

With regard to the question as to how the test would compare with patients' drawings, the latter should show similar results, since both the Rorschach readings and the drawings were determined by the patient's personalities.

A vote of thanks was accorded Dr. MacCalman for his address.

OBITUARY.

THEOPHILUS BULKELEY HYSLOP, M.D., C.M., M.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E.

The passing of Dr. T. B. Hyslop on February 12 of this year marks the end of a most striking personality, and his popularity was testified by a large attendance at the memorial service held at All Souls' Church, Langham Place. The mourners included members of the various hospitals with which he had been associated, members of the artistic profession, and very many personal friends, some of whom had not seen him for years.

From his youth up he lived in an atmosphere of mental science. He was born on May 27, 1863, and was the third son of William and Margaret Hyslop, of Stretton House, Church Stretton. His father had the merit of rising from humble beginnings to become the proprietor of Stretton House.

"T.B.", as he was familiarly termed by all his friends, was educated at Perth, Birmingham, Oxford and Edinburgh (Collegiate School). He won prizes at all of these and entered the University of Edinburgh in 1880. While a student he was selected as a member of his year for the Student's Representative Council at Edinburgh, and at the Tercentenary Celebrations at the University in 1884—the year after his father died, by the way—he played a prominent rôle in organizing the reception of the foreign delegates, receiving several medals in recognition of his work.

He was greatly interested in Clouston's lectures, and during the two years after taking his degrees (M.B., C.M.) in 1886, he held successfully the posts of Clinical Assistant and Pathologist to that great school of mental science, the West Riding Asylum at Wakefield, Clinical Assistant to Bethlem Royal Hospital, Assistant Medical Officer to the Royal Albert Asylum for the Mentally Defective at Lancaster, and Deputy Superintendent to the Glasgow District Asylum at Bothwell. It was during this period that he also visited several asylums on the Continent.

In 1888 he was appointed Assistant Medical Officer to Bethlem Royal Hospital, of which establishment he became Resident Physician and Medical Superintendent ten years later, when Dr. Percy Smith resigned that office in order to take up consulting practice. He led a very active life while at Bethlem, and resigned that post in 1911 to follow the example of his predecessors and do consulting work "up West".

While Assistant Medical Officer at Bethlem he took his M.D. at Edinburgh (1890), and in 1895 he published an excellent treatise on *Mental Physiology*. It was written primarily for the psychological part of the London M.D., and it is strange that it never reached a second edition. It was also in 1895 that he became lecturer on Mental Diseases to St. Mary's Hospital in succession to Sir James Crichton-Browne. In 1897 he was appointed Demonstrator in Psychology to Guy's Hospital in conjunction with Dr. (later Sir George) Savage.

He obtained the Gaskell Medal of the Medico-Psychological Association in 1889, and for three years was examiner for that honour. He was also a member of the Library, Educational and Parliamentary Committees, and was on the Council of the Association. He interested himself in all sorts of societies intimately or even remotely connected with his life's work, and was on the Council of many of them, such as the Medical Society of London, the Neurological, Psychological and Harveian Societies, the Chelsea Clinical Society (President), the National League for Physical Improvement, the Christian Union for Social Service, the Parents' National Educational Union, the Union of Women Workers, the Child Emigration Society, the Society for the Study of Inebriety (President), the British Medical Temperance Society, and the National United Temperance League. I do not know whether he ever became a teetotaler, but for years he was a great anti-alcohol publicist.

About 1905 he began to conceive that the chief causes of mental disorder were such factors as "brain-fag", over-education, the worry and bustle of modern life, over-crowding, alcohol and noisy streets. About that time he wrote a sort of novel (*Laputa*) after the style of Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, satirizing the customs of the day. He did a good deal of public lecturing along these lines, and there is a collection of his views on such topics in a large tome, *The Borderland*, which he published in 1924. When he was President of the Section of Psychological Medicine and Neurology at the Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association in 1910 he gave an address on "Occupation and Environment as Causative Factors of Insanity". As President of the Section of Psychiatry of the Royal Society of Medicine his address was on "Problems of the Future". These were mostly on the same lines, but his oration at the

Medical Society on "Degeneration, the Medico-Psychological Aspects of Modern Art, Music, Literature, Science and Religion" was from a different angle, referred to later.

His contributions to Tuke's *Dictionary of Psychological Medicine*, the *Encyclopædia Medica*, Clifford Allbutt's *System of Medicine, Brain*, and the *Journal of Mental Science* were much more balanced, and on a level with his *Text-book of Mental Physiology*. It appears that in 1912 he published a book on *Psycho-therapy in Relation to Alienism*.

His chief contributions to the *Journal of Mental Science* were: "Sunstroke and Insanity" (1890), "Parotiditis in the Insane" (1890) (4 cases), "Pseudo-general Paralysis" (1896) (Alcoholic, Malarial and other Mental Disorders resembling General Paralysis), "Rarer Skin Diseases Affecting the Insane" (1900) (pellagra, etc.), "The Mental Deficiency Bill" (1912), "Anger" (1915) (mostly quotations from literature and a suggestion that anger is pathological), "Venous Stasis" (1922) (active and passive congestion of the brain as a common cause of mental disease).

From what has already been said, it will have been gathered that Hyslop was a prolific writer, and by no means an idler, yet we have still to refer to a host of activities in which he excelled outside his profession. Very few of us can ever have met anybody to approach him for versatility.

About the time when he was entering the University of Edinburgh he practised craftsmanship of all sorts, including tailoring and boot-making. He was a man of fine physique and took great interest in athletics, at which he won many prizes. At pole-jumping he became the amateur champion.

He was a splendid cricketer in all parts of the field. He was a friend of W. G. Grace, and at least once played in the same game with him. At wicket-keeping he was so expert as to have received in his early days the praise of that renowned wicket-keeper, Alfred Lyttelton. He kept up his interest in outdoor games until late in life. He played tennis well, and was scratch at golf; he wrote a book on *Mental Handicaps in Golf*. At billiards he was not only a master-hand, but also such an enthusiast that through his influence his club ("The Arts") may almost be said to have become a billiards club.

As to the Arts, he took up music keenly while at Edinburgh, and conducted an orchestra there. He was a first-class pianist and violinist, and could play several other instruments. He became a composer, and wrote quite a lot of music, and some of his orchestral works have been played at Queen's Hall and at the Crystal Palace. He was on the Council of the Westminster Orchestral Society, and once deputized as Examiner at the Royal Academy of Music. At Bethlem he developed quite a good little orchestra from among the attendants and patients, which has only just ceased to exist. At times he would augment this orchestra to about fifty instruments with skilled musicians from outside and give first-rate concerts.

He also painted many pictures, here again excelling as he did in everything, and three of his productions possessed sufficient merit to find a place at the Royal Academy. He was, however, considered to be a much greater musician than painter, but he was a member of the London Sketch Club, and Surrey Art Circle, and he wrote a book on *Mental Handicaps in Art*. "Ortho-Arteraft and Glass Painting" did little more than give a name, unpopular among artists, to a device which had been known to them for some years. Being interested in this branch of art, he made a collection of pictures by mental patients, and in 1900 organized an exhibition of about 600 of these. He used to relate with glee that some of his own pictures were "spotted" as evident efforts of a mental patient, but we had to take this and many of his yarns *cum grano salis*.

He was also on the Council of the Pioneers, a society for producing original plays, and on one occasion, for our annual show at Bethlem, he dramatized one of Storer Clouston's books. The play was a great success. He wrote a small book of poems which, though not above criticism, were quite good in their way.

I remember that, when we were at Bethlem, he once took to sculpture, or rather modelling in wax, and produced several beautiful little things.

Hyslop sparkled with wit and humour and ready repartee, and his ability as an after-dinner speaker gained for him membership of the Omar Khayyam Club, of which he was President in 1921-22. The same qualities stood him in good stead as an expert witness in the Law Courts, but perhaps this is a matter regarding which we need enter into no detail.

With so much diversity of interest it will be rightly supposed that Hyslop made an enormous number of friends—so many indeed that he was obliged to drop some of them from time to time. Some were capable of understanding this situation, but it gave offence to not a few, through no real fault of his own.

It is often said that a physician is liable to suffer from that disease which has been his special study, and it may be said that, in his later years, Hyslop almost complied with this dogma. During the war he had an attack of functional paraplegia which was ascribed to air-raids. He recovered, but it aged him very much, and he was never the same man again. Almost ten years later he developed a severe tic about the face, neck and shoulders. He

recovered from this also, but like his earlier malady it had the effect of ageing him, and about three or four years ago he retired from consulting practice, and went to live at his old home at Church Stretton. In the end he suffered from that terribly disabling disease, paralysis agitans, from which, of course, he never recovered.

Hyslop had the faculty of inspiring confidence in his patients to an exceptional degree, and he carried on a large and successful consulting practice at 5, Portland Place. He made quite a lot of money, but he was too generous to people in all stations of life. He had his meals at the Langham Hotel, where he scarcely ever lunched or dined alone, while he never turned a deaf ear to the poor. Indeed he carried the expenses of whole families of poor people who had no claim on him. The result was that he was insufficiently prepared for the "rainy day" which inevitably arrived.

On reviewing his life one cannot escape the conclusion that he was a very hard worker, yet he did not give that impression, for he never seemed to be in a hurry, and his customary facial expression was a smile. If he had been less versatile and had directed all his energies into a single channel, there is little doubt that he would have become a very great man indeed.

W. H. B. STODDART.

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Books Added to the Library.

The Hon. Librarian gratefully acknowledges the following gifts to the Library:

Presented by Dr. Hamblin Smith:

Marañon, G.—*The Evolution of Sex* (transl. by Wells, W. B.). 1923.

Kirkpatrick, E. A.—*The Sciences of Man in the Making*. 1932.

Müller-Lyer.—*The Family* (transl. by Browne, S.). 1931.

Chance, Janet.—*The Cost of English Morals*. 1931.

Medical Aspects of Contraception. Report of the Medical Council on the National Birth-rate Commission. 1927.

Haire, N. (edit.).—*Proceedings, Sexual Reform Congress, 1929*. 1930.

„ (and others).—*Some More Medical Views on Birth Control*. 1928.

Goddard, H. H.—*Juvenile Delinquency*. No date.

Grimberg, L.—*Emotion and Delinquency*. 1928.

Willemse, W. A.—*Constitution-Types in Delinquency*. 1932.

Lange, J.—*Crime as Destiny* (transl. by Haldane, C.). 1931.