

a clean cut from professional and public ties, except those of friendship. In a personal letter written nine years ago he described himself as "not idle though one of the unemployed," and of his geological pursuits he wrote: "Living in the past is a privilege of old age, and my hobby carries one back for about 2,000 million years and gives me more scope for reflection and imagination than surgery did!"

S. P. JAMES, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S.  
Lieut.-Col. I.M.S.(ret.)

Lieut.-Col. Sydney Price James died at the age of 74 on April 17 at Chichester after a short illness. He was a distinguished officer of the Indian Medical Service, who engaged in research work throughout the greater part of his service in India and after his retirement in 1918; especially on malaria, on which he became one of the leading experts.

He was educated at the St. Mary's Hospital Medical School and took the M.B. degree of London University in 1895, the M.D. in tropical medicine in 1906, and the D.P.H. in 1907 while on leave from India. He entered the Madras Medical Service in 1896 and saw active service on the North-West Frontier of India in 1897-8 and in the Boxer Campaign in China in 1900-1. He then joined the recently instituted bacteriological department of research workers, and was nominated by the Government of India as a member of the Royal Society's Malaria Commission in India during 1902-3, an appointment which influenced his whole subsequent career. During this period he was the first to describe a non-malaria three-day (pappataci) fever in the Punjab and to differentiate it from malaria. While working in Madras he had independently discovered that the infection of filariasis is due to inoculation of the young worms through the bites of mosquitoes, and not through water as Manson had suggested. In 1904 James received the coveted Simla post of Statistical Officer with the Government of India; this he held for many years, during which he made short inquiries on kala-azar and on the danger of yellow fever being carried to India. He also wrote a valuable book in 1909 on *Smallpox and Vaccination in India*. Previously he had published in 1902 a report on the causation and prevention of malarial fevers, in which he recorded his work with the Royal Society Commissioners, and in 1904 he wrote with W. G. Liston a monograph on anopheles mosquitoes in India; both of these appeared in further editions. He also edited *Paludism* in 1910-14. During the 1914-18 war he served in an administrative post in Mesopotamia. He retired in 1918 from the I.M.S., but was soon appointed adviser on tropical diseases to the Local Government Board (now the Ministry of Health) and he served on the League of Nations Commissions on malaria in Eastern European countries and on Colonial Office inquiries in East Africa. For his many public services he was awarded the C.M.G. in 1935.

Col. James was a quiet little man, who was more interested in preventive than in curative medicine. During his long service in Simla he was responsible for compiling the annual sanitary reports of the Government of India and wrote valuable summaries of recent advances in medicine for those reports, but he took every opportunity of engaging in research. After he came to work in England he was in charge of the Horton laboratory for making use of malaria therapy for mental diseases, which gave him more time for research. He made such good use of these opportunities that he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1931. After retiring from his appointment with the Ministry of Health he transferred his energies to the Molteno Research Institute at Cambridge, and latterly lived at Chichester. He thus led a full and useful life with a great variety of interests. He held office as vice-president of the Section of Tropical Medicine at the Annual Meeting of the B.M.A. at Cambridge in 1920 and as president of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene in 1937-9. He married early in his service and his wife survives to mourn his loss.

SIR RICKARD CHRISTOPHERS, F.R.S., writes:

The announcement of the death of Lieut.-Col. Sydney Price James will be received with feelings of deep regret by malariologists all over the world. His contributions to knowledge of malaria were very great, and especially in the field of the scientific study of drug treatment and prophylaxis he was undoubtedly the first authority. It was not, however, only in the recording of facts about malaria

that James's influence made itself widely felt but in the fresh approach and the spirit of interest and enthusiasm which he infused. Looking back one realizes how wide a field in the course of years his activities covered. In his early days we find James almost the first to bring mosquitoes, so to speak, on to the screen as living, interesting creatures—delightful simple descriptions, almost the first ever made—the tiger mosquito and its larva—all very elementary now but quite new then. In 1904 he wrote, with Liston, that early mosquito classic the *Monograph of the Anopheline Mosquitoes of India*, with its plates by Turkhud giving accurate pictures of every then known species of Indian anopheles. In that year he was appointed Statistical Officer with the Government of India. But he still continued his interest in mosquitoes, adding much that was new to the second edition of the monograph and later being editor of *Paludism* and active in bringing about that golden period of research which followed on the Imperial Malaria Conference at Simla in 1910 when the Provincial Malaria Organizations were formed and for the first time the broad facts about malaria in India were ascertained. Later he is on deputation from the Indian Government to visit Panama and seaports between that country and India and to report upon the serious question of how far there was danger from opening of the Panama Canal of the introduction of yellow fever into India—an investigation which led to his being later one of the foremost authorities on this disease and president of the Yellow Fever Commission of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, Paris. In 1916 sickness contracted in Mesopotamia was followed by his retirement from the Indian Medical Service and his appointment as adviser on tropical diseases to the Local Government Board (now the Ministry of Health). The malaria therapy centre at Horton, constituted towards the end of the 1914-18 war, owed its origin and later development to him. It might so easily have become a centre for routine treatment of general paralysis by blood inoculation. Instead it has been the chief centre in this country undertaking systematic malaria research, investigating clinical aspects of the disease, studying relapses, dealing scientifically with the principles of treatment, testing out new antimalarial drugs, and much else. At Horton was finally established the validity of *P. ovale*. From Horton came the first indications of the existence of strains in malaria—a fact now fully accepted. It was James, who brought forward the idea of "causal" prophylaxis, not a very good name in some respects, but embodying an idea that has grown in importance and may eventually be the final answer to prophylaxis of malaria. Then how much should we know of the indigenous malaria of this country were it not for the interest infused by James?

When the League of Nations was formed James threw himself with all his active mind and energy into the wide investigations then made by the Malaria Commission of the League. So also in the war just over, though then retired from his post in the Ministry, he nevertheless again threw himself into the arena, ever intensely concerned in everything to do with what he regarded as the most urgent of all problems connected with malaria—viz., effective prophylaxis and ability to cure the disease. Certainly few can show such a record of work and results as James.

## Universities and Colleges

### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

G. W. Harris, M.D., has been reappointed university demonstrator in anatomy with tenure to Sept. 30, 1948, and M. M. Bull, M.B., B.Chir., with tenure to Sept. 30, 1947. J. Davies, M.B., Ch.B. Leeds, D. A. W. Edwards, M.B., B.Chir., and J. D. Green, B.M., B.Ch. Oxf. have been appointed university demonstrators in anatomy for three years from Jan. 1, 1946.

The Professor of Anatomy gives notice that applications for the Marmaduke Sheild Scholarship in Human Anatomy are to be sent to the Registry before May 20 in the present term.

In March the titles of the degrees of M.B., B.Chir. were conferred by diploma on M. A. Brown, of Girton College.

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

ACADEMIC POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIOLOGY.—Part I: P. H. Beamish, M. C. Connell, S. Curwen, M. A. Egan, E. E. Faerber, E. H. Hanson, H. S. Hogg, Ethel P. Johnson, Mary J. C. McIntosh, I. L. McKelvie, M. Mandelstam, J. J. Nally, B. Navid, P. E. S. Palmer, G. W. Pimblett, Ella Preiskel, E. J. Richardson, M. P. Shapiro, W. V. Taylor, B. C. H. Ward.

### UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

The Senatus Academicus proposes to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Archibald Wilson Harrington, M.D., formerly Muirhead Professor of Medicine in Glasgow University; on Sir Edward Mellanby, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S., Secretary of the Medical

Research Council; and on Ronald Aylmer Fisher, F.R.S., Professor of Genetics in the University of Cambridge. The graduation ceremony, at which these and other honorary degrees are to be conferred, will be held on June 19.

At a graduation ceremony on April 13 the degree of M.D. was conferred, with high commendation, on J. B. Morrison.

#### UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

Adams Andrew McConnell, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.I., has been appointed Regius Professor of Surgery in the University in the room of the late Sir Arthur Bail.

#### ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON

##### Election of Fellows

At a quarterly comitia of the College held on April 25, with the President, Lord Moran, in the chair, the following were elected Fellows:

T. F. Fox, M.D. (London); Perrin H. Long, M.D. (Baltimore, U.S.A.); R. E. Roberts, M.D. (Liverpool); Andrew Topping, M.D. (London); G. C. Linder, M.D. (Rondebosch, S. Africa); K. S. Hetzel, M.D., F.R.A.C.P. (Adelaide, S. Australia); H. S. Le Marquand, M.D. (Reading); Gladys M. Wauchope, M.D. (Hove); Lord Amulree, M.D. (London); L. C. Hill, M.D. (Bath); Wilfred Evans, M.B., F.R.A.C.P. (Sydney, N.S.W.); F. B. Parsons, M.D. (Cambridge); E. W. Anderson, M.D. (Exeter); E. G. Robertson, M.D., F.R.A.C.P. (Melbourne, Victoria); G. G. E. Smyth, M.D. (Blackburn); R. Freeland Barbour, M.B. (Bristol); Arthur Willcox, M.D. (Sidcup); A. Morton Gill, M.D. (London); F. Avery Jones, M.D. (London); Alice M. Stewart, M.D. (Cardiff); C. G. Parsons, M.D. (Birmingham); W. T. Cooke, M.D. (Birmingham); Ian Gordon, M.B. (Aberdeen); G. W. Hayward, M.D. (London); E. E. Pochin, M.B. (London); J. W. Aldren Turner, D.M. (London); K. O. Black, M.D. (Poona, India Command); Alan Kekwick, M.B. (London); E. R. A. Merewether, M.D. (London); A. J. Orenstein, M.D. (Johannesburg); J. Douglas Robertson, M.D. (London); Emanuel Miller, M.R.C.P. (London); Robert Cruickshank, M.D. (London); F. R. G. Heaf, M.D. (London); John McMichael, M.D. (London).

Prof. James Mackintosh was appointed to represent the College at the Health Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Prof. Alan Moncrieff on the Medical Advisory Committee of the Colonial Office. Lord Moran was elected a representative of the College on the governing body of the British Postgraduate Medical School and Dr. W. S. C. Copeman on the committee of management of the Chelsea Physic Garden in succession to the late Dr. J. D. Rolleston. Dr. G. E. S. Ward was appointed an external examiner in medicine for the Fellowship Examination of the Faculty of Radiologists.

On the nomination of the Council the following were elected representatives of the College: Dr. F. S. Langmead on the Central Midwives Board; Prof. James Mackintosh and Dr. I. E. McCracken as examiners for Part I of the D.P.H., and Dr. J. Bishop Harman on the Committee of Reference and the Central Medical War Committee.

The President reported that he had nominated a committee to consider the prevention and management of rheumatic heart diseases.

##### Membership

The following candidates, having satisfied the Censors' Board, were elected Members:

M. Abdel-Malik, M.B., M. Z. Ahmad-Souidan, M.B., F. P. Antia, M.D., A. Batty Shaw, B.M., W. D. Brinton, B.M., J. B. Cavanagh, M.B., J. Colover, M.B., G. M. Colson, B.M., E. Cronin, M.D., J. H. Dadds, M.B., A. J. Daly, M.D., P. R. C. Evans, M.B., F. J. Flint, B.M., P. B. S. Fowler, B.M., J. P. Gemmell, M.D., P. W. Hardie, M.D., H. F. Harwood, M.D., M. A. Jalili, M.B., W. E. J. Jones, M.D., J. W. Landells, M.B., E. H. Larkin, M.B., S. H. Lewellyn Smith, B.M., M. J. G. Lynch, M.B., M. B. Matthews, M.B., B. E. Miles, M.B., R. I. Milne, M.B., J. D. N. Nabarro, M.B., Lucy M. B. Nelson, M.B., D. P. Nicholson, M.B., S. Olesky, M.B., W. S. Peart, M.B., L. G. Picciotto, M.B., T. R. E. Pilkington, M.B., R. J. P. Pugh, M.B., Elizabeth V. Rohr, M.B., D. W. Smithers, M.D., P. N. Taneja, M.D., D. Taverner, M.D., D. J. Thomas, M.B., C. B. M. Warren, L.R.C.P., Marcia I. P. Wilkinson, B.M., K. A. A. Wray, M.B., C. H. Wyndham, M.B., R. K. W. Yang, M.B., J. Yudkin, M.D., J. V. Zammit-Maempel, M.D.

##### Licences

Licences to practise were conferred upon the following 125 candidates (including 32 women) who had passed the Final Examination in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery of the Conjoint Board, and who have complied with the necessary by-laws:

Queenie M. F. Adams, J. Aminoff, R. Armatage, J. N. Badham, J. K. Baird, Roberta S. J. Baker, D. V. T. Baldwin, D. H. Barnbrook, M. S. Bentley, A. J. Berman, P. Blackledge, A. G. Brown, J. Butler, A. R. C. Butson, Margaret J. C. Caton, Monica L. Chalmers, J. Chalom, G. B. Chamberlain, A. O. Chase, J. C. Church, J. F. Cleobury, Betty L. Coles, A. P. Cornwell, L. T. Cotton, J. Cox, M. I. Cox, J. L. Crammer, D. T. Crook, R. R. Davis, Nina Dawson-Carew, J. F. Delafresnaye, D. J. Dennison, W. R. Denny, R. de A. Denton-Carew, Margaret M. Dickinson, J. H. O. Earle, Hilda A. Elman, J. B. D. Evans, H. S. Eyre, A. J. Fouracre, Joan E. Garside, J. Z. Garson, Dorothea E. Garwood, Marjorie Golomb, F. R. Goodwin, R. V. H. Goulder, Joyce F. Grant, I. R. Gray, E. P. Hall, Joyce Hanscomb, Dorothy A. Harvey, J. R. Hawkins, T. D. Hawkins, L. M. Henry, C. W. J. Hingston, K. J. Hoffmann, Philippa A. Howard, D. H. Isaac, J. P. Jackson, Gillian F. Jacob, Maureen B. Jeffrey, P. Jordan, Ellen M. Knight, Barbara M. Leach, G. L. Leathart, R. E. Leighton, T. R. Littler, Joan N. Mackover, H. R. Macleod, B. MacMahon, Anne Maguire, I. W. H. Mansfield, Joan C. Mason, J. W. B. Matthews, J. G. Millicap, M. L. Montagnon, J. D.

Montagu, R. A. Morris, A. H. G. Murley, D. P. North, H. Nussbaum, D. W. J. O'Neill, O. Pacovsky, Hilary C. Parton, F. Patuck, Phyllis H. Phipps, Margaret H. Pond, M. J. Raymond, J. A. Reynolds, E. F. W. Richards, Stella M. Ring, K. D. Roberts, G. Robins, M. Roper, J. D. S. Rowntree, F. C. W. Royle, J. N. Sampson, P. R. B. Sankey, R. O. K. Schade, O. C. A. Scott, R. F. M. Seaborn, F. W. R. Seward, V. E. Sherburn, Alice M. Sibly, D. R. Smith, Pamela M. Smith, J. Sutcliffe, Bernice A. Tanner, J. J. Teeuwen, R. G. Thomas, L. F. Tinckler, J. K. Trotter, J. Walsh, J. I. Wand-Tetley, E. H. P. Warburton, Sylvia D. M. Waters, W. R. Wardill, A. P. H. Wilkinson, R. H. L. Wolfsohn, F. J. Woodley, Ann Wyatt, H. W. Wylie, P. M. Yap, Stella Yeomans, S. C. B. Yorke.

##### Diplomas

Diplomas in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery (22) and in Physical Medicine (3) were granted, jointly with the Royal College of Surgeons of England, to the successful candidates whose names were published in the report of the meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in the *Journal* of March 30 (p. 509).

Diplomas in Medical Radio-Diagnosis, in Medical Radio-Therapy, in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, and in Child Health were granted, jointly with the Royal College of Surgeons of England, to the following successful candidates:

DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIO-DIAGNOSIS: J. C. Bishop, J. D. Dow, N. E. Dunn, E. E. Faerber, M. H. Fainsinger, K. H. Gaskell, H. B. Howell, G. B. Locke, V. G. Peckar, G. W. Pimblett, G. L. Rolleston, O. E. Smith.

DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIO-THERAPY: W. G. Evans.

DIPLOMA IN TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE: J. G. Makari, G. J. Murray. DIPLOMA IN CHILD HEALTH: Enid I. M. Addenbrooke, Sheila W. Anderson, Muriel C. Andrews, Margaret M. Ballantine, Laura M. Bates, D. W. Burnford, Ethel F. Caplan, S. Chaudhuri, J. D. Cruickshank, Barbara S. Davies, A. M. D'Cotta, Elizabeth S. A. de Wit, Constance M. Duddle, S. P. Dundon, H. L. LeV. D. Durell, Frances M. Earle, B. E. Finch, J. E. Francis, Margaret Garnett, Elinor Ginsbury, P. R. Headley, G. Hildick-Smith, Dorothy D. Jones, H. M. Khan, S. Kowaty, Winifred M. Markham, Nancy S. Marshall, B. McNicholl, Margaret Middleton, Joyce B. Mole, D. Naidoo, Catherine A. Neill, C. O'Donovan, C. Ounsted, Eileen E. Perry, Mildred I. Pott, T. H. Powell, Mairé M. Pugh, J. Revans, A. P. Roberts, Doreen C. B. Stevenson, G. L. Stumbles, Janet Sutherland, P. N. Taneja, Megan J. Tanner, Mary Townsend, Morwenna M. Tunstall-Behrens, Patricia B. Vicary, J. R. D. Webb, Mary E. Wehner.

## Medical Notes in Parliament

### Budget Concessions

In the Budget statement for 1946-7, made on April 9, Mr. DALTON proposed that the earned income relief from income tax should be increased to one-eighth, subject to a maximum allowance of tax of £150. The increase would operate for the whole year, but effect would not be given to it until the second half of the year. The allowance in respect of a wife's earned income would be increased from a maximum of £80 to a maximum of £110. It was proposed to free from duty certain cocoa materials used for the production in this country of theobromine. Exemption from purchase tax was proposed for epidiascopes. The duty would be reduced to 33½% of the wholesale value on bags, pouches, and similar receptacles, of leather, hide, or skin, designed for use solely for the purposes of any trade, profession, employment, or vocation, and unsuitable for use for other purposes. A similar reduction was made in photographic cameras, enlargers, projectors, lenses, and unexposed sensitized photographic paper, plates or film.

### Infantile Paralysis in Singapore

Mr. BELLENGER reported on April 9 that he was aware of an outbreak of infantile paralysis in Singapore. Up to March 26 17 Army cases with 6 deaths had been notified. Thirty-three cases with 6 deaths occurred in the other Services. The outbreak was first reported in a signal dated Feb. 20. A research epidemiologist nominated by the Medical Research Council left by air on March 2 to investigate the outbreak, and, in preliminary reports dated March 13 and 19, gave his opinion that the outbreak had passed its peak and that all possible measures were being taken to prevent a recrudescence. The outbreak had been attributed to the presence of carriers of the virus in surroundings where, owing to Japanese neglect, unsanitary conditions favoured the spread of the disease. The incidence was mainly among young Chinese children. Cases occurring among Service personnel were believed to have originated from contact with carriers or cases among the civilian population.

### Release of Doctors

On April 11 Mr. HECTOR HUGHES asked Mr. Bevan whether the view which he expressed some months ago of reducing the number of doctors serving in the Forces to a ratio of about 2% of personnel had been achieved, and how many of the doctors so released since VE-Day were Scottish doctors who had returned to practise in Scotland. Mr. BEVAN replied that if Mr. Hughes had in mind the ratio of 2 per 1,000 referred to in Mr. Bevan's reply to Colonel Stoddart-Scott on Dec. 13, the answer was "Yes." The number of doctors released from the Forces since VE-Day included 926 who were recruited from