

infection if the individual has not been previously exposed. The tubercle bacillus is no respecter of persons, and infection may, and does usually, occur without obvious illness. A cheap, reliable, and easily applicable method for finding out when this happens, and possibly whence the infection comes, would be invaluable. The intracutaneous tuberculin test as devised by Mantoux is easily applied, reliable, and not dangerous. It is a quarter of a century old.

Now if it were possible for the powers that be to get rid of their complexes regarding dispensary attendances and contact examinations they could devote some of the available machinery to making a survey of the amount and distribution of tuberculous infection in any area. This could be done by applying the intracutaneous test to everybody in a given district or in several schools, or even in one school. Negative reactors could be re-tested six-monthly to find out if and when infection occurs. Positive reactors could be further investigated for cases of active disease and possible source of infection. This method might bring to light many unknown sources of infection at present acting as carriers of the bacillus. Incidentally, it is a more scientific procedure to discover an unsuspected case of the disease, and by its removal or supervision prevent the continued dangerous infection of its contacts, than to wait for a case to be notified and write off as non-tuberculous those contacts who are not obviously diseased. Surely the method at present in existence savours of "locking the stable door after the steed is stolen." The useless physical examination of contacts and children as practised to-day is one of the sacrifices that a conscientious tuberculosis officer has to offer on the altar of tradition.

A survey of the amount of tuberculous infection present in a community must be possible on the lines suggested above. Elaboration is necessary, and such a scheme would of necessity need sponsoring by the powers that be. In one or two areas in America where such methods are in existence sceptics have been surprised at the results obtained. The possibilities of adding to our rather meagre knowledge of the local and general epidemiology of the disease are boundless. The finding of a source of infection before the individual becomes ill enough to seek treatment voluntarily would be a true application of the science of preventive medicine.—I am, etc.,

London, S.E.10, March 12th.

F. R. WALDRON.

Testimonial to Professor R. W. Reid

SIR,—In response to a widely expressed desire that his colleagues, former pupils, and friends should be given an opportunity of marking their appreciation of the long and distinguished services rendered by Professor R. W. Reid, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S., to the University of Aberdeen, a committee, consisting of representatives of the University Court, the Senatus, former students, and others, has been formed to arrange for a testimonial. It is proposed that the testimonial should take the form of a fund, "The Reid Fund," the revenue of which should be utilized for the foundation of a lectureship in anthropology, including the cultural and sociological aspects of the subject. The committee feels that this would be a fitting monument to Professor Reid's able and devoted work for Aberdeen University, and for the science of anatomy, which has had so much influence on the many hundreds of students who passed through the anatomy department during the years 1889 to 1925. Twenty-eight years ago he instituted the Anthropological Museum, and all along has acted as its honorary curator. By his zeal he has not only created and catalogued a valuable museum—a great teaching asset to the University—but has stimulated and done much to promote the interests of anthropology, particularly in relation to the prehistoric peoples of the North of Scotland.

The committee is confident that colleagues, former pupils, friends, and others interested in the advancement

of the study of anthropology will wish to be associated with this testimonial. Contributions to the fund should be sent to the honorary treasurer, Mr. H. J. Butchart, D.S.O., B.L., Secretary, The University, Aberdeen.—We are, etc.,

MESTON,

Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen.

WALTER ELLIOT,

Rector and Chairman of the University Court.

GEORGE ADAM SMITH,

Principal and Chairman of the Senatus Academicus.

University of Aberdeen,
March 22nd.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Dr. O. A. Trowell has been appointed university demonstrator in physiology for three years from October 1st, 1934, and Dr. H. N. Green university demonstrator in pathology for three years from April 1st, 1934.

Alice Barbara Field (Newnham College) has kept the Act as required for the degree of M.B.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

At a meeting of the Senate, on March 21st, Professor Karl Pearson, LL.D., F.R.S., was appointed Heath Clark Lecturer for 1934.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.D.—E. Gledhill (with distinction), S. Ross.

FINAL M.B., CH.B.—(Part I): A. J. E. Barlow, T. M. Boyle, Julia M. Brown, D. F. Cameron, G. Clarke, G. A. Collinson, S. C. Crystal, W. G. L. Flather, Irene Haslegrave, J. Holden, E. H. Kitching, E. F. Lai, H. T. Levi, D. G. Liversedge, A. E. Penn, T. W. Percival, F. Reid, H. Silman, R. G. Smithson, H. E. Steward, E. H. Tomlin, C. C. N. Vass. (Part II): E. C. Allibone, J. Benn, D. Bickler, G. Cohda, J. H. Crawford, D. H. Drake, F. H. B. Fuller, H. W. Gothard, J. C. Hutchinson, M. B. Khan, N. Lissimore, W. Lomax, O. C. Lord, L. Nagley, A. B. Raper, R. T. Rushton, H. S. Shucksmith, A. Smith, D. Thackray, G. N. Watson, W. Zemsky. (Part III): *H. S. Shucksmith, †E. C. Allibone, †G. N. Watson, J. Benn, D. Bickler, G. Cohda, J. H. Crawford, D. H. Drake, F. H. B. Fuller, H. W. Gothard, J. C. Hutchinson, M. B. Khan, N. Lissimore, W. Lomax, O. C. Lord, L. Nagley, A. B. Raper, R. T. Rushton, A. Smith.

DIPLOMA IN PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.—F. S. Esher, J. S. Johnson.

* First-class honours.

† Second-class honours.

The following awards have been made: Infirmary Scholarship and Littlewood Prize: I. R. Gray. Scattergood Prize: J. C. Hutchinson. Hardwick Prize and McGill Prize: divided between A. B. Raper and H. S. Shucksmith. Edward Ward Memorial Prize: H. S. Shucksmith.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIOLOGY AND ELECTROLOGY.—(Part A): T. N. Fogarty, J. W. H. Foy, S. K. Sahay.

D.P.H.—(Part I): T. L. Hughes, H. V. M. Jones, J. A. Jones, F. Langford, E. R. Smith, E. Taylor, V. J. Woodward.

DIPLOMA IN TROPICAL MEDICINE.—A. Ahmed, E. S. Amzalak, A. R. Arulpragasam, J. J. Beausang, P. Y. Chang, F. R. Craddock, A. C. Edwards, T. Foulds, I. H. B. Ghosh, B. A. Hamid, W. Hughes, *J. R. Innes, C. C. Ling, J. H. McElney, J. S. McMillan, T. A. Malone, P. J. Purcell, K. S. Tay, Banoo V. Vakil.

DIPLOMA IN TROPICAL HYGIENE.—N. E. W. Anderson, V. B. Athavale, L. C. Feng, L. P. Greson, S. L. A. Manuwa, C. W. A. de Silva.

* Recommended for the Milne Medal.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND

At the monthly business meeting of the College, held on March 2nd, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

That this College is of opinion that foreign graduates should not, under any circumstances, be admitted to the final examination until they have first satisfied the examiners of their knowledge of English and of having spent at least three years in clinical study in these countries.

was educated at Liverpool College and at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.B., C.M. in 1891. He studied also in London, Paris, and Bologna. After acting as resident house-physician to the late Professor Grainger Stewart in the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, he subsequently became assistant professor in physiology and clinical tutor at Edinburgh University. He joined the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh as a Member in 1895, proceeding to the Fellowship in 1897. After considerable research in the subjects of psychology and neurology Dr. Stodart-Walker abandoned the profession of medicine for that of literature in the year 1898. During his medical course at Edinburgh University he took an active interest in student affairs, being president of the Students' Representative Council in 1890 and president of the Students' Union in 1891; he also acted for a time as editor of *The Student*. He served in the R.A.M.C. during the war with the rank of major, being mentioned in dispatches and receiving the M.B.E. for his services. From 1919 to 1925 he acted as president of the Joint Survey Board at the Ministry of Pensions. Dr. Stodart-Walker published many works dealing with literary subjects, including *The Letters of John Stuart Blackie* in 1909; *The Struggle for Success*, 1900; *Habit and Control*, 1901; *Robert Buchanan, the Poet of Modern Revolt*, 1901; *A Volunteer Haversack*, 1902; *A Beggar's Wallet*, 1905; and *Occasional Verse*, 1920. He was a keen art critic, and founded in 1907 the Scottish Modern Arts Association, of which he was appointed chairman.

Medical News

The British Orthopaedic Association, under the presidency of Mr. Harry Platt, will hold a spring meeting in Holland on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, April 12th, 13th, and 14th. An interesting scientific and social programme has been arranged. Thursday will be spent with Dr. Murk Jansen at the Anna-Kliniek. On Friday the members will visit the clinic of Dr. Schoemaker at The Hague, and on Saturday the clinic of Professor Noordenbos at Amsterdam. The excursions for members and their ladies will include, amongst others, a visit to the Frans Hals Museum and a special trip to the Bulb Fields.

At the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 26, Portland Place, W., on Tuesday, May 8th, at 5.30 p.m., Dr. Jane Walker, C.H., will deliver a Chadwick Public Lecture on "Village Hygiene; Water Supply; Disposal of Refuse." Sir James Crichton-Browne, F.R.S., will preside. Admission free, without ticket.

The Royal Sanitary Institute has arranged a sessional meeting at the Town Hall, Bolton, on Friday, April 13th, at 5 p.m., when a discussion on "Public Baths in Relation to Health and Disease" will be opened by Dr. R. M. Galloway, medical officer of health, Bolton; to be followed by a discussion, opened by Mr. Cyril H. Walker, on "The Technique of Rehousing, etc., from Slum Areas."

A three months' course in clinical practice and hospital administration will be given at the Brook Hospital, Shooter's Hill, S.E., by Dr. J. V. Armstrong, on Mondays and Wednesdays, at 9.30 a.m., and alternate Saturdays, at a time to be arranged, beginning April 4th. It is intended for those studying for the D.P.H., and complies with the requirements of the General Medical Council's revised regulations, which came into force on October 1st, 1931. A course may, however, be taken under the previous regulations for £4 4s. The fee (£3 13s. 6d.) should be paid to the medical officer of health, L.C.C. Public Health Department (Special Hospitals), County Hall, S.E.1.

The Fellowship of Medicine announces a further lecture-demonstration, on shortness of breath, by Dr. Clark-Kennedy, at 11, Chandos Street, on April 10th, at 2.30 p.m. (There will be no lecture on April 3rd.) An all-day course in proctology will be given at St. Mark's Hospital from April 9th to 14th. There will be an afternoon course at the Infants Hospital from April 9th to 21st; and an evening course in rheumatism at the British

Red Cross Clinic, Peto Place, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from April 10th to 26th. A week-end course in general medicine and surgery has been arranged at the Southend-on-Sea General Hospital on April 14th and 15th. Six lectures on the diagnosis and treatment of chronic diseases of the chest in general practice will be given by Dr. Ellman, at 11, Chandos Street, on Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8.30 p.m., from April 11th to 27th. Demonstrations for candidates for the M.R.C.P. have been arranged during April, and particulars may be had from the secretary of the Fellowship, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1. Other forthcoming courses include ophthalmology at the Royal Eye Hospital, April 16th to 28th; gynaecology at the Samaritan Hospital, April 28th and 29th; psychological medicine at the Maudsley Hospital, April 30th to May 26th; dermatology at St. John's Hospital, April 30th to May 26th. Three lectures (free to members and associates of the Fellowship) will be given at the Medical Society of London, on April 19th, 26th, and May 3rd; the first, by Mr. F. W. Edridge-Green, will deal with vision and colour-vision.

In connexion with the inauguration of the new State-built thermal establishment at Aix-les-Bains an international scientific conference on rheumatoid arthritis will be held in that town from June 28th to July 1st, under the patronage of the French League against Rheumatism. The chairman will be Professor Bezançon of Paris, and discussions will be opened by Sir William Willcox and Drs. S. Gilbert Scott and F. J. Bach, among others. Inquiries should be addressed to M. Dussuel, Rue du Casino 1, Aix-les-Bains (Savoie), France.

The fifth Congress of Yugoslav Surgery will be held at Belgrade from April 28th to May 1st, when the following subjects will be discussed: surgical tuberculosis of the lungs and pleura, introduced by Professor Kostitch of Belgrade; fractures of the long bones of the extremities, introduced by Dr. Florschütz of Zagreb and Dr. Simovitch of Belgrade; and indications for the Caesarean operation, introduced by Professors Durst of Zagreb and Bogdanovitch of Belgrade.

The French Society of Ophthalmology will hold its forty-seventh congress in Paris from May 14th to 17th, when the chief subject for discussion will be biomicroscopy of the normal and diseased conjunctiva, introduced by MM. Cuenod and Natal of Tunis. Further information can be obtained from the general secretary, Dr. René Onfray, 6, Avenue de la Motte-Picquet, Paris, 8e.

The Oxford University Press has ready for early publication, as an addition to the Oxford Medical Publications, *The Menace and Geography of Eclampsia in England and Wales*, by Dr. Norman Porritt.

The King has confirmed the appointment of Dr. J. O. Shircore, C.M.G., to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council of the Tanganyika Territory.

On March 21st the Mayor of Torquay reopened the Corporation warm sea-water swimming bath, which has been entirely refitted on modern lines, and is now equipped with a Bells filtration plant, with a three-hour turnover which chlorinates, aerates, and warms the water as it passes through the filters. The ceremony was attended by representatives of the local medical profession.

On March 23rd a special service was held in Carlisle Cathedral to celebrate the centenary of the death of Dr. John Heysham, founder of the Carlisle Dispensary, and author of the *Carlisle Tables of Mortality*. Some account of the proceedings, and of Dr. C. W. Graham's commemorative oration, will appear in a later issue.

According to statistics issued by the League of Nations, the population of the world amounts to 2,012,800,000, to which Asia contributes 1,103,000,000, Europe 506,000,000, North America 252,000,000, South America 83,000,000, Central America 34,000,000, Africa 142,000,000, and Oceania 10,000,000. These figures represent an increase of 20,000,000 over those of 1930.

The Prussian Home Office has recently drawn the attention of mothers, midwives, and clergymen at baptism to the increased prevalence of pemphigus neonatorum.