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The Eugenics Education Society

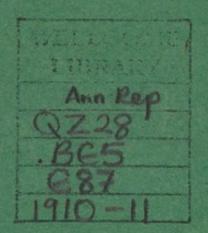
THIRD ANNUAL REPORT 1910-11

Containing

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS BY MAJOR LEONARD DARWIN

RULES AND LIST OF MEMBERS

Offices
6, YORK BUILDINGS, ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C.





ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

(SMALL QUEEN'S HALL)

THURSDAY, JUNE 1st, 1911

BUSINESS MEETING

Present.

THE PRESIDENT, MR. M. CRACKANTHORPE (in the chair).
MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

MEMBERS.

THE HON. SECRETARY.

- I. Presentation of Report.—The President, after a short address, called on the Hon. Secretary to give a résumé of the Report, which was unanimously adopted.
- II. Presentation of Balance Sheet.—Owing to the absence of the Hon. Treasurer, the President presented the Balance Sheets for the Society and for the Review. These were unanimously adopted.
- III. Election of President .- Major Leonard Darwin was unanimously elected President for the coming year.
- IV. The Election of Officers.—The following Vice-Presidents and Officers were unanimously elected.
- V. Election of Council.—The Election of the Council was moved by the President, seconded by Mr. Newton Crane, and carried unanimously. The meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE EUGENICS EDUCATION SOCIETY—1911

Glected President

Major Leonard Darwin

Glected Vice-Presidents

SIR JAMES BARR, M.D. SIR EDWARD BRABROOK, C.B. SIR JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE, F.R.S. REV. R. J. CAMPBELL, M.A. HON. SIR JOHN COCKBURN, K.C.M.G. Mr. M. Crackanthorpe, K.C. SIR HY. CUNNINGHAM, K.C.I.E. SIR H. BRYAN DONKIN, M.D. DR. LANGDON DOWN MR. HAVELOCK ELLIS Professor J. J. Findlay, M.A. HON. J. G. FINDLAY, K.C., LL.D.

DR. HADDON, F.R.S. DR. WILFRED HADLEY DR. HERMAN Professor W. R. Inge, D.D. Dr. D. STARR-JORDAN REV. HON. EDWARD LYTTELTON, M.A. THE EARL OF LYTTON LADY OTTOLINE MORRELL DR. A. PLOËTZ Dr. Archdall Reid, F.R.S.E. Professor A. Schuster, F.R.S. LADY HENRY SOMERSET Professor J. A. Thomson, M.A.

Glected Officers

Chairman Dr. J. W. SLAUGHTER

Hon. Treasurer MR. VON FLEISCHL MRS. A. C. GOTTO

Hon. Secretary

Elected Members of Council

R. Newton Crane, M.A. A. E. CRAWLEY, M.A. MRS. F. HARRIS MRS. H. N. C. HEATH ADMIRAL HENDERSON R. DIXON KINGHAM, B.A. MISS KIRBY ERNEST LANE, F.R.C.S. LADY OWEN MACKENZIE W. C. MARSHALL, M.A. F. W. MOTT, M.D., F.R.S. G. P. MUDGE, Esq. Mrs. J. Penrose Mrs. E. F. Pinsent MRS. G. POOLEY

PROFESSOR E. B. POULTON, F.R.S. MR. WALTER REA, M.P. JOHN RUSSELL, M.A. ETTIE SAYER, M.D. F. C. S. Schiller, M.A., D.Sc. Edgar Schuster, M.A., D.Sc. C. G. SELIGMANN, M.D. A. F. TREDGOLD, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. MRS. ALEC TWEEDIE W.C.D. WHETHAM, M.A., F.R.S. ARNOLD WHITE, Esq.
A. GORDON WILSON, M.D.,
F.R.C.S.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

BY

MAJOR LEONARD DARWIN,

June 1st, 1911.

HEREDITY should, in my opinion, be the guiding star of this Society. But in taking the chair here for the first time, I cannot but feel that, in selecting me as the individual to act as its President, the Society has, on this one occasion only, paid too much attention to this same principle; and with this thought in my mind it may not be out of place to remark on the keen satisfaction I feel at the relationship which exists between the families of Galton and Darwin. I rejoice in that relationship more especially because it brought me into close connection with that striking and charming personality, Sir Francis Galton, the founder of the science of Eugenics. This is hardly the occasion to discuss at length his contributions to science, though I may perhaps be permitted to make one or two observations with regard to the man himself,—the man with whose name I hope this Society will always be associated. His was a character which was most highly esteemed by those who knew him best; and of such a character it has been truly said that its good effects never die. Perhaps one of his most notable characteristics was the keenness he displayed with regard to everything he did, whether it was his work, his amusements, or the expression of his opinions; though, as regards this latter point, it should be added that he was ever ready to listen to others, and to him Cromwell's well-known warning-"I beseech you . . . think it possible that you may be mistaken "-was needless. He had a strong sense of humour; and although we must all have had experience of the harm which may be done by wit unalloyed by kindness, yet, on the other hand, the records of Galton's life will remain as a standing proof of the beneficial effects that this

quality may have, even in the dry regions of science. Soon after his death a distinguished friend of his wrote to me privately to say that he had known him for fifty-six years, intimately most of the time; that they disagreed on most points, but not on all; but, added my correspondent, he "never met a straighter and fairer man, and one with whom one could more safely disagree without the slightest danger of a slackening of friendship." In these respects, may his mantle fall on all of us who wish to follow his footsteps in the study of heredity.

Even if objection should be raised to Galton being described as the founder of our science, yet it cannot be denied that he was its god-father. In these circumstances, may we not usefully once again enquire to what it was he himself wished the name of Eugenics to be attached? Writing in 1865 he used the following words: "It would seem as though the physical structure of future generations was almost as plastic as clay under the control of the breeder's will"; adding that he wished to show "that mental qualities are equally under control."1 Towards the close of his life this, he held that this expressed as clearly as possible "the leading principles of Eugenics," though it was true he then was inclined to limit "the power of the breeder to perpetuating and intensifying qualities which have already appeared in the race." It was, however, in 1883, in his work on Human Faculty, that he first actually used the word "Eugenics," and then in connection with "the cultivation of race." We are told in a note that this new term is derived from a Greek word signifying "good in stock, hereditarily endowed with noble qualities"; and that it was introduced because of the need for a word "to express the science of improving stock, which is by no means confined to questions of judicious mating, but which, especially in the case of man, takes cognisance of all influences that tend, in however remote a degree, to give to the more suitable races or strains of blood a better chance of prevailing speedily over the less suitable than they otherwise would have had."2 But perhaps the definition elaborated with most care is that which was given by him in connection with the Eugenics Laboratory which he founded in London. "National Eugenics is the study of agencies under

¹ Memories of My Life, p. 312. 2 Enquiries into Human Faculty, pp. 24-25.

social control that may improve or impair the racial qualities of future generations either physically or mentally."

From the foregoing definitions it is clear that, in speaking of Eugenics, Galton had in his mind, not any immediate benefit to those now living, but all methods by which future generations can be made to rise higher and higher in all noble qualities. It most certainly was not that he was indifferent to the mass of human suffering which he saw about him. But he felt with intense earnestness the immense importance of the science of heredity, and presumably he believed that it could only be by separating the practical teaching of that science as regards mankind from all other studies, and by giving it a field to itself, that there would be any chance of its receiving an adequate share of public attention. In any case I am certain we shall be acting in accordance with the views of the first great pioneer of Eugenics if we consecrate the main energies, at all events, of our Society to the improvement of the lot of the unborn millions of the future.

But even if the racial qualities of future generations be accepted as our objective, there yet remains some doubt as to the exact meaning to be attached to the word "racial." I shall not myself give way to the temptation to define it; for rigid definitions not infrequently do as much harm as good. More profitable will it be to enquire in what ways this Society can do most good in the immediate future, whilst accepting in a broad and general way the meaning attached by Galton to the term Eugenics.

In illustration of the doubts that may arise as to our proper functions, the questions connected with disease and its inheritance may be cited. Undoubtedly the tendency to disease is heritable, and consequently all will admit that efforts to stamp out such tendencies in future generations come within the sphere of our operations; or, in other words, that the Eugenic reformer must obviously desire to promote the multiplication of stock which is constitutionally immune. But when we pass on to consider the cure or prevention of the actual disease itself, we must first enquire what is likely to be the Eugenic effects of

¹ The italics are mine .- L. D.

successful efforts in these directions. In discussing such questions, nothing is likely to be gained on the whole by hiding the truth; and the truth is that disease certainly does produce beneficial results in preventing sickly stock from reaching maturity and reproducing its kind; this being one of the methods by which the standard of fitness has been maintained in all living beings since life first appeared on earth. improvement in the environment of mankind which lessens disease, and every success in the efforts directed towards its cure, will, in fact, tend to prevent "natural selection" taking place, and will thus check that progress in the direction of increased immunity which is automatically evolved in a state of nature. This may be fully admitted, and yet we may unhesitatingly assert that if any Eugenical Society were in consequence to advocate the promotion or retention of disease, it would be justly anathematised; for the immediate suffering from illness justifies nearly every effort in the direction of its prevention or cure. But it is nevertheless essential to bear in mind the truth that if the human race is to continue to progress -indeed, if it is not to lose some of the ground so painfully won in the long ages of struggle in the past-some other agency checking the reproduction of the feeble in body and mind must be made to take the place of natural selection, the action of which we are now in so many ways rightly endeavouring to prevent. The death rate has no doubt been materially reduced in England in recent years, and it may perhaps be urged that all the benefits obtainable from complete constitutional immunity are gradually being won by reforms affecting the environment of the nation. This view is, however, quite fallacious. It is safe to assert that disease can never be wholly abolished; and even if it be true that the numbers attacked will be very greatly reduced in the future as the result of changes in our external conditions, it will be all the more desirable to prevent the sufferers from reproducing their kind, because it will have become more probable that the patients will be those who are by nature especially vulnerable; or, in other words, because their want of immunity will then be even more closely correlated than it is at present with some constitutional liability to disease. And in

the rare instances when a disease is removed for ever from the list of ailments to be feared, it must be remembered that even then we are generally losing something by its abolition; for liability to any one disease is usually associated with some other constitutional weakness, which it would be beneficial to eradicate by the action of selection, natural or artificial. In short, the campaign against disease, which we warmly approve, is in some ways having clearly anti-eugenic effects, and it follows that it should be one of our functions to see that it is accompanied by other reforms tending to counteract its evil influences.

No doubt we ought at the same time to inquire whether, or to what extent, the harm done by disease should be included within the field of eugenic research. This will only be the case, as it seems to me, when either the actual germs of disease are passed on from parents to children for some generations, or else when any harmful indirect effects continue for long to show themselves in the descendants of those actually affected by the disease in question. Whenever either of these conditions holds good, we shall clearly remain within the province of Eugenics in combating disease, and in thus endeavouring to better the lot of the unborn. But much uncertainty still exists on both these points, and perhaps our main endeavours for the moment as regards disease should be to stimulate scientific enquiry as to its direct transmission from generation to generation and as to its ultimate indirect effects.

In contrasting the advantages resulting from the stamping out of the tendency to disease with those following its prevention or cure, it may truly be said that we are merely selecting one example out of the many comparisons which may be made between the effects of heredity and environment. In touching on this wider field of enquiry, the most vital point to remember is that changes in many directions would be beneficial, and that those who advocate one class of reform ought to be very careful not to obstruct or discourage others endeavouring to do good in different ways. It is a great mistake to assume that there is any inherent and necessary conflict between heredity and environment, if they may thus be personified. The primary question with us is not which reforms are most needed, but rather which

come within the province of this particular Society; and, before entering on any discussion concerning the merits of any reform intended to affect environment, it would be as well in each case first to enquire whether it comes within the sphere of our influence.

Recent investigations appear to indicate that a change of environment may perhaps affect coming generations in certain ways, even when it produces no visible effect, or a different effect, on the generation directly affected. The problems thus raised are clearly eugenic, as affecting the future of the race. But on this topic we are unfortunately in a condition of such nearly complete ignorance as regards mankind, that all that can at present be done is to encourage further scientific research.

If we should pass beyond this class of problems, and should consider the cases where a change of environment, even if it be not lasting, does or may produce effects on future generations similar to those actually produced on the current generation, we should be entering on the difficult subject of the inheritance of acquired characters. But before giving way to the temptation to discuss this question, would it not be as well to enquire how necessary it is for us to know its answer in order to enable us to frame our policy for the immediate future? When science finally unravels this problem, we must, it would seem, inevitably be told one of three things: namely, either that no acquired characters are inherited; or that all are; or that some are and some are not. As to the first alternative, and putting aside for the moment all question of other indirect results, if it should appear that no modifications of human beings directly resulting from changes in external circumstances actually lead to corresponding tendencies in the inherent qualities of future generations, would not this mean that all reforms which merely aim at the direct effects of changes in environment are outside the sphere of Eugenics? For example, if it should in time be established that the education of this generation will not make the generations of the future in the least degree more inherently teachable, is not this equivalent to saying that we are not thus affecting their racial qualities? If, on the other hand, we should be told that some or all of the possible changes in our minds and

bodies directly resulting from changes in external conditions would automatically, as it were, produce similar changes in the coming generations, such a pronouncement would undoubtedly affect our views as to the relative importance of heredity and environment. The point which I wish to press on this occasion is, however, that if it were proved that a given change of environment would produce similar effects on the current and on future generations, then the eugenic reformer looking to posterity only would, as regards the direct effects of the particular change in question, adopt exactly the same attitude as the reformer looking only to immediate results, and might be content to follow in his footsteps. Again, taking the effects of the education of the young of to-day as an example, if what is now being taught in our schools will result in the same lessons being more easily assimilated by the descendants of those now under instruction, is it not clear that the policies advocated by the educationalist and the eugenic reformer in the matter of education ought to be identical? The conclusion to which we are forced is, therefore, that if the eugenic reformer knew the truth as regards the inheritance of acquired characters, he would find, as regards direct effects, either that he had nothing to do with reforms merely affecting environment, or else that he was marching hand in hand in all such cases with those reformers who are merely looking to immediate results. We can never have exclusive property, as it were, in any reform designed to benefit mankind merely through the direct effects of a change in his external circumstances; though, unfortunately, to such reforms we may sometimes find ourselves in solitary opposition because of their indirect effects on posterity.

In cases where we can approve of reforms affecting environment, it would nevertheless seem at first sight that our obvious duty is to throw our full energy into the conflict in aid of the reformers striving for immediate beneficial results. But before adopting such a policy for this Society, many points ought to be carefully considered. There is, in the first place, always a certain danger in an association dissipating its forces by endeavouring to cover too wide a front; for less is thus likely to be accomplished than by a more concentrated attack on a few

points. But in our case a greater danger exists in the inevitable temptation to concentrate the attack on those points where the results seem to be most obvious and immediate. The misery and disease which surround us often seem to demand exclusive attention, and it needs at times a distinct effort to divert our thoughts to the no less real needs of the unborn generations of the future. Then again a less creditable loadstone in the form of the voting power of the people is to be noted acting in the same direction. For have we not been told over and over again that no class of the community will have its affairs duly attended to which is not adequately represented in Parliament and elsewhere? And where are now the chosen representatives of the coming generations? Politically the future is absolutely voiceless. In fact both the philanthropist and the politician must always find themselves under the temptation, if not actually to turn a deaf ear to the eugenic reformer, at all events to devote their whole energies to securing immediate results; and it will need all the force due to concentration and separate organisation to enable us to keep our attention fixed on the main problems before us, which must always chiefly be concerned with the indirect results of existing causes.

In considering what functions this Society can most usefully perform, it must moreover be remembered that numerous institutions are certain always to exist to meet the needs of the living, whilst at present we may look around us in vain for associations devoting their main energies to the interests of the unborn. Surely one Society, or group of Societies, should be maintained which is pledged to put aside all other objects in order to strive to improve "the racial qualities of future generations." Shall we not, in fact, do most good if we make our primary function to deal with problems where we stand almost alone, rather than if we endeavour to share the burdens of other institutions by co-operating with them, however good their aims may be? The task before this Society is one of enormous difficulty, its aims being so little supported by the selfish interests of mankind; there will always exist a strong temptation to drift away from subjects primarily and solely eugenic to other more immediately remunerative questions; and, as pioneers in this

great movement, this is a temptation against which we must be on our guard.

Thus far my remarks have been of a somewhat negative character, which is perhaps excusable in an incoming President feeling his way in a difficult subject. Our task is in truth, I believe, to study all possible methods of preventing the decadence of the nation; and, when this is realised, it becomes obvious that not only will the struggle be long and arduous, but that our primary consideration should be to start on right lines. It is the amount to be done, and not any lack of possible schemes, which induces caution.

Our title indicates that our functions are largely propagandist; and, although the science of heredity is now young, yet certain not hitherto widely recognised conclusions can already be preached with absolute confidence. The following five points, on which too much emphasis cannot be laid, are suggested as a base of operations from which to start our campaign:

- (I) That men are very differently endowed by nature in inherent mental and bodily qualities; or, in other words, that life is a race in which the starters are heavily handicapped, the weights carried varying very greatly and seeming as if they had been distributed by hazard. Equality should be our aim in many respects; but equality is not the law of the universe in which we find ourselves living.
- (2) That in normal conditions, although children differ widely from their parents, yet each generation closely resembles its predecessors in average inherent qualities; a truth which applies to every nation, and every separable section of a nation.
- (3) That it follows from these premises that if one nation is more highly endowed than another in inherent qualities, that superiority will remain with it generation after generation in the absence of special disturbing causes; and that a nation thus favoured is likely to continue to maintain any pre-eminence it may once have acquired, either in morals, learning, commerce or war, according to the nature of its innate advantages.

- (4) That if the least naturally gifted sections of a nation are reproducing their kind more rapidly than are those more highly endowed in mental and physical qualities, then the higher are being swamped by the lower, and the nation is decadent; and that decadence, whether at first perceived or not, will before long leave its mark in falling reputation or diminishing success.
- (5) Lastly, that whilst every effort to improve the environment of the nation should be made, modern science indicates that the beneficial results on the race of possible changes in external conditions are, in nearly all cases, likely to be far less than was formerly believed to be the case, the advantages being, moreover, probably dependent on the maintenance of the reforms in question; whereas no assignable limit can be placed to the amount of the improvement in the condition of the nation which might in time result from reforms affecting its inherent qualities, the results thus obtainable being also of a vastly more permanent character.

The foregoing are, it is suggested, the five fundamental conclusions on which our propaganda may be based; and, if we could get them widely understood and accepted, our victory would be nearly won. In that case the demand for a searching enquiry into those facts which have led some of us to believe that the nation is decadent would become imperative; and if, as a result of that enquiry, the mere probability of a gradual diminution in the average innate capacity of the community was established, a strenuous effort would surely be made to remedy some of the defects of our national life. At present we are no doubt in the dark in some respects as to the reforms to be recommended. But we can at all events be sure that the basis on which our policy should be founded is scientific enquiry, whilst the superstructure to be built on that foundation must to a great extent be a moral edifice; for legislation is but a method of enforcing the national will. As regards the scientific basis of proposed reforms, much is now being done in various directions in investigating the laws of inheritance as regards innate characteristics; and in this matter every member of our Society can do useful work by the supply of accurate pedigrees. Science must, however, advance a good deal further before we shall be in a position to march forward with perfectly assured steps in all directions.

Enough is, however, now known to make it possible to advocate progress on certain lines, often with complete confidence; and the reforms proposed may be conveniently divided under the headings of legislative and educational, and also, as Mr. Crackanthorpe has suggested, of restrictive and constructive. By restrictive eugenics is meant the methods of lessening the reproduction of the less fit, whilst the aim of constructive eugenics is the multiplication of the more fit.

Dealing in the first place with legislative and restrictive eugenics, the most obvious and erying need for reform is in connection with the segregation of the feeble-minded with a view to diminishing the now alarmingly rapid reproduction of that unfortunate class; and here the difficulties encountered ought not to be very great, since public opinion is already largely on our side. With regard to lunatics, criminals, habitual drunkards, and the unemployable, whilst the need for reform is almost as imperative in order to prevent their rapid increase, yet to whatever extent our aim may be directed towards their segregation with the view of making reproduction impossible, more serious objections will have to be weighed in the balance; because such a safeguard to be effective would in fact necessitate the imprisonment of those apparently in the possession of their full faculties. How far reform in this direction will prove to be possible is now doubtful, for the evils accompanying any interference with the liberty of the subject will always have to be held in view, and care must ever be taken not to press eugenic demands for restrictive legislation very far beyond the limits sanctioned by public opinion. The need for some action is, however, urgent; and is to be hoped that, besides any reforms that may be found to be practicable as regards segregation, other methods of advance will become more apparent and more acceptable when the danger is more widely recognised.

In those cases where the idea of actually rendering reproduction impossible by segregation must be abandoned, other methods of benefiting future generations by present legislation

may even now be found. For example, as regards lunatics, criminals, habitual drunkards, and the diseased, is it beyond the power of the legislature to introduce further safeguards with the object of lessening the probability of marriages being contracted in ignorance of the life history of the other party and of the probability of heritable defects appearing in the next generation? Indeed many questions connected with our marriage laws are much in need of study from the eugenic standpoint, an investigation which would make it evident that this country has much to learn from the legislation in force or proposed in America and in the Colonies. And here it may be as well to emphasise the view that reform is always the result of a compromise between opposing demands; that eugenic considerations, however important they may be, will often rightly have to be over-ruled in this conflict; and that unquestionably it must ever be a primary object to jealously safeguard all that is sacred and noble in the status of marriage. But as regards the eugenic aspect of marriage legislation, it is to be noted that no more important investigations have yet been made than those which lead to the belief, in the first place, that those sections of the community which are least successful in earning a decent living are reproducing their kind more rapidly than are those in receipt of higher wages; and, in the second place, that a considerable proportion of this poorest stratum are sifted out of it or fall into it in consequence of some innate strength or weakness in mind or body; with the result that the members of this ill-paid class are on an average inherently less capable than are the better paid. If this latter conclusion is denied-though how it can be by those who look the facts of life in the face I know not-it may be observed that in the existing social system every advance now being made in the direction of the 'equality of opportunity' will tend in the future to produce a closer correlation between natural ability and monetary reward. In order to stem the decadence of the nation thus clearly foreshadowed, the question whether any steps can and should be taken in the direction of placing restrictions on the marriage of those not earning a "living wage," especially when young, is likely, therefore, to be more and more forced upon our attention. Here the problem is merely stated, it being too difficult and lengthy for discussion on this occasion. In considering it, it will, however, always be necessary to bear in mind that any legislation which delays or diminishes marriages amongst the more capable to a greater extent than amongst the less capable is almost certain to do more harm than good from the eugenic point of view.

Another important question to be considered by the eugenist is the incidence of taxation in so far as it tends to force the intelligent and the thrifty to support the mentally feeble and the wastrel-a system producing more objectionable effects than appear on first inspection. In old days in England the number of marriages decreased in years of bad harvests, showing that in this matter prudential considerations were operative in certain classes at all events. Thus it is probable that every increase in rates or taxes, with the consequent increase in rents or cost of living, does now tend to diminish the national rate of reproduction. But, as to those in receipt of poor relief or charity, their condition is frequently connected with an innate want of selfcontrol, and any increase in the burden of taxation will be likely to produce but little effect on the rate of reproduction of those thus characterised. Indeed, where the only effect of any increase of taxation is to enable persons assumed to be incapable of self-support to draw more from charitable or poor relief funds-as will frequently be the case-no economic check whatever on their marriage rate would result from any increase in the revenue raised. The more the self-respecting and prudent sections of the community are hit by taxation, the greater, therefore, will be the anti-eugenic effects produced; and every increase in the burden thus thrown on the nation must do harm to the race unless indeed those who are incapable of bearing the additional strain are prevented from reproducing their kind. Such a policy as is thus suggested to our minds may no doubt never be more than very partially realisable, and little now can be attempted in the desired direction. But the fiscal system now in force in England is obviously capable of improvement with reference to the aims we have in view; as, for example, by the introduction of some really effective method of giving relief to households consisting of large families. In any case we cannot hope to advance on the right lines as regards taxation unless we clearly recognise the forces which are making for national decadence.

Taxation is likely it seems, therefore, to affect the reproduction of both the unfit and the fit; or, in other words, to touch on both restrictive and constructive eugenics. In passing on to the latter branch of our subject, it must be confessed that we are entering upon a far more debatable region, and one in which, as regards legislation at all events, no great progress can be attempted until we are more sure of the ground we stand on. We may believe we see vast possibilities in the future before us; but for the present we must have patience. As an example of the kind of problem which ought at once to be considered, State-aided contributory maternity insurance may be cited an arrangement which the thrifty would make most use of, and which therefore would tend to accelerate the multiplication of the careful more than the careless. Then again it may be mentioned that if the officers of the Navy and Army were a class apart-which luckily they are not-this year's census would not improbably indicate that they would be rapidly following in the footsteps of the dodo, soon to rank amongst the extinct species, the number of the children produced in this class being so small. After pondering such facts as these for many years, is it not conceivable that our legislature might alter the scale of pay of all government officials so as to include an allowance per living child, whilst making the total cost the same by reducing the fixed salary? Perhaps, however, it is unwise to attempt to delve into the future in matters of detail.

Passing on to the educational side of eugenics, here there is now a limitless field for the worker in spreading a general know-ledge of the laws of heredity on the lines already suggested, of indicating how the changes due to modern civilisation are likely to affect the coming generations, and of enforcing the view that the conduct of those now living ought to be greatly influenced by the recognition of the indefinitely enduring consequences of their actions of to-day. As regards the moral questions involved, it is perhaps amongst women that there is now the best opportunity

for good work being done in making all classes more clearly recognise the probable effects of marriage with the wastrel, the drunkard, the cured lunatic, the diseased, or the thriftless. No more noble task can be undertaken than to go amongst the very poorest girls in our big towns with the view of instilling into their minds both from a moral and a material point of view the necessity of greater self-restraint and of the advantages of looking before they leap in the matter of marriage. Human nature is such that it has placed in the hands of women far greater practical opportunities of doing good in this portion of the eugenic field than is the case with men; and this is a force which ought to be used to the utmost.

On entering on the constructive side of educational eugenics we seem to find ourselves face to face with the paradox that, whilst we should undoubtedly endeavour to inculcate prudence as regards marriage in the imprudent classes, we must advocate imprudence—relatively, at all events—in such matters in the naturally prudent classes. It ought at all events to be proclaimed in the clearest manner that all married women of the better paid classes who voluntarily abstain from their primary duty of becoming mothers are sinning against nature, granted a fairly healthy stock on both sides. And all this should be taught together with a new form of pride in race and family. The scoffer, it is true, will say that little can be done by such means; but this we shall never know till we try.

Eugenics, it has been said, is a great moral question founded on a scientific basis. As to these scientific foundations, they need strengthening, and it should be one function of this Society in every way it can to encourage and help investigation tending to increase our knowledge of the laws of heredity. With regard to the moral aspects of eugenics, what is it which has hitherto been the chief aim of the moral teacher? Has it not been to enforce the necessity of self-sacrifice for the sake of our fellow creatures? The eugenic reformer now demands an enlargement of this code in the light of facts unknown to our ancestors, and pleads for the self-sacrifice of this generation for the sake of the moral and physical welfare of the countless millions of the unborn of the future. May not this be the greatest moral question of all?

REPORT.

During the year 1910-1911, the work of the Society increased considerably and several fresh lines were developed.

The appearance of the Poor Law Commission's Report made it advisable that certain investigations should be undertaken. From that undertaking arose the present Central Advisory Research Committee, in which the Branch Councils are represented to supervise the Research work undertaken by the Society, and also to assist as far as possible those members who are making independent investigations. All work done by the Society is thus co-ordinated, and it is hoped that the future development of this scheme may lead to a valuable increase of

our knowledge of the Laws of Heredity.

Poor Law.—On the appearance of the Reports of the Royal Commission on the Reform of the Poor Laws (Majority and Minority) it was felt that the subject touched so closely on Eugenics, that a Committee should be appointed to consider the findings of the Commission. The Committee, though small, was thoroughly representative. It soon appeared that before anything could be ascertained concerning the existence of a biological cause of pauperism, research must be made into a number of pauper family histories. Mr. Burns was asked for permission to use the Poor Law Records, and with his sanction and that of certain Guardians, together with the material assistance of several relieving officers, especially of Mr. E. J. Lidbetter, the work was commenced. For eight months about twenty voluntary workers-members of the Society, were engaged in tracing pauper family histories, under the direction of members of the Poor Law Committee. The result of their work appeared in the November (Poor Law) number of the Eugenics Review, and its publication attracted wide attention. The work of collecting Pauper Family Histories is still being continued, and further publication may be expected.

Infant Mortality.—The Poor Law Committee was enlarged in November, and constituted as a Research Advisory Committee, the first work being an enquiry into the possibility of ascertaining the importance of the Biological Factor in Infant Mortality. The Schedules of questions were drawn out by the Committee, and replies to the first 100 sent out are now being awaited. It is hoped that during the coming year the enquiry may be continued on a larger scale.

and that in two years' time some results may be published. It is intended to submit the returns to both Mendelian and

Biometric analysis.

Branches and Societies.—The promises held out in last year's report have been amply fulfilled, as can be seen from the separate reports at the end of this volume; Glasgow, Liverpool, Haslemere, and Dunedin have already constituted flourishing and active branches, while energetic groups exist in Manchester and Southampton. Dublin is preparing to open a branch in the Autumn, and Birmingham and Cambridge have both established Societies, the former under the title of "The Birmingham Society for the Study of Heredity," and the latter, "The Cambridge Eugenic Society."

Conferences.—A sure indication of the growth of public interest in the effect of social reforms on the innate qualities of the race is the increasing time given to the discussion of such

subjects at Medical, Educational, and other Conferences.

Office.—The sincerest thanks of members are due to the voluntary workers who have given so much time to the drudgery of office routine. Without the steady help of the three or four workers, who come regularly to the central offices, it would have been impossible to have accomplished the work of the past year. This included not only the organisation of meetings, the making of lecture diagrams, and the compilation of an extensive bibliography, but also a system of collecting and filing press cuttings and all published material on eugenics at the central office, as suggested by Mr. T. Shore. This will greatly facilitate members and students in their search for information concerning the various questions in connection with eugenics.

The usual fortnightly Meetings at the Caxton Hall and Denison House were held from October to June, a complete list being included in the report. Touch is kept with similar societies in Germany and the United States, and every effort is made to ensure uniformity of general policy in the eugenic

movement.

International Eugenic Congress.—Arrangements are being made for an International Eugenic Congress to be held in London from July 24th to 30th, 1912, it having been ascertained that such a project would be well supported by America, France and Germany. The Council have constituted themselves the General Committee of the Congress, with power to add to their number.

Permission has very kindly been granted to hold the Congress in the Buildings of the University of London, and preliminary arrangements are well in hand.

EUGENICS EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Statement of Accounts for the Year ending December 31st, 1910.

| RECEIPTS. | | | | | | | Expenditure. | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Risch | £ | | d. | £ | S. | d. | f s. 6 | | | | | |
| Balance at Bank, Jan., | | 21 | | 70 | 31 | | Printing and Stationery 98 0 | | | | | |
| 1st, 1910 | | 8 | 10 | | | | Postage and Telegrams 35 17 | | | | | |
| Balance, Petty Cash | | | 10 | | | | Office Expenses 19 14 | | | | | |
| | | | | 11 | 11 | 8 | Lecture Expenses 34 14 | | | | | |
| Subscriptions | 203 | 2 | 8 | | | | Fares and Parcels 4 5 | | | | | |
| " (Life Members) | | | 0 | | | | Secretary's Salary 65 0 | | | | | |
| | | | | 276 | 12 | 8 | Literature 33 0 9 | | | | | |
| Literature: | | | | | | | Rent 45 0 (| | | | | |
| Donations | 4 | 10 | 10 | | | | Library 2 18 5 | | | | | |
| Books | 48 | 18 | 0 | | | | Advertisements 1 11 (| | | | | |
| | | | | 53 | 8 | 10 | Press Cuttings 7 7 | | | | | |
| Donations towards: | | | | | | | Telephone 7 9 8 | | | | | |
| Library | | 9 | 0 | | | | Audit 2 2 (| | | | | |
| Publishing | | 5 | 0 | | | | Miscellaneous 10 2 | | | | | |
| General | | 10 | 6 | | | | Cash in hand to be paid to | | | | | |
| | - | | - | 1 | 4 | 6 | Bank, Dec., 1910 20 10 | | | | | |
| Review Account (share | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| of expenses) | | | | 30 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Balance at Bank on | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deposit, Dec., 1910 | 5 | | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance, Petty Cash | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| | - | | - | 9 | 16 | 7 | | | | | | |
| | | | - | 000 | 11 | 0 | £382 14 8 | | | | | |
| | | | £ | 382 | 14 | 3 | ~ | | | | | |
| | | | - | | - | - | | | | | | |

We have checked all receipts and payments and find the above accounts to be correct. We have verified the balances of cash in hand and at Bankers.

BEATRICE BRACKENBURY, Accountants and Auditors.

31, WESTMINSTER PALACE GARDENS, S.W.

Statement of "Review" Accounts for the Year ending December 31st, 1910.

| RECEIPTS. | | | | | EXPENDITURE. | | | | | |
|--|-------|----------------------|--------------|-------|---|---------------|---------------|-----|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Balance at Bank, Jan. 1st, 1910 Balance, Petty Cash Guarantees Subscriptions Sales and Advertisements Unused Cheques | 76 11 | 0 - 77 6 42 | s. 11 2 11 1 | 4 0 9 | Office Expenses Stationery Printing Postage & Telegrams Fares and Parcels Miscellaneous Bank Charges Balance at Bank, Dec. 31st, 1910 Balance, in hand to be paid to Bank Balance, Petty Cash | 26 11 9 16 | 9 0 11½ | | 7 18 15 16 8 | 0 2 31 7 11 |
| | | | | | | | | 37 | 12 | 81 |
| | | £217 | 7 | 0 | | | £2 | 217 | 7 | 0 |

We have checked all receipts and payments and find the above accounts to be correct. We have verified the balances of cash in hand and at Bankers.

BEATRICE BRACKENBURY, Accountants and Auditors.

31, WESTMINSTER PALACE GARDENS, S.W.

AFTERNOON MEETINGS, THE CAXTON HALL.

Dr. J. W. Slaughter, on "Eugenic Recom-June 2nd, 1910. mendations for the reform of the Poor Law." Chairman, Admiral Henderson. Dr. D. Starr Jordan, on "The Colour Oct. 4th Problem in America." Chairman, Professor Haddon, F.R.S. Dr. Murray Leslie, on "Women's Progress Nov. 1st in Relation to Eugenics." Chairman, Dr. Schofield. Dec. 6th Dr. Edgar Schuster, on "Methods and Results of the Galton Research Laboratory." Chairman, Mr. W. Marshall. At Denison House. Professor J. Arthur Jan. 18th, 1911. Thomson, on "The Position of Women Biologically Considered." Chairman, The President. Feb. 2nd Capt. St. John, on "Crime and Eugenics in America." Chairman, Mr. Newton Crane, M.A. Dr. Tredgold, on "Eugenics and Future Mar. 2nd Human Progress." Chairman, Dr. Langdon-Down.

Apr. 6th ,, Dr. Salaman, on "Heredity and the Jew." Chairman, Professor W. Bateson, F.R.S.

May 4th ,, Sir Thomas Oliver, F.R.S., M.D., on "Lead Poisoning and the Race."

Chairman, Sir James Crichton-Browne, F.R.S.

June 1st ,, At the Small Queen's Hall. The Annual General Meeting, Presidential Address, by Major Leonard Darwin.

EVENING MEETINGS, DENISON HOUSE.

296, VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD.

May 18th, 1910. Mr. F. C. Tocher, M.A., on "Some National Problems Demanding Investigation." Chairman, Sir Edward Brabrook, C.B.

June 22nd ,, Dr. Macleod Yearsley, on "Eugenics and Deaf Mutism."

Chairman, The President.

Oct. 19th, 1910. Mr. J. H. Koeppern, on "The Eugenic Value of Maternity Insurance."

Chairman, Sir E. Brabrook, C.B.

Nov. 16th ,, Dr. F. W. Mott, F.R.S., on "Heredity and Insanity."

Chairman, Dr. Tredgold.

Feb. 15th, 1911. Mrs. Dampier Whetham, on "Great Men and their Relatives."

Chairman, Miss Tuke.

Mar. 15th ,, Dr. Christine Murrell, on "The Effect of Parental Education on Infant Mortality." Chairman, Miss FitzGerald.

LECTURES AND DRAWING-ROOM MEETINGS.

May 8th, 1910. Dr. Mügge gave an address on "Eugenics" at The Church House, 16, St. Peter's Square.

May 10th ,, Miss Deane gave an address on Eugenics, to The Woman's Socialist Circle, Paddington and Kensington Branch.

Oct. 10th ,, Dr. Mügge, on "The Principles of Eugenics," before the St. Matthew's Literary and Debating Society.

Oct. 16th ,, Dr. Wyatt-Smith, on "Heredity and Social Reform," before the Greenwich Ethical Society.

Oct. 20th ,, Miss Deane opened a course of four lectures under the auspices of the Acton Social Welfare Committee.

Oct. 22nd ,, Dr. Wyatt-Smith, on "The Principles of Eugenics," before the Morley College Debating Society.

Nov. 4th ,, Mrs. Davis, on "The Feeble-minded and Eugenics," at Hampstead.

Nov. 22nd ,, Mrs. Webbe, on "Eugenics and the Woman Question," before the Women's Socialist Circle, Willesden.

Feb. 12th, 1911. Mr. Dixon Kingham, M.A., at the Hammersmith Ethical Society, on "Eugenics and the Artist."

Feb. 22nd ,, Mrs. Vernon Shaw, at St. Barnabas' Institute, on "Women and Eugenics."

Mar. 5th, 1911. Dr. Tredgold, at the Reading Sunday Social Conference. on "Eugenics and Future Human Progress."

Mar. 7th ,, Mrs. Gotto, at Kingston; Drawing-room Meeting, arranged by Professor and Miss Barrett, on "Heredity and Social Reform." Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Mathieson.

Mar. 22nd ,, Mr. Holroyd, at the Peel Institute, on "The Principles of Eugenics."

Mar. 24th ,, Mrs. Clare Goslett, at the National Union of Women Workers, Berkhamsted, on "The claims of Eugenics on the attention of Educated Women."

Mar. 28th ,, Miss Deane, at The Girls' Club, Redhill, on "Womanhood and Eugenics."

CONFERENCES.

June 10th, 1910. The Women's Congress, National Health Section (Japan-British Exhibition), Lady Emily Lutyens presided.

June 15th ,, "The Committee of Inquiry into the Prevalence and Effect of Venereal Diseases in this Country," was attended by Dr. Mott and Mr. Ernest Lane, F.R.C.S., as representatives of the Society.

July 5th ,, The Conference on the "Care of the Feeble-Minded," at Denison House. Delegates, Dr. Langdon-Down and Mrs. Gotto.

July 14th ,, Public Morals Conference, Caxton Hall. Delegates, Dr. Lionel Tayler, Mrs. Gotto.

July 14th ,, Fabian Women's Group Conference. Delegate, Lady Emily Lutyens.

July 18th22nd "The Health Congress, Birkenhead. Papers
were contributed on behalf of the Society,
on "Eugenics and Venereal Disease," by
Mr. Ernest Lane; on "Medical Co-operation in Eugenics," by Dr. H. Barnes.
Other Eugenic papers by members of the
Society were "The Teaching of Eugenics
in Schools and Colleges," by Dr. Murray
Leslie, and "Racial Degeneration," by
Lady Dockrell.

DEPUTATIONS.

July 15th, 1910 Mr. Montague Crackanthorpe, K.C., and Sir Edward Brabrook, C.B., represented the Society on a deputation to the Prime Minister, urging the need for legislation to enable the Feeble-minded to be permanently cared for.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

June 10th, 1910. Professor W. K. Inge, D.D. gave an address on Eugenics at the Birmingham University, with a view to starting a local Branch of the Society. The Lord Mayor presided. A Committee was formed to consider the possibility of forming a Branch or Local Society.

June 29th ,, A meeting was arranged at the House of Commons by Mr. Roden Buxton, to give an opportunity for a clear statement of the problem of the Feeble-minded from the Eugenic standpoint. The Society was represented by Mr. Whetham, Dr. Langdon-Down and Dr. Slaughter.

June 27th ,, A reception in honour of Dr. Ploetz, President of the German Society for Race Hygiene, was given by the President and Mrs. Crackanthorpe, at 65, Rutland Gate.

Sept. 1st ,, Dr. Slaughter gave an address at Southampton with a view to forming a branch of the Society.

Sept. 30th ,, An evening meeting was held at 20, Holland Street, to enable members of Council to meet Dr. Starr Jordan, Chairman of the Eugenic Section of the American Breeders Association.

Dec. 2nd ,, General Meeting of the Advisory Research
Committee to consider the organisation of
an enquiry into the Biological factor in
Infant Mortality, by invitation of the Hon.
Treasurer at the German Athenæum Club.

Mar. 3rd, 1911. An evening Council discussion was held at 29, Bloomsbury Square, by kind permission of Lady Emily Lutyens.

Mar. 7th ,, A meeting was arranged by the Irish Women's Local Government Society at the Leinster Hall, Dublin, at which Mrs. Gotto read a paper with a view to forming a branch of the Society.

Chairman, Mrs. Haslam.

LIST OF MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATES.

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> 37, Uxbridge Road, Ealing, W. Astell House, Cheltenham. Breda, Alford, Aberdeenshire. 3, Upper George Street, Bryanston Square, W. 53, Cambridge Road, Ilford. Sapperton, Peaslake, Guildford. Premier Hotel, Southampton Row, E.C. 47, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W. 47, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W. 72, Rodney Street, Liverpool. Sandridge, Crowborough, Essex. Ellesmere, Bromley, Kent. Kilmorie, Ilsham Drive, Torquay. 36, Pepys Road, New Cross, S.E. 115, Grosvenor Road S.W. 9, Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W. 139, Gloucester Road, S.W. Lawn Cottage, Chiddingfold, Godalming, Surrey. Ithaca, Cregagh Road, Belfast. 47, Unthank Road, Norwich. Guy's Hospital, S.E. 20, Christchurch Avenue, Brondesbury. N.W. Uplands, Wrington, Somerset. Lydgate House, Hunstanton. Mannhardtstr 3, Munich, Germany. Pendeen, Walton-on-Thames. St. Michaels, Oatlands Chase, Weybridge, Surrey.

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10, John Street, Mayfair, W.

67, Charlwood Street, Westminster, S.W.

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Crohamhurst School, Croydon.

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84, Eaton Terrace, S.W. 13, Grosvenor Road, Wrexham. Rosenheim, Park Hill Road, Croydon. Rosenheim, Park Hill Road, Croydon. 40, Castletown Road, West Kensington. Hookerel, Woking. 65, Rutland Gate, S.W.

65, Rutland Gate, S.W. 2, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.

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*Dodsworth, Blanche, Lady

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*Drew, Walter, Esq. *Drysdale, Charles V., Dr.

lency, M.D. *Dunlop O. J., Miss Dunlop, E. L., Miss Dunlop, B., Dr. Durran, W., Esq.

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The number of sympathisers from among our most leading citizens reaching two hundred and more, left no doubt on that score.

Thanks to the publications of English Eugenists and to the correspondence of the enthusiastic Secretary of the London Eugenics Society, the N.Z. Branch was formed in August, 1910.

At the Inaugural Meeting, Mr. A. G. Grinling, in proposing the formation of the N.Z. Branch of the London Eugenics Education Society, gave an outline of the Scope and Importance to our people of the Science of Eugenics.

Dr. Benham seconding, dealt chiefly with Heredity.

The Rev. Canon Curzon-Siggers, in moving the adoption of the Constitution as laid on the table, spoke of the great need of the work projected by the Society, especially its educational side.

Dr. Emily Siedeberg in seconding, emphasised the necessity for the isolation of the unfit, together with the importance of quality as compared with quantity, of our population.

Speaking to the election of the Council (twenty in number), Mr. H. D. Bedford deplored the increase of the imbecile and illegitimate population as compared with that of the "fit."

At the first meeting of the Council on the week following

there were unanimously elected from its number:

President—Professor W. B. Benham, D.Se., F.R.S.

Hon. Secretary—Miss Macgeorge.

Hon. Treasurer—H. D. Bedford, M.A., L.L.M.

Vice-Presidents.

Rev. W. Canon Curzon-Siggers, M.A. Dr. W. J. Will, S.M.B., C.M.,

and Lieut.-Col., V.D., P.M.O.

Dr. Emily Siedeberg, M.B., B.Sc., L.R.C.P. A. H. Grinling. Since then the Hon. J. G. Findlay, LL.D., K.C., M.L.C., Attorney-General N.Z., has readily consented to the Hon. Presidency. Editorial, Literature, and Educational Committees have been formed.

Additional names have been almost daily added to the

membership list of the Society.

Numbers of persons have read the Eugenic Literature so far available with the keenest interest, giving orders also for The Eugenics Review and The Eugenics Laboratory Lecture Series, as issued. Between December, 1909, and December, 1910, the stock of 1,000 reprints of one of the circulars kindly forwarded by Mrs. Gotto, has been exhausted in supply to individuals. This with accompanying articles dealing with Eugenics, and particularly with the widespread newspaper editorial response to them, indicates a large amount of seed sowing, some of which is already bearing fruit.

On November 30th our President gave the first of the Series of Lectures proposed: his subject being "The Facts of Heredity and the Problems of Eugenics." The Stuart Street Hall, seating over 200, was well filled by a keenly appreciative audience (from a town with a population of 40,000, this is felt to be a fairly good

response).

The Society is greatly encouraged by the readiness of the N.Z. Government to adopt measures calculated to promote the Cause of Eugenics. Already an Act providing for the extended education, care, and control of the feeble-minded, has been placed on our Statute Book. To this has been added provision in our Census paper for April 2nd, 1911, for notification of "Infirmity"="Blind, Deaf-Mute, Feeble-Minded."

While it would be claiming too much to insist that all the new legislation directly and indirectly tending toward the Eugenic ideal was the outcome of our new branch, it is fair to assume that already Eugenics has had some direct influence on

the Legislature.

This influence will grow because New Zealanders have ever been ready to accept new ideals and to express them in legislation. With ideals so obviously necessary and practical as those of Eugenists, there is little fear that the Society's influence will not be extensive. This opinion would seem to be strengthened by the fact that many amendments to our laws made during the late prolific session are on sound Eugenic lines. The Crimes Amendment Act is an attempt at sensible prison reform to prevent the growth of the criminal taint.

The National Provident Act is designed to encourage reasonable thrift: amongst its provisions is one guaranteeing the sum of £6 towards the expenses of Maternity in the case of

each contributor to the fund.

LIVERPOOL BRANCH.

President: Sir James Barr, M.D., LL.D.

Members of Council.

Cyril Burt, Esq. Rev. T. W. M. Lund
Mrs. J. B. Duckworth Mrs. MacIver
A. Burns Gemmell, Esq., M.D. Prof. Paterson
Rev. James Hamilton Nathan Raw, Esq., M.D.
Damer Harrisson, Esq. Prof. Sherrington, F.R.S.
E. W. Hope, Esq., M.D.
R. D. Laurie, Esq.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mrs. B. Johnson-Houghton, Meadow House, Bromborough, Cheshire.

UNDER the direction of Sir James Barr, Vice-President, on the 20th October, 1910, the Eugenics Education Society held a meeting at the Medical Institution in Liverpool to consider the advisability of starting a branch of the Society in that town. Mrs. Gotto, the London Secretary, spoke on the work being done in London.

Sir James Barr moved that a Branch be established in Liverpool, seconded by Mr. Damer Harrisson. The question being put to the meeting was carried unanimously. A Council was then formed.

On November 11th the Council met and drew up the rules of the branch.

Further Council Meetings were held on January 24th and on March 4th.

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES.

Feb. 20th. Sir James Barr, M.D., on "Eugenics," before the Literary and Social Society of St. Andrew's, Church of Scotland.

Chairman, The Rev. James Hamilton.

March 16th. Mr. Damer Harrisson, F.R.C.S., on "The Eugenic Aspect of the Feeble-minded Child." Chairman, Sir James Barr.

May 2nd. Mrs. D. Whetham, at the Liverpool Medical Institution, on "Heredity and Environment as Factors in Social Evolution." Chairman, Sir James Barr.

May 9th. Prof. A. M. Paterson, M.D., at the Medical Institution, on "The Child as an Asset of the Empire." Chairman, Sir James Barr.

Some other work, outside the official programme, may be

usefully recorded.

February 22nd.—Mr. Burt gave a lecture on "Eugenics" to the Men's Adult School in Birkenhead. The Adult School movement is well organised in Birkenhead, and its members form an important and keen section of the community. It is non-sectarian and non-political, and should offer in various parts of the country a useful and sympathetic field for the work of Eugenic Education.

March 2nd.—Mr. Laurie lectured at the Grosvenor Museum, Chester, on "Mice and Men." The lecture was illustrated by

diagrams and lantern slides.

March 3rd.—The Junior Staff of the University arranged a dinner, at which Mrs. Gotto, Sir James Barr, Prof. B. Moore, the Rev. James Hamilton, and Dr. Warrington were guests. A keen debate on Eugenics was introduced by Mrs. Gotto.

March 28th.—Mr. Laurie gave a lecture at Wallasey, on "The New Heredity and its application to the Human Race."

Members.

Bodey, R. T., Esq., M.A. Burt, Cyril, Esq. Chambers, George, Esq. Deuchar, P. B., Esq. Duckworth, Joseph, Mrs. Frisch, Mrs. Guthrie, Thomas, Mrs. Hamilton, James, Rev. Harrisson, Damer, Esq. Henderson, Dr. Hope, E. W., Esq., M.D. Johnson-Houghton, Mrs. B. Laurie, R. D., Esq. Lund, T. W. M., Rev. Macarthur, Mrs. MacIver, Mrs. Masson, Dr. Paterson, Prof. Raw, Nathan, Esq., M.D. Sherrington, Prof., F.R.S. Warrington, W. B., Esq., M.D.

Barr, Sir James, M.D., LL.D., 72, Rodney Street, Liverpool. 63, Hartington Road, Liverpool. Burns Gemmel, A., Esq., M.D. 114, Princes Park, Liverpool. The University, Liverpool. Fazakerley Cottage Homes, Liverpool. 32, Falkner Street, Liverpool. "The Heys," Eastham, Cheshire. "Elmsleigh," Princes Park, Liverpool. 9, Canning Street, Liverpool. 92, Huskisson Street, Liverpool. 53, Rodney Street, Liverpool. 76, Rodney Street, Liverpool. Municipal Buildings, Dale Street, Liverpool. "Meadow House," Bromborough, Cheshire. The University, Liverpool. 59, Croxteth Road, Liverpool. 26, Mollington Road, Seacombe. Manor Hill, Birkenhead. 24, Ormskirk Street, St. Helens, Lancs. The University, Liverpool. 66, Rodney Street, Liverpool. The University, Liverpool. 69, Rodney Street, Liverpool.

Neale, G. Hall, Esq.
Grant, Dr.
Porter, W. S., Esq.
Renshaw, Mrs.
Robinson, Edwin, Esq.
Steiger, Madame de
Street, C., Dr.
Taylor, Stopford, Dr.
Thorp, Josiah, Esq.
Wiglesworth, J., Dr.
Johnson, Ellen, Miss
Houston, R. P., Esq., M.P.

41, Castle Street, Liverpool.
Parkgate, near Chester.
85, Shrewsbury Road, Birkenhead.
"Avilion," Bankfield Road, West Derby.
Liverpool.
399, Old Chester Road, Rock-Ferry, Ches.
Haydock Lodge, Newton-le-Willows.
26, Rodney Street, Liverpool.
37, Pleasant Street, New Brighton, Ches.
Rainhill, Liverpool.
18, Sandon Street, Liverpool.
35, Parkside, Albert Gate, London.

Associates.

Armstrong, Mrs.
Baxter, Miss
Baxter, K., Miss
Jones, Harriet, Dr.
Jones, J. L., Esq.
Marquis, F., Esq.
Phillips, E., Miss
D'Aeth, F. G., Mrs.

"Kenmare," Woodhey, Rock-Ferry, Ches. The Park, New-Ferry, near Birkenhead. The Park, New-Ferry, near Birkenhead. 21, Cambridge Road, Waterloo, Liverpool. 5, Abbey Road, Anfield, Liverpool. University Settlement, Liverpool. 3, Mannering Road, Liverpool. 65, Hope Street, Liverpool.

Honorary Member.

D'Aeth, F. G., Esq.

65, Hope Street, Liverpool.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER, 1910, TO MAY, 1911.

| | Rece | IPTS. | | PAYMENTS. | | | | | |
|-------|---|---------------------|-----|-----------|------------|---|-----------------|--|--|
| To ,, | Subscriptions bers) Subscriptions ciates) Subscriptions Member) Donations | (Mem- (Asso- | 17 | I 0 | d. 6 0 0 6 | By Postage stamps 2 7 ,, Stationery and Printing 2 6 ,, Cheque Book 2 ,, In Payment of Reviews for (Members) 7 13 ,, Commission on Postal Orders in payment of same ,, Bill for Pamphlets | d. 6 3 6 0 9½ 6 | | |
| | | - | £19 | 6 | 0 | ,, Balance in hand 5 5 | 6½ 5½ 0 | | |
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LEILA JOHNSON-HOUGHTON,

Treasurer and Secretary.

THE HASLEMERE BRANCH.

This Branch began its first session with lectures in January, 1911, and it numbers about fifty members at present, and is the outcome of a Eugenics Club which had been meeting in the Haslemere district for about a year previously.

PROGRAMME.

| Jan. 26t) | 1, 1911. | M. Dixon Kingham, M.A., on "The Artist and Eugenics." |
|------------|----------|---|
| | | Chairman, Mr. W. C. Marshall. |
| Feb. 1st | ,, | Dr. Edgar Schuster on "Methods of Study of Heredity." |
| | | Chairman, Mr. W. C. Marshall. |
| March 21st | ŧ " | Mr. E. J. Lidbetter, on "Eugenics and the Poor Law. |
| | | Chairman, The Rev. G. H. Aitken. |
| April 10th | ,, | Capt. A. St. John, on "Crime and Eugenics in America." |
| | | Chairman, Mr. W. C. Marshall. |
| May 13th | ,, | Dr. Christine Murrell, on "The Effect of Parental Education on Infantile Mortality." Chairman, Mrs. W. C. Marshall. |

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER, 1910, TO MAY, 1911.

| RECEIPTS. | | | Expenditure. | | | | | |
|--|-----|--------------|----------------|--|-----|--------------------------|--------------------|--|
| To Balance in hand, De cember, 1910, Subscriptions | . 3 | s. 3 0 | <i>d</i> . 8 o | By Printing ,, Magazines ,, Lecturer's Expenses ,, Hire of Hall ,, Postage, etc. ,, Cash Receipt Book ,, Balance in hand | 3 | s. 11 19 7 1 | d. 11 0 9 6 7 0 11 | |
| | £20 | 3 | 8 | | £20 | 3 | 8 | |

LIBRARY FUND.

| RECEIPTS. | | | | EXPENDITUR | | | | 3 | |
|--------------|--|----|---------|--------------|------------------------------------|---|----|--------------|------|
| To Donations | | 6 | s. 4 | <i>d</i> . 6 | By Purchase of Books ,, In hand | | £ | S. I 2 | d. 7 |
| | | £6 | 4 | 6 | | - | £6 | 4 | 6 |

Committee.

Chairman-W. C. Marshall, Tweenways, Hindhead. Hon. Treasurer-Mrs. Howard Stables, Inverugie, Haslemere. Hon. Secretary-Mrs. Wm. Muir, Plewland, Haslemere. Librarian-Mrs. Guinness, Houndless Water, Haslemere. Miss Knobel-Harman, Lower Grayswood, Haslemere. E. NETTLESHIP, Longdown Hollow, Hindhead. MRS. SELWYN, Undershaw, Hindhead.

Andrews, Miss Boyd, Mrs. +Beveridge, Mrs. *Browne, Mrs. Clem. *Carr, Miss *Collingwood, Mrs. *Coe, J. A., Esq. +Dempsey, Miss *Drysdale, Mrs. *Dempsey, H. B., Esq. +Fitton, Mrs. Fitton, Miss Frend, Mrs. *Glennie, Mrs. +Godfrey, Mrs. *Gibson, Miss +Gray, Mrs. Haig, Mrs. *Hutchinson, Mrs. R. *Hervey, Miss Hay-Cooper, Miss +Kolni-Balozsky, J., Esq. *Knight, Mrs. Leake, Mrs. J. *Leon, Mrs. Leon, Miss +Lyndon, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. +Muir, Wm. E., Esq. *Morgan-Brown, Miss +Marshall, Miss Julia Macfarlane, Mrs. *Nettleship, Mrs. E. Parker, Lady *Parker, Miss V. +Pearson, R. Meynell, Esq. +Pigott, Wm., Esq. *Russell, Mrs. Radcliffe, Miss Richmond, Mrs. F. Selwyn, The Rev. Canon, D.D.

+Simms, Mrs. *Spread, Miss L. *Smithes, Miss Eva Turle, Mrs. *Turle, E., Esq. Townshend, Brian, Esq.

Thompson, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Aneurin Weatherley, Mrs.

· Member.

Members. White Gable, Haslemere. Friday's Hill, Fernhurst. Pitfold, Shottermill. Hazeldene, Shottermill. Broadlands, Chiddingfold. Stoatley Copse, Haslemere. Moor House, Hindhead. Three Firs, Hindhead. Broadlands, Chiddingfold. Three Firs, Hindhead. Stile House, Haslemere. Stile House, Haslemere. The Vicarage, Shottermill. Clammer Hill, Haslemere. Beacon-Hill-Park, Hindhead. Farnham Lane, Haslemere. Heatherlands, Grayshott. Grayshurst, Haslemere. Loneside, Haslemere. Mount Arlington School, Hindhead. Half Moon Cottage, Haslemere. The Moorings, Hindhead. Oaklands, Grayshott. Grayswood Vicarage, Haslemere. Stoatley Rough, Haslemere. Stoatley Rough, Haslemere. Windwhistle House, Grayshott. Tweenways, Hindhead. Plewland, Haslemere. St. Edmund's School, Hindhead. Tweenways, Hindhead. Ardquin, Hindhead. Longdown Hollow, Hindhead. Browsholme Lodge, Haslemere. Browsholme Lodge, Haslemere. Huts Corner, Hindhead. The Long House, Hindhead. The Moorings, Hindhead. Tilmore Croft, Petersfield. Longfield, Shottermill.

The Vicarage, Grayshott. Grayswood Beeches, Haslemere. Frillinghurst Cottage, Grayswood. Twizzletwig, Hindhead. Twizzletwig, Hindhead. c/o Miss Gibson, Farnham Lane, Haslemere. St. Anne's, College Hill, Haslemere. Wheelside, Hindhead. The Rest, Haslemere.

Undershaw, Hindhead.

† Associate Member.

SOUTHAMPTON BRANCH.

On September 1st, 1910, on the invitation of Mr. H. I. Sanders, Dr. Slaughter and the Secretary attended a meeting, the former giving an address, and urging the formation of a

branch of the Society.

As the outcome of this meeting, a Eugenics group was formed, and later registered as a branch. Prof. Hearnshaw, President, Mr. Sanders, Vice-President, Miss D. Cooper, Secretary, a small committee was appointed consisting of Mrs. Swalm, Prof. Hearnshaw, Dr. Stancomb and others. Two discussions were held.

On October 28th, Dr. Alex. Mackeith, M.B., opened a

discussion on "Nature as Distinct from Nurture."

At a meeting of the Southampton Literary and Philosophical Society held on March 6th, 1911, at King Edward VI. Grammar School, A. W. Oke, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (President) in the chair, a lecture was given by Dr. Mackeith on "The Biological Basis

of Eugenics."

The lecturer began by discussing Heredity and Variation, and touched on the various theories explanatory of the latter, emphasising that of Mendal as being founded on an accurate and painstaking observation of facts. An account of the facts of Cytology was then given, and Weismann's theory of the continuity of the Germ-plasm was emphasised. The application of these facts to practical Eugenics was shown, and the several proposals for restrictive and constructive Eugenics were mentioned. The lecture was illustrated by diagrams and blackboard sketches, and was followed by a most interesting discussion.

A hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer closed the proceedings, this having been one of the most successful of the recent meetings

of the Society.

MANCHESTER.

A GROUP of eugenists has been active in Manchester, during the past year. It is hoped a branch of the Society will shortly be established. A Committee and Officers, consisting of Chairman: S. Herbert, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Hon. Secretary: Miss Laura Moir, 5, Brook Street, Cheadle. Hon. Treasurer: Miss Cornelia Moir, have been carrying on the work, and holding the following meetings.

Oct. 22nd, 1910. Dr. S. Herbert, on "The Value of Eugenics."

Nov. 3rd, ,, Dr. S. Herbert, on "Are Acquired Characters
Inherited?"

Nov. 17th, 1910. Dr. S. Herbert, on "Factors of Race-Progress."

Dec. 1st ,, Mr. R. A. Evenden, on "Mendelism and Eugenics."

Dec. 15th ,, Miss L. Williamson, B.A., on "Eugenics and Womanhood."

Jan. 12th, 1911. Claud W. Sykes, on "Eugenics and the Drama."

Jan. 26th ,, Peter Sandeford, M.Sc., Ph.D., on "Education and Eugenics."

Feb. 9th ,, Dr. Herbert, on "Biometrics and Eugenics."

Feb. 28th ,, Debate, "The New Woman and Race-Progress."

THE GLASGOW EUGENIC EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1910-11.

On behalf of the Council of the Glasgow Eugenic Educational Society I beg to submit the enclosed statement of finance

and to report on the work of the first year of the Society.

The efforts of the Society has been entirely confined to educational work, while members have submitted papers to various external Societies. The Society was represented and communicated an address to the Congress at Paris in August, 1910, of School Hygiene to the section which confined itself to the discussion of the place to be occupied in the future by sexual education in public schools. The inaugural meeting was held on March 25th, in connection with the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, the chair being occupied by Dr. Freeland Fergus; Dr. Slaughter was the speaker.

A Provisional Council was formed a week or so later, when

the following were elected members.

Dr. A. K. Chalmers (Chairman).

Dr. Oswald.

Dr. J. Brownlie.

Dr. Carswell.

W. McPhail, Esq.

W. E. Agar, Esq.

Lieut. Street.

Mrs. Newbery.

Miss C. Reid.

W. Twaddle, Esq.

W. McPhail, Esq.

A. Boston, Esq.

A. E. White, Esq.

The following were elected Vice-Presidents:

Prof. J. A. Thomson.
Dr. McPherson.
Prof. Bower.
Prof. Glaister.
Dr. Chalmers.
Captain Foster.
Dr. Leslie Mackenzie.
Dr. Cossar Ewart.

A programme for the autumn session was then drawn up, and the following societies were asked to collaborate in order to assist the Society in financial arrangements, and blend their audiences:

Glasgow Royal Philosophical.

" Health Culture Society.

,, Fabian Society.

, University Fabian Society.

The following lectures were given, all of which were exceedingly well attended. Following the lecture by Dr. Tredgold, the following resolution was moved by Dr. Carswell, Lunacy Commissioner for Scotland: "That it was the opinion of the meeting that there is urgent need of immediate legislation on the lines recommended in the report of the Royal Commission on the care and control of the Feeble-minded," and copies of the resolution were sent to the Home Office, Lord Chancellor, Local Government Board, Board of Education, and the Lunacy Commissioners, and to the Members of Parliament for Glasgow.

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES.

Nov. 16th, 1910. Dr. Ettie Sayer (Lond.), High School Hall, 73, Holland Street, "Heredity and Social Reform."

Nov. 22nd ,, Mrs. Merritt Hawkes, B.Sc., M.Sc., University Botanical Laboratory, "Eugenics and Mendelism."

Dec. 19th ,, Dr. Tredgold, M.R.C.P., L.R.C.P. (Lond.),
Arcadian Restaurant, 132, St. Vincent
Street, "The Care and Control of the
Mentally Defective."

Jan. 7th, 1911. Prof. G. Lowes Dickinson, M.A., King's College, Cambridge, "Eugenics and Democracy."

Mar. 8th ,, Prof. J. Arthur Thomson, Regius Professor of Biology, Aberdeen, Royal Philosophical Society, 207, Ball Street, "The Biological Aspect of Women."

In addition to these lectures special members of a Sub-Committee have given papers to over twenty literary and debating societies.

The thanks of the Society are due to

Dr. J. W. Slaughter. Dr. Tredgold.

Dr. Ettie Sayer.

Mrs. Merritt Hawkes.

Lowes Dickinson, Esq.

Prof. Arthur Thomson

for their lectures and especially for the inconvenience of the long journey they have each made especially for the Society. We feel it is a great sacrifice to anyone to make the long journey North in order to support a small society as we are to-day, and we therefore feel doubly grateful for the help they have accorded us.

Considering this report covers our first year's work, we feel we have every reason to be satisfied with the interest aroused

and the progress made.

At various meetings of the Society the subject of the Glasgow boarded-out Pauper Children has been raised, and we hope eventually to be able to investigate the question and also to do other research in connection with the Infant Mortality of the City, which has already been dealt with so effectually by the staff under the organisation of Dr. Chalmers.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF SECRETARY'S INTROMISSIONS FOR SESSION 1910 TO 1911.

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. | Expenditure. | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-----|----|----|--|-----|----|----|
| To Subscriptions from Members | | 10 | 0 | By Railway Fares and Expenses of Lec- | | | |
| " Donations | | | I | tures | 18 | 4 | 0 |
| " Proportion of Expenses in connection with | , | | | " Printing, etc " Stationery, Postages, | | 3 | II |
| Lectures paid by Glasgow Health Cul- | | | | etc ,, Advertising | | | 6 |
| ture Society (£3 5s.) ,, Glasgow Fabian So- | | | | " Literature Purchased | 0 | 13 | 8 |
| ciety (£3) | 6 | 5 | 0 | | | | |
| " Literature sold | 4 | 16 | 0 | | | | |
| | £33 | 15 | 1 | | £33 | 15 | I |

I have examined the above accounts and compared them with the vouchers and find them correct.

(Signed) WILLIAM MCPHAIL.

Associate Members.

Agar, W. E., Dr,
Brownlie, J., Dr.
Bower, Professor
Bennett, Professor
Boston, A., Esq.
Buchanan, W.
Brown, L., Miss
Brown, R., Esq.
Baxter, Miss
Barr, Robert, Mrs.
Barr, R., Esq.
Conacher, C. W., Esq.
Chalmers, A. K., Dr.
Carswell, Dr.
Dougan, Dr.
Fraser D. Munro

Eaton Gardens, Glasgow. Ruchill Fever Hospital, Glasgow. University, Glasgow. Royal Philosophical Society, Glasgow. 12, Argyle Arcade, Glasgow. 12, Henderson Street, Glasgow. Moredoun, Paisley, Glasgow. 126, Buccleuch Street, Glasgow. 2, Shaftesbury Terrace, Pitt Street, Glasgow. Eredine, Kilmacolm. Eredine, Kilmacolm. Glasgow Health Culture Society. Sanitary Chambers, Glasgow. 5, Royal Crescent, Glasgow. University, Glasgow. Scottish Board of Education, Edinburgh Whitehall, London.

Foster, A., Captain
Glaister, J., Professor
Kent, M., Miss
Kerr, P. M., Miss
Kerr, — Esq.
Kerry, Miss
Laski, H. J., Esq.
McPhail, W., Esq.
Munro, Dr.
Mackenzie, Leslie, Esq.
McPherson, Dr.
Marriott, Miss
Newbery, Mrs.
Oswald, Dr.
Roberts, R. D., Esq.
Reid, Miss C.
Steven, Miss Boyd
Street, Lieut.
Twaddle, W., Esq.
Thomson, Prof. A.
Watt, Rev.
White, A. E., Esq.

Caledonian Service Club, Edinburgh.
University.
12, Blythwood Drive, Glasgow.
1, Windsor Terrace, Glasgow.
12, Blythwood Drive, Glasgow.
12, Blythwood Drive, Glasgow.
13, Blythwood Drive, Glasgow.
14, Blythwood Drive, Glasgow.
15, Darnaway Gardens, Scotstoun, Glasgow.
16, Darnaway Street, Edinburgh.
17, Blythwood Drive, Glasgow.
18, Darnaway Street, Edinburgh.
19, Blythwood Drive, Glasgow.
10, Buckingham Street, Glasgow.
11, Dixon Avenue, Crosshill, Glasgow.
12, Monteith Row, Glasgow.
13, Monteith Row, Glasgow.
14, Monteith Row, Glasgow.
15, Monteith Row, Glasgow.
16, Monteith Row, Glasgow.
17, Monteith Row, Glasgow.
18, Monteith Row, Glasgow.
19, Monteith Row, Glasgow.
19, Monteith Row, Glasgow.
20, Kilmarnock Road, Glasgow.

RULES OF THE EUGENICS EDUCATION SOCIETY.

I. NAME.

THE Society shall be known as The Eugenics Education Society.

II. OBJECTS.

The aims of The Eugenics Education Society are:

1. Persistently to set forth the national importance of Eugenics in order to modify public opinion and create a sense of responsibility, in the respect of bringing all matters pertaining to human parenthood under the domination of eugenic ideals.

2. To spread a knowledge of the laws of heredity so far as they are surely known, and so far as that knowledge might effect improve-

ment of race.

3. To further eugenic teaching at home, in the schools, and elsewhere.

The Society shall not make any dividend, gift, division or bonus in money unto or between any of its Members.

III. CONSTITUTION.

The Society shall consist of Members, Honorary Members, and Associate Members. Women shall be eligible for election as Members of the Society and no expression hereinafter used shall be held to debar them from exercising any right or privilege of the Society, or from filling any office to which they may be elected.

IV. ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

Any person who desires to further the aims of the Society may be proposed, and is then, on the payment of one guinea, eligible for election to Membership.

V. ADMISSION OF HONORARY MEMBERS.

At specified Meetings of the Council any Member thereof may propose, for admission as an Honorary Member, a foreigner or British subject of distinction, delivering at the same time a written statement of the qualifications of the person proposed. Honorary Members shall not be required to pay any subscription to the funds of the Society.

VI. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Ordinary Members shall pay an Annual Subscription of One Guinea (26 francs, 5 dollars, 21 marks), due in advance on January 1st in each year. The terms for Life Membership are £10 10s. (260 francs, 50 dollars, 210 marks). Associate Members shall pay an Annual Subscription of Five Shillings, due in advance on January 1st in each year. This will confer a right to all the privileges of the Society except the power to vote.

After the half year, new Members or Associate Members may be admitted on payment of half the Annual Subscription. The Council shall have power to reduce or remit subscriptions in special cases in

which such reduction may appear necessary or expedient.

VII. OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

The Officers of the Society shall be a President, one or more Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and such other Officers as the Council from time to time shall appoint. All the honorary officials shall retire annually and be eligible for re-election.

VIII. COUNCIL OF THE SOCIETY.

The Council of the Society shall consist of its honorary officers and not more than thirty ordinary Members, elected annually. The Council shall make such regulations as may be necessary for the transaction of its own business.

IX. Nomination and Election of Officers and New Members of the Council of the Society.

Prior to the Annual General Meeting the Council shall nominate Members whom they recommend for election as officers of the Society, or as Members of the Council. Any two Members of the Society may also nominate any Member for election either as an officer of the Society or as an Ordinary Member of the Council, provided that the nomination be made in writing and be delivered to the Secretary not less than one month prior to the Annual General Meeting. A list of all nominations made as aforesaid shall be sent by post to every Member of the Society, at his last recorded address, not less than fourteen days prior to the Annual General Meeting. Any Member voting shall indicate for whom he votes by placing his initials against the name of any person whose name is included in the list, and may either return the list to the Secretary, or deliver it to the Scrutineers at the Annual General Meeting. The elections shall be made by a majority of the votes thus cast.

N.B.—An Associate can at any time be co-opted to the Council.

X. EXTRAORDINARY VACANCIES.

On the occurrence of an extraordinary vacancy in the office of President, or of any other officer of the Society, the Council may, at its next Meeting, choose by ballot, and by a majority of those present, a new President or other officer of the Society, or Member of Council, to hold office until the next Annual General Meeting.

XI. COMMITTEES.

The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the Society and the Chairmen of special committees, the names of the Chairmen having been previously approved by the Council.

The Council shall have power to appoint Committees of their own body, of Members, or others.

XII. MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council shall be held as frequently as the business of the Society may require, and at such dates as the Council shall from time to time appoint, provided that at least one meeting be held each month, except during the Summer. But the President, or any five Members of the Council may, by letter to the Secretary, require a special meeting to be called. At any meeting of the Council, four Members shall form a quorum.

XIII. ORDINARY MEETINGS.

The Ordinary Meetings of the Society shall be held monthly, from November to May. Every Member shall have the privilege of introducing visitors to any of the Ordinary Meetings, on writing their names in the book provided for that purpose.

XIV. GENERAL MEETINGS.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society shall be held at such time as the Council may decide during the first six months of each year for the purpose of receiving and adopting the Balance Sheet and Report of the Council for the year, for the election of the Council, and for any other business in connection with the Society that may require the decision of the General Meeting.

The Council may convene a Special General Meeting for any purpose whenever they deem it necessary, and shall do so on the

requisition of one-fifth of the members.

XV. EXPULSION OF MEMBERS.

The Council shall have the right, by a two-thirds majority of the whole Council, to expel from membership of the Society, after not less than four weeks' notice to him of the intention to do so, any Member, or Honorary or Associate Member whose conduct may be considered as likely to reflect upon the character of the Society.

XVI. TRUSTEES.

The Council may from time to time elect two or more Trustees, in whom the property of the Society may be vested. The Trustees are eligible to any other Honorary office of the Society.

XVII. LIBRARIES AND CORPORATE BODIES.

The Council shall be empowered to admit Libraries, or other corporate bodies, as subscribers for the publications of the Society, and to define from time to time the conditions of such admissions.

XVIII. Affiliated Societies and Local Branches.

The Council shall have power to admit to affiliation other Societies on such terms and conditions as may be determined. Branches of the Society may be formed by the sanction of the Council subject to such conditions as the Council may deem fit. The Society may appoint local representatives and Committees in suitable centres in this country, in the colonies, or in foreign countries for the purpose of furthering the objects of the Society.

XIX. AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS.

The Accounts of the Society shall annually be audited by a professional auditor appointed by the Council.

XX. ALTERATION OF RULES.

No alteration shall be made in the Rules of the Society except at the Annual Meeting, or at a Special Meeting, and after due intimation has been given of the proposed alteration in the notice calling the Meeting, and then only if approved by two-thirds of the Members present and voting. LONDON:
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