

out any work he undertook with the completeness and efficiency which was his ideal, and with that originality which was so characteristic of him in all departments. He was a fine horseman, hunting regularly whenever opportunity offered, a first-rate shot, and a great country-lover. In his later years his chief relaxation was in taking country rambles, where very little of Nature escaped his observant eye. He was a great reader, and those who knew him well appreciated the wide scope of his reading and his unusually retentive memory. He rarely failed to provide an answer to questions on subjects so diverse as geology and comparative religion. With all these qualities he combined a keen sense of humour and a ready fund of anecdote; he was as delightful a visitor as he was a host. For the last two years Dobell's health had caused anxiety, in spite of periods when he was able to resume his normal activities. He bore the suffering and distress of his illness with unfaltering courage, and with meticulous consideration for those around him. He will be greatly missed by a very large number of friends.

We regret to announce the death at the age of 86 of Professor PIERRE MARIE, the eminent Paris neurologist, who first described acromegaly (1886), progressive muscular atrophy of the Charcot-Marie-Tooth type (1886), pseudo-hypertrophic pulmonary osteo-arthritis (1890), congenital cerebellar ataxia (1893), rhizomelic spondylosis (1898), and cleido-cranial dysostosis (1898). He was also the author of a work on diseases of the spinal cord (1892), which, like his articles on acromegaly, was translated into English in the New Sydenham's Society's publications. In 1906 appeared his three sensational and iconoclastic papers in the now defunct *Semaine Médicale*, in which he denied that the third left frontal convolution played a special part in the function of language. He was elected professor of morbid anatomy in 1907 in succession to Cornil. His work at the Bicêtre infirmary made that establishment almost as famous as La Salpêtrière had been made by Charcot, whose most brilliant pupil he had been. His most important papers were collected in *Travaux et Mémoires* (1926 and 1928). Professor Marie was a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine in 1896 when that body was the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

The summer dinner of the Oxford Graduates' Medical Club will be held at Magdalen College on Friday, June 28, at 7.45 for 8 p.m., with Dr. W. D. Sturrock in the chair.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Final M.B. Examination

The dates of examination of candidates for the Final M.B. are as follows: Part I (Surgery, Midwifery, and Gynaecology), June 11, 14, and 15; Part II (Principles and Practice of Physic, Pathology, and Pharmacology), June 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

The following appointments to the Senate for the period 1940-4 have been made:

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—Professor F. R. Fraser, M.D., F.R.C.P. (reappointed).

GENERAL MEDICAL SCHOOLS.—Sir Charles Wilson, M.D., F.R.C.P. (reappointed).

CO-OPTED BY SENATE.—Viscount Dawson of Penn, P.C., G.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P. (reappointed).

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

Lord Athlone an Honorary Fellow

The Earl of Athlone paid a visit on April 30 to the Royal College of Surgeons of England to receive the diploma of Honorary Fellow of the College. He was received by the

President, Mr. Hugh Lett, and the Vice-Presidents, Sir Robert Kelly and Sir James Walton, and had lunch in the College with the members of the Council. After lunch he signed the Roll and was admitted formally to the Honorary Fellowship.

In presenting the diploma the President expressed appreciation of all that the Earl of Athlone has done for the country and the Empire, of his success in South Africa, and his forthcoming post of Governor-General of Canada. He paid tribute to his interest in education, particularly postgraduate medical education, nursing, and the hospitals. In the Royal College of Surgeons he has been a Trustee of the Hunterian Collection for seventeen years, he performed the opening of the Bernhard Baron Laboratories in December, 1937, and has been present at Hunterian Festivals. Finally the President pronounced the words of admission: "In the name of and by the authority of the Royal College of Surgeons of England I hereby admit you an Honorary Fellow thereof."

Lord Athlone in reply expressed his gratification at receiving the Honorary Fellowship. It was a source of particular satisfaction to him, as he had been associated with members of the Council and other Fellows of the College in his activities connected with hospital administration, nursing, and postgraduate teaching. He had become a Trustee of the Hunterian Collection at the time when he was Chairman of the Middlesex Hospital, a member of whose staff, Dr. William Hunter, had been instrumental in bringing his brother John Hunter to London.

The following were present at the luncheon, in addition to Lord Athlone, the President, and Vice-Presidents: Sir Cuthbert Wallace, Mr. W. Sampson Handley, Mr. A. H. Burgess, Mr. Victor Bonney, Mr. G. Grey Turner, Sir Alfred Webb-Johnson, Surgeon Rear-Admiral G. Gordon-Taylor, Colonel Sir Charles Gordon-Watson, Mr. R. C. Elmslie, Mr. H. S. Souttar, Sir Girling Ball, Mr. W. H. Ogilvie, Surgeon Rear-Admiral Cecil P. G. Wakeley, Mr. L. E. C. Norbury, and Mr. Cecil A. Joll, Members of Council; Mr. Kennedy Cassels, Secretary; Mr. Horace H. Rew, Director of Examinations; and Mr. W. F. Davis, Assistant Secretary.

Lectures on Applied Physiology

On May 2 the Royal College of Surgeons inaugurated a new series of lectures on physiology as applied to medical and surgical problems. The first lecture was given by Professor R. J. MacDowall of King's College, London, on "The Circulation in Shock." This was followed on May 9 by a lecture by Professor E. D. Adrian, F.R.S., of Cambridge, on "Pain," and on May 16 Professor A. D. Macdonald of Manchester will lecture on "Spinal Anaesthesia." These lectures are designed to bring the results of laboratory investigations to the attention of clinicians and senior students of medicine.

CONJOINT BOARD IN SCOTLAND

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

M. Aly, Mary C. Clay, M. Coken, J. H. C. Corr, W. P. Forrest, R. H. Georges, A. N. Godholm, J. C. Greenfield, D. B. Handelman, G. I. Heron, Ellen B. Ho-A-Yun, H. Holzer, E. Iskander, G. Iskander, M. Kanagaratnam, P. J. McGinley, A. E. McKay, A. J. MacQuillan, D. I. C. Milton, S. H. Myers, J. G. Palin, L. Phillips, C. M. Ramakrishna, W. Rapoport, E. Z. T. Salama, J. H. P. Stewart, W. F. J. M. Thom, B. C. Weerappah.

The following graduates of recognized universities, having passed the final examination, were also admitted L.R.C.P.Ed., L.R.C.S.Ed., L.R.F.P. & S.Glas.:

H. G. J. Herxheimer, E. Hohenberg, E. C. Kalmar.

The number of deaths reported to London coroners in 1939 was 9,158, inquests being held in 3,172 cases. The number of suicides, 552, was forty-two fewer than in 1938; of the number, 187 were of persons over 60 years of age. People who met their deaths by accident numbered 1,750, or 157 more than in 1938; sixty deaths resulted from injury, and fifty-seven from drowning; in three cases a verdict of murder was returned, in four cases a verdict of manslaughter, and five inquests were held in connexion with executions. A verdict of "death from natural causes" was returned in 519 cases, and there were nine verdicts of "cause of death unknown." Twenty-four deaths of newly born children were found to be due to want of attention at birth. The number of deaths due to excessive drinking was seventy-seven.