

resulting vasodilatation. He mentioned that there appeared to be a definite familial tendency in the disease.

Mr. M. J. BENNETT-JONES asked what drug was used in the production of the high spinal anaesthesia which produced amazingly permanent results. He wondered whether spino-cain, which contained a small quantity of alcohol, was used, because intrathecal injection of absolute alcohol had now proved to be very valuable in the relief of inoperable pain in the lower limbs and abdomen. In Mr. Simmons's subsequent reply it was stated that decicain was used.

At the same meeting Dr. R. ELLIS (Manchester) read a short paper dealing with the post-mortem findings in fifty cases of cardiovascular disease.

Following the annual general meeting of the Society of Public Analysts and Other Analytical Chemists on March 3, a lecture was delivered by Sir HENRY DALE, M.D., F.R.S., on "Biological Standardization." The lecturer outlined the history of the establishment of standards for the biological assay of preparations of physiologically active products such as antitoxins, hormones, vitamins, etc. Attempts to set up units in terms of physiological effects under particular experimental conditions ("rat units," "mouse units," etc.) had led to wide discrepancies and great confusion, owing largely to the difficulty of reproducing the conditions under which the proposed units were first determined. Following the pioneer work of Paul Ehrlich, the systematic establishment of international "units of activity," based on stable standard preparations of the active substances, was begun under the auspices of the Health Organization of the League of Nations in 1921, and a number of these standards had been prepared at the State Serum Institute, Copenhagen. Standards for a still larger number of products had more recently been prepared in this country at the National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead. Sir Henry Dale gave a general account of these developments and some particulars of the standard preparations now available. The lecture will be published in full in the *Analyst*.

At a meeting of the Manchester and District Medico-Legal Society held on February 24, with the president, His Honour Judge LEIGH, in the chair, Dr. ARNOLD RENSHAW read a paper entitled "The Pathologist's Assistance in the Investigation of Murder," illustrated with lantern slides. After general discussion, in which medical and legal members took part, the president concluded by emphasizing that the duty of counsel in murder trials, as well as in all actions, even when prosecuting, was not to attempt to secure conviction of the accused but to present to the jury the full facts of the case by examination, re-examination, or cross-examination of the witnesses. He recalled how in one case it might have been thought that counsel for the prosecution was defending the accused man. The result of the trial was that the prisoner was set at liberty at the conclusion of the assizes.

Our report of Professor Grey Turner's third and concluding Lettsomian Lecture on the surgery of the gall-bladder and common bile duct will appear next week.

Queen Mary paid a visit to the National Institute of Industrial Psychology on March 8, and spent over an hour in acquainting herself with details of the Institute's vocational guidance work and with its procedure in advising employers in the use of psychological methods in selecting and training workers. Her Majesty watched with great interest a boy undergoing a test of mechanical ability so that information on his suitability for a career in engineering work could be estimated. A series of tests designed to select new workers for various branches of the textile industry was demonstrated; also a short film for use in the training of foremen and supervisors to realize the importance of apparently minor details in reducing the mental and physical effort required to carry out a task.

Local News

ENGLAND AND WALES

L.C.C. Mental Health Services

The annual report for 1937 of the mental health services of the London County Council, which has recently been published, reveals an increase in the amount of accommodation for mental cases and also in the number of cases which have required treatment. The cases of mental disorder receiving institutional treatment represented 6.67 per 1,000 of the population of the County of London, and 3,264 acres of land are devoted at present to the estates of the Council's institutions. The need for accommodation for persons who are mentally disordered is approximately in the proportion of three for male patients to four for females; this estimate represents the average for several years. There were more patients in the age group 45 to 54 than in any other group, and of these patients more were single than married. Prolonged mental stress was deemed to be the principal cause of mental breakdown in 501 of the 3,487 admitted directly during 1937. Syphilis was not prominent as a direct or indirect cause. Nearly 66 per cent. of the direct admissions during 1937 came in their first attacks. More than one-third of the direct admissions were housewives, retired persons, scholars, or students, while about one-sixth came from the staffs of institutions such as hotels and clubs. In addition to their medical and nursing treatment various forms of mental and physical recreation are provided, both outdoor and indoor, and instruction is given in physical training; there is also a good list of entertainments which have been found to have a curative effect in some types of cases. Summer holidays at the seaside are also made available for a number of selected working patients who have no friends in a position to render them this benefit, or to take them on daily or week-end leave. In one hospital an experiment is being made which seems to have considerable possibilities. A few suitable voluntary patients, after recovery, are given special training at educational institutions. Trades are chosen for which the patients appear to have aptitude, and it is hoped that they may thus be helped to resume ultimately an independent life with less risk of another mental breakdown. During 1937 at the Maudsley Hospital, where only voluntary patients are treated, there was an increase of 226 over the numbers for the former year. A further 1,648 persons were treated as out-patients at psychiatric clinics established in connexion with the Maudsley Hospital at three of the County's general hospitals north of the Thames. The total number of living mental defectives known to the Council on December 31, 1937, was 17,918, of whom 11,429 were under active care—a ratio of 4.38 per 1,000 of the population of the County of London. Of the mental defectives who were under statutory provision in their own homes, and were in employment, a larger number were engaged in factory work than in any other occupation. This sixth volume of the annual report of the mental health services of the London County Council may be obtained for 1s. (1s. 2d. post free) either directly or through any bookseller from P. S. King and Son Ltd., 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1.

Medical Society of London

The annual dinner of the Medical Society of London was held on March 9, with the president, Dr. C. E. Lakin, in the chair. After the loyal toasts had been honoured the health of the Society was proposed by Dr. Walter Elliot, Minister of Health, who, as befitted a Scotsman, began his speech by quoting the well-known remark of Dr. Johnson's about the road that leads from Scotland to London. A Scotsman, he continued, always felt the more

honoured when he was welcomed into the professional groups of the capital, as these groups and societies expressed better than anything else the spirit of the profession. What characterized the London Society was the urbanity of it, a certain degree of dignity, and the feeling that you were here part of a capital city. Dr. Elliot quoted one more saying of Dr. Johnson's—that he who is tired of London is tired of life. Dr. Lettsom, he felt sure, would have found himself quite at home in the atmosphere of the Society to-day. There was, he said, a feeling of life, of vigour, of close touch with reality, that was characteristic of the medical profession, to which they of the Ministry of Health were increasingly indebted. He himself had recently had to ask the profession to turn its thoughts from peace to war, and he realized that the difficulties of mental adjustment required on the part of the public and of the medical profession were enormous—so much so that he had thought it impossible to achieve what they wanted to achieve within the time. But he had been wrong. In response Dr. Lakin, after thanking Dr. Elliot for what he had said about their Society, referred to an interesting incident in connexion with the cholera epidemic of 1842–3. The celebrated pump in Broad Street, Soho, was well known for the excellence of its water, and some of the old Broad Street residents who had removed to Hampstead still got their water from this pump. They were the only people in Hampstead who caught cholera. It had been said, continued Dr. Lakin, that a medical education fitted a man for any kind of pursuit, and as evidence of this he had been informed that Mr. Claridge, the founder of the hotel in which they were dining, was once a medical student of St. George's. Referring to the current controversy about State medicine and private practice and the slogans that had been hurled about by both sides, Dr. Lakin said that the wise man was he who went between the proverbs and pursued the middle course. With the exception of a students' society at Guy's, the Medical Society of London, he went on, was the oldest medical society in that city. Lettsom, who had founded the Society when he was only 29 years old, came from no great school or university, but was apprenticed to a Yorkshireman who was a good classical scholar. The health of "The Guests" was proposed in a witty and charming speech by Mr. A. Simpson-Smith, and responded to by Professor W. Fletcher Shaw, President of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.

SCOTLAND

Milk for Mothers and Children

A circular issued by the Department of Health for Scotland to local authorities in the area of the Scottish Milk Marketing Board outlines a scheme to provide milk at a reduced price to expectant and nursing mothers and to children under school age. The new scheme provides that all expectant and nursing mothers and children under school age in families having a certain limit of income shall receive one pint of milk daily at a cost of 2d. a pint instead of the usual price of 3d. or 3½d. In certain cases also the milk may be supplied free of charge. The scheme has been prepared by the Scottish Milk Marketing Board and approved by the Secretary of State for Scotland, and the cost is to be borne partly by the Milk Marketing Board and partly by the Exchequer. Milk in excess of the quantity stated above, which is recommended on medical grounds, may also be supplied.

Glasgow Royal Mental Hospital

At the annual meeting on February 28 of the Glasgow Royal Mental Hospital Dr. Angus MacNiven, physician-superintendent of the institution, said that the importance of investigating and treating the behaviour and delin-

quencies of children was brought home by the fact that 27,126 of the persons convicted of offences in Glasgow during 1936 were under 17 years of age. The older methods of retributive punishment were becoming discredited, and methods aimed at reforming the delinquents were being increasingly adopted. He believed that the desire to replace purely punitive methods by attempts to reform and rehabilitate the criminal was worthy of every encouragement, particularly at the present time when the world seemed to be dominated by destructive forces. Sir Hector Hetherington, Principal of Glasgow University, who occupied the chair, suggested that the whole problem of mental health should be tackled on a wide basis through the co-operation of universities, medical schools, and general and special hospitals which were interested in the study of disease. The statistics for the year showed that there were 556 patients resident in the Glasgow Royal Mental Hospital at the beginning of the year and 555 at the close. The average number resident had been 565 and the total 772.

Presentation to Edinburgh Doctor

Dr. John Cumming, F.R.C.S.Ed., F.R.C.P.Ed., who has retired after forty-six years of practice in Edinburgh, was the recipient recently of a presentation from a large number of his former patients. Professor James Mackinnon, who made the presentation, said that Dr. Cumming's thoughtful and kindly qualities had made him more than a medical adviser; he had been a friend to each one of his patients. In his reply Dr. Cumming said that it was a great wrench to give up the work he loved so well and so long, but he had been forced by considerations of health to take this step.

IRELAND

Postgraduate Courses in Dublin

An interesting scheme likely to attract those desirous of taking out "refresher courses" in clinical surgery and medicine is under consideration by the Standing Committee of the Dublin Clinical Hospitals. The plan suggested is as follows. The course, which is to be devoted wholly to clinical work in the wards and out-patient departments, will be held from June 19 to 30, inclusive. Each of the ten clinical teaching hospitals will be "At Home" to postgraduate visitors on one day in each week. The hospital day will be divided into two sessions—morning and afternoon—with an interval during which lunch will be provided for visitors by the Medical Board of the hospital. In the main, it is the intention that the morning sessions will be devoted to surgery (wards and operations) and the afternoons to demonstrations in clinical medicine. Detailed plans, showing the scope of the work in detail to be presented by each hospital staff, will be published later. The fees for the course will be £3 3s. for two weeks' attendance, or £2 2s. for either single week. Applications for attendance tickets may be made either to Mr. William Doolin, President R.C.S.I., or to Professor T. T. O'Farrell, F.R.C.S., at St. Vincent's Hospital, Stephen's Green, Dublin.

Medical Research Council of Ireland

The Medical Research Council of Ireland has made the following awards:—Dr. T. E. T. Bradshaw: Training grant for one year's training in methods of research on hormones. Professor T. W. T. Dillon: Grant-in-aid for one year to enable him to employ a trained technical assistant in connexion with his research work on an experimental study of the kidney threshold, in the Department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, University College, Dublin. Professor J. F. Donegan: Grant-in-aid

for one year to enable him to carry out an investigation on the effect of potassium deficiency on the relaxation phase of the heart, in the Department of Physiology, University College, Galway. Dr. Patrick FitzGerald: Grant-in-aid for one year for laboratory expenses in connexion with his training under Professor J. M. Beattie, Royal College of Surgeons of England. Professor Hans Sachs: Whole-time grant for one year to carry out serological research in the Department of Bacteriology, Trinity College, Dublin. The following renewals have been sanctioned: Dr. J. C. Flood's part-time research grant for six months from March 1, 1939; Dr. R. A. Q. O'Meara's whole-time research grant for twelve months from April 1, 1939; and Dr. J. C. Shee's whole-time research grant for six months from March 23, 1939.

Correspondence

Treatment of Lobar Pneumonia

SIR,—It is only natural that experienced practitioners will desire to report examples of spectacular recoveries from lobar pneumonia treated by some special method—for example, the administration of M & B 693. And it is only natural that, whilst their experience or intuition has persuaded them that credit should be attributed to the treatment, they are too cautious to forget that the *vis medicatrix naturae* may after all have been responsible.

One may be entitled to doubt if it is possible ever to be sure of the unquestionable influence of any treatment in a self-limited disease like lobar pneumonia. A few weeks ago I was asked to see a man of 65 apparently moribund in the third day of his illness, both lungs solid and, in addition, auricular fibrillation. The prognosis seemed hopeless. It was represented to me that my co-operation was a mere formality and that no treatment could be of benefit, two sentiments with which I was in complete accord. At my next visit I was agreeably surprised to see our patient sitting up and reading his newspaper. The greatest sceptic would have been induced to credit such unexpected recovery to any special therapy, no matter what, had any been employed.

During the war I had exceptional opportunity to observe lobar pneumonia on a large scale. In two and a half years I saw 558 cases from the onset of illness throughout to termination. The mortality rate of the series was 10.9 per cent. At one time the series included fifty-three consecutive patients who recovered, and were succeeded after one death by another forty consecutive recoveries—that is, ninety-four with one fatal result. I think it would have been not merely reasonable, it would have been irresistible, had any special or peculiar measure been adopted at this stage in this series, to have allocated to it the credit of so exceptionally high a recovery rate. Yet on not one occasion was any but symptomatic treatment employed.

Universal satisfaction will be expressed when anything can be proved to be a specific, or at least a valuable adjuvant, in the treatment of lobar pneumonia, and considering the present widespread application of M & B 693 accurate deductions must in due course be beyond doubt. We must also learn what, apart from the special dangers which have from time to time been indicated, are its disadvantages. A powerful remedy cannot be foolproof or provided with intrinsic intelligence.—I am, etc.,

London, W.1, March 11.

ADOLPHE ABRAHAMS.

Risks of New Drugs

SIR,—Now that we have been given some new drugs which destroy certain specific and deadly germs it seems tragic that the usefulness of the drugs should be abused by prescribing them in season and out of season. I am alluding principally to M & B 693, which acts so dramatically in certain types of pneumonia.

Even so, we must use a toxic, and in some cases a dangerous, drug with great respect. Surely the delicate membranes of the stomach in young children must not be tried too highly by a drug which is powerful enough to destroy the envelope of the pneumococcus unless the indications for its use are definite. Again, the idiosyncrasies of the individual must be studied. Also, some seem to forget that because M & B 693 has been proved to be wonderfully potent in destroying the pneumococcus it is not even useful in cases of uncomplicated influenza.—I am, etc.,

London, W.1, March 13.

HERBERT P.-S. DEVITT.

Nomenclature of Endocrine Preparations

SIR,—Endocrine therapy is difficult by reason of our comparative lack of knowledge of endocrine physiology and the uncertain results of the application of the findings of animal experiments to clinical medicine. But these difficulties are increased by the multiplicity of names that are given to identical glandular products by the various drug manufacturers. Some of these substances have a definite chemical structure, and therefore should be known by a single name—as, for example, sodium chloride, which denotes NaCl. At the moment I can recall six different names under which the oestrogenic compound is sold, and there may be many more.

It would simplify therapy if the manufacturers would get together and standardize the names which are applied to identical products, and it is difficult to see how they would lose in relation to each other if this arrangement could be made.—I am, etc.,

London, W.1, March 13.

ALECK BOURNE.

Prague Sera Reactions for Cancer

SIR,—In an annotation under this heading, in the *Journal* of October 1, 1938 (p. 712), the Prague reaction, developed by Professor Heyrovsky and Dr. Brdicka, is briefly described, with comment more favourable than is usually accorded to tests for cancer.

Like many others, no doubt, I was interested by reading this annotation, and made inquiries regarding the polarograph necessary for the demonstration of the test. Although in a footnote to a paper by Professor Heyrovsky ("Researches with the Dropping Mercury Cathode: Part II, The Polarograph," by J. Heyrovsky and M. Shikata, *Recueil des Travaux Chimiques des Pays-Bas*, tome xliv) it is stated that the apparatus can be made for the cost of about £10, I found on inquiry that the only authorized makers of this apparatus were in Czechoslovakia or in America, and the prices quoted were 660 and 440 dollars respectively. In view of past experience with alleged diagnostic tests for cancer, one would hesitate to spend such a large sum on an apparatus which might prove to be of little practical value for cancer diagnosis. At the same time, claims to diagnose early cancer cannot be rejected out of hand on the ground of the expense of the apparatus any more than they can because the underlying theories on which they are based may seem improbable.

became familiar to many in Paignton, where he was ever ready to chat with acquaintances and to make shrewd remarks on the humours of life. He told the writer of this note that he regarded longevity as a penalty reserved by Providence for sinners, but it was evident to his friends that he was enjoying this punishment. For forty-four years he was a member of the British Medical Association, but never took a very active part in the local deliberations. His death leaves a gap in a wide circle which will be hard indeed to fill.

The death of Dr. ROBERT JENNINGS HUSTON at his home in Carrickfergus on March 4 came as a great shock to his friends, as he was only in his early thirties. Dr. Huston was a student of Queen's University, Belfast, and qualified M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. in 1930 after a successful university career, in which he distinguished himself by his natural aptitude for the profession which he was to follow. Soon after he qualified he was called upon to succeed his father, the late Dr. James Huston, in an extensive practice in and around Carrickfergus. The son excelled in maintaining the high standard set by his father. Those who were his patients had a continuity of family interest and connexion which made Jennings Huston a much-desired family doctor. His outlook was broad, his knowledge up-to-date, and his skill far above the average, so that there appeared to be many years before him in which he could exercise his obvious talents. He was interested in all that was likely to be helpful to his patients, attended medical meetings, and met his colleagues socially and otherwise on all available occasions. He was a fellow of the Ulster Medical Society and a useful member of the British Medical Association. He leaves a widow, with whom there is widespread sympathy.

Dr. BERNARD RELTON, who died on March 6 at the age of 78, had been the senior member of a leading practice at Rugby, where he began many years ago as junior partner with the late Dr. James Herbert Simpson of Hillmorton Road. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School, he won a leaving exhibition and joined St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School with an entrance scholarship in 1879, and qualified as L.S.A. in 1884 and M.R.C.S. in 1885. At St. Thomas's he served as house-surgeon and assistant demonstrator in practical surgery, and contributed a paper on acute glossitis to the *Lancet*. While in active practice at Rugby Dr. Relton continued to take a keen interest in surgical work, though he was not a member of the visiting staff of the Hospital of St. Cross; he held, however, the appointments of medical officer to the Rugby Provident Dispensary and surgeon to the Midland Railway Friendly Society, and with Mr. Haslam of Birmingham published a case of trephining for paralysis due to meningeal haemorrhage. He was a past president of the Rugby and District Medical Society, and at the time of his retirement had been a member of the British Medical Association for nearly thirty years. The funeral service was held at the Parish Church, Rugby, on March 10.

We regret to record the death in a nursing home in Belfast of Dr. DAVID MAXWELL CLEMENTS of Toomebridge, Co. Antrim. Dr. Clements was a student of Queen's University, Belfast, where he graduated M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. in 1915. He eventually settled in practice in Toomebridge, being the dispensary medical officer of Toome, and attracted a wide circle of patients there. He was genuinely interested in his work and a keen student, as evidenced by his degree of M.A.O., which he obtained in 1922. Patients regarded him as their friend and counsellor, and no one ever appealed for his help or advice in vain. The sympathy of a wide circle of friends is extended to his widow and family.

Dr. ARTHUR DONALDSON SMITH, physician and explorer, died in Philadelphia on February 18, aged 74. He is believed to have been the first white man to enter the region between the Somali coast and Lake Rudolph in Africa under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society in 1894 and 1895.

The Services

ROYAL AIR FORCE: COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL ASPECTS OF FLYING

The Secretary of State for Air, on the recommendation of the Director of Medical Services, Royal Air Force, has appointed a standing committee to investigate and advise him on the medical aspects of all matters concerning personnel which might affect safety and efficiency in flying:

The committee will be constituted as follows:

Sir Edward Mellanby, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., K.H.P. (Chairman).
Professor F. C. Bartlett, M.A., F.R.S.
E. A. Carmichael, M.B., F.R.C.P.
C. S. Hallpike, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.
B. H. C. Matthews, Sc.D.
Sir John Parsons, C.B.E., F.R.S., F.R.C.S.
Professor L. J. Witts, M.D., F.R.C.P.

The representatives of the Air Ministry on the committee will be:

Air Vice-Marshal A. V. J. Richardson, C.B., O.B.E., K.H.S., Director of Medical Services, R.A.F.
Air Commodore H. E. Whittingham, C.B.E., F.R.C.P.Ed., K.H.P.

ROYAL NAVY MEDICAL CLUB

The twenty-fifth annual dinner of the Royal Navy Medical Club will be held at the Trocadero Restaurant (Empire Suite), Piccadilly Circus, W., on Wednesday, April 12, at 7.30 for 8 p.m. Particulars can be obtained from the honorary secretary (Surgeon Commander C. H. M. Gimlette, R.N.), Medical Department, Admiralty, S.W.1. Medical and dental officers who are serving or have served in the Royal Navy or Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve are eligible for membership of the club.

NAVAL MEDICAL COMPASSIONATE FUND

A meeting of the subscribers to the Naval Medical Compassionate Fund will be held on April 12, at 3.15 p.m., at the Medical Department of the Navy, Admiralty, S.W.1, to elect six directors of the Fund.

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Lieutenant-Colonel LAURENCE AUSTIN WADDELL, C.B., C.I.E., LL.D., Bengal Medical Service (ret.), died in the latter part of 1938, aged 84. He was born on May 29, 1854, the son of the Rev. Thomas Clement Waddell, D.D., of Cumbernauld, Dumbarton, and was educated at Glasgow University, where he graduated M.B., C.M., with first-class honours, in 1878. Subsequently his university gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1895, and the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow conferred on him an honorary fellowship in 1930. After filling the post of resident surgeon at the Western Infirmary, Glasgow, in 1879, he entered the Indian Medical Service as surgeon on March 31, 1880, became lieutenant-colonel after twenty years' service, and retired on October 21, 1906. He was an officer who made a mark in India and earned a considerable reputation, though in directions which were not strictly medical. After the usual two years' service in the Army he entered civil employ in Bengal. From 1884 to 1890 he acted as professor of chemistry in Calcutta; in 1890 he was appointed a deputy sanitary commissioner in Bihar, a light appointment which gave him ample time for his archaeological pursuits, and he held that post for the rest of his service, with several intervals of deputation on special duty and on active service. He had the reputation for many years of being the most skilled archaeologist in India, and excavated the ruins of Pataliputra, Asoka's ancient capital, and discovered the birthplace of Buddha, near Surajgarh, in the Monghyr district. He also travelled extensively in Sikkim, in the Himalayas, and in Tibet, and was supposed to have more knowledge of Tibetan than any other officer in India, a fact which earned him the nickname of "The Lama" and also led to his appointment as professor of Tibetan in University College, London, after

his retirement in 1906, a post which he held for some years. Later on he was greatly interested in the long-dead-and-gone Indo-Sumerian civilization. He had a long list of war service: Burma, 1886-7, operations of the second brigade, Wuntho Expedition, medal with clasp; North-West Frontier, Chitral Campaign, 1895, relief of Chitral, medal with clasp; China War, 1900, as senior medical officer at base, and later at Peking, mentioned in dispatches, *London Gazette*, May 14, 1901, medal with clasp, and C.I.E. on July 24, 1901; North-West Frontier, Waziristan Campaign, 1902, clasp; Tibet, 1904, as principal medical officer, occupation of Lhasa, mentioned in dispatches, *London Gazette*, December 13, 1904, medal with clasp, and C.B. on December 16, 1904. He was also the author of numerous works, some of them of an abstruse type: *Researches in Snake Venom*, 1888; *Discovery of Asoka's Classic Capital of Pataliputra*, 1892; *The Birds of Sikkim*, 1893; *The Buddhism of Tibet*, 1895; *The Discovery of the Birthplace of Buddha*, 1896; *Among the Himalayas*, 1899; *The Tribes of the Brahmaputra Valley*, 1900; *Report on Excavations at Pataliputra*, 1903; *Lhasa and its Mysteries*, 1905; *The Indo-Sumerian Seals Deciphered*, 1925; *The Phoenician Origin of Britons*, 1926; *Sumer-Aryan Dictionary*, 1927; *Makers of Civilization in Race and History*, 1929; *The British Edda*, 1930; *Egyptian Civilization: Its Sumerian Origin*, 1930; *Trojan Origin of Civilization of the World*, 1938. He also edited the second, third, and fourth editions of Lyons's *Medical Jurisprudence for India*, 1902, 1904, and 1909; the *Indian Medical Gazette* in 1884-5 and 1897-9; and wrote the articles on Tibet and Lhasa in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. He married in 1895, but his wife predeceased him, and his only son was killed in the war of 1914-18.

Fleet Surgeon ALEXANDER MARTIN FRENCH, R.N. (ret.), died in a nursing home at Surbiton on February 19, in his eighty-ninth year. He was educated at Guy's Hospital, and took the M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1874. He entered the Royal Navy soon after, and attained the rank of fleet surgeon on March 28, 1899. He had been a member of the British Medical Association for fifty-five years.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Titles of the degrees of M.B., B.Chir. were conferred by diploma on I. T. Hinde of Newnham College during February.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Date of Admission to Part I of the M.B., B.S.

At a meeting of the Senate held on February 22 the following decision was made as a transitional measure only:

Internal and external students who passed in anatomy and physiology at the second examination for medical degrees, Part II, held in July, 1937, shall be permitted to enter for Part I of the M.B., B.S. examination under the new regulations in November, 1939, and for Parts II and III in May, 1940, provided they have attended the courses required by the new regulations for at least twenty-seven months before entering the Part I, and for a further six months before entering for Parts II and III. It is open to these students to enter for the whole of the M.B., B.S. examination under the old regulations in May, 1940, if they so desire, provided they have attended the prescribed course of not less than thirty-three months. The courses of thirty months for Part I and thirty-six months for Parts II and III of the final examination prescribed under the new regulations are minimum courses, and accordingly students who passed the second examination for medical degrees, Part II, in July, 1938, will not be admissible to Part I of the M.B., B.S. examination until May, 1941, or to Parts II and III until November, 1941.

Duveen Travelling Studentship

The last date for the receipt of applications for the Geoffrey E. Duveen Travelling Studentship has been altered from December 31 to November 30.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

E. H. Gillespie, M.B., Ch.B., has been appointed assistant bacteriologist in the routine section of the Department of Bacteriology.

A book prize has been offered by the chairman of Butterworth and Co. (Publishers) Ltd., and will be awarded on the results of the final examination for the degrees of M.B., Ch.B.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

At a meeting of the University Council, held on March 10, Professor J. Rennie was appointed representative of the University at the ninth Imperial Social Hygiene Congress in London, July 10 to 14, and Professor M. A. MacConaill representative at the seventh International Congress of Genetics at Edinburgh, August 23 to 30.

The Council received the resignation of Dr. Constance N. Jenkinson of the post of pathologist at the City General Hospital and in the University Department of Physiology, and accorded its thanks for her services to the University.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

A meeting of the Council of the College was held on March 9, with the President, Mr. Hugh Lett, in the chair.

The Hallett Prize was presented to Dr. Alfred McKee Large of Toronto.

Resolutions of condolence were passed on the deaths of Mr. Graham Simpson, a Member of Council; Mr. C. H. Golding-Bird, a past Member of Council; and Mr. J. Lewin Payne, a past Examiner.

Sir James Walton was appointed Bradshaw Lecturer and Sir Walter Langdon-Brown Thomas Vicary Lecturer for the ensuing year.

Mr. Eardley Holland was reappointed as representative of the College on the Central Midwives Board.

The President reported that Mr. A. S. Kerr had been appointed to a Streatfeild Research Scholarship.

Diplomas

A Diploma of Membership was granted to Dwarkanath Bhargav Kulkarni of Bombay and the London Hospital.

Diplomas of Fellowship were granted to the following candidates:

K. D. Fraser, M. Tree, R. A. V. Lewys-Lloyd, D. W. C. Gawne, B. W. Smith, D. A. Andersen, E. C. Herten-Greaven, Winifred J. Wadge, A. M. Desmond, G. O. Jelly, H. S. Sharp, F. Braithwaite, O. M. Galal, B. J. Bickford, D. B. Fraser, D. A. Sanford, E. B. C. Hughes, M. K. Parikh, U. C. Chakraborty, F. C. Dwyer, M. K. El-Sherbini, D. W. Guthrie, E. F. Langley, J. Patrick, A. A. Shorter, R. R. Talbot.

Diplomas in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery were granted, jointly with the Royal College of Physicians of London, to the following candidates:

Dorothy A. Barton, M. R. Bhandari, W. L. B. Burns, F. Clifton, J. K. De Kock, I. G. de Silva, G. D. Harthan, R. W. Hazelton, B. K. Kapur, V. N. Khanna, V. R. Koppikar, J. P. Kuruvila, W. N. Murray, K. Narayan, G. S. P. Noble, P. J. O'Shaughnessy, S. Pillai, J. D. Prasad, A.-I. Quraishi, M. Rahman, R. Rohatgi, A. M. Suhail, Z. Tahir, R. S. Varma, W. G. Watson, R. Whittaker, A. L. Young.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNAECOLOGISTS

The Honorary Fellowship of the College is to be conferred on Professor Walter W. Chipman, M.D., F.R.C.S.Ed., F.A.C.S., F.R.C.S.Can., LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, McGill University, Canada.

Fellowship

The following Members of the College have been elected to the Fellowship:

Waring Gerald Cosbie (Canada), George Stewart Davidson (Aberdeen), John Emmanuel Reid Heppollette (Lahore), Alison Mary Hunter (Glasgow), Thomas Norman Arthur Jeffcoate (Liverpool), Douglas Hamilton MacLeod (London), Kenneth McMillan (Birmingham), Ellen Douglas Morton (Glasgow), William Charles Wallace Nixon (London), Nilkanth Anant Purandare (Bombay), Elaine Margaret Katharine Salmond (London), William Pelton Tew (Canada), Beatrice Turner (London), Charles Henry Walsh (Liverpool).

INTER-COLLEGIATE SCHOLARSHIPS BOARD

The London Inter-Collegiate Scholarships Board announces that an examination for twelve medical scholarships and exhibitions of an aggregate total value of £1,640 will begin on May 8. They are tenable at University College and University College Hospital Medical School, King's College and King's College Hospital Medical School, the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, and St. George's Hospital Medical School. Full particulars and entry forms may be obtained from the secretary of the Board, Mr. R. B. P. Wallace, M.A., LL.B., University of London, Senate House, W.C.1.