

municate with the Secretary of the Association if there was anything wrong with the conduct of that person.

Dr. YELLOWLEES thought they had made a mistake, and that they must leave characters and conduct out of the certificate. No employer would be bothered with it. He thought it should be more of the nature of a diploma, and simply a testimonial as to knowledge.

Dr. RICHARDS proposed that the words character and conduct be left out.

Dr. YELLOWLEES moved that they should ask the Nursing Committee to reconsider the whole matter at the next Quarterly Meeting.

Dr. RICHARDS seconded.

Dr. NEWINGTON said that was quite impossible. The Association ought to come to a decision on the principle. They could not alter the document without involving a question of principle.

The meeting then voted on the point, and decided that the attendant should be allowed to retain his parchment at all times.

On the question that the reference to conduct and character in the certificate should be omitted, after further discussion it was resolved, on the motion of Dr. MACLEOD, that the face of the certificate should remain as it was, with the date added.

It was further resolved that the rules as amended should be reprinted.

On the motion of Dr. CAMPBELL the thanks of the Association were tendered to Dr. Hayes Newington for his services in connection with the work of the committee.

MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL TEACHING.

The following resolution, passed at a special meeting of the Council, held at Bethlem Hospital, on June 23rd last, was next submitted:—"That this meeting recommends to the Annual Meeting that a Board of Education be appointed to consider all questions affecting medico-psychological teaching. The Board to consist of all members of the Association who are lecturers and teachers of psychological medicine in the Universities or Medical Schools of the United Kingdom."

This was agreed to.

NOMENCLATURE OF CAUSES OF DEATH IN ASYLUMS.

Dr. WHITCOMBE submitted a resolution, passed by the Council at their meeting that morning, to the effect that a committee, consisting of Drs. Tuke, Savage and Whitcombe, be appointed to suggest to the College of Physicians a nomenclature of causes of death in asylums.

Dr. YELLOWLEES—Will they accept of our co-operation?

Dr. WHITCOMBE—I think they will.

The resolution was agreed to.

ELECTION OF TWO HONORARY MEMBERS.

Dr. TUKE submitted the name of Dr. Needham for election as an honorary member, and referred in felicitous terms to his appointment as a Commissioner in Lunacy.

Dr. URQUHART proposed the name of Dr. Féré.

Both gentlemen were elected.

VOTES OF THANKS.

The usual votes of thanks to the retiring President, Secretary, etc., were passed, and the members adjourned for luncheon, after a protracted sitting.

THE AFTERNOON MEETING.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The afternoon meeting was held on the lawn under the shade of the trees. Dr. Baker presided, and called upon the Hon. Gen. Secretary, Dr. Fletcher Beach, to read letters expressing regret at being unable to be present, received from the Commissioners in Lunacy for England, Dr. Sir Arthur Mitchell, representing

the Board of Lunacy in Scotland, the Board of Lunacy in Ireland, Dr. Lockhart Robertson and Sir Crichton Browne, Lord Chancellor's visitors, Sir Andrew Clark, President of the Royal College of Physicians of London, Mr. Bryant, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, ex-President of the College of Surgeons, Dr. Howden, etc.

These included the following communications :—

From the Commissioners in Lunacy.

“ Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,

“ 19, Whitehall Place, S.W.,

“ 18th July, 1892.

“ SIR,

“ The meeting of your Association at the Retreat at York in this the centenary year of that Institution affords an opportunity, of which the Commissioners in Lunacy desire to avail themselves, of expressing their high appreciation of the humane principles of treatment of the insane first practically introduced into this country by its founder, and since constantly applied there.

“ The value and importance of those principles were fully recognized by the Commissioners' predecessors, the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy, who in their Report for 1844 referred to the Retreat in the following terms :—

“ ‘ The Retreat at York was established in the year 1792, and introduced a milder system of managing the insane than any then previously practised. This admirable Institution has from its foundation up to the present time steadily preserved the same humane and benevolent method of treating its patients with which it commenced.’

“ The Commissioners are satisfied that these words are equally applicable at the present day.

“ I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

“ G. HAROLD URMSON,

“ Secretary.

“ The Secretary of the Medico-Psychological Association.”

Letters were also received from the Medical Commissioners, Mr. Cleaton, Dr. Southey and Dr. Needham, expressing regret at their inability to attend.

Scotch Lunacy Board.

Letter from SIR ARTHUR MITCHELL, K.C.B.

“ General Board of Lunacy,

“ Edinburgh, 9th July, 1892.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ I beg to thank the Council of the Medico-Psychological Association for their invitation to be present at the annual meeting of the Association to be held in York on the 21st of July, under the presidency of Dr. Baker, in honour of the Centenary of

the foundation of the Retreat. I greatly regret that, in consequence of the state of my health, I cannot accept the invitation; but, though not present, I shall join most heartily in the celebration of an event which has proved so great a blessing to the insane of our country and of all countries.

"The whole work of my life has been coloured by Samuel Tuke's description of the Retreat. It was William Tuke who founded the Retreat, but it was Samuel Tuke who made it known to me, and I think I lift my hat as high to the grandson as to the grandfather. If the Description of the Retreat had not been written I might have been well up in years before I had known much or anything about it. Samuel Tuke's Description spread the story of William Tuke's good deed, and brought imitations everywhere—filled men with the desire to do likewise.

"The title of Tuke's work misleads. It is much more than a description of the Retreat. It is a presentation of the principles which should guide men in treating and caring for the insane. It is beautifully written, and I find it still delightful and instructive reading. Our friend Dr. Hack Tuke should be proud of having such ancestors. And proud he is, I doubt not, for he inherits their spirit as well as their name.

"I hope you will have a very successful meeting.

"Believe me, very faithfully yours,

"ARTHUR MITCHELL.

"Dr. Fletcher Beach."

From DR. SIBBALD, a Commissioner in Lunacy for Scotland.

"General Board of Lunacy,

"Edinburgh, 11th July, 1892.

"DEAR DR. FLETCHER BEACH,

"I have to thank the Council of the Medico-Psychological Association very sincerely for their kind invitation to the annual meeting to be held at York.

"It is with great regret that I find myself unable to avail myself of this invitation, especially on account of the connection of the meeting with the Centenary of the foundation of the Retreat.

"I gladly take this opportunity, however, of expressing my hearty concurrence in the intention to do honour to the projector of the Retreat. No one who is interested in the welfare of the insane can fail to be grateful to William Tuke and his associates and successors in that Institution, where those principles were first carried into operation, upon which the efficient treatment of insanity must always rest.

"Had it not been for the Tukes and their fellow workers, one of the most gratifying chapters in the history of British philanthropy might not have been, as it is, a chapter of which we are proud.

"With earnest wishes for the success of the meeting, believe me,

"Yours very truly,
"JOHN SIBBALD."

Dr. Howden, the Medical Superintendent of the Montrose Royal Asylum, regretted his inability to attend.

From the Irish Lunacy Board.

"Office of Lunatic Asylums,

"Dublin Castle, 19th July, 1892.

"DEAR SIR,

"Since we cannot attend in person, may we ask you to convey to the members of the Medico-Psychological Association, assembled at York on the 21st July, our warm congratulations on the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the York Retreat, a place ever memorable as the fountain-home of the system of non-restraint in the British Isles, from which the first step was taken to banish the dark ages of cruelty and terror, and to inaugurate a new era in the humane treatment and care of those who, owing to mental defect or perversion, are unable to protect or help themselves.

"The founder of the York Retreat, William Tuke, was like his great compeer, Pinel, one of the truest philanthropists of all time, and to his memory and to his descendants is due a tribute of gratitude from all those interested in the care of the insane in every part of the British Empire, and from no country can it be more heartily offered than from Ireland, where his great work has received such heartfelt sympathy.

"A Centenary celebration, which must ever be a landmark in the study of psychology, should instil in our minds the desire to emulate the great work of the illustrious family, who, discarding old methods and treatment, inaugurated the great work of reforming the mad-houses of old, and of freeing the patients from fetters and restraint, and a thousand inhumanities.

"We are, Sir,

"Your obedient servants,

"GEO. PLUNKETT O'FARRELL, M.D.

"E. MAZIERE COURTENAY.

"To Fletcher Beach, Esq., M.B.,

"Hon. General Secretary Medico-Psychological Association."

From DR. LOCKHART ROBERTSON, Lord Chancellor's Visitor in Lunacy.

"Gunsgreen, The Drive, Wimbledon,

"July 10th, 1892.

"DEAR SIR,

"I extremely regret that I shall be unable to avail myself of the invitation which the Council of the Medico-Psychological

Association have honoured me with for the 21st inst. Had it been a week earlier, when I shall be in York, I should gladly have availed myself of the opportunity you afford me of meeting Dr. Baker and many other of my old friends. But I am due in Edinburgh on the 18th inst., and I have an important professional engagement there on the 20th or 21st which I cannot alter.

“Believe me, sincerely yours,

“C. L. ROBERTSON.

“Dr. Fletcher Beach.”

From SIR JAMES CRICHTON BROWNE, *Lord Chancellor's Visitor in Lunacy.*

“Queen Anne's Mansions, St. James's Park, S.W.,

“July 6th, 1892.

“DEAR DR. FLETCHER BEACH,

“I am much gratified by your courteous note, and sincerely wish it were in my power to avail myself of the invitation which it conveys, for nothing could give me greater pleasure than to meet a group of old friends and colleagues in medico-psychological conclave assembled, on ground, too, hallowed by a century of the calm and persistent pursuit of humanity in the treatment of the insane. But alas! I have official duties on the date of your meeting which I cannot put aside. Pray express to those assembled at York my regret that I cannot join them, and my unabated sense of fellowship with them in their work, their trials, their aspirations. With kind regards,

“Yours very faithfully,

“JAMES CRICHTON BROWNE.

“Dr. Fletcher Beach, F.R.C.P., etc.”

A letter expressing regret at being unable to be present at the meeting, received from the President of the Royal College of Physicians, Sir Andrew Clark, Bart., acknowledged “The inexpressible benefits conferred upon the insane by the Retreat.”

From JONATHAN HUTCHINSON, F.R.C.S., F.R.S., LL.D.; *Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons.*

“15, Cavendish Square, W.,

“July 16th, 1892.

“MY DEAR SIR,

“I much regret that it will not be in my power to be present at the centenary celebration of the Retreat at York. Had it been practicable I should have much liked to avail myself of the invitation with which I have been honoured, to take part in the proceedings. In common with all who are acquainted with the facts, I look back with great interest and thankfulness upon the part which was taken by the founder of the Retreat in bringing about that kindly reformation in the treatment of the insane which has been achieved during the last century. For many

years it was almost the only Institution in England in which the poor sufferers from mental disease were received with sympathy, and where the avoidance of all harsh measures was systematically enforced. Nor when the humane principles which it was the first to recognize and to practise had made their way into general acceptance, did this Institution in any way fall behind in the race of progressive improvement. The Retreat has been through its whole career, and I believe still is, a model of what may be effected in such establishments by persevering and judicious kindness. In addition to these general considerations I have also personal memories which would have made it a great pleasure to me to take part in the proposed meeting at York. As a pupil of the late Dr. Caleb Williams I long resided in York, and was very frequently, during a period of five years, within the walls of the Retreat. I well remember many of its patients, and with one or two formed friendships which I valued. Under the guidance of the late Dr. Thurnam the foundations of my knowledge of pathological anatomy were laid chiefly in the post-mortem room of the Retreat. I have good reason for remembering the Institution and its officers with warm gratitude, and I wish its Centenary every success.

“Believe me, yours truly,
“JONATHAN HUTCHINSON.”

From DR. FIELDING BLANDFORD.

“48, Wimpole Street,
“20th July, 1892.

“DEAR DR. BEACH,

“I greatly regret that circumstances prevent my attending the meeting of the Medico-Psychological Association at York. I have a strong feeling of admiration for the work begun at the York Retreat a hundred years ago and carried on since in a way worthy of the founder thereof, and it would have given me great pleasure to have been present on this occasion. With good wishes,

“I remain, yours truly,
“G. FIELDING BLANDFORD.

“Dr. Fletcher Beach.”

The PRESIDENT then delivered his Address. (See Original Articles.)

Dr. WHITCOMBE proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Baker for his able and interesting address. He had stated, at the commencement of his address, that one of his great difficulties was the choice of a subject on which to address them; but he (the speaker) thought that under the circumstances, and as that year was the Centenary of the institution, no better subject could have been brought before them, and, moreover, he thought it was a subject that would suggest itself very naturally to Dr. Baker. (Hear, hear.) They had heard an interesting account of the advances which had been made in that and in other institutions, and those advances, it seemed to him, had been carried on up to the present moment.

Dr. CONOLLY NORMAN, in seconding the proposition, said on an occasion like the present, when they had assembled to celebrate the Centenary of that great institution, the subject which Dr. Baker had chosen to address them upon was one which they had listened to with very great satisfaction. Dr. Baker had shown that the great work which was commenced there one hundred years ago was still carried on in the same admirable spirit that inspired the Tukes of that day and their descendants. Dr. Baker had touched on some recent developments of their ideas of the treatment of the insane, and had dwelt in an interesting manner on two points which were particularly modern and of great importance, those of the personal influence of the sane mind and the increased need of a larger medical staff than used to be considered necessary in olden times. He had also indirectly spoken of the question of medical treatment. Some confusion occurred in the minds of many people between medical and medicinal treatment. Dr. Baker had wisely avoided the latter, and he (the speaker) hoped that none of them would forget there was a great deal in medical treatment outside of mere medicinal treatment.

Dr. JULES MOREL, on behalf of the Society of Mental Medicine, of Belgium, expressed hearty sympathy with the kindred English Association. The Medico-Psychological Association of Belgium did not forget that they had had in that country Guislain, a man who was very well acquainted with the subjects that had been treated of that day. The speaker also referred to the fact that they had present in the person of Dr. Semelaigne a descendant of the celebrated Dr. Pinel; and, in their member Dr. Tuke, a descendant of those who had founded the Retreat. He had thought it, personally, a duty to be present there and express his best thanks for what William Tuke did for the English people and certainly for the Association indirectly.

Dr. SEMELAIGNE concurred in the remarks of the last speaker, and wished to add his tribute to the splendid results that had followed on the work of William Tuke.

The motion was cordially carried, and acknowledged in a few appropriate remarks by the PRESIDENT.

Dr. HACK TUKE said that it had struck him that the two most salient points connected with the treatment at the Retreat referred to, were first, restraint; and secondly, the use of stimulants in the place of depressants. With regard to the former, it was not historically true that the Retreat introduced absolute non-restraint, and he thought it should be clearly understood that they should not take credit for having introduced it. They never took the view that non-restraint should be adopted as a hard and fast line. Whatever view they took of the advisability or otherwise of putting a strait waistcoat on a patient, they never thought it desirable to put one on the superintendent, but left him to use a certain amount of restraint or not, according to his judgment. It showed what a remarkable advance had been made in one hundred years that it should be considered so much to the credit of the Retreat in the early days that they would not use chains when most other institutions were using them. It was very interesting to note that at an early stage of their history they rarely used the lancet, emetics, or purgatives, or any depressants. The patients in many cases of mania were given ale or porter instead. That caused great surprise and a large amount of scepticism, but they were all agreed at the present time that they did not err in using more stimulants and fewer depressants.

The proceedings then terminated, and the members were subsequently taken over the new buildings at the Retreat by the President.

In the evening the members attending the meeting, together with a number of specially invited guests, were entertained at dinner, Dr. Baker presiding.

The Hon. Secretary, Dr. Fletcher Beach, read additional letters

of non-attendance and congratulations to the Committee of the Retreat on its completion of the Centenary:—

From the American Medico-Psychological Association.

“Buffalo State Hospital,

“Buffalo, N.Y., July 7, 1892.

“TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

“We take the occasion of the Centennial of the York Retreat, on behalf of the American Medico-Psychological Association (formerly the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane), to express the indebtedness of the alienists of America to the York Retreat and to the pioneer work of its Founder in bringing about the improved treatment of the insane. The reform in the treatment of this unfortunate class, inaugurated by the establishment of this Institution, and the principles confirmed by its experience, have gone forth to their beneficent work for successive generations to every land where the English tongue is spoken or English thought dominates public sentiment. The importance of this work has had fresh emphasis during the past ten years in America, where the methods of managing insane patients have been practically revolutionized by discarding mechanical restraint and promoting the employment of every class of insane patients. Many officers of American institutions for the care of the insane felt renewed courage to undertake these reforms after visiting the York Retreat and observing personally what had been accomplished there.

“It should be a matter of congratulation to the descendants of William Tuke that the good work which he began one hundred years ago has been increasingly effective year by year since. Kindness, tact, and employment seem very simple means to accomplish such wide-reaching results, but they have proven more effective in the management of the insane than the sterner measures formerly in use. The physicians of America engaged in the treatment of the insane beg to join with the British Medico-Psychological Association in doing honour to the memory of those pioneers in the humane treatment of the insane who bore the name of Tuke.

“With great respect, we remain,

“J. B. ANDREWS,

“*President.*

“HENRY M. HURD,

“*Secretary.*”

Dr. Hurd, of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, in forwarding the foregoing, expressed his hope that Dr. Walter Channing, of Boston, then visiting England, would be able to present it to the Retreat meeting on behalf of the American Association,

but unfortunately his engagements obliged him to return home before the day of the Celebration.

From Dr. JOHN CURWEN, Medical Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Penn., U.S.A.

“Warren, Penn., July 11, 1892.

“DEAR SIR,

“It gives me great pleasure, as one of the oldest members of the American Medico-Psychological Association, to be able to send a most hearty greeting to the British Medico-Psychological Association assembled in the ancient city of York to commemorate the great event in the history of the care of the insane in England, instituted by William Tuke at the Retreat.

“Believing fully in the practice commenced at that time at the Retreat that restraint should only be used as a means of protection to the individual, the effort has been constantly made to minimize its use.

“We need to have our thoughts directed more earnestly and intently on a greater variety of diversion and occupation for all the insane, as that seems to be a more direct appeal to the mental structure, while the medical, dietetic, and hygienic treatment build up the physical structure.

“The American Medico-Psychological Association expects to celebrate its semi-centennial in 1894, when it is hoped that many members of the British Medico-Psychological Association will be able to meet with us, if they do not feel able to attend the meeting in Chicago in June, 1893.

“Very cordially yours,

“JOHN CURWEN.

“Fletcher Beach, M.D.”

From Dr. STEARNS, Medical Superintendent of the Retreat, Hartford, Connecticut.

“Hartford, July 4th, 1892.

“MY DEAR DR. HACK TUKE,

“It would certainly give me great pleasure to be present at the meeting of your Association at York, not only because of my present interest in Old York and its vicinity, but especially that I might present in person the greetings and congratulations of the Hartford Retreat to her Elder Sister on the occasion of her centennial anniversary. It is certainly unusual for a younger sister to congratulate an elder one on the attainment of an advanced age, but when, as in the present case, she has long been the mother of many vigorous children who rise up, not only in all parts of Europe, but also in America, and call her blessed, surely congratulations may be considered in order. On this birthday

anniversary of our country, therefore, the Hartford Retreat sends salutations and greetings to the York Retreat, and begs to drink to her health.

“May the coming century of her life be characterized by the same high purposes, and crowned with the attainment of even greater successes than those of the past. With best wishes for a good meeting,

“I am, most sincerely yours,
“H. P. STEARNS.”

From DR. JOHN B. CHAPIN, Medical Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

“Philadelphia, July 6th, 1892.

“MY DEAR DR. TUKE,

“It is a subject of regret that I cannot be one of those who will assemble at York, on the 21st, to recognize in some appropriate way the founding of the Retreat, one hundred years ago. It is not so much the fact that at that period improved accommodation was made for a certain number of afflicted and helpless insane persons, but that the principles which actuated the Founder—William Tuke—should be the leading thought on an occasion like that which calls you together.

“It is fitting and becoming that the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain should commemorate and honour the Centenary of the establishment of the Retreat by holding its Annual Meeting this year at York. Those engaged in the treatment and care of the insane at this day may well come together to bear testimony to the great advances that have been made during the past hundred years, mainly along the lines originated in the action taken by the founder, that they should recognize the fact that those principles of the humane care of the insane which were then inculcated have been universally confirmed by actual experience, and that the present event may be regarded as a milestone in the great march of humanity by all the English speaking people throughout the world.

“At the date of the founding of the York Retreat, the Pennsylvania Hospital was the only established institution for the insane in the United States. This hospital has always been largely under the influence and control of the Society of Friends. Many of our contributors and managers have from time to time visited the Retreat to observe its operations, and to derive from the fountain-head a new inspiration for their own work. I voice the sense of the contributors and managers of this hospital when I ask you to be the medium of conveying to the managers of the Retreat the deep sympathy and interest they have in the auspicious

event they are about to celebrate, and our congratulations on the direct and indirect results of one hundred years.

"I remain, dear Sir,

"Sincerely your friend,

"JOHN B. CHAPIN,

"Physician and Medical Superintendent."

Telegram from the Russian Medico-Psychological Association.

"St. Petersburg, June 20th. To Dr. BAKER, The Retreat, York.

"The Medico-Psychological Association of St. Petersburg congratulates the York Retreat, from which humane ideas were originally propagated throughout the Universe, and contemplates on the occasion of the Centenary the glorious memory of the celebrated William Tuke."

From PROFESSOR MIERZEJEWSKI, St. Petersburg, Honorary Member of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland.

"MY DEAR CONFÈRE,

"I write to inform you that I exceedingly regret my inability to be present at the meeting of the Association held at York on the occasion of the Centenary of the Retreat, but I beg of you to accept the expression of my most cordial felicitation on the occasion of this fête of humanity, which is unique in character, and is associated with glorious memories.

"Yours, etc.,

"J. MIERZEJEWSKI."

From PROFESSOR BENEDIKT, of Vienna.

"July, 1892.

"MR. PRESIDENT,

"My desire to be present at the meeting of the British Medico-Psychological Association was never greater than this year, and I am very unhappy to be prevented enjoying the honour and pleasure.

"You celebrate at York a feast in which every friend of civilization must participate with enthusiasm. You in England have, before all, good reason to be proud of this memorial feast. The English can boast to have taken the lead in a great work in which intelligence, nobility of heart, and energy have an equal share.

"The combination of energetic manifestation of individualism, with pronounced common sense, exhibited in the features of William Tuke is characteristic of Englishmen, and this national stamp is evident in the great deed at York.

"Accept the expression of his greatest esteem from his respectfully affectionate Socius,

"PROF. BENEDIKT."

Telegram from the German Association of Psychological Physicians.

“Berlin, July 20, 7.50.

“The Association of German Psychologists sends its heartiest greetings to the Centenary Meeting of the Retreat, to the Superintendent, to the family of Tuke, and to the Colleagues present at the meeting.

“PROF. JOLLY.
“DR. LAEHR.”

From DR. HEINRICH LAEHR, of the Schweizer-hof, near Berlin.

“July 14, 1892.

“Mental physicians have their eyes at this moment directed to the building where for the first time after a long night in which a bitter fate befel the insane, the morning sun shone on their humane treatment. . . .

“How gladly would I have laid on the day of celebration a laurel-wreath upon the foundation stone of the Retreat, and have expressed my good wishes to the English nation, but alas! I am prevented by illness.

“German alienists have always had great sympathy with those of England. We have learnt much from them, and still do so. Our younger colleagues travel there, and forward to me as Editor of the ‘Zeitschrift’ most excellent articles, and express themselves even with enthusiasm as to what they find in England. . . .

“It is justly observed in the last number of the ‘Journal of Mental Science’ that when Jacobi undertook the management of an asylum in his 50th year he, in the first instance, visited England, and found in the Retreat a model, in the spirit of which he conducted Siegburg. Thither we young psychiaters directed our steps in order to acquire a practical knowledge of its teachings. Jacobi also made himself personally acquainted with Samuel Tuke, and became his warm friend.

“I am convinced that in the collective name of German mental physicians I may convey their hearty congratulations on the celebration of this Centenary. Pray assure the assembled colleagues that when they visit our asylums, when they give us their experience, and when they gladden us by their presence, it is to us also a festival. Accept once more the expression of my friendly respect and the cordial greetings of my colleagues by their friend,

“HEINRICH LAEHR.”

From DR. HENRICH SCHÜLE, Medical Superintendent of the Illenau Asylum (Baden).

“July 17th, 1892.

“HONOURED COLLEAGUE,

“Accept, among other hearty greetings, the expression of Illenau’s warmest good wishes for the remarkable secular festival

of the greatly renowned institution at York. May it be granted to the famous Retreat to be true to its honourable history; also to continue to be a blessing to the homestead of noble humanity, the handmaid of science, and to us all an example.

"Our Illenau also will on the 27th of September celebrate its Fiftieth year Jubilee. United in aims and endeavours, it reaches forth its hand to its elder sister in good wishes—*ad multos annos*.

"In fraternal esteem,

"Your devoted Colleague,

"DR. H. SCHÜLE.

"Dr. H. Tuke."

From M. MOTET, Ex-Hon. Sec. Société Médico-Psychologique de Paris.

"Paris, July, 12, 1892.

"MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT—HONOURED COLLEAGUE,

"I should have been very glad to accept the gracious proof of your sympathy. My regret in being detained in Paris is so much the greater from the sincere pleasure it would have given me to join in the words which will be uttered on the occasion of a glorious anniversary to celebrate the memory of the originator of the York Retreat.

"England and France have had as contemporaries two men with generous hearts, who, breaking with the past, have taken pity on the insane, and been the means of emancipating them from their chains.

"There is no room for jealousy between them. They have similarly marched onward in the path which sentiments of humanity have thrown open. From this memorable epoch, with both the French and English, the progress in the treatment of the insane dates. It is the duty of our generation to express our gratitude, after the lapse of a century, to the worthy men to whom we owe so much.

"I have pleasure in presenting my hearty salutation in assuring you that I am with you on this solemn occasion, and in conveying to you the expression of my respectful sympathy.

"I am, Mr. President and honoured Colleague,

"Your very devoted,

"A. MOTET."

From DR. COWAN, Netherland Medico-Psychological Association, Dordrecht, Holland.

"Dordrecht, June 28th, 1892.

"GENTLEMEN,

"At the last meeting of the Medico-Psychological Association of the Netherlands, on June 22nd, 1892, a Resolution was unanimously passed to congratulate you on the Centenary of the

Retreat at York, and to express a hope that a happy retrospect may be yours.

"Need we add, gentlemen, that we take part in your rejoicings, and that we sincerely hope the good example set in 1792 may act as a salutary example to all the world, and that the time may come when an *asylum* will be thought of only as a *Retreat* for mental sufferers.

"We send you our fraternal greetings, and add the wish that both the British and the Netherland Societies may long continue in peaceful strife to relieve the sufferings of the insane.

"The Medico-Psychological Association of the Netherlands.

"DR. F. COWAN,

"*President.*

"DR. POMPE,

"*Secretary.*"

From Switzerland a sympathetic letter was received from Dr Wilhelm von Speyr, Medical Superintendent of the Waldau Asylum, near Berne.

Speeches were delivered by Dr. CLOUSRON, the CITY SHERIFF, on behalf of the Lord Mayor of York, and Mr. JOSEPH ROWNTREE, the Chairman of the Retreat Committee, who proposed the "Medico-Psychological Association," coupling with it the name of Dr. Baker. He thought that the occasion of the Centenary of the York Retreat might be made the starting point of another forward movement. The time of gloomy and forbidding buildings for the insane had passed away, and they had palatial edifices with corridors decorated by Italian artists, and rooms furnished according to the latest teachings of the gospel of æstheticism, but it appeared to him that the Association might be of very great service in creating public opinion on the question of the conditions favourable for the treatment of insanity. If any of them were ever to suffer from that great affliction, he thought there would be something which they would desire more than beautiful rooms, and that would be that they should have companionship and sympathy from men of their own plane of thought and education. Within the lifetime of everyone in that room Miss Nightingale had been able with her wonderful enthusiasm to draw from the educated classes a contingent of ladies willing to enter upon the life of a hospital nurse, and in thinking about that meeting of the Association it occurred to him that probably there might be a possibility that in many of the asylums they should train a body of cultivated attendants willing for a term of years to be the companions of those who were afflicted with insanity.

The PRESIDENT, in responding, said they must feel deeply obliged to Mr. Rowntree for the way in which he had spoken of the work of their Association. They all felt deep admiration for Tuke, and for Pinel, who amidst the throes of the great revolution inaugurated humane movements such as that, the Centenary of which they were now celebrating.

Dr. YELLOWLEES eloquently proposed the next toast, "The Dictionary of Psychological Medicine," as fittingly placed on the shrine of the memory of the author's ancestors in their silent presence on the occasion of the Retreat Centenary.

Dr. TUKE expressed his acknowledgments and his unabated interest in an Institution in which he resided many years ago. Over the entrance of a Buddhist Temple in Japan there was an inscription "Stranger, whosoever thou art, and whatsoever be thy creed, when thou enterest this sanctuary, remember that the ground on which thou treadest is hallowed by the worship of ages," and if an inscription were placed over the entrance to the Retreat, he would

suggest this paraphrase :—"Stranger, whosoever thou art, and whatsoever thy creed, when thou enterest this Hospital, remember that the ground on which thou treadest has been hallowed by a noble deed, and by the humane work of a century." He concluded by proposing the "Health of Dr. Semelaigne," who had come from Paris to be present at this Centenary. He was not only the son of a distinguished alienist in Paris, but was the great-grand-nephew of the illustrious Pinel. They all appreciated the feeling which brought him to York, and the testimony which he bore to the work which the Retreat had performed. With regard to Pinel, there had never been a nobler, never a more humane man in all France. The more he (Dr. Tuke) studied his character, the more he admired him. Therefore it was most fitting that they should on this occasion receive Dr. Semelaigne with the greatest cordiality.

Dr. SEMELAIGNE responded in suitable terms, and observed that two men in France and England, without knowing anything of each other, resolved on each side of the Channel to introduce a humane treatment of the insane. At that moment the two nations were enemies, now they were friends, and the book of wars was closed for ever. As the great-grand-nephew of Philippe Pinel, he was proud to sit among them to celebrate the name of William Tuke. He would never forget his journey to York, where he was allowed to see that the two great sister nations had become so friendly and united—England and France, as also two great philanthropic names—Tuke and Pinel.

Dr. URQUHART proposed "The Visitors," coupling with the toast the names of Mr. W. HARGROVE, of the *Yorkshire Herald*, and Dr. JULES MOREL, who responded.

IRISH MEETING.

An Irish Quarterly Meeting was holden at the College of Physicians, Kildare Street, Dublin, on May 26, 1892. Present: Dr. Patton (in the chair), Drs. Finnegan, Drapes, Cope, E. V. Fletcher, Molony, Eustace, Nolan, Nash, and Conolly Norman (Secretary).

The minutes of the preceding meeting having been read, confirmed, and signed, the SECRETARY read apologies from a number of members who regretted being unable to attend. He also announced the date and place of the Annual Meeting for 1892, as fixed at the last Quarterly Meeting held in London.

The following resolution was proposed by Dr. MOLONY, seconded by Dr. FINNEGAN, and unanimously adopted :—"That this meeting fully endorse the resolution unanimously adopted by the Association at the meeting held in London on the 19th inst. relative to the recent Privy Council Rule on the subject of the abolition of Visiting Physicians to Irish District Lunatic Asylums."

Dr. John Neilson Eustace was elected a member of the Association.

Dr. M. J. NOLAN read a paper on "Katatonia." (See Original Articles and Clinical Cases.)

Dr. DRAPES discussed the subject at some length, illustrating his remarks by reference to a number of cases. On the whole he felt that the group of cases which had been called Katatonia was too ill-defined to be considered as a distinct type. Various men formulated various classifications; men of a synthetic mind, which sought chiefly for similarities, simplified classification; men of an analytic mind, which most readily saw points of difference, constructed classificatory schemes enfolding numerous subdivisions. He spoke highly of the value of the paper.

Drs. MOLONY, FINNEGAN, and CONOLLY NORMAN also spoke.

Dr. VINCENT NASH read a paper on "Alcoholic Neuritis," describing two cases of this affection recently under treatment in the Richmond Asylum, Dublin, in which the characteristic mental disturbance was well marked.