

## Part IV.—Notes and News.

### THE ROYAL MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

#### NINETY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

THE NINETY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the Association was held on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 13 to 16, 1932, at the Municipal Buildings, Stirling, by permission of the Provost and Town Council, and at the Stirling District Mental Hospital, Larbert, under the Presidency, in the earlier proceedings, of Richard Robert Leeper, F.R.C.S.I. (Retiring President), and later of Robert Brown Campbell, M.D., F.R.C.P.E. The Council and Committees met on the previous day, Tuesday, July 12.

#### Wednesday, July 13.—Morning Session.

At the Municipal Buildings, Stirling.

Dr. R. R. LEEPER in the Chair.

#### 1. MINUTES.

The minutes of the last annual meeting, having appeared in the Journal, were taken as read.

#### OBITUARY.

The PRESIDENT said that when he last presided at the Quarterly Meeting, in London, the Association had to mourn the loss of two past-Presidents, Dr. Soutar and Prof. Robertson. Since then two other distinguished past-Presidents had been removed, namely, Dr. Bedford Pierce, who was President in 1919, and Dr. Nicolson, who was President in 1895. He had known both those past-Presidents in their years of office, but he would like someone who was better acquainted with them to say a few words of recognition and eulogy.

Dr. A. E. EVANS said it was with great distress that he had heard, only a few moments before, of the death of Dr. Bedford Pierce. Members generally would realize, perhaps better than he himself did, what an ornament Dr. Bedford Pierce had been, not only to the Association, but also to medicine as a whole. He was looked up to as an authority in general medicine as well as in mental diseases, and it had been his own great honour to work with him as a colleague for some months. What had impressed the speaker most was Dr. Pierce's buoyant spirit, and the immense energy which he brought to bear on his work. His was indeed a striking and stimulating example. In spite of his advancing years, he took up new duties, which must have meant a good deal of fatigue, and throughout he was an optimist in every direction.

Dr. W. F. MENZIES remarked that it could be said of Dr. Bedford Pierce that it would be difficult to find a subject in which he was not interested. Certainly, as the last speaker said, he was always full of cheery optimism. It was a matter for rejoicing that he had not had a prolonged illness. He was taken almost in the full plenitude of his powers; he was a man who never seemed to grow old; he was young in spirit during the whole of his life.

Dr. J. R. GILMOUR said that Dr. Nicolson had retired from his office so long ago that he, the speaker, feared that he had no more than dim recollections with regard to him. Still, all those recollections were extraordinarily pleasant. At the time of his Presidency, as long ago as 1895, he was Medical Superintendent of Broadmoor, and was regarded as a great expert on all medico-legal questions.

He subsequently became Lord Chancellor's Visitor in Lunacy, and those who had the pleasure of meeting him in that capacity found him one of the least officious visitors it was impossible to have. He brought a cheery spirit to bear on all he did. He was a great sportsman, especially an excellent golfer, and a delightful companion, and he brought to bear on his work a great knowledge of the world, and of men and things. The Association regretted his loss; it was a matter for disappointment that in recent years it had not often been possible for him to attend the meetings.

Dr. HAMILTON MARR said he did not know that he could claim to have a special knowledge of Dr. Nicolson, as only on one occasion did he meet him, and then he was much impressed with his forceful personality. In a way it was an unfortunate meeting the speaker had with him, as they had both been deputed by the Secretary of State to see a man who had been condemned to death. He had received an impression of immense power and of sterling qualities, and he was convinced that the Association had sustained a great loss by being deprived of one of its "old gang"—men who were looked up to, and who were always listened to with respect.

The PRESIDENT said that the grief he felt at the loss of Dr. Lord put a proper reference to it out of his mind; he ought to have said that the Association had lost not four past-Presidents, but five. Members knew full well that Dr. Lord burned himself up in the service of the Association; all would remember his tremendous output of work, and how, though in enfeebled health, he continued to work on until the end.

Dr. DOUGLAS McRAE said he wished to join in the expressions of the great loss which the Association had sustained in the death of Dr. Lord. For many years he knew him at the other end of the postal service, probably more intimately than any of those listening to him. In connection with the editing of the Journal he had very good opportunities of estimating the extent and the intensity of his ceaseless output of energy; for not only did he not spare himself, but he did not spare him, Dr. McRae. Over and over again they differed widely from each other in their views, and it became a question which of the two would keep his end up the longer. And what he admired in Lord was, that if arguments were presented often enough and forcibly enough, he would come round eventually and admit that he was wrong, and thank one lavishly for the trouble one had taken. Certainly it was true that, in the words of the President, Lord burned himself out in the service of the Association. His was a memory that would never fade, and they ought, as an Association, to be ever grateful for the work that Dr. Lord did for them.

A vote of condolence was passed by members present standing in silence for a short time.

## 2. ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND COUNCIL FOR 1932-33.

The following resolutions were put from the Chair:

### 2 (a). That the Officers of the Association for 1932-33 be:

*President.*—Robert Brown Campbell, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., J.P.

*President-Elect.*—Frank Douglas Turner, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Ex-President.*—Richard Robert Leeper, L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.I.

*Treasurer.*—George William Smith, O.B.E., M.B.

*General Secretary.*—Reginald Worth, O.B.E., M.B.

*Registrar.*—Daniel Frederick Rambaut, M.A., M.D.

*Editors of the Journal.*—

Douglas McRae, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.

Maurice Hamblin Smith, M.A., M.D.

Alexander Walk, M.D., D.P.M.

G. W. T. H. Fleming, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.

The PRESIDENT explained that Dr. R. Whitwell had resigned the office of Honorary Librarian. The office was temporarily in abeyance, and it was hoped that Dr. Whitwell might reconsider his decision. [Agreed.]

### 2 (b). That the Nominated Members of the Council for 1932-33 be:

Drs. W. J. T. Kimber, J. Ernest Nicole, J. S. I. Skottowe, W. Starkey,  
Aidan G. W. Thomson, J. J. O'Reilly. [Agreed.]

## APPOINTMENT OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

The following resolutions were put from the Chair :

2 (c). That the Parliamentary Committee, as revised by the Council, be re-appointed.

Additions : Dr. William Robinson, Dr. M. A. Collins and Dr. W. R. Dawson. [Agreed.]

2 (d). That the Education Committee, as revised by the Council, be re-appointed.

Additions : Dr. W. Rees Thomas and Dr. W. R. Dawson. [Agreed.]

2 (e). That the Library Committee be re-appointed. [Agreed.]

2 (f). That the Research and Clinical Committee be re-appointed. [Agreed.]

Dr. R. WORTH (General Secretary) said it had been found that the different Committees were getting somewhat unwieldy in size, and that a number of members of these Committees did not attend the meetings. It had therefore been decided that the Secretary should write and ask members if they still wished to remain on the Committees to which their names were attached. If there were any who wished to retire, but did not like to send in their resignations, this course would give them the opportunity.

Dr. R. MARY BARCLAY asked whether the members of these Committees were paid their expenses, and the President replied in the negative.

2 (g). That the Mental Nursing Advisory Committee (Official Members) be re-appointed, as follows :

*For England and Wales.*—Drs. H. Dove Cormac, A. A. D. Townsend, F. R. P. Taylor, G. W. Smith and W. G. Masefield.

*For Scotland.*—Drs. Douglas McRae, T. C. Mackenzie, Donald Ross, R. D. Hotchkis and William M. Buchanan.

*For Northern Ireland.*—Drs. M. J. Nolan, N. B. Graham, K. Watson, F. J. Deane and Dorothy Gardner.

*For the Irish Free State.*—Drs. J. O'Connor Donelan, R. R. Leeper, L. Gavin, J. C. Martin and S. Blake. [Agreed.]

2 (h). That C. F. Barham, M.A., M.D., and R. J. Stilwell be appointed Honorary Auditors. [Agreed.]

Dr. WORTH (General Secretary) explained that the name of Dr. C. W. Bower had to be replaced by another, as that gentleman held office on the Council, and an Auditor was not allowed to hold any other office.

## 2 (i). Election of Maudsley Lecturer for 1933.

Dr. WORTH said the name of the Maudsley Lecturer had yet to be submitted. It was now the turn of a Lecturer from outside the British Isles, and it was proposed to ask Dr. Adolf Meyer, of Baltimore, to deliver the Lecture. If Dr. Meyer was unable to consent it was proposed to ask Prof. McDougall. [Agreed.]

## 3 (a). REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE Council begs to submit its 36th Annual Report as under :

The number of members—ordinary, honorary and corresponding—as shown in the list of names published in the *Journal of Mental Science* for January, 1932, was 869, compared with 847 in 1931.

	1930.								1931.	
46	Number of new members elected	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	
847	Number of members registered	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	869	
15	Removed according to Bye-law 17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	
10	Number of members resigned	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	
3	Number of deaths	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
<i>Members :</i>										
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Ordinary	676	710	694	703	700	706	727	753	771	787
Honorary	27	30	29	29	30	31	33	35	36	36
Corresponding	13	14	16	16	15	17	22	31	40	46
	716	754	739	748	745	754	782	819	847	869

A study of the above figures shows that the increase in the number of members is well maintained.

*Revision of the Bye-laws.*

The special Committee appointed at the Annual Meeting, 1930, to go into the revision of the Bye-laws has not met owing to the members concerned being preoccupied with other matters.

*The Research and Clinical Committee.*

The Research and Clinical Committee sustained a great loss in the death in August, 1931, of its Chairman, Dr. Lord, and since then Prof. G. M. Robertson, who was Vice-Chairman, has passed away. Dr. F. L. Golla kindly consented to act as Chairman, and Dr. A. A. W. Petrie as Vice-Chairman, to fill the vacancies.

Dr. B. H. Shaw has resigned the Honorary Secretaryship of this Committee owing to an increasing amount of other work. His resignation was received with very great regret. Dr. P. K. McCowan was appointed to fill the vacancy, and is ably carrying on the duties of Secretary.

The members continue to show much enthusiasm, and the meetings are well attended. The Clinical Sub-committee is working on the classification of mental disorders with a view to drawing up a new schedule.

*Educational Matters.*

Intimation has been received that no further candidates will be entered for the Association's Nursing Examination in South Africa, the authorities there undertaking their own examination and registration of mental nurses in future, but the South African Medical Council will continue to recognize and register the certificates issued by the Association.

The Registrar has communicated with the other Dominions in regard to the recognition of the R.M.P.A. certificate.

The number of entrants for the nursing certificate in this country continues to increase, and for the year May–November, 1931, the grand total of 6,772 was reached.

The Manual for the Nursing of Mental Defectives has now been published, and thanks are due to the members of the sub-committee appointed to deal with it.

A new Sub-committee is about to be appointed to go into the matter of the revision of the Handbook for Mental Nurses and the publication of a new edition, and this Sub-committee will have power to appoint an editor.

After some little controversy it has been agreed that the Chief Examiners taking part in the nursing examinations should be remunerated at the rate of £1 1s. for every 30 or part of 30 candidates.

*Parliamentary Matters.*

The Parliamentary Committee considered the question of the desirability of the mental health services being placed under the control of the medical officer of health (county or borough). A Sub-committee was formed to go into the matter and obtain the views of our members. The following resolution was adopted: "It is undesirable that the mental health services should come under the control of the medical officer of health." It was further resolved that "should it appear that legislation placing the medical officer of health in charge of mental institutions in any area be contemplated, every effort be made to preserve the autonomy of the mental hospital committees, more especially in the direction of amalgamating all the mental services in the area." The Sub-committee formed to go into the matter of the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act has met in conference with the Mental Hospitals Association, the Association of Clerks and Stewards, and the Mental Hospitals and Institutional Workers' Union, and their views have been forwarded to the Ministry of Health.

*The Library.*

More use has been made of the Library during the year. Under the will of the late Dr. Lord it has been enriched by some 179 volumes. A complete set of *Studies in the Psychology of Sex* (Havelock Ellis) has been presented by Dr. George Smith, and several volumes on Philosophy by the Honorary Librarian. These

gifts are much appreciated. The thanks of all are due to Dr. Whitwell for his hard work in the interests of the Library. In addition to having carried out its removal three times in the last five years, he has increased the "output" to members by 70%.

The Library has now been moved to its new quarters at 11, Chandos Street.

*The Journal of Mental Science.*

The Editors are taking various steps to ensure economy in the production of the Journal and punctuality in its issue. These are detailed in the Editors' Report.

*Miscellaneous Matters.*

Dr. M. A. Collins has been appointed to act on the General Nursing Council, as successor to the late Dr. Lord.

Dr. J. Whitwell was appointed to serve on the Organizing Council of the International Congress of Local Authorities, 1932.

Dr. E. S. Litteljohn was appointed to act as representative of the Association on the British Medical Association's Mental Deficiency Committee, and also on the Council for the Central Association for Mental Welfare.

Dr. David Rice has acted as the Association's representative on the Special Committee appointed by the B.M.A. to consider the position of the private practitioner in relation to the treatment of mental illness, with special reference to the Mental Treatment Act, 1930.

Sir Hubert Bond kindly agreed to represent the Association at the Réunion Internationale d'Hygiène Mentale in Paris, and Dr. George W. Smith also attended.

Dr. Nathan Raw will attend the annual Congrès des Médecins Aliénistes et Neurologistes de France at Limoges, July 25 to 30, on the Association's behalf.

Dr. R. B. Campbell has agreed to attend the British Medical Association's Centenary Meeting in London during the week commencing July 24, 1932.

It has been definitely decided to appoint a paid Secretary and the appointment will shortly be made. It has been agreed that the salary shall be £150 per annum, rising to £250.

At the November meeting, 1931, it was unanimously decided that the agreement with the B.M.A. should be terminated as soon as possible, and the Accommodation Committee was instructed to make inquiries with a view to establishing the Association in a house or quarters of its own. The members of this Committee satisfied themselves that comfortable and adequate accommodation was available at 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, and it was decided to move the Association's headquarters to that address. This has now been completed.

The sum of ten guineas was sent to the Secretary of the British Medical Association as a contribution towards the Sir Charles Hastings Memorial, which it is understood will take the form of a window in Worcester Cathedral.

It is with very great regret that we have to record during the past year the deaths of so many of our most active workers. Dr. Lord, President in 1926, whose great work for the Association few outside his numerous friends realized, passed away in August of last year. He instituted many reforms, and had the satisfaction of increasing the Association's reputation all over the world. Prof. G. M. Robertson, President in 1922, died in March of this year. He was a very great friend of all, and will be sadly missed. He assisted the Association in many ways, and took a very great interest in the education of our nurses. Dr. J. G. Soutar, President in 1912, passed from our midst in March, 1932. He also was a great worker, and assisted the Association on many occasions with his wonderful oratorical powers and forensic ability.

*Obituary.*

Honorary Members: Sir Edward Marriott Cooke, Sir David Drummond, George M. Robertson.

Corresponding Member: Prof. Shuzo Kure.

Ordinary Members: John Robert Lord, William Arthur Duncan, Samuel Rutherford Macphail, George Alfred Watson, Walter S. Smyth, James Greig Soutar.

Dr. WORTH read the Report, and moved its adoption.

[Agreed

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1930.		<i>Credit.</i>		1931.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
232	10 0	Sale of Journal, etc. . .		333	14 3
23	0 7	Advertisements . . .		17	7 11
<hr/>				<hr/>	
	£255 10 7				£351 2 2

*Cost of Journal.*

1930.			1931.
6s. 3d.	Cost of production of Journal per copy . . .		5s. 5d.
4s. 8d.*	Cost to Association of Journal per copy . . .		4s. 4d.
955	Size of Journal in pages . . .		930

\* Corrected figure.

Dr. DOUGLAS McRAE read the Report and moved its adoption. [Agreed.]

3 (d. and i.). REPORT OF HON. LIBRARIAN AND OF LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

Dr. C. F. F. McDOWALL read the following Report, and moved its adoption. [Agreed.]

During the year it can be said that the Library has continued to prove its usefulness, and members have been making a much fuller use of the facilities available to them than in the past. The issue of books to members has reached a higher figure than ever before, while the periodicals have been regularly circulated. A good deal of attention has been paid to the rebinding of books and also to the binding of the periodicals.

The last few weeks have been rather disturbing to the proper functioning of the Library. However, the work of re-organization has been begun and the books are already at Chandos Street again. The property of the Association has in the past been covered by two fire insurance policies, as books, etc., were stored in separate places. A comprehensive policy is now being prepared by the Law Insurance Company to cover the whole collection of books and furniture now situated at 11, Chandos Street.

The Library Committee wish to record their thanks to the Hon. Librarian for all the work he has done during his tenure of office, and they realize that whatever success has been attained by this Committee is almost entirely due to Dr. Whitwell.

The Committee have to record their appreciation of the gifts of books, especially the bequests of the late Dr. Lord and Prof. Robertson.

C. F. F. McDOWALL,  
*Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT said members were aware that the Association had received, with the utmost regret, the resignation of the Hon. Librarian, Dr. Whitwell. It was still hoped that that gentleman would reconsider his decision, but the matter was in abeyance at the moment.

3 (e). REPORT OF THE HONORARY AUDITORS.

We, the undersigned, having examined the Treasurer's books, and having duly compared and scrutinized receipts and vouchers, hereby certify that the accounts and Balance-sheet, as set forth, represent a true statement of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association's finances for the year 1931.

G. F. BARHAM }  
C. W. BOWER } *Hon. Auditors.*

Dr. C. W. BOWER read the Report, and moved its adoption. [Agreed.]

3 (f). REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR.

The total number of entries for the Preliminary and Final Examinations for the year 1931 was 6,772, of whom 617 were candidates for the Mental Deficiency Section.

Of the 6,772 candidates, 4,071 were for the Preliminary Examination and 2,701 for the Final.

There were 4,137 entries for the May, 1931, Examinations, 2,420 Preliminary and 1,717 Final.

For the November, 1931, Examinations there were 2,635 entries, 1,651 Preliminary and 984 Final.

During the past seven years in which I have been Registrar there has been a steady increase in the number of candidates entering for the Examinations. In 1925 (my first year) there were 5,569 entries. In 1931 there were 6,772—an increase of 1,203.

In 1931 there were 547 candidates from South Africa. These are not included in the figures given above. The South African Government has now decided to hold its own Examinations as from April, 1932.

Letters of thanks for the great help which the Royal Medico-Psychological Association has given to the South African Government have been received from the Secretary of the Interior, Pretoria.

The details of the Preliminary Examinations in the year 1931 are as follows :

Class of institution.	Entries.	Passes.	Percentage.
English County Mental Hospitals . . . . .	2,188	1,337	61·10
English Borough Mental Hospitals . . . . .	400	248	62·00
English Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses . . . . .	222	133	59·90
Scottish Mental Hospitals . . . . .	575	367	63·82
Irish Mental Hospitals . . . . .	308	160	51·94
Federated Malay States . . . . .	1	1	100·00
Mental Defective Institutions . . . . .	380	274	72·10
Totals . . . . .	4,074	2,520	61·90

In the year 1930 there were 3,569 entries for the Preliminary Examinations. Of these 2,322 passed—a percentage of 65·06.

The details of the Final Examinations in the year 1931 are as follows :

Class of institution.	Entries.	Passes.	Distinc- tions.	Percentage of—		
				Passes to entries.	Dist. to entries.	Dist. to passes.
English County Mental Hospitals	1,517	950	34	62·62	2·24	3·57
English Borough Mental Hospitals	300	173	9	57·66	3·00	5·20
English Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses . . . . .	149	100	5	67·11	3·35	5·00
Scottish Mental Hospitals . . . . .	320	258	17	80·62	5·31	6·58
Irish Mental Hospitals . . . . .	177	98	1	55·36	0·56	1·02
Federated Malay States . . . . .	1	1	0	100·00	—	—
Mental Defective Institutions . . . . .	237	151	3	63·71	1·26	1·98
Totals . . . . .	2,701	1,731	69	64·08	2·55	3·98

In the year 1930 there were 2,747 entries, 1,615 passed, 106 with distinction. The percentage of passes to entries was 58·79, the percentage of distinctions to entries was 3·86 and to passes 6·56.

In 1931 there were no entries for either the Gaskell Prize or the M.P.C. Examination. There were 4 entries for the Bronze Medal—the successful candidate being Dr. John H. Ewen, of Netherne Mental Hospital.

#### MAY, 1932, EXAMINATIONS.

For the May, 1932, Examination the entries numbered 4,408. This is the largest number of entries on record for a May Examination. Of this number 2,640 were Preliminary (253 Mental Defective) and 1,768 Final (180 Mental Defective).

The analysis of the results is as follows :

*Preliminary.*

Class of institution.	Entries.	Passes.	Percentage
English County Mental Hospitals . . . .	1,366	849	62.15
English Borough Mental Hospitals . . . .	235	169	71.91
English Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses	151	91	60.26
Scottish Mental Hospitals . . . . .	407	275	67.56
Irish Mental Hospitals . . . . .	227	91	40.08
Federated Malay States . . . . .	1	1	100.00
Mental Defective . . . . .	253	133	52.56
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>2,640</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>60.94</b>

*Final.*

Class of institution.	Entries.	Passes.	Distinc- tions.	Percentage of—		
				Passes to entries.	Dist. to entries.	Dist. to passes.
English County Mental Hospitals	920	538	14	58.47	1.52	2.60
English Borough Mental Hospitals	182	121	4	66.48	2.18	3.30
English Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses . . . . .	89	67	10	75.28	11.23	14.92
Scottish Mental Hospitals . . . . .	224	139	1	62.05	0.44	0.71
Irish Mental Hospitals . . . . .	173	97	2	56.06	1.15	2.06
Mental Defective . . . . .	180	113	1	62.77	0.55	0.88
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>1,768</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>60.80</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>2.97</b>

There were 147 candidates whose papers were marked 45% to 49% (both inclusive). On re-assessment 53 of these papers were raised to a pass mark and 94 remained below 50%.

Only one candidate (Dr. Muriel Northcote, of Cardiff Mental Hospital) sat for the Examination for the Gaskell Gold Medal and Prize in May, 1932. She has been awarded the Gold Medal and Prize.

There was no entry for the Examination for the M.P.C.

Drs. Nicole and Fitzgerald, of Winwick Mental Hospital, were awarded the first of the Divisional Prizes for their joint essay, and Dr. F. T. Thorpe, of South Yorks Mental Hospital, was awarded the second prize.

The winner of the Bronze Medal is Dr. W. R. Ashby, of Leavesden Mental Hospital, who used the pseudonym "Gamma." DANIEL F. RAMBAUT,

*Registrar.*

The PRESIDENT explained that Dr. Rambaut was unable to be present at the Annual Meeting. The Report was read by Dr. Worth, who moved its adoption. [Agreed.]

### 3 (g). REPORT OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

During the year four meetings have been held.

It is very gratifying to note that the number of entries for the Association's certificate continues to increase.

The Rules, Regulations and Syllabus affecting the training and examination of those nursing mental defectives have been revised and published. Special thanks are due in this connection to Dr. Sherlock, who has been assisted by Dr. Douglas Turner.

The appointment of Examination Inspectors proved a subject upon which it was difficult to obtain agreement. Five senior members of the Association have, however, been nominated to act in this capacity when called upon to do so by the President.

The position regarding the fee and expenses of Chief Examiners was also much discussed during the year. It was referred to the Council for its decision.

A letter was received from the Secretary for the Interior of the Union of South Africa intimating that the Union would, from April, 1932, undertake its own examination and registration of mental nurses. It was noted with satisfaction

that the South African Medical Council will continue to recognize and register the certificate issued by our Association.

It was decided that a special committee should be appointed for the purpose of the revision of the *Handbook for Mental Nurses*.

The following institutions were approved during the year: Hortham Colony, Almondsbury, near Bristol; Middlesex Colony Certified Institution, Shenley, St. Albans; Coleshill Hall, Coleshill, Birmingham; Leybourne Grange Colony, West Malling, Kent (for female nurses only), and Sandhill Park and ancillary premises, Somerset County, for the training of those nursing mental defectives; Bethel Hospital, Norwich; Erdington House, Birmingham, and Smithdown Road Hospital, Liverpool, for the training of those engaged in mental nursing.

The Committee has, during the year, suffered severely by the loss of Dr. J. R. Lord and Prof. G. M. Robertson, each of whom had been for many years an enthusiastic worker in regard to Educational matters.

F. R. P. TAYLOR,  
*Chairman.*

W. G. MASEFIELD,  
*Secretary.*

DR. MASEFIELD read the report and moved its adoption.

[Agreed.]

### 3 (h). REPORT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

At the meeting held in November last, Dr. Nathan Raw was re-elected Chairman and Dr. Haynes Hon. Secretary.

During the year the chief interest of the Committee has centred round the question of the advisability of medical superintendents coming under the administrative direction of the medical officer of health.

The discussion commenced on May 20, 1931, when this Committee submitted the following resolution to the Council: "The Parliamentary Committee views with extreme disfavour the proposed attempt of the Edinburgh Corporation to exclude the Medical Superintendent of Bangour Village from the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act (1909) and his transference to the pension scheme of the Edinburgh Corporation. It further hopes that the Council will adopt their resolution and forward copies of it to the Board of Control, the General Board of Control for Scotland, the British Medical Association and the Mental Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union."

These resolutions were adopted by the Council.

At the meeting held in November, 1931, a prolonged discussion took place upon the subject, and eventually a sub-committee consisting of the Chairman, Secretary, and Drs. Menzies, Good, Forrester, Bower and Buchanan was appointed to ascertain the views of all the members of the Association.

A circular letter was issued in January to all the members of the Association. The paucity of replies was most discouraging. Less than 9% of the members replied. In the case of medical superintendents of public mental hospitals the percentage of replies was 28%.

Of the replies received 59 were definitely of opinion that the M.O.H. should have nothing at all to do with the administration of mental hospitals; 8 replies were indefinite, and 8 in favour of the M.O.H. becoming the controlling and paramount authority. All these, however, appeared to think that the M.O.H. should have no authority within the hospital.

At the February meeting it was resolved unanimously "that in the opinion of this committee, it is undesirable that the mental health services should come under the control of the M.O.H."

It was further resolved that: "Should it appear to the Council that legislation placing the M.O.H. in charge of mental institutions in any area is contemplated, every effort should be made to preserve the autonomy of the Mental Hospital Committees, more especially in the direction of amalgamating all the mental services in the area."

At the May, 1932, meeting it was reported that the Edinburgh Corporation Bill had passed its third reading in the House of Commons; it was recommended to the Council that authority be given to the Scottish Division to approach the Lord Chancellor, the Scottish representative peers and the General Board of

Control for Scotland with regard to the principle of placing medical superintendents of mental institutions under the authority of the M.O.H.

The report of a conference held at the Guildhall to consider the report of the Deputy Government Actuary on an investigation made by him into the position in England and Wales under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909, and the Asylums and Certified Institutions (Officers' Pensions) Act, 1918, was read, and after explanation by Dr. Worth was approved and its adoption recommended to the Council. Other bodies represented at the conference were the Mental Hospitals' Association, the Association of Clerks and Stewards of Mental Hospitals and the Mental Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union.

During the year the Parliamentary Agent has proved most helpful.

NATHAN RAW,  
*Chairman.*  
H. G. L. HAYNES,  
*Secretary.*

Dr. HAYNES moved the adoption of the Report.

[Agreed.]

### 3 (j). REPORT OF THE RESEARCH AND CLINICAL COMMITTEE.

The Research and Clinical Committee begs to submit the following report for the year ending July, 1932.

#### *Meetings.*

The Committee has met four times during the year; viz. July 7, 1931; November 23, 1931; February 23, 1932; May 18, 1932.

#### *Changes in Personnel.*

The following changes have taken place during the year:

Dr. F. L. Golla appointed Chairman in succession to the late Dr. J. R. Lord; Dr. A. A. W. Petrie, Vice-Chairman in succession to the late Prof. G. M. Robertson; Dr. P. K. McCowan, Hon. Secretary in succession to Dr. B. H. Shaw.

#### *Changes in Sub-Committees.*

At the May, 1932, meeting, the Sub-Committees on General Paresis, Epidemic Encephalitis and Actinotherapy were merged into that on Clinical Psychiatry.

#### *Classification of Mental Disorders.*

Probably the item of most general interest dealt with during the year has been that of a new classification of mental disorders. This has been under consideration by the Clinical Psychiatry Sub-Committee, and, after submission to the Council at the May Quarterly Meeting, the report is now back with the Sub-Committee for further consideration. It is hoped that it will be ready for submission to the Council at the next quarterly meeting, and that it will be duly considered and adopted by the Association at that meeting.

#### *Clinical Psychiatry Sub-Committee.*

During the year four meetings of the Clinical Psychiatry Sub-Committee have been held.

At the meeting on June 21 Dr. Donald Ross and Dr. Henry Yellowlees were appointed to represent this Sub-Committee on the Research and Clinical Committee.

The question of the Revision of the Classification of Mental Disorders which was referred back from the Council was further considered on June 21. This was not completed, but it is hoped to complete it at a further meeting in the Autumn, when a further report will be made to the November meeting.

At a meeting held on July 12 the report on the Questionnaire *re* Epilepsy which was sent out in June, 1929, was presented. It was resolved that the Hon. Secretary and Dr. Walk draft a short report for the *Journal of Mental Science*.

*Research on the Spearman Factors in Mental Disorder.*

A general outline of this scheme of research was given in the report of the Research and Clinical Committee for 1930-31. During 1931-32 the three research assistants of University College, London, continued their researches under the general direction of Dr. W. Stephenson, of University College, at the Bethlem Royal, Maudsley, and Horton Hospitals. Results are being reported in the *Journal of Mental Science*. P-factor has already been the subject of two papers; Miss Simmins (Tavistock Clinic, where some of the preliminary work was done) will report on g-factor in a forthcoming number, and other reports will follow on Fluency-factor and Oscillation-factor. The present year's work has resulted in new and significant developments in measurement of Fluency-factor (by Miss G. L. Studman, who did much preliminary work at Maudsley). Factor tests are now being employed experimentally at Bethlem Royal, under the direction of Dr. Wm. Brown and Mr. Bartlett (King's College). During the present year the whole research will be reviewed, and a general report issued.

*Psychotherapy and Psychopathology Sub-Committee.*

As no unusual business occurred during the past year, it has not been found necessary to hold any meetings of the Sub-Committee. The routine work of collecting references, lists of new books, etc., has all been successfully carried out by correspondence.

Information and assistance has been given in reply to requests from a few workers, and our book list has been on loan and, apparently, much appreciated.

Some difficulty has been experienced in keeping the Northern Local Group going, but it is hoped that it will resume its meetings in the autumn. The London one has prospered exceedingly under the leadership of Dr. Franklin, and its meetings have often attracted twenty members and more.

The representative members for this Sub-Committee are Drs. I. D. Suttie and E. M. Franklin.

*Infectious Diseases Sub-Committee.*

There has been one meeting of the Infectious Diseases Sub-Committee during the last year.

One of the terms of reference of the Sub-Committee is "to inquire especially into the incidence of cancer, as to whether or not its occurrence is rare in mental hospital patients as compared with the outside population, and, if so, as to the reason why." The Sub-Committee published its first report in 1930. Since then Dr. Rudolf has been engaged in the further study of this subject. He had hoped to have his report ready for the last meeting of the Sub-Committee, but, unfortunately, was prevented from doing so by illness. He had, however, finished Part I, which deals with the relative mortality of cancer in mental hospitals and amongst the general population, and this was presented at the May meeting of the Sub-Committee. It contains a mass of detailed statistics which have been examined and approved by Prof. Greenwood, Professor of Vital Statistics in the University of London.

Part II of this report will deal with the causes of the differences in the death-rate in mental hospitals and in the general population of England and Wales. Dr. Rudolf hopes to have Part II ready for the next meeting of the Sub-Committee.

The question of *Salmonella* infection in mental hospitals was considered by the Sub-Committee. Dr. Shera presented a report on five cases of illness due to *B. Aertrycke* occurring in a mental hospital. As this subject is a matter of general interest, it is hoped to have Dr. Shera's report published in a forthcoming number of the *Journal of Mental Science*.

The Sub-Committee is always glad to receive suggestions or inquiries from members of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association on any points or questions arising in connection with Infectious Diseases in Mental Hospitals, and if such suggestions or inquiries are forwarded to the Secretary at the West Riding Mental Hospital, Wakefield, he will lay them before the Sub-Committee for its consideration.

The representative members for this Sub-Committee are Drs. G. E. Shand and G. R. A. de M. Rudolf.



*Pathology, Bacteriology and Bio-Chemistry Sub-Committee.*

Four meetings of the Sub-Committee have been held in the past year. Activities have centred round the development of a scheme by which institutions and members of the Association could receive subject-matter, help and guidance in any research in relation to mental disorder. A panel of advisers, consisting of eminent scientific men, professors in their special subject, has been appointed by the Sub-Committee. These have agreed to advise upon any problems in research work submitted to them by the Sub-Committee.

There has been a revision of the Outlines of Research, which now stands as follows:

Drs. McCowan and Quastel: Biochemical investigations of the endocrine glands in dementia præcox.

Dr. Pickworth: Nasal sinusitis; vascular changes in the brain; serology of *Salmonella* infections.

Dr. Ford-Robertson: Anaërobic investigation of intestinal organisms.

Dr. B. H. Shaw: Histology of the parathyroid gland in epileptics.

Drs. Shaw and Sharp: The biochemistry of cholesterol.

Dr. G. Shera: Intestinal infections with organisms of the *Salmonella* group; treatment of general paralysis with salvarsanized serum.

The following subjects have been passed as suitable for investigation by any worker desirous of subject-matter for research:

Nasal sinusitis: incidence and relation to mental disorder.

Anaërobic technique of Ford-Robertson.

Investigations for intestinal organisms and their relation to agglutination with serum.

Technique of Wassermann and allied tests.

The investigation of schizophrenia in relation to epidemic encephalitis and virus diseases has received special consideration; and it is hoped that this will be carried out with Bethlem Royal Hospital as the centre.

The treatment of dementia præcox with large doses of thyroid gland (following Hoskins in America) is being developed at Cardiff, with a view to its being introduced for trial on a large scale.

The following additions were made to the Sub-Committee during the year: Dr. K. K. Drury (Joint Hon. Secretary), Drs. E. Goodall, W. D. Nicol and H. A. J. Strecker.

Dr. F. E. Reynolds retired.

*Mental Deficiency Sub-Committee.*

During the year ending June 30, 1932, one meeting of this Sub-Committee was held in London at the same time as the Spring meetings of the Association.

At this meeting, Dr. L. R. Penrose read a paper giving the result of his investigations on "Blood Grouping of Mongolian Imbeciles."

The Committee decided to make investigations of the following problems:

(a) The incidence of nervous and mental disease in families of persons who appear to be normal.

(b) The incidence of consanguineous marriages amongst the parents of defectives.

The representative members for this Sub-Committee are Drs. C. G. A. Chislett and G. Gordon.

*Study Tours Sub-Committee.*

The activities of this Sub-Committee during the past twelve months have been confined to the preparation of a tour of mental hospitals and clinics in Germany on the invitation of the German Association for Mental Hygiene, to whose honorary secretary, Dr. Roemer of Illenau, and to Dr. Pameijer of the Hague, we are deeply indebted for the labour of organizing a very instructive itinerary. It commenced on April 25, and, as indicated in the report to the May quarterly meeting, included visits to the mental hospitals at Bedburg-Hau, Gütersloh, Wiesloch and Illenau, to University clinics at Giessen and Frankfurt, to a private sanatorium for the treatment of the sequelæ of encephalitis lethargica at Hirsau, and to philanthropic institutions receiving epileptic and psychotic patients at Bielefeld and Kork.

The thorough-going efficiency of the arrangements for the employment of patients



in useful work and in physical training was noteworthy and stimulating. It is anticipated that some description of them will appear in our Journal. In order to give members an opportunity of seeing the Gütersloh methods in operation nearer home, it has been decided to organize a two-day visit to the Santpoort Mental Hospital, near Haarlem, on the generous invitation of the Director, Dr. Krauss, who will endeavour to secure hospitality for the visitors if their numbers are not too large.

Representative Members for this Sub-Committee are Drs. H. G. L. Haynes and G. H. R. Gibson.

*Irish Divisional Research and Clinical Sub-Committee.*

It has been found impossible to hold meetings of this Sub-Committee apart from the ordinary Divisional meetings. The results of research and special clinical work done in this area have been embodied in papers read at the Divisional meetings and reported in the Journal.

F. GOLLA,  
*Chairman.*  
P. K. McCOWAN,  
*Secretary.*

Dr. McCOWAN read this Report, and moved its adoption.

The PRESIDENT said he was sure all the members were very pleased with the account of the work this Committee had done, and he assumed that the meeting was quite ready to adopt the report. [Agreed.]

4. THE MENTAL NURSING ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE  
GENERAL NURSING COUNCIL.

Dr. WORTH said it had been considered advisable to make the following Report public to this Annual Meeting :

Miss Riddell had written from the General Nursing Council as follows :

"Dear Sir,—I am instructed to forward to you the following recommendation of the Mental Nursing Committee, which was adopted by the Council at the meeting held on the 27th May, 1932 :

"That a letter be written to the Royal Medico-Psychological Association, conveying the thanks of the Council for the services rendered by the Advisory Committee in helping the Council to inaugurate the State Examination for mental nurses. Also suggesting that since this Committee has not functioned since December, 1926, it be now dissolved, and informing the Association that the Council will in future appoint examiners in mental nursing in the same manner as they appoint examiners for admission to the other parts of the Register, but that when advice is required the Council hope still to avail themselves of the expert knowledge and experience of the Association."

He had acknowledged the letter, and promised to bring it before the Council of the Association at its July meeting. He had added in his letter :

"I would like to point out that at the meeting on the 13th December, 1923, at the Ministry of Health, presided over by Sir Arthur Robinson, the recommendations quoted below were adopted, which would lead one to suppose that before the Advisory Committee is dissolved it would be necessary to get the sanction of the Minister of Health :

"1. That the General Nursing Council invite the Medico-Psychological Association to form an Advisory Committee to assist the General Nursing Council, such Advisory Committee to meet the Mental Nursing Committee of the General Nursing Council for the purposes of matters appertaining to the Final Examination for admission to the Supplementary Register for Mental Nurses, the resolutions of such meetings to be the recommendations of the Council.

"2. That the General Nursing Council invite the Medico-Psychological Association to nominate the examiners for the Final examinations for appointment by the General Nursing Council."

He added that this matter had been considered by the Council on the previous day, and it had been decided that the General Secretary should seek an interview

with the Minister of Health in order to ascertain exactly what position the Association held in the matter, and whether the Association's Committee was to dissolve or whether other steps should be taken. One thing the Council felt was that the examiners for the State examination should be safeguarded.

The PRESIDENT said that members had heard this report; the matter had been considered very carefully by the Council, and he thought that the Association as a whole should adopt the report. **[Agreed.]**

#### DR. M. J. NOLAN.

The PRESIDENT said that many of the members in Ireland knew, and probably a large number of those present also knew, that their dear friend, Dr. Nolan, had met with a serious accident, and at the moment was lying in a critical state in a Dublin hospital. It would therefore be a gracious act to send a telegram from this meeting expressing sympathy with him in his trouble.

This was agreed to.

Dr. T. A. GREENE said he would like, as Dr. Nolan's brother-in-law, to express the thanks of himself and Dr. Nolan's family for this cordial gesture of the Association.

#### 5. MOTIONS INVOLVING EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS.

The following grants were approved:

- £10 to the Research and Clinical Committee.
- £10 to the Library Committee.

#### 6. DATES OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION AND OF THE COUNCIL.

It was agreed, on the motion of the PRESIDENT, that the following be the dates of the usual Quarterly meetings of the Association (the first-named being subject to consultation with the Maudsley Lecturer): Tuesday, November 22, 1932; Wednesday, February 22, 1933; and Thursday, May 18, 1933.

#### 7. ELECTION OF HONORARY, CORRESPONDING AND ORDINARY MEMBERS.

##### *Honorary Members.*

The names of the following gentlemen were submitted to the meeting for election to the Honorary Membership of the Association:

THOMAS W. McDOWALL, M.D., L.R.C.S. (Ord. Mem. since 1870; President, 1897-8.)

Sir ROBERT ARMSTRONG-JONES, C.B.E., D.Sc., M.D., B.S., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.S.A., D.L., J.P.; Lord Chancellor's Visitor in Lunacy. (Ord. Mem. since 1882; Gen. Sec., 1897-1906; President, 1906-7.)

L. VERNON BRIGGS, M.D. (Corresponding Member since 1923.)

*Proposed by* Drs. R. R. Leeper, T. S. Good, M. J. Nolan, W. F. Menzies, Sir Hubert Bond and Dr. R. Worth.

Dr. WORTH read a letter which had been received from Dr. Thomas McDowall, as follows:

"Dear Dr. Worth,—The receipt of your letter filled me with surprise and gratitude, and I need not say how willingly I accept the proffered honour. Since I gave up work I have not ceased to think of the many friends I had in our Association, and of the many kindnesses I received from them; and now this new evidence of their goodwill fills up the cup of happiness. As an evidence of all this, I shall now begin a piece of work which I will thoroughly enjoy: I will begin the task of bringing up to date the General Index of our Journal—[Applause]—but I will not complete it for a year or two, if I live so long."

The PRESIDENT said he was sure all would feel gratified by that letter. The gentlemen named were unanimously elected Honorary Members.

*Corresponding Member.*

The following was unanimously elected a Corresponding Member of the Association :

JAMES V. MAY, M.D., Medical Superintendent, Boston State Hospital, Dorchester Center Station, Boston, Mass.

*Proposed by* Drs. R. R. Leeper, T. S. Good, Sir Hubert Bond and Dr. R. Worth.

*Ordinary Member.*

The following gentleman was unanimously elected an Ordinary Member of the Association :

HAGEDORN, EGMONT OSCAR, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.F.P.S.Glasg., Second Assistant Medical Officer, Stirling District Mental Hospital, Larbert.

*Proposed by* Drs. Robert B. Campbell, W. M. Buchanan and John A. Jenkins.

## 8. COMPLIMENTARY MOTIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The PRESIDENT announced the names of the following winners of prizes for the year : The Gaskell Prize and Gold Medal to Dr. Muriel Louisa May Northcote, Cardiff Mental Hospital. The Bronze Medal to Dr. W. R. Ashby, Leavesden Mental Hospital, Watford. Divisional Prizes to Drs. Nicole and Fitzgerald, Winwick Mental Hospital, Warrington ; and to Dr. F. T. Thorpe, South Yorkshire Mental Hospital, Sheffield.

The PRESIDENT said it was a great satisfaction to members to see announced the recognition given to Dr. Hamilton Marr, upon whom the King had bestowed the Companionship of the Bath.

**Afternoon Session.**

Dr. R. R. LEEPER in the Chair.

## 9. VOTE OF THANKS TO THE OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.

Dr. W. F. MENZIES said it was his honour and pleasure that afternoon to propose a vote of thanks to the Officers and Council for their services during the past year. It was most difficult in succeeding years to find words suitable and that would yet constitute a sufficient variant. The standard of the Officers and Council was so high that only optimal terms fitted the requirements of the occasion.

The first objective of the vote was the retiring President, Dr. Leeper. There was an old tradition in the Association that the Presidency should go round by countries—England, Ireland, Scotland—but perhaps he ought to place them in the order Scotland, Ireland, England. Other things being equal, there were more good candidates in England simply because that country had the largest population of the three. But he did not know what they would do if they did not go to Ireland sometimes for their President. In their daily work they were always surrounded by misery, and he felt that when the Association had an Irish President members had an antidote to the poison of misery. From the lips of their Irish Presidents there fell humour that was unequalled in the British Isles. And he thought that the best of those Presidents had been Dr. Leeper.

Next came the Association's General Secretary, Dr. Worth. When he, the speaker, was President, twelve years ago, Dr. Worth said to him, "I cannot go on with this job any longer," yet now, after twelve years, he was still working at it as hard as ever.

When the Association lost its old friend Dr. Chambers, they all thought that they would never get another Treasurer like him. But they had, for Dr. Smith was absolutely unrivalled as a banker and as a business man. Everything was most beautifully carried out, and the exact requirements of the law were fulfilled.

Dr. Whitwell had done a great deal of work for the Library and he, the speaker, was very sorry to hear of his resignation. He still hoped it would not be put into absolute effect.

The Editors, particularly Dr. McRae and Dr. Walk, also deserved the thanks

of the Association. He thought that Dr. Walk was a great acquisition as Editor ; he was a man who was well informed in many fields, and this enabled an editor to take the balanced views so necessary in such a journal as the Association possessed, which was both scientific and historical.

The Registrar, Dr. Rambaut, was the hardest-working member of the Association. His department was perfect. He produced the results of the examinations in a phenomenally short time, and everything was satisfactorily done, and it was a great pleasure to know that the Association had his assistance.

With regard to the other members of the Council, he wished to include them all in his general vote of thanks.

In proposing this vote he had the great advantage that the President could not pull him up for being out of order, and, in a mild way, he wanted to take the opportunity of saying a few words on things which he considered might be improved.

The first of these matters was the co-ordination of the time allotted to committees. More time was required for some committees, so as to prevent overlapping. He hoped that point would be considered in the future.

The next matter concerned the nomination of the President-Elect. There were two principles which tried to avoid some of the objections to democratic government : one was the hereditary principle, which was adopted in most reigning families, and the other was the Council of the Elders, which used to hold—and to a large extent still held—in Japan. He thought the nomination of the President-Elect should be in the hands of the surviving past-Presidents.

The other matter to which he wished to refer was the publication of the Council minutes. He thought that would automatically cure itself, because the Association was now to have an assistant secretary. It was impossible for Dr. Worth to get the Council minutes typed and presented to the meeting immediately afterwards. This was now too large an association to be carried on in the old paternal way. He thought that there should be an honorary medical assistant secretary to help Dr. Worth in the medical duties, in addition to the non-medical assistant secretary whom it was proposed to appoint.

As he had already said, he hoped he could not be ruled out of order for making these remarks, and he proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to the President and Officers and the Council for their work during the past year.

Dr. EASTERBROOK said that after the very pleasing way in which Dr. Menzies had proposed this vote of thanks, he, the speaker, had quite a mild duty in seconding it. The few bald words in which the item was framed did not enable the ordinary member to realize the large amount of work the Officers and Council had to carry out every year ; all that work which was regularly done was taken more or less for granted. The Association's work was increasing in complexity, at the same time as the number of members was increasing. Yet somebody had to do it, and there was no doubt that the valued officers did it efficiently. This bald vote of thanks, therefore, covered a feeling of real sincerity and gratitude on the part of the members generally.

It was unnecessary for him to refer in detail to the various officers. Dr. Leeper, of course, was approaching the end of his presidential term, and members had appreciated his never-failing humour and ready wit, as well as his business capacity. At the morning session a record was established, as the business was got through in an hour. That was accomplished under Dr. Leeper's able management, accompanied by periodic scintillations of wit. With Dr. Menzies, he thought that the Association was very much indebted to Dr. Smith and to Dr. Worth. Dr. Worth was, he was glad to say, still carrying on his worthy office. Great indebtedness was felt to Dr. Rambaut, who had a very heavy task. It was a matter for grief that Dr. Whitwell was finding it necessary to resign his post.

As to the Editors of the Journal, it was agreed that the standard of the Journal had much improved in recent years ; and he would like to add a word of thanks and appreciation of the work done by the late Dr. Lord.

Thanks and appreciation were due also to the various Secretaries of Divisions, who were not specially mentioned among the Officers. Yet they were officers of the Association, and they had a great deal of work to do. An instance of that was the present meeting, which had been largely, and admirably, organized by Dr. Buchanan and the new President, Dr. Campbell.

The resolution was carried.

10. INDUCTION OF ROBERT BROWN CAMPBELL, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., TO THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT.

Dr. LEEPER said this was, to him, a very happy hour, as he had to induct as President of this great Association a man who was far better fitted to fill that Chair than the speaker himself had been. He felt perfectly satisfied that the interests of the Association would be furthered and kept to the fore by Dr. Campbell.

He, the speaker, had been referred to in very flattering terms, and it had been stated that during his occupancy of the chair there had been a certain lack of gloom over the proceedings. He could assure members that the office of President was not all "beer and skittles," and they could comfort themselves with the fact that, after all, there was some benefit in being cheerful when one's shoulders were weighted down with responsibility and anxiety. As Mark Tapley said, there was some credit in being cheerful when one had double pneumonia.

Dr. LEEPER then invested Dr. Campbell with the Presidential Badge.

Dr. R. B. CAMPBELL in the Chair.

11. INVESTITURE OF THE EX-PRESIDENT WITH THE PAST-PRESIDENTIAL BADGE.

The new PRESIDENT then invested his predecessor, Dr. Leeper, with the Past-Presidential Badge.

12. PRESENTATION OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Dr. R. WORTH presented Dr. Vernon Briggs, who had that day been elected an Honorary Member of the Association. Next he introduced Dr. Ralph Noble, who had come from America to attend the meeting.

13. PRESENTATION TO PRIZE WINNERS.

The PRESIDENT said it was his pleasure to present the Prizes and Medals which had been gained during the past year. The Examiners were Dr. Devine and Dr. Mapother, and their decision was confirmed by the President.

He then handed the Bronze Medal and Prize to Dr. W. R. Ashby, of Leavesden Mental Hospital.

The winners of the Gaskell Prize and of the Divisional Prizes were not present to receive their awards.

14. PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The PRESIDENT then delivered his address, entitled "The Development of the Care of the Insane in Scotland" (*vide* p. 774).

15. VOTE OF THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Sir JOHN MACPHERSON, M.D., said: In proposing a vote of thanks to the President for his address, I should like to congratulate him on his excellent and very comprehensive sketch of the history of the care of the insane in this country. I shall pass over his description of the Dark Ages, and come down to more modern times. Scotland has her own laws and her own traditions, and it would have been very unfortunate if she had failed to develop a national system of her own. That, I think we may say, she has done. That system was fostered and built up by a

few Scottish medical men over a long period of years, and it differs in many respects from that of any other country. Its development was favoured by the character of the Scottish Laws—not the Lunacy Laws alone, but the Civil and Criminal Laws as well—and also by the great wisdom of the first medical Commissioners in Lunacy who, more than seventy years ago, established, once and for all, a liberal policy of administration, giving liberty to individual men to develop their own ideas. (Applause.)

One other circumstance has helped very much in this respect. For some reason—which I shall not attempt to explain—the Scottish people as a whole have been singularly free from any unworthy suspicions about those to whom the care of their insane has been entrusted.

And now I come to what I specially wanted to say. Most things that are characteristic and most things that are permanent in the Scottish system are due largely to the zeal and energy of successive generations of medical superintendents. I would not like you to go away with the idea that every Scottish medical superintendent is a born reformer: I have very good reasons for knowing the contrary, for I was one myself. (Laughter.) And I confess I never felt the inspiration, nor had I the originality, which is necessary in a reformer. But, nevertheless, there has been no time, in the last seventy years or more, when some medical superintendent has not testified against abuses, or invented some method for the better treatment of the insane. The keynote of their endeavour has been the removal of restraint, whether it was mechanical restraint, or environmental restraint, or legal restraint. I shall give you two instances—the President referred to one—two instances among scores of others. One of them is old, the other is quite recent.

Sixty years ago the late Dr. James Rutherford, afterwards of the Crichton Institution, was preaching and practising the doctrine of the open-door system. For one reason or another—perhaps for obvious reasons—it did not come into general use at the time. Some of you may have forgotten that crusade; some of you may never have heard of it. But it has had an influence on lunacy administration throughout the Kingdom to the present day. (Applause.) The other instance I shall give you is a recent one. It is that of the late Prof. G. M. Robertson, who, a few weeks ago, in his last Annual Report, written on his death-bed, pleaded strongly for the removal of the Judicial Order from the process for the commitment of the insane.

This movement began, as the President has reminded us, with the abolition of the old prison-like walled airing-courts, and of the walls round asylum estates, which suggested that inside such walls there were prison conditions. It extended to the abolition of restraint and of seclusion by night or by day. It influenced the erection of villa asylums; not that they were considered particularly convenient, but because their architecture conformed more to the domestic and homely style. It was also responsible for the support and the continuance of the boarding-out system. Scotland is comparatively a poor country, and if one believed those Scotsmen who write jokes for *Punch*, its people are parsimonious; but it is not on account of economy that the medical Commissioners and the majority of medical superintendents have always advocated the boarding-out system, but because under that system the patients have an opportunity of mingling in the social life of the community. I thought it right to take this opportunity of paying a tribute to the work which the Scottish medical superintendents have done during the last sixty or seventy years.

The President himself is a Scottish medical superintendent, and I have no doubt it was largely on that account that he chose this subject on which to address us. And probably, for the same reason, the preparation of the address which we have listened to with so much pleasure and interest was to him a congenial and a pleasant task.

I beg to move a vote of thanks to him for his address.

Dr. W. R. DAWSON: I feel it a great honour to follow my friend Sir John Macpherson by seconding the vote of thanks, which he has so eloquently proposed. This is not the first occasion on which I have had the honour of following Sir John; he and I were Presidents of this Association in following years, and we were the first two members of the Government Authorities for looking after the well-being of the insane who held that position in this Association.



Sir John has dwelt at considerable length on the progress of the treatment of mental disease in Scotland, and I am old enough to remember a good many of the developments which he, and which the President in his admirable address, have detailed. But I do not propose to dwell upon this; I would rather take up the personal attitude, that of the pleasure we all feel in seeing Dr. Campbell in the Chair which he is occupying this afternoon for the first time, and which I am sure he will occupy during his year of office with great acceptance to the whole of the members of the Association, and with great benefit to its working.

There are two main types of workers in the mental field. On the one hand we have the research worker, the writer, the man who turns out large quantities of more or less valuable contribution to the literature of mental disease; and we have the man whose main work is done within the four walls of his own institution, the man who devotes himself to personal contact with and knowledge of his patients, in other words, to the clinical side of the work. It is to the latter of these that our President belongs, and, in my judgment, such work is in no respect inferior to the other; in fact it is upon the basis of work such as this that any really valuable contribution to the literature of the scientific side of the subject must be held ultimately to rest. But our President has not limited himself altogether to the four walls of the institution; for ten years he was Secretary to the Scottish Division, and I fancy it was in that capacity that many of us met him for the first time. And he had his share in a very fine piece of work in the foundation of the Scottish Asylums Laboratory Scheme, which was started largely through the influence of my old Chief, Sir Thomas Clouston, and which was carried into effect through the indefatigable energy and scientific work of the late William Ford Robertson. Ford Robertson and our President were always great friends, and as Secretary to the Scottish Pathological Scheme, Dr. Campbell was able to assist him in many ways, particularly on the administrative side, and to afford him wise counsel as to its policy. Our President's work may have been inconspicuous, for the reasons I have given, but it was absolutely invaluable. One of his marked personal characteristics was the extraordinary gift he showed in smoothing down the roughnesses of life, smoothing away acerbities of every sort, so that, as an intimate friend and colleague said to me only this morning, he is fully worthy of the great beatitude, "Blessed are the peace-makers." I do not imply that it is a quality he will have to exercise in any great degree during his year of office, unless the Association has changed very much in the last twenty years. But should, unfortunately, any difficulty arise, I think there is no man in the whole Association who would bring satisfaction to all parties so readily as Dr. Campbell.

For these reasons, and also because I hold him one of my most valued friends, I have the greatest possible pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks which has been proposed to him for his most admirable, complete and informative address.

The vote was carried by acclamation.

The PRESIDENT said he thought his voice had been sufficiently heard this afternoon without his saying much in the way of thanks, but he did thank Sir John Macpherson and Dr. Dawson very much for the kind words they had used respecting him; he appreciated them very highly. And to his audience he would say: Thank you very much for your patient hearing of what I am afraid must have been very dry stuff to listen to.

#### GARDEN PARTY.

From 4 to 6 p.m. a large company of members and guests were entertained at "The Copse," Larbert, at the kind invitation of the President and Mrs. Campbell. There was music and an exhibition of Highland dancing by the Pipe Band of the Queen Victoria Boys' School, Dunblane.

#### CIVIC RECEPTION.

In the evening members and their guests were received by the Provost and Town Council of Stirling at the Municipal Buildings. A musical entertainment was provided, and the many interesting features of the Municipal Buildings were open to inspection.



**Thursday, July 14.—Morning Session.\***

At the Stirling District Mental Hospital, Larbert.

The PRESIDENT in the Chair.

17. PAPER.—“Some Critical Reflections on Prevalent Notions Regarding Affect and Emotion,” by JAMES H. MACDONALD, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S.Glas., Medical Superintendent, Glasgow District Mental Hospital, Hawkhead (*vide* p. 803).

The PRESIDENT said that Dr. MacDonald's paper had proved to be a most interesting one, and covered a great deal of ground; he asked Dr. MacDonald to accept his personal thanks.

Dr. W. F. MENZIES said that the first feature which impressed one was the wonderfully clear English and beautiful style of the paper.

When Dr. MacDonald spoke of the man at the cricket match, his, Dr. Menzies', feeling changed; he had felt the same thing thousands of times, in a less obvious way. Was that a change of affect or of emotion? In Dr. MacDonald's example of the picture in which he had been taught to find a new æsthetic value, was that a change of affect, or of emotion? It seemed to the speaker that Dr. MacDonald was going back on the original biological foundation of psychology, which was the only true one.

He was sorry to hear that the candidates for the Psychological Diploma were taught to discriminate so finely between affect and emotion, instinct, and so on, on a rather superficial ground, and he thought the tendency arose from what he, the speaker, regarded as the false teaching of Prof. McDougall and such non-biological followers as Prof. Pear, who tried to separate conative and other sections of the mental capacity which, the speaker thought, were entirely biological and reflex.

It was a pleasure to hear Dr. MacDonald say that the great mover of emotion was change; that seemed to the speaker to be a fundamental truth. Whether it was a change in affect he could not make out, but change was the essence of emotion.

Then the scene again changed, and he wondered whether Dr. MacDonald was not whipping a dead horse. He remembered that exactly the same thesis was produced twenty years ago by the learned Treasurer, in Chapter VI of the *Mental Nurses' Handbook*.

Dr. EASTERBROOK was tempted to speak because of the reference to the James-Lange theory. He thought that theory put the cart before the horse, the idea being that the emotion resulted from the movements produced which expressed the emotion. He recalled an experience of his own, which, he thought, brought home the fact that an emotion must be present before one could react to it.

Whether one could transfer an affect became a question of association. In the incident of the cricket match which was mentioned, the fact of a contest being waged called up all the harrowing associations of another contest, namely, the war. Whether there was anything more in the transference of an affect, he did not know.

He thanked Dr. MacDonald very much for his paper.

Dr. R. MARY BARCLAY referred to some of her experiences when studying psychology at Cambridge.

Dr. McCOWAN pointed out that in Dr. MacDonald's illustration of a body giving out light and heat one could very well dissociate these two attributes. Heat could be given out from a source without any light being visible. He agreed with Dr. MacDonald's exposition of the sensationist psychology, but could not agree with his views on modern psychology. He thought that the dynamic aspect of modern psychology would take students of the subject much further than would

\* No. 16, paper on “The *Rôle* of Focal Sepsis in Mental Disorder,” by Dr. H. Cotton was not taken, as Dr. Cotton was unable to be present. It is hoped to publish the paper in the *Journal* at a later date.

the sensationism of the old school. The modern view was, in his opinion, a distinct advance on the old static psychology.

Dr. W. R. D. FAIRBAIRN said he would like to submit to the meeting a word from the same point of view as the last speaker. He felt that Dr. MacDonald spoke as a representative of the sensationist psychology, which, the speaker thought, was now largely discredited. The reader seemed to speak of ideas as if they were individual entities; but that was liable to lead to confusion, especially when one had to study the relationship of these entities to affect. It must be recognized that ideas were not isolated in that way.

In the second place, he agreed with Dr. MacDonald that there were writers at the present day who spoke of affect in a way that justified several of the criticisms which that gentleman uttered; they spoke as they might speak concerning a world supply of gold which could be transferred—or a part of it—from New York to Paris, or *vice versa*. That idea was misleading. But it was difficult to understand psycho-pathology without introducing some such idea as the transference of affect. The affect spread from an original nucleus, and in widening circles outwards towards associated phenomena, *i.e.*, to associated ideas. The significant thing was that the original source of the affect was concealed. One was bound to recognize some force of the nature of repression; in other words, there were motives for concealing the original source of the affect, and that was the reason the affect was transferred. For instance, in a case of agoraphobia the affect was not justified by the situation—being in an open space—but there was some justification for that affect. Where had it come from? In order to understand the phenomenon it was necessary to accept some such conception as the transference of the affect, and with it a conception of repression, or some similar force, which gave a reason for the detachment of the affect from its original source.

Dr. RALPH A. NOBLE considered that transference of the affect was the basis of most hysterical phenomena. This was well seen in the war neuroses. An example was the following:

Some time ago he had seen a man who had been admitted to hospital on three occasions in eighteen months. This time he was suffering from aphonia. He was only able to answer in a whisper. He also had marked contractions of the abdominal muscles, which always increased when he was approached. The man had cost the hospital three admissions, and the diagnosis was obvious; he was suffering from a functional condition. It had been found that whenever his throat was stimulated or his jaw was pushed to one side he was able to speak. Therefore the treatment of applying an electric brush and shifting the jaw was continued daily, and no doubt he would have recovered and been discharged. But that had occurred twice previously. Why had he lost his voice? The answer to that question had to be ascertained, and it was a simple matter. He had been on service during the war for more than three years; when asked why he was discharged, he said he did not like to give the reason. When told he must say, he replied, "On compassionate grounds." His story was extracted with some difficulty. Six months before the Armistice his relatives had sent for him because of his wife's illness, and when he arrived home he found that she was pregnant. The man responsible for this was his best friend, who had lived across the road, but had since left the district. The child was born, and the patient, who had done well on active service, brought the child up in his home, moved to another district, and never mentioned the matter to a soul. He, Dr. Noble, asked the man whether the incident affected him, and received the reply, "Every time I look at the child it upsets me." He added that he had never discussed the matter with anyone until he met the speaker that day. Why did that man lose his voice? The reason was that he had recently applied for a pension, and he lost his voice when he was asked by the pension authorities to tell the facts concerning his discharge from the army.

Instead of being allowed to proceed with the application for a pension (which he probably would not have obtained) the patient was easily reasoned with. He talked over the matter fully and acquired a new point of view. The speaker did not think that such a condition could be explained better than as a transference of the affect from a painful situation to the hysterical condition which existed temporarily.

He thought the illustration used by Dr. MacDonald of the cricket match and its reference to war experience was easily explained. The man who feared that the cricket match brought about recollections of the war was probably introspective, and the explanation given to the patient was one which he felt gave him assistance. No doubt he benefited as a result. It might not be the explanation which Dr. MacDonald would accept, but if it satisfied the patient and gave him some relief, it was of value to him.

Later in his paper Dr. MacDonald reminded the meeting that the recollection of unpleasant experiences often brought on emotional results. He, Dr. Noble, thought the recollection of those emotional experiences was due to the affect that they produced, and he did not think that that was opposed to the idea of the transference of affect as a cause of many symptoms and conditions with which the psychologist had to deal.

He regarded the paper as a very interesting one, but he did not think one could altogether put aside the theories of psychology which had been brought forward since the introduction of the James-Lange theory. Much progress had been made since McDougall introduced his conception of a social psychology.

Dr. R. D. CLARKSON said that Dr. MacDonald had insisted on the importance of clearly defining terms used in psychology. A great deal of harm was being done by the confusion which resulted from different people using terms in a different way to express their meaning. It was important that the psychologist should consider the individual as a whole. Symptoms were the way in which the organism reacted to its difficulties. Personality could not be built up out of perception, ideation, and so forth; we came into the world as individuals, and remained such all the time. He thought that Dr. MacDonald had done a service in drawing attention to the confusion which resulted from a wrong use of these terms, and he, the speaker, hoped that psychologists would work through to clearer ideas.

Dr. MACDONALD, in reply, said that Dr. Clarkson's comments showed that he had grasped the point he, the speaker, set out to emphasize; his object had been to draw attention to the current looseness in expression and in the use of psychological terms; it was an explanation of much of what had been written concerning transference of affect. No one could deny that such things as quoted in the case of the cricket match did happen, but the mechanism and explanation were open to doubt. The ideas of heat and light in the electric bulb were separable, but only by way of mental abstraction; nor could one separate the heat of water from its moistening effect. It was this inseparability that he insisted on. The fault of modern psychology was that it was too plausible, and explained nothing. If he told the explanation of the cricket match to anyone without psychological knowledge, that person would say it was understandable. But had the explanation explained anything? It had not. That was the fault which he, the speaker, found with modern psychology. Going back to the case of the cricket match, the patient recovered, and that, as Dr. Noble said, satisfied the patient; in psycho-analysis nothing was explained to the patient; he discovered it for himself. By the process of analysis, things were brought back to him in the way of an automatic revival. Dr. Noble had said if the patient was better, was not that sufficient? No, it was not. If drugs were administered to a patient and he got better, was it contended that the drug afforded an explanation? No. The patient's recovery could not justify a theory. Different psycho-analysts could produce the same effect, by different interpretations; which of those was correct? He, the speaker, wished to arrive at a satisfactory *physiological* explanation.

The other fault he had to find with modern psychologists was, that they based psychology on cerebral physiology, up to a point, but in explaining such incidents as he had mentioned, they departed from it. This led to confusion, and in teaching it led to superficiality.

18. PAPER.—“**The Prognosis of the Depressive Reaction,**” by W. MCC. HARKOWES, M.B., Ch.B. Glasg.

The PRESIDENT congratulated the reader on his paper and on the amount of material it contained. He much regretted that there was no time for its discussion,

but he was sure that members were very grateful for it, and would look forward to reading it in the Journal.

During the morning the hospital was thrown open to inspection by members, and parties were conducted round the various departments by the medical officers.

After the scientific papers and the discussions on them, members adjourned to the large marquee, where many distinguished guests joined them at luncheon, at the invitation of the Joint Committee of the Hospital.

The chair was occupied by Mr. PAUL (Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Hospital) who welcomed the members to Larbert. He pointed out that this was the third occasion on which a Larbert superintendent had been elected President of the Association. He believed this to be the first occasion on which the Association had visited, in Scotland, any place other than the large cities, Edinburgh and Glasgow, and they in Stirlingshire felt honoured by the choice that had been made.

There was present at this function, he was glad to say, Sir John Macpherson, a former Superintendent of Larbert Mental Hospital. No doubt, as time went on, there would be "a few tents vacant," as the Scotch said, but he was sure that old survivors would find pleasure in revisiting the scenes of their former labours. He felt certain that, whatever district the visitor to Larbert might hail from, he would find some idea or method that he could profitably take away with him. He submitted the toast of the Association, coupled with the name of his friend, Sir John Macpherson. (Applause.)

Sir JOHN MACPHERSON, in reply, said he was not prepared to respond for the Royal Medico-Psychological Association in the presence of its President, but he had been deputed, in the name of the company assembled, to thank the Joint Committee for their sumptuous entertainment of the members and guests, and to thank their Chairman for his kind remarks. And thanks were due to Dr. and Mrs. Campbell and the Staff of the Hospital for the assistance they had given in connection with the entertainment.

Sitting at that table he felt as the Prodigal Son must have felt when he was partaking of the feast which had been prepared for him. In one sense, however, he was a stranger here as much as anyone present, as it was 43 years since he came to Larbert as Medical Superintendent, and it was 33 years since he left. The changes which those 33 years had brought about were somewhat bewildering. This institution had grown almost out of recognition. He was glad to see that under the guidance of the Chairman and of Dr. Campbell it was growing in prosperity and in usefulness.

When he, the speaker, came here 43 years ago, the Joint Committee—which was then called "The District Board of Lunacy"—was nominated by bodies called Commissioners of Supply for the Four Counties, and one from each of the four Royal Burghs within the county. The only member of that body now surviving was his friend Ex-Provost Thomson, who was sitting on his left, and whom he was delighted to see present and in such a vigorous state of health. Apart from Ex-Provost Thomson there was not a member of the Committee nor a doctor, nor an official, nor an attendant, nor a nurse, nor, he believed, a patient, who was at this institution 43 years ago. That showed that, however indispensable we might believe ourselves to be, the world went on just as well without us. The Committee, when he came here, was largely composed of county gentlemen who were men of integrity and character, and very conscientious in the discharge of their duties. They looked upon insanity as a hopeless condition, one for which very little could be done. At that time the medical profession was not in a position to enlighten them, for in those days nothing was known about either bio-chemistry or psycho-pathology. In 1889 there were created popularly elected County Councils. Their members belonged to much the same social class as their predecessors, but they were, if anything, younger and more alert, and he was glad to see one of these younger men, Mr. Caddell, present. At the time the Institution was much in need of renovation; the district had changed and was becoming an industrial one and the admission-rate was rising rapidly, and the effects of over-crowding were being felt. The new Committee proceeded to remedy the situation, but perhaps they were a little reckless in the matter of expenditure, for in 1896 a popular agitation was started against them on the ground of extravagance. However, the agitation died out.

It had been truly remarked that men seldom knew the meaning or the result of that work they were doing. It might be a fancy of his, but it had occurred to him that the work he was referring to was preliminary to work of greater importance. In 1899 the speaker was succeeded by his friend Dr. George M. Robertson. The members of the Association expected that he would have been present at this meeting, and Prof. Robertson himself was looking forward to being present at it. He would say of Robertson, not that his death was a loss, but that his life was a great gain to psychiatry in this country. It was here that Prof. Robertson developed and perfected the work of his life, which he himself called "the hospitalization of asylums." It was obvious that coming to Larbert and finding ready to his hand a modernized institution made that work much more easy. To-day members would have the opportunity of seeing some of Robertson's methods in operation. There was one of his methods which could not be seen by day, but which could be seen by night by those who cared to pay a visit, *i.e.*, the night nursing and night supervision of the patients. This he carried out with a degree of perfection hitherto unprecedented.

Before resuming his seat he would like to concur with what had been said by Mr. Paul concerning the honour which had been conferred upon Dr. Campbell. And he would like to congratulate Mr. Paul and the members of his Committee on the fact that their Medical Superintendent had been elected to the Presidency of the Association. (Applause.) It could be relied upon that the members of the Association would not have selected him for the post had they not been sure that he was suitable for it. It would be to the Committee a justification of the confidence which, the speaker knew, they had always reposed in him. (Applause.)

EX-PROVOST CADDELL said that he could bear out all Sir John Macpherson had told the gathering. He could even tell more than Sir John had told. When Sir John was here, the Committee sanctioned buildings which were to cost £112,000. Ex-Provost Thomson would know that the Council borrowed £112,000, to be extended to 30 years for repayment of the loan, and both of them had lived to see the whole of the loan paid off. (Applause.) Of course, the Council had gone on borrowing a lot more since then. (Laughter.) He thought the money borrowed had been well spent. He was no longer a member of the Board, but he was glad to be present. Mr. Paul succeeded him, and he asked the company to drink Mr. Paul's health.

The toast was heartily pledged.

MR. PAUL, in responding, mentioned that Ex-Provost Caddell had recently had conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. The Committee had had their wings clipped to some extent: they had been reduced from the status of the Stirling District Board of Control to that of an ordinary Committee of the County Councils. Therefore now, when a heavy item of expenditure was to be incurred, the members had to approach the various constituent authorities for power to do this, and that made the procedure rather awkward. He gave some further particulars of the financial position and equipment of the institution.

#### GARDEN PARTY AT LARBERT HOUSE.

At the kind invitation of the Directors of the Royal Scottish National Institution, members and guests attended a Garden Party in the grounds of Larbert House. Members were shown over the New Colony for Mental Defectives, in course of erection, by Dr. R. D. Clarkson, the Medical Superintendent.

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#### THE ANNUAL DINNER.

The Annual Dinner was held at the Golden Lion Hotel, Stirling. Some 140 members and guests were present. The chair was occupied by the President, Dr. R. B. CAMPBELL.

The guests included the Rt. Hon. Lord Younger of Leckie, the Rt. Hon. Craigie M. Aitchison, K.C., M.P. (Lord Advocate), Sir H. Arthur Rose, D.S.O., (Chairman, General Board of Control in Scotland) and Lady Rose, Mr. L. Brock (Chairman,