

intermingled. Those who played golf knew how completely they might go off their game. When they did, they wondered whether they were sickening for some illness. When they returned home tired and vexed, they discovered the real cause in a forgotten letter thrust into a pocket unopened because of its disagreeable contents. This repression had been responsible for a day of misfortune. The evil effects of such repression was one of the most important therapeutic lessons learned in the war.

No structural disease was free from its mental concomitants, and every mental state had its bodily equivalent. People said in a relieved voice, "It is only nerves," but so-called nerves produced more individual and corporate misery than cancer. They were evidence that something was wrong beneath the surface of our mental life. Had a knowledge of mental hygiene been more prevalent, we should have been spared the crazy exhibition of suggestion to which this country had been recently exposed. We were advised when a drain was obstructed not to clear the effluent but to say "ça passe," in the hope that thereby the noxious effluvia would be dissipated.

(Laughter).

Sir Leslie Scott, M. P., paid a high tribute to the work of the Central Association for Mental Welfare and the After Care Association, and said it was of the greatest importance that the various bodies dealing with the subject of mental hygiene should be kept in touch with each other by some unifying body such as the proposed National Council. Speaking from the point of view of the Courts of Justice of this country, he thought it was of the highest public importance that persons who committed crimes because they were mentally "wrong" should be dealt with in the right way by medical attention, and that those who had to administer criminal justice should have the assistance of wise expert advice.

Major-General Sir John Goodwin, Director-General Army Medical Service, said he was a little sceptical as to whether the day of the fighting Services was entirely at an end. Modern war imposed a terrible mental strain, not only upon the fighting men, but upon the whole community; and he felt that the subject of mental hygiene was of incalculable importance to the nation's future. (Cheers.)

Sir Maurice Craig said it was poor economy to build vast institutions for the cure of the Mentally afflicted. It would be very much better if more time, money, and thought were directed towards the prevention of mental disorders. Hitherto it had been the policy of this country with regard to a man who was breaking down, that until he became insane nothing could be done for him.

Among others present were:-

Lord and Lady Willoughby de Broke, Sir Norman Moore, President of the Royal College of Physicians, Sir Charles Sherrington, President of the Royal Society, Sir George Newman, Principal Medical Officer, Ministry of Health, Sir Walter Fletcher, Secretary of the Medical Research Council, Dr. C. H. Bond, President of the British Medico-Psychological Association, Dr. Bedford Pierce, President of the Section of Psychiatry of the Royal Society of Medicine, Professor George Robertson, President-elect of the British Medico-Psychological Association, Dr. C. S. Myers, Director of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, Dr. G. Ainsworth, Dr. Helen Boyle, Dr. Edwin Bramwell, Lord Dawson of Penn, Sir Horatio Donkin, Dr. Elliot Smith, Dr. Edwin Goodall, Dr. Crichton Miller, Dr. W. H. R. Rivers, Dr. T. A. Ross, Dr. Tredgold, Dr. W. Worth, Colonel Nathan Raw, M. P., and Dr. Stanley Reid.