

wedding, and Robert Louis Stevenson's advice not to marry a teetotaler or a non-smoker.

### Conduct the Criterion for Divorce

Sir ROBERT ARMSTRONG-JONES said that to-day the marriage law in too many instances had ceased to exist except in name, and it was felt that a relaxation of the bonds must be initiated by a change in the law in the interests of the children, the home, and society. Under what conditions might it be justifiable to dissolve a marriage, which was a religious ceremony as well as a legal contract? The present law enacted that the adultery of one of the parties was ground for divorce. Such an act not only defiled the home, but it adulterated the family, and this through conduct which was not only injurious and hurtful to family life, but was detrimental to society. Cruelty, again, was conduct that might mean not only danger to life and limb, but also mental torture. Desertion was a form of cruel conduct which in many instances among the poor would mean starvation for the wife and children, were it not for help from public assistance. All these things—adultery, cruelty, and desertion—implied conduct which was contrary to the teaching of Christ and to the Christian view of marriage as a lifelong union. Conduct, therefore, from whatever cause became the ultimate criterion for divorce. Drink and drug addiction both tended to alter conduct, and the effect of alcohol when taken to excess (and very little affected highly strung persons) was a complete deterioration of the moral life. Small doses of alcohol started a desire and later a morbid craving for stimulants, and the habit of drinking gradually became fixed until inebriety or chronic alcoholism was established. In such case the persons concerned lost all sense of propriety and shame. There should be a way to deal with such conduct for the sake of the children in the home. Already it was punishable to be found drunk in a public place, also to serve drinks to a drunken person, yet such a person could beat his wife and children and drink to excess in his own home with impunity. Another difficult person to deal with was the dipsomaniac, who was quite different from the chronic drunkard or the inebriate. During the craving, although not certified, he was a lunatic. He was a periodic drinker, subject to a sudden, intense, and irresistible impulse to drink, and if this craving were not indulged he might inflict serious injury on himself and others. The same applied to the craving for morphine or opium, for cocaine, and for some other sedatives such as the urea group. Owing to the altered conduct which resulted, it would be possible to deal with these cases under the more general title of cruelty, and so include alcohol and drug addiction under the section dealing with cruelty or insanity.

### Sexual Difficulties and Alcohol

Dr. A. E. A. CARVER said that in an institution for inebriates, on investigating the origins of the drink habit, marriage and drink were often found to be very closely associated. Sexual difficulties and alcohol went together. Alcohol helped a person temporarily and fictitiously out of those difficulties; it also indirectly increased them, and alcoholic indulgence might even come to take the place of sexuality, so that a person drank instead of behaving in the normal sexual way. The effect upon the children when either parent was alcoholic was simply disastrous. The children did not know where they were. Very often there was marital cruelty which made the children take sides for or against a parent. The only good thing that followed from a drunken parentage was the frequency with which the children became rabid teetotalers.

Other speakers, lay and medical, gave their opinions briefly on the subject, and the Sister Superior of Spelthorne St. Mary mentioned that in the home for inebriates of which she was in charge the drug addicts were nearly always unmarried women, while the alcoholics were almost invariably married and attributed their alcoholism to married unhappiness.

## Local News

### SCOTLAND

#### Cost of Chronic Sickness

At the annual meeting at Largs of the Scottish Association of Approved Societies Miss Muriel Ritson, Controller in the Department of Health, said that insured persons continually sick over the year accounted for more than half of the total sickness among insured persons and for over 40 per cent. of the expenditure on sickness and disablement benefits. The influenza epidemic early in the year had cost £200,000. The lines of development which seemed likely to reduce the bill for sickness seemed to be that young people should be given in pre-insurance days every possible aid to the maintenance of health. The total number of periods of incapacity for the past year reached the exceptional figure of 480,000, which was 28 per cent. above the average of the six years 1930-6 and 27 per cent. above the figure for the previous year. The number of cases of sickness other than influenza had increased from 305,000 in 1930-1 to 357,000 in 1936-7, and there was evidence of an increasing amount of illness of the more persistent kind. These chronic cases had accounted for more than one and a half million weeks of sickness. The speaker mentioned a Danish scheme which included a system of notification of persons under 30 with disabilities which would cause considerable permanent loss of working capacity, and training was provided for these. At first it had been difficult to persuade employers to take on such persons, but this difficulty had been overcome. The Department of Health proposed to begin in September an inquiry into the cause and treatment of illnesses lasting over thirteen weeks, with the object of finding out the causes of long illnesses and the extent to which measures of rehabilitation were required in this country. Mr. T. W. Wallace, who presided at the meeting, expressed his belief that the increase of sickness was partly due to an increased willingness to claim benefit and partly to an inclination to regard as incapacitating a degree of illness which before 1913 would not have justified abstinence from work. He hoped that the fitness campaign would bring an improvement which ordinary medicine and dentistry, combined with careful administration, seemed powerless to effect.

#### Veterinary Education

At the annual prize distribution of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh, Sir Thomas Hudson Beare, who presided, said that the number of students was increasing year by year, so that their present buildings were overcrowded. The Development Commissioners had made a grant of £20,000 provided another £20,000 was raised by public subscription. Sufficient had now been received to justify the board of management in having plans prepared for the first extension, and it was hoped these would be acceptable to the Treasury. Speaking of the proposed scheme for centralization of veterinary services, he said that the College was directly concerned in the proposal. London was a long distance away, and local considerations were apt to be forgotten. If this was merely an administrative question it did not matter greatly, but if it included an idea that research into animal diseases should be concentrated in London and cold-shouldered in Scotland he would be very strongly opposed to it. In a higher institution like the College, research and teaching must go on side by side. Principal Charnock Bradley said that whatever development took place the production of efficient practitioners was of primary importance. Professor W. T. Ritchie, who presented the prizes, said that the students might be justly

proud of this institution, which owed its inception 114 years ago to the genius and patriotism of a private individual. The influence of John Barclay, a distinguished anatomist early in the nineteenth century, had determined William Dick to become a veterinary surgeon and to found a veterinary hospital, and in 1823 he had established under the auspices of the Highland Society of Scotland the veterinary school which still bore his name. The veterinary art differed in some respects from that of the medical practitioner, but the science which inspired the two professions was the same. Both had to know the fundamental principles of dietetics, pathological processes, and the preservation of health. A vast amount of disease affected man as well as the lower animals, and all investigations and discoveries about these diseases were of mutual benefit to medical and veterinary science. It was possible that new discoveries regarding distemper might have a bearing on influenza. Within recent years there had been a rapid expansion of knowledge on every phase of biological science, and veterinary education was undergoing reform in conformity with modern standards, so that the curriculum had been extended to five years. The college buildings, which afforded adequate accommodation twenty years ago, now needed to be extended to meet the requirements of teaching and research, and it was a good omen that the Treasury was becoming increasingly sympathetic to the endowment of research in animal diseases.

#### Princess Margaret Rose Hospital

At the annual meeting of subscribers to the Princess Margaret Rose Hospital for Crippled Children, Edinburgh, on July 9 the Earl of Home, who presided, announced a gift of £8,000 from Lord Nuffield as a contribution towards the £10,000 required for an extension to the hospital. A sum of £700 from the Scottish Women's Rural Institutes was also mentioned: this had been collected as a gift to the Queen in commemoration of the coronation year, and had been passed on by Her Majesty for the benefit of the funds of the hospital. The annual report submitted by Lady Findlay indicated the rapid growth of this hospital, which was opened five years ago for thirty patients and which now contained 100 beds, a number that proved to be insufficient. The hospital was the pioneer of orthopaedic work for children in Scotland, and served the ten counties in the south-eastern area of the country. Last year 236 children had been treated, and there had now passed through the hospital in the five years of its existence 565 patients. In addition, clinics in Edinburgh and the county areas were regularly visited, and close touch was maintained with the local authorities, whose medical officers now realized the great value of the clinic services. The financial position of the hospital continued to improve, and it had been found possible within the last few months to pay off a temporary loan of £3,000 granted by the Scottish branch of the Red Cross Society. Expenses for the past year had amounted to £11,229, and after setting against these the maintenance charges received from local authorities, etc., and subscriptions amounting to £2,008, the deficiency to be carried forward was £863. As the hospital increased in size and more charges for maintenance were received the expenses per head would tend to diminish. Mr. W. A. Cochrane said it was now possible to claim that 75 per cent. of all crippled children could be benefited sufficiently to enable them to earn their living. Many of them were completely cured, and for a certain proportion who had a serious permanent physical handicap a system of vocational training effected sufficient rehabilitation. Local clinics connected with the hospital now numbered twenty, and were an essential link in the scheme for getting the patient early and providing preventive out-patient care. The hospital needed many more, and the importance of the preventive aspect of this work should be emphasized. The present national drive to improve

physical education was really a national orthopaedic system. After the meeting a garden party was held in the grounds, and the audience of about 500 people inspected the new massage department, swimming pool, and wards of the hospital.

#### St. Andrews Ambulance Association

At the annual meeting in Glasgow on July 2 of the St. Andrews Ambulance Association it was intimated that the King and Queen had granted their patronage to the association. Sir John Stirling Maxwell, who presided, said that during the year the headquarters staff of this association had attended 1,611 accidents in which motor vehicles had been involved. There had been a great increase in the number of cases to receive attention all over the country; 47,422 calls had been made upon the association's wagons, of which 10,987 were cases of accident. An aeroplane ambulance service instituted in 1933 was doing useful work, and during the year forty-two patients had been brought from remote islands to Glasgow for urgent treatment. There could be no doubt that many lives had been saved by this rapid transport, and it had in a sense completely transformed the conditions of life in the outlying islands of Scotland. This association was one of the bodies to which the Government had entrusted the duty of instructing the public in air raid precautions, and during the year over 3,000 members had received such instruction. Colonel D. J. Mackintosh, speaking of the steady increase of the association's work, said that in 1912 its income had been £4,000 and in 1937 it had increased to £15,500, but further subscriptions and donations were required to support the work. Subscriptions from employees had in the past year increased by over £400.

#### Registrar-General for Scotland

The Secretary for Scotland has appointed Mr. James Gray Kyd to be Registrar-General for Scotland in the room of Mr. A. Froude, retired. Mr. Kyd entered the Civil Service in 1912 as actuary of the National Health Insurance Joint Committee in charge of the branch office in Dublin, and afterwards in Edinburgh. He has been a principal actuary in the Government Actuary's Department in London since 1926, and secretary to that department since 1932. He will take up his new appointment on September 1.

## ENGLAND AND WALES

#### The King's Fund

At the annual meeting of the President and General Council of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London the Duke of Kent read an appreciative message from the King and mentioned the first appearance in the balance sheet of a full year's income from the gift of £20,000 by King George V. He expressed the hope that in the current year the deficit on last year's working would be wiped out and the Fund return to its usual proud position of paying its way out of current revenue. The financial summary for the year showed that the ordinary distribution had remained unchanged at £300,000, the total to which it was raised during the crisis of 1932, but there had been added for the first time a distribution of £2,000 in respect of the work done for hospital out-patients by district nursing associations. The number of hospitals receiving grants was 146 as compared with 145 in 1935, and the number of convalescent homes aided was fifty-six—an increase of two over the total for the previous year. During the last ten years a total sum of £3,256,088 has been allocated to hospitals and convalescent homes. In 1936 a further gift of £10,000 for its radium work was received by the Fund and used to increase the stock of

radium held to 17 grammes as well as to facilitate various schemes for enhancing the usefulness of this method of treatment. The League of Mercy contributed £10,000. Expenses during 1936 amounted to £16,405, less than a quarter of which was expenditure on the collection of money and on propaganda for the King's Fund and the hospitals. A fresh series of illustrated lectures to schools and other audiences, followed by visits to hospitals, was organized during the year under review; drawing-room meetings were held, and there was a display of modern hospital equipment at the Ideal Home Exhibition. Through the generosity of Lord Wakefield the Fund was enabled to undertake the preparation of a new and more ambitious film, which it is believed will have much propaganda value. The Management Committee of the Fund issued a revised memorandum on fire precautions in 1936 following those previously published in 1907 and 1926. The special needs of the Fund at the moment include additional financial assistance to meet the deficit, which has amounted to about £7,000 in each of the last two years, to increase the annual distribution to meet the greater needs of the hospitals consequent largely on the rise in prices and the advances in medical science, and to provide more substantial assistance to schemes for bringing and keeping hospital buildings and equipment up to the constantly rising standards. It is noted in the report of the Revenue Committee of the Fund that the ordinary income of the hospitals rose by about £152,000, but that this did not keep pace with the rise in expenditure, which was estimated at £184,000. The main financial problem now seems to be the increasing costs of maintenance, due largely to the present rise in prices, to better conditions for nurses (including shorter hours of work), and to the cost of new scientific methods of treatment. The most recent memorandum (issued last week) dealt with the reduction of waiting in out-patient departments between the time when the patients arrive and when they meet the medical officers.

### The Merseyside Hospitals Council

The Merseyside Hospitals Council (Merseyside for this purpose meaning Liverpool, Birkenhead, Bootle, and Wallasey) has now completed ten years' work. It has brought together the management boards and honorary medical staffs of the voluntary hospitals in its area, and such bodies as organized labour, employers' associations, and the churches in hospital support. The income of its predecessors, the Liverpool Hospital Saturday and Sunday Funds, before the Council was established was some £25,000 a year. In 1936 the Council's income was £180,000. About 90 per cent. of this income is derived from the "penny in the pound" fund, which increased by some £14,000 during the last year. This increase is partly attributable to steps that have been taken by the Council to improve the machinery of extension, particularly through a regular system of surveying the 6,500 contributing establishments operating the fund to make sure that facilities are provided for the clerical, junior, casual, and seasonal employees and pensioned persons to contribute. The cost of collection, including propaganda, of the "penny in the pound" is 9 per cent. of the revenue. There are over 300,000 contributors, and in 5,000 of the contributing establishments, being 77 per cent. of the whole, the employers add one-third to the employees' contributions, the amount so added last year being over £29,000. The Guild of Undergraduates of the University devotes much time and energy each year to an annual collection for the hospitals, and as a result a further £6,000 was made available for distribution by the Council. During the last eight years, thanks to the operation of the Council, the associated hospitals have been able to add £140,000 to their funds, and more than half a million has been spent on maintaining, extending, and improving hospital buildings and equipment. Even so the hospitals still have to use free legacies to meet current expenditure. The Council's main purpose is the maintenance of the

voluntary hospitals, but it works in co-operation with the municipal hospitals, and has agreed to an increased grant to the corporation for services rendered to contributors in those institutions, in return for which the corporation refrains from assessing the contributors who enter a municipal hospital. Lord Cozens-Hardy, who has been chairman of the Council since its inception, has felt compelled to resign by reason of the many public and business claims upon his time, and Mr. W. Sutcliffe Rhodes, chairman of the David Lewis Northern Hospital, has been elected to succeed him.

### Health of Manchester School Children

Dr. Henry Herd, school medical officer for Manchester, in his annual report for 1936 draws attention to the recent appointment of a school aurist and the establishment of two classes for partially sighted children. All children inspected during the year were assessed by the medical officers in regard to their state of nutrition. Dr. Herd, while indicating the difficulties and fallacies inherent in such assessment, produces figures which show that on the whole the nutritional condition of the older children was better than that of the younger, and that actually the total numbers classed as malnourished were small. In the special inquiry into these cases of malnutrition the average expenditure on food in the families concerned was investigated. The tabular results of this inquiry seem to substantiate Sir John Orr's statement that only when the amount expended on food reaches about 10s. a week per head is the feeding of a family likely to be satisfactory. Dr. Herd suggests that apart from supplementing inadequate food intake in these cases much could be done by educating the public in the values of the various foodstuffs, and by educating mothers in the art of cookery.

## FRANCE

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN PARIS]

### Venereal Disease Statistics

The French Ministry of Public Health has issued some disquieting statistics concerning syphilis in connexion with the Bill for the reform of the campaign against venereal disease. It is estimated that syphilis is responsible for 40 per cent. of the cases in hospitals for chronic diseases, for 10 per cent. of the general mortality, for 75 per cent. of the deaths due to congenital debility, for 50 per cent. of sudden deaths and deaths due to disease of the nervous and cardiovascular systems, and for 33 per cent. of the deaths due to disease of the renal and digestive systems. There is, however, matter for rejoicing as well as dismay. The number of anti-venereal services has increased from forty in 1916 to 1,821 in 1936, and the number of cases of primary syphilis in the army has fallen from twenty-one per 1,000 in 1917 to less than two per 1,000 for some years past. There has also been such a remarkable decline in the rate of stillbirths and deaths due to congenital debility and malformation during the first year of life since 1919 that an annual gain of over 20,000 lives can at present be claimed in connexion with this change.

### Declining Numbers of Foreign Medical Students

Professor Hartmann, late president of the French Academy of Medicine and the very active President of l'Association pour le Développement des Relations Médicales entre la France et les Pays Étrangers, has lately drawn attention to the very significant decline in the number of foreign medical students registered by the Paris Faculty of Medicine. The peak was reached in 1929, when 293 such students were registered. The corresponding figures for 1934, 1935, and 1936 were 94, 71, and 31 respectively. On the other hand, the number of

French medical students registering in Paris is rising. This ebbing of the foreign tide is, in Professor Hartmann's opinion, a sad phenomenon, not least because it may mark a decline in the influence of the Paris Faculty of Medicine in other countries than France. He is sceptical as to a reversal in the near future of this movement, whose causes, he considers, are numerous. The most important is probably the world crisis with its monetary restrictions. The agitation against foreign medical students, rather hectic only a short time ago, and conducted with all the impetuosity of nationalist youth, has also played its part; and the stranger within the gates has not been slow to scent the antagonism against him. Then there are the growing counter-attractions of magnificent new hospitals and laboratories in countries other than France, not least in the South American countries.

### The French Birth Rate

The subject discussed by the Assises de Médecine last March was the French birth rate, and the conclusions to which this meeting came were of such interest and importance that a summary of them was presented to the Academy of Medicine on June 8 by Dr. H. Godlewski, the secretary of the Assise. Though nothing startlingly new emerged from this discussion, it proved instructive on account of the emphasis given to certain elements of the problem. It was generally agreed that the two most important factors responsible for the decline in the birth rate are birth control or voluntary restriction and induced or voluntary abortion, which in some parts of France has become such a scourge that it is held responsible for "the failure of a quarter of the births." In more general terms the decline in the birth rate was traced to the "penetration of modern animation" into the community—an apt if vague formula. Dr. Godlewski's report was followed by a discussion which ended in the appointment by the Academy of a commission for the study of the means whereby the moral standards as they affect the birth rate may be raised for the benefit of the country. This commission was appointed in spite of certain criticisms by those who doubted the ability of the Academy of Medicine to deal with the moral aspects of the problem. These latter may be and, indeed, probably are its most important aspects, and if 1,034,000 infants were born in France in 1868 and only 638,000 in 1935, this remarkable decline would seem largely to be due to the change in the mothers from timid modesty to bored and brazen indifference with regard to their yet unborn progeny. As Dr. A. Siredey remarked, one could, a generation ago, draw a confession of induced abortion out of a woman only with the greatest difficulty; to-day women think nothing of volunteering such information to any doctor who will listen to them.

### Surgeon and Prophet

Dr. G. Lavalée has lately dug out of obscurity the prophetic musings of a surgeon of Montpellier nearly one hundred years ago. He was Professor Lallemand, whose career was so distinguished that in 1843 he was a candidate for membership of the Institut de France. Setting out for Paris in mid-winter to sustain his candidature by appropriate lobbying, he was caught in a snow-storm, and for three days had to kick his heels in a small farm. Having cornered all the available white paper in the locality, he set up his study in a stable and proceeded to cast the horoscope of the world during the next hundred years. This precursor of H. G. Wells foresaw the time when ships would have no sails, masts, or funnels, but would race along at an incredible speed given them by screws. The Suez and Panama Canals were visualized as realities, as was the admission of women to all the educational facilities and professional careers at that time open only to men. Scholarships would be given to the most promising students, and public appointments would depend on competitive examinations. Emancipation of the Press, separation of State and

Church, and universal suffrage were also foreseen. In the political world the storm-bound professional surgeon and amateur crystal-gazer anticipated the liberation of Italy and the unification of the German Empire. The prophet who scores so many bull's-eyes at long range deserves all honour, not merely in his own country, and he should be listened to with all due respect and humility when he speaks of the future of a neighbouring country. Professor Lallemand prophesied decadence for England, "the fate awaiting all those peoples who are commercial to the exclusion of all else."

### BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN

In the absence of Viscount Hailsham, Lord Horder presided at the last quarterly meeting of the Grand Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign held at the new offices, 11, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.

It was reported that the first meeting of the newly formed Co-ordinating Committee, set up to ensure the closest co-operation in cancer research and appeal administration between headquarters and its provincial autonomous branches, with laboratory centres of research, had been held in London on July 7. The meeting had been attended by representatives of the Yorkshire Branch, the Birmingham Branch, the Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales Branch, and the North of England Branch. It had been decided that future meetings of the committee should be held in the provincial centres, the first being at the Yorkshire centre in Leeds.

On the recommendation of the Scientific Advisory Committee the following grants were approved: £500 to Dr. P. M. F. Bishop at Guy's Hospital for the expenses for one year of certain investigations in regard to endocrine therapy in relation to cancer; £250 to Professor G. I. Finch at the Imperial College of Science and Technology for the expenses of an investigation into the nature and structure of carcinogenic compounds; and £160 to Dr. P. R. Peacock at the Glasgow Royal Cancer Hospital for the purchase of special apparatus for the continuation of his cancer research. On the recommendation of the Joint Committee of the Campaign and of Mount Vernon Hospital, Dr. G. Cranston Fairchild was reappointed the William Morris Research Fellow in Radiology at that hospital for a further period of one year. The William Morris Research Fellowship was established five years ago by a gift of £25,000 from Lord Nuffield.

Grand Council received a detailed report of the activities of its Central Propaganda Committee, and voted a further grant for the year 1937-8 for the extension of the scheme for free educational lectures to the public in the counties of Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Kent, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Suffolk, Surrey, and Sussex.

On the nomination of the Middlesex Hospital Professor J. McIntosh, M.D., director of the Bland-Sutton Institute of Pathology of that hospital, was elected one of its representatives on the Grand Council.

The date of the annual general meeting of the Campaign, to be held at the House of Lords, has been changed to Tuesday November 30, when H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, the new president, will take the chair.

In May, 1933, the establishment was announced of a scheme of research fellowships in accordance with a direction in the will of the first Viscount Leverhulme that the income arising from part of his estate should be devoted to the granting of scholarships for research and education. The list of fellowships and grants for research in 1937 has now been issued by the secretary, Leverhulme Research Fellowships, Union House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, E.C.1. The recipients of grants include D. Elliot Dickson, M.D., F.R.C.S.Ed., of Lochgelly, Fife, for an investigation of occupational morbidity in coal miners in Scotland.

at night some sort of consideration towards the large number of invalids might be shown. Hooters were blown incessantly—all sorts of strange hooters, making all sorts of weird noises. The question of silencers was entirely disregarded. Speeding up the engines while going through the low gears and starting, after signal lights had held up the vehicle, was carried to the *n*th degree. I had the feeling that there were a great many young people dashing about, no doubt on their lawful occasions, in very antiquated cars, who wished to draw attention to what fine fellows they were (and what ancient vehicles they were driving!) by making a quite unnecessary noise.

I feel certain that if sufficient medical backing were given to the gravity of this nuisance there would be practically no opposition in the House of Commons to the passing of measures which would inflict such penalties that this sort of thing would be stopped. But it would be of very little use taking this question up unless one were assured of the support of the medical profession. Unfortunately in the House we have very few doctors who could speak on the subject, but, as I have said, I am certain that all Members would lend a sympathetic ear to any suggestion to put an end to the state of things which exists, and would assist in the rapid passing of any Bill which had the prevention of this nuisance as its object.—I am, etc.,

N. STEWART SANDEMAN.

House of Commons, July 12.

## Universities and Colleges

### UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

In congregation on July 17 the following medical degrees were conferred:

D.M.—J. A. Boycott, Ella J. Cockram.  
B.M.—J. Mason, M. A. Partridge, C. B. I. Willey, I. F. Rose, B. M. Thornton, R. B. Niven, A. F. Smith, J. L. Reid, W. Wynne Willson, A. L. Young, J. B. M. Green, Alice J. M. T. Barnes, Jean M. Sherring, Rebecca Billig.

### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The E. G. Fearnside Scholarship, of the value of £100, offered in alternate years for the encouragement of clinical research in organic diseases of the nervous system, has been awarded to A. M. Barry, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., of Pembroke College.

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

#### ACADEMIC POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIOLOGY

The following candidates have been approved:

Eleanor K. Abbot, I. A. Abou Sinna, P. Arunachalam, C. S. Chatterjee, Phyllis M. Fraser, M. I. Ghattas, H. H. Navid, D. W. Smithers, R. C. W. Staley.

#### LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE

The following candidates have been approved, at the examination indicated:

ACADEMIC POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.—J. K. Adranvala, Beatrix H. Bakewell, Lalage R. A. Benham, D. M. Blair, Kathleen G. Brimelow, P. N. Chatterjee, \*A. B. Christie, Kitty K. Conrad, J. S. Cookson, Teresa I. M. Craig, Iris M. Cullum, C. F. Cummings, Enid S. Davies, B. K. de Silva, S. Graham, Eva M. Gray, E. H. Harte, R. M. M. Hunter, J. D. Lendrum, S. E. D. Masilamani, B. B. Mukerjee, D. Murray, A. F. S. Perera, Violet M. Spiller, Margaret B. Steel, Tsung-Sing Sze, \*J. W. P. Thompson, A. F. Turner, V. M. Vatte, Sarah C. B. Walker, L. A. F. Wiles, Isabel A. M. Woods.

\* Awarded a mark of distinction.

### UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

The following appointments have been made: Dr. E. L. Patterson as assistant lecturer in anatomy; Dr. Margaret I. Williams as assistant lecturer in applied physiology; Drs. D. D. Cranna, D. A. Richmond, and F. W. Smith as demonstrators in anatomy; Dr. John Yule as clinical lecturer in

infectious diseases; Dr. Harold Simms as honorary dental surgeon; Drs. J. C. Bramwell, Stanley Hodgson, and Mr. E. E. Hughes as members of the Board of the Faculty of Medicine.

### UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

#### SCHOOL OF PHYSIC, TRINITY COLLEGE

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.D.—A. J. O'Connor, J. B. Patrick, H. T. Ryan, W. C. Sloan.  
FINAL MEDICAL EXAMINATION.—*Part I, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Pathology and Bacteriology*: \*M. O'C. Drury, \*F. L. Willington, †Sylvia M. Hall, †C. B. Robinson, †M. E. Tapissier, †F. de B. Whyte, †R. G. P. Heard, †E. G. Hobart, †R. S. W. Baker, †Katherine Dowling, †W. A. J. Pike, W. B. Dennehy, E. G. Millar, C. J. Du Preez, Muriel Bannister, J. K. Craig, N. J. Hogan, J. C. G. Moore, A. C. Corbett, N. C. Brown, W. F. Carpenter, C. W. Bradfield, M. Daly, J. L. Handelman, J. C. de R. Sugars, Patricia D. Concannon, J. P. Gore-Grimes, D. A. Huggard, G. A. Anderson, Lucia M. E. FitzGerald, E. Cullen, J. W. Boland, C. H. Rutherford. *Part II, M.B.*: †M. C. Brough, †C. Mushatt, J. A. Strong, F. C. Heatley, Grace M. Wild, M. C. Wood, C. Cunningham, J. N. G. Drury, J. E. Gillespie, J. C. Lambkin, J. G. Nixon, H. J. Walker, E. M'G. Cochrane, S. G. Heaton, H. F. T. MacFetridge, A. D. Parsons, R. Pollock, G. N. MacFarlane, J. H. Mitchell, Jasmine Taylor, Patricia M. J. Conway, J. M'C. Caldwell, R. E. Taylor, J. B. Plews, Maureen N. S. Mason, E. G. Fox, Stella M. Coen, Frances M. C. Wolfe, C. N. Ludlow, J. Freedman. *B.Ch.*: \*R. Pollock, †J. A. Strong, †G. N. MacFarlane, †H. M. Carson, †H. J. Walker, †J. E. Gillespie, †W. Hayes, H. F. T. MacFetridge, M. C. Wood, R. E. Taylor, R. W. Duncan, M. C. Brough, F. C. Heatley, H. F. T. Sloan, E. R. N. Cooke, C. Eppel, E. G. Fox, C. Cunningham, J. C. Lambkin, C. J. S. Flood, J. H. Mitchell, Jasmine Taylor, G. K. Donald, W. J. G. Warwick, A. D. Parsons. *B.A.O.*: \*C. H. Blackham, †R. C. H. Cooke, †W. Jones, †H. M'V. Buchanan, †W. J. E. Pietersen, †Maureen N. S. Mason, †M. D. Thorp, †J. M'C. Caldwell, †Frances M. C. Wolfe, †T. Fallon, J. E. Murphy, F. J. B. Convery, B. W. Hughes, N. M'Sharry, J. F. Rishworth, L. A. S., Edmondson, N. Marks, M. D. M. Bergin, Bridget P. Mansfield, J. T. Speidel.

DIPLOMA IN GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS.—R. Sinha, D. P. Harris, K. Narulker, D. Wazalwar, Elizabeth A. Akerele.

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.—*Part I*: J. D. Murray. *Part II*: T. A. Austin, S. G. Rainsford, R. L. G. Proctor, H. W. Dalton, Mary S. Miller.

DIPLOMA IN PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.—*Part I*: D. T. Bardon.

The following prizes have been awarded:

Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Medical Scholarships: Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology, G. B. Gibson. Anatomy and Physiology, W. E. O'C. C. Powell. Mental Disease, D. T. Bardon. M.B. Medical Scholarships: Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology, J. R. Hassard. Anatomy and Physiology, H. H. Balch. Fitzpatrick Scholarship: G. N. MacFarlane. Daniel John Cunningham Memorial Medal and Prize and John Mallet Purser Medal: W. E. O'C. C. Powell. Aquila Smith Prize: M. O'C. Drury. Walter G. Smith Prize: A. H. Isaacson. Conolly Norman Medal in Mental Diseases: M. C. Wood. Medical Travelling Prize and Banks Medal: G. J. Dixon, M.B. De Renzy Centenary Prize: T. A. Austin, L.R.C.P. and S.I.

\* First-class honours.

† Second-class honours.

### QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, BELFAST

The following candidates have passed in the subjects indicated:

M.D.—\*W. M. Loughridge, \*A. Lynn, \*R. S. Cromie, D. J. C. Dawson, J. D. Hardy, W. D. Hughes (*in absentia*), M. Jeffers, J. K. M'Collum, T. A. C. M'Quiston, B. M. Maxwell, J. V. Wilson. M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.—†A. C. Glendinning, †J. Harper, †J. W. S. Irwin, †J. W. Millen, †M. G. Nelson, C. T. B. Adams, Jean E. Allen, H. Arthur, A. S. Baker, Evelyn Bennett, D. Black, D. J. Blumberg, I. A. J. Blyth, A. M. Boyd, Ruth C. M. Brown, W. Calwell, S. H. Carson, Wilhelmina M. Craig, H. J. Doran, F. Dornan, W. H. Fee, Julia M. Ferriss, R. C. Fraser, S. J. G. Gilmour, J. E. Glasgow, J. A. H. Henderson, N. C. Hughes, E. F. G. James, M. I. Kaplan, H. Kennedy, T. A. King, Mary E. Loan, J. Lightbody, F. D. Lord, J. A. Macaulay, Grace E. M'Clafferty, J. M. M'Closkey, J. M'Murray, R. A. E. Magee, Annie W. Megaw, R. J. Mitchell, F. J. Murray, J. A. O'Connell, J. W. B. Paton, Eileen E. Perry, M. I. Robinson, T. L. Ross, Kathleen E. Shannon, J. S. S. Thompson, J. B. Upton, D. G. C. Whyte, E. L. Wilson, G. N. Wilson, K. S. Wilson, W. R. Wright.

\* With commendation.

† Second-class honours.

C. Uggeri (*Arch. ital. Chir.*, 1937, 49, 4, p. 361) states that while he found it impossible to produce aneurysms either in animals or man as the result of a single trauma, he succeeded in producing an aneurysmal sac with fibrinous walls in dogs after repeated attempts. According to him, sacs of this kind are not due to distension of the vessel by a thrombus occluding the arterial wound, but are the result of thrombotic deposits within the clots.