

they were grown-up which made him greatly loved—as my own daughters will readily confirm. Our ways have run together ever since; we were in Vienna together, and up to the war were continually meeting. He went into the R.A.F., I into the R.A.M.C.; fate even sent us abroad in the same convoy. I saw him last in 1942 in Iraq, when we spent a week together. He was still the same Donald and had managed to get himself put in charge—in addition to his usual duties—of a hospital for the children of native troops; his entry into the ward was heralded as ever by demonstrations of delight.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

At a Congregation held on March 11 Daniel Georges Edouard Cordier, formerly Professor of Physiology at the Ecole Nationale Vétérinaire d'Alfort in the University of Paris, received the degree of Master of Arts (*honoris causa*).

The degree of M.Chir. was conferred on A. G. McPherson, and the M.B., B.Chir. on J. S. Pegum, both by proxy.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Prof. J. M. Mackintosh, M.D.Glas., F.R.C.P.Lond.&Ed., D.P.H., has been appointed as from Oct. 1, 1944, to the University Chair of Public Health tenable at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. He was formerly Chief Medical Officer to the Department of Health for Scotland and since 1941 has been Professor of Preventive Medicine in the University of Glasgow.

The Services

Col. (local Brig.) G. Covell, C.I.E., V.H.S., and Col. W. R. Stewart, C.I.E., V.H.S., I.M.S., have been appointed Honorary Physicians to the King, in succession to Major-Gen. (local Lieut.-Gen.) Sir G. Jolly, K.C.I.E., and Major-Gen. A. C. Monro, C.B., I.M.S. (ret.), respectively.

CASUALTIES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICES

Prisoners of war.—War Subs. Cpts. W. H. McDonald and C. B. Meldrum, R.A.M.C.

Reported missing, believed killed on active service.—Surg. Lieut.-Cmdr. L. Merrill, R.N.

Reported killed in action in Burma.—Capt. J. T. Robinson, R.A.M.C.

Died.—Capt. E. M. Grace, R.A.M.C.

Medical News

Mr. J. Johnston Abraham will give the Thomas Vicary Lecture on "The Early History of Syphilis" at the Royal College of Surgeons of England on Thursday, April 13, at 4 p.m.

At a meeting of the Eugenics Society on Tuesday, April 18, at 5 p.m. in the rooms of the Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., Mr. D. Caradog Jones will speak on "The Standard of Living." All interested in this subject are invited to attend.

At the sessional meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute to be held on April 26 at 3.30 p.m., Dr. George F. Buchan, M.O.H. for Willesden, will read a paper on "Social Problems and Health"; on May 23 at 2.30 p.m., Mr. H. J. Manzoni, city engineer and surveyor, Birmingham, will read a paper on "Sanitation in Post-war Building." Every Fellow, Member, and Associate of the Institute may introduce one stranger to the sessional meetings.

A meeting, under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor of London, will be held in furtherance of Hospitals Day, at the Mansion House on Friday, April 28, at 3.30 p.m., when the speakers will be Lord Luke, chairman of Hospitals Day, and Mr. Henry Willink, Minister of Health.

Sir George Elliston, M.P., has been appointed chairman of the Board of Management of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in succession to Sir Holburt Waring.

Dr. Christie McGuire of Dooars, Bengal, has prepared a stencilled note on quinine, primarily written for the use of assistant medical officers in tea-garden practice, but the method of preparing quinine sulphate injections may be useful elsewhere. Copies can be had from the Secretary, Indian Tea Association, Royal Exchange, 2, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Medical Notes in Parliament

Penicillin Committee

In the House of Commons on March 22 Sir ANDREW DUNCAN, in reply to Mr. R. Duckworth, who asked about the composition of the Penicillin Committee and what were the connexions in the drug trade of each member, said that Sir Henry Dale, President of the Royal Society, had accepted an invitation to be the chairman of the committee. Mr. Arthur Mortimer, deputy director of medical supplies, Ministry of Supply, until recently the chairman, would act as vice-chairman, and the other members of the committee were: Dr. V. D. Allison, Ministry of Health; Lieut.-Col. H. J. Bensted, Army Medical Department, War Office; Prof. R. V. Christie, Medical Research Council; Prof. A. Fleming, St. Mary's Hospital; Prof. H. W. Florey, School of Pathology, Oxford; Dr. C. R. Harington, Medical Research Council; Dr. I. M. Heilbron, professor of organic chemistry, Imperial College of Science and Technology, and Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Production; Prof. R. P. Linstead, deputy director of scientific research, Ministry of Supply; Prof. H. Raistrick, London School of Hygiene; Sir Robert Robinson, Dyson Perrins Laboratory, Oxford; and Sir Russell Wilkinson, military medical adviser, Ministry of Supply; together with representatives of firms engaged in the production of penicillin.

Army Leave for Examination Purposes.—On March 28 Mr. LIDDALL asked the Secretary of State for War if a medical officer in the Army with English qualifications must forgo any leave due to him if he wished to sit for Scottish medical examinations. Sir JAMES GRIGG: While a medical officer is not given additional leave, he is allowed to draw on the next period of privilege leave due to him in order to sit for the examination. I need hardly add that these rules apply to all officers, no matter where they have acquired their present qualifications or where they wish to acquire further qualifications.

Chiropody.—On March 28 Mr. SILKIN asked the Minister of Health whether chiropody treatment would be included in the proposed comprehensive medical service; and whether he would, in the meetings he was about to hold with interested parties and organizations, include the two national organizations comprising chiropodists. Mr. WILLINK replied that where the help of a chiropodist was needed in providing the full medical treatment for which the new service would be designed, that help must clearly be enlisted. In so far as any special arrangements were required to secure this, he would not hesitate to consult the appropriate organizations.

Notes in Brief

There are two scales of salary in Nigeria for Government medical officers who are required to have similar minimum professional qualifications: those not domiciled in West Africa and appointed to the Colonial Medical Service start at £660 and rise by increments to £1,200; those domiciled in West Africa and appointed locally start at £400 and rise to £720.

At Dec. 31, 1943, the latest date for which figures are available, the numbers of tuberculosis cases awaiting institutional treatment provided by tuberculosis authorities in England and Wales were 529 children and 2,752 adults. Of these 233 children and 189 adults had non-pulmonary disease.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL NOTES

Discussion of Table

In England and Wales there was a general rise in the incidence of infectious diseases. The increases in notifications over last week's totals were: scarlet fever 180, measles 128, whooping-cough 120, acute pneumonia 106, diphtheria 61, dysentery 61. The incidence of measles has risen for ten consecutive weeks, but the disease is prevalent in only a few counties: 1,159 cases, slightly more than one-half of the total, were notified in the four counties of London, Kent, Essex, and Lancashire. The chief fluctuations during the week were in Lancashire, Essex, Middlesex, and London, where the total of notified cases rose by 146, 106, 61, and 42 respectively, and in Norfolk and Wiltshire, where the total of notified cases dropped respectively by 109 and 46. For the sixth consecutive week the notifications of dysentery have exceeded 200. No fresh centre of infection was reported during the week; the total increase was due to higher notifications in established outbreaks. The largest returns were Lancashire 60 (Manchester C.B. 40), London 37, Middlesex 28, Surrey 21, Essex 18, Derbyshire 12, Yorks West Riding 11.

In Scotland the weekly total for notifications of diphtheria rose by 44, for dysentery by 42, and for measles by 39. The incidence of diphtheria reverted to the level at which it had been almost constant until the fall during the previous week. The only large new outbreak of dysentery was that of Dumfries County 18. The notifications of dysentery in Glasgow and