

and sensation, for respiration and digestion, for hearing, seeing, tasting and smelling, with the nerve centre for speech. They have shown us the nerve centre diseased producing different forms of paralysis, and now Dr Dyce Duckworth of St Bartholomew's Hospital, in his plea "for the neurotic theory of gout," gives us the nerve centre for the diabetes accompanying that disease. He says: "The medulla oblongata, the sympathetic and splenic nerves have been found chiefly affected, and the spinal cord likewise in some instances. The point for the diabetic puncture in the medulla oblongata is believed by physiologists to correspond to the vaso-motor centre in the same structure." With all these facts before us we have every reason to hope that the working men of science will gradually draw from nature all her grand secrets. Then will medical men be able to treat the inebriate and the man of abnormal sexual desires as they do the insane, on purely scientific principles. They will recognise that they have a diseased or abnormal mental organization to deal with, whether either of these states be the result of hereditary or of habit, and they will treat the cases accordingly.

They will recognise that although one man by will-power may succeed in subduing his animal desire by producing a physical change in his mental organization, that such a case is the exception, not the rule. That, as a rule, they might just as well expect the paralysed man to walk because he willed it as the inebriate to abstain from drink because he willed it. They will recognise that all the Legislature can do for such cases is to provide an asylum for them, where they will receive proper medical treatment, and where they will be detained, even against their will or desire, till they have recovered, and where, if incurable, like an insane person, they must remain for life. In all these cases physical change must take place before the desire for drink ceases; and, if there be no other remedy, forced abstinence and time will produce that physical change in the majority of cases, but well-directed medical treatment should be the great consideration. Temperance societies are very good, and I have the highest respect for all those well-meaning persons who, seeing the evil results of drink, have been using what they consider the best means to abolish the evil. But the evil is where they cannot reach it, and the removal of it depends upon the medical scientist, and it is time that medical scientists should bend themselves to

work and find out the nerve centre for inebriety and find a remedy for the case; and those generous persons who for so many years have been working for the cause of temperance with, I regret to say, so little good results, should see to it that the medical men are provided with proper asylums, and all available remedies to carry out their work.

I don't think I have gone too far in attributing all our diseases, as well as all our sufferings, to our mental organization, certainly not further than Dr. Maudsley, and although EULENBURG, GUTMAN, DU BOIS RAYMOND, NOTHNAGEL, BUCKNILL and FERRIER have not said the same in so many words, all their writings tend to the same conclusions.

Gentlemen, I have, to the best of my ability, given you my views on man's two natures, on the theory of creation by evolution, and on mind, because these three subjects are so united in the one science of psychology that I could not treat of one without treating of the whole.

I have dwelt more particularly upon mind, at least in its normal state, because I wished to show how important is the knowledge of psychology in the treatment of disease; and I would have you to believe that you cannot study the mind in health without clinically studying it in disease, and more particularly as it develops itself in the different forms of insanity. It is only by comparison that we can learn the normal mind. I wish, however, that you perfectly understand that I maintain that no man can enter upon the science of psychology before he knows its kindred sciences—*anatomy, physiology and pathology*, and the better he knows these sciences and all other sciences the better will he be prepared to enter upon the science of psychology.

The general increase of knowledge in our profession will never prove an obstacle to experts in particular branches of it; and men will always be found who will devote themselves to some particular branch, and it will be always necessary they should do so. But it is necessary that all medical men should know something of all diseases, and I hope the time is approaching when every medical man will be able to answer in the affirmative when the "Shaksperian" question is propounded to him,

"Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased."