committee.

THOMAS LAYCOCK,  
*President.*

J. T. ARLIDGE,  
*Secretary of the Committee.*

## RULES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1. *Name.*—That the name of the Association be the “Medico-Psychological Association.”

2. *Objects.*—That the objects of this Association be the improvement of asylums and hospitals for the insane; the acquisition and diffusion of a more extended knowledge of insanity and its treatment; and the promotion of a free communication on these subjects between the Members.

3. *Members.*—That the Association consist of medical officers of hospitals and asylums for the insane, public and private, and of legally qualified medical practitioners interested in the treatment of insanity.

4. *Election of Members.*—That the election of Members take place by ballot at the annual meetings, a majority of two thirds of those present being required for the election of each candidate.

5. *Annual Subscription.*—That each Member pay an annual subscription of one guinea, the subscription to be due in advance on the 1st of July in each year; the accounts to be made up to the 30th of June.

6. *Arrears.*—That any Member in arrear of his subscription more than twelve months after the expiration of the year for which it is due, and more than three months after application by the Treasurer for the same, shall cease to be considered a Member of the Association; provided no reason satisfactory to the annual meeting be assigned for the non-payment of such arrears.

7. *Expulsion.*—That a general or special meeting shall have the power by a majority of three fourths of those present, to remove from the list of the Association any Member whose name is submitted by the Council with that object.

8. *Honorary Members.*—That gentlemen, whether of the medical profession or otherwise, who are distinguished by the interest they take in the treatment of the insane, be eligible for election as Honorary Members, the election to be by ballot as in the case of ordinary members; at least a month's notice having been given of the names to be proposed to the Secretary, who will append them to the circular by which the Annual Meeting is summoned. The recommendation for each Honorary Member must be signed by at least six Members of the Association.

9. *Officers.*—That the Officers of the Association consist of a President, Treasurer, General Secretary, a Secretary for Scotland, a Secretary for Ireland, an Editor or Editors of the Journal, and two Auditors, who shall be elected at each annual meeting; balloting papers being used in such election for the appointment of President.

10. *President.*—That the President for the year enter on his duties at each annual meeting, and that his successor be appointed before the meeting separates.

11. *Other Officers.*—That the Treasurer and Secretaries, Editor or Editors of the Journal, and one Auditor, be eligible for re-election.

12. *Annual Meetings.*—That an annual meeting of the Association be held yearly in July, or the first week of August; such meetings to be called both by advertisement and circular to each Member, giving at least four weeks' notice.

13. *Council.*—That the officers of the Association, with the President elect, the President of the past year, and eight other Members, do constitute the Council of the Association. The eight ordinary Members shall be appointed by the annual meeting, two of the Members retiring by rotation each year, but being eligible for re-election.

14. *Special Meetings.*—That the President, on the requisition of fifteen Members of the Association, shall have authority to call a special meeting, of which notice shall be given in the usual way, and at which only the question or questions stated in the requisition shall be discussed and determined.

15. *Place of Meeting.*—That the annual meeting be held in London, or, if so agreed at the preceding meeting, in Scotland or Ireland, or in some provincial town or city.

16. *Adjournment of Meetings.*—That the annual or special meetings may be adjourned to a second or third day, if a majority of those present so decide.

17. *Order of Business.*—That after the minutes of the preceding meeting have been read, and the ordinary business transacted, reports from Members appointed to prepare the same, and other papers and communications shall be received, and free discussion invited on all topics connected with the objects of the Association. Each Member to be allowed to introduce one Visitor at the meeting. A report of the proceedings of each meeting to be published in the Journal of the Association.

18. *Finances and Journal of the Association.*—That after the payment of the ordinary expenses of the Association, the surplus funds shall be appropriated in aid of the Journal; the accounts of the Editor or Editors of the said Journal and of the Treasurer of the Association shall be examined by two Auditors, who shall report to each annual meeting. Each ordinary Member of the Association to be entitled to receive the Journal without further payment.

19. *Alteration of Rules.*—That any Member wishing to propose any alteration in, or addition to the rules, do give notice of his intention at a previous annual meeting, or two months' notice to the Secretary, who shall inform each Member of the Association of the same, in the circular by which such meeting is called.

(Signed)

JOHN THURNAM.  
JOHN KIRKMAN.  
C. L. ROBERTSON.  
JAMES GEO. DAVEY.  
EDGAR SHEPPARD.  
H. TUKE, Hon. Sec.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS;  
July 13, 1886.

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THE MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

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The sixth quarterly meeting of the Medico-Psychological Association was held, by the kind permission of the President and Fellows of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society, at their house in Berners-street, on Thursday, April 28th.

ROBERT BOYD, M.D., F.R.C.P., President-elect, took the chair, afterwards FREDING BLANDFORD, M.D., F.R.C.P.

The following members and visitors were present:—Members—Dr. Christie, Dr. Boyd, William Orange, Dr. Stanley Haynes, Dr. Murray Lindsay, H. Maudsley, G. F. Blandford, Dr. Tuke, Dr. Down, W. B. Kesteven, J. T. Sabben, J. H. Paul, Arthur Harrison, W. Rhys Williams. Visitors—Mr. Culpeper, Surgeon Walker, Haverstock-hill; Capt. Allen, Revd. W. Davies, A. L. Fernandes, T. B. Turner.

Dr. BOYD, having taken the chair, stated that he much regretted that an imperative summons obliged him to leave the meeting; his paper would therefore be read by the Secretary.

It was proposed by Dr. MAUDSLEY, and seconded by Dr. CHRISTIE, that Dr. BLANDFORD should take the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been signed,

The CHAIRMAN asked if there were any clinical cases to be read, or discussion to be raised before Dr. Boyd's paper?

Dr. LINDSAY said that it had been stated in the last number of the Journal that he had given sixty grains of the hydrate of chloral; this was a mistake, as he had said his maximum dose was forty grains, and the minimum fifteen grains.

Dr. CHRISTIE said he saw no danger in large doses, provided they were not long continued.

Dr. TUKE said he had given it in twenty-grain doses in several cases, and that it had acted rapidly and successfully; but that he was convinced larger doses were hazardous in some constitutions.

Mr. KESTEVEN said he had found it successful in "Malignant Disease of the Stomach," both to prevent pain and vomiting, the dose being twenty grains three times a day. He had seen collapse follow a dose of thirty grains in one case.

Dr. RHYS WILLIAMS said he considered great care ought to be used in administering chloral, for he had seen serious collapse after giving forty grains; and that he agreed with Dr. Tuke as to the care necessary in its administration.

Dr. TUKE then read Dr. Boyd's paper. (*See Original Articles.*)

A discussion followed, in which Dr. Maudsley, Dr. Lindsay, and Dr. Blandford joined; and regret was expressed at the enforced absence of Dr. Boyd.

The following account of "A Case of Aphasia," by J. T. Sabben, M.D., was taken as read:—

This case of Aphasia which I bring before the Society, is one of peculiar interest, on account of the morbid appearances discovered after death. It is that of a gentleman who died within the last few weeks, at the age of 54.

The previous history, as taken from the case book, is as follows:—

About the age of 28 he became sedentary in his habits, and suffered from despondency, with delusions of a religious character. He was taken from his home to the sea-side, and, in one of his fits of depression, threw himself over the cliffs, severely injuring the spine and other parts of the body, the head having escaped.

From this date, 1844, he remained in a quiet melancholic condition, until 1851, when he suddenly became noisy and violent, showing strong sexual tendencies, and it was found necessary to place him under restraint. He had had a severe attack of syphilis at the age of 20.

For the first five years after his admission, he is described as being at times very violent, constantly injuring the attendants, and on one occasion setting the house on fire. About every other month he is stated to have entirely lost his speech.

From 1856 to 1863, he appears to have been less violent, and the attacks of Aphasia less frequent, occurring generally about every three or four months. From this date to 1866, he had only one attack yearly, each lasting three months. He then passed over three years without any attack, when, in January, 1869, he was discovered by his attendant in the morning, to be, as he termed it, motionless. His condition during the attack was entire loss of speech; he would sit in the same position for hours; if told to go into another room, or to his dinner, he would stand up, looking vacantly about him, but not attempting to move; and if his dinner were placed before him at a distance of two or three yards, he would look at it, but appeared utterly unable to get to his chair; although, when seated at the table with his food before him, he would partake of it with the greatest ease. He would always undress and dress himself if taken to the side of his bed, and his clothes placed close to him.

He would not read or amuse himself in any way, and if a paper were placed in his hand upside down, he would hold it so for hours.

Over-exertion, over-feeding, or any sudden fright would produce an attack instantaneously. On one occasion, when he was staying at the sea-side, an attendant to whom he had taken a great dislike, arrived unexpectedly, and entered the room while he was eating his dinner; the patient immediately dropped his knife and fork, and became perfectly dumb.

He quite recovered from his last attack, and died suddenly in an epileptic fit, on the 18th of last March.

A *post mortem* examination was made 30 hours after death, when the following morbid appearances were seen:—

The frontal bone was very much thickened internally, and a growth of bone about a quarter of an inch in thickness, extended across the whole of its surface. The dura mater in immediate contact with the growth had entirely disappeared, and was found to be firmly adherent to the outer margins of it, appearing to be almost continuous with the growth.

The arachnoid and pia mater in the immediate neighbourhood of the growth were very much thickened, and the minute capillaries considerably hypertrophied.

The microscopic examination showed extensive fatty degeneration of the whole of the anterior lobes for a quarter of an inch from without inwards where the pressure had existed. The brain was unusually large, weighing 52 oz.

It will be observed that the diseased condition in this case was entirely confined to the anterior portion of the brain—that the extent of the disease was equal on both sides, consequently the same amount of pressure existed.

It has been stated by several men of eminence that the third convolution in the anterior lobe on the left side, when diseased, was particularly connected with the condition termed Aphasia, which is associated with muscular paralysis as well as mental; but in this case the mechanical portion of the nervous system was unaffected, there never having been any loss of voluntary power.

A point of peculiar interest in this case is the variation in the occurrence of the attacks, and the perfect recovery afterwards. At the early stage of his insanity, the attacks of Aphasia occurred almost monthly, diminishing in number, but increasing in duration as he grew older. This may be accounted for if we consider that at the commencement of the morbid growth, there must have been far more functional disturbance than later on in the disease, when the actual morbid pro-

duct was formed. With reference to the attacks, it will be observed that anything in the form of excitement, which was likely to produce temporary congestion of the brain, resulted in Aphasia.

Dr. BLANDFORD said he should like to know whether the exostosis on the specimen handed round was not due to Syphilis; he did not consider it to be a case of pure Aphasia, and it was important not to confound unwillingness to speak with Aphasia proper.

Dr. DOWN asked if the disease of the third convolution on the left side was well defined?

Mr. KESTEVEN said his definition of "Aphasia" entirely differed from that of Dr. Sabben. He looked upon the case as one of simple dumbness, and the growth to be syphilitic.

Dr. SABBEN, in reply, said that the patient had suffered from syphilis when young, and he considered the growth to be of a Syphilitic origin. Dr. Blandford was mistaken in supposing this to be a case of unwillingness to speak, for the great distress often pictured on the patient's face showed an entire loss of the memory of words. With reference to Mr. Kesteven's remarks, he appeared to be confused as to the localisation of the disease in "Aphasia." Dr. Sabben was quite aware that the power or originator of speech had been stated by different authors to exist in particular portions of the brain, and no two appeared to agree as to the precise locality. In this case it will be observed that both the diseased bone and nervous structure were entirely confined to the anterior lobes of the brain.

A vote of thanks to the President and Council of the Medico-Chirurgical Society for the use of their rooms closed the proceedings.

*Report of a Meeting of Members of the Medico-Psychological Association, held at Glasgow, April 27th, 1870.*

The second meeting of the Members of the Medico-Psychological Association, resident in Scotland and the north of England, was held in the Hall of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, on Wednesday, 27th April, 1870.

Dr. LAYCOCK, the President of the Society, occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Committee on Therapeutics was then read. (*Printed at page 223.*)

Dr. HOWDEN suggested that it should be printed and circulated among the members, that they might have an opportunity of considering its details.

Dr. ROBERTSON said he had an impression that the plan suggested was too complicated. He did not see how the members of the Association with their onerous duties could go into such details as was proposed—such for instance as observing the state of the patients every three hours. He thought Dr. Howden's suggestion was a very valuable one; and if the table proposed were somewhat simplified, they might arrive at very valuable results.

Dr. HOWDEN said Dr. Robertson had overlooked the fact that he was left to the freedom of his own will, whether he should adopt the method proposed or not.

Dr. ADDISON said he thought the effect of the drugs mentioned in the report should be tried on the sane as well as on the insane, and their effects duly notified. They did not know much about the action of opium for instance, except from its effects.

Dr. ROBERTSON said he would deprecate the idea that they were going to carry out a system of experimentation upon their patients. These drugs had been used since medicine became a science, and they were perfectly conversant with their effects. These observations should be made with regard to drugs recently introduced into practice, and not with regard to those of whose effects they were perfectly well informed.

Dr. HOWDEN then formally proposed that the report should be printed and circulated among the members before next annual meeting.

Dr. BRUCE THOMSON said a very good addendum to that motion would be that every gentleman who received a copy of the report should say what particular part of the scheme he would take up, and then they would know who would be disposed to go into the views of Dr. Clouston, for the purpose of carrying out this experimental system. He could not help thinking that they were much indebted to Dr. Clouston for bringing this matter before them, because as those entrusted with the