(iv.) "That all associated societies shall have the right to appoint a delegate to attend that annual conference, and that such delegates shall have all the rights of those appointed by the affiliated societies, except that of membership of the general committee."

II. The committee further recommend that the council request the corresponding societies committee—

(i.) "To collect information as to the societies of the United Kingdom who might become associated societies under rule 1.

(ii.) "To consider and report on the question of 'A Journal of Corresponding Societies' referred to in Principal Griffith's Report."

III. The committee also recommend—

"That the council, in nominating a chairman of the conference of delegates, should choose one of their own body."

On the recommendation of the corresponding societies committee, the following resolution, remitted to the committee and embodying subsequent amendments, has been adopted by the council:

BY-LAW.

I. (i.) "That any society which undertakes local scientific investigation and publishes the results may become a society *affiliated* to the British Association.

(ii.) "That the delegates of such societies, who must be or become members of the British Association, shall be *ex officio* members of the general committee.

(iii.) "That any society formed for the purpose of encouraging the study of science, which has existed for three years and numbers not fewer than fifty members, may become a society *associated* with the British Association.

(iv.) "That all associated societies shall have the right to appoint a delegate to attend the annual conference, and that such delegates shall be members or associates of the British Association, and shall have all the rights of those appointed by the affiliated societies, except that of membership of the general committee.

II. "That the corresponding societies committee be requested to collect information as to the societies of the United Kingdom who might become associated societies under rule I. (*corresponding societies*).

III. "That in nominating a chairman of the conference of delegates, rule VIII. (*corresponding societies*) be allowed to stand."

THE NEW MUNICH CLINIC.

THE completion of the new University Clinic in Munich for nervous and mental diseases marks an important epoch in the progress of humanity, no less than in the history of medicine. From the time when William Griesinger, forty years ago, planned the first modern hospital for the insane, the leading authorities in Germany have labored to perfect the plans and organization of institutions of this class, with the result that the Munich Hospital will serve for years to come as a model to be copied by other nations. Whether the clinic is judged by the opportunities it affords for the observation and treatment of nervous and mental diseases, by the provision it makes for the instruction of students or by the facilities it offers to those engaged in the scientific study of the brain, it stands unique. Without detracting from the remarkable advances made during the past fifty years in surgery, pathology and bacteriology, it may be affirmed that no greater progress has been recorded in the history of medicine than has occurred in psychiatry during the period that began when Pinel, in the wards of the Salpêtrière first removed the chains from the insane, and that culminated in Germany in the movement that has rendered possible the completion of the Munich Hospital. Nearly forty years have passed since university and state authorities in Germany, influenced largely by the teaching of Griesinger, realized that the study of the brain, with a view not only to the discovery of the means for the prevention of insanity, but also to determine the most efficient methods of increasing the power to think and act normally, includes the discussion of many problems as important to mankind as the enquiry concerning the origin and spread of infectious diseases or the growth of tumors. The plans for the hospital in question are not entirely of recent creation; they represent the experience gained in the construction of twenty-two hospitals of similar type which exist in the German empire, and of which not a single example is yet to be found in an English-speaking country.

As an excellent general description of this

clinic has been given in a consular report by Mr. Mason,[1] the American consul general in Berlin, and as a book containing detailed plans is soon to be issued by Barth, of Leipzig, only a few points of general interest will be referred to, here and now. The plot of ground on which the clinic stands was given by the city of Munich and is within a stone's throw of the other buildings which form the medical department of the university. The hospital building, which has accommodations for one hundred and ten bed patients, affords no evidence of money wasted in unnecessary architectural adornment, and yet is in excellent taste. The ground plan exhibits a central building and two L-shaped wings enclosing a small garden, at the back of which are the kitchens and laundries. In the central building are rooms for the examination of new patients; the out-patient department, or dispensary; an amphitheater with seating capacity for two hundred and forty students; a library, where the daily conferences of the staff are held; rooms for anatomical, pathological and psychological investigations; clinical and chemical laboratories; a brilliantly lighted room, where patients and specimens may be photographed—a room for photomicrography and apartments for the use of the six resident and two non-resident members of the medical staff.

In visiting the wards one is impressed with the fact that neither in the general plan, nor in the furnishing, is there anything which serves to recall the old asylum methods of treating patients. No form of mechanical restraint is used; even 'canvas jackets' and 'restraint sheets' are to be found only in the collection of articles which serve to illustrate the old-fashioned methods of treatment and nursing. The remarkable quiet of the patients, in spite of the fact that most of these are in the acute stages of their alienation, is due in large measure to opportunities afforded for keeping them in continuous baths, a form of treatment rendered possible only by the use of specially constructed baths and bath rooms. What follows will give an idea of the care and ingenuity shown in planning the details of the hospital. The night-nurses in each ward, when not attending patients, sit at a small table at which the light is so shaded that it can not possibly disturb any of the patients. Should the nurse desire, she can at any moment, without moving from her position, turn on one or all of the lights in the ward suddenly, or by means of a current controller, slowly; she can telephone to any member of the medical staff, and can, without leaving her seat, heat water or milk on a small electric stove. The keys to the light, the telephone, the stove, the register, which the nurse touches every half hour, the recording dial of which is in the room of the chief physician, are all concealed in niches in the wall, closed by small doors which can be opened only by the nurse's key.

An important preliminary to the actual treatment of patients is the ease with which new cases are admitted to the institution. In many instances patients are brought at their own request to the clinic or are sent to the wards directly from the out-patient department. Those who are dangerous either to themselves or the community and refuse to be detained may be held by the director of the clinic until sufficient time has elapsed to observe the case carefully, and then, if the patients still demurs to confinement, an appeal may be made to a justice, who at once appoints a committee of three to report upon the condition of the patient and the validity of the demurer.

Ample provision has been made for the teaching of students. In the out-patient department there are abundant facilities for the demonstration of the cases to small classes of students, while in the amphitheater every possible opportunity is afforded for the substitution of demonstration and object lessons for didactic lectures. Should it be necessary during a lecture to use the magic lantern, projection apparatus, epidiascope, or even the kinematograph, the brilliantly lighted room may be darkened by pressing a button, which starts an electric apparatus that lowers and raises heavy black curtains. The space de-

[1] Daily Consular Reports, No. 2264, May 22, 1905, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington.

voted to the several departments in which research work is conducted is surprisingly large. The study of all questions bearing directly upon the anatomy and finer histology of the brain is carried on in a perfectly equipped laboratory. Two smaller adjoining rooms are reserved for the use of the director of the laboratory. Seven rooms are set apart for the use of those who are engaged in following lines of work in experimental psychology or physiology, while separate quarters have been assigned to both the clinical and chemical laboratories. Among the more interesting items of the new equipment noticed in the psychological department was an elaborate, but exceedingly ingenious, apparatus for the exact measurement of the pupillary reactions in response to light, sound and smell stimuli.

A word may be said with reference to the duties of the director of the clinic, who is also professor of psychiatry in the university. His word as to what patients shall or shall not be admitted to the clinic is final and he may, at any time he thinks proper, discharge or have a patient transferred to an asylum.

Although not forbidden to engage in private practise, it is expected that the director's time will be chiefly occupied in teaching students, supervising the work done in the various laboratories and in carrying on scientific investigations. The fact that professorships of psychiatry in Germany are in the true sense of the word academic positions, enables the director of a clinic to keep *au courant* with his profession, to have more time for study, and is thus fitted to be a more stimulating teacher and more intelligent investigator than is possible in those countries where the alienist devotes most of his energies to administrative duties or to private practise.

The incalculable advantage of having a director of a hospital who, not only by precept, but also by practise, encourages his assistants and students to undertake the solution of new problems is of the greatest importance.

The American who visits the Munich clinic and takes a comprehensive view of the great forward movement in medicine to which this institution is a monument may well ask himself the question, How long will our leading universities be without adequate means and opportunities for the organized systematic study of the most important organ of the body, whose functions professors and teachers seek to train? The most liberal contribution from a private individual that has yet been made in Germany to an institution devoted to the study of the brain was that of Herr Krupp, the maker of big guns. This far-sighted and philanthropic man saw that the time had come when the study of the brain of the man behind the guns was a matter of the greatest importance to the German empire, and with this aim in view he not only founded, but endowed, the Neurobiological Institute in Berlin. This institution has for its sole object the investigation of various problems connected with the structure and functions of the nervous system, and, although deserving a fuller description, is briefly referred to here, in order to direct attention to the widespread interest that these questions are receiving in Germany.

STEWART PATON.

STANDARD TIME IN AMERICA.

THE annual report of the Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Observatory for 1904 has stated on page 14 that the adoption of the standard time system of this country is the outgrowth of the efforts of the naval officers on duty at that institution.

The more detailed history of this interesting subject is about as follows: The astronomers in charge of the numerous observatories of this country (usually connected with universities) have always felt the necessity of contributing their quota to the public welfare, and whenever possible have regulated the local public clocks and the time systems for the local railroads. This work began with the labors of W. C. Bond (1820–1860), whose private observatory in Boston developed into the magnificent Harvard College Observatory at Cambridge. Bond not only regulated the time furnished to the shipping in Boston and to jewelers and that shown by the public clocks, but also especially the clocks of the railroads centering in that city. About 1840 Professor O. M. Mitchell began to regulate from the Cincinnati Observatory the time used by the