

one hundredth anniversary, which marks the progress of this great country. In entering the hall to-day, the observation dropped from a bystander that the insane doctors were meeting here. It struck me as somewhat peculiar, inasmuch as I was not aware of the fact that this meeting could appropriate that idea. It was soon cleared up, as I learned that that branch of the profession met here. Let me for a short time draw your attention to the remarkable advance in the several departments of the profession which has been made within the past century.

It was in 1835 that Gardner Hill, of Lincoln Lunatic Asylum, announced the treatment of insanity by non-restraint. Prior to that time the poor lunatic was subject to be confined in the corner of a cell with chains round his neck, his arms manacled, and pendulous clubs attached to his feet in order to prevent locomotion. His food was served to him as it would be to an ordinary quadruped, and in fact the whole treatment of the insane in those days was most irrational in its character. Much credit is due to Pinel in Paris, Tuke of York, and Charlesworth in the city of Lincoln asylum, in which the grand final experimenting of entire freedom of the insane was carried out.

We find here that in the great institutions of this country for the treatment of the insane every indication of progressive development as to the principles of treatment in cases of mental aberration have been carried into operation most successfully. You have undoubtedly great workers in the subject of psychological investigations. When in Edinburgh some years ago, Dr. Tuke, the author of that admirable work on "Insanity," remarked to me that by far the best journal on psychological medicine was that published by the late Dr. Jewell of Chicago. The investigations of the late Dr. Gray of Utica are well known, doubtless, to every member of the Association. The subject of cerebral pathology attracted his closest attention, and his demonstrations by the large microscopic sections of the brain which he was enabled to make did much to convey an accurate idea of cerebral structure under very diverse circumstances. Strange to say that some of the most violent forms of insanity ever under the microscope have not been traced to anything like change of