

Obituary

HARVEY HILLIARD, C.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

Dr. Harvey Hilliard, consulting anaesthetist to the Royal Dental Hospital of London and formerly anaesthetist to Charing Cross Hospital, died at his home at Lilliput, Parkstone, Dorset, on February 17. He was 82 years of age.

Harvey Hilliard, the eldest son of Dr. Robert Harvey Hilliard, was born in London on January 8, 1874. From Epsom College he went on to study medicine at Charing Cross Hospital, where he won academic honours and was for a time assistant demonstrator in anatomy in the medical school. He qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1896, and took the D.P.H. of the English Royal Colleges in 1913 and the Zurich M.D. in 1922. After qualification he held the appointment of clinical assistant to the ear department at Charing Cross Hospital and became resident medical officer at St. George's (Hanover Square) Provident Dispensary. Already interested in anaesthesia as a specialty, he worked as assistant anaesthetist at the Dental Hospital of London and, later, at Charing Cross. Shortly before the turn of the century he went to Ceylon to help in the reorganization of the Medical College of Colombo, holding the appointments of assistant to the principal medical officer of Ceylon, registrar and lecturer in hygiene and anaesthetics in the Medical College, and aural surgeon to the Grenier Memorial Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital. Returning to London after two years in Ceylon, he became assistant instructor in anaesthetics at the London Hospital and resumed his appointments at the Dental Hospital of London and Charing Cross Hospital. He continued to serve both the latter hospitals until 1929, when he was appointed consulting anaesthetist to the Royal Dental Hospital of London, as it had now become known, and where he had been lecturer in anaesthetics since 1918. He also held appointments at King George's Military Hospital and the French Hospital.

In April, 1898, Hilliard introduced a method of passing a soft rubber tube through the nose into the nasopharynx, the tube being connected to the gas cylinder by rubber tubing, while interposed were two small rubber bags from which came a continuous and even flow of gas to the nasal tube. Distension of the proximal bag attached to the nasal tube indicated the pressure of gas. A month before this, devices for the same purpose—Coleman's nasal inhaler and Coxon's mouth tube—had been shown at a meeting of the Society of Anaesthetists. Hilliard contributed several papers on anaesthesia to medical journals and was the author, jointly with Mr. Frank Coleman, of a book entitled *Anaesthetics in Dental Surgery*, which was published in 1912, when nitrous oxide, ether, and chloroform were the main anaesthetics in use. At that time ethyl chloride had only recently been introduced, and the nasal administration of nitrous oxide was still in its infancy. He quickly won recognition as a clinician, and as a teacher was clear and concise, but perhaps a little dogmatic. A delightful colleague, he was beloved by all who knew him. He had a vast knowledge of many subjects, and was sympathetic to views and practices expressed by others, even if these did not accord with his own. This generous attitude of give and take was very helpful to

those who collaborated with him. He was a member of the Worshipful Company of Glass Sellers and of the Knights of the Round Table Club, and was one of the founders of the Empire Hospital for Paying Patients in Vincent's Square, Westminster. Twice chairman of the Westminster Division of the British Medical Association, in 1911–12 and 1922–3, he had served on the executive committee of the old Kensington Division as well as on the committee of the Westminster Division, of which he was honorary secretary and treasurer from 1907 to 1909. He was elected a vice-president of the Metropolitan Counties Branch in 1912. In 1922 he was appointed C.B.E. After his retirement Hilliard lived in Parkstone, in a house with a pleasant garden overlooking Poole harbour. He was twice married, and is survived by his second wife and the two sons of his first marriage, both members of the medical profession, the elder being a radiologist and the younger superintendent of the Fountain Hospital, Tooting.—F. C.

Dr. M. H. TURNBULL died suddenly on December 6, 1955, at his home at Belfast after a few hours' illness. Martin Harper Turnbull was the son of a prominent Belfast solicitor and was educated at the Royal Belfast Academical Institution, where he distinguished himself at Rugby football, cricket, and athletics—pursuits which he continued on entering the Queen's University of Belfast. Few who witnessed his winning the Irish inter-varsity half-mile flat championship at Ballsbridge, Dublin, in 1913 as a freshman, barely 18 years old (and setting up a record too), will forget the magnificent race he ran against adult opponents, when his grim determination and apparent inability to give in won him laurels and admiration. On the outbreak of the first world war in 1914 he volunteered and was commissioned in the Royal Irish Fusiliers. He was wounded during service in France, and, when demobilized in 1919, had attained the rank of captain. He then resumed his medical studies at Queen's, where he was elected captain of the Rugby team and of the Athletic Club, but a disability resulting from his old wound made it difficult for him to continue training. In 1920 he graduated M.B., B.Ch., with honours, and, after holding a house appointment at the Royal Victoria Hospital, he made a trip to the Far East as ship surgeon and then settled in practice in Belfast, where he won the esteem and affection of his patients and colleagues. For the last 35 years he had engaged in a busy practice, in which, as indeed in his whole life, his skill, tact, and self-effacement were conspicuous. He is survived by his wife, four daughters, and a young son, who is a pupil at Campbell College.—R. H.

Dr. J. H. DONNELL died at his home at Bournemouth on January 24 at the age of 77. Joseph Hollins Donnell was born at Stalybridge, Cheshire, on May 12, 1878, and was educated at Charterhouse, Caius College, Cambridge, and Guy's Hospital, graduating M.B., B.Ch. in 1904. After graduation he held hospital appointments at Macclesfield, Halifax, Birmingham, and Wallasey, and then in 1911 settled at Hinckley, Leicestershire, where he remained in general practice until his retirement in 1945. During the first world war he served with the R.A.M.C. in France, India, and Palestine. He was appointed medical officer of health to Hinckley Urban District Council in 1919 and was police surgeon for the area. He was chairman of the Leicester and Rutland Division of the British Medical Association in 1931–2, and was one of the original members of the Leicestershire Local Medical and Panel Committee, being its honorary secretary from 1935 until his retirement. He acted as representative to the Annual Conference on several occasions. He served on the Leicestershire Insurance Committee for many years, and was its chairman in 1937–8. Endowed with boundless energy, he was an indefatigable worker, and those who were closely associated

with him in his work often marvelled at his stamina. He had a very large practice to look after, but his contributions to medico-political activities were numerous and what he said in debate was always lucid and erudite. His final decisions were characteristic of the man—spontaneous, but always logical. He was a keen sportsman, enjoying whenever he could a game of golf, tennis, or badminton; but his best-loved hobby was yachting, and at holiday times he spent many happy hours sailing. He is survived by his widow, a son, Dr. Peter Donnell, who practises at Romford, and a daughter. To them our sympathy is extended.—C. O'D.

Dr. L. B. CANE died in hospital at Ipswich on January 28 after a short illness at the age of 73. He had retired to Playford, near Ipswich, eighteen months earlier after being for thirty-three years a general practitioner at Bungay. Leonard Buckell Cane was born at Peterborough on May 22, 1882, and was educated at Uppingham, King's College, Cambridge, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He rowed for his college at Cambridge and later for the London Rowing Club. He qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1907, taking the M.B., B.Chir. degrees in the following year, and went at once to Peterborough into the practice of his father, Dr. Leonard Cane, who had died shortly before. He proceeded to the M.D. in 1911. In the first world war he served as a colonel in the R.A.M.C., and shortly after demobilization settled in Bungay, where he was to practise for so long. He took a large and active share in the life of the town, holding the ancient office of town reeve in 1933, 1934, and 1939, and being also president of the British Legion branch for many years and examiner to the St. John Ambulance Brigade. He was awarded the Territorial Decoration in 1920. He gave much of his time to a study of the local history and associations, and the official guide to Bungay Castle led to his election as a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1925-6 he was chairman of the North Suffolk Division of the British Medical Association, and many members of the Suffolk Branch will remember the annual meeting of the Branch at Bungay last year, when Dr. Cane, on a beautiful summer's day, conducted them over the ruins of the ancient castle and led the way underground through the unique mine-gallery. His active and orderly mind was also drawn to the study of philately. He was physically very energetic, visiting many parts of the world, and when over 60 years of age climbed to the summit of Kilimanjaro, in Tanganyika. In the second world war he was with the Red Cross in Abyssinia and served as a colonial medical officer in Tanganyika. To those in trouble he was always kind and sympathetic, and his old patients experienced a personal sense of loss at his death. To his colleagues in East Suffolk he was well known as secretary of the local medical committee, in which capacity he served them well and continued to do so after his retirement. His noticeably urbane, kindly, and efficient manner added much to the character of the committee's meetings. He is survived by his widow, two daughters, and two sons, one of whom has followed him in his practice.—N. B. E.

Dr. C. J. WILSON, who was for many years a member of the Colonial Medical Service, died at Nairobi, Kenya, on February 8 after a long and painful illness. He was 75 years of age. Christopher James Wilson was born on March 29, 1879, and was educated at St. Paul's School, Christ's College, Cambridge, and the London Hospital, graduating M.B., B.Chir. in 1906. He proceeded to the M.D. in 1926. After qualification he held appointments at the Royal Portsmouth Hospital, with the Royal Mail Line as a ship surgeon, and as medical officer to a tunnel-constructing company in the Andes. Appointed to the Kenya Medical Service in 1911, on the outbreak of the first world war in 1914 he became medical officer to the Kenya Mounted Rifles. He endeared himself to all ranks in that remarkable

regiment, whose history he subsequently recorded in an entertaining little book. Twice mentioned in dispatches, he was awarded the Military Cross in 1918. After the war he returned to his duties in the Colonial Medical Service, and in 1923 was promoted to deputy principal medical officer in Kenya. Five years later he went as principal medical officer to the Federated Malay States, becoming director of medical services of the Straits Settlements in 1931. He retired from the Colonial Medical Service in 1934 and returned to Kenya. For public services in that Colony he was appointed C.M.G. in the Birthday Honours of 1939. His wide knowledge of local affairs and deep understanding of African problems were quickly utilized. He became a member of the Legislative Council, representing native affairs, of the Governor's Executive Council, and of the Standing Finance Committee, until, in 1943, advancing physical disability so hampered his activity that he felt compelled to resign his public appointments. He was honorary secretary of the Kenya Branch of the British Medical Association in 1924 and its president in 1938-9, and he was president of the Malaya Branch in 1929-30. After a long visit to Scotland he and his wife returned to Kenya again in 1947 and he then began to devote his energies to writing. Two books, *Before the Dawn in Kenya* and *Kenya's Warning*, appeared respectively in 1952 and 1954; and there were many other philosophical and political writings from his pen, some of which were so outspoken as to bring him some unpopularity, particularly in official circles. He was the founder and first editor of the *Kenya Medical Journal*, now the *East African Medical Journal*, in which he maintained a keen interest to the end of his life. There was nothing petty about "Dan," as he was known to his close friends; he was completely fearless, and if his opinions were forthright and uncompromising they were sincere and born of an intimate knowledge of affairs which entitled them to respect. His was a long life of service; he was a grand companion, a most entertaining conversationalist, and a witty after-dinner speaker. He courageously rose superior to mounting physical disability, born with a cheerfulness which was an inspiration to all who knew him. He leaves a widow, to whom we extend our most sincere sympathy in her bereavement.—J. A. C.

Dr. G. R. PILE, medical superintendent of the Mary Dendy Hospital, Alderley Edge, near Manchester, died at Macclesfield on February 15 at the age of 48. George Reginald Pile was born on December 15, 1907, and was educated at George Watson's College and Edinburgh Academy. He then went on to Edinburgh University as a medical student and graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1933. Five years later he obtained the diploma in psychiatry of the university. After graduation he held several appointments before becoming medical superintendent of the Mary Dendy Hospital in 1941. He spent two years as medical officer, senior medical officer, and deputy medical superintendent successively at Rosslynlee Mental Hospital; he was assistant in the department of forensic medicine and lecturer and junior examiner in pathology in Edinburgh University for a further two years; and he was senior medical officer and deputy superintendent of Gogarburn Institution, Edinburgh, for three and a half years. More recently he had been adviser in psychiatry to the Manchester Regional Hospital Board. He leaves a widow and two sons.

Dr. ALEXANDER LINN died in a Glasgow nursing-home on February 18 in his 77th year. Born at Glasgow on July 28, 1879, Alexander Linn was educated at the High School, and went on to study medicine at the University of Glasgow, graduating M.B., Ch.B. in 1901. After holding resident appointments at Dundee Royal Infirmary and Dundee Royal Mental Hospital, he went into practice in the Glasgow suburb of Giffnock. Quiet in manner, he became very popular with his patients for his conscientious and skilled services and built up a large practice. He served with the

R.A.M.C. in the first world war, after which he returned to his practice. Owing to ill-health he retired from active work a few years ago, when he was presented with gifts from his many patients at a public function. He was married and had two sons, both of whom saw service in the second world war, one dying towards the close of the war. He is survived by his widow and son.—J. S. D.

Dr. D. T. McAINSH died on February 19 at his home at Cheslyn Hay, near Walsall, after an illness of only a few days. He was 64 years of age. Duncan Taylor McAinsh was born on March 22, 1891, the elder son of Donald McAinsh, headmaster of Polmont School, between Glasgow and Edinburgh. He was educated at the Royal High School in Edinburgh, becoming dux in 1909. During the first world war he served as a combatant, being commissioned in 1915 to the 11th Argylls, and he saw battle service on the Somme in the first tank attack, later at Arras, and in 1918 in Champagne, where he was awarded the Military Cross for his part in the attack on Buzancy. Returning to Edinburgh University at the end of the war, he graduated M.A. in 1920 and M.B., Ch.B. in 1922. Thereafter he worked in a number of mental hospitals in Liverpool, Argyll, and the Isle of Man. In 1928 he settled in general practice in Cheslyn Hay in South Staffordshire and remained there until 1951, when he had to retire because of illness. He retained, however, his professional interests as medical officer of health to the Cannock Rural District Council.

R. L. M. writes : The outbreak of the first world war in 1914 found McAinsh enjoying the spacious student life of those days, studying at Edinburgh University in both arts and medicine, serving in the ambulance section of the Scottish Horse, and establishing friendships everywhere. For he became known then, as later, not so much for his attainments as for those sterling qualities of loyalty, gentleness, and truth which formed a personality not easily forgotten. Firm in his friendships, intense in his hatred of tyranny or humbug, philosophical in outlook, he none the less belittled too severely his own abilities. Kindliness, and often gentle humour, dominated in his moods, and a very high sense of duty directed his actions. In his earlier days, with his wife, he enjoyed the activities of the Midland Association of Mountaineers. He became president of the local branch of the British Legion, as well as of the nearest Burns Club, at Walsall.

Dr. O. D. JARVIS died as the result of a motor accident on February 22 at the age of 62. Oswald Duke Jarvis was born on May 21, 1893, and was a medical student at Edinburgh University in 1914 when the first world war broke out. He graduated M.B., Ch.B. in the following year, immediately afterwards taking out a regular commission in the R.A.M.C. He served for some years in Mesopotamia, being mentioned in dispatches more than once and in 1919 being appointed O.B.E. For 15 years thereafter he served mostly in India, but domestic circumstances compelled him to relinquish his commission, and in 1935 he joined the late Drs. H. H. Roberts and W. F. McLean in practice at Haddington, East Lothian. At the outbreak of the second world war in 1939 he was recalled to the R.A.M.C., being assistant director of medical services at Rennes until three weeks after the Dunkirk evacuation in 1940. Later in that year his name was brought to notice in recognition of distinguished services. With the rank of lieutenant-colonel he served during the next few years as assistant director of medical services in various commands and as president of medical boards. Although much of his work in the R.A.M.C. was administrative, he found time to keep himself abreast of clinical medicine, and on the completion of a senior officers' course was awarded a gold medal and graded as medical specialist. When he returned to his practice he played an active part in the administration of the National Health Service, being a member of the Lothians and Peebles Local Medical Committee from its inception in 1947. He was also a member of the board of management of the East Lothian hospitals.

The extension to the Vert Hospital, Haddington, is a memorial to his organizing and administrative skill. A keen member of the British Medical Association, he was chairman of the Lothians Division in 1949-50 and president of the Edinburgh and South-east of Scotland Branch from 1952 to 1954; during the latter period he also served as a member of the Scottish Subcommittee of the General Medical Services Committee.

Dr. JOHN T. BALDWIN writes : Perhaps what helped to make Oswald Jarvis the good and well-loved doctor he proved to be was his own experience of sorrow and suffering, of which he had had a full share. The fact that since his remarriage three years ago he had found much happiness makes his passing and the manner of it an even greater cause for regret. His wife, two daughters, and son have sustained an irreparable loss, and much sympathy is felt for them. The chairman of the Lothians and Peebles Local Medical Committee has said of him : "The qualities of kindness, wisdom, and a sense of humour endeared Dr. Jarvis to his colleagues. He was one of the best type of family doctor, and his passing leaves a gap which will be hard to fill."

Dr. AMBROSE PODE YONGE died peacefully at his home near Plymouth on February 26, aged 77. A member of an old and well-known Devon family, he was the youngest of ten children of the Rev. Duke Yonge, rector of Newton Ferrers. From Kelly College, Tavistock, he went to Exeter College, Oxford, and after taking his B.A. he became a medical student at St. Thomas's Hospital, qualifying in 1907 and graduating B.M., Ch.B. at Oxford in the following year. He held house appointments at the Royal Berkshire Hospital for two years before settling in Twickenham in 1911. He remained in practice there, save for service in the R.A.M.C. at Malta and on the Western Front from 1915 to 1917, until his retirement in 1949. Shortly after his return from war service he was elected to the honorary medical staff of St. John's Hospital, Twickenham, a position he held until his retirement. He acted also as secretary to the medical committee for over 20 years. In 1926-7 he was chairman of the South Middlesex Division of the British Medical Association. Among other local appointments which he held were those of medical officer to the Post Office, honorary medical officer to the Shaftesbury Homes, police surgeon, and lecturer to the St. John Ambulance Brigade. He married in 1911 Miss Isabel Haws and had four sons, all of whom were at Epsom College. They all served in the Forces during the war, and the eldest was killed flying in the R.A.F. in 1940. He was succeeded in his practice by his son, Dr. Peter Yonge. His chief interests outside his work were sailing, chess, gardening, photography, and church work. A kindly, quiet man, always ready to help others, it is a matter of great regret to his many friends and patients that he had not longer to enjoy his retirement.

Dr. WILLIAM HUNTER died at his home at Sunderland on February 27 at the age of 85. William Hunter was born on July 22, 1870, and, after receiving his early education at schools in Sunderland, studied medicine at the Newcastle College of Medicine and at Edinburgh University, taking the Scottish triple qualification in 1902. He then returned to Sunderland and remained in practice there until he retired in 1948. He was a family doctor of the old school, immaculate in frock coat and silk hat, and in his earlier days he did most of his visiting on foot. He was particularly proud of the fact that he attended the birth of babies whose grandparents he had also helped to bring into the world. For several years he represented the Sunderland Division of the British Medical Association on the council of the North of England Branch, of which he was a vice-president, and he was chairman of the Division in 1934-5. He was also chairman of the old Sunderland Insurance Committee for seven years, being its only medically qualified chairman, and of the Sunderland Local Medical and Panel Committee for some 15 years. He was the founder of the Sunderland West End Medical Society, becoming its chairman. During

the first world war Dr. Hunter served as medical officer in charge of St. Gabriel's V.A.D. Hospital at Sunderland. He had the happiness of celebrating his golden wedding anniversary in 1953, and is survived by his widow, three sons, and two daughters.

Dr. T. MCL. GALLOWAY died at his home at Dollar, Clackmannanshire, on March 5 at the age of 74. Thomas McLaren Galloway was born in 1881 and was educated at Dollar Academy, Edinburgh University, and the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, where he was demonstrator in anatomy for a time. He took the Scottish triple qualification in 1906 and two years later obtained the F.R.C.S.Ed. Soon after qualification he settled in general practice at Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, where he remained for over 20 years, except for the period of his service with the R.A.M.C. in the first world war, during which his duties took him to Greece. In 1928 he moved to Dollar, where he was in practice for a further 25 years. He was a justice of the peace, a member of the town council for 16 years, and a baillie for the past nine years, and for several years was medical referee to the courts of Stirlingshire, Dunbartonshire, and Clackmannanshire. He was president of the Dollar Bridge Club and a past president of both the Dollar Academy Club and the Burns Club. He is survived by his widow and two sons, both of whom are doctors.

Medico-Legal

FLANGE-BOTTOMED KETTLE DANGER

[FROM OUR MEDICO-LEGAL CORRESPONDENT]

It may be dangerous to use kettles with flange bottoms on the modern gas cooker which has a flat top with the rings level with the top. This was shown by the evidence given before the Birmingham City Coroner on February 29 last at the inquest on Mrs. Florence Mabel Stone, a healthy housewife aged 37, who on the afternoon of February 19 was found dead in her bath from asphyxia due to carbon monoxide poisoning.

The bathroom was a small room with a volume of 220 cubic feet (6.2 cubic metres) and adjoined the kitchen. The kitchen window was always kept about 6 in. (15 cm.) open, but on this particular day the bathroom window was frozen over and not opened. After a late lunch Mrs. Stone had put the kettle on to boil the water for washing up. She washed up while her husband dried. Then they went into the living-room and smoked a cigarette, after which Mrs. Stone went to have a bath. After 15 minutes she called her husband to the bathroom and gave him directions through the door, which she held 6 in. (15 cm.) ajar, about some washing. The bathroom geyser was then off, and Mrs. Stone was quite clear in her speech. Ten minutes later, when she did not respond to a call from her son to hurry up, Mr. Stone went into the bathroom and found her dead. There was no trace of any smell of gas or fumes. Post-mortem analysis of her blood showed a saturation of 40-45% carboxy-haemoglobin.

Mr. W. J. Parsons, of the West Midlands Gas Board, who was called in to investigate the cause of the carbon monoxide poisoning, tested the geyser and found it could not be responsible. He then noticed while looking round the kitchen that the base of the kettle which was standing on the cooker was almost identical in diameter with the burner, and it was apparent to him that combustion would be incomplete. Tests confirmed his view. The kettle contained about 4 pints (2.3 l.) and took 11 minutes to boil. With the kitchen door and window closed the carbon monoxide content of the kitchen atmosphere was about 0.1%, but over the grill it was greater. A further test with the kitchen window open reduced the concentration only very slightly. Further tests showed that the same burner without

the kettle on top produced a concentration of only 0.002%. A flat-bottomed saucepan on it produced only 0.003%.

Mrs. Stone was therefore exposed to a high concentration of carbon monoxide at the sink while washing up, was kept "topped up" while she was in the living-room, and then returned into the bathroom, which contained a concentration still dangerous although not so high as that during the washing up. There the exertion of bathing after her heavy meal caused her to succumb.

Medical Notes in Parliament

Beds for Chronic Sick

Sir FRANK MEDLICOTT (Norfolk Central, Nat. Lib. and Con.) asked the Minister of Health what was the total number of beds in all the hospitals and other institutions under his jurisdiction occupied by those who were chronically sick, either mentally or physically; and the average annual cost per bed. Mr. R. TURTON stated on March 12 that information in this form was not available. The number of beds in Health Service hospitals allocated for the chronic sick (other than mental and mental deficiency patients) was, at the end of 1954, 54,121. About 40% of these were in hospitals classified as for the chronic sick, where the average annual cost of maintaining a patient in 1954-5 was about £377. Separate costs for treating chronic sick patients in other hospitals were not available. So far as mental patients were concerned it was impossible to distinguish between the chronically sick and others. He stated in answer to Mr. V. YATES (Birmingham, Ladywood, Lab.) that at the end of 1954 there were 9,833 chronic sick persons awaiting admission to hospitals. It was estimated that about 4,500 patients no longer required hospital care but remained in chronic sick beds for a number of reasons, including lack of alternative accommodation.

Regional Psychiatrists

The Minister of Health told Mr. K. ROBINSON (St. Pancras North, Lab.) on March 12 that five regional hospital boards employed full-time and three employed part-time regional psychiatrists. The boards which did not employ them were: Oxford, South-western, Welsh, Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool. Mr. ROBINSON urged the Minister to use his influence to persuade these boards to appoint regional psychiatrists. It was very difficult for a regional board to plan mental health services unless it had a psychiatrist as a senior officer. Mr. TURTON replied that he was discussing the future of the post of regional psychiatrist with hospital boards.

Hospital Costs

The Minister of Health supplied Mr. V. COLLINS (Shoreditch and Finsbury, Lab.) on March 12 with the following figures of the average weekly cost in 1954-5 of maintaining a patient in the principal types of hospitals:

Non-teaching Hospitals		£ s. d.	
Acute .. .. .	.. .. .	16	9 0
Mainly acute .. .. .	.. .. .	14	18 3
Partly .. .. .	.. .. .	12	2 9
Mainly long-stay .. .. .	.. .. .	10	6 7
Long-stay .. .. .	.. .. .	6	19 5
Chronic .. .. .	.. .. .	7	4 5
Maternity .. .. .	.. .. .	18	7 3
T.B. and chest .. .. .	.. .. .	10	19 1
Mental .. .. .	.. .. .	4	16 9
Mental deficiency .. .. .	.. .. .	4	12 1
Teaching Hospitals			
Acute (London) .. .. .	.. .. .	25	6 0
(Provinces) .. .. .	.. .. .	20	0 0

Nursing Shortage

Dr. A. D. D. BROUGHTON (Batley and Morley, Lab.) was informed by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry

Vital Statistics

Infectious Diseases

The largest variations in the notifications of infectious diseases in England and Wales during the week ending March 3 were increases of 141 for whooping-cough, from 1,041 to 1,182, and 99 for dysentery, from 1,653 to 1,752, and decreases of 362 for measles, from 3,177 to 2,815, 67 for acute pneumonia, from 1,406 to 1,339, and 32 for scarlet fever, from 873 to 841.

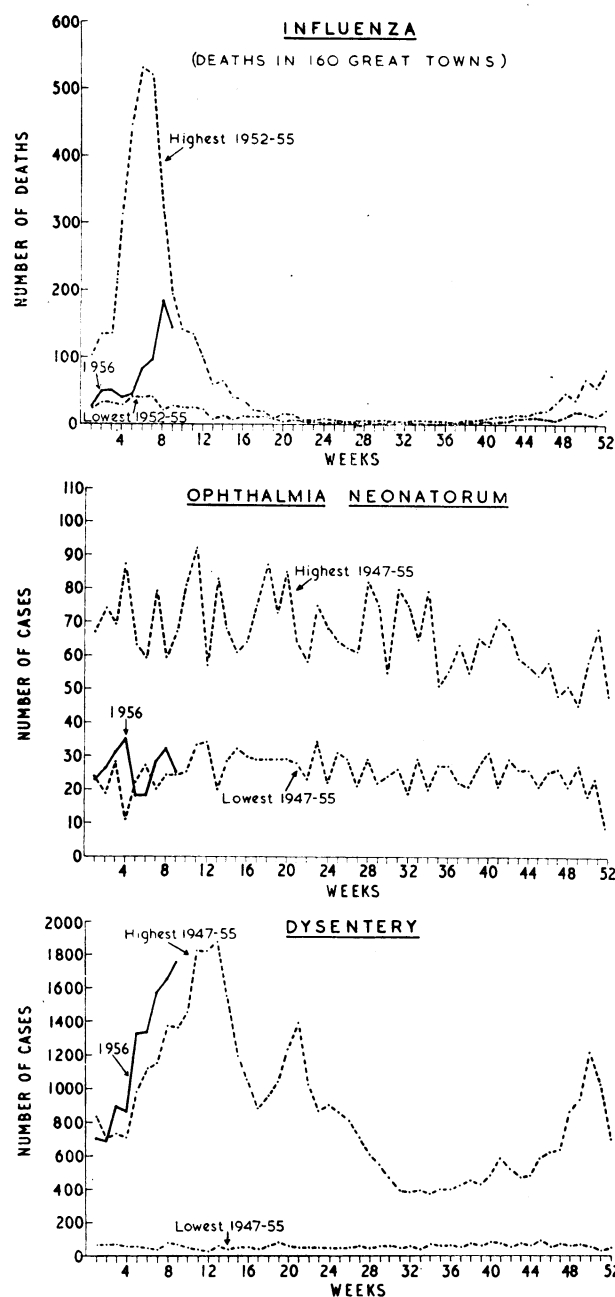
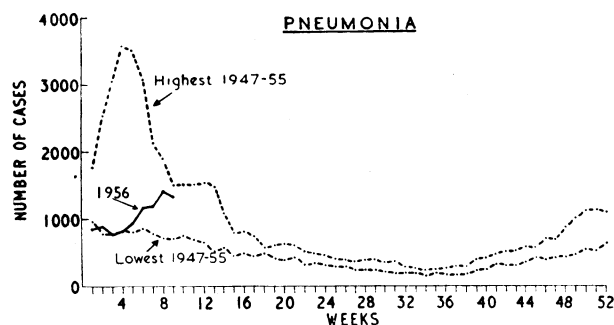
The largest falls in the incidence of measles were 75 in Dorsetshire, from 149 to 74, and 55 in Glamorganshire, from 94 to 39; the only rise of any size was 38 in Cheshire, from 63 to 101. The largest increase in the number of notifications of whooping-cough was 64 in Yorkshire West Riding, from 133 to 197. Only small variations occurred in the trends of scarlet fever; the largest was a fall of 26 in Essex, from 52 to 26. 6 cases of diphtheria were notified, being 1 more than in the preceding week; 2 cases were notified in Birmingham C.B. and in Liverpool C.B.

17 cases of acute poliomyelitis were notified; these were 2 more for paralytic and 2 fewer for non-paralytic cases than in the preceding week. The largest returns were Surrey 6, Kent 2, Lincolnshire 2, and Lancashire 2.

The largest variations in the returns of dysentery were an increase of 158 in London and a decrease of 106 in Lancashire. The largest centres of infection were London 281 (Southwark 121, Wandsworth 31, Woolwich 29, Greenwich 21, Chelsea 13, Camberwell 10), Lancashire 192 (Stretford M.B. 38, Bolton C.B. 30, Manchester C.B. 25, Radcliffe M.B. 17, Blackpool C.B. 16, Liverpool C.B. 11), Yorkshire West Riding 180 (Leeds C.B. 44, Wakefield C.B. 38, Sheffield C.B. 27, Barnsley C.B. 13, Thorne R.D. 13, Huddersfield C.B. 12), Warwickshire 147 (Birmingham C.B. 111, Rugby M.B. 18, Coventry C.B. 10), Leicestershire 93 (Leicester C.B. 90), Surrey 88 (Croydon C.B. 65, Coulsdon and Purley U.D. 11), Nottinghamshire 71 (Nottingham C.B. 44, Beeston and Stapleford U.D. 17), Suffolk 68 (Ipswich C.B. 66), Middlesex 67 (Southall M.B. 21, Willesden M.B. 19), Norfolk 66 (Norwich C.B. 56), Oxfordshire 53 (Oxford C.B. 51), Staffordshire 45 (Brownhills U.D. 24), Gloucestershire 40 (Bristol C.B. 39), Durham 33 (Jarrow M.B. 20), Essex 31, Northumberland 29 (Amble U.D. 13, Morpeth R.D. 11), Lincolnshire 28 (Horncastle R.D. 12), Denbighshire 26 (Llangollen U.D. 22), Sussex 26, Yorkshire East Riding 22 (Kingston-upon-Hull C.B. 17), Cheshire 20 (Bebington M.B. 9).

Graphs of Infectious Diseases

The graphs below show the uncorrected numbers of cases (deaths for influenza) of certain diseases notified weekly in England and Wales (great towns for influenza). Highest and lowest figures reported in each week during the nine years 1947-55 (influenza, 1952-5) are shown thus - - - - -, the figures for 1956 thus ———. Except for the curves showing notifications in 1956, the graphs were prepared at the Department of Medical Statistics and Epidemiology, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.



Week Ending March 10

The notifications of infectious diseases in England and Wales during the week included: scarlet fever 908, whooping-cough 1,226, diphtheria 4, measles 2,662, acute pneumonia 1,153, acute poliomyelitis 18, dysentery 2,071, paratyphoid fever 5, typhoid fever 2.

Influenza

Influenza and influenza-like illnesses seem to be rapidly declining in incidence throughout the country.

The Services

Air Commodore A. F. Cook, C.B.E., R.A.F., has been appointed Honorary Physician to the Queen in succession to Air Vice-Marshal R. H. Stanbridge, O.B.E., R.A.F., who has vacated the appointment on retirement from the R.A.F.

Royal Society of Edinburgh.—Among the 25 new Fellows elected at a meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh on March 5 were four members of the medical profession: Professor J. H. F. BROTHERSTON (Department of Public Health and Social Medicine, Edinburgh University); Dr. KENNETH COWAN, chief medical officer, Department of Health for Scotland; Dr. H. N. MUNRO (Department of Biochemistry, Glasgow University); and Professor T. SYMINGTON (Department of Pathology, Glasgow University).

Oxford Medical Publications.—The Oxford University Press has appointed Dr. J. C. GREGORY head of its medical department. He will be responsible for the production of Oxford Medical Publications. Mr. G. T. HOLLIS, who has held this position for 27 years, is retiring because of ill-health, but he will continue to act as an editorial consultant. The medical department has moved from Neasden to Amen House, Warwick Square, London, E.C.4.

Surgeon's Bequests to Charity.—Mr. C. H. ALLEN, the former Nottingham surgeon, details of whose will were published recently, left the residue of his estate, after various personal legacies, to be divided equally between the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund and St. Dunstan's. It is estimated that the residue will amount to about £50,000.

COMING EVENTS

Induced Hypotension in Anaesthesia.—Course of lectures and demonstrations, Department of Anaesthesia, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, May 7-18. Fee 5 guineas. Apply to the Director, Edinburgh Postgraduate Board for Medicine, Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh, 8, before April 7.

Royal Society of Health.—Annual congress and health exhibition at Blackpool, April 24-27. World Health Section will be opened by Dr. M. G. CANDAU, Director-General, W.H.O. Details from the Secretary, Royal Society of Health, 90, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom.—Annual congress, April 26-28 at the Royal Society of Medicine, London. The dinner will be on April 26 at the Royal College of Surgeons. Details from the secretary, Ophthalmological Society, 45, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.

Society of Chiropodists.—Annual dinner, April 27, at the Assembly Room, City Hall, Cardiff. Details from the secretary, 8, Wimpole Street, London, W.1.

Wessex Rahere Club.—The spring dinner will take place at the Clarence Hotel, Exeter, on April 28. Details from Mr. A. DAUNT BATEMAN, of 11, The Circus, Bath.

International Congress of Gastroenterology.—The closing date for membership of the fifth meeting of the Association des Sociétés Européennes et Méditerranéennes de Gastro-Entérologie at the Royal College of Surgeons on July 18-21 is May 1. A late fee is payable after this date. For further details, see *Journal*, December 10, p. 1460, or apply to the hon. secretary, Mr. HERMON TAYLOR, F.R.C.S., The London Hospital, Whitechapel, London, E.1.

International Symposium on the Diencephalon.—A symposium arranged by the Italian Society of Experimental Medicine, Milan, May 3-5. Details from the symposium secretary, 21, via Andrea del Sarto, Milan.

British Tuberculosis Association.—Provincial meeting with the Irish Tuberculosis Society in Dublin, May 4 and 5. Details from the administrative secretary, The British Tuberculosis Association, 59, Portland Place, London, W.1.

Frederick Price Lecture.—Professor F. H. SMIRK will lecture on the "Treatment of Hypertension" at the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, on May 8 at 5.30 p.m. All members of the medical profession will be welcome.

National Marriage Guidance Council.—Tenth annual conference at Babbacombe, South Devon, May 10-13. Details from the Council, 78, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1.

NEW ISSUES

Journal of Clinical Pathology.—The new issue (Vol. 9, No. 1) is now available. The contents include:

- ENCEPHALOMYELITIS AND THE CLINICAL PATHOLOGIST. J. G. Greenfield.
DISTAL TUBULAR NECROSIS WITH LITTLE OR NO OLIGURIA. Simon Scvitt.
WEGENER'S GRANULOMATOSIS. E. W. Walton and P. O. Leggat.
FATAL PULMONARY EMBOLISM BY AMNIOTIC FLUID. H. D. Attwood.
THE SIMILARITY OF THE ACTION OF PHOSPHATIDYL-ETHANOLAMINE AND PLATELETS IN BLOOD COAGULATION. J. R. O'Brien.
FAILURE TO DETECT RH-SUBSTANCE IN LIQUOR AMNII. William Walker and Beryl M. Bailey.
OBSERVATIONS ON SOME PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE ROUTINE PERFORMANCE OF THE DYE TEST FOR TOXOPLASMOSIS. Morris Goldman.
ATYPICAL ANAEROBIC FORMS OF STREPTOCOCCUS PYOGENES ASSOCIATED WITH TETRACYCLINE RESISTANCE. E. J. L. Lowbury and L. Hurst.
OBSERVATIONS ON THE SENSITIVITY OF THE HAEMOLYTIC SYSTEM IN COMPLEMENT-FIXATION TESTS. H. M. Rice.
TECHNICAL METHODS:
A COMPARISON OF TWO COMMONLY USED "SALT-FRACTIONATION" METHODS FOR DIFFERENTIAL PLASMA PROTEIN ESTIMATION. J. K. Fawcett and Victor Wynn.
THE VALUE OF FORMOL-ETHER CONCENTRATION OF FAECAL CYSTS AND OVA. D. S. Ridley and B. C. Hawgood.
THE CONCENTRATION OF ANTIGEN FOR THE COMPLEMENT-FIXATION TEST FOR TOXOPLASMOSIS. S. C. Marshall and R. Pillinger.

Issued quarterly; annual subscription £2 2s.; single copy 12s. 6d.; obtainable from the Publishing Manager, B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

SOCIETIES AND LECTURES

A fee is charged or a ticket is required for attending lectures marked ●. Application should be made first to the institution concerned.

Monday, March 26

- ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—5 p.m., Ophthalmology Lecture by Professor Arnold Sorsby: Emmetropia and its Aberrations.
●ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—5.15 p.m., Professor C. A. Wells: Place and Results of Surgery in Arterial Hypertension; 6.30 p.m., Mr. N. C. Lake: Problem of Hallux Valgus.

Tuesday, March 27

- CHADWICK TRUST.—At Royal Society of Health, 5.30 p.m., Dr. B. A. Southgate, D.Sc., Ph.D.: Survey of Progress in the Control of Stream Pollution.
DENTAL IMPLANT SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—At Royal Society of Medicine, 7 for 7.30 p.m., Dr. J. T. Scales: Implants Used in Orthopaedic Surgery; Dr. J. Zarek, D.Sc., Ph.D.: Behaviour of Materials in the Human Body; Mr. Alan Mack, F.D.S.: Dental Implants.
INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY.—5.30 p.m., Dr. Phyllis Wade: Radiotherapy of Skin Cancers (Part II).
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—5 p.m., Arris and Gale Lecture by Mr. J. D. Griffiths: Surgical Anatomy of the Blood Supply of the Distal Colon.
●ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—6.15 p.m., Mr. S. H. Wass: Surgical Treatment of Ulcerative Colitis.
WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NEUROLOGY AND NEUROSURGERY.—5.30 p.m., Dr. N. G. Hulbert: neurological demonstration.

Wednesday, March 28

- BIRMINGHAM MEDICAL INSTITUTE: SECTION OF PSYCHIATRY.—8 p.m., Dr. W. L. Linford Rees: Premenstrual Tension Syndrome.
BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF SPORT AND MEDICINE.—At Physiology Theatre, St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, 5.30 p.m., Dr. A. Zinovieff: Redevelopment of Quadriceps after Injury; Dr. I. J. MacQueen: Progressive Resistance Exercise in Basic Training for Sport and Athletics.
HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.—At 11, Chandos Street, W., 8.15 p.m., Harveian Lecture by Professor J. McMichael: A Prospect in Cardiology.
INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY.—5.30 p.m., Dr. H. Haber: Eosinophilic Granulomas.
INSTITUTE OF UROLOGY.—4.30 for 5 p.m., Mr. H. K. Vernon: Neoplasms of the Kidneys.
ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.—5 p.m., Professor T. F. Rodger: Changing Concepts in Psychiatry.
●ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—5.15 p.m., Mr. E. C. B. Butler: Principles of Treatment of Infections of the Hand; 6.30 p.m., Professor Ian Aird: Parathyroid Tumours.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS

- Binysh.—On March 8, 1956, in Stafford, to Doris Angus (formerly Craig-mile), M.D., D.R.C.O.G., wife of Harry Binysh, M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M.&H., a daughter—Jean Katherine.
Drewitt.—On January 24, 1956, at 24, Lockwood Street, Driffield, Yorks, to Kathleen (formerly Blair), wife of Alfred H. Drewitt, M.R.C.S., a sister for Paul and Suzanne—Rosamund.
Turner.—On March 11, 1956, to Dr. Helen, wife of Dr. Winston Turner, of Burnley, Lancs, a brother for Judith.
Wesley-James.—On March 10, 1956, at Southmead Hospital, Bristol, to Jacqueline (formerly David), wife of Dr. Oliver Wesley-James, a son.

DEATHS

- Power.—On February 16, 1956, at Carrig-le-Poer, Windsor, Berks, Pierce Power, M.B., B.Ch., Colonel, late R.A.M.C., retired.
Scott.—On February 16, 1956, Henry Wakeman Scott, M.B., B.Ch., Group Captain, R.A.F., retired, of Kiln Cottage, South Holmwood, Surrey, aged 74.
Thomas.—On February 13, 1956, John Morgan Mortimer Thomas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., late of 5, Colston Parade, Redcliffe, Bristol, aged 86.
Thornton.—On February 14, 1956, at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, S.E., Frank Sheerman Thornton, M.B., B.S., of Devonshire House, Addlestone, Surrey, aged 57.