Labour Alderman gives Evidence.

One of the witnesses called by the plaintiff was Alderman Dennis Hardaker, a Labour member of the West Riding County Council, who agreed with the plaintiff's version of what occurred when he was called before the visiting sub-committee. He said the plaintiff's manner was not at all insolent, and Dr. Bolton made no mention of any misconduct until after the plaintiff had left the room.

A long legal argument ensued after the luncheon interval as to whether there was any evidence of malice to go to the jury.

His Lordship gave his decision at some length, "inasmuch as it was a case concerning the constantly recurring disputes between trade unions and employers." He held that both occasions were clearly privileged, and that there was no evidence of malice to go to the jury. He therefore gave judgment for the defendants with the usual costs, and added, "I am only too painfully aware that in all trade union cases generally wrong motives are attributed to both the judge and jury."—*Yorkshire Post, July 25th*, 1912.

UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Examination for the Diploma in Psychological Medicine.

Any person whose name is on the *Medical Register* is admissible to Part I of the examination.

Candidates for Part II of the examination must, at the time of entering for the examination, be registered medical practitioners of not less than two years' standing, and must produce evidence of having had twelve months' clinical experience in any one or more of the following institutions:

(1) Registered mental hospitals in the United Kingdom,

(2) District, county, borough, city or royal asylums in the United Kingdom, and—

(3) Such other institutions and licensed houses as are recognised by the University.[1]

The first part of the examination will consist of (1) a paper and (2) a practical and oral examination in the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system, (3) a paper and (4) a practical and oral examination in psychology.

The examination in the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system will include the following subjects:

The structure of nerve-cells and nerve-fibres.
The neuron theory.
The course of the principal nerve-tracts and the connections of the principal nuclei of the central nervous system.
Reflex action. The spinal cord as a path of conduction.
The decerebrate animal.
The localisation of function in the cerebrum. Association areas.
The functions of the cerebellum. The co-ordination of movements.
The development of the brain.
The more usual methods used in examining the structure of the nervous system.

The examination in psychology will include the following subjects:

General analysis and classification of modes of consciousness. The relation of mind and body. Methods of psychological investigation.
Sensation; adaptation, fatigue, contrast, after-effects. Specific nervous energy.
Local signature. Localisation and reference of sensation, normal and abnormal.

[1] This regulation has not yet been formally passed by the Senate.

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Perception. Spatial and temporal perception. Illusions. Agnosia. Orientation and its disorders.
Movement; apraxia. Speech; aphasia.
Imagery; hallucinations.
Memory, recognition and their disorders. Association.
Imagination and its disorders.
Thought. Flight and fixity of ideas.
Volition and its disorders. Attention, normal and abnormal. Distraction.
Deliberation. Judgment. Belief. Doubt. Delusions.
Muscular and mental work.
Affective tone. Emotions. Moods. Sentiments.
Personality and its disorders.
Suggestion. Hypnosis. Sleep. Dreams.
The effects of drugs on mental processes.
Individual differences. Temperament. Character.

The second part of the examination will consist of (1) a paper and (2) a clinical and oral examination in neurology; (3) a paper in Psychiatry, Lunacy Law and asylum administration; (4) a paper containing a choice of subjects for an essay in psychiatry; (5) a clinical and oral examination in psychiatry.

The examination in neurology will include the following subjects:

The phenomena resulting from injury and disease of the peripheral nerves.
The course of the principal nerve-tracts and the connections and functions of the chief nuclei of the central nervous system, as revealed by disease.
The methods of examining patients with nervous disease—(1) for diagnostic, (2) for scientific purposes.
The clinical manifestations of the more frequent nervous diseases and their pathology.
The elements of neuro-pathology, including the clinical methods commonly used in examining the nervous system.
The serological and chemical examination of the blood and cerebro-spinal fluid (especially in such diseases as syphilis and parasyphilis).

Important.—The foregoing schedules are not to be understood as limiting the scope of the examination, which is intended to test the candidate's theoretical and practical knowledge of every branch of psychological medicine.

The examinations for the Diploma will be held once in each year. In 1914 and in subsequent years the examination for Part I will be held in Cambridge during May or June; that for Part II will be held in London during March or April. In 1913 there will be an examination for Part I, beginning on Tuesday, June 3rd, and for Part II, beginning on Tuesday, July 1st.

Every candidate will be required to pay a fee of six guineas before admission or re-admission to either part of the examination.

A candidate who has passed both parts of the examination to the satisfaction of the examiners will receive a Diploma testifying to his competent knowledge of psychological medicine.

All applications for information respecting this examination should be addressed to Dr. C. S. Myers, The Psychological Laboratory, Cambridge.

Candidates who desire to present themselves for either part of the examination must send in their names together with the requisite certificates to Dr. J. N. Keynes, Registrary of the University of Cambridge, not less than three weeks before the day fixed for the beginning of that part of the examination. The fee for the examination must be paid at the same time.

Extract from the Amended Report of the Special Board for Medicine of the University of Cambridge on the Establishment of a Diploma in Psychological Medicine.

Since 1875 an examination and a Diploma in Public Health, and since 1904 an examination and a Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, have been established in this University. These examinations have proved successful in the highest degree. They have created opportunities for training in research, they have improved materially the efficiency of those engaged in these special departments of medicine, and the possession of a Diploma in Public Health or Tropical

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Medicine has come to be regarded as almost essential for holders of official posts in Sanitary Science at home or in our Colonies and Dependencies abroad.

But as regards the study of Mental Disease and the care of the Insane,—subjects which, together with Public Health and Tropical Medicine, may be regarded as forming the main branches of State Medicine,—no examination or diploma exists. The inadequacy of the ordinary medical curriculum for the training of those who intend to devote themselves to Psychological Medicine cannot now be disputed. At the present time the newly qualified physician enters upon asylum service with a very insufficient knowledge alike of psychology and the physiology of the nervous system, on which psychiatry and neurology depend, and of the modern methods of research in mental and nervous disorders. Once having engaged in asylum work he rarely has opportunity of learning more of these subjects.

The Board believe that an examination in Psychological Medicine and its cognate subjects, if established, could not fail to raise the present standard of efficiency in applicants for asylum posts; and that it would lead to the provision of appropriate courses for the training of those who wish to advance our knowledge of psychiatry. They believe that the Legislature would quickly come to recognise the diploma as a qualification which must necessarily be held by all medical officers of public institutions for the insane, and as desirable in candidates for medical appointments connected with Education, the Poor Law and the Prisons; and that thus, after a very few years, there would be a satisfactory number of candidates for the diploma.

That a general desire for the establishment of a Diploma in Psychological Medicine exists among those best qualified to form an opinion on the subject is shown by the fact that last year the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland—a body comprising about 700 members of the medical profession, nearly all of whom are engaged in this special department of medicine—addressed a letter through its President to the universities and other examining bodies of the United Kingdom, setting forth the advantages which a special examination and diploma would confer in stimulating research and in advancing our knowledge of the nature and treatment of mental and nervous disorders.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

Diploma in Psychiatry.

I. Education.

(1) Every candidate must be a legally qualified medical practitioner.

(2) He must have attended the following courses of instruction:

(*a*) Development and anatomy (advanced) of the nervous system, with practical dissection of the brain and spinal cord.
Ten meetings of two hours each.

(*b*) Physiology, histology, and chemistry of the nervous system.
The work will include:

Histology.—Methods of preparing and staining nervous tissues. The development and structure of nerve-cells and fibres. Degenerative and regenerative changes in the neuron. The various forms of nerve-endings. The arrangement of the cells and the course of the conducting tracts in the spinal cord, medulla, and pons. The structure of the cerebellum and cerebral cortex.

Chemistry.—The chemical composition of white and grey matter, and of the cerebro-spinal fluid.

Experimental Study.—The excitability and conductivity of nerve, and the response of the nerve to various forms of stimulus. The functions of the spinal cord, medulla, and cerebellum. Muscular sense, cutaneous sensations, reflex action and fatigue. The functions of the cerebrum.
Thirty meetings, each of two hours' duration.

(*c*) Pathology. *Post-mortem* technique; the removal of nervous tissues from the body for microscopical examination. Special methods of fixation and staining. Preparation of microscopical specimens by rapid freezing, celloidin, and paraffin methods. Examination of illustrative preparations of disease in the peripheral nerves, cord and brain, including vascular dis-

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