

G. Matthew Fyfe, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.C.P. (Medical Officer of Health, Fife County Council).

Miss E. J. Merry, S.R.N., S.C.M. (General Superintendent, Queen's Institute of District Nursing).

Miss M. O. Robinson, O.B.E., R.G.N., S.C.M. (Chief Nursing Officer, Department of Health for Scotland).

Mrs. W. Shutt (Member of Leeds City Council).

T. O. Steventon (Member of Shropshire County Council).

J. A. Struthers, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Medical Officer of Health for Holborn and for Westminster—Chairman of the Training Sub-Committee of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing).

J. Stanley Thomas, J.P., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Vice-Chairman, East Ham Executive Council).

Miss J. E. Treleaven, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Senior Superintendent, Ranyard District Nurses).

W. S. Walton, G.M., M.D., B.Hy., D.P.H. (Medical Officer of Health, Newcastle-upon-Tyne).

The member making the reservation was Miss J. E. Treleaven. The minority report was presented by Dr. J. A. Struthers and Miss E. J. Merry. As Ald. Steventon was unable owing to illness to attend any meeting beyond the first, he did not sign the Report.

The Royal Society for the Promotion of Health.

The Royal Sanitary Institute Announces Change in Title.

THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE announces that in future it will be known as the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health.

The change in title has been approved by Her Majesty The Queen, Patron of the Institute, and subsequently unanimously adopted at a recent Extraordinary General Meeting of members from all parts of the country, including Cornwall, Wales, Northumberland and Northern Ireland.

Sir Arthur S. MacNalty, K.C.B., presided and the motion was proposed by Mr. J. C. Morris, seconded by Dr. H. C. Maurice Williams, O.B.E., and supported by Mr. A. Denton Ogden, M.B.E., and Mr. W. G. Pyatt, M.B.E. A vote of thanks to Sir Arthur was proposed by Dr. Thomas Orr.

The official announcement regarding the change says that the word "sanitary" has now become a misnomer as it is no longer associated with health in its true sense.

Further, that the scope and work of the Institute are not confined to any particular branch of health but include all aspects such as personal hygiene, public health, preventive medicine, social medicine, mental health, veterinary hygiene, architecture and building, town planning, surveying, land agency and estate management, public health engineering, sanitary science, tropical hygiene, occupational health, industrial hygiene, smoke prevention, health education, maternal and child health, nursing, midwifery, health visiting, food and nutrition.

"The Council," says the official statement, "have therefore given long and careful consideration to the title and have concluded that it would be desirable if the original meaning of 'sanitary' were restored by translating it into 'health,' a term which appears in the armorial bearings as *salus generis humani*."

"The Council," continues the statement, "have every confidence that this important measure will meet modern circumstances, give added prestige to membership and maintain the Institute in the forefront of successful endeavour."

It is pointed out that present Fellows, Members, Associates and Affiliates will, in accordance with customary procedure, retain the right to use the present designations if they so wish, or use the new designations (F.R.S.H., M.R.S.H., A.R.S.H., Affil.R.S.H.).

It will be recalled that the Institute was founded in 1876 for the purpose of promoting the health of the people.

There are now over 12,500 members and branches in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and 20 overseas examination boards. The first Fellows included such historic figures as Sir Edwin Chadwick, Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson and Florence Nightingale.

Evidence of the forward spirit of the new body is to be found in the proposed re-modelling and modernising of its Museum of Health. Work on this project, costing several thousands of pounds, is to begin in the autumn.

The new Museum, designed by Sir Hugh Casson, will reflect the high standards of modern technique now expected in the field of technology.

Plans are also being made to enlarge the activities of the annual Health Congress which next year will be held at Blackpool.

Proposed innovations include a World Health Section to be run in conjunction with the United Kingdom Committee for the World Health Organisation, and an Overseas Forum to include last-minute papers and reports from overseas delegates.

There will also be a Health Exhibition which will include displays of products and equipment by Government Departments, technical and voluntary bodies, as well as by commercial interests.

Hospital Catering.

Candidates wanted for Year's Training Course.

LONDON TEACHING hospitals and other hospital authorities within the four metropolitan regions are being invited by the Ministry of Health for the second year following to nominate candidates for a year's training as prospective catering officers in response to an offer by King Edward's Hospital Fund for London to reserve four extra places again in their 1956 course of training.

The course will start early in January and last 52 weeks. Approved candidates will be seconded from their hospital duties and will receive full pay, travelling and subsistence allowances. It is suggested that the choice of candidates for selection, which will be by the King's Fund, should be made from among Assistant Catering Officers, Kitchen Superintendents, Head Cooks and other members of catering staff who would benefit from further training and merit possible promotion to catering officer posts. Application forms and further particulars are obtainable from the Principal, School of Hospital Catering, St. Pancras Hospital, N.W.1.

New All Time Blood Record.

Over 700,000 Donations in 1954.

GIFTS OF BLOOD TO hospitals in England and Wales through the National Blood Transfusion Service in 1954 were more than ever before—700,202, compared with 659,674 in 1953 and 669,000 in 1944. The total in that year—D Day year—was the previous highest.

As many as 104,161 people gave their blood for the first time in 1954. At the end of December the total strength of the donors' panel was 540,389, a net increase of nearly 25,000 compared with 1953.

To meet the ever increasing demands for blood, the National Blood Transfusion Service needs 650,000 regular donors to make sure that no-one need be asked to give blood more than twice a year, to replace the older donors when they reach the age of 65, and to provide adequate reserves of blood plasma. Anyone who is in normal health and between the ages of 18 and 65 is welcomed at the donor sessions that are held frequently in convenient places throughout England and Wales.

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