

An interesting and instructive case of "Pellagra with Insanity" was reported by Dr. J. M. E. COLLE.

A Clinical meeting of the Section was held at Bethlem Royal Hospital on December 9th, 1913. Dr. STODDART showed: (1) Case of Korsakoff's Disease, with Systematised Anæsthesia. (2) Case of Arteriopathic Dementia, exhibiting Apraxia. (3) Case of Hypopituitarism. (4) Case of (?) Anxiety Hysteria. (5 and 6) Cases of Dementia Paranoides. (7) Case of Acute Confusional Insanity; Synaptic Resistance reduced by a Hypodermic of Strychnine.

Dr. RALPH BROWN showed: (1) Case of (?) General Paralysis of the Insane. (2) Case for Diagnosis; (?) Dementia Præcox.

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#### OBITUARY.

##### ALEXANDER S. L. NEWINGTON.

It is with profound regret that we record the death of Dr. Alexander Newington, which occurred, as the result of a motor accident, on January 17th last.

Dr. Newington was born in 1846; he was a son of Dr. Samuel Newington, and a grandson of the founder of Ticehurst House. He was one of the senior members of the Medico-Psychological Association, in whose proceedings and welfare he took a keen interest. The greater part of his professional life was spent at Ticehurst, and those who know of the success which attended his devoted efforts to help the patients under his care there are reminded of Charles Kingsley's words: "The men whom I have seen succeed best in life have always been cheerful and hopeful men, who went about their business with a smile on their faces, and took the changes and chances of this mortal life like men, facing rough and smooth as it came, and so found the truth of the old proverb, 'Good times and bad times and all times pass over.'"

We cannot better convey to our readers how the late Dr. Alexander Newington was esteemed by his intimate friends than by quoting the following tribute by Sir Bryan Donkin, which has already appeared in the *British Medical Journal*, January 31st, 1914.

"Having been an intimate friend of the late Alexander Newington in his early medical days, I venture to ask you to insert this short tribute to his memory. With the exception of his relatives and all others with whom he worked so long and so ably at the asylum at Ticehurst, of which he was joint proprietor with his cousin, Dr. H. H. Newington, from 1881 until his death, there are, perhaps, too few who know what an exceptionally able and attractive man he was. After returning in the early seventies from India, where he was interested for some years in tea-planting, he went to Cambridge, and in a surprisingly short time took the degree of M.B. It was at St. Thomas's Hospital, where he worked during the latter part of his student time, that I first met and came to know him well. His interest and zeal in clinical work were unbounded, and he was soon recognised by both teachers and students as one of the best observers, and most acute reasoners amongst his fellows. He was, I think, the ablest medical student I have known. After qualifying as M.R.C.S. and taking his Cambridge medical degree, he held consecutively the appointments of house-physician of St. Thomas's, and physician's assistant at Bethlem Hospital, and soon after settled in practice at Wheatley, near Oxford. His medical knowledge at this time was singularly great and sound, especially for one who had passed so short a time in acquiring it, and those who knew him at this period of his career could not fail to recognise that he had all the stuff in him to make a first-rate physician and clinical teacher. He was much liked and highly appreciated at Wheatley, and during the few years of his stay there greatly increased the practice. He had at this time married the daughter of Dr. Robert Barnes, the obstetric physician to St. Thomas's Hospital. I have pleasant memories of occasional visits I made to Dr. and Mrs. Newington at Wheatley, and of much interesting talk.

"Dr. Newington's all-round medical and surgical knowledge were highly appreciated by all at Ticehurst when he joined that establishment in 1881. His delight in the science and practice of his profession was never relaxed. Until the end he was, as his cousin tells me, a sound and true physician and surgeon, an

excellent observer, and shrewd diagnostician. Besides these medical qualities, he preserved also, from youth to age, his well-deserved popularity, and his interest in all kinds of outdoor pursuits. He will be greatly missed and deeply mourned, not only by all near and dear to him at Ticehurst, but also by all those who have ever known him well."

THOMAS O'CONNOR DONELAN, L.R.C.P. & S.I.

Dr. T. O'Connor Donelan qualified in Dublin in 1898. After holding the appointment of House-Surgeon at the Mater Miser. Hospital, he took up asylum work at the West Riding Asylum, Menston. In 1905 he was appointed Senior Assistant Medical Officer at the Middlesex County Asylum, Napsbury, which post he held up to the time of his decease. Dr. Donelan was exceedingly energetic in everything appertaining to the welfare of his patients, and was earnest and untiring in his efforts in this direction. By his kindly disposition and persistent optimism he created for himself a great popularity with all with whom he came in contact. His death caused genuine regret and sorrow to a wide circle of friends, and much sympathy is felt for his brother, Dr. J. O'Connor Donelan, of Richmond Asylum, and other relatives in their bereavement. He died on February 22nd, 1914, from pneumonia, after a short illness. A memorial service was held at Napsbury Asylum on March 1st by the Rev. J. E. Thomas, B.D.

NOTICES BY THE REGISTRAR.

*Certificate in Psychological Medicine.*—The next examination for this Certificate will be held during the first week in July, 1914.

*Nursing Certificate.*—The next examinations will be held as follows:

Preliminary . . . . .	May 4th, 1914.
Final . . . . .	May 11th, 1914.

EXAMINATION FOR THE CERTIFICATE IN PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE—JULY 1ST, 1913.

1. Enumerate the forms of insanity in which depression may be a prominent feature. Briefly discuss the differential diagnosis of these.
2. Under what circumstances would you consider it—(a) advisable, (b) permissible, (c) illegal, for a certifiably insane patient to be discharged to the "care of friends"?
3. How would you distinguish between four typical cases of (1) idiocy, (2) imbecility, (3) feeble-mindedness, (4) backwardness?
4. What do you understand by the term stupor? State briefly its causation, varieties and differential diagnosis.
5. Describe the conditions of post-epileptic automatism; and enumerate the varieties of epileptic equivalents commonly seen in the insane sufferer from epilepsy.
6. Give the general lines of treatment you would follow in a case of morphinism, particularly in regard to complications likely to occur.

EXAMINATION FOR THE NURSING CERTIFICATE, NOVEMBER, 1913.

(a) Preliminary.

1. Give two examples of each of the following: (a) A long bone; (b) a short bone; (c) a flat bone. What other bones articulate with each of those named?
2. What are the cavities of the human body, and what organs does each contain?
3. Mention the different constituents of the blood and their functions. Describe the formation of a blood-clot.
4. Name the principal arteries in the upper and lower limbs and indicate the position of each.
5. What are the chief sources of bodily heat? Explain the means by which the temperature of the body is kept constant in health.