

Syringes should never be rinsed in supposedly sterile water; stored water should not be regarded as sterile unless it has been hermetically sealed in a glass container immediately after sterilization. Even in some hospitals it is believed that water once sterilized remains sterile indefinitely under any conditions of storage!

#### Insulin Syringes

Dr. R. D. Lawrence (January 27, p. 150; and March 2, p. 366) has made out a case for the use of spirit containers, and for some compromise with regard to "sterilization" of both syringes and containers in daily use by himself and his patients. The bactericidal action of a solution containing 70 per cent. of ethyl alcohol is much greater than that of industrial spirit, 95 per cent. alcohol, to which Dr. Lawrence refers. As even 70 per cent. alcohol is an unsatisfactory antiseptic, patients should be instructed to change it from time to time, possibly once or twice a week, when the container itself and the syringe should be boiled. Ordinary insulin solution is acid and is therefore in a somewhat different category from other products, but if protamine-zinc-insulin is used it should be realized that there is greater risk of infection, and measures of cleanliness and "sterilization" should be more thorough. Each patient usually has his own syringes, however, and if he neglects personal cleanliness and the methods recommended by his doctor, any sepsis, trifling or otherwise, which results affects himself alone and not a number of patients injected subsequently with the same contaminated syringe. If an abscess does occur, it will be well for the doctor's peace of mind if he can indicate to his patient that his instructions have not been carried out.

### PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

Attention is drawn by the Home Office to the Poisons List (Amendment) Order, 1940 (S.R. and O. 1940, No. 453) and the Poisons (Amendment) Rules, 1940 (S.R. and O. 1940, No. 452), which were made by the Secretary of State on March 29, 1940, and came into operation on April 1.

The Order and Rules amend the definition of sulphanilamide derivatives contained in the item "Para-aminobenzene-sulphonamide" which was added to Part I of the Poisons List by the Poisons List (Amendment) Order, 1938, and to the First and Fourth Schedules to the Poisons Rules, 1935, by Rules 5 and 7 respectively of the Poisons (Amendment) Rules, 1938; the amendment consists in the replacement of the words "derivatives of para-aminobenzene-sulphonamide having one or both of the hydrogen atoms of the para-amino group substituted by other radicals" by the words "derivatives of para-aminobenzene-sulphonamide having any of the hydrogen atoms of the para-amino group or of the sulphonamide group substituted by another radical."

Sulphonal and alkyl sulphonals are now included in the First Schedule.

A further amendment to the First Schedule exempts dentifrices containing less than 0.5 per cent. of acetarsol from the special restrictions applying to substances included in the First Schedule. An addition has been made to the Special Exemptions in Group II of the Third Schedule to the Poisons Rules to exempt from all control under the Act and Rules chlorides of antimony contained in polishes.

Copies of the Order and of the Rules may be bought (price 1d. each), directly from H.M. Stationery Office at the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, W.C.2; 120, George Street, Edinburgh, 2; 26, York Street, Manchester, 1; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 80, Chichester Street, Belfast; or through any bookseller.

A Society of the History of Medicine has recently been founded in Peru. Its aim is to further the progress of medical history, especially that of Peru, and to cultivate relations with foreign countries, especially France. Several French medical historians have been elected honorary members of the new society.

## Local News

### SCOTLAND

#### Pooling of Scottish Ambulances

Arrangements involving the pooling of ambulances in Scotland were made at a conference in Edinburgh on March 12. The conference, which was called by the Department of Health, was presided over by Mr. W. R. Fraser, secretary of the Department, and was held to consider how to make the best and most economic use of the various ambulance services in Scotland. It was attended by representatives of the St. Andrew's Ambulance Association and the British Red Cross Society, and of the Navy, Army, and Royal Air Force. It was agreed that ambulances controlled by the Department and by the two organizations should be pooled in such a way that, subject to local needs and to certain reservations due to prior understandings, they would be sited in the places where they are most likely to be required, and would be made available to deal with any demands for ambulance transport for sick and wounded of the fighting services and for civilian air raid casualties. The Department undertook to investigate and advise as to the probable needs of the various districts in Scotland and to frame proposals for consideration at a further meeting.

#### Glasgow Health Report

The annual report for 1938 of the medical officer of health, city of Glasgow, deals with a population estimated at 1,127,825 persons, inhabiting 280,561 houses. The general death rate of 13.3 per thousand is the lowest yet recorded. This is chiefly attributable to a marked fall in the deaths due to pneumonia and respiratory diseases. Deaths from heart disease were also less numerous. With regard to infectious diseases, scarlet fever showed a decrease in the number of cases, but diphtheria was more prevalent than it has been since 1927. In the enteric group fifty-seven cases were verified, twenty-eight as typhoid and twenty-nine as paratyphoid B. Six cases of the latter occurred in the surgical ward of a hospital. When the first cases had been diagnosed there was nothing to indicate the source of infection. Following thorough examination of all patients, nursing staff, and ward maids, it was found that one patient, a woman of 55 who had been admitted for pyloric obstruction, showed a strongly positive reaction to *B. paratyphosus* B. She had no symptoms, and temperature and pulse were normal. This patient was removed to a fever hospital, where paratyphoid B bacillus was subsequently obtained from her urine. Three cases of anthrax in human beings occurred during the year. Two of these were among the employees of a firm which manufactures animal fertilizers and foodstuffs from raw materials imported from India. Over a month elapsed between the two cases, each of which developed a typical malignant pustule on the forearm. Both patients made a rapid and uneventful recovery. Despite full investigation the source and manner of infection remained undiscovered. The remaining case was that of a woman worker employed as a twister of hair with a firm of bedding manufacturers. The material used was horse and hog hair imported from South America and U.S.A. In this case the left side of the face was the site of infection.

#### Central Midwives Board

At the last meeting of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland Professor R. W. Johnstone, M.D., F.R.C.S.Ed., F.R.C.O.G., and Professor James Hendry, M.B., F.R.F.P.S.G., F.R.C.O.G., were elected chairman and deputy chairman respectively for the ensuing year. The Board appointed examiners, and approved, subject to inspection, certain training institutions, with the teachers attached thereto, for the training of pupil midwives.

## ENGLAND AND WALES

### Wartime Welfare Centres

The Queen paid a visit recently to the Kensington first-aid post in Addison Road, at which an infant welfare centre has been established. Five of Kensington's eight welfare centres were closed after the evacuation of mothers and children last September, but one was reopened shortly afterwards, and two more were reopened in January within the premises of first-aid posts near the original centres. Precautions have been taken to ensure that there will be no interference with the primary duty of the post, none of the rooms in which first aid will be given being used for welfare purposes. Should a raid occur during a session the mothers and children will leave the post for an adjacent shelter. This combination of A.R.P. and maternity and child welfare is an ingenious solution of a double problem—namely, the lack of staff to deal with the normal peacetime work among the mothers and children who have returned to London and employment for the large number of A.R.P. personnel who have been kept in enforced idleness owing to the absence of air raids. The A.R.P. staff are now fully trained in their duties and anxious for fresh activities. The temporary accommodation of welfare centres at first-aid posts has the advantage of economy in heating, lighting, and rent, and increases the staff available for the welfare sessions by the health visitors attached to the post, assisted by the A.R.P. personnel, who are helping the work with enthusiasm, thus gaining a useful insight into the health services. At the end of her visit the Queen congratulated Dr. James Fenton, the medical officer of health, on the success of the scheme.

### Civil Nursing Reserve Changes

The Minister of Health has decided to incorporate the headquarters organization of the Civil Nursing Reserve in his Department, and to replace the Central Emergency Committee by an Advisory Council under the chairmanship of Miss Florence Horsbrugh, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry. The local emergency organizations will remain unchanged. It is also announced that a regional nursing officer is being appointed for each of the eleven Civil Defence Regions into which England and Wales is divided. Each officer will have had administrative experience in addition to her qualifications as a State-registered nurse, and her duty will be to keep in touch with medical officers of health and local emergency committees and generally to supervise the emergency nursing services of the region. Eight appointments have so far been made, and five of the new nursing officers have already been assigned to their regions.

### Research on the Problems of Water Supply

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has opened a new water pollution research laboratory at Watford equipped for work on the problems of water supply, sanitation, and the recovery and utilization of valuable materials from trade effluents of many kinds. On the outbreak of war plans for building a special research station for work of this nature, which is carried out under the general guidance of the Department's Water Pollution Research Board, were well advanced, but it was decided to postpone them and to secure temporary accommodation to meet the immediate needs of the work, which are likely to increase under war conditions. Suitable premises have been obtained, and inquiries and other communications intended for the director of water pollution research should henceforth be addressed to the Water Pollution Research Laboratory, Langley Road, Watford, Hertfordshire. The staff of the laboratory, in co-operation with the Building Research Station, has already been largely responsible for designing improved and less costly sanitary equipment for air raid shelters. Quite a small saving in the cost of such equipment throughout the country represents many times the cost of the new laboratories. Although no central research station has hitherto been available for the work of the Water Pollution Research Board arrangements have been made

for many investigations to be carried out in the last few years, on behalf of the Board, in other laboratories, which have led to important results. In addition to special investigations, assistance has been given in response to numerous inquiries from organizations and individuals by indicating methods of dealing with problems of water supply, sewage disposal, and the treatment and disposal of trade effluents.

### Treatment of Persons Blinded in Air Raids

The Minister of Health has arranged with St. Dunstan's for any civilian casualties who may become blind as a result of war injuries to have the advantage of the special facilities available at the St. Dunstan's Hospital near Brighton, payment being made by the Ministry under the emergency hospital scheme. Hitherto these facilities have been available only for Service patients. The question of extending the accommodation at the St. Dunstan's Hospital to meet the increased demands which the new service may entail is being explored. The new arrangements provide for the transfer to St. Dunstan's, after any necessary immediate treatment at the hospital to which he is first admitted, of any civilian who has been blinded or is thought likely to become blind as a result of enemy action. At St. Dunstan's he would receive surgical treatment and such immediate rehabilitation as requires medical supervision. The further rehabilitation and re-education of non-Service cases will continue, as at present, to be the responsibility of the other voluntary organizations dealing with the blind and of the local authorities.

## INDIA

### The Haffkine Institute, Bombay

In 1938 there was a valuable extension of the work of the Haffkine Institute, an entomological department being created under the care of Dr. M. Sharif, who has done considerable research on fleas. The director of the Institute, Lieutenant-Colonel S. S. Sokhey, I.M.S., in his report for 1938 states that a small outbreak of plague at Bettiah, Bihar, permitted a field trial of the anti-plague serum prepared at the Haffkine Institute, 124 cases being dealt with. Each alternate patient admitted was treated with the serum, while the remainder received intravenous injections of iodine solution. No selective method was employed. Administration of the serum produced striking clinical improvement with the disappearance of toxic symptoms, the percentage mortality being lower than that following the use of other anti-plague sera. It is held that the careful laboratory work on the preparation of the Institute's serum has given a brand of high curative value. The relative protective powers of agar and broth vaccines are being investigated, and experiments are also being conducted to increase the growth of the organism in broth cultures, since the protective power of a broth vaccine incubated at a suitable temperature depends on the number of the organisms growing in the medium. During the year there was a sudden increase in the incidence of typhoid fever in Bombay, and the Institute investigated the outbreak in collaboration with the municipal health authorities. The laboratory aid in the diagnosis of cases was found particularly valuable by the general practitioners, and the notification rate was improved. The Provincial Government is devising a permanent scheme to make this laboratory aid available to medical practitioners free of charge. The potency of the T.A.B. vaccine issued by the Institute was found to be very high against all strains of known virulent typhoid bacilli. A new group of bacilli were found to be associated with sprue and pernicious anaemia. These bacilli were strongly haemolytic and capable of producing hydrogen sulphide in their litmus milk cultures. They could thus be differentiated from the colon bacilli which are normally found in the intestines, as well as from typhoid and dysentery bacilli. In view of the general belief that sprue and pernicious anaemia are caused by dietary deficiency it has been suggested by the workers at the Haffkine Institute that the changes produced by this deficiency in the gastro-intestinal tract allow the bacilli of the new group to survive in the tract.

world if he does things which amount to desertion. In an example suggested by Lord Justice Goddard, a man goes with the consent of his wife to Australia on a year's business trip; after he has been there three months he writes to his wife and says he is not coming back. If after that he comes back at the end of the year but does not resume cohabitation with his wife the desertion has started from the day he wrote his letter. Intention is one of the most important matters to be taken into account. Several recent cases<sup>3</sup> have shown that a person certified as of unsound mind cannot legally form the intention to desert. That may be hard enough law; it would be even harder if he or she could not be deserted.

### THE VALUE OF EXPECTATION OF LIFE

The right of a parent to claim damages for the loss of expectation of life of a child killed by negligence is perhaps one of the stupidest of all by-products of statute law. Naturally, the assessment of the damages has been extremely difficult. The Court of Appeal dealt with the question, not for the first time, when last December they heard an appeal<sup>4</sup> by a motorist against an award of £1,200 damages in respect of the death of a boy aged 2½. Lord Justice Slesser restated the principle which the court follows: that there is no principle, and that the judge's award is not disturbed unless it is so extremely high as to make it entirely erroneous. In *Bailey v. Howard*<sup>5</sup> the parent of a child killed at 3 years of age was awarded £1,000. In *Gambling's* case, therefore, his Lordship could not say that £1,200 was hopelessly excessive or altogether improper so as to justify the court in interfering. Lord Justice Goddard disagreed, and pointed to a tendency for these damages to increase. He quoted Lord Roche's words in *Rose v. Ford*<sup>6</sup> expressing anxiety lest this element of damage might assume a frequency and prominence in litigation far greater than is warranted in fact, and might result in the inflation of damages in undeserving cases or—more probably, perhaps—become stale and ridiculous to the detriment of real and deserving cases. Goddard, L.J., pointed to the great difficulty in these cases: that the court is giving a solatium not to the injured child but to the undeserving parent. His idea of a proper sum, based on a decision of Mr. Justice Macnaghton in the case of a child of 4, was £350. Lord Justice MacKinnon contrasted an earlier case before the same Court of Appeal, in which £90 was given, with *Bailey's* case, in which £1,000 was given, and said that he was hopelessly unable to understand the problem both in those cases and in the present one. In the result the appeal was dismissed, but the three judges expressed a divergence of opinion which reduces the whole matter to an absurdity. It is high time Parliament were asked to abolish this ground of damages altogether.

In the Chancery Division on February 23 Mr. Justice Bennett granted to Dr. Margarita Kitson of Leeds an injunction, with costs, against her next-door neighbour to restrain him from carrying on his fried fish shop in such a manner as to cause nuisance to her by smell, noise, and vibration. Giving judgment, Mr. Justice Bennett said that he was satisfied on the evidence of the plaintiff and her witnesses that nuisance had been caused by smell and noise, though he did not think she had established vibration.

<sup>3</sup> *British Medical Journal*, 1939, 2, 590, 938.

<sup>4</sup> *Gambling v. Benham*. 1940 1 All E.R. 275.

<sup>5</sup> 1939 1 K.B. 453.

<sup>6</sup> 1937 A.C. 826.

Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, director of the Eldridge R. Johnson Foundation for Medical Physics and of the Institute of Neurology, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, has been appointed managing editor of the *Journal of Cellular and Comparative Physiology* of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology in succession to Edmund Newton Harvey, of Princeton University.

## The Services

### NAVAL MEDICAL COMPASSIONATE FUND

A meeting of the subscribers to the Naval Medical Compassionate Fund will be held on April 19 at 3.15 p.m. at the Medical Department of the Navy, 64, St. James's Street, S.W.1, to elect six directors of the Fund.

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

The annual meeting of the members of the Auxiliary R.A.M.C. Funds will be held at 2.45 p.m. on Friday, April 19, at 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W., when the annual report and financial statement for the year ended December 31, 1939, will be presented and the officers and committee for the current year elected.

### DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Surgeon Captain GEOFFREY PALMER ADSHEAD, R.N. (ret.), of Ditchling, died in London on March 11, aged 57. He was the fifth son of the late Samuel Adshead of Macclesfield and was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1906, also taking a special certificate in tropical medicine and bacteriology. After filling the post of house-physician and house-surgeon at Salford Royal Hospital he entered the Royal Navy, became surgeon commander on February 19, 1918, and retired recently with an honorary step in rank. He served during the war of 1914–18, receiving the medals. He had been a member of the British Medical Association for twenty-one years.

"J. A. R." sends the following tribute to the memory of Surgeon Lieutenant G. A. MAXWELL SMITH, who was lost on H.M.S. *Exmouth*: He was a splendid friend, the very finest type; a first-class student, full of fun, and a rare fellow at all our end-of-term celebrations. In his six months at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary Residency in the summer of 1935 as house-surgeon to Mr. G. L. Chiene he was known among his colleagues as a very sound man at his job, gifted with the unusual quality of presence of mind. Off duty, he was the life and soul of our "mess nights." We can hardly realize yet that his charming and virile personality, so bright and active, will be with us no more. But we are all very proud to have known him.

Major-General BENJAMIN HOBBS DEARE, C.I.E., I.M.S. (ret.), who died at Farnham, Surrey, on March 9, aged 72, was educated at the Middlesex Hospital, and took the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1889, the Cambridge D.P.H. in 1891, and the M.R.C.P. in 1910. Entering the Indian Medical Service as surgeon on July 28, 1891, he became lieutenant-colonel after twenty years' service, and major-general on appointment as inspector-general of civil hospitals in Bengal on February 8, 1922, retiring on August 27, 1924. He served in the North-West Frontier of India campaign in 1897–8, in Tirah, in the operations on the Samana Ridge and in the Kurram Valley, the relief of Gulistan, the actions of Changru Kotai, Dargai, the Sampagha and Ashanga Passes, and the reconnaissance of Saran Sar, receiving the Frontier medals with three clasps. He received the C.I.E. on June 4, 1921, was surgeon general with the Government of Bengal in 1922, and was Honorary Surgeon to the King from 1922 to 1924. From 1920 to 1923 he was dean of the medical faculty of the University of Calcutta. He was the youngest of three brothers, all of whom were doctors, but the two older ones lost their lives under tragic circumstances while still young: the oldest was lost overboard when serving as a surgeon on a steamer going to Calcutta, and the second, Surgeon A. C. Deare, I.M.S., was killed by a tiger while shooting at Damoh in the Central Provinces of India on May 27, 1892. Major-General Deare had been a member of the British Medical Association for forty-six years.

Major-General GEORGE GRANT TABUTEAU, D.S.O., A.M.S. (ret.), died at New Delhi on March 10, aged 58. He was born on November 19, 1881, the son of Dr. Joseph Manley Tabuteau, and was educated in Dublin at the Corrigan School, Kingstown, and at the medical school of the Irish Colleges. He took the L.R.C.P. and S.I. in 1903, and after acting as house-surgeon at Mercer's Hospital, Dublin, in 1903, and as surgeon in Alfred Holt's Blue Funnel line in 1904, entered the Royal Army Medical Corps as lieutenant on January 31, 1905. He became major on October 18, 1915, lieutenant-colonel on December 10, 1928, brevet colonel in 1932, and major-general on April 1, 1937, and at the time of his death was Director of Medical Services in India, the head of the

Medical Department of the British Army in India, an appointment he received in 1937. He served in France and Flanders throughout the war of 1914-18, when he was mentioned in dispatches on three occasions and received the D.S.O. and three war medals; in Waziristan in 1923, receiving the Indian Frontier medal with a clasp; and in operations in Burma in 1932, when he was mentioned in dispatches and promoted to brevet colonel. He was appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy in 1930 and to the King in 1937. He had been a member of the British Medical Association since October, 1924.

Lieutenant-Colonel EDWARD HENRY MILNER MOORE, D.S.O., R.A.M.C. (ret.), died at Mill Hill on March 5, aged 62. He was born at Coventry on October 28, 1877, the son of the late Dr. Milner M. Moore, who practised at Coventry for forty years before retiring to Eastbourne, was educated at Marlborough and St. Mary's Hospital, and took the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1903. After filling the post of assistant house-surgeon at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital in 1903, at which institution his father was for twenty years a member of the staff, he entered the Royal Army Medical Corps as lieutenant on January 30, 1904, became lieutenant-colonel on May 30, 1927, and retired on October 28, 1932. He served throughout the war of 1914-18, was mentioned in dispatches on two occasions, and received the D.S.O. He joined the British Medical Association in May, 1935, soon after the death of his father. He was chairman of the medical board at Edgware, and was a part-time examiner of reservists.

Captain ARTHUR FALCONER HAYDEN, I.M.S. (ret.), who died at Hendon on March 8, aged 62, was educated at St. Mary's Hospital, where he gained an entrance scholarship. He took the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1900, the M.B.Lond. with honours in materia medica and forensic medicine in 1903, the B.S. in 1904, and the F.R.C.S. in 1906. He entered the Indian Medical Service as lieutenant on September 1, 1905, and at the Army Medical School he gained the Montefiore medal in military surgery and the Martin gold medal in military medicine. He became captain after three years' service, but on January 23, 1910, he was placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health, and two years later, on January 23, 1912, was permanently invalided. He returned to St. Mary's Hospital, where he had been assistant anaesthetist and house-surgeon after qualifying, and filled the posts of pathologist to the venereal disease department and assistant in the inoculation department.

## Universities and Colleges

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Because of the war and evacuation it will not be possible for the University of London to hold the annual ceremony of presentation of degrees at the Albert Hall in May. Candidates successful at University examinations since last May should apply for their diploma or certificate in writing to the Principal, University of London, Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green, Surrey. Honorary degrees, which are usually conferred by the University at the Senate House on Foundation Day, were last year conferred *in absentia* in November.

#### ROYAL CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE)

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

ACADEMIC POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIOLOGY.—*Part I*: H. F. Francis, G. A. Macadie, E. Millington, M. A. Stewart, T. A. Watson.

#### LONDON (ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL) SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN

The Council of the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women has decided that its students who have been evacuees at St. Andrews, where they have been taking the first medical course, should remain in the North for the summer term. It hopes to reopen the first medical course in London in October.

### UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.—*Part I (Old Regulations)*: D. Campbell. *Part I (New Regulations)*: G. R. Thorpe, Lucy H. E. Walker, G. Wynne-Griffith.

DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIOLOGY AND ELECTROLOGY.—*Part A*: J. C. Kee, W. P. Stevens, S. W. Wherrett, J. White.

DIPLOMA IN TROPICAL MEDICINE.—\*Alice Benjamin, P. Borg Mallia, M. P. Browne, Ruth F. Conway, L. H. Crosby, E. S. Dismorr, Frances Dooley, J. M. French, J. D. Fulton, D. B. George, W. R. Grant, Rebecca Koshi, Margaret P. Lyon, I. H. Marrable, J. D. Munroe, W. Z.-A. Quraishi, L. K. Rittenhouse, H. V. ol M. Shaibany, I. Soorani, H. Stott, E. L. Tee, A. H. Wright.

\* Recommended for A. H. Milne Medal.

### UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Dr. K. B. Pinson has been appointed honorary consulting anaesthetist to the Dental Hospital.

Degrees in the Faculty of Medicine will be conferred on Saturday morning, July 6.

The Sidney Renshaw Junior Prize in Physiology and the Dauntsey Medical Senior Scholarship have been awarded to S. B. Rampling.

### UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

A graduation ceremony was held on March 28, when the following degrees and diploma were conferred:

M.D.—W. J. G. Barrie, Lieutenant R.A.M.C. (*in absentia*), J. D. Mill (*in absentia*).

M.B., Ch.B.—D. G. Aitken, A. D. F. Corrigan, A. Craig, W. M. Down, H. MacD. Fyvie, A. G. Hassan, V. C. Hassan, J. R. M. Johnston, G. A. D. Lamb, S. M. Mishriki, J. M. H. Mitchell, A. Morgan, Jane J. C. Muir, J. B. Porteous, T. Rutherford, A. Skene, J. M. Sturrock, W. R. M. Sutherland, A. F. Williams, T. M. Wilson.

DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIOLOGY.—J. D. Brown.

### UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

#### SCHOOL OF PHYSIC, TRINITY COLLEGE

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.D.—R. E. Hemphill, C. Mushatt, M. F. X. Slattery.

FINAL MEDICAL EXAMINATION.—*Part I (Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Pathology and Bacteriology)*: †Elizabeth D. L. Simpson, M. B. Flanagan, A. McC. Russell, W. J. Thompson, Catherine E. Craig, J. P. Hearne, C. W. Lloyd, J. C. Watson, I. Shribman, A. C. MacA. Hobson, Dorothy W. M. Last, J. A. Pearce. *In Completion*: J. E. Adamson. *Part II, M.B.*: †B. Kernoff, †R. J. S. Wilson, R. R. Hogg, R. F. G. Lyons, J. R. A. Martin, H. F. Kamp, W. F. Rogers, H. J. Smith, D. Aiken, Phoebeina Eakins, D. R. McCaully, E. Kawerau, Moira M. Mallagh, W. B. Dennehy, F. J. Queally, P. FitzG. Longford, E. G. R. Butler, T. H. Downes, J. G. P. Mullally, F. N. C. Levy, B.Ch.: \*Lois J. Macaulay, \*H. H. Balch, †S. Tennenbaum, D. Aiken, R. J. S. Wilson, M. N. O'Riordan, H. J. Smith, G. H. Blennerhassett, Caroline A. McEvet, Lily H. Bamber, Patricia A. Concannon, Annie Dowds, P. H. Rubenstein, E. Kawerau, T. Shier, W. B. Dennehy, Olive S. H. Devlin, J. R. Healy, F. J. Queally, H. FitzGibbon, J. R. A. Martin, R. M. Halahan, D. O. Hicks, H. F. Kamp, W. M. Winn. *B.A.O.*: †C. P. Clancy-Gore, †J. Moore, †J. M. Slattery, †W. E. O'C. Powell, †W. Houston, †E. C. J. Millar, †J. Nash, †F. G. M. Ross, †L. Solomon, †A. E. Tinkler, S. Fine, J. E. Dennehy, Alicia G. Pike, S. O. O. Franklin, L. T. Kelly, B. E. R. Solomons, A. H. H. Guilbride, Edna G. Merrick, D. W. Montgomery, I. Schreider, N. M. Smith, J. M. Taylor, R. St.C. Mooney, H. K. Bourns, Kathleen M. Patterson, E. P. Hill, M. D. Leitch, G. W. E. Little, G. Tattersall, L. C. Jacobson, M. A. Majekodunmi, D. S. M. Enraght-Moony, M. Steinberg, N. H. Stewart.

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.—*Part I*: \*O. F. Warner, \*P. A. McNally, †C. F. O'Reilly, †D. K. Sundaresan, †P. J. Mullaney, C. G. Reilly, J. Finegan.

DIPLOMA IN PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.—*Part II*: \*J. N. P. Moore.

\* With first-class honours. † With second-class honours.

### ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

#### Election of Professors and Lecturers

The Council of the College invites applications for election to the office of Hunterian Professor, Arris and Gale Lecturer, Arnott Demonstrator, and Erasmus Wilson Demonstrator for the ensuing year. The twelve Hunterian Lectures are delivered by Fellows or Members of the College, and are illustrated by preparations from the Hunterian Collection and the other contents of the Museum. The three Arris and Gale Lectures are on subjects relating to human anatomy and physiology, the six Arnott Demonstrations on the contents of the Museum, and the six Erasmus Wilson Demonstrations on the pathological contents of the Museum. Applications in writing must reach the secretary by Monday, April 29. Candidates for the Hunterian Professorships and Arris and Gale Lectureships are requested to submit with their applications twenty copies of a synopsis of approximately 500 words describing the subject-

matter of their proposed lecture. In the case of the Hunterian Lectures the Council is prepared to consider applications for either a series of lectures or a single lecture.

#### *Demonstrations on Pathology*

A special series of demonstrations on surgical pathology will be delivered in the theatre of the College (Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.) by Mr. Gwynne Williams on Tuesdays, April 9, 16, 23, and 30, and Thursdays, April 18 and 25, at 5 p.m. The demonstrations are open to advanced students and medical practitioners, and details will be published in the postgraduate diary column of the *Supplement* week by week.

## Medical Notes in Parliament

Parliament reassembled on April 2, when Mr. Chamberlain reviewed the progress of the war. He said the British and French Governments had agreed to close co-operation in all spheres affecting the interests of the two nations. This community of action would be maintained after the conclusion of peace, and the assistance of other nations would be welcomed in European reconstruction. Britain and France had agreed upon close collaboration in their colonies.

#### **Middle-ear Disease in the B.E.F.**

On April 2 Mr. STANLEY informed Mr. Etherton that the number of cases of chronic suppurative middle-ear disease and deafness treated in military hospitals in France bore a proportion to the strength of the British Expeditionary Force only very slightly higher than that which prevailed in the Army as a whole during the three years before the outbreak of war. No reports had been received from Army specialists in this connexion, and an instruction to refuse to pass personnel with this ear disease for service over-seas was not considered necessary.

#### **Paratyphoid in Glasgow**

On April 2 Mr. GROVES asked the Secretary of State for Scotland whether he was aware that although it was known, on or about March 7, that many cases sent to hospital proved to be paratyphoid B infections, and that consequently the sources of infection must have been operative from about February 17, no notice was received by medical practitioners from the Public Health Department of Glasgow until March 16. Mr. COLVILLE replied that the final diagnosis of paratyphoid B on March 7 related to three cases only. It was some days later before there was evidence pointing to an epidemic outbreak, and the warning to medical practitioners followed on the receipt of this evidence. Immediate steps were taken to trace the source of infection.

**Staffing of First-aid Posts.**—On April 2 Mr. GROVES asked the Minister of Health whether he was aware that at a meeting of medical practitioners of Battersea and Wandsworth held some time since a resolution was passed to the effect that the terms for the staffing of first-aid posts were not conducive to the public safety; that practitioners in this area were recommended to refuse service under such terms; that the approval by the Central Emergency Committee of the British Medical Association to such terms was deplored; and whether there had been any change in the terms to which exception was taken. Dr. ELLIOT replied that he was aware of this resolution. No change had been made in the arrangements for the medical staffing of the first-aid posts, which, he was informed, had been put into operation satisfactorily in each of the two boroughs.

#### *Notes in Brief*

The purchase of books and periodicals published in Germany is prohibited except under licence from the Board of Trade. The only licences granted have been for technical and scientific works, and for a few other publications required here by responsible persons for purposes of national importance.

## Medical News

Professor S. J. Cowell will open a discussion on "Food in Wartime" at a sessional meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute at 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W., on Tuesday, April 16, at 5 p.m. The chair will be taken by Sir Wilson Jameson.

Mr. W. S. Morrison, the Minister of Food, has issued invitations to a meeting to be held at the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W., to-day (Friday, April 5) at 3 p.m. The meeting will open a national movement for promoting the right use of food in wartime.

A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain will be held at 17, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on Tuesday, April 9, at 7.30 p.m., when a lecture entitled "Pharmacopoeia Revision" will be given by Dr. C. H. Hampshire, secretary to the British Pharmacopoeia Commission.

In order to reduce overcrowding and waiting, Maida Vale Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London, W.9, has arranged a system of out-patient appointments, which will begin on April 15. All new patients wishing to attend the hospital for out-patient treatment on and after that date should first telephone, write, or call at the hospital for the purpose of fixing an appointment. The co-operation of all practitioners who refer patients to the hospital will be very much appreciated.

The annual exhibit of the American Physicians' Art Association will be held at the Belmont Plage Hotel, New York, from June 9 to 15. Further information may be obtained from Dr. A. L. Wolbarst, 114, East Sixty-first Street, New York.

Five £60 scholarships to Port Regis Preparatory School are being offered by Sir Milsom Rees to sons of medical practitioners. Candidates must be under 9 years of age on June 11, 1940, the date of the examination. Reduced fees are offered to prospective candidates who enter the school in May. Applications should be made to the Headmaster, Port Regis School, Broadstairs, Kent.

The sixth International Congress for Experimental Cytology, which was to have been held in Stockholm from July 25 to August 1, has been postponed indefinitely.

The King has appointed Dr. John Gray to be a Nominated Member of the Executive Council of the Island of St. Helena.

The Council of the Royal Society of Edinburgh has awarded the Keith Prize for the period 1937-9 to Professor F. A. E. Crew for his papers in the Society's *Proceedings* within the period of the award, and in recognition of his valuable contributions to animal genetics.

The International Union against Tuberculosis announces that owing to the present circumstances the award of the Léon Bernard Memorial Prize has been postponed for two years.

The Senatus of the University of Edinburgh has awarded the Cameron Prize to Professor E. C. Dodds, Courtauld professor of biochemistry in the University of London, for his work on synthetic oestrogens.

The Medical Society of South Carolina celebrated the 150th anniversary of its foundation on December 24, 1939, and is therefore one of the oldest medical societies in the world. The centenary of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Belgium will be celebrated on September 19, 1941.

The title of honorary professor has recently been given to the following professors of the Paris medical faculty on the occasion of their retirement: Carnot (clinical medicine), Claude (psychiatry), Clerc (clinical medicine), and Terrien (ophthalmology).

An Italian Society of Morbid Anatomy has been founded to take the place of the old Italian Society of Pathology under the direction of Professors Pepere, Vanzetti, Sotti, and Businco.