

in a series of half a dozen normal sheep the anti-thyrotropic activity which Dr. Loeser had described. He wondered whether anti-thyrotropic activity had any part to play in the normal animal in maintaining the endocrine balance.

DUAL PERSONALITY

Sir WALTER LANGDON-BROWN delivered the annual Cavendish Lecture under the auspices of the West London Medico-Chirurgical Society at Kensington Town Hall on June 3, entitling it "Dr. Jekyll diagnoses Mr. Hyde." Mr. NEIL SINCLAIR, president of the society, was in the chair.

After some entertaining literary reflections on Robert Louis Stevenson and others the lecturer discussed the medical approach to dual personality. To the inheritors of nineteenth century materialistic medicine it was not a welcome discovery that the psyche was a causal factor in disease. The Freudian attitude to the unconscious was perhaps apt to give it too dark and depressing an impression. The lecturer started, therefore, from a biological standpoint, as Rivers would have done. Structurally numerous vestiges of earlier evolutionary phases were to be recognized in the human body, and the human psyche from this point of view was likewise a product of evolution which showed many archaic features. Rivers did not accept Freud's conception of a censorship; he regarded the fantastic and symbolic forms in which hysteria and dreams manifested themselves as a regression to a lower level which was natural to the infantile stages of human development, individual or collective. We reached the higher levels of our nervous system on the stepping-stones not only of our dead selves but of our long-dead ancestors. The lecturer could not doubt that medicine would have to become increasingly psychological in its approach. The new psychology was a compromise, a selection from the doctrines of different schools, but it was the needs of the present time which had led to its development. If some academic psychologists scoffed at it the simple reply could be made that it worked. Although it was only in its infancy its influence was overflowing beyond the confines of medicine into many other fields of thought, just as did Darwin's exposition of the principle of evolution. A compact body of well-informed medical opinion on the subject could be a much-needed educative influence in a world which seemed to be steadily growing more psychologically sick.

At the present time, added Sir Walter Langdon-Brown, the darker side of the collective unconscious was assuming a volcanic energy. If it was not to prevail they must live up to the Greek maxim, "Know thyself," or Caliban would reconquer the island he inherited from Sycorax his mother. "Dr. Jekyll must diagnose Mr. Hyde by recognizing his origin. Am I too optimistic in hoping that the profession to which Jekyll belonged can by psychological insight play an important part in leading the way to a calmer, humaner, and more rational world?"

The inquiry into the physical, psychological, and genetic aspects of mental deficiency carried on in the research department of the Royal Eastern Counties' Institution at Colchester has received valuable aid from the trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation. Hitherto the research department, under Dr. Lionel Penrose, has been financed by the Medical Research Council, the Darwin Trust, and by the institution itself. Recently also a generous donation of £2,200 was made by the Hon. Alexandrina Peckover towards the cost of a new laboratory and research offices provided by the institution. Now the trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation have opened the way to further developments by making a grant at the rate of £600 per annum for five years to provide additional research workers and a non-recurrent grant of £700 towards the cost of laboratory equipment.

Local News

SCOTLAND

St. Andrews University

At a meeting of the University Court of St. Andrews University, Principal Sir James C. Irvine presiding, Dr. H. E. Hutchison, lecturer in clinical pathology in the University, was appointed to be warden of the William Low Residence for medical students in Dundee. This residence will be opened for medical students attending clinical courses from the beginning of October next. The Court has agreed to recognize Mayfield Hospital, Dundee, as a general hospital in which clinical courses qualifying for the degree of M.B., Ch.B. may be attended by medical students of the University. The new ordinance for the establishment of degrees of Bachelor of Dental Surgery and Master of Dental Surgery will come into effect from the beginning of the academic year 1937-8. The course for the B.D.S. will be five years, of which four will embrace studies similar to those for the L.D.S. of the University, but the examinations will be of a higher standard, and there will be an extra examination at the end of the fifth year. Those who have taken the B.D.S. may proceed to the M.D.S. after one year in practice as a dental surgeon, or after holding a post in a dental hospital and submitting to a clinical examination and presenting a thesis.

Edinburgh Hospital for Sick Children

The work of the Edinburgh Hospital for Sick Children is steadily increasing, 100 more cases having been treated in the wards in 1936 than in 1935, while the out-patient work has also increased. This has necessitated further nursing staff, and to accommodate the extra nurses a house in the neighbourhood has been purchased. The home presented by Lord Forteviot last year has enabled 100 infants to be transferred from the hospital to the home, and this has greatly facilitated the work of the hospital. The report for 1936, which was presented at the annual meeting of contributors on June 10, shows that the number of cases treated during the year was 3,267, of which 1,308 were medical, 1,250 surgical, and 682 ear and throat cases. The average daily number of patients was 132, and the average duration of residence 15.5 days. At the out-patient department there were over 29,000 attendances, and in the sunlight department 5,616 treatments were given, compared with 4,861 in the preceding year. The ordinary income for the year was £16,304, compared with £14,847 in 1935, while the ordinary expenditure was £20,699. The deficit was less than in the previous year, amounting to £4,395, as compared with £4,590. There was also a deficit of ordinary income amounting to £318 on the Muirfield Convalescent Home, and a surplus of £144 on the Forteviot Convalescent Home.

Astley Ainslie Institution

The report of the Astley Ainslie Institution for the year 1936 by Lieut.-Colonel John Cunningham, medical superintendent of the institution, shows that the number of beds is now 169. The Departmental Committee on Scottish Health Services gave a summary in its report of the methods and policy adopted at this institution as illustrating the lines along which modern ideas of convalescence are developing. This institution, being fully endowed, does not appeal to the public for support, and it only admits patients from the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh requiring a prolonged convalescence. The total number of patients treated during the year was 1,077, including 221 children. The majority of the patients, 749, were either cured or improved; only twenty were dis-

charged without any change in their condition, while 120 were sent back to the Royal Infirmary for further treatment. The maintenance cost per bed for the year was £151. The institution possesses a fully equipped department for physical therapy by massage, artificial sunlight, and various forms of electrical treatment. A special feature of the institution is the department for occupational therapy, which was opened in May, 1936, and which is one of the first of this kind in the country to be designed in connexion with a general hospital. This building is single-storied and consists of a central section with two large wings containing the main workshops, one being allotted to "quiet" crafts such as weaving, painting, basketry, etc., and the other to "noisy" crafts such as carpentry and metal work. Large windows form the greater part of the wall area of the main workshops to provide adequate lighting and to enable the patients to work under what amounts to open-air conditions. The workshops are fully equipped with the apparatus necessary for various crafts, such as saws and lathes specially designed to assist in the treatment of patients showing orthopaedic disabilities. Great success has attended this form of therapy and its extension to patients confined to bed in the wards. For male patients confined to bed, rug-making, basketry, painting, wood carving, leather work, and weaving with small looms have all been found suitable, while needlework in its various forms and knitting are most popular in the women's pavilions. Occupational classes for both men and women are conducted in the workshops, the men attending for two hours in the morning and women for two hours in the afternoon. The number of patients who underwent this form of training and treatment during the year was 658.

ENGLAND AND WALES

The Harveian Society

The Buckston Browne dinner of the Harveian Society of London was held this year in the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, on June 10, with the president, Dr. A. H. Douthwaite, in the chair. The principal toast, that of the Harveian Society, was proposed by the Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Hewart, who told a number of stories, and after some banter at the expense of the medical profession paid its members a compliment by saying, "When you meet the Recording Angel you will have a pretty easy time." Dr. Douthwaite, in his reply, thanked Lord Hewart for honouring the Society by attending its banquet, and recalled that it was he who publicly pointed out that if the Osteopaths Bill became law osteopaths would have the right to sign death certificates. Briefly reviewing the events of the past year Dr. Douthwaite said that the Society had now almost succeeded in paying its quota towards the restoration of Harvey's tower at Hempstead; it had moved into new quarters in Portland Place; and Dr. G. de Bec Turtle had presented a snuff box on giving up the treasurer'ship after ten years of enthusiastic work. Though this was against orders the president ended with an acknowledgement to Sir Buckston Browne for his generosity in providing the banquet. The health of the visitors was proposed by Mr. M. F. Nicholls, who congratulated Mr. H. L. Eason, Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, on his appointment as Principal of the University, and welcomed Sir John Herbert Parsons, president of the Royal Society of Medicine, Sir William Willcox, president of the Medical Society of London, and Mr. D. C. Norris, president of the Hunterian Society. The toast was acknowledged by Mr. Eason, Mr. Ernest Bevin, and Mr. Derek Curtis-Bennett. Mr. Bevin expressed his pleasure at dining "in good trade union company" with representatives of the Law, the Church, and Medicine. He spoke in warm terms of recent discussions between the Trades Union

Congress and the British Medical Association, and the good that must follow this contact in promoting the medical treatment of workpeople on sound lines. Co-operation was needed between the medical profession and industry, so that the problems that arose from the conditions of modern life might be tackled at an early stage. To-day there was a great opportunity for breaking down barriers; hitherto there had been too long a lag in the application to practice of the fruits of discovery; more collaboration would secure better results from the medical services. A bad defect in the national health insurance scheme was its failure to include women and children.

Manson and Ross Commemoration

The Board of Management of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and the Standing Committee of the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene held a reception at the School on June 9 to meet the Earl of Athlone, K.G., Chancellor of the University of London. The guests, many of whom were medical visitors from overseas, were received in the library by Lord Athlone and Professor W. W. Jameson, Dean of the School. In the museum on the second floor Professor R. T. Leiper and Dr. B. G. Peters exhibited living fresh-water snails, water fleas, and other crustacea, and fishes concerned in the transmission of disease in the Tropics; examples of diseased conditions caused by helminth parasites, and microscopical preparations of stages in the life-histories of parasites causing tropical diseases. Professor P. A. Buxton and Mr. Leeson also exhibited live insects of medical interest. In the museum on the third floor a collection of original notebooks and other material relating to Sir Patrick Manson and Sir Ronald Ross were displayed. Dr. G. P. Crowden demonstrated an air-conditioned cubicle for use in the Tropics; and other demonstrations concerned with warmth and comfort measurements and standards for factories and shops, and the use of reinforced aluminium foil for insulation against radiant heat were given by Dr. T. Bedford, Dr. Crowden, and Mr. Luxton. In the lighting laboratory Mr. T. C. Angus showed methods of lighting and ventilation in factories, and a method of controlling dust hazards in industry.

New Essex Hospital for Nervous and Mental Diseases

The Minister of Health (Sir Kingsley Wood) on June 14 opened the Runwell Hospital near Wickford in Essex to serve as a joint hospital for nervous and mental cases for the county boroughs of Southend-on-Sea and East Ham. The new hospital is on a pleasant country site of 500 acres, about twenty-four miles from East Ham and twelve from Southend, and in its arrangement advantage has been fully taken of new ideas and experience in mental hospital planning and construction. It is intended to house just over 1,000 patients, and it comprises from twenty-five to thirty separate units. In the central administration unit, in addition to the usual offices, there are a recreation hall with a fully equipped stage and modern cinema projector, a gymnasium, a lecture theatre, a library for patients and staff, as well as kitchens and bakery. At the side of this are separate occupational therapy workshops for male and female patients. Provision has been made for teaching numerous handicrafts, such as rug-making, basketry, weaving, beadwork, pottery, and embroidery, and in addition there are special shops for upholstery, printing, tailoring, boot repairing, metal work, and carpentry. The admission hospital is a pleasant single-storied building on the outskirts of the colony, built so as to be light, sunny, and airy, with plenty of veranda and solarium accommodation. In the centre portion of this building are housed the x-ray and light departments, the pathological and biochemical research laboratories, the laboratories of experimental psychology and clinical pathology, and a modern hydrotherapeutic department. A large common room for both sexes is also provided here, with facilities

for recreation and occupational therapy. The admission hospital includes clinical examination rooms where newly admitted patients are first seen by the resident physicians, and male and female wards in the east and west wings. Two other separate buildings have been provided for voluntary patients, one for men and one for women, suffering from the milder forms of nervous disorder. These are really detached single-storied villas, with a large number of private bedrooms, most of them opening directly on to a terrace, as well as homelike sitting rooms with french windows. Another single-storied building, consisting of a central block and two wings, serves as a sick hospital for patients suffering from physical complaints. Units for quiet and employable patients are arranged on either side of the administration building, and surrounding these are large gardens with room for exercise and recreation. There are three parole units for patients who do not require much supervision and are able to enjoy a considerable freedom within and without the grounds of the hospital; and in a detached position, well away from the main blocks, is Boundary House, accommodating sixty male and 100 female patients suffering from the more severe forms of mental disorder, with clinical rooms and a hydrotherapy department. The old idea of a "refractory block" has been dispelled in this pleasant building.

Correspondence

Moynihan Memorial

SIR,—The Board of the General Infirmary at Leeds realize that the greatest memorial to the genius and work of the late Lord Moynihan must always be advancement in the art of surgery, which he did so much to promote. They feel, however, that it is their duty and privilege to perpetuate a record of Lord Moynihan's work for surgery and his labours in and for the General Infirmary at Leeds by the erection within its walls of a suitable memorial. Already a ward has been named the "Moynihan Ward," but much more than this is clearly required.

The Board have appointed a committee to submit and carry out a suitable scheme, and on behalf of this committee I am able to state that the sum of £750 has already been received. More than this is needed if the memorial is to be adequate, and I am authorized to invite subscriptions from medical and lay sympathizers. It is suggested that one guinea would be a suitable amount, though more or less would be very acceptable. Subscriptions should be forwarded to the General Infirmary at Leeds in the name of the "Moynihan Memorial Fund" or to myself. They will all be very gratefully acknowledged.—I am, etc.,

CARLTON OLDFIELD,

Leeds, June 14. Chairman, Moynihan Memorial Committee.

Infectious Mononucleosis and Monocytic Leukaemia

SIR,—May I refer to a point in Dr. M. C. G. Israël's article on infectious mononucleosis and monocytic leukaemia (*Journal*, March 20, p. 601). He states that "haemorrhage of any sort is rare in infectious mononucleosis." In general this is correct, but epistaxis is not uncommon among children, and in extensive outbreaks at schools there are usually one or two severe cases. I have known it to be sufficiently serious to warrant blood transfusion. Haematuria is a traditional feature which was mentioned by Heubner in the discussion on

Pfeiffer's original communication. It is certainly rare, but I have seen several cases in which it was the first recognized manifestation, and it may occur with a definite lymphocytosis but no glandular enlargement.

Dr. Israël's second case was admitted to hospital for haemorrhage from the rectum. I saw a similar case in 1921 shortly after the recognition of mononucleosis in glandular fever. I have never seen another and so far as I am aware there is no other case in the literature.

May I perhaps mention that Türk spelt his name without a "c." He was a man of great personality and objected to the misspelling, especially as German authors nearly always made this mistake.

There has been a fair amount of glandular fever among adults this year.—I am, etc.,

London, W.1., June 7.

H. LETHEBY TIDY.

Milk-borne Scarlet Fever in Doncaster

SIR,—May I, who was responsible for the preventive measures at the farm, add to Dr. R. Watson's account of the Doncaster outbreak of scarlet fever published in the *Journal* of June 12 (p. 1189).

In the first place it should be made clear that the whole occurrence was accidental, and caused by a missed case of scarlet fever. On December 14, two days after discovering the milker's sore throat, I found his daughter suffering from suppurative otitis media, the parents being unaware of the nature of the ailment on account of the absence of rash. The thick purulent discharge had been treated by the father since December 2. The mammary ducts of the cow's udder must have been infected by the hands of the milker, and his hands were infected from his daughter's ear discharge or from his own throat. If his hands were so infective as to cause a mastitis in the cow I cannot understand why the infection was unlikely to reach the milk from the same source before December 12.

Mr. Canning, assistant county veterinary officer, West Riding, who took the group samples on December 15, reported no evidence of mastitis. On December 20 he was able to identify the infected cow from a group, so evident were the signs of mastitis, and I was able to isolate the cow. Although it is obvious that the cow must have been infecting the milk supply between December 12 and 15 I cannot believe that the udder was infectious as early as December 6 or 7. If so much progress was made by the local lesion between December 15 and 20 why was so little made between December 6 and 15?

The evidence seems to favour very strongly the view that the milk was contaminated by the milker in the earlier stages of the outbreak and that the infection was continued later by the cow.—I am, etc.,

A. PENMAN,

June 12.

M.O.H. Doncaster Rural District.

Blood Transfusion in Obstetrics

SIR,—With reference to the letter in the *Journal* of June 5 (p. 1176) by Dr. E. K. Mackenzie, replying to Dr. Owen-Jones's letter (May 22, p. 1090), I would heartily endorse Dr. Owen-Jones's method of dealing with the third stage of labour. That method of leaving the uterus unattended during the third stage has been strictly adhered to for the past four years in this institution, and the cases of post-partum haemorrhage are less than 1 per cent. The results obtained have justified its continuance, as during the last four years over 5,000 cases of confinement have been attended. There are two ideas underlying this technique.

Animal Diseases : Government Policy

On June 7 the House of Commons, in Committee of Supply, considered the Vote for the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Mr. W. S. MORRISON, in reviewing the work of the department, said that the milk scheme had so far rendered possible a start on the great question of improving the quality and increasing the consumption of this vital food. In the last financial year the amount of milk sold in the liquid market increased by 12,500,000 gallons, and the quantity for manufacture had increased by 8,000,000 gallons. There had been an immense increase in the number of persons producing milk of an accredited standard. Before the scheme was introduced there were only 800 Grade A licences, but now there were nearly 20,000 producers of milk of accredited standard.

With regard to poultry disease, the Technical Committee which had been set up was considering the present methods of distribution of hatching eggs, day-old chicks, and feeding stuffs. Strenuous efforts were being made to lessen the toll of mortality among the chickens. Research into the pathology of diseases which had caused the losses among poultry was being continued by the scientific bodies concerned. Any further measures which might be taken would be of an administrative character when the new central veterinary service came into being.

Referring to the immense burden of animal diseases, which cost the industry something like £14,000,000 a year, he said that a great deal of work had been done in the past by local authorities and by the Ministry's veterinary service, and practical results had been obtained. During the last financial year there were thirteen centres of infection from foot-and-mouth disease, and these comprised sixty-six separate premises. The policy which had been carried out had had the result that the disease had not become endemic in this country as it had in some other countries. There was a slight increase in the incidence of anthrax, but a satisfactory decrease in swine fever and sheep scab. There were still diseases like tuberculosis, contagious abortion, mastitis, etc., which took an immense toll of our cattle. The proposals which he had recently announced would involve legislation, and represented a very much bigger step forward and a much more resolute attack on this problem than had yet been made. He hoped, with the co-operation of those concerned, that it would yield substantial results in freeing the industry from a wasteful burden.

Scientific Personnel of Ministry of Health

On JUNE 8 Sir KINGSLEY WOOD informed Mr. Markham that on April 1, 1937, the scientific staff of the Ministry of Health, other than the medical and dental staffs, totalled thirteen. This figure included a chemist, chemical inspector, alkali inspectors, and pharmacists. The corresponding figure at April 1, 1930, was thirteen. The medical and dental staffs at the same dates were respectively: medical staff, 1930, 104, and 1937, 115; dental staff, 1930, 12, and 1937, 16. In addition the Department's establishment in both years included a post of serologist, which was temporarily vacant on April 1 last, and would shortly be filled.

Capitation Fee

Mr. WILL THORNE asked on June 10 whether the Court of Inquiry had come to any settlement in connexion with the fees to be charged by the doctors when boys and girls became employed after leaving school; and whether the Government intended bringing in a Bill to deal with the matter?

Sir KINGSLEY WOOD answered that the Court of Inquiry which was asked to consider the doctors' capitation fee to be paid as from January next for all insured persons entitled to medical benefit, on the assumption that employed juveniles would then be included, had reported in favour of the present rate of nine shillings per annum. He would introduce the necessary Bill as soon as Parliamentary business permitted.

Mr. THORNE: Is it in consequence of their powerful organization that the doctors have got all that they wanted?

Sir K. WOOD: I would advise the hon. gentleman to consult the doctors.

Tuberculin-tested Herds.—On March 31 last there were 1,795 herds in England and Wales licensed for the production of tuberculin-tested milk. There are at present in England and Wales 293 attested herds (which are tuberculin-tested) on the register kept by the Ministry of Agriculture. This number includes eighty-four herds which are also licensed for the production of tuberculin-tested milk.

Minimum Income and Nutrition.—On June 7 Mr. SANDYS asked the Minister of Health whether the Government accepted Mr. Seebohm Rowntree's recently published estimate of the minimum income required to provide the essentials of life, to which his attention had been drawn; and if not, whether his Department had made any such estimate of its own. Mr. BERNAYS replied in the negative. He said that the Minister was advised that this estimate involved certain features that were very conjectural, and no sufficient official material for the preparation of an estimate of this kind was at present available.

Administration of Midwives Act in Glamorgan.—Mr. EDWARD WILLIAMS asked, on June 9, whether a number of district councils in Glamorgan opposed the administration of the Midwives Act, 1936, by the county council, and had asked the Welsh Board of Health to receive a joint deputation in order that the position might be discussed, and that the Department refused to receive the deputation and gave no adequate reason for its refusal. Mr. Williams asked Sir Kingsley Wood to direct the Department to receive the deputation. Mr. BERNAYS replied that as the question of a local inquiry was involved doubt was properly felt as to the propriety of receiving a deputation. Sir Kingsley was, however, asking the Welsh Board of Health to treat the matter specially.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

E. S. Duthie, M.B., M.Sc., Ph.D.Dub., has been appointed University Demonstrator in Pathology for four years from October 1, 1937.

The name of S. Zuckerman, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Christ Church has been added to the list of members of the Faculty of Medicine.

Dr. A. G. Gibson, F.R.C.P., has been constituted Nuffield Reader in Morbid Anatomy, while holding the office of honorary pathologist at the Radcliffe Infirmary, from October 1, 1937.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

At a congregation held on June 11 the following medical degrees were conferred:

M.D.—F. W. Shepherd, T. R. Thomson, E. W. Taylor.
M.B., B.Chir.—*D. G. Levis, *N. B. Betts, *G. Rigby-Jones, S. C. Buck, G. E. Loxton, A. E. M. Hartley, A. J. Moon, R. G. Pulvertaft, J. H. Lankester, F. S. A. Doran.

M.B.—*K. G. F. Mackenzie, *T. V. Tattersall, J. S. Ellis, A. L. Jackson, H. S. Mellows, J. M. Scott, E. F. W. Grellier, K. W. B. Rostron.

* By proxy.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Dr. Frederick Hall has been appointed Lecturer in Public Health Administration.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

At a meeting of the University Council, held on June 11, Dr. Gilbert Forbes was appointed Lecturer in Forensic Medicine, and Dr. J. M. Kennedy Lecturer in Infectious Diseases in the place of Dr. J. Clark, resigned.

UNIVERSITY OF WALES

The following candidates have satisfied the examiners in the examination indicated:

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES DIPLOMA.—A. A. Azeez, M. P. Crowe, B. A. Dormer, M. C. Malkani, C. F. McConn, K. P. R. Pillai, N. N. Sen, H. K. Surveyor, G. R. Talwalker, Heien Turner.

WELSH NATIONAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

The following candidates for the degrees of M.B., B.Ch. have satisfied the examiners in the subjects indicated:

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.—O. D. Beresford, R. T. Bevan, Marjorie E. Bright, D. C. Brown, G. R. Davies, D. B. E. Foster, W. H. Harris, J. C. Herapath, D. G. Jarman, Elizabeth G. Jenkins, M. Lewis, M. Llewelyn, C. J. Morgan, Josephine Parnell, Enid M. Powell, J. L. Rees, Ll. M. Williams, W. Williams.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

A meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England was held on June 10, when the President, Sir Cuthbert Wallace, Bt., was in the chair.

An offer of £500 for one year from the Rockefeller Foundation towards the research work at the College was accepted with grateful thanks.

Sir Holburt Waring, Bt., made a presentation to the College on his retirement from the Council. Sir Holburt Waring was President from 1932 to 1935, and a member of the Council from 1913 to 1937.

The Honorary Medal of the College was presented to Sir Frank Colyer.

Examiners

The following examiners were elected for the ensuing year:

Fellowship.—*Anatomy*: P. N. Blake Odgers, H. H. Woollard, R. B. Green, E. P. Stibbe. *Physiology*: Hamilton Hartridge, John Mellanby, D. T. Harris, A. St. G. J. McC. Huggett.

Under the Conjoint Examining Board.—*Elementary Biology*: W. A. Cunningham, A. E. Ellis S. R. B. Pask, W. Rushton. *Anatomy*: E. P. Stibbe, A. J. E. Cave, W. J. Hamilton. *Physiology*: A. St. G. J. McC. Huggett, Samson Wright. *Midwifery*: A. C. Palmer, V. F. Lack, T. B. Davies, W. Shaw. *Pathology*: J. McIntosh, W. G. Barnard, B. W. Williams, D. H. Patey. *Diploma in Public Health*: Part I, H. M. J. Perry; Part II, C. Porter. *Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*: Pathology and Tropical Hygiene, W. P. MacArthur; Tropical Medicine and Surgery, N. Hamilton Fairley. *Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery*: Part I, D. L. Davies, R. A. Greeves; Part II, R. Foster Moore. *Diploma in Psychological Medicine*: F. L. Golla. *Diploma in Laryngology and Otology*: Part I, S. R. Scott, E. Carew Shaw; Part II, T. B. Layton. *Diploma in Medical Radiology*: Part I, H. T. Flint; Part II, H. W. Davies. *Diploma in Anaesthetics*: H. E. G. Boyle. *Diploma in Child Health*: A. G. Maitland-Jones.

Dental Surgery (Surgical Section).—C. P. G. Wakeley, C. E. Shattock, P. H. Mitchiner, E. G. Slesinger, R. M. Vick, J. B. Hume. *In Medicine for the Licence in Dental Surgery.*—R. A. Rowlands, A. H. Douthwaite, R. A. Hickling, C. E. Newman.

Diplomas

A diploma of Membership was granted to Alan William Woolley.

Diplomas of Fellowship were granted to the following candidates:

G. L. Talwar, J. H. Mulvany, B. E. Fernando, V. H. Barnett, H. G. Ungley, H. W. Burge, A. H. Charles, A. B. Evans, A. Miller, W. H. D. Trubshaw, C. F. Critchley, S. G. Mayer, G. Blackburn, W. A. Law, B. N. Sinha, A. J. Helfet, J. R. Rose, W. R. Merrington, B. L. Williams, K. G. F. Mackenzie, A. Mukerji, R. T. K. Nayar, A. K. Talwalkar, R. A. Hughes, B. N. B. Rao, T. H. Ackland, W. S. Campbell, H. G. N. Cooper, K. R. Cussen, I. G. L. Ford, A. N. McCrea, S. K. Menon, J. S. M. Pringle, H. J. Ross, J. C. Scott, R. A. MacR. Yeates, F. R. Yousry.

Diplomas in Anaesthetics were granted, jointly with the Royal College of Physicians of London, to the following candidates:

C. D. Banes, R. P. Booth, Elva M. Chivers, R. T. V. Clarke, R. W. Cope, H. Curtis, G. Drury, A. C. Fraser, A. H. Galley, J. L. Hopkins, E. Landau, I. N. Lewis, H. J. V. Morton, A. H. Musgrove, J. A. V. Nicoll, W. Niven, Angela M. S. A. Ofenheim, G. S. W. Organe, F. H. Pratt, A. C. R. Rankin, O. N. Ransford, J. R. Ritchie, Major J. M. Savege, R.A.M.C., Major H. R. Sheppard, R.A.M.C., J. T. Turner, R. C. Walch, Doris E. C. Walker.

ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS
OF GLASGOW

At a meeting of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, held on June 7, with the President, Professor Archibald Young, in the chair, the following were admitted Fellows: Mohamed Salleh Bin Abdul Hamid, James Holmes Hutchison, Herbert Derek Brown Kelly, Bal Krishna, Kedar Nath Sinha, Helen Frances Wingate.

Medical News

Sir Farquhar Buzzard, Bt., will distribute the prizes to students of St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School on Tuesday, June 29, at 3 p.m., in the Governors' Hall. Tea and music on the terrace.

The Dowager Marchioness of Reading will present prizes and certificates at the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C., on Wednesday, June 30, at 3.30 p.m.

The Society of Surgery of Belgium is holding a special meeting on June 19 and 20 in Brussels, at which the two subjects for discussion are "The Surgery of Pain" and "Respiratory and Circulatory Complications of Surgical Intervention."

Sir Kaye Le Fleming, M.D., will take the chair at the sixty-eighth Old Tonbridgians' dinner at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, on Wednesday, June 30, at 7.30 p.m. The honorary secretary is Mr. Thomas Nottidge, 7, Cowley Street, S.W.1.

The annual banquet of the West London Medico-Chirurgical Society will be held at the Trocadero Restaurant, Piccadilly, W., on Wednesday, July 7th, at 7.30 for 8 p.m. The honorary secretaries are Dr. W. K. McKinstry and Mr. A. Simpson-Smith.

The annual general meeting of the Medico-Legal Society will be held at 26, Portland Place, W., on Thursday, June 24, at 8.15 p.m., and will be followed by an ordinary meeting, at which Miss Alice Raven will read a paper on "Prejudicial Assumptions in Poison Cases."

A meeting of the Medical Section of the British Psychological Society will be held at 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W., on Wednesday, June 23, at 8.30 p.m., when a paper will be read by Dr. J. L. Halliday on "The Approach to Asthma."

The Medical Art Society will hold its third annual exhibition at the Royal Society of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, from Thursday next, July 1, to Wednesday, July 14 inclusive, except Saturdays. Admission is free without ticket. All members of the medical profession and their friends will be welcome as visitors. The exhibition opens at noon each day.

On June 10 Sir Arthur MacNalty, Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, opened a tuberculosis pavilion at the Isolation Hospital, Millbrook, Southampton. The new pavilion accommodates forty-four beds, and brings the number of tuberculosis hospital cases which the health department can deal with at one time up to 140.

The sixth joint conference of the National Association of Cemetery and Crematorium Superintendents and the Federation of Cremation Authorities in Great Britain will be held at Torquay from June 28 to July 1.

The offices of the National Smoke Abatement Society are being transferred from Manchester to London, and from June 24 the address to which all communications should be sent will be Chandos House, 64, Buckingham Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

The Board of Education has reissued in pamphlet form a revised list (No. 42) of certified special schools for blind, deaf, defective, and epileptic children in England and Wales, and also institutions recognized by the Board as providing higher education for such children, together with a list of nursery schools. The institutions are grouped according to type and arranged in counties, details being given of the available accommodation in each. Copies of the list may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller (price 1s.).