

a result of generations of careful selection, almost entirely for volume production, secreted in her milk in a year (during a large part of which time she was also in calf) was four times the weight of the solids in her own body. The strain on the physiological and biochemical equilibrium must be very great. Some 300 to 400 gallons of blood circulated through the mammary gland for every gallon of milk secreted, and a cow might secrete four to six gallons a day.

The lecturer considered it possible that breeding for volume was one of the factors responsible for low quality milk. An animal faced with this unnatural physiological strain would tend to avoid it in part by secreting more water and less of the other physiologically costly materials in her milk. Another factor was the widespread incidence of udder disease. Mastitis had been shown to lead to a marked change in the composition of milk.

Hormones and Milk Secretion

The growth of the mammary gland was doubtless largely controlled by hormones, oestrin and progesterin being mainly concerned. Injection of the pituitary hormone prolactin also usually brought about a copious secretion of milk. The lecturer described an experiment in which thyroxine had been given to the cow. The result of its administration in the form of dried thyroid gland, and especially as the pure crystalline hormone, was to increase the yield and improve the chemical composition of the milk, the percentage of fat increasing by some 16 per cent.; even the amount of non-fatty solids was raised. The total yield of butter-fat per day was increased in one of the cows by nearly 50 per cent.

A minor constituent of milk—namely, the enzyme phosphatase—had been found to be an interesting biochemical index of the efficiency of mammary secretion. There was least concentration of phosphatase in milk at the height of normal lactation. After administering thyroid gland or thyroxine there was a marked fall in milk phosphatase, a fall which persisted while the quantity and quality of milk remained high. When the thyroxine was withdrawn milk secretion fell and the phosphatase concentration rose again.

Vitamin Content of Milk

Finally Professor Kay touched upon changes in vitamin content. One significant finding of nutritional importance was the difference in respect of vitamin A content as between summer and winter milk. Had Hopkins used certain types of winter milk for his early experiments it was possible that the discovery of vitamins might have been postponed. Summer milk or butter had some three or four times the vitamin A potency of milk or butter from cows on ordinary winter feed. The content in winter butter of antirachitic vitamin D was from one-half to one-third that of summer butter. This was due to the effect of sunlight on the cow, not on the grass she ate. Winter butter could easily be brought to summer strength in vitamin D by feeding irradiated yeast, cod-liver oil, or cacao shell to the lactating cow. Milk was a poor source of vitamin C, but it lost what it did possess of the anti-scorbutic vitamin when exposed in glass bottles to daylight for a very few hours or to sunlight. The vitamin content of milk could therefore be controlled to a considerable extent in the case of A and D by feeding the lactating animal with food rich in these vitamins, and in the case of C by keeping the milk so far as possible shielded from light.

The ninth International Congress of Psychotherapists will be held at Copenhagen from October 2 to 4, when papers will be read on general practice and psychotherapy, the lines of teaching this subject and other cognate topics. Notifications of papers to be read should be sent to Professor C. G. Jung, Kussnacht, Zurich, before June 1. Further information may be obtained from Professor Bjerre, 4, Engelbrektsgratan, Stockholm.

Local News

ENGLAND AND WALES

Joint Tuberculosis Council

At the May meeting of the Joint Tuberculosis Council twenty-two members were present. The honorary secretary, Dr. Ernest Ward, announced that 750 copies of the council's memorandum *Tuberculosis Among Nurses* had been printed, and the Medical Research Council was considering republication of the memoranda by Drs. W. H. Tytler and Peter Edwards on *The Microscopic and Cultural Examination of Sputum*. After a discussion on the Empire Conference on the Care and After-care of the Tuberculous, it was decided to form a committee comprising Dr. S. Vere Pearson (convener), Professors W. W. Jameson, and S. Lyle Cummins, with Drs. Jane Walker, J. B. McDougall, F. R. G. Heaf, and F. W. Goodbody, "to consider what help this council can give the Colonies in their effort to control tuberculosis." The question of "holidays with pay" was raised, and it was decided to place this subject on the agenda for the next meeting.

Work of a Medical Charity

The annual general meeting of the Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men was held at 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W., on May 19, with the president, Mr. V. Warren Low, C.B., in the chair. The report and accounts for 1936 were presented and adopted. The total income for the year was £5,392 2s. 8d. During 1936 twenty-one new members were elected, nine died, and one resigned. The total membership on December 31 was 275. During the year £5,275 was distributed in relief to the fifty-nine widows and nine orphans in receipt of grants. This is an increase of £1,000 over the previous year, due to the increase of the number of widows. One widow who died during the year had been on the funds for fourteen years, and had received from the society a total sum of £1,390. Her husband had paid a life subscription of £26 5s. on election to membership. This is but one case which illustrates the advantages of joining the society. Two legacies were received during the year, one of £500 and the other of £9. Special grants amounting to £217 10s. were made to orphans to enable them to study for some business or professional career. These grants were made from the Brickwell Fund, which is utilized for this purpose. One orphan in receipt of a special grant from this fund died during the year. She had been in a special hospital for the past six years, and had received during that time £402 12s. The president drew the attention of the meeting that in 1938 the society would be celebrating the 150th anniversary of its foundation. Membership of the society is limited to registered medical men who at the time of their election are resident within a twenty-mile radius of Charing Cross. Only necessitous widows and orphans of deceased members are granted relief. The secretary will forward full information to any medical man who may desire to become a member if he will apply to the offices of the society, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1. All legacies are funded, and the funded capital now amounts to over £140,000. Once money is invested the income alone may be utilized for the payment of grants. The capital may not be realized for current expenses. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the editors of the medical journals for publishing notices for the society.

Rheumatic Heart Disease in Children

An account of a courageous enterprise appears in the report for 1936 of the Children's Heart Home at Lancing in Sussex, where over 250 children were admitted last year, the majority of them from London hospitals. This

home, which is very pleasantly situated in gardens by the sea, was first used for children who needed ordinary convalescent treatment. Then, seven years ago, the rheumatic clinic at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, reserved twenty beds in the home for children suffering from rheumatic affection of the heart, and the results were so good that it was decided to allocate all the beds to the one complaint, Great Ormond Street reserving a further number, and beds also being reserved for other hospitals. A school was started for the children, and in 1931 was recognized as a special school for child sufferers from rheumatic heart disease. A large part of the annual income is, of course, derived from hospitals and public authorities on account of services rendered to patients, but there is scope for voluntary giving, and last year the income from this source was increased by some £500 as the result of a broadcast appeal. The home contains seventy-three beds, and the average residence of the children is 100 days. The cost of each patient per week, including establishment and financial charges, is £1 3s. 5d. on the average. Although few of the patients received are Sussex children, the home appears to enlist a great deal of local sympathy and interest.

INDIA

Indian Institute for Medical Research

The first annual report of the Indian Institute for Medical Research, Calcutta, covers the period from January 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936, and includes an account of the work in the diagnostic section and the departments of bacteriology, protozoology, biochemistry and nutrition, and chemistry, immunochemistry, and chemotherapy. As the result of study of the immunity problems connected with cholera and typhoid fever a potent anti-cholera serum has been produced, and further investigations are proceeding with reference to the concentration of the toxin and antitoxin concerned. A preliminary note by Dr. H. Ghosh about this work appeared in the *British Medical Journal* of January 12, 1935, and a report of the further advances, by the same author, was published in the issue of May 9, 1936. It now seems probable that there are two different kinds of toxin in cholera, an endotoxin and an exotoxin, which jointly produce the characteristic symptoms. Predominance of one or the other determines whether the clinical picture is more particularly that of an early onset of vasomotor paralysis or of excessive purging. The mortality among the cases treated with the serum was 10.65 per cent., as contrasted with 21.6 in the remainder. Preliminary researches with typhoid toxin indicate the possibility of producing an effective anti-typhoid serum. Evidence has been forthcoming that the common bowel disorders of the natives of Bengal are related to the usual high carbohydrate contents of the dietaries, which give rise to fermentation and hyperacidity in the intestine, with consequent toxæmia, especially in children. In the department of protozoology a systematic study is in progress with regard to the problems of cultivation and immunity, which have been but little considered hitherto. The objective has been to discover whether antigens consisting of pure parasitic bodies obtained by cultivation of protozoa or extraction of their protoplasm can induce immunity in the body of the host and so be of prophylactic and therapeutic value. An oriental sore vaccine has been prepared from freshly isolated strains of *Leishmania tropica*, and has been found to have a high therapeutic value. An intradermal skin test for this disease has been devised. Vaccine treatment is also proving useful in post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis. Another investigation is proceeding into the possibility of cultivating malarial parasites on suitable media in order to produce a prophylactic malarial vaccine. An attempt is being made to desensitize cases of eczema, asthma, urticaria, and pruritus with suitable antigens, and a few patients have

been treated satisfactorily with urinary protease. The department of biochemistry and nutrition has been largely concerned with vitamin C, the nutritional problems of middle-class families, the nature of the oxytocic hormone of the pituitary gland, and the respiration of bacteria. A survey of the nutritive values of Indian foodstuffs and dietaries is being conducted systematically. Certain common Indian fruits have been shown to contain unexpectedly large quantities of vitamin C, and it has been demonstrated that the amount of this vitamin in human milk can be appreciably raised by appropriate dieting. The dietaries of middle-class families in Bengal are markedly deficient in proteins, vitamins A and B complex, calcium, and phosphorus. The department of chemistry has been trying to elucidate the mechanism of antigen-antibody combination from considerations of their rate of diffusion, osmotic pressure, viscosity, and the Tyndall phenomenon observed in their solutions. Equations have been defined which account satisfactorily for the neutralization of streptolysin, tetanolysin, cobra haemolysin, staphylolysin, diphtheria toxin, and crotalus toxin by their corresponding antibodies, as well as to the adsorption of specific agglutinins by typhus bacilli and the vibrios of cholera and to the adsorption of specific haemolysin by the erythrocytes of the ox and sheep. The diagnostic section has shown that there was a great increase in the incidence of amoebic infection during the year under review. Improvements in certain diagnostic techniques have been suggested, and many doubtful cases of leishmaniasis were identified by special cultural methods.

Madras Ophthalmic Hospital

The annual report for 1935 of the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, shows that, as usual, conjunctivitis and various forms of cataract were the most common diseases; glioma and epithelioma were the two most frequent tumours, and 8,149 operations were performed. The daily average number of patients in 1935 was higher than in the previous year, and those who could not be admitted to the wards were accommodated on the verandas. Radium treatment was used in seventy-eight cases, mostly of epithelioma and trachoma. Special training was given to 254 medical students, including 150 who were candidates for the M.B., B.S. examinations. In addition, thirty-seven post-graduate students attended the practice of the hospital. No major building operations were undertaken during the year under review, but various minor repairs and improvements were effected in the hospital itself and the residential quarters.

SCOTLAND

Health of Scottish Ports

At the annual conference of the Association of Port Sanitary Authorities held recently in Glasgow, Bailie James Crawford, who presided, said that the living quarters for the crews on ships now being built on Clydeside were greatly improved in situation, design, and comfort, even in excess of the standard desired by the association. The latter was freely consulted by the Government, and was also in touch with the International Maritime Service, which had been set up to control the spread of infectious disease from country to country, and had built up an effective service for protection against the introduction of such diseases as small-pox, plague, and typhus fever. The more enlightened methods now practised, he continued, had abolished the old system of quarantine except in unusual circumstances, and the association performed a number of functions such as detecting infection among passengers and crews of incoming ships, examining aliens, inspecting imported foodstuffs and sanitary conditions of ships, and applying measures for freeing ships from rats and other vermin. In a paper on "Insect Pests on Ships," Dr. William C.

Gunn of the Public Health Department, Glasgow, said that infested living quarters of the crews might be regarded as slums, and should be inspected with the same care as houses on land. Fumigation by sulphur dioxide or hydrocyanic acid would kill bed-bugs and other insects, but persistent cleanliness alone would eradicate such pests.

Provision for Mental Defectives in Scotland

Arrangements for the institutional accommodation of mental defectives in Scotland were transferred to county councils and town councils of large burghs by the Mental Deficiency and Lunacy (Scotland) Act of 1914. In consequence of the war, however, the General Board of Control allowed these provisions to remain in abeyance, and decided that for a time the institutions at Larbert and Baldownie should be regarded as national institutions receiving cases without preference from all over Scotland. The Board of Control has now decided that every local authority shall be required to comply strictly with the statute, either by establishing institutions in co-operation with other local authorities or by contracting with the managers of existing certified institutions. The chief public assistance officer for Stirlingshire, at a meeting of the Public Health Committee of that county, reported that an agreement had been entered into with the National Institution at Larbert and the Stirling District Asylum for the maintenance of 150 juvenile defectives. He said that there was in practice a serious difficulty in the case of low-grade defectives because under the agreement only 10 per cent. of the accommodation was reserved for such patients, and serious administrative difficulties arose in regard to the hopeless and helpless low-grade defectives whose parents, even if willing, were quite unable to care for them. At the present moment there were actually twenty low-grade defectives in the county waiting for admission to Larbert asylum. Dr. E. N. Reid, medical officer of health, said that there was a serious lack of accommodation for defectives who required constant supervision. It was resolved to request the Board of Control that an increase of the quota for low-grade defectives in institutions should be made.

The Late Dr. Adler

As recorded in last week's *Journal* Professor Alfred Adler, who had been delivering a course of lectures on psychology at Aberdeen University, died suddenly while walking in Union Street of that city on May 28. At the time of his death he had still one lecture of his course to deliver in Aberdeen, after which he intended to give similar courses in various other cities of Great Britain. He was assisted in his work by his daughter, Dr. Alexandra Adler of Harvard University, who is to deliver some of the courses which her father had arranged to give. The memorial service at the crematorium, Warriston Road, Edinburgh, was attended by various psychologists belonging to this country and the Continent.

A. Sézary and A. Horowitz (*Bull. Soc. Franç. Derm. Syph.*, December, 1936, p. 1761) report on thirty-nine cases of lichen planus treated with stovarsol. The drug was administered for six consecutive weeks, and two tablets of 0.25 gramme each were given every morning on the first four days of each week. Of the thirty-nine cases eleven failed to complete the treatment, twenty-five were cured, and three improved. Itching was relieved after the first week, and the rash began to fade after the third week, disappearing completely between the fourth and sixth weeks. In a few cases a second course of treatment was required, and was given after an interval of a month. The lesions of the mucous membranes were more stubborn than those of the skin. Sézary and Horowitz consider that this treatment is convenient, free from complications, and gives results as good as those obtained with any other modern method.

Correspondence

Bronchostaxis

SIR,—Before we can accept Dr. John C. Roberts's interesting case (*Journal*, May 22, p. 1069) as one which may be adequately described under this title, the after-history of this patient must be followed up for a few years. Otherwise it may lead to still further errors in diagnosis. As it is, the tendency is often to explain haemoptysis away rather than to explain it. If a facile diagnosis of bronchostaxis is to become popular then an even larger number of cases of tubercle and growth will be missed, and further research on bronchiectasis and cystic conditions of the lung will be hampered. I am not denying that the condition may exist, but many of us who have seen cases of haemoptysis of obscure origin have found that the obscurity has been removed by later developments.—I am, etc.,

London, N.W.1, June 3. F. G. CHANDLER, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Definition of "Arrested"

SIR,—It was with great pleasure that I read your remarks on the technical use of the word "arrested" in the annotation on the Midhurst Report. How often have I seen the bitterness of the disappointment when, in answer to the question "Am I arrested?" I have been obliged to answer "No." It is true that I have always been careful to explain that the word, as used medically, bore a different meaning to the common one. Often, indeed, I have been able to say that my patient's disease was not only not progressing but was now hindered by frail walls and widely spaced bars from making further ravages likely; that it was the patient's duty to make that prison daily more secure; and so on. But a final interview is not the occasion to teach new definitions, and our great ally Hope, once bewildered, takes a long time to re-establish herself. And all, maybe, because a positive spit is made once a day.

As this practice may happen to continue for half a century with no harm to the patient, our break-away from the generally accepted meaning of the word has always appeared to me to be not only cruel but also a relic of ignorance.—I am, etc.,

Over Wallop, Hants, May 30.

FRANCIS JUPE.

Technique in Knee-joint Operations

SIR,—Surely my friend Mr. Eric Lloyd (*Journal*, May 15, p. 1015) provides a sufficient commentary on his technique for operations on the knee-joint when he naïvely writes: "*Stitch abscess* occasionally occurs two or three weeks after the operation, but clears up rapidly on removal or discharge of a small piece of catgut." Does Mr. Lloyd not realize that his catgut is discharged because it is septic, and that it is septic because it has been contaminated by the skin around his wound—for he seems to be reasonably careful about not handling his sutures. I must add that he is indeed lucky not to have met with disaster, for it appears from his description of the operation that the only catgut he uses is not "quite superficial," but actually through the capsule of the knee-joint.

There is more in the Lane technique than mere "knife-and-fork" operating, and I am astonished that Mr. Graham Simpson (*Journal*, May 22, p. 1088), an ex-house-surgeon of Lane's, so completely failed to grasp the signifi-

We much regret to announce the death of Lady CAMPBELL, L.R.C.P. & S.Ed., on May 20, at her residence, "Culloden," Craigavad, Co. Down. Widow of a famous Belfast surgeon, the late Sir John Campbell, she was known for her good works and her interest in everything pertaining to the medical profession in Belfast. Emily Frances Campbell was a native of Co. Kerry, and assisted her first husband, Dr. Fitzsimons, in his missionary work abroad for some years. After his death she returned to Belfast, where she studied medicine, obtaining her medical qualifications in Edinburgh in 1896. She practised her profession in the Antrim Road district for three years before becoming the wife of Mr. John (later Sir John) Campbell, who was rapidly making a name for himself as a gynaecological surgeon. All her life she was devoted to his interests, often assisted him by giving anaesthetics at his operations, identifying herself with his work, and promoting the best ideals in everything she touched. Hers was a quiet personality, always tender and compassionate, dogs and gardening being her hobbies. Lady Campbell is survived by her two sons, the elder of whom is a graduate in agriculture of Cambridge University; the younger, William Stewart, has had a brilliant career at the Queen's University of Belfast, and has recently become a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. With these two the deep sympathy of the profession goes out in their bereavement.

Dr. WILLIAM EMERSON LEE, who died at a nursing home in London on May 26, was born at Nottingham in December, 1875, and from Repton and Trinity College, Cambridge, went to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He took the M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. in 1904 and the M.A., B.Ch. Cantab. in 1907, and proceeded M.D. in 1910. Before settling in practice at Worksop Dr. Emerson Lee had been senior resident medical officer at the Metropolitan Hospital, house-surgeon at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, and assistant medical officer at the Dorset County Asylum. During the war he served with the rank of captain R.A.M.C.(T.). He published two papers in the *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Physiology*, one on the action of tobacco with reference to arterial pressure and degeneration, and the other, with Professor W. E. Dixon, on tolerance to nicotine.

Dr. JOHN ROUND, who died after a long illness on May 18, was born at Dudley, Worcestershire, in 1862, and studied medicine at the Birmingham Medical School, becoming L.R.C.P. & S.Ed. and L.R.F.P.S.Glas. in 1889. He later obtained the D.Sc. of the Inter-Collegiate University, Chicago. After serving as assistant physician to the Plymouth Public Dispensary Dr. Round settled in general practice in South London, and was for some years honorary physician to the Battersea General Hospital. He joined the British Medical Association in 1890, and had been chairman of the Greenwich and Deptford Division. Dr. Round was a man of wide interests, and contributed from time to time to medical journals. His death in hospital, following an operation, took place seven months after his retirement from active practice.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

THIRD M.B., B.S.—*P. A. S. Aldis, ††M. S. Campbell, *††H. W. C. Fuller (University Medal), *†A. J. Hinot, *†H. N. G. Hudson, *†J. Ketcher, *†C. J. Longland, *†Elizabeth J. Rooke, *†F. H. Scadding, *†R. C. Wofinden, H. I. C. Balfour, J. D. Ball, Marjorie Bolton, E. R. Bowes, M. A. Carpenter, J. E. Cates, Norah H. C. Clarke, May D. C. Clifford, P. R. K. Coe, J. C. Colbeck, W. J. C. Crisp, J. A. Currie, J. B. Cuthbert, Mary D. Daley, H. J. Davies, G. S. W. de Saram, W. R. S. Doll, I. A. Donaldson, A. C. Dornhorst, G. H. H. Dunkerton, J. A. Dunlop, Katherine W.

Dunn-Pattison, H. J. Eastes, Gwendoline M. Edwards, J. E. Elliott, J. G. Fife, Audrey I. Freeth, Dorothy M. Gladwell, C. H. Gray, M. Hamilton, D. R. Hanbury, J. C. Harland, G. A. Hart, Sylvia A. M. Herford, J. R. Hill, J. D. N. Hill, T. H. Hills, J. Horowitz, T. E. Howell, Sybil M. Humphreys, B. W. Hunt, I. Hywel Davies, T. P. N. Jenkins, Mary Kane, J. W. M. Leslie, Mabel E. Linscott, O. Lloyd, D. de la C. MacCarthy, T. O. McKane, K. J. Mann, Queenie I. E. May, A. E. Miller, A. G. Moore, Margaret J. G. Moore, M. A. H. Munshi, N. W. N. Murray, Winifred F. G. Murray, B. B. G. Nehaul, J. H. L. Newnham, H. A. Pearce, Faith C. Poles, M. C. T. Reilly, Elizabeth H. Rosenberg, H. L. M. Roualle, L. J. Sandell, R. S. F. Schilling, A. Shapiro, C. P. Smith, Eveline A. Smith, R. Y. Stevenson, Ethel M. Strong, R. W. Taylor, C. E. Thomas, N. Thomas, P. H. Tooley, H. A. Tuck, R. G. Tuke, Sarah C. B. Walker, A. J. N. Warrack, Lilian H. Walter, Joan M. Wenn, E. D. H. Williams, P. C. F. Wingate, Rowena Woolf, S.S. Yuckin. *Group I:* Laura M. Bates, J. Bleakley, Katharine M. H. Branson, F. J. Brice, K. C. Brown, Margaret M. Burton, Dorothy R. Clarke, A. L. Collins, G. H. Darke, Cecile R. Doniger, Gertrude L. E. Dudderidge, Mary N. Fawcett, W. B. Foster, J. P. Fox, W. A. J. Fox, Audrey U. Fraser, Rachel Goldenberg, J. H. Goonewardene, D. Graham Brown, A. G. Hemsley, G. Herbert, K. R. Hill, J. Hoadley, J. G. Humble, H. Jackson, S. J. Johnson, A. Jordan, H. Josephs, Gladys E. Keith, A. R. R. Kent, B. S. Kent, G. M. Kerr, Iris M. Lamey, J. D. Laycock, O. C. Levine, B. G. A. Lilwall, A. E. Loden, M. Lubran, W. H. McDonald, H. A. C. Mason, D. W. Moynagh, Mary G. Murphy, J. H. F. Norbury, M. G. O'Flynn, A. C. D. Parsons, Edith A. S. Parry-Evans, V. G. Peckar, W. M. Philip, R. E. A. Price, Nancy E. G. Richardson, A. C. Ricks, G. C. Tresidder, P. W. Vilain, R. R. Willcox, M. R. Woods. *Group II:* Mary J. Allardice, D. R. Ashton, D. W. Beynon, T. K. Bradford, J. D. Bradley-Watson, D. W. J. Cohen, M. Curwen, P. H. Denton, J. E. Ennis, E. H. Hambly, D. H. Harrison, R. A. Jones, E. R. Mountjoy, N. Ponnampalam, S. H. Raza, Mary C. Rowe, C. P. Sames, J. A. Smart, E. R. Smith, G. R. Steed, G. A. van Someren, G. R. Waterman.

* With honours. † Distinguished in Medicine. ‡ Distinguished in Pathology. § Distinguished in Forensic Medicine and Hygiene. || Distinguished in Surgery. ¶ Distinguished in Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Sir Farquhar Buzzard, Bt., Regius Professor of Medicine, has been elected to the Hebdomadal Council to hold office until 1943.

Arthur Duncan Gardner, D.M., Fellow of University College, has been appointed Reader in Bacteriology from October 1, 1937.

A. H. T. Robb-Smith, M.D.Lond., has been appointed 'as from September 1 Assistant Director of Pathology under Lord Nuffield's benefaction.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The Appointments Committee of the Faculty of Biology "B" will shortly proceed to appoint four university demonstrators in anatomy and a university demonstrator in physiology. Particulars of these appointments may be obtained from Dr. F. J. W. Roughton, Physiological Laboratory, Cambridge, to whom applications should be addressed by June 18.

Candidates for the Michael Foster studentship in physiology should send in their applications, with a statement of the course of research they propose to undertake, to Professor Barcroft, Physiological Laboratory, Cambridge, by July 7.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON

The following candidates have passed in the subjects indicated:

SURGERY.—J. R. Audy, A. W. Box, J. W. P. Morgan, W. G. Zorab.

MEDICINE.—A. Bagon, P. A. Gardiner, E. de C. Kite, B. A. R. Pitt, R. H. S. Thompson.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.—A. Bagon, P. A. Gardiner, E. de C. Kite, B. A. R. Pitt, R. H. S. Thompson.

MIDWIFERY.—F. Bastawros, A. W. Box, J. D. B. Perkins, G. L. Young, W. E. Young.

The diploma of the Society has been granted to A. Bagon, P. A. Gardiner, B. A. R. Pitt, R. H. S. Thompson, and W. G. Zorab.

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

MASTERY OF MIDWIFERY.—Isobel McArthur Brown, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Henry Canwarden, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Mohamed Saleh Bin Abdul Hamid, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Bessie Hatherley, M.B., Ch.B., Stanley Henderson, M.B., Ch.B., Isabella Agnes Milne, M.B., Ch.B., Margaret Catherine O'Brien, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Arnold Abraham Weinbrenn, M.D.