

also being arranged to take place in the Pharmacological Institute of University College by kind permission of Professor A. R. Cushny, F.R.S., one of the vice-presidents of the Section. Facilities will be offered for the experimental illustration of any of the special papers which lend themselves to it.

#### Discussions.

The following discussions have been arranged:

*Thursday, August 7th.*—On defensive measures of the organism against foreign substances in the blood. To be opened by Professor Paul Heger of Brussels and Professor E. Abderhalden of Halle. Professor Ehrlich and Professor J. B. Leathes have expressed their willingness to take part in the discussion.

*Friday, August 8th.*—On the action and use of remedies for pain and sleeplessness (excluding anaesthetics, local and general). To be opened by Professor Hans Meyer of Vienna and Professor A. R. Cushny of London. Dr. R. B. Wild, Dr. Robert Jones, and Dr. Risien Russell also intend to speak.

*Monday, August 11th.*—On the comparative value of cardiac remedies. To be opened by Professor R. Gottlieb of Heidelberg and Dr. Theodore C. Janeway of New York, U.S.A. Professor Ferrannini (Camerino) and Dr. J. D. Windle are also expected to join in this discussion.

*Thursday, August 14th.*—On thermal treatment, its indications, limitations, and risks. To be opened by Professor Landouzy of Paris and Professor Vinai of Turin. Dr. Zagner of Berlin will also take part.

The afternoon sessions will be devoted to the reading and discussion of independent papers. The morning of the day (Saturday) on which the laboratory meeting is to be held will also be available for papers on the subjects of balneology and physio-therapy. A considerable number of papers have been offered to the Section, but as yet few have been received from British observers.

It is proposed to hold the sectional dinner on Friday, August 8th, at the Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court. The arrangements in regard to this are being made by Dr. O. F. F. Grünbaum.

A ladies' committee is being formed to assist in the entertainment of the foreign ladies attending the Congress.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS FOR THE YEAR 1912.<sup>1</sup>

It is seldom that a year passes without the passage of some legislation affecting the Factory Department of the Home Office, but in 1912, beyond the passing of an Act requiring that *power gas* shall have a "distinctive and readily perceptible smell," there was no new legislation. Several departmental committees are at present sitting, and their reports are expected. To Professor Kent has been entrusted the task of carrying out at Bristol University research work into the subject of fatigue in industrial occupation. The inquiry is opportune, and his findings ought to be interesting. Dr. Heywood, certifying surgeon in Darwin, is, in a similar manner, undertaking an inquiry into the physique of young persons employed in the cotton trade.

During 1912 a larger number of accidents occurred, a circumstance attributed to the increased activity of trade. Ordinarily, accident risks are greater in busy times, since less skilled persons have to be employed on additional machinery. Better reporting may also explain the increase, but many accidents are due to causes over which there is no control. The notification of non-fatal accidents is not so complete as it ought to be, since the returns under the Notification of Accidents Act, instead of exceeding, are lower than those under the Compensation Act. The fatal accidents for 1912 were 1,260, as against 1,182 for 1911 and 1,080 for 1910. The non-fatal accidents reported to inspectors of factories only, and excluding those reported to factory surgeons, were for 1912, 105,036, and for 1911, 99,944. The total number of accidents was 117,275 for 1912 and 114,442 for the previous year.

The number of factories and workshops under inspection for 1912 was 298,077; the number of effective visits paid under the Act was 404,722, including 44,042 outside the ordinary hours for protected persons. It is always pleasant to hear of fresh industrial developments. Among the new industries which have sprung up in this country mention may be made of the manufacture of beetroot

sugar near Norwich, and of buckram in Stockport. In consequence of the influx of colliers into the Doncaster district such industries have sprung up for women as worsted spinning and blouse making.

So far as female labour generally is concerned, most of the complaints which have been made by workers are connected with excessive hours of employment of young girls, and the carrying of heavy weights by women and girls. Notwithstanding all that legislation has effected for the provision of sanitary conveniences for women, it is lamentable to find that factories are still allowed to be built in which arrangements of the kind are neglected. The responsibility may rest with the local authorities, but why are the plans not also submitted to the Home Office? In all factories where female labour is employed on a large scale a woman, or women, ought to be told off to supervise such places and see that they are kept in a proper manner. A similar remark applies equally to places for men, men of course taking the place of female caretakers. There is a reduction in the number of accidents in laundries in 1912, the number being 400 as against 412 for 1911. Not only has the number of accidents fallen, but their severity as well. In the reports of the lady inspectors dealing with fire risks and fire escapes attention is directed to the fact that women engaged in processes in which outbreaks of fire are not uncommon are frequently found wearing celluloid combs. To the high proportion of married women employed in the Dundee mills is attributed the large number of maladies peculiar to their sex and the excessive infant mortality.

Explosions in oil-cake mills and seed-crushing works are dealt with at considerable length by the Inspector of Dangerous Trades. There was an increase of mechanical (non-electrical) accidents at electrical generating stations by 25 per cent., but the number of electrical accidents was the same as for the previous year, namely, 58, and the fatalities the same, namely, 4. Most of the accidents occur during the cleaning, repairing, and the handling of switchboards which are supposed to be "dead." The Electrical Inspector of Factories reminds factory owners and operatives of the means to be adopted for the restoration of persons apparently dead from electric shock. Mention is made of similar advice given by Dr. Reginald Morton as to the importance of immediate and long-continued efforts for resuscitation by artificial respiration. In some instances this may have to be carried on for two hours.

The medical inspector in his report draws attention to several inquiries which have been carried on by Dr. Edgar Collis in regard to phthisis in stonemasons and granite cutters, as a result of which the view is put forward that silica is the constituent in dust which causes phthisis.

Dr. Legge states that, while there is a diminution in the figures of lead poisoning for 1912, they compare unfavourably with 1910 and 1909. The figures for 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912 respectively are 578 with 26 deaths, 646 with 32 deaths, 553 with 30, 505 with 38, 669 with 37, and 587 with 44 deaths. There were more deaths from plumbism in 1912 than in 1911. In the china and earthenware trade alone there were 8 deaths more in 1912 than in 1911, 14 as against 6. To the inhalation of dust in lead industries is attributed most of the plumbism. Get rid of the dust, and much of the illness will disappear. The influence of fume, however, must not be forgotten. Five cases of arsenic poisoning occurred, 3 of which were due to the handling of bird skins. From seven boxes containing bird skins imported from the East Indies, 16 lb. of arsenic was collected. The men who emptied the boxes suffered from sore throat, diarrhoea, hypochondriasis, and thirst.

Anthrax caused fewer deaths in 1912 than in the preceding year. The Anthrax Investigation Board is still carrying on its investigations; the experiments show that the steaming of blood clots for fifteen minutes will kill anthrax spores, provided the wool is kept sufficiently loose to be penetrated by steam. In speaking of the symptomatology of brassfounders' ague, the views of Professor Lehmann, of Würzburg, are stated. He believes that the symptoms are due to zinc and not to copper. Ague-like symptoms develop in men when they are burning chemically-pure zinc. An almost identical set of symptoms appears in animals after the injection of albumen.

The relation of pulmonary tuberculosis to inorganic dust, already alluded to, is shown in tabular form. From

<sup>1</sup> His Majesty's Stationery Office [Cd. 6852], 1913; 2s. 5d.

the tables it is seen that the high rate of mortality in certain occupations is proportional to the amount of silica present in the dust which is inhaled. The comparative absence of pulmonary tuberculosis in cement workers, for example, is explained by cement being free from silica.

In material of scientific interest and as a record of work done, the annual report for 1912 compares most favourably with its predecessors

### PROPOSED MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL CLINIC IN LONDON.

A MEETING was held at 32, Gordon Square, Bloomsbury, on July 10th, to discuss the founding of a Medico-Psychological Clinic in London. The chair, in the absence of Lord Sandwich, was taken by Mr. BLIGH.

Dr. HECTOR MUNRO said that it was proposed to start a clinic where certain diseases might be treated by means of psycho-therapy, and where a practical alliance might be brought about between psycho-therapy and general psychology. The object of the clinic was three-fold—to provide a place where treatment by psycho-therapy might be carried out, to bring this method of treatment within the reach of the poorer classes, and to provide inquirers with opportunities for study and investigation.

Dr. SPEARMAN, Professor of Psychology in University College, said that psycho-therapy, which had been practised for the last two thousand years, had undergone certain changes in modern times, and was becoming more and more widely known and needed. Psycho-analysis was, after all, nothing but an extension of the process followed in every psychological laboratory; and no one who knew anything of the subject could doubt that the foundation of the proposed clinic would be of very real and valuable service to science.

Dr. CONSTANCE LONG said the psychological moment for the foundation of the clinic had arrived, for the public were beginning to ask that psychic disorders should be treated in a psychic way. The readiness of the public for psychic medicine was shown by the rapid growth of Christian Science amongst educated people. The speaker hastened to explain that psycho-therapy had no connexion with the doctrines of Christian Science, the present movement, indeed, being anathema to the professors of that creed. Dr. Long added that the supporters of the scheme did not propose to break new ground, but merely wished to follow the pioneers who had been working on these lines in London for the last thirty years. They proposed to use all forms of psychic treatment, such as persuasion, re-education, psycho-analysis, and even hypnotism; and they hoped thus to form a centre where psycho-therapy might not only be obtained, but studied.

Dr. LLOYD TUCKER said that he had made use of hypnotism for many years. One reason why the medical profession should give its support to the clinic was that if legitimate medicine did not give the public what it wanted, the public would go elsewhere.

Dr. MAURICE WRIGHT said that the clinic should be of great value to all doctors who employed psychic forms of treatment, as up to the present this sort of work had only been done by isolated units, and there was great need for co-ordination. Another point in favour of the clinic was that it would be of assistance to neurologists and alienists. Psycho-neurotics were to be found in every class, and such cases amongst the very poor were in urgent need of help. If the clinic only devoted itself to the treatment of alcoholism it would amply justify its existence.

Dr. WILKINSON said that the Medico-Psychological Clinic in Liverpool, which had only been in existence for nine months and started with twenty patients a week, now had on an average about sixty. Patients came to Liverpool from every part of the country, so that the Liverpool clinic really did work for the whole of England. He added that, though England was really the home of this treatment, it was practically the last country to adopt it.

Dr. WINGFIELD said that he was more interested in the experimental than in the clinical side of the movement, because it was many years since hypnotic experiments had

been carried out in this country, and the proposed clinic would offer an almost unique opportunity for such experiments. As regards psycho-analysis, it was impossible in general practice, and he doubted if it would ever come into general use in this country. But it was his firm belief that enormous good might be done by means of psycho-therapy in cases of alcoholism, and that chronic drunkards who had undergone a course of psycho-treatment might be so far cured as to regain sufficient self-control to keep from drinking for several months at a time.

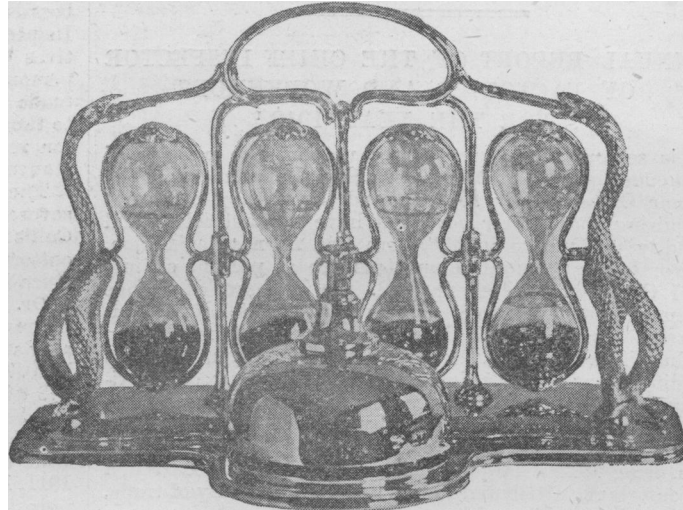
A discussion followed the speeches, in the course of which Dr. JESSIE MURRAY said that it was proposed to rent four rooms in some quiet place within easy reach of University College, where patients could come for treatment. The nominal charge for each visit was to be half a crown, but, as it was hoped that a large proportion of the patients would belong to the very poor, the smallest offerings would be received. It was hoped that in time the clinic would be self-supporting.

The Medical Committee consists of Drs. Hector Munro, Jessie M. Murray, John Spencer, and Constance E. Long. The Honorary Secretary and Treasurer is Miss J. Turner, 14, Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, W.C.

### GIFT TO THE REPRESENTATIVE BODY.

#### *Duration of Speeches.*

DURING the discussions in the Representative Body it has been found necessary to limit the time during which a speaker may address the meeting to five minutes, or even to three minutes. In order to facilitate the application of such a rule the Brighton Division has had prepared for presentation to the Representative Meeting a silver stand containing four hour-glasses. As will be seen from the illustration, the framework holding the time glasses is



modelled with serpents for supports. Of the four glasses, two are timed to three minutes and two to five minutes. To be stopped suddenly without warning may be very embarrassing to a speaker, and on the front of the stand the manufacturers, the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company, Ltd., have placed a silver gong, which can be rung a minute before the expiration of the three or five minutes to warn the speaker that he is getting near the end of his allotted time. The time glass stand bears the following inscription:

PRESENTED BY THE BRIGHTON DIVISION  
TO THE REPRESENTATIVE MEETING OF THE  
BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION ON THE  
OCCASION OF THE 81ST ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE ASSOCIATION HELD AT BRIGHTON,  
JULY, 1913.

W. AINSLIE HOLLIS, M.D., F.R.C.P.(Lond.),  
*President.*  
L. A. PARRY, M.D., F.R.C.S.Eng.,  
*Hon. Local Secretary of Annual Meeting.*