

*C.I.E.*

Colonel KRISHNAJI VISHNOO KUKDAY, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces.

Lieut.-Colonel THOMAS WILLIAM HARLEY, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer and Superintendent, Medical School, Madura, Madras.

*C.B.E. (Civil).*

Colonel GEORGE WYKEHAM HERON, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.A.M.C. (ret.), Director of Department of Health, Palestine.

*O.B.E. (Military).*

Temporary Captain WILLIAM BLIGH, M.D., R.A.M.C.

Lieut.-Colonel HENRY ROBERT BROWN, I.M.S.

Major WILLIAM EGAN, D.S.O., M.B., R.A.M.C., Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services, Scottish Command.

Major CHARLES HENRY HASLER HAROLD, M.D., R.A.M.C., Assistant Instructor, graded as Deputy Assistant Director of Hygiene, Aldershot.

Captain (local Major) JOHN WRIGHT MALCOLM, M.C., M.B., R.A.M.C., attached Iraq Levies.

*M.B.E. (Military).*

Captain WILLIAM DANIEL ARTHUR, R.A.M.C.

*O.B.E. (Civil).*

ANANDRAI KESHAVLAL DALAL, F.R.C.S., Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery, Grant Medical College, Bombay, and Surgeon, Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, Bombay.

DIGBY MACKENZIE MACPHAIL, M.B., C.M., Medical Officer, District 1, St. Lucia, Windward Islands.

WILLIAM MACLACHLAN McDONALD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer, District 2, Antigua, Leeward Islands.

FRANK EDRED WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Director of Military and Sanitary Services, Nyasaland Protectorate.

*M.B.E. (Civil).*

Major JOSEPH HENRY ARNOLD DONNELLAND, I.M.D., House-Surgeon, Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, Bombay.

Major HENRY CLEMENT CRAGGS, I.M.D., Military Assistant Surgeon, Madras.

ALAKH BEHARI ARORA, Medical Officer of Health, Lahore.

To be Honorary Member of the Civil Division of the Order of the British Empire.

HALIM ABU RAHMEH, Medical Officer, Department of Health, Palestine.

*Kaisar-i-Hind Medal (First Class).*

Miss AGNES SCOTT, M.B., Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service, and Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

JOHN DAVID O'DONNELL, M.B.E., V.D., F.R.C.S.Ed., Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kolar Gold Fields, Mysore.

Major JOSEPH ALEXANDER H. HOLMES, I.M.D., Senior Assistant Surgeon, British Station Hospital, Quetta.

*Companion of the Imperial Service Order.*

Major HERBERT WILLIAM V. COX, I.M.D., Civil Surgeon, Punjab.

## NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are announced in connexion with the King's Birthday honours:

*Royal Naval Medical Service.*—Surgeon Commanders to be Surgeon Captains: HERBERT R. H. DENNY, JOHN S. DUDDING, O.B.E., ARTHUR R. THOMAS, C.B.E., F.R.C.S., PERCIVAL T. NICHOLLS, JAMES MCCUTCHEON, M.B.

*Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.*—Surgeon Commander to be Surgeon Captain: ROBERT J. WILLAN, M.V.O., O.B.E., V.D., M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S. Surgeon Lieutenant Commanders to be Surgeon Commanders: FRANCIS H. WATSON, M.B., GEORGE H. S. MILLN, M.B. (Surgeon Commander, Emergency List, R.N.).

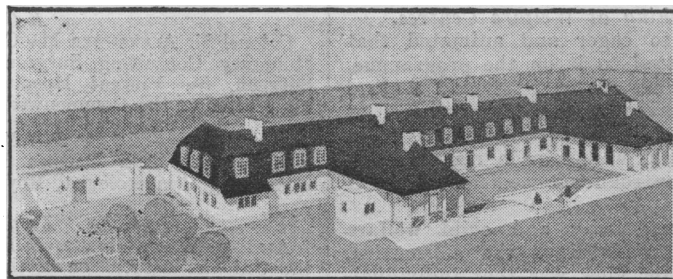
The name of Miss Agnes Hunt, of the Hospital for Cripples, Gobowen, near Oswestry, also appears among those upon whom the honour of D.B.E. is conferred. Over a quarter of a century ago (1900) she established on a small scale at Baschurch, near Shropshire, a hospital for cripple children in which the principle of open-air treatment was from the first carried out. She had from the beginning the help of Mr. (now Sir) Robert Jones; he, with the assistance of other surgeons who volunteered their services, visited the hospital periodically to perform operations which were found to be necessary, especially in cases of bone and joint tuberculosis. The hospital grew, and Miss Hunt organized a system of local clinics, by which cases requiring treatment were discovered. Afterwards the hospital was removed to a more commodious building near Oswestry. The principles for which Miss Hunt worked have been extended to other counties, and the Central Committee for the Care of Cripples was established. In congratulating Miss Hunt we congratulate also the medical profession, of which she is so beloved and distinguished a colleague.

## WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AT ANDOVER.

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT ALLENBY formally opened the War Memorial Hospital at Andover on June 30th. The building, which has just been completed, is erected on open land to the north of the town on a gentle slope to the south-south-west. The main wards projecting to the south form a wide sheltered and screened court for the use of patients. Every room in the hospital gets the full sun except those where it is not desirable, such as the operating room, the x-ray room, and the kitchens and offices, which have all been planned along the north side, with easy access to the patients' quarters on the south.

The main central corridor has been kept low to allow cross-ventilation to the private wards on the south side, and this has permitted considerable economy in construction. Heating is by a low pressure hot-water plant, though all wards have open fires in addition. The cooking will be by gas. The building is lighted by electricity. The main wards have been designed to give 100 superficial and 1,050 cubic feet per patient, and the private wards considerably more. All the windows in the wards are of the metal Austral type, and above them are additional windows of the hopper type, giving ventilation at the ceiling level.

The two ward kitchens have been placed in such positions that they serve also as duty rooms to two wards in each case. There are large sun verandahs at the south end of the two main wards.



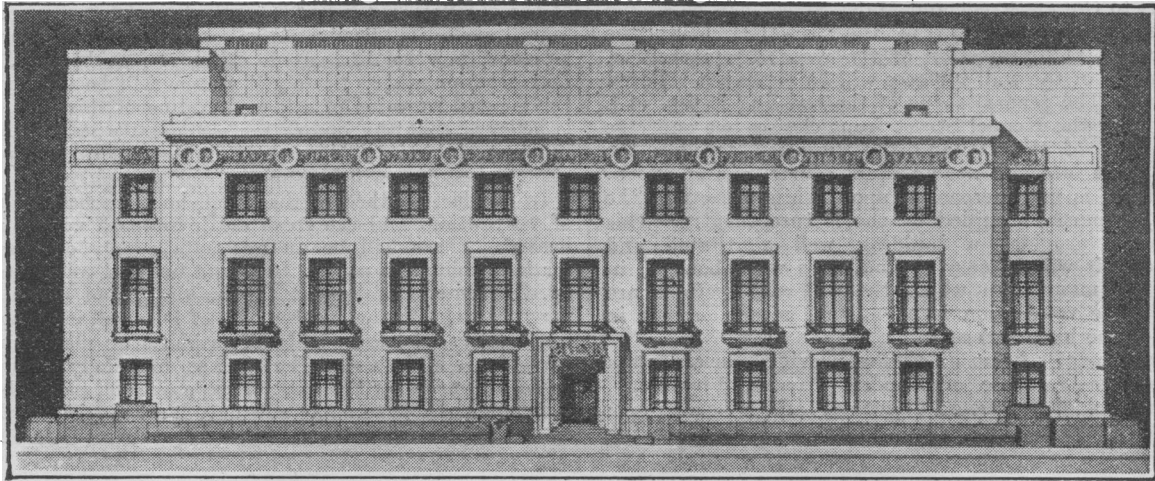
ANDOVER WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The concrete foundations are laid on the solid chalk and all the outside walls are of hollow construction, being built of 9-inch internal brickwork, 2-inch cavity, and 4½-inch exterior brickwork, rendered in cement on the outside. The general character of the building is shown in the accompanying illustration from a drawing exhibited at the Royal Academy. The total cost of the building, providing twenty beds and three private wards, has been £16,000. The possibility of future additions has been kept in mind throughout, and the building can be readily extended at three separate points.

The most pressing addition will probably be a maternity ward and a children's ward to the south-east at the end of the main corridor. The men's and women's wards can be extended considerably in length without affecting any other portions of the building. It is hoped that the administrative portions will be found sufficiently large to

serve these suggested additions without alterations. The architects are Mr. Edward Maufe, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Leslie Moore, M.C., F.R.I.B.A., of Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, and the builders Messrs. Musselwhite of Basingstoke.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales paid a private visit on June 29th to the hospital on his way to the railway station from Enham Village Centre, and made a careful inspection, at the end of which he expressed the opinion that it was a very fitting memorial and that the town was to be congratulated on the possession of such an up-to-date hospital.



LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE. MAIN ELEVATION—KEPPEL STREET FRONT.

## THE LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE.

FOUNDATION STONE LAID BY THE MINISTER OF HEALTH.

THE foundation stone of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine was laid by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health, on the afternoon of July 7th.

Rather more than five years ago a committee was appointed by the Ministry of Health, with the Earl of Athlone as chairman, to investigate the needs of medical practitioners for further education in medicine in London. A memorandum was furnished to the committee by the British Medical Association, and in May, 1921, a report was issued by the committee advocating the establishment of a post-graduate medical school in London, and also of an Institute of State Medicine, both to be in association with the University of London. The committee's recommendations were published in the SUPPLEMENT to the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL for July 16th, 1921 (p. 25). An expert committee, of which the Minister of Health was chairman, was appointed to consider the recommendation as to an Institute or College of Hygiene: the chief difficulty in the way of its realization was financial. The matter was placed before the Rockefeller Foundation, and in February, 1922, the Rockefeller Trustees generously offered two million dollars (£400,000) towards the cost of building an Institute or School of Hygiene in London on the understanding that the British Government would accept the responsibility of providing for the staffing and maintenance of the school when established; the cost of this was estimated at about £25,000 a year. A second donation of £4,000 yearly was subsequently promised by the Rockefeller Trustees to provide for the payment of a director and an administrative staff charged with the duty of making all necessary preliminary arrangements regarding the building and the scope of its work. Dr. Andrew Balfour was accordingly appointed Director at the end of October, 1923. During the long period that has elapsed since the original decisions were taken we have referred more than once to the great importance of the principles underlying this project, and we therefore welcome the opening of the last stage in the creation of an institution which will, we believe, have a powerful influence on the development of scientific hygiene and preventive medicine in the British Empire and beyond.

### DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING.

Before proceeding to a description of the building it appears desirable to state very briefly the requirements which had to be met, and which, together with the extent and form of the site and the funds available, determined the architectural form which the School is to assume. The building to be erected has been designed by Mr. P. Morley Horder, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Vernon O. Rees, A.R.I.B.A.

Provision had to be made for teaching hygiene in all its branches, for instruction in tropical medicine, and for

research work in both these subjects and in any of the ancillary sciences. The balance had to be maintained equally between teaching and research. Both are essential, both are important, and careful and sympathetic consideration had to be given to both. As a result, it was finally decided to provide for research one-sixth of the total space available for instructional purposes. This may be regarded as a liberal allowance when it is remembered that the space devoted to teaching includes a big lecture theatre, numerous roomy classrooms and general laboratories, a library, a very large museum on two floors, tutorial rooms, and other accommodation. The number of students which the School is intended to accommodate is 250. Of these, it is considered that 100 will be engaged upon the study of tropical medicine—a figure based on the present attendance at the courses given in the Tropical Division at Endsleigh Gardens, where there has of late been an average of nearly seventy each session. The remaining figure, 150, representing students studying for diplomas or degrees in public health, has intentionally been placed very much on the safe side. At present there are only about forty-five students attending courses in London for the diploma in public health, but it is noteworthy that a recovery has taken place from the marked fall in numbers which followed the introduction of the new regulations of the General Medical Council, and there seems little doubt that this increase will continue, although it may be many years before there are as many as 150 aspirants for a public health qualification.

Meanwhile, however, the space provided will not be wasted, for there is likely to be, before very long, a surplus of research workers who can occupy to good effect some of the accommodation for ordinary students. If by the time that more accommodation is required for teaching purposes it becomes necessary to add to the size of the School this could be done, as care has been taken to see that its foundations and walls can carry another story.

The building—of which the foundations have been laid, while a start has been made upon the steel structure—will be situated between Gower Street and Malet Street, adjoining the large and lofty premises which form Messrs. Bourne and Hollingsworth's hostel. It will front south upon Keppel Street, and it is hoped that at least the frontage, which contains the main entrance, as shown in the illustration, will be of Portland stone. This Keppel Street elevation will be enriched by a wide fringe composed of wreaths and of the names of some of the great pioneers in hygiene and in tropical medicine. Finality has not yet been reached as regards these names. Over the main entrance there will be a large panel on which the handsome and interesting seal of the School will be engraved. There will be side entrances from Gower Street and Malet