

whether public or private, approved by the Board of Control and by the Ministry. He could not speak for the ex-service men in asylums the origin of whose state did not entitle them to Royal Warrant benefits, but as regards certified "service patients" it was not accurate to suggest that any large number of complaints were received as to the conditions of their treatment. On the contrary the number was small and they had invariably proved to have been made on unsubstantial grounds or to be of minor importance. When a complaint was received the practice was for the institution to be inspected and the whole circumstances investigated by Pensions Ministry officers, either alone or jointly with Commissioners of the Board of Control. Under an arrangement with the Board of Control, asylums were now visited by medical officers of the Pensions Ministry, and the service patients personally interviewed. Thus he was kept in close touch with the conditions of asylums and he did not consider that there was any ground for adopting the suggestion to set up a commission. He could not accept as accurate Capt. Loseby's statement as to the number of certified ex-soldiers in asylums in January, 1919, and January, 1920. On the latter date the number was approximately 6000.

Capt. LOSEBY inquired whether, if he could produce tangible evidence that some lunatic asylums were highly unsuitable for ex-service men and make out a *prima facie* case, the Minister would advise the setting up of a commission.—Mr. MACPHERSON did not think he could do so, but said he would be glad if any member of that House would visit any institution under his control. He had taken the greatest personal interest in this particular branch of work, and the complaints he had received had always been on unsubstantial grounds.—Mr. GRITTEN asked whether it would not cause a large drain on financial resources to place large numbers of patients in private institutions.—Mr. MACPHERSON said that was so; the State, in his opinion, was behaving very generously, but he had consistently refused to mix patients who had been certified with those who had not. In answer to Sir Philip Magnus, Mr. Macpherson added that the private institutions approved by the Board of Control, like the asylums, were periodically visited by the department. In reply to Mr. Gillis, he said that provision had been made in the Ministry's neurasthenic hospitals for the accommodation and treatment by trained medical officers of uncertifiable cases suffering from war injury.

#### EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

*The Maudsley Hospital.*—The lectures and practical courses of instruction for a Diploma of Psychological Medicine, fourth course, 1922, are announced as follows:

Part I.—(I) Eight Lectures on the Anatomy of the Nervous System. By Sir Frederick Mott, K.B.E., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P. On Tuesdays, at 2.30 p.m., commencing on January 3rd, 1922. The evolution of the nervous system in the animal series; physiological levels; macroscopic and microscopic anatomy of the nervous system; the neurone concept—the projection, association and autonomic systems; ultimate distribution of the cranial nerves, spinal nerve roots and sympathetic nerves; the meninges—cerebral arteries and their distribution—the intra-cranial venous and lymphatic systems; the congruence of structure and function in the brain; the congruence of experimental investigation with anatomical observation; the clinico-anatomical methods of investigating the functions of the central nervous system—spinal cord—medulla oblongata—pons—cerebellum—mesencephalon basal ganglia—cerebral hemispheres; the cortex cerebri in relation to cerebral localisation, including the cerebral mechanism of speech; the structure of the endocrine and reproductive organs.

Practical Instruction and Demonstrations: Methods of staining nervous tissue and preparing it for microscopical examination; the living nerve-cell—the nerve-fibre; degeneration and regeneration of nerves; distribution of sections, illustrating the principal diseases of the nervous system, for mounting as a permanent collection.

(II) Eight Lectures on the Physiology of the Nervous System. By F. Golla, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician, St. George's Hospital. On Fridays, at 2.30 p.m., commencing on January 6th, 1922. Reflex action—co-ordination and proprioceptive system; motor system, including muscle and nerve; sensation—fatigue—localisation and reference of sensation, normal and abnormal—special senses—mental

work and fatigue—methods of investigation—physiology of the emotions—endocrinology—the autonomic system—action of alcohol and drugs—physiological chemistry—trophic and vegetative functions.

Practical Instruction and Demonstrations: Physiological Chemistry: Chemistry of the nervous system and cerebro-spinal fluid; metabolism; vitamins and food deficiency; physico-chemical methods as applied to bio-chemical research; blood and urine analysis—acidosis, uræmia, uric acid; gastric contents analysis.

Practical Physiology: Physical concomitants of emotion; recording reflexes and tremors in man; action of drugs on autonomic system; the study of reflex action in the spinal animal.

(III) Eight Lectures on Psychology. By Henry Devine, M.D., F.R.C.P. On Thursdays, at 2.30 p.m., commencing on January 5th, 1922. Definition and scope of psychology—behaviour—adjustment—classification of responses—instinct—habit—thought—relation of mind and body—the psycho-physical organisation as a biological unit—integration—methods of psychological investigation; analysis and classification of modes of consciousness; cognition—sensation—perception—imagination—memory—association—judgment; conation—attention—volition; affection—emotion—mood—sentiment; personality—temperament—character; sleep—dreams—suggestion—hypnosis—dissociation; illusion—hallucination—delusions—disorders of attention; fatigue—effects of drugs on reactions.

Practical Instruction and Demonstration: Sensation—psycho-physical methods—statistical methods—reaction times—association—memory—intelligence tests—muscular and mental work.

Part II: Part II will follow in April, 1922, and will include lectures and demonstrations on the following subjects (a further announcement will be made as to times and lecturers): (1) The diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of mental diseases; (2) mental defect and crime; (3) the practical aspect of mental deficiency; (4) pathology of mental diseases, including brain syphilis, its symptomatology and treatment; (5) the symptomatology of mental diseases; (6) the psychoneuroses; (7) demonstrations in neurology.

Fees: For the whole course of Part I and Part II, £15 15s.; for Part I separately, £10 10s.; for Part II separately, £10 10s.; for one single series of lectures in Part I, £4 4s.; for one single series of lectures in Part II, £2 2s.

Inquiries as to lectures, etc., should be addressed to "The Director of the Pathological Laboratory," Maudsley Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E.

The Fellowship of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, W., will collect fees from, and issue admission tickets to, medical men intending to take the course, who are introduced by the Fellowship.

*The Medical Aspects of Crime and Punishment.*—Arrangements for a course of instruction on this subject are in the hands of the Medical Faculty of the University of Birmingham. It is proposed that the course should extend over a fortnight, during the summer session. There will be lectures on Psychiatry (by Dr. P. T. Hughes), on Mental Deficiency (by Dr. W. A. Potts), and on "Criminology" (by Dr. M. Hamblin Smith). There will also be practical demonstrations, as may be arranged, at the various institutions for defectives near Birmingham, at the Prison, and possibly also at Barnsley Hall Mental Hospital. The University Lecturer on Psycho-therapy for the year will also deliver two lectures. The course will be limited to medical graduates, male and female.

#### RETIREMENT OF LIEUT.-COL. T. E. K. STANSFIELD, C.B.E., M.B.

The London County Mental Hospital service has lost its *doyen* in the person of Lieut.-Col. Stansfield, who retired from the post of Medical Superintendent of Bexley Mental Hospital on July 1st, 1921. He has been a notable figure in London lunacy circles ever since his appointment at Banstead as a medical officer in 1890, and his work and precepts have had a wide influence in the moulding of the modern mental hospital. In his earlier days he travelled extensively on the continent and in America, visiting institutions devoted to the care of the mentally afflicted, and in 1896 published the results of his inquiries, which, together with his observations, form one of the most valuable contributions ever made to the subject of the housing and treatment of the insane. He has ever been a strong propagandist of the colony and villa system of housing, the separate treatment of acute and chronic