

appreciation than the ceremony which was the occasion of a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen representing every part of the Colony. Continuing, Sir Henry Bale said that Dr. Hyslop had rendered great and valuable services in his own peaceful profession, at the head of the medical service. He was glad to have that opportunity of recognising Dr. Hyslop's work in connection with science and education, and in many other beneficent directions. He recognised his work as honestly and faithfully done, and his success as well-earned. The *Natal Witness* gave the following list of Dr. Hyslop's qualifications and appointments, and we heartily congratulate him on the results of his strenuous labours in Natal in a time of great difficulty, and especially upon the esteem and respect in which he is held after twenty-seven years in the Colony:

Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, Edinburgh University, 1879; Lieut.-Col. on the Staff and P.M.O., Natal Militia (twenty-eight years' service), Medical Superintendent, Natal Government Asylum since 1882. President, Natal Medical Council since 1896. Chairman, Health Board, from 1904 to 1909, and still a member thereof. Member Natal Pharmacy Board since 1896. President, South African Association for the Advancement of Science, 1906. President, South African Medical Congress, 1905. Delegate to Medical Congresses in South Africa from Natal Branch of British Medical Association, 1906, 1907, and 1908. Delegate to the annual meeting of the British Medical Association, Belfast, Ireland, 1909, from the Natal Branch; and Edinburgh, 1898. Local President, Cancer Research Committee; ex-President of the Natal Branch, British Medical Association, and of the Pietermaritzburg division of the same, and of the Pietermaritzburg Medical Society. One of the Natal representatives on the Council of the University of the Cape of Good Hope. Appointed by Government as the Natal Representative to the Conference of South African States and Colonies on Plague, held at Pretoria, 1899, and Chairman thereof at Durban the same year. Chairman of Inter-Colonial Medical Conference of Delegates appointed by South African Governments, 1904; Government Delegate to Conference on Higher University Education called by the High Commissioner, 1906. Member of various Government commissions of inquiry, etc. Ex-President of various local institutions, such as The Natal Society, Horticultural Society, Botanic Society, etc. Served as P.M.O., Natal Volunteers, South African War, 1899-1901; present in Ladysmith during the siege. Twice mentioned in despatches. P.M.O. of Forces, Natal Native Rebellion, 1906.

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#### OBITUARY.

##### SIR ARTHUR MITCHELL, K.C.B., M.D.

FOURTEEN years ago we recorded the proceedings of a meeting held in Edinburgh on the occasion of Sir Arthur Mitchell's retirement from the General Board of Lunacy. Lord Kinnear said many fine things about this distinguished Scotsman, who made a happy reply. He was not conscious of decrepitude and hoped that there was still some work in him, although his official career had ended. That hope was well fulfilled, and the evening of his days was calm and bright. He died in his eighty-fourth year, on October 12th last. The following article appeared in the *Scotsman*, and we feel that it will be acceptable to our readers in these pages, not only to those for whom he is an historical figure, but also to those who have lost a friend whose place can never be filled.

"Sir Arthur Mitchell was born on January 19th, 1826, and was the son of Mr. George Mitchell, C.E. After receiving his early education at Elgin, he proceeded to Aberdeen University, and afterwards studied in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. At the passing of the Lunacy Act of 1857 he was appointed one of the Deputy Commissioners, and in 1870 he became a Commissioner. It is beyond doubt that lunacy administration in Scotland has drawn its inspiration from Sir Arthur Mitchell more than from anyone else. Connected with the Board from its institution, he may be truly said to have been the guiding spirit in shaping and developing its policy. Of the system of caring for the insane in private dwellings as it exists at present in Scotland—that feature of Scottish lunacy administration which specially distinguishes it from the lunacy administration of any other country—Sir Arthur

was the creator. His work on *The Insane in Private Dwellings*, written in 1864, did much more than merely sow the seed from which the system of caring for the insane out of asylums has been developed. The views which it enunciated were mature, and they established the system virtually as it exists in Scotland at this day. In this matter, as in every matter connected with lunacy, Sir Arthur's foremost consideration was to promote the well-being of the insane, and to secure for them the greatest possible amount of individual liberty of which their condition admitted; but he never forgot the economic side of the question, and he never considered any scheme for providing for the insane of a locality without keeping prominently in view the interests of the ratepayer.

"As a public servant he spared no pains to inform himself thoroughly as to all the facts and circumstances of whatever subject came before him; and this being done, he possessed in an eminent degree the power of seeing at once where the kernel of the matter lay, and of going straight to its heart. To this faculty must in no small degree be attributed the power and success with which he impressed his views upon district lunacy boards, superintendents of asylums, and parochial boards. Even when these views were not at first welcome, they were at all events seen to be the views of a man who thoroughly knew his subject, and who had looked all round it before coming to a conclusion. But something in addition even to knowledge and reason, backed by a powerful will, enabled him to win over others to his way of thinking. He possessed a profound knowledge of men, and while his views were always expressed and maintained with perfect firmness, they were also expressed with a perfect courtesy and tact that might well have secured the adoption of views in themselves less convincing. It is not wonderful, therefore, that his relations with all officials with whom he came in contact were of the most cordial character, and that his advice and assistance were constantly sought and highly valued, both by public officials of all kinds and degrees and by private persons. His wide sympathies, kindly nature, and ready recognition of merit drew out the highest qualities of those under him, and proved him an official chief of the best type.

"In 1880 Sir Arthur Mitchell was appointed a member of a commission on criminal lunacy (England). He regularly attended the meetings in the Home Office, and he greatly influenced the character of the report and of the Act which followed it. In 1885 he was appointed a member of a departmental committee on criminal lunatics in Ireland, and in 1889 he became chairman of a commission to inquire into the whole lunacy administration of Ireland. From 1867 to 1871 he held the position of Morison Lecturer on Insanity to the Royal College of Physicians, and many of the lectures he then delivered were published. His published papers on lunacy are very numerous, and deal not only with its social and State aspects, but also with its strictly medical aspects. In many directions they have had an important influence on opinion and practice. The book on *The Insane in Private Dwellings* formulated and settled one of the most important features of the lunacy administration of Scotland.

"In addition to the recognition by the State of distinguished merit implied in his appointment to the English and Irish commissions already referred to, Sir Arthur was the recipient of the Orders of Companion of the Bath from Mr. Gladstone in 1886, and of Knight Commander of the Bath from Lord Salisbury in 1887. Among academic and other honours conferred upon him may be mentioned the degree in 1875 of LL.D. from his Alma Mater, the Aberdeen University, of which he graduated as M.A. and M.D.; Hon. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland in 1891; Professor of Ancient History to the Royal Scottish Academy and H.R.S.A. in 1878; hon. secretary of the Meteorological Society; Morison Lecturer on Mental Diseases to the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, 1867-1871; and member of the Universities (Scotland) Commission. While holding an official position, though not physically robust, he was scarcely ever absent from his post through illness. He was a hard worker, and whatever matter he took in hand he went into with all his heart and soul, his great store of nervous energy, upon which he could draw at will for any special exertion, standing him in good stead.

"Sir Arthur Mitchell, from the time he became connected with the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, almost half a century ago, took a prominent position by his contributions to its *Proceedings*, and afterwards by his services on the Council.

He was the youngest, and he lived to be the last of the little band of eminent men—Joseph Robertson, Cosmo Innes, W. F. Skene, and David Laing on the historic side, and Daniel Wilson, John Stuart, Sir James Simpson, John Alexander Smith, Captain T. W. L. Thomas, and himself on the side of antiquities—whose work and influence did so much to stimulate the progress of the Society and settle its aims and methods on the basis of true science. A keen and careful observer of men and things, endowed with a singular faculty of penetration, and power of expressing his observations and conclusions in terms of the most careful exactitude, he touched no subject which he did not present in new and unexpected aspects and relations. Fortunate in his opportunities of observation, his duties as Deputy-Commissioner in Lunacy taking him frequently to all parts of the country, he had also the methodical habit of taking notes on the spot, so that in the course of years he amassed a body of original materials, from which he was able to draw as occasion occurred. When he met with an object which interested him he secured it if possible; but he was far from being a mere collector of curiosities for their own sakes, being one of those who care less for the object than for the lessons that may be drawn from it. Many of the things he thus collected or took notes of were apparently trivialities to the ordinary observer, but when properly grouped and studied disclosed their relations with other things of more importance and interest, of which they were but the wasted and disguised survivals. In this way he became a pioneer in a new path of inquiry, the investigation of what he called the neo-archaic, that legion of oddments and customs in everyday use which he used so successfully to reflect unexpected light on customs and conditions of life that have long passed away, and whose chief interest lay in the lessons he drew from them as affording useful checks on incautious conclusions relating to the condition and culture of early man.

"In 1861 he was elected a corresponding member of the Society, and in the same year he contributed his first paper to its *Proceedings*. The subject was the congenial one of superstitions he had met with still existing in the Highlands and islands, especially in relation to lunacy. In it he struck the keynote of the theme to which he returned time after time, and which he finally elaborated in *The Past in the Present*. After telling what he had himself seen, and what had been testified to him by living witnesses of these superstitious practices, some of them so cruel and heathenish as to be almost beyond belief, he says—'I am not here detailing what happened in the Middle Ages; it is of the nineteenth century, of what living men saw, that I write.' The record of his official position in the Society is a notable one. In 1867 he was elected a Fellow, and in 1869 a member of the Council. In 1870 he was elected one of the secretaries, his colleague being Dr. John Stuart. This position he held till 1882, when he resigned the secretaryship, and was made a vice-president. Subsequently, after his nomination by the Crown as a member of the Board of Trustees, he was elected as one of their representatives on the Council of the Society, and on the abolition of that Board he was again elected by the Society as one of their vice-presidents.

"When the Rhind Lectureship in Archæology was instituted in 1876 by means of a bequest for that purpose by Mr. A. Henry Rhind, Sir Arthur Mitchell became the first lecturer, delivering the first three courses of six lectures each. These lectures, which were attended by large audiences, were subsequently published in a condensed form in the volume, entitled *The Past in the Present: What is Civilisation?* Both during their delivery and after publication they aroused great interest, not only in scientific circles, but also among the general public. The novelty of the facts collected from personal observation in the northern and western islands and mainland of Scotland, and the originality of the manner in which they were used in their bearing on the conclusions drawn by archæologists from the relics of early man, attracted much attention. Perhaps the most important outcome of the lectures, however, was his answer to the question, 'What is civilisation?' The tendency of archæological writers had been to confuse civilisation with culture, but he showed that while culture was personal to the individual, civilisation only belonged to the aggregate, which included all varieties of culture, from the highest to the lowest. Civilisation he defined to be 'the outcome of the war which man in society wages against the law of natural selection, and the measure of the success in the fight is the measure of the civilisation attained.'"

JAMES RUTHERFORD, M.D., F.R.C.P.Ed., and F.F.P.S.Glas., formerly Physician Superintendent, Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

By the decease of Dr. Rutherford on March 8th, the speciality of psychiatry has lost one of its most distinguished exponents in this country since the passing of the modern Lunacy Acts.

James Rutherford was the eldest son of the Rev. A. C. Rutherford, Falkirk, where he was born on January 18th, 1840. He was educated at St. Andrews and Edinburgh. During his student career, amongst other distinctions, he gained the gold medal of his year in anatomy and the third certificate of honour in Laycock's class of medical psychology and mental diseases. In the spring of 1863, towards the close of his student career, he acted as *locum tenens* at Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth, for Dr. W. C. McIntosh, who shortly afterwards became Medical Superintendent of the Perth District Asylum at Murthly, and has for many years occupied, with distinction, the Chair of Natural History at St. Andrews. Dr. Rutherford graduated as Doctor of Medicine at Edinburgh in 1863. During the ensuing year he went abroad to Berlin and Vienna, studying at the former pathology under Virchow and mental diseases under Westphal, and at Vienna he studied under Hebra and Oppolzer. Returning to Edinburgh in 1864, he was engaged during the ensuing winter as Resident House-physician to Dr. D. R. Haldane at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. In the spring of 1865 he started general practice at Bo'ness in Linlithgowshire, not many miles distant from his native place, and in the autumn of the same year he married the future helpmate of his life, Miss Freer, of Melrose, a member of a well-known Border family. During the two or three years of his practice at Bo'ness, Dr. Rutherford contributed several papers to the literature of medical psychology, these taking inspiration chiefly from his observations in Germany and Austria. While at Bo'ness he also translated, along with Dr. C. Lockhart Robertson, a brother of the late Dr. Argyll Robertson, the second edition of Griesinger's classical work on *Mental Disease*, which was published by the New Sydenham Society in 1867, and they thereby laid British alienists under a lasting obligation. Griesinger, the father of modern psychological medicine, published his first edition in 1845, and, as is well known, he profoundly influenced psychiatric thought and literature during the latter half of the nineteenth century. In the same year Dr. Rutherford was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. His translation of Griesinger's great work so effectually aroused his natural interest in, and leanings towards, the study of psychiatry, that he there and then decided to devote his life to the treatment and management of the insane. Accordingly, in 1867, though married, he succeeded in obtaining an appointment as assistant medical officer at Winson Green Asylum, Birmingham, then under the superintendentship of Mr. Green. After this step promotion was rapid. In 1870 he succeeded Sir John Sibbald as Medical Superintendent of the Argyll and Bute District Asylum at Lochgilphead. In 1874 he became Medical Superintendent of the large Barony Parochial Asylum (now the Glasgow District Mental Hospital) at Woodilee, Lenzie; and in 1875 he was elected to the Fellowship of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. At Lochgilphead and Woodilee Asylums Dr. Rutherford made his reputation as a leading asylum physician and administrator. His bold and original views on the treatment of the insane, especially in the direction of their outdoor employment and greater liberty, and the development of the open door and parole methods, attracted much attention both at home and abroad. In June, 1883, he was finally promoted to the onerous and responsible post of Physician Superintendent to the Crichton Royal Institution, whose bounds and reputation he greatly advanced during his *regime* of nearly twenty-five years. When he took office the property of the Institution extended to 150 acres, and the patients were accommodated in the First House, the Second House, and the Villa of Maryfield. When he retired the property had extended to upwards of 1300 acres, including the estate of Friar's Carse, the former residence of Dr. and Mrs. Crichton, the founders of the Institution, and the patients were accommodated in fourteen separate houses, many of them stately and imposing buildings which will remain a memorial of him in future times. Amongst the additions and improvements which owed their inception to his unbounded energy, special mention may be made of the introduction of the present copious water supply from the famous artesian well of the Institution; the installation of electric light, which was pronounced by

Dr. Bottomley, the nephew of the late Lord Kelvin, to be one of the finest private installations in the Kingdom; the addition of the handsome dining hall at the First House, the enlargement of the north portion of the Second House; and the erection of Johnston House as a laundry residence; the extensive model farm buildings; the sanatorium for tubercular patients; the various hospitals and villas for both the private and parochial patients; and, lastly, the magnificent Crichton Memorial Church of cathedral proportions, which was commenced in the jubilee year of the Institution and finished in the Diamond Jubilee year of the late Queen Victoria, and was erected as a memorial to the revered founders of the Institution. The Crichton Church is one of the most beautiful modern ecclesiastical structures in Scotland, and it was fitting that the idea of such a memorial should have emanated from the brain of a reverent and religious man, and a son of the manse. Owing to failing health Dr. Rutherford found it necessary to give up the reins of office in October, 1907, and he thus enjoyed his retirement for little more than two years. The end, though not altogether unexpected, came somewhat suddenly, from heart failure, late in the evening of March 8th at his residence at Mountainhall, Dumfries. The interment took place at Dumfries, the coffin being borne by eight of those who had been longest in the Doctor's service at Lochgilphead, Woodilee, and Dumfries from the cemetery gate to the grave, where all that was mortal now reposes in the long sleep close to the scene of his strenuous labours during the latter half of a busy life. A funeral service was held the following day in the Crichton Memorial Church, and was attended by a large congregation of friends and mourners from the Institution and district around.

Dr. Rutherford's work for the insane was well recognised both at home and abroad. With the exception of several original and striking papers in his early graduate days, and his translation of Griesinger's standard work, Dr. Rutherford contributed little to the scientific literature of psychiatry, but he used to the full his remarkable gifts of administration in translating theory into practice. He will be remembered, therefore, not so much for his writings as for what he did to advance the care and treatment of the insane. He did not seek the posts of honour in the Psychological and Neurological Societies of the home country, but few of his contemporaries in this country received as much recognition in the specialty abroad as did Dr. Rutherford, who was elected foreign associate, corresponding, or honorary member of various Medico-Psychological Associations in Belgium, France, Italy, and America. When Dr. Rutherford decided on his life work the modern humane treatment of the insane, which is indissolubly associated with the efforts of Pinel, of the Bicêtre at Paris, and of Tuke, of the Retreat at York, during the close of the eighteenth century, had long been established, and furthered in this country by such workers as Charlesworth, Gardiner Hill, Conolly, Browne, and others, who during the first half of the nineteenth century abolished mechanical restraint from their asylums, and introduced many novel methods of moral treatment which were based on the principle of extending to the treatment of the insane the same privileges, recreations, and occupations as were enjoyed by their more fortunate sane brethren. Much, however, still remained to be done, and Dr. Rutherford was bold and fearless in his methods, regarding the mentally afflicted as capable of more trust and responsibility than had hitherto been accorded them by asylum physicians. He was not only a strong supporter of the non-restraint system; he went further than this, and warmly advocated the cause of greater liberty for the insane, and this took shape in his practice in the adoption of the open-door system, the liberal prescription of healthy outdoor employment and exercise, and the generous use of parole both within and beyond the grounds of the institution. No man had a kinder heart for the insane than Dr. Rutherford, and there can be no doubt that the wide adoption of his methods in this country and abroad has promoted the recovery and conduced towards the greater contentment and happiness of numberless afflicted ones. His Majesty's Commissioner in Lunacy, writing at the time of Dr. Rutherford's retirement, said of him: "The loss to the Institution and to the cause of progressive lunacy administration in Scotland, which Dr. Rutherford's resignation entails, can only be truly estimated by those who have watched his career, and who are interested in the difficult problem in the care of the insane. Dr. Rutherford was a bold and original administrator, who never hesitated from motives of timidity or self-interest to introduce new and original methods of care and treatment which he considered to be of advantage to the insane as a class."

"At a time when the general provision for the housing of the insane in the asylums of Scotland was not so liberal as it now is, he was one of those who, by his example and action, promoted a movement which resulted ultimately in a complete structural renovation of almost all the institutions in the country. This movement was, no doubt, often open to the charge of extravagance, but its general influence for good was unmistakable. In addition, he promoted the industrial employment of the insane, the open-door system in asylums, and liberty on parole to individual patients."

Dr. Rutherford was a man of tall and commanding physique, energetic and sanguine, and of great amiability and personal popularity. His kindly heart and genial sympathy endeared him personally to his directors, staff, and patients, and to his many friends both in and outside of the profession. He was for many years a Justice of the Peace for the county of Dumfries, and he leaves a widow and family of four sons and four daughters. Three of the former are in the medical profession, and two of the latter are married to doctors in the speciality.

C. C. E.

#### PROFESSOR LOMBROSO.

On announcing the death of Professor Cesare Lombroso on October 19th, the *Times* published the following memoir:

"Cesare Lombroso was born at Verona on November 18th, 1835. He was descended from a line of Jews, many of whom had attained to eminence as authors, rabbis, lawyers, and physicians. Among his progenitors on his mother's side was David Levi, the poet, who took part in the struggle for Italian liberty. As a boy Lombroso gave signs of extreme precocity. The monuments of antiquity which he saw around him impelled him to study Roman history with avidity, and he devoured Livy, Sallust, and Tacitus ere he had hardly left the nursery. When he was twelve years old he wrote, and actually obtained publication for, an essay on *The Greatness and Decline of Rome*. A year later his attention was attracted by an obscure work on *The Elucidation of Historic Monuments by Philological Analysis*, written by Paolo Marzolo, of Treviso, a thinker who deserved to be better known, and who in this incomplete work anticipated many later discoveries. Lombroso wrote an enthusiastic review of the book in a Verona newspaper. Marzolo sent him a letter of thanks and expressed a desire to make his acquaintance. He was astounded when the youthful reviewer presented himself. An acquaintance which lasted many years ensued. Lombroso abandoned the ordinary high-school course and applied himself, under Marzolo's supervision, to the study of Oriental philology. He learnt Hebrew, Chaldee, Egyptian, and Chinese, and endeavoured to discover a common basis for all these tongues. Marzolo recognised however, that owing to the troubled state of the times no living could be earned at philology, and on his advice Lombroso turned his attention to medicine.

"*Early career.*—He graduated at Padua, and went for some time to Paris and Vienna to continue his studies. At the very outset of his medical work he was attracted by nervous and mental diseases, and while still a student he published two treatises—one on *Insanity in Antiquity* and the other on *The Insanity of Cardan* (the sixteenth century mathematician). In the latter essay he first advanced the theory of the relation between genius and crime, which was to form the chief purport of his later work. When the Austro-Italian war broke out in 1859 Lombroso enlisted as a surgeon and remained in the army for six years. His experiences at the front he embodied in a treatise on amputations, which gained for him the Riberi prize, the only academic distinction of the kind he was ever awarded. His regiment was ordered to Calabria, and his attention was attracted by the diversity of type exhibited by the soldiery, who were drawn from all parts of Italy. He conducted a series of studies which he endeavoured to make the basis of an anthropological chart of Italy. He measured and examined no less than 4000 individuals, and gained an invaluable experience, which stood him in good stead in his subsequent criminological investigations.

"The removal of his regiment to Pavia, a University town, gave Lombroso an opportunity of continuing his study of nervous diseases at the district asylum, but his military superiors did not look with favour on these scientific labours; difficulties

were placed in his way, and Lombroso finally determined to leave the army. He established himself as a private lecturer on nervous diseases at the University, and took charge, in an honorary capacity, of a department at the asylum. After a year's struggle Lombroso was unexpectedly appointed Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Pavia at a small salary. He prepared a short inaugural address, entitled "Genius and Insanity," in which all the main ideas of his *magnum opus* were outlined. The lecture at once marked him out as a scientist and thinker of great originality.

"*A notable discovery.*—In 1872 Lombroso incurred a great deal of odium for a discovery which proved to be of considerable scientific and economic importance. He noted the fact that a large number of the inmates of the asylum were suffering from "pellagra," a curious disease, which first affected the skin and afterwards attacked the brain and nervous system. Lombroso discovered that the disorder was to be traced to a poison contained in diseased maize, which the Lombardian landowners were in the habit of doling out to the poor peasantry. At a time when toxins were unknown, Lombroso succeeded in extracting the poison from the maize and infecting animals with it—quite in the manner of modern bacteriologists. His discovery was received with a howl of derision and oburgation; the landowners were especially indignant, as Lombroso called upon the Government to forbid the distribution of the dangerous cereal. At a meeting of the Lombardo-Venetian Institute one of his colleagues called him a dreamer and declared that his experiments were pure imagination. Lombroso demanded a scientific commission, to whom he demonstrated his experiments on lower animals. The members were still unconvinced, and this time accused Lombroso of mixing strychnine with the juice extracted from the maize, and they even demanded his dismissal from the University. A friend of Lombroso, M. Alfred Maury, reported the facts to Berthelot, the Parisian chemist, who analysed the poison and established the fact that the maize contained an injurious substance resembling strychnine, but differing from it in important particulars. The validity of Lombroso's discovery was thus triumphantly established. He was not satisfied with this initial success, but for several years fought on the platform and in the press for an improvement in the economic conditions of the peasantry whereby the ravages of the disease might be combated. He met with most virulent opposition, which made the tenure of his post extremely uncomfortable, and he welcomed the offer of the Chair of Psychiatry at Turin, the home of his wife's family.

"*Genius and crime.*—At Turin Lombroso continued his criminological studies. He established an extensive museum of crime, the contents of which served as the raw materials for his work. He was the first to apply the anthropometric method to the study of criminology, and his collection of skulls was unique. His examination of the skull of a notorious murderer named Vilella led to his anatomical theory of crime, which he regarded as an atavistic reversion to a primitive type, the nervous and structural characteristics observed in criminals being also present in early members of the human race and certain monkeys. Lombroso showed that the overwhelming majority of criminals suffered from some form or other of nervous disease. These views he embodied in his great work entitled *L'Uomo Delinquente*, published in 1889. Lombroso had a somewhat similar theory for the existence of genius, which he declared was a form of larvate epilepsy; this somewhat fantastic thesis was presented in his *L'Uomo di Genio*, which has been translated into several languages. Lombroso, perhaps, over-rated the physical causes of crime and laid too little stress on economic conditions. But his pioneer labours, in which he was ably seconded by a devoted band of pupils, led to the creation of the modern science of criminology, of which the deceased treated in almost every phase. He had a curious explanation of the recurrent waves of reaction and political crime which have stained the annals of history. There are mental epidemics as well as physical, he declared, and he attributed the frequent outbreaks of anti-Semitism, by which his own race was afflicted, to this cause. Towards the close of his life he devoted himself to an examination of spiritualist phenomena, his view being that these were rather the result of abnormal mental conditions than of hidden external causes. The principal works of the deceased have been mentioned above. He was the associate editor of the *Archivio di Psichiatria*. Among his disciples may be mentioned his two sons-in-law, Professor G. Ferrero and Signor Carrara, Enrico Ferri, Baron Garofalo Roncoroni, Patrizi, and

Zerbolgio. His daughters are well known in the literary world, and on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of his appointment at Turin published a biography of the deceased together with an account of his principal works."

#### BERLIN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE Fourth International Congress on the Care of the Insane will be held in Berlin from October 3rd to 7th next. The Congress will be concerned not exclusively with current problems as to cure and treatment of the insane, but also with all matters relating to the preservation of mental health. It will therefore consider injuries to mental health resulting from social evils and hygienic defects, the production of mental disorder in earliest childhood and its prevention, the prophylaxis of psychical abnormalities, treatment inside and outside of asylums, family care, employment, support of the insane and their families, and after-care.

An exhibition will be held in connection with the Congress showing completely the progress in the care of the insane in Germany in the last three decades, with a survey of what has been done in other civilised countries.

A committee of the German Verein für Psychiatrie, in conjunction with the permanent committee for organising these congresses, of which Sir G. O'Farrell and Dr. John Macpherson are the British representatives, have organised discussions on the following subjects: The relation between civilisation and mental disease, the increase of insanity, the importance of organised care of infants and children for the prevention of epilepsy, idiocy, and psychopathies, bacillus-carriers in asylums, voluntary boarders, polyclinic treatment of the psychoses, insanity in relation to naval and military service, psycho-pathology in modern art and literature, social re-instatement of the insane by graduated work.

Notice of papers to be read should be sent as soon as possible to Prof. Dr. Boedecker, Fichtenhof, Schlachtensee, Berlin. General information may be obtained from Dr. Falkenburg, 79 Herzbergstrasse, Lichtenberg, Berlin.

Questions relating to the Exhibition should be addressed to Prof. Dr. Alt, Uchtspringe, Altmark, Germany.

Particulars as to subscription to membership are not yet issued.

#### AMERICAN MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Programme of the Sixty-sixth Annual Meeting of the American Medico-Psychological Association for May 3rd to 6th is to be held at Washington, D.C., under the Presidency of Dr. Drewry. It gives evidence of great activity in the Association, and we heartily congratulate the members on the scheme of work submitted.

Address of Welcome, by Dr. George M. Kober, Washington, D.C., and others.  
Reports from Committees.

Memorial notices: Dr. E. H. VanDeusen, by Dr. Justin E. Emerson, Detroit, Mich. Dr. B. D. Eastman, by Dr. T. C. Biddle, Topeka, Kansas. Dr. William C. Krauss, by Dr. Arthur W. Hurd, Buffalo, N.Y. Dr. W. A. Gordon, by Dr. M. T. White, Milwaukee, Wis. Dr. M. J. Stack, by Dr. I. W. Blackburn, Washington, D.C.

Presidential Address, by Dr. Wm. M. F. Drewry, Petersburg, Va.

General Congress, "Artificial Immunisation." Dr. Ludwig Hektoen, "The Formation of Anti-bodies." Dr. Frederick P. Gay, "The Relation of Anaphylaxis to Immunisation." Dr. S. P. Beebe, "Immunisation in Non-Bacterial Diseases." Dr. Walter R. Brinkerhoff, "Immunisation in Leprosy."

Congress: Address of the President, Dr. Edward L. Trudeau, Saranac Lake, N.Y.

"Review of the Histopathology of Dementia Præcox," By Dr. E. E. Southard, Harvard University. "A Discussion of the Mental Make-up in the Dementia Præcox Group," by Dr. August Hoch, Director, Psychiatric Institute, Ward's Island, N.Y.C. "Intermittent Forms of Dementia Præcox," by Dr. William Rush Dunton, jun., Towson, Md. "Ethical Aspects of Medical Expert Testimony in Relation to the Plea of Insanity as a Defence to an Indictment for Murder,"