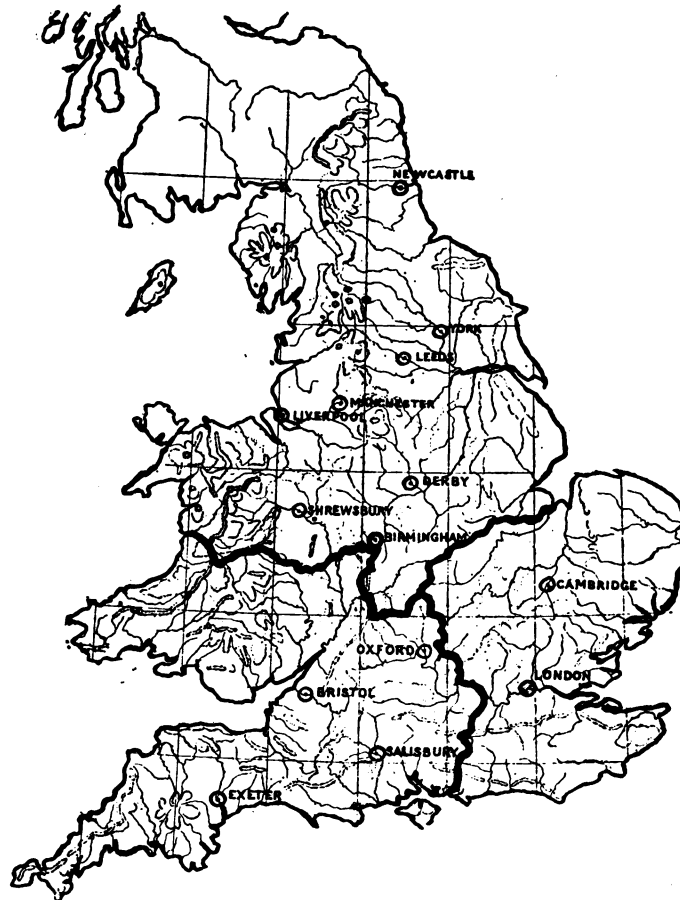


Northern Division includes Cheshire, Cumberland, Derby, Durham, Lancashire, Leicester, Lincoln, Northumberland, Nottingham, Shropshire, Stafford, Warwick, Westmoreland, York, and North Wales.
An outline map is appended.

OUTLINE MAP OF DIVISIONS.



EXAMINATION FOR THE CERTIFICATE IN PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.

The following candidates were successful at the examination held on the 15th of July, 1897:—

England (examined at Bethlem Hospital).—Thomas Aldous Clinch; William Henry B. Stoddart.

Scotland (examined at the Royal Asylum, Edinburgh).—Ernest Francis Bashford; Cecil Charles Murison; Montague Rust; William Moncrieff Paul.

The following were the written questions:—

1. What forms of Mental Disease are complicated by Epilepsy during the three periods of life, and how is the treatment of these forms influenced thereby?
2. A woman steals an article of value whilst shopping, what circumstances would influence you in concluding that she ought or ought not to be punished for the theft?
3. Describe a case of "Climacteric" Melancholia. State your prognosis and treatment.
4. Describe briefly the general and microscopic pathological characters found in the brain in cases of General Paralysis.
5. Detail a case of Epilepsie Larvée.
6. Describe the various forms in which delusion manifests itself in Dementia Paralytica.

The next examination will be held in December, 1897. Due notice of the date will be given in the medical journals.

WINNER OF THE GASKELL PRIZE.

Charles Hubert Bond, M.D.Edin., C.M. (Univ. Edin.), B.Sc. (Pub. Health).

The following were the written questions:—

First Paper.

1. "Total loss of memory." Examine this expression, and indicate the cases to which it is strictly applicable.
2. Under what circumstances is the emotion of sexual modesty normally experienced? Are these circumstances uniform for all people? Give instances of pathological defect, and excess of this emotion.
3. Describe accurately the meaning that you attach to the expression "loss of control." What cause do you assign to this condition?
4. What is believed to be the anatomical relation of the neurons with each other?
5. Give in full the pathological changes found in the Cerebral Cortex in Chronic Epilepsy. How do they agree with or differ from those of Chronic Alcoholism?
6. What are the degenerations found macroscopically and microscopically in the bones in General Paralysis of the Insane?

Second Paper.

1. What forms of insanity are associated with Phthisis, and in what ways are they associated? What bearing has the association with Phthisis upon the prognosis of insanity?
2. A man is indicted for the murder of his child. It is proved in evidence that his mother and several of his maternal relatives have been insane, and that he has himself suffered from epilepsy; that he had always lived on affectionate terms with his wife and child; that one night, after a friendly conversation with his wife, he had gone downstairs, fetched a razor, and with it had cut her throat; that, at least three hours afterwards, he had cut the throat of the child. Insanity is pleaded. What evidence of opinion could an expert properly give in support of this plea? State fully the grounds of your opinion.
3. Are there any circumstances in which an insane person is fit to be at large? If so, state the circumstances.
4. Give in detail the Oculo-motor symptoms and altered tendon reflexes found in General Paralysis of the Insane, explaining how they vary in the course of the disease.
5. What arguments can you adduce in favour of the septic or toxic origin