

*Part II.*

*The examination will include:*

- (1) A written and practical examination in psychology.
- (2) A written examination in psychiatry and asylum administration.
- (3) A clinical and oral examination in clinical neurology.
- (4) A clinical and oral examination in psychiatry and asylum administration.

Part I of the examination will be held in March and Part II in July of each year. The fee for the examination is five guineas for each part, and must be paid not later than March 1st and July 1st respectively in the year of the examination. For a subsequent examination in the same part the fee will be three guineas.

---

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATIONS HELD IN 1912.

*Diploma in Psychiatry, Edinburgh University.*

William Boyd, M.D.Ed., Robert Dods Brown, M.D.Ed., William Lewis Martin, M.A., M.B., C.M.Ed., George Dunlop Robertson, L.R.C.P. & S.Ed.

*Diploma in Psychological Medicine, Leeds University.*

John Murray Moyers, M.B., Ch.B.Ed., Ethel Annie Waldron, M.B., Ch.B.Birm.

---

OBITUARY.

EDWARD MAZIÈRE COURTENAY, M.B., M.Ch.

It was with a shock of sorrowful surprise that Dr. Courtenay's many friends learnt that he had passed away on December 20th, for the serious symptoms developed so short a time before the end that very few were even aware that he was ill, although his health had been precarious for some years past.

Edward Mazière Courtenay was the only son of Rev. David Carlile Courtenay, a member of an old Newry family, his mother being the sister of Sir Edward Mazière Brady, a well-known Irish Lord Chancellor. He was born on October 16th, 1845, at Ballyeaston, in County Antrim, of which parish his father was then incumbent; and he received his early education at the Royal School, Armagh, from which he passed in due course to Trinity College, Dublin. Deciding to adopt the profession of medicine, he studied at the Trinity College School of Medicine, and at Sir Patrick Dun's and the House of Industry Hospitals, at which latter he held the post of resident pupil, acquiring during his medical course the reputation of being a good practical man. Having graduated in Arts in 1868, he obtained the degree of M.B. in 1871, taking first place at the examination, at which it may be noted that one of the examiners was the famous William Stokes. Shortly after becoming qualified, he was appointed to the post of Clinical Assistant at the West Riding Asylum, Wakefield, where he had the advantage of commencing his life-long study of psychological medicine under the able guidance of Dr., now Sir James, Crichton Browne. Four months later, in May, 1872, he was appointed Assistant Medical Officer to Derby County Asylum, Mickleover, of which institution the late Dr. J. Murray Lindsay was at the time Medical Superintendent; and at both these institutions he gave evidence of that earnest devotion to duty, power of hard work and kindly personal feeling for the patients under his care which distinguished his whole life.

After a year at Mickleover, he was appointed to the post of Resident Medical Superintendent at Limerick District Asylum, and took up his work there in 1873. The task before him was no light one. Limerick Asylum is one of the oldest in Ireland, having been opened in 1825. It was built at a time when a prison was the model governing asylum construction and management, and but little advance on this ideal had been made, as was evidenced by the number of single rooms with small iron windows, by the small day-rooms, the narrow flagged corridors and

the high walls. Dr. Courtenay at once set himself to bring this antiquated institution into line with modern requirements; additional accommodation was provided, dining halls were built, observation dormitories for epileptic and suicidal cases were instituted, and the first asylum bakery and slaughter-house in Ireland were fitted up. Sports and games were at the same time started for the benefit of the patients, and, in short, many of those improvements were effected, the general introduction of which throughout the country he afterwards so greatly encouraged. At the same time he acquired that practical knowledge of asylum construction and administration which was so useful in his subsequent career.

On becoming Superintendent of Limerick Asylum Dr. Courtenay joined the Medico-Psychological Association, and three years later, in 1876, was elected Divisional Secretary for Ireland, a position which he continued to hold until 1888, and which brought him into touch with the most progressive members of the speciality in both countries. After his appointment as Inspector he was elected an honorary member of the Association, and even since his retirement he continued to take an interest in its concerns, having indeed been present at the meeting of the Irish Division in last November, and taken part in the proceedings. He was also elected a member of the Societa Freniatria Italiana of Milan.

In the year 1890, on the death of Dr. G. W. Hatchell, and the retirement of Sir John Nugent, he was appointed Inspector of Lunatics and Commissioner of Control, his colleague in office being his old friend, Dr. (afterwards Sir) George Plunkett O'Farrell. In this office he found scope for all the qualities of mind and heart which made him so excellent as an official and so popular as a man. The Irish asylums of 1890 were very different from those of the present day, and the new Inspectors at once applied themselves to the task of improvement, one of their first cares being the acquisition of land for the employment of the patients. But every department and detail of asylum administration received their attention, and with quiet but unceasing persistence they urged the importance of such matters as the abolition of mechanical restraint and of enclosed airing-courts, substitution of wooden for flagged floors, enlarging of windows, improvement of dietary and of the service of meals, industrial employment and healthy amusement to fill the vacant hours of the unhappy insane. With the support and co-operation of able and progressive medical superintendents all over the country success came, slowly but surely; and if the present-day asylums are marked, on the whole, by a degree of comfort and even cheerfulness, a comparative absence of irksome restraint, and a humanity and civilisation which were by no means their characteristic in former years, it may safely be asserted that no small part of the credit is due to the efforts of, and the encouragement given by, Dr. Courtenay and Sir George O'Farrell. To attempt to separate the work of these colleagues and friends would be as impossible as it would be ungracious, but none can doubt the value of the contribution of expert knowledge and practical experience brought by Dr. Courtenay. Yet, practical as he always was, he was no mere administrator, for he had the power of bringing home to asylum officers the essential importance both of the medical and of the personal aspects of treatment; while in his self-forgetting devotion to the cause of the helpless class for whom his life was spent he afforded a personal example of the spirit in which the treatment of the insane should be approached. At the same time his great common-sense and experience were always at the command of the many who consulted him in difficulties. Notwithstanding failing health in his later years of office he never spared himself, and even after his retirement he was eager to help the good cause in any way in his power.

On his retirement in 1911, the whole asylum service of the country joined in presenting him with an address expressing their regret at his retirement and their good wishes for his future, accompanied by a valuable presentation, and in concluding the touching and evidently heartfelt speech in which he returned thanks he said no more than the truth in stating that he could look on each one of them, not merely as a co-worker in the past, but as a personal friend for the remainder of his days.

The almost sudden death of Sir George O'Farrell in June, 1911, shortly after retirement, was a severe blow to Dr. Courtenay, and his health, never robust, and for some years very precarious, gave great anxiety to his friends during that summer. Subsequently it improved, however, and he passed a contented and

happy time in the society of his wife and daughters, visited by his friends, and occupied in his garden and amongst the beautiful and rare orchids which were his great source of relaxation. As Lord Chancellor's Consulting Visitor in Lunacy, and as a member of the Medico-Psychological Association, he was still able to do some work for the class whose welfare he had so at heart, until early in December an operation became immediately necessary. It was successful, but while recovering from the results pneumonia developed, and his vital forces being unequal to this added strain, his useful life came to a close.

No notice of Dr. Courtenay would be complete which failed to touch on his personal character. To quote the words of an old friend and colleague, he was "the most genial host; the staunchest friend; broad-minded and generous in his views; strong in his matured opinion, and tolerant of those not in agreement with him—absolutely devoid of 'fads.'" He leaves behind him a memory which will be long in fading.

---

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editor of the Journal of Mental Science.*

SIRS,—I am sorry that Mr. Baillie should think me uncivil. I have read my reply again, and find in it a good deal of banter that is meant, at any rate, to be good-humoured, but nothing that seems to me uncivil. If his feelings are hurt, however, I freely apologise. At the same time I must point out that he does not meet my demand for particulars of my offences, and I am entitled to assume that, when particulars are refused, the only valid reason is that they cannot be given.

I am, Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

MOORCROFT,  
PARKSTONE,  
DORSET;

CHAS. MERCIER.

November 21st, 1912.

---

#### LIBRARY OF THE MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Library is open daily for reading, and for the purpose of borrowing books. Books may also be borrowed by post, provided that at the time of application threepence in stamps is forwarded to defray the cost of postage. Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Lewis to enable the Association to obtain books from the lending library belonging to that firm should any desired book not be in the Association's Library.

All the book-cases in the Library have now been provided with glass doors, and the upper cupboards in the new room recently acquired by the Association have been similarly equipped.

The Library subscribes to the following foreign journals: *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, *American Journal of Insanity*, *Journal de Psychologie normale et pathologique*, *Zeitschrift f. d. gesamt. Neurol. u. Psychiat.*

Members are reminded that they are entitled to receive any of these journals by post, in accordance with the Library Committee's scheme of distribution. Members wishing to avail themselves of this scheme should communicate with the Secretary, specifying the journal or journals which they require.

Application for books should be addressed to the Resident Librarian, Medico-Psychological Association, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W. Other communications should be addressed to the undersigned at Northumberland House, Green Lanes, Finsbury Park, London, N.

BERNARD HART.

*Hon. Secretary, Library Committee.*