

killed in rotating swings, left from Saturday till Monday in chains unattended, and otherwise ill-used. Mr. Ewington warmly eulogized Dr. Conolly, father of Mr. Justice Conolly, a celebrated lunacy reformer, and showed a portrait of him on the screen, and described a magnificent trophy given to him by the public in 1852 for ameliorating the condition of the insane. He also spoke of Gardner, Hill, and Churchworth as reformers in the same cause. Mr. Ewington pointed out that mechanical restraints are still used in 219 asylums, and assured his audience that the only safety was in good doctors and attendants, efficient official visitation, and a free Press. He spoke warmly in praise of Dr. Macgregor and the Auckland staff, and assured his audience that the insane were better cared for than they could be in their own homes. The lecturer next disposed of various misconceptions: (1) That attendants are less kind than relatives; (2) that lunatics are unkind to each other; (3) that lunatics are not sensitive; (4) that they are fools; (5) that all lunatics are dangerous; (6) that the asylum is not the best place; (7) that lunatics are always cutting capers; (8) that it is no good for friends to visit them. Mr. Ewington, in conclusion, dealt with the following needful reforms: Legal assistance at first examinations; better provision for classification; single rooms required, for which (in Auckland) £3,000 had been voted; convalescent homes; and lastly, funds should be given to needy discharged patients.

At the conclusion of the lecture a warm vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Ewington.

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SIXTH MEETING: *20th August, 1894.*

Professor F. D. Brown, Vice-president, in the chair.

The Rev. J. Bates gave a popular lecture on "Comparative Religion."

Professor Brown, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Bates, said that he was glad to find a clergyman of the Church of England reading a paper like this. No one could read modern literature without feeling that persons who thought were dissatisfied with religion as it was now. Many ministers of religion were unwilling to recognize this fact. But it was the case that those who thought were straying away, perhaps, in the direction of the East. Darwin and Tyndall had had their say, and were gone, and the materialistic ideas of a few years ago, which were then thought so complete, were weakening. People were being attracted to the East in search of ideas that might revivify religion. Those of the clergy who recognized this were endeavouring to bring religion into line with modern thought.

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SEVENTH MEETING: *3rd September, 1894.*

Mr. J. H. Upton, President, in the chair.

*New Members.* — Professor Egerton, M.A., D. Petrie, F.L.S., Mrs. D. B. Thornton.

*Papers.*—1. "Poetry considered as an Interpretation of Life," by Professor Egerton.

2. "A Yorkshire Blood-feud," by F. D. Fenton.