

## CHILD GUIDANCE

At a meeting of the Sheffield and District Association of the Medical Women's Federation on January 29 Dr. F. J. S. ESHER, medical director of the Sheffield Child Guidance Clinic, gave a lecture on child guidance.

Dr. Esher said that child guidance was a scientific subject based on interpreting certain observations of the relationship between children and parents. Intelligence was a physically determined aspect of mind and depended on the number, complexity, and arrangement of nerve cells. An index of the degree of intelligence could be obtained by testing and was unalterable except for the worse. Mental stability might also be a physically determined aspect of mind, but emotional development or personality was mainly dependent on the psychological environment. Environmental factors might cause a child to become a "problem child" where, for example, there was loss of security in a home broken by discord, death, changes of abode or changes of income; lack of opportunity for mental growth; and, perhaps most important of all, the failure of parents to adopt the right attitude in training a child. Treatment undertaken at the child guidance clinics involved testing of the intelligence by a psychologist, examination of the emotional reactions by a psychiatrist, and certain social investigations which were made by social workers. Conditions of which complaint was commonly made were fears and anxieties, excessive fantasy, emotional instability, nervousness, inferiority feelings, enuresis, neurotic illnesses such as asthma and migraine, delinquency, educational difficulties, and stammering. Dr. Esher concluded by saying that ideally there should never be a problem child. This ideal state would only be brought about by dissemination of the knowledge gained about the mental life of the child in relation to his parents, teachers, and others.

At a meeting of the Section of Pathology of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland on January 21, with the president, Dr. G. C. DOCKERAY, in the chair, four short communications were presented. Dr. W. R. F. COLLIS read notes on a case of congenital haemolytic anaemia, Professor J. MCGRATH described a case of leuco-erythroblastic anaemia, Dr. J. A. WALLACE discussed a case of mediastinal tumour, and Mr. A. B. CLERY showed four specimens of meningeal tumours, outlining the histories of the patients concerned and describing the operations performed in each case. Among those who took part in the discussion which followed each paper were the President of the Academy, Dr. A. R. Parsons, Mr. A. A. McConnell, Drs. J. C. Flood, R. E. Steen, E. Harvey, and T. A. Bouchier-Hayes.

At a joint meeting of the Society of Public Analysts and Other Analytical Chemists with the Food Group of the Society of Chemical Industry, on February 2, Dr. A. C. FRAZER read a paper on fat absorption and metabolism, in which he presented evidence that passage of fats through the walls of the small intestine could take place without hydrolysis to fatty acids and glycerol. In cats such hydrolysis could not occur, for there was no lipase in the intestines. In human beings lipase was present, and part of the fats ingested penetrated the intestinal walls as fatty acids, but a large proportion penetrated unchanged. The fatty acid portion passed to the fat depots by way of the portal vein, liver, and hepatic vein, but the unhydrolysed fat avoided the liver and passed to the fat depots by way of the lacteal lymphatics and the systemic vessels. The presence of particles of unhydrolysed fat in the blood was detected microscopically by use of dark-ground illumination, and this means was used to study variations in the concentration of the fat particles in the blood in course of digestion.

## Local News

## ENGLAND AND WALES

## Liverpool Cancer Inquiry

A commission of leading Liverpool medical men, scientists, and representatives of hospitals has been authorized to report on the work which is being done in the district in the investigation and treatment of cancer, and on possible extensions and improvements. The inquiry was set up on the initiative of Lord Derby, Chancellor of the University of Liverpool, who consulted with the Associated Voluntary Hospitals Board. The members of the commission are Professor Arnold D. McNair, LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of the University (chairman), Professor R. E. Kelly, M.D., F.R.C.S., Professor Henry Cohen, M.D., F.R.C.P., Professor James Chadwick, F.R.S., Professor A. Leyland Robinson, M.D., F.R.C.S., and Mr. Rowland H. Thornton, chairman of the Associated Voluntary Hospitals Board. The secretary is Mr. A. V. J. Hinds, 641, India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool. The commission's terms of reference are to examine and report on the work being done in the Liverpool area in connexion with the treatment of cancer and the investigation in all its aspects of the cancer problem; to examine and report on methods of extending and if possible improving this work in the Liverpool area and of giving maximum effect to all the scientific, clinical, and financial resources available therein for these purposes, with particular reference to (1) the best use, consistent with the welfare of patients, of the hospital accommodation and research facilities available in the voluntary and municipal hospitals in the Liverpool area, and in particular in the Radium Institute and the Hospital for Cancer; (2) the most promising lines of investigation in regard to cancer, its causes and treatment, capable of being pursued in the area; (3) the feasibility of co-ordinating the various activities involved, whether by bringing these under some unifying board or authority or by some other method.

## New Clinic for Chronic Rheumatic Disease

On February 2 the new clinic which has just been formed for the treatment of chronic rheumatic diseases at the West London Hospital was officially opened. The physician-in-charge, Dr. W. S. C. Copeman, showed a film of his own making illustrating the differential diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis and osteo-arthritis. Among those present were Sir Frank Fox, organizing secretary of the Empire Rheumatism Council, the chairman of the Public Health Committee of the Royal Borough of Kensington, Dr. James Fenton, M.O.H. for Kensington, and Dr. J. B. Howell, M.O.H. for Hammersmith. Before showing the film Dr. Copeman drew attention to the importance of chronic rheumatism as an industrial disease, and expressed his belief that the West London Hospital was the first general hospital in London, if not in the British Isles, to start a special department for the treatment and investigation of these diseases. At the conclusion of the lecture the Dean of the Medical School, Dr. Maurice Shaw, congratulated Dr. Copeman on the excellence of his film, and expressed the general satisfaction of the staff of the hospital in the foresight of the Board of Management in providing the new clinic. Dr. James Fenton stressed the need for research into the rheumatic diseases, and hoped that this aspect would not be lost sight of in the new clinic. A clearer understanding of the aetiology would lead to more effective preventive treatment. Dr. Howell also congratulated the hospital on its new venture, and promised the sympathetic support of the public health authorities of the Borough of Hammersmith.

**Chadwick Public Lectures**

On Tuesday next, February 15, at 5.15 p.m., the twenty-sixth annual series of Chadwick Public Lectures will be started at Manson House, 26, Portland Place, London, W., when Major P. Blair-Hook of the South African Medical Corps will lecture on "Health Conditions in the Union of South Africa." This will be also the fourth and last lecture of the course by representatives of the Dominions. Sir William J. Collins, M.D., chairman of the Chadwick Trustees, will preside, and Major Blair-Hook will tell in word and picture the health story of the Union of South Africa from days of the early use by trading steamers of the Cape of Good Hope as a refitting station, through all the developments which geographical and race problems have brought about. On March 3 Mr. B. S. Townroe will discourse on "The Hygiene of Prisons," reviewing the Prison Acts from 1782 to 1898, describing present movements for amelioration and plans for future reforms, and giving account from his inspections of the sanitary conditions of many French, American, and English prisons. A series of slides showing interior and exterior conditions will illustrate the lecture. These lectures at Manson House will be followed by two in the theatre of the London School of Hygiene, Keppel Street, W.C., where, on March 24, Mr. W. J. E. Binnie will take "Water Supply in Relation to Public Health" as his subject. In May Professor Ernest Barker will speak on "The Community Centre in Relation to Public Health and Public Welfare." Admission to all Chadwick Lectures is free and no tickets are required.

**SCOTLAND****Edinburgh Public Dispensary**

At the recent annual general meeting of the Royal Public Dispensary of Edinburgh the Lord Provost, who presided, said that under an agreement with the corporation the old site of this dispensary had been made available for other purposes as part of the slum clearance scheme in the Richmond Street district. A new site and a substantial sum towards the cost of rebuilding had been contributed by the corporation, and the new building, now almost complete, would be opened in spring. The total number of patients treated in the past year had been 2,296, and the finances had been satisfactory with a surplus of revenue over expenditure of £220.

**West of Scotland Neuro-Psychiatric Research Institute**

At the annual meeting in Glasgow on January 31 of the Board of Management of the West of Scotland Neuro-Psychiatric Research Institute Dr. Ford Robertson, superintendent of the Institute, said that several publications on serology, haematology, and bacteriology in relation to mental diseases were in course of preparation. There had been progress on the Continent in recent years in the treatment of dementia praecox by cardiazol and insulin shock. It had been estimated that if patients suffering from dementia praecox were treated by the insulin shock method during the first four years an average of 46 per cent. recovered, while an even higher percentage of recoveries was claimed in cases receiving the cardiazol shock method of treatment. Research in mental disease in this country, he said, did not enjoy so much support from the public as research into bodily illness.

**Aberdeen Health Services**

The report by the medical officer of health of the city of Aberdeen on the medical inspection and treatment of school children, covering the year ended July 31, 1937, states that the dental section of the school services scheme continues to increase in popularity, and that the appointment of an additional whole-time dentist has been fully justified. Further additions to the dental staff are

envisaged in the near future. During the period under review the authorities have fostered an active campaign in connexion with immunization against diphtheria. A circular letter was sent to the head teacher of each school, together with a supply of handbills, consent cards, and record cards. The teacher was requested to give a handbill and consent card to each child. The handbills, addressed to parents, carried some very effective propaganda in favour of immunization. Those parents who were persuaded by the handbills signed the consent cards to permit immunization, and their names were then entered by the teacher on the record cards. As a result of this campaign 52.3 per cent. of school "entrants" were immunized. This figure, however, is not regarded as satisfactory, for, as stated in a previous report, a percentage of at least 80 is necessary to affect favourably the efforts to eliminate the disease and to relieve the strain on the infectious diseases hospitals.

**Correspondence****Use and Abuse of Antiseptics**

SIR,—May I reply to comments which have been made both in your columns and in personal correspondence on the articles by Mr. Geoffrey Keynes and myself entitled "The Use and Abuse of Antiseptics"? These have referred chiefly to the properties and use of acriflavine. In the first place, by deploring the cost as well as the unsuitability of iodine we did not intend to convey that all the preferable alternatives are inexpensive; this is true of Harrington's solution but certainly not of acriflavine, although the 0.2 per cent. solution recommended for the treatment of wounds is more economical than Tinker and Sutton's 5 per cent. solution for pre-operative skin disinfection. Professor Fleming's opposition to some of the claims made on behalf of acriflavine is well known, and there is much force in his argument that appropriate experiment should expose leucocytes to the action of acriflavine for a longer period of time. In a study of acridine compounds which has recently been made in this laboratory my colleague, Dr. A. E. Francis, has studied their effect on the motility of leucocytes by direct observation during periods up to one and a half hours, and activity persists in 1 in 2,000 solutions of acriflavine and proflavine throughout this time; the spectacle presented by these leucocytes, stained a bright yellow but nevertheless actively motile, would astonish any sceptic. Since weaker solutions of such compounds are bactericidal under similar conditions and within the same time limits, it is true to say that these substances are more lethal to streptococci than to the cells of mammalian tissues.

Acriflavine has the disadvantage, not referred to in the articles by Mr. Keynes and myself, of ill-defined composition. It is actually a mixture in variable proportions of 2:8 diaminoacridine hydrochloride and its methochloride, together with traces of by-products of the reaction of preparation, which appears to increase solubility. It is possible that experimental results less favourable than those which I have just described have been obtained with unsatisfactory samples, and that divergent opinions on the merits of acriflavine are justified by differences in composition and action. Good acriflavine is the best antiseptic of its kind now obtainable, and it is justifiable to hope that bad samples are not nowadays produced, but the position is admittedly unsatisfactory. A paper by W. H. Linnell, A. Albert, A. E. Francis, and myself, which is shortly to appear, records

The death occurred suddenly in Perth on February 1 of Dr. CHARLES PARKER STEWART, who had been medical officer of health for Perth City for many years. Dr. Parker Stewart was born in 1870, and after a medical course at Edinburgh University graduated M.B., C.M.Ed. in 1893, taking the degree of B.Sc. in Public Health in the following year and that of M.D. in 1915. After a period of practice at Perth, during which he was assistant surgeon to Perth Royal Infirmary, he became medical officer of health for the city. He was superintendent of the Hospital for Infectious Diseases in Perth, and surgeon to Perth City Police. He had published various articles dealing with public health, including one on the supervision of small-pox contacts and several on the subject of infantile mortality. He had retired from the post of medical officer of health only the day before his death. Dr. Stewart was an active member of the British Medical Association, which he joined in 1898. He was treasurer of the Perth Branch in 1920-1, and in March, 1922, became secretary and treasurer of the Branch, a post he held until his death. He also acted as representative of the Branch at the Annual Representative Meetings in 1920, 1921, 1926, 1930, and 1935. "R. B." writes: Parker Stewart was unassuming, and while he had definite ideas of his own was always ready to listen to the opinions of others, hence the work of his department always went smoothly, and he carried his professional brethren with him. The great care of his life were children. He was never happier than at his child welfare centre, where besides dealing with them professionally he would sing to them, make drawings for them, and do conjuring tricks at which he was an expert. He was for over forty years a member of the B.M.A., and was for many years secretary to the local medical and panel committee. In this position also he carried out his duties with rare fidelity and tact, especially relative to the prescription subcommittee, where he would wade through thousands of prescriptions and tabulate them—a difficult job, in which his early pharmaceutical training stood him in good stead. He retired under the superannuation scheme on January 31 and died on his first day of retirement, to which, with his physical and mental powers unimpaired, he had not looked forward. The medical profession in Perth have lost a good and loyal friend, without cant or humbug, and one who was always ready to help in any good cause. He had no enemies. He is survived by a family of three sons, one of whom is in practice as a dentist in London. At the funeral service tribute was paid to his work; it was attended by civic and public bodies and every available medical practitioner in the area.

Dr. GERALD JOSEPH WALTON TIERNEY, who died recently in a Dublin nursing home at the age of 52, graduated M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. of the Royal University of Ireland in 1908, and in 1912 became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. Dr. Tierney had been for some years assistant gynaecologist to St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin, external examiner in midwifery and gynaecology for the National University of Ireland, and examiner for the Central Midwives Board for Ireland. Before settling down in private practice he had worked at the Universitäts Frauenklinik in Berlin, and held the post of assistant master of the National Maternity Hospital, Dublin. Last year he travelled with the Irish National Pilgrimage to Lourdes as one of the chief medical advisers.

Dr. JOHN MATHESON, who died at Plockton, Ross-shire, on January 17, aged 81, had been a member of the British Medical Association for half a century, and practised for many years in Gibson Square, London, N. He had a distinguished student career at the University of Aberdeen, graduating M.A. in 1879, M.B., C.M. in 1883, and M.D. in 1886. During forty-five years of unbroken professional service in North London Dr. Matheson held many appointments, including that of honorary surgeon to the Royal Caledonian Schools at Bushey. He was president of the Caledonian Medical Society in 1922,

when it held its annual meeting in London. He had been a director of the Highland Society and a member of its bursary committee, president of the Gaelic Society, and was an original member of the Gaelic Service Committee. On his retirement from active work in 1930 Dr. Matheson returned to Scotland and made his home at Plockton in Lochalsh, in the old family house which he had never given up. He was a Justice of the Peace for the counties of London and Cromarty.

We regret to announce the death on January 28 at his home in Kennington Park Road of Dr. HENRY HARVEY NORTON, aged 73. Dr. Norton was a student of St. Mary's Hospital, and took the M.R.C.S. diploma in 1887 and the L.R.C.P. in 1888. Before settling down in general practice he served as house-surgeon and house-physician of St. Mary's Hospital, and later as house-surgeon at the Horton Infirmary, and contributed a note to the *British Medical Journal* on "Tracheotomy under Difficulties." He joined the British Medical Association in 1896 and was chairman of the Lambeth Division on two occasions—in 1924-5 and again in 1928-9. Among the appointments he held was that of surgeon to the Linen and Woollen Drapers' Institution.

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## The Services

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### PARKES MEMORIAL PRIZE, 1937

Major J. Biggam, M.C., R.A.M.C., has been awarded the Parkes Memorial Prize for 1937 for his very valuable investigations into the lighting of barracks and other military institutions coupled with important work he has carried out in regard to the effect on vision of the wearing of the service respirator and the designing of a suitable spectacle frame for wearing with the respirator by men with impaired vision. The prize is awarded annually to the officer who is considered by the committee to have done most to promote the advancement of naval or military hygiene by professional work of outstanding merit, and is open to medical officers of the Royal Navy, the Army, and the Indian Army, with the exception of the professors and assistant professors of the Royal Naval Medical College, Greenwich, and of the Royal Army Medical College, London, during their term of office.

### NAVAL COMPASSIONATE FUND

At the quarterly meeting of the directors of the Naval Medical Compassionate Fund, held on January 21, Surgeon Vice-Admiral P. T. Nicholls, C.B., K.H.P., Medical Director-General of the Navy, in the chair, the sum of £96 10s. was distributed among the several applicants.

### DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Major ALEXANDER KEITH ROBB, R.A.M.C., died at Maymyo, Upper Burma, on December 3, 1937, aged 45. He was born on May 5, 1892, and was educated at Aberdeen, where he graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1916. He entered the Royal Army Medical Corps as lieutenant in the Special Reserve on November 10, 1916, took a permanent commission as captain from March 4, 1920, and became major on September 4, 1928. Before he went to India he held the appointment of radiologist at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley. He served in the war of 1914-18.

Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT HENRY BOTT, C.I.E., I.M.S. (ret.), died in a nursing home in London on January 21, aged 55. He was born on August 22, 1882, was educated at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and took the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1905, and subsequently the F.R.C.S. in 1907 and the M.B., B.S. Lond. in 1909. After filling the post of senior house-surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital he entered the Indian Medical Service as lieutenant on September 1, 1906, became lieutenant-colonel on March 1, 1926, and retired on November 10, 1932. He served on the North-West Frontier of India in the Zakka Khel campaign of 1908, receiving the frontier medal with a clasp. On June 1, 1917, he received the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, First Class, and the C.I.E. on January 1, 1926. He had been a member of the British Medical Association since 1910.

Lieutenant-Colonel MAURICE SWABEY, R.A.M.C. (ret.), died at Bath on January 27, aged 69. He was born at Prince Edward Island, British North America, on July 4, 1868, the son of the late Rev. Henry Birchfield Swabey, was educated at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and took the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1892. After filling the post of junior house-surgeon at the Wolverhampton and South Staffordshire County Hospital, he entered the Army as surgeon lieutenant on July 29, 1896, became lieutenant-colonel in the long war promotion list of March 1, 1915, and retired on September 27, 1922. He served in the war of 1914-18.

Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES SCOTT, Madras Medical Service (ret.), died at Dumfries on January 19, aged 78. He was born on July 20, 1859, the son of James Scott, manufacturer, of Troqueer, Kirkcudbright, and was educated at Edinburgh University, where he qualified M.B., C.M. in 1880. He entered the Indian Medical Service as surgeon on April 1, 1882, became lieutenant-colonel after twenty years' service, and retired on October 23, 1907. He served in the campaign on the North-West Frontier of India in 1897-8, in the Tochi Valley, receiving the frontier medal with a clasp. His whole service was passed in military employment.

Colonel CHARLES HENRY BEATSON, C.B., Bengal Medical Service (ret.), died at Colchester on January 20, aged 86. He was born at Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on March 27, 1851, the son of Surgeon General G. S. Beatson, C.B., Army Medical Department, was educated at Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities, and took the L.R.C.P. and S.Ed. in 1873. He entered the Indian Medical Service as surgeon on September 30, 1876, and was on temporary half-pay from May 8 to December 21, 1882. He attained the rank of colonel on June 16, 1905, and retired on March 27, 1911. He spent his service in military employment. He served in the second Afghan War in 1879-80, receiving the medal, and on the North-East Frontier of India in the Manipur campaign of 1891, when he was mentioned in dispatches and received the frontier medal. He rejoined for service in the war of 1914-18, and served from October, 1914, to 1916, being employed in connexion with the Indian hospitals in England. He received the C.B. on June 23, 1907.

## Universities and Colleges

### UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

The Master and Fellows of University College have established a Radcliffe Medical Fellowship out of surplus income of the Linton Fund, to be tenable as an official Fellowship. If a suitable candidate presents himself the Master and Fellows will elect him in Trinity Term, 1938, to this Fellowship, combined with a Praelectorship in Medical Science. The Fellow will be responsible for teaching in physiology and biochemistry for the Final Honour School and for supervision of members of the College reading biology and medicine. He may also be required to take a share in the general work of the College, and must reside within the College during full term. He will enter on his duties on October 1, 1938. The initial emoluments of the Fellowship and Praelectorship will be not less than £450 per annum, with rooms in college free of rent, rates, and taxes, and participation free of charge in the common college dinner. The Fellowship is open to all candidates who have passed the examination for B.M. in the University of Oxford, or an equivalent degree elsewhere. Further particulars may be had from the Master, to whom applications, with not more than three testimonials and three personal references, should be sent by April 30.

### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The Raymond Horton Smith Prize for 1936-7 has been awarded to H. L. H. Green, M.D., of Sidney Sussex College. The prize is awarded to the candidate who presents the best thesis for the M.D. degree during the academical year.

At a congregation held on February 4 the following medical degrees were conferred:

M.D.—R. M. Dowdeswell.

M.B., B.Chir.—J. S. Joly, R. D. I. Beggs.

M.B.—\*K. L. Buxton.

\* By proxy.

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

#### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

A course of three public lectures on "Surface Chemistry and Biology" will be given by Dr. J. F. Danielli in the department of physiology, pharmacology, and biochemistry of the College on Mondays, at 5 p.m., beginning February 28. The lectures are open without fee or ticket to students of the University and others interested in the subject.

### UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

On February 2 the Council of King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, approved the appointments of Dr. Albert Gild and Dr. J. W. M. Sutherland as demonstrators in anatomy.

### UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

The Council of the University on February 1 conferred the title of Professor Emeritus on Walter Scott Patton, M.B., Ch.B.Ed., Dutton Memorial Professor of Entomology, 1927-37.

### ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON

The Croonian Lectures, on "The Clinical Aspects of the Transmission of the Effects of Nervous Impulses by Acetylcholine," will be delivered at the College, Pall Mall East, S.W., by Professor F. R. Fraser on May 24, 26, and 31, at 5 p.m.

### BRITISH COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNAECOLOGISTS

A quarterly meeting of the Council was held in the College House, 58, Queen Anne Street, London, on January 29, with the President, Sir Ewen Maclean, in the chair. Professor Grace Stapleton, New Delhi, India, was admitted to the Fellowship of the College.

#### Membership

Dr. Allan Frederick Hollinrake, Hamilton, Canada, was admitted a Member of the College and the following were elected to Membership:

Yeshwant Narayan Ajinkya (India), John James Armitage (Salisbury), Elinor Francis Elizabeth Black (Canada), Doris Barbara Brown (Harrogate), William Deans Brown (London), William Davies, Cunningham (Australia), Mary Evans (Manchester), Martin Birks Hallam (Manchester), Ockert Stephanus Heyns (Manchester), Fergus Duncan Johnston (Canada), John Cameron Loxton (Australia), Benjamin Edward Meek (Canada), John Miller (Greenock), Edward Bretingham Moore (Tasmania), Susanne Jean Paterson (Edinburgh), Robert William Nichol (London), Charles Guy Roworth (Aberdeen), Linton Morris Snaith (Manchester), David Fox Standing (South Africa), Dorothy Marian Stewart (London), Robert Atkinson Tennent (Glasgow), Geoffrey Ashburton Thompson (Australia), William Howie Tod (Leeds), Clifford Vincent Ward (Canada), John Clinton Whyte (Canada), Alice Woodhead (Canada).

The President has been appointed representative of the College on the Royal Commission on the Geographical Distribution of the Industrial Population, and Mr. J. Bright Banister representative on the Council of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

The name of Mr. Harold Burt-White has been restored to the roll of Members of the College.

### ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH

At a quarterly meeting of the College, held on February 1, with the president, Dr. Alexander Goodall, in the chair, Dr. J. D. W. Pearce (London), Dr. J. P. McGibbon (Edinburgh), and Dr. W. M. Arnott (Edinburgh) were introduced and took their seats as Fellows of the College.

### CONJOINT BOARD IN SCOTLAND

The following candidates, having passed the requisite examinations, have been admitted L.R.C.P.Ed., L.R.C.S.Ed., L.R.F.P. and S.Glas.:

M. J. Ackerhalt, Zola S. Alpert, A. Appel, S. Bauman, R. A. Blair, E. Cohn, R. M. Cross, T. B. Dev, R. B. Dobson, E. F. Duschock, M. M. Elkind, M. Friedman, J. Gillman, K. A. Graf, H. Grundmann, V. Guyer, A. T. R. Hamilton, T. W. Howat, H. Hutton, W. M. Jamieson, K. E. Karunaratne, Yetta Kuper, M. Levin, H. Leibowitz, M. Lichtensteins, J. T. McCutcheon, P. W. Fitz-J. McIlvenna, J. McMillan, K. P. F. J. M. Mangold, W. Meadow, J. E. Mishler, W. S. Murray, R. P. Myers, Anna Noll, U. E. Oberworth, S. Pollack, J. S. Pomerantz, L. Rae, A. Rapoport, F. L. Reardon, C. G. Rosenstock, W. Rothman, N. Schwartz, L. Scovronek, M. Shapiro, M. R. Simon, W. E. C. Taylor, A. J. Walder, M. Weinschel, D. Wilson, A. A. Wright.