

is sponsored by the Canadian Medical Association, and has been entrusted with the funds which were placed at the disposal of the trustees of the King George V Silver Jubilee Cancer Fund for Canada. Grand Council decided that the Campaign should send five delegates to the third International Cancer Congress, to be held in the United States of America in September, at which all the leading cancer research centres of this country will be represented. Dr. J. M. Woodburn Morison was invited to become the representative of the Campaign on the scientific advisory committee of the newly amalgamated Radium Institute and Mount Vernon Hospital.

## TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIPS IN MEDICINE

The Medical Research Council invites applications for six Rockefeller Medical Fellowships for the academic year 1939-40. These are provided from a fund with which the Council has been entrusted by the Rockefeller Foundation of New York. They are intended for British graduates who have had some training in research work in clinical medicine or surgery, or in some other branch of medical science, and who are likely to profit by a period of work at a centre in the United States or elsewhere abroad before taking up positions for higher teaching or research in the United Kingdom. The stipend will ordinarily be at the rate of £360 per annum for a single Fellow, and of £480 per annum for a married Fellow. Travelling expenses and some other allowances will be paid in addition.

The Council also invites applications for four Dorothy Temple Cross Research Fellowships in Tuberculosis, which are awarded from a special endowment of which the Council is trustee. The object of these Fellowships, as defined in the trust deed, is to give special opportunities for study or research to suitably qualified British subjects of either sex "intending to devote themselves to the advancement by teaching or research of curative or preventive treatment of tuberculosis in all or any of its forms." The stipend will ordinarily be at the rate of £350 per annum for a single Fellow, and of £480 per annum for a married Fellow, with an allowance for travelling and incidental expenses.

Completed applications for Fellowships of either type must be lodged with the Council not later than May 8, 1939. Further particulars and forms of application are obtainable from the Secretary, Medical Research Council, 38, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Various conferences on subjects of direct or indirect medical interest have been arranged to take place in Liège during the coming international exhibition there, which will continue from May to November. Cardiology is the theme for discussions on May 27 and 28, under the chairmanship of Professor L. Dautre-Bande. The University of Liège will conduct a series of courses on water purification on the first three days of June, and on June 10 and 11 the Belgian Society of Urology will hold its international reunion. On June 23, 24, and 25 there will be international discussions on social medicine. The reunion of the Belgian Society of Tropical Medicine will occupy September 23 and 24. The Belgian Society of Physiotherapy is to hold a national congress on this subject from July 17 to 22. Among the other medical events are the "Medical Days of Brussels" from June 24 to 28, the "International Days on Rheumatism" on the same days, with coincident meetings of the Royal Belgian Society of Gynaecology, the Society of Traumatology and Industrial Diseases, the Belgian Society of Ophthalmology, the General Association of the Dentists of Belgium, the International Union against Venereal Disease, and the international committee of the campaign against quackery. Further information can be obtained from the representatives in Great Britain of the Liège Exhibition—namely, the Leadlay News Service, Ltd., 9, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

## Local News

### SCOTLAND

#### The Nursing Services

An address entitled "Health and the Nurse," by Dr. A. S. M. Macgregor, medical officer of health for Glasgow, is reprinted from the *Proceedings of the Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow*. Dr. Macgregor points out that the role of the trained nurse is no longer merely to tend the sick, for she now takes a prominent place, as teacher and social worker, in the defences against disease and in measures for the promotion of health. In Glasgow trained nurses have been employed to a large extent in the supervision of families transferred from slum areas to new houses, assisting them in the creation of a home in their new surroundings, and the experiment has proved highly satisfactory. Dr. Macgregor also reviews the position of domiciliary nursing, the hospital training of nurses, and the question of recruitment for the nursing service. The last-named problem is dependent upon conditions in industry. During prosperous periods it has been a matter of difficulty to find sufficient candidates of the right type, while, conversely, during times of depression and unemployment applications are numerous, a much freer selection is possible, and the standards of service and training correspondingly improve. Dr. Macgregor states that early in 1934 a decline became noticeable both in the quantity and in the quality of applicants, and it was found to be impossible to insist upon the educational standards previously required. The position in Glasgow, however, shows some improvement during the past year, possibly attributable to the announcement by the Government of its intention to set up a Departmental Committee on Nursing.

#### Royal (Dick) College Appeal

The governors of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh, have issued an appeal for funds to extend and provide additional facilities in the college. An original appeal launched by the late principal, Dr. O. Charnock Bradley, in 1936 for £40,000 has succeeded in raising about half of this sum, including contributions from various interested bodies and from the Government, which has subscribed £1 for every £1 given by the public. There is an immediate need for £6,000 to complete the main block of the extension now in progress. It is pointed out that the annual financial loss to producers of live stock and live-stock products in the United Kingdom amounts to £19,000,000, and that better provision for veterinary education in Scotland is one of the most effective ways of reducing this. An expert Government committee recently recommended for this college a total capital expenditure of £96,000, including the £40,000 scheme. Further laboratory and teaching accommodation is urgently required, as the number of students to be provided for has risen from under 150 in 1931 to 400 at the present time.

#### Aberdeen Medical Reports

At the 198th annual meeting of Aberdeen Royal Infirmary the Lord Provost presided, and the chairman of the board of directors said that the work of the infirmary was steadily increasing. During 1938 10,808 patients had been treated in the wards, as compared with 9,815 in the previous year. The daily average number of patients throughout the year had been 504, and on one occasion there had been 547. During the past year the radium department, which is a national radium centre, gave 545 treatments, compared with 504 in the previous year. The hope was expressed that with new facilities the public would seek advice earlier, and that the work of this department would be considerably expanded. The

ordinary income of the hospital had been £56,089, and the ordinary expenditure £72,383. At the same meeting the 138th annual report of the Aberdeen Royal Mental Hospital was submitted. The chief feature of this was a proposal for a reconstruction scheme at an estimated cost of £35,000. The reconstruction had begun in 1933, but a further improvement of the hospital buildings was contemplated, especially with the object of providing on the ground floor a dining and recreation hall to accommodate 450 patients, and for an occupational therapy department. In January, 1938, the University of Aberdeen had appointed a lecturer in psychopathology, and the Royal Infirmary had instituted a department of psychological medicine under his charge. This department included beds associated with one of the medical wards and an out-patient clinic at Woolmanhill and at Forresterhill on different days, with the object of treating functional nervous disorders and certain types of delinquency, and instructing medical students in the clinical aspects of this work. During the year 145 cases had been referred to the out-patient clinic and forty-seven treated as in-patients.

## ENGLAND AND WALES

### Sir Charles Hastings Lecture

The Sir Charles Hastings Lecture of the British Medical Association will be given by Professor V. H. Mottram, Professor of Physiology in the University of London, in the Great Hall of B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1, on Friday, April 28, at 8.15 p.m. Professor Mottram's subject will be "Nutrition and the Public Health." The chair will be taken by Dr. Robert Hutchison, President of the Royal College of Physicians. The lecture, which is given annually in honour of the founder of the Association, is open to the public. Members are invited to co-operate in making the lecture known to those of their patients who may be interested. Admission is by ticket, and application should be made as early as possible to the Secretary.

### Domiciliary Midwifery Service in London

The first year's working of the domiciliary midwifery service in London has been reviewed by the London County Council. The staff of domiciliary midwives was originally fixed at forty-seven, but on April 1 it numbered fifty-seven. The number of confinements attended by the midwives during 1938 was, in the first six months, 1,558, and in the second six months 1,838. During the last nine months of the year 389 expectant mothers who had applied for admission to the Council's hospitals subsequently decided to avail themselves of the domiciliary midwifery service. The pressure of work is greatest in the Greenwich and Lewisham areas. Owing to the number of independent midwives who have intimated their intention to retire, and the many more who may be expected to retire before July 30, 1939, after which date they will no longer be able to claim compensation under the Midwives Act, 1936, it is proposed to increase the fixed establishment of domiciliary midwives from April 1 by twelve positions, bringing the number to sixty-nine, and from July 1 by six, bringing the number to seventy-five. The present cost of the service is £18,390 a year; with the new proposals the figure will ultimately reach £24,630.

### Emergency Bed Service for Liverpool

Liverpool has given a lead to the North by establishing an emergency bed bureau which will operate on much the same lines as the service that was started in London last year. A central telephone exchange with private lines to the major hospitals in the city has been set up at the

Royal Infirmary. Practitioners wishing to secure the admission of emergency cases to hospital will only have to telephone the central exchange, where up-to-date lists of available beds in the city's institutions will be kept and all arrangements will be completed. If the practitioner has a preference for any particular hospital an endeavour will be made to find a bed there for his patient. The bureau was opened on March 20 by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### The Union Health Report

The annual report for the year ended June, 1938, of the Department of Public Health, Union of South Africa, stresses the backward state of sanitary and health conditions in most rural areas. It is stated that water supplies which are above suspicion are the exception even in the country towns, that housing is often extremely poor, and that sanitary services are frequently inadequate and in many cases altogether absent. Too often the smaller local authorities, while eager to install such amenities as electric light, are loth to incur expenditure upon essential health services. In these circumstances it is not surprising that the annual notifications of enteric fever have averaged more than four thousand during the past ten years. This disease appears to be becoming increasingly rural in distribution. During the year a large number of cases occurred along the course of the Berg River in Cape Province, and it was found that its head waters were being grossly contaminated through lack of sanitation in the villages and the washing of clothes in streams. Large numbers of campers, some of whom developed enteric, caused additional contamination. The report also describes milk-borne and fly-borne epidemics.

Considerable attention has been paid by the health authorities to the question of bilharziasis. An investigation in the Nelspruit and the White River districts of the Transvaal showed that 128 out of 144 non-European children were infected. The proportion of European children affected was considerably lower. A larger survey was carried out among native school children in Natal. Of 4,489 children examined 470, or more than 10 per cent., were diagnosed as suffering from active bilharziasis. A further 250 reported past haematuria, while ninety-six had blood in their faeces. The report stresses the significance of bilharziasis and intestinal parasites as factors in the incidence of ill-health and malnutrition in most native areas of Natal. With regard to plague, the number of outbreaks was only half that of the previous year, but the number of cases was greater. This was due to the bubonic outbreaks at Port Elizabeth, with twenty-three cases and sixteen deaths, and to a serious pneumonic outbreak on a farm near Dordrecht, where fourteen fatal cases occurred. The Port Elizabeth outbreak, the first for many years in an urban area, caused considerable concern to the authorities. The possibility of infection from shipping was ruled out, and it was assumed that infection was introduced through either the extension into the city of an epizootic among domestic rats from the neighbouring districts or by the transportation of infected rats from more distant foci inland in motor-cars, crated goods, or produce.

The list of State institutions, certified institutions, certified houses, and approved homes for mental defectives in England and Wales, 1938, which was incorporated in the twenty-fourth annual report of the Board of Control for 1937 (Part II), has been reprinted in pamphlet form, and copies may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, W.C.2, price 9d. each.

that the cloth was made exactly as similar cloth had been made for many years in large quantities, and that it contained no harmful material. His Lordship therefore dismissed the action. The lady appealed, and Mr. J. W. Morris, K.C., argued that Section 14 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1893, makes the seller liable even if the buyer has an idiosyncrasy. (That section provides that if the buyer makes known to the seller the purpose for which the goods are required, so as to rely on his skill and judgment, and the goods are of a kind which it is within the seller's business to supply, then there is an implied condition that the goods shall be reasonably fit for that purpose.) The Court of Appeal, however, thought otherwise. Sir Wilfrid Greene, Master of the Rolls, remarked that the particular purpose for which this coat was required was that of being worn by a woman suffering from an abnormality. If such a person desires to obtain the benefit of the implied condition, he said, it is not enough to say that the article of clothing is for her own wear; she must disclose the particular abnormality or idiosyncrasy from which she suffers. He agreed that no one could draw an exact line between normality and abnormality, but pointed out that a judge or jury can easily draw the line without difficulty in any particular case. The lady therefore failed to recover damages.

## Universities and Colleges

### UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

#### SCHOOL OF PHYSIC, TRINITY COLLEGE

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.D.—H. Nelson, D. M. Mitchell.  
FINAL MEDICAL EXAMINATION.—*Part I (Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Pathology and Bacteriology)*: †Margaret L. Campbell, †N. M. Smith, †W. Houston, W. F. Rogers, M. Polansky, L. T. Kelly, H. F. Kamp, J. M. Slattery, Yvonne O. Mallet, G. W. E. Little, J. I. Stafford, H. Menter, I. T. Wolpe, Edna G. Merrick, E. P. Hill, C. D. MacCarthy, Olga Bloom, R. W. Carey, H. Hutchinson. *Part II, M.B.*: \*M. O'C. Drury, †R. S. W. Baker, †F. de B. Whyte, E. G. Hobart, J. P. Gore-Grimes, E. N. O. Sodeinde, Patricia D. Concannon, M. E. Tapissier, C. J. Du Preez, F. P. O'Sullivan, I. Shreider, H. J. F. Draffin, Lily H. Bamber, Sheila Kenny, E. Cullen, B. Serebro, D. St. B. F. Nunan. *B. Ch.*: †M. O'C. Drury, †M. E. Tapissier, †E. R. F. Mellon, †J. W. Cathcart, †F. R. T. Hollins, L. S. Levinson, S. Sevvit, G. S. Sheill, Mary A. Conyngham, R. A. Lutton, R. C. H. Cooke, L. I. Warnock, T. W. Hanna, D. G. Harrison, Frances M. C. Wolfe, Rosaleen de C. McCormick, E. R. Coetzee, Sylvia M. FitzGerald, Bridget P. Mansfield, E. N. O. Sodeinde, V. T. Williams, N. McSharry, R. J. Sandys, W. Sandford, L. A. S. Edmondson, C. P. Du Preez, N. Marks, J. Freedman, C. H. Rutherford, B. Serebro. *B.A.O.*: \*J. McD. Dougan, \*P. M. Goedvolk, \*C. B. Robinson, †H. D. Chomse, †A. H. Isaacson, †F. L. Willington, †Kathleen Dowling, †D. Selman, †F. de B. Whyte, †Sylvia M. Hall, †J. C. G. Moore, †L. E. Morris, †J. D. Whiteside, G. F. N. Anderson, Muriel Bannister, R. F. G. Lyons, M. Shreider, T. N. Arthur, W. E. Bamford, F. N. C. Levy, W. F. Carpenter, J. K. Craig, B. S. Good, D. W. McCarthy, J. R. Holmes, A. C. Corbett, M. Daly, J. Freedman, A. Graham, G. O. Atkinson, N. C. Brown, Annie Dowds, Lucia M. E. FitzGerald, R. G. P. Heard, G. E. P. Kelly, C. W. Bradfield, N. J. Hogan, R. R. Hogg, J. Morris, S. Tennenbaum, M. H. Waters, W. B. Dennehy, F. A. Hanna, J. H. Tyrrell, Olive S. H. Devlin, Maureen C. Johnston, R. C. H. Cooke, L. A. S. Edmondson, Bridget P. Mansfield, N. McSharry.

DIPLOMA IN GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS.—P. C. Das, S. B. Ray.  
DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.—*Part I*: †J. C. Gaffney, J. G. Cunningham.

\* With first-class honours.

† With second-class honours.

### ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON

At a meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of London held on April 3 Dr. Robert Hutchison was re-elected President.

Diplomas in Child Health were granted, jointly with the Royal College of Surgeons of England, to the following candidates:

A. Ali, G. C. Babington, S. P. Bellmaine, N. S. Clark, M. S. M. Colswan, W. Freeborn, Frances M. Glyn-Hughes, A. A. Hakeem, Margaret M. Haslam, N. S. Hassan, J. D. Hay, W. Heng, Luk-Yip Hui, Marjorie F. Landau, Sheila M. L. McWilliam, C. N. Mills, Mary E. Nevin, J. L. Parnell, S. M. Paw, Hilda Roberts, A. Rothwell, D. K. Shah, K. C. Shah, J. E. Simpson, J. J. Theron, Margaret I. Williams.

Diplomas in Medical Radiology and Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery were granted jointly with the Royal College of Surgeons of England to those candidates whose names appeared in the *Journal* of February 18 (p. 365) and March 18 (p. 593) respectively.

### ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNAECOLOGISTS

At the quarterly meeting of the Council held at the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh on April 4, with the President, Professor W. Fletcher Shaw, in the chair, the following were promoted to the Fellowship and formally admitted by the President:

G. S. Davidson, Aberdeen, Alison M. Hunter, Glasgow, T. N. A. Jeffcoate, Liverpool, K. McMillan, Birmingham, Ellen D. Morton, Glasgow, W. C. W. Nixon, London, Elaine M. K. Salmond, London, \*W. P. Tew, Canada, Beatrice Turner, London, C. H. Walsh, Liverpool, J. E. R. Heppollette, India.

The following were admitted to the Membership:

P. C. Barkla, Edinburgh, S. G. Clayton, London, A. G. Cumming, New Zealand, J. C. Cuthbert, Sunderland, D. A. Davies, London, J. G. Gallagher, Dublin, \*J. E. Giesen, New Zealand, \*R. E. Hirson, Manchester, \*F. D. Johnston, Canada, O. V. Jones, Bangor, N. K. B. Kimbell, London, A. W. Lawler, Canada, A. W. Louw, South Africa, \*W. K. McIntyre, Tasmania, Mary H. Mayeur, London, G. P. Milne, Aberdeen, \*A. J. Murray, Australia, E. L. Nicolson, Sheffield, Sophie Schiller, South Africa, J. Smibert, Australia, J. K. Sutherland, London, Eileen M. Whapham, London, Margaret M. White, London.

\* In absentia.

J. L. Cameron, London, was elected to the Membership.

At the annual general meeting of the College, held at the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh on April 4, with the President, Professor W. Fletcher Shaw, in the chair, the following were elected to Council in place of those retiring by statutory rotation. *Representatives of the Fellows*: Mr. William Gilliatt, Mrs. Hilda Lloyd, Mr. W. F. T. Haultain, Professor C. G. Lowry. *Representatives of the Members*: Mr. A. C. H. Bell, Mr. John Sturrock.

## The Services

### ARMY MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD

The War Office announces that J. R. Learmonth, Ch.M.Glas., F.R.C.S.Ed., Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, has been appointed a member of the Army Medical Advisory Board in succession to the late Sir David Wilkie.

### AUXILIARY R.A.M.C. FUNDS

The annual meeting of the members of the Auxiliary R.A.M.C. Funds will be held at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, April 28, at 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W., when the annual report and financial statement for the year ended December 31, 1938, will be presented and the officers and committee for the current year elected.

### DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREW BUCHANAN, Bengal Medical Service (ret.), of St. Jacques, Guernsey, and Killyclogher, Omagh, died on March 26, aged 77. He was born on May 17, 1861, the son of John Buchanan of Omagh, and was educated at Queen's College, Belfast, and graduated at the Royal University of Ireland as B.A., with honours and gold medal, in 1882, proceeded M.A. in the same year, received the M.D. in 1885, and the M.Ch. in 1886. He also studied for a time at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He entered the Indian Medical Service as surgeon on March 31, 1887, became lieutenant-colonel after twenty years' service, and retired on March 20, 1921. He served on the North-East Frontier of India in the Chin-Lushai Campaign of 1889-90, receiving the frontier medal with a clasp. Most of his service was spent in civil employ in the Central Provinces, where he was for some years civil surgeon of Saugor, and later of Nagpur. He was the author of *Diseases of the Gums in Indian Jails*, 1889; *Malarial Fevers and Malarial Parasites in India*, 1901; *Lathyrism in the Central Provinces*, 1904; and *Plague Prevention in Nagpur, Cats as Plague Preventers*, 1909. He had been a member of the British Medical Association for forty-eight years, and was chairman of the Guernsey and Alderney Division in 1930-1 and president of the Southern Branch in 1933-4.