

justified this appointment, and soon, developing his natural teaching ability, he attracted many students both to his clinic and to his class-room. From this developed naturally a rapidly growing consulting practice, while by his manifest sincerity and readiness to co-operate Parry was always on excellent terms with his colleagues. He cultivated a wide sympathy in the practice of surgery, and was a bold and skilful operator.

When he retired to the South of England in 1923 he had hoped to collect for publication a record of his accumulated experiences, and to cultivate laboratory research work. Unfortunately his health soon failed, and for several years before his death he was an almost helpless invalid. Hence his published contributions to surgery are relatively few in number, but in them may be recognized the thoroughness and enterprise well known to his contemporaries. It is mainly through his work at the Victoria Infirmary and at the Royal Hospital for Sick Children and through his pupils, whose devotion and gratitude to him never failed, that Parry made a valuable contribution to his day and generation. He became a member of the B.M.A. in 1888 and took an active part in the Annual Meeting at Glasgow in 1922. By his colleagues he was elected to many positions of responsibility and honour, and many of these will recall memories of his loyalty and good-fellowship. In his home and family life Parry found both help and solace, and to his widow and his two sons many friends will desire to offer an assurance of sympathy and regard.

C. O. H.

CHARLES JOHNSTON-SMITH, C.B.E., F.R.C.S.Ed.

The death of Prof. Charles Johnston-Smith at the age of 62 in St. Mary's Hospital, London, on Jan. 25 will be a source of grief to many medical men who knew him in the Far East, where he occupied an eminent position in surgery for many years. Son of an Edinburgh schoolmaster, he was educated at the Royal High School, Edinburgh, and at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1904 and proceeded to the F.R.C.S. in 1909. After occupying various surgical posts in England he went to Malaya in 1911 and joined the Government medical service. At first he worked in the small town of Seremban, and had a splendid surgical clinic there. Later he moved to Singapore, where he was senior surgeon in the general hospital and professor of surgery at the Singapore School of Medicine. He was a most dexterous and courageous surgeon, and on more than one occasion successfully sutured a cardiac wound. He made many technical improvements in the operation of splenectomy. Johnston-Smith had a commanding and distinguished appearance, the embodiment of the popular idea of a surgeon. His kindness to his patients and all around him, and especially to the newly arrived house-surgeon, made him a much-loved man. Although deafness was a great handicap it did not make him remote, and the picture of him with hand "capped" over his ear and kindly smile will long be remembered. Notwithstanding his long stay in the Tropics and his poor health he started in surgical practice in Guernsey in 1936, the year after he retired from Singapore, and was soon as popular on that island as he had been in Singapore. He was surgeon to the Victoria Hospital, Guernsey. His life was a long struggle against pulmonary tuberculosis, which eventually claimed him after thirty years of battling against it. His ending was particularly sad, for his wife, Kathleen, to whom he was devoted, was a prisoner in Guernsey and his two daughters were far away when the end came.

Dr. ORBY RUSSELL MORGAN WOOD, who practised for many years at Woolpit, Suffolk, was the son of the Rev. Dr. Wood of Woodbridge and received his medical education at the University of Edinburgh, taking the Scottish triple qualification in 1889 and the M.B., C.M. degrees in 1890. Dr. Wood joined the B.M.A. in 1893, was a member of the Central Council from 1913 to 1918, and represented his constituency at five Annual Representative Meetings. He was vice-chairman and a member of the executive committee of the West Suffolk Division from 1914 to 1919 and represented his Division on the Suffolk Branch Council in 1920 and 1921. During the war of 1914-18 he served for three years as temporary honorary secretary of the Division. In 1921 he was elected president of the Suffolk Branch, becoming vice-president in the following year. After his retirement he was elected an associate member of the Branch in 1926.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

In a Congregation held on Jan. 21 the following medical degrees were conferred:

B.M., B.Ch.—R. C. Evans, A. M. N. Gardner, J. K. Hawkey, A. M. Sweet, A. W. F. Erskine, D. C. Byron-Moore, G. M. T. Tate, F. E. Lodge, Margaret Myers, Renate H. Schulz, *D. F. Barrowcliff, *B. Bevan, *W. B. Matthews, *L. P. Le Quesne, *A. I. Spriggs, *E. L. Barr, *C. S. Gardner, *R. T. C. Pratt, *D. M. Strathie, *P. Vlasto, *D. J. Arkle, *Constance L. Simpson.

* In absence.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The titles of the degrees of M.B., B.Chir. have been conferred by diploma on H. M. Comely of Gorton College and P. B. Shaw and Mrs. M. E. Wehner of Newnham, and that of M.B. on Mrs. P. M. Dobbs of Newnham.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

The University College Hospital Medical School announces that two Goldsmid Entrance Scholarships, entitling the holder to the final course of medical study, will be offered for competition in July. They are open to students who are preparing for the degrees of the Universities of London, Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or other British universities, or for the diplomas of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons; also one Goldsmid Entrance Exhibition and one Filliter Entrance Scholarship in Pathology entitling holders to a reduction by £80 and £52 10s. respectively of the fees due for the full course of final medical study. Notice of intention to compete must reach the secretary of the school (from whom full particulars can be obtained), University Street, Gower Street, W.C.1, by July 3.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNAECOLOGISTS

A quarterly meeting of the Council was held on Jan. 30, with the President, Sir William Fletcher Shaw, in the chair.

The following were admitted: *To the Membership*: Janet E. Bottomley, Phillis Dingle, Marjorie O. Dunster, Christina McD. McTaggart, L. Resnick, G. S. Sturtridge, K. G. P. Worner.

CONJOINT BOARD IN SCOTLAND

The following candidates, having passed the final examinations, have been granted the diploma of L.R.C.P.Ed., L.R.C.S.Ed., L.R.F.P.&S. Glas.:

M. W. Awad, J. D. H. Bankier, Margaret Barker, J. S. Bateman, C. E. Bell, J. M. Bolton, J. N. G. Burns, D. S. H. Cadien, N. A. Chisholm, R. P. Cookson, J. H. Couper, Margaret M. A. Dunn, O. Elshewitz, Margaret S. Elliot, G. St. J. Frost, M. Gaines, S. J. Halkett, I. Hamilton, Isobel M. Hill, Regina Kemmerling, A. Manson, T. Notman, J. J. Pollard, R. K. Richardson, J. T. Rossouw, G. Solomons, G. P. Stille, I. Turnbull, H. W. Weisman, S. Wiederlight.

G. C. Laszlo, a graduate of a recognized foreign university, was also admitted a licentiate.

The Services

A Bar to the M.C. has been awarded to Capt. J. S. Lancaster, M.C., R.A.M.C., and the M.C. to Capt. (temp. Major) A. M. George and Capt. M. S. Chayen, G. Dison, and C. F. Young, R.A.M.C., in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East.

The King has conferred the Efficiency Decoration of the Territorial Army on Lieut.-Col. (temp. Col.) R. E. B. Rees, M.C., Major (temp. Lieut.-Col.) C. L. Broomhead, and Major E. White, R.A.M.C.(T.A.).

Lieut.-Col. Eustace Trevor Neave Taylor, I.M.S., has been appointed C.I.E. for services in the Burma evacuation. The official citation in a *Supplement* to the *London Gazette* dated Jan. 29 reads as follows:

"Lieut.-Col. Taylor was posted in Feb., 1942, to Kalewa on the refugee organization, where, by untiring efforts, he succeeded in checking a cholera epidemic among the refugees which might have brought work on the India-Burma road to a standstill and resulted in great loss of life. On the advanced refugee camps being withdrawn he became responsible for the medical arrangements in the Manipur area, at a time when reductions of staff and the state of exhaustion and disease in which the refugees were arriving made his task particularly difficult. Before leaving he had re-established the civil medical administration in Manipur. Throughout he displayed tireless energy, complete disregard of hardship, and outstanding organizing ability."

Lieut.-Col. David Kenneth Llewelyn Lindsay, I.M.S., and Major William McAdam, I.M.S., have been appointed O.B.E. (Civil Division) for bravery and distinguished services in the Burma evacuation. The official citations in a *Supplement* to the *London Gazette* dated Jan. 29 read as follows:

"Lieut.-Col. Lindsay did magnificent work when Lashio was bombed and, by his personal influence and leadership, kept his hospital functioning at full strength and dealt with, in addition to bomb casualties, a large number of evacuees and many Chinese military patients. Although heavy fighting was going on just south of the Lashio-Hsipaw road and it was not clear how long the road would remain intact, he managed to get medical supplies to the Chinese military hospital at Hsipaw, which had been bombed and had lost all its stores. He then successfully evacuated the remainder of his patients from Lashio and stayed well in the rear, giving what medical help he could to the stream of refugees. After reaching Myitkyina he attempted to get medical supplies for the hospital. Although well aware that the Japanese Forces were advancing rapidly along the Bhamo road, he went back 20 miles to the Kasu River, but was cut off and machine-gunned by the Japanese advanced guard. He managed, however, to escape into China. His devotion to duty, cool fortitude, and courage during the Shan States retreat from the Japanese were of the highest order."

"Major McAdam was in charge of the medical arrangements in the Chindwin area during the period of evacuation, and he contributed largely to the success with which disease along this route was kept at a minimum. Although gravely handicapped by the state of the road and the lack of adequate transport, he was constantly on the move between Kalewa and Tamu, encouraging the medical staff at each of the camps, remedying, as far as he was able, deficiencies in equipment and medical stores, and generally helping the refugees on their way. He also assisted the military in the treatment and evacuation of casualties. His work was characterized by a calm devotion to duty in all emergencies."

CASUALTIES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICES

Prisoners of War.—Major S. C. Colbeck, I.M.S., Acting Major D. P. Dewe, I.M.S., Capt. A. K. Eastwood, R.A.M.C., Capt. J. E. Ennis, I.M.S., Temp. Major G. A. Graham, I.M.S., Acting Lieut.-Col. W. J. Leslie-Neal, I.M.S., Major S. G. Nardell, I.M.S., Lieut.-Col. L. G. Pearson, I.M.S., Capt. R. de Soldenhoff, I.M.S., Capt. E. H. Wallace, I.M.S., Lieut.-Col. R. A. Warters, I.M.S., Capt. E. D. H. Williams, R.A.M.C.

Missing.—Surg. Lieut. J. Robertson, R.N.

Medical Notes in Parliament

Tuberculosis Mortality

On Jan. 26 Mr. ERNEST BROWN informed Dr. Russell Thomas that the death rates per 1,000 of the total population from non-pulmonary tuberculosis in 1938 and 1941 in the following areas were:

	1938	1941 (Civilians only)		1938	1941 (Civilians only)
Glasgow	0.24	0.33	Radnor	0.10	0.18
Birmingham	0.08	0.11	Rutland	0.002	0.10
Liverpool	0.13	0.24	Pembroke	0.13	0.15
Manchester	0.14	0.19	Devon	0.10	0.12
Sheffield	0.08	0.11	Somerset	0.08	0.08
Leeds	0.12	0.10	Westmorland	0.08	0.14
Edinburgh	0.16	0.18	Bucks	0.08	0.09
Bristol	0.10	0.15	Dorset	0.10	0.07
Huntingdon	0.14	0.10	Bedford	0.10	0.11

The rates shown for 1941 must be regarded as being subject to varying and unknown degrees of distortion, owing to the fact that deaths occurring in institutions would have been assigned to the former areas of residence while the populations of such areas might have been materially diminished or augmented through evacuation or other war conditions.

The numbers of deaths of children under 15 years of age from non-pulmonary tuberculosis in 1938 and 1941 in the following areas were:

	1938	1941		1938	1941
Birmingham	36	50	Rutland	—	1
Liverpool	58	103	Pembroke	4	6
Manchester	49	55	Montgomery	4	1
Sheffield	22	34	Devon	14	23
Leeds	35	33	Wiltshire	11	25
Bristol	11	21	Somerset	8	21
Edinburgh	29	38	Westmorland	2	4
Glasgow	154	181	Bucks	13	19
Huntingdon	2	3	Dorset	14	11
Radnor	—	2	Bedford	16	20

On Jan. 28 Mr. DOUGLAS asked Mr. Brown to give the death rates from tuberculosis in the county of London for the years 1938 and 1941 respectively. Mr. BROWN said the special war-time conditions affecting population movements in London rendered any tuberculosis death rates for 1941 entirely misleading. Mr. DOUGLAS said the figures he asked for had been compiled by the county medical officer of health and published

in the *British Medical Journal*. Dr. RUSSELL THOMAS asked if the figures published in the *British Medical Journal* did not show that the tuberculosis death rate in London had increased by 67% since the war. No answer was returned.

In reply to Mr. Thorne, Mr. BROWN said that in 1938 the number of deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis in the towns of Essex was 136, yielding a death rate of 0.079 per 1,000 population. For 1941 the available record related to civilians only, deaths and death rate being 163 and 0.126 respectively. Comparison of the two years on the basis of these figures was misleading, partly on account of selective recruitment for the Forces and partly because these towns, while depleted by evacuation, had been charged with the deaths of previous residents who died in institutions elsewhere.

Potato Flour

Mr. MABANE, replying to Major Thornton-Kemsley on Jan. 26, said that there were various methods of producing a satisfactory potato flour. His Department had, however, been anxious to avoid the construction of extensive new plant, and to find ways of utilizing existing plant, designed for other purposes but having the requisite capacity. Preliminary experiments with this object were begun at the outbreak of war. A fair measure of success had now been attained in large-scale trials. It would be appreciated, however, that the production of a suitable flour was only one of the factors to be considered in deciding whether or not to include potato flour in bread.

Maternity Provision by Local Authorities

On Jan. 26 Miss HORSBROUGH informed Mr. Thorne that according to the returns for 1941, which were the latest in the Ministry of Health, the hospitals with maternity provision carried on by local authorities, or with which the authorities had arrangements, and the nursing homes registered with them in the following districts were:

	Maternity Hospitals	Nursing Homes		Maternity Hospitals	Nursing Homes
Hull	1	7	Sheffield	4	15
Lincolnshire	14	10	Bradford	1	8
Manchester	3	19	Essex	18	81
Cheshire	12	70			

The Ministry of Health had also set up emergency maternity homes in the rural areas for use in wartime. Of these there were three in Cheshire, one in Lincolnshire, and one in Sussex. There were also eight maternity homes or hospitals in Glasgow and 27 nursing homes.

Parliamentary Social Services Committee

Sir FRANCIS FREMANTLE has resigned the chairmanship of the Conservative Parliamentary Health and Housing Committee, which he has held for 21 years. Mr. S. Storey has been elected as his successor and the title of the committee has been changed to the Social Services Committee.

Shortage of Midwives

Mr. BEVIN, answering Sir Francis Fremantle on Jan. 28, said he was consulting Mr. Brown and the nursing and midwifery organizations to secure a better supply and distribution both of midwives and of nurses. Sir FRANCIS said the appeal made by Mr. Brown to nursing associations for midwives to remain as midwives had been useless. Many young nurses, after being trained as midwives, volunteered for general military service or went into munitions. Mr. BEVIN replied that Mr. Brown and he were attempting to organize that matter.

Expectant Mothers in Factories

Mr. HOGG asked on Jan. 28 whether the Minister of Health was satisfied with the steps taken to protect pregnant women engaged in employment in factories; and whether he was prepared to extend the present period in which employment was prohibited from one month after delivery to one of one month before and six weeks after delivery. Mr. BROWN replied that medical supervision under the Factory Acts was a matter for the Minister of Labour and National Service. Prohibition of employment was a matter for legislation. He had no authority to extend the period determined by Parliament. An extension of the prohibition could not be suggested without examination of the financial provision to be made for the women in question. Recommendations on this point were contained in the Beveridge report.

Diphtheria Immunization

Mr. LEACH, on Jan. 28, asked whether Mr. Brown knew that a boy aged 11 years developed a rare form of encephalitis after inoculation against diphtheria; that this boy was perfectly healthy until his first inoculation on July 7, 1942; whether the symptoms of encephalitis that caused his death some six weeks later began to develop after the second inoculation on August 11, 1942; how long he remained paralysed; and why this boy's