

He was prominently associated with the B.M.A. and was past president of the Ulster Branch (1947), when he delivered an address on "Acute Gastro-duodenal Perforations." He maintained his connexion with the Services, and served as lieutenant-colonel, R.A.M.C. (T.A.), during the last war.

With the advent of the Health Service in 1948 the ground was already prepared, and a staff of consultants in medicine, surgery, obstetrics, E.N.T., radiology, and anaesthetics was appointed and took over the various wards and departments, and so where one man had toiled and planned the hospital became one of the best staffed and equipped units in the province. The new consultants, one and all, were struck by the warmth and cordiality of their welcome by "the Chief," and to this they readily attribute the success with which they settled down to work as a team. The big genial figure will be sadly missed in every corner of the hospital and throughout the county which he served so faithfully.

As a man, Arthur Eaton was incapable of anything mean, and as he looked for the best in everybody he usually found it. His most endearing feature was his great kindness, which was unlimited. It is gratifying to think that he realized the ambition of his life and that he has bequeathed to this community a modern and efficient hospital which is truly his memorial.

F. J. F. BARRINGTON, M.S., F.R.C.S.

The obituary of Mr. F. J. F. Barrington was printed in the *Journal* of April 7 (p. 808).

Mr. A. W. BADENOCH writes: F. J. F. Barrington was on the visiting staff of St. Peter's Hospital for about thirty years. His influence on the work and development of the hospital, and especially on succeeding residents, was immense. This influence was largely a personal one. He took little interest in urological societies and meetings, and was quite out of sympathy with the formalities of conventional discussions. Terse and even monosyllabic when dealing with a urological problem, his views and opinions were absolutely clear, completely accurate, and almost always based on personal experience. No man is infallible, but in appreciation of a problem Barrington came near to being so. He had no time for subterfuge, equivocation, or unnecessary elaboration, and any reference to a published work had to be checked and then carefully assayed.

He had a manifold absorption in the world of science in its broadest aspect. Botany, zoology, ornithology, geology, geography, as well as medicine and especially physiology, were all of consuming interest to him, and he once told me that he took up medicine as a career since he thought it was the easiest way to indulge his great interest in biology. During his latter years his tall, thin figure with bare close-cropped head, and almost always coatless, was a familiar sight in the Devonshire Place area, often seen walking in the direction of the Zoo in Regent's Park.

An extremely retentive memory for detail gave him a tremendous advantage in discussion or debate, and, in contrast to his rather morose bearing in working hours, during the evening he would relax and in the mellow glow of good fellowship become quite talkative. Then he could enthral the favoured few with gems of information or comment—never cryptic, sometimes mordant, and often Rabelaisian. He was essentially shy and especially abhorred interviewing women relatives, but he was extremely kind to patients, and if a case was not going quite as it should he was most attentive and in complete control.

To patients as well as to medical colleagues, junior and senior, he has become a legendary figure. It will be difficult for an unconventional individualist of the future to fit into a uniform health service, and it is doubtful if we will ever see his like again. He has had an abiding influence with each of that group of men who were fortunate enough to have worked with him and to have been his pupils. We will remember with gratitude his teaching, his practice, and his friendship.

C. A. CALVERT, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.

The obituary of Mr. C. A. Calvert was printed in the *Journal* of April 14 (p. 863). Sir GEOFFREY JEFFERSON writes:

Neurosurgery has suffered another serious blow so soon after the death of Diana Beck. May I add a few words to those you have printed about the late Cecil Calvert? Your own and Dr. R. S. Allison's interesting and perceptive accounts have given an admirable picture of this rare character. It was delightfully satisfying and right that so quiet, so modest, and so unselfish a man should have received so much support in his efforts for the advancement not of neurosurgery alone but of medicine itself in Northern Ireland. The secret lay in this—that so sweet was his disposition and so recognizable his talent everyone wished to help him. So he was carried forward not alone by his own momentum but also on the shoulders of admirers who felt that it would be scandalous if so outstanding a man were not given every opportunity to fulfil himself. In Quin House he had at last an institution in which he and his countrymen could take pride. Death has removed him before he had seen the full fruition of the seeds he had sown.

I first made his acquaintance in 1927, when he was most strongly recommended to me by S. T. Irwin and Andrew Fullerton as one rich in promise. In that year he was elected to the newly formed Society of British Neurological Surgeons, and so was one of our earliest members. In all the years that I have known him he did not change. His modest demeanour and charm never deserted him. During the late war he was at St. Hugh's Hospital at Oxford, the staff on which Sir Hugh Cairns leaned. He was a surgeon of the greatest skill and judgment, winning the confidence of all so quickly and so universally that one wondered what magic he possessed. It lay in his nature. It is sad indeed that Sir Hugh himself is no longer here to pay the tribute to Cecil Calvert that he made so freely in private. Cecil Calvert has created a memorial to himself in the hearts of all who knew him—that will not die.

J. W. writes: Cecil Calvert was a man who was truly great, whose brilliance and daring led him to open up new horizons in brain surgery, for the relief of suffering and the preservation of human life. This unlooked-for tragedy adds yet another to the baffling problems of our human existence. Posterity will honour Mr. Calvert and give to him the niche he deserved in the edifice of fame. For the good he has done lives on, and his unflinching spirit is symbolized in that goodness.

The death occurred on February 16 at Fintona, County Tyrone, of Dr. FRANCIS BRADLEY, an honoured and respected member of the medical profession in Northern Ireland. He was 75 years of age. Francis Bradley was born at Drapers-town, County Derry, on December 3, 1880, and was educated at the old Queen's College, Belfast, and at the National University of Ireland, where he graduated M.B., B.Ch. in 1910. After graduation he held hospital appointments in Belfast and then emigrated to Durban, South Africa, where he was in general practice for three years. Returning to Northern Ireland, he was appointed dispensary medical officer for the district of Fintona in 1916. Always interested in the welfare of his profession, Dr. Bradley was for a number of years honorary secretary of the Tyrone and Fermanagh Local Panel Committee and of the Tyrone Division of the British Medical Association. Later he became chairman of the Division. The sympathy of his colleagues goes to his widow and family in their loss. His only son, Dr. J. M. Bradley, has taken over the practice at Fintona, and was chairman of the Tyrone Division of the B.M.A. last year.

Lieutenant-Colonel K. G. GHARPUREY died at Poona, India, on March 6 at the age of 75 after a short illness. Khanderao Ganpatrao Gharpurey was born on July 28,

1880, and was educated at Morris College, Nagpur, and Presidency College, Calcutta, receiving his early medical training at Lahore Medical College. He then came to Edinburgh and took the Scottish triple qualification in 1903. Three years later he joined the Indian Medical Service, and until 1911 was employed as a military medical officer, a period which covered service in Somaliland in 1909. Later he became a civil surgeon in the Bombay Presidency and at Aden. Reverting to military duty on the outbreak of the first world war in 1914, he served in East Africa and the Persian Gulf until 1920. After the war he acted as surgeon-general with the Government of Bombay in 1934-5, retiring from the I.M.S. in the latter year with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The author of *Snakes of India*, the fourth edition of which was published under the revised title of *Snakes of India and Pakistan*, he also wrote *Snakes of Maharashtra* and *Animals and Health*, both in Marathi, and he contributed articles on snakes to the *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*. He was a Fellow of the Zoological Society and of the Royal Geographical Society.

Dr. P. W. L. CAMPS, who was formerly in practice at Teddington, died suddenly on March 8 aged 78. Percy William Leopold Camps studied medicine at Guy's Hospital, where he qualified in 1900. After holding the posts of house-surgeon and resident medical officer to the paying wards at Guy's he became senior clinical assistant to the Throat Hospital, Golden Square. In 1902 he graduated M.B., B.S.(London), and in the following year he took the F.R.C.S. He entered general practice in Teddington in 1904, and he remained there until 1947. During the first world war he was in the R.A.M.C., serving in Malta and France. Like his friend, the late Dr. R. L. Langdon-Down, he was a very active member of the B.M.A., serving as chairman of the South Middlesex Division from 1938 to 1943. He also represented his Division at a number of Annual Meetings, and at various times served on some of the central committees. In 1935 he was away from work for five months after two attacks of coronary thrombosis, but he returned to active practice. During the second world war he was in charge of a first-aid post and helped the district in many other ways. For many years he was president of the local British Legion, and he was an indefatigable worker for the restoration of St. Mary's Church, Teddington. In 1948 he was made a Freeman of the Borough of Twickenham for his outstanding services to the Teddington area. Only five other citizens have been so honoured. In recent years Dr. Camps was living in retirement at Heathfield, Sussex.

Dr. M. G. FITZGERALD writes: To those of us who were his partners (seven in all) Dr. P. W. L. Camps was a tower of strength. Whether it was general medicine, surgery—major or minor—ear, nose, and throats, eyes, skins, anaesthetics, orthopaedics, children, or midwifery, everything seemed to be his line, and one merely had to call on him. His invaluable opinion and advice usually made any further help unnecessary. Patients came to him from all over the country, and a living monument to him is the excellent modern 50-bedded hospital in Teddington which he and his friends planned and built entirely by voluntary effort. It was a proud moment when he, as president, asked Lord Dawson to open the hospital. He had planned for years to create a health centre based in this hospital, so that all general practitioners and, through them, consultants could see their patients there, have them investigated, and, if necessary, admit them to the hospital without losing touch with them.

Dr. A. C. JORDAN, formerly medical radiographer at the Royal Chest Hospital, died in Finchley Memorial Hospital on March 17. He was 83 years of age. Alfred Charles Jordan was born at Hale, Cheshire, on May 29, 1872, and was educated at Manchester Grammar School, where he gained the Langworthy Scholarship, and at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he was also a scholar. After

taking a first-class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, he went on to St. Bartholomew's Hospital to receive his clinical training and qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1898. Obtaining the M.B., B.Chir, degrees in 1899, he proceeded to the M.D. three years later. He was elected a Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1912, and took the Cambridge diploma of D.M.R.E. in 1926. After qualification he held the appointments of resident pathologist at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, and house-physician to Sir T. Lauder Brunton at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was then in practice in the City of London from 1901 to 1907. In 1906 Jordan was appointed medical officer in the x-ray and electrical departments at the Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, and the Queen's Hospital for Children (now the Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Children), Bethnal Green. In the same year he became medical radiographer to the Royal Chest Hospital, an appointment he held until 1920, and from 1907 to 1913 he held a similar post at Guy's Hospital. During the first world war he was honorary radiologist to Queen Alexandra's Hospital for Officers at Highgate and to the Fishmongers' Hall Hospital for Officers, and for his services he was appointed C.B.E. in 1920. In the same year he was president of the Hunterian Society, discussing "Stasis and the Prevention of Cancer" in his presidential address, which was printed in this *Journal*. He wrote several articles on x-ray diagnosis and on intestinal stasis, and his book entitled *Chronic Intestinal Stasis (Arbuthnot Lane's Disease): A Radiological Study* was first published in 1923. In his younger days Jordan was keen on outdoor sports, particularly ski-ing and skating. An interesting sidelight on his character is provided by the fact that he was the founder of the Men's Dress Reform Party, of which he was honorary secretary from 1929 to 1939. He married Miss Christina Brumleu in 1911 and had two sons and one daughter. Mrs. Jordan died in 1941 and his elder son was killed in action in 1940.

Dr. F. H. JUDD, who was a medical missionary in China for nearly fifty years, died at Winchester on March 19 at the age of 84. Frederick Hudson Judd was born in China on July 23, 1871, the second of the five sons of Mr. C. H. Judd, a pioneer missionary of the China Inland Mission. After receiving his early education in Chefoo, in North China, he entered Cambridge University, where he took his B.A. in 1892. From Cambridge he went on to the London Hospital for his clinical training, and obtained the degrees of M.B., B.Ch. in 1896. In the same year he sailed for China as a medical missionary, and opened a hospital on the shore of the Poyang Lake and became one of the first doctors in China to train Chinese students in Western medicine. After 30 years at Poyang he worked in hospitals at Chefoo and in Shanghai, retiring from active work in China in 1946, after being interned by the Japanese for three years. He leaves a widow.

Dr. PATRICK O'MALLEY, who retired to his farm at Castlewarden, Co. Kildare, some years ago after having been in general practice in London, died a few weeks ago. He was born in Maam Valley, Connemara, the son of a farmer. After he left school he spent some years farming and also went to the United States, but he decided to follow other members of his family into the medical profession and studied at University College, Galway, graduating M.B., B.Ch. from the National University of Ireland in 1923. Shortly afterwards he went into general practice in the Walworth Road in south-east London, where he remained for the next twenty years. Patrick O'Malley had four brothers who were doctors; two still survive, one being professor of surgery and the other professor of ophthalmology at University College, Galway. Another brother was the late Mr. J. F. O'Malley, otolaryngologist at University College Hospital, London. Patrick O'Malley was twice married. His first wife died many years ago, leaving two sons, one of whom is a doctor. His second wife, who survives him, is living with four young sons on the farm in Kildare.

Dr. JOHN CAHILL writes: "Padraic"—for that is what his old Galway classmates called him—was a kind and most hospitable man. Although much older than the rest of us, he had the knack of mixing easily with younger men, never quite sharing their follies, but never talking down to them. He was a reticent man with a well-stored mind, but his opinions, when elicited, were very definite, often original, and always expressed with the clarity and emotional detachment of the old. He had worked in three countries (Ireland, the United States, and England) and he achieved at least one of his ambitions (one imperfectly understood by the writer because he was a Westerner through and through) when he finally took up farming in Kildare. One feels that in those last years, at the end of so much endeavour and hard work, he was entitled to look back on all his days with perfect calm. In a long life, marked by much change and tempered with a measure of sorrow, he had done his best and he had done well.

Dr. H. G. KYLE, who practised in Bristol for many years, died at Bristol on March 21 at the age of 86. Henry Greville Kyle was born at Clifton on April 18, 1869, the son of the Rev. Robert Kyle, J.P., and was educated at Cheltenham College and at Merton College, Oxford. Taking his B.A. in 1894, he then read medicine, and graduated B.M., B.Ch. in 1899, having received his clinical training at Birmingham. He proceeded to the D.M. in 1910 with a thesis on the aetiology and treatment of hernia. After graduation he held the appointments of house-surgeon and house-physician at the Royal Free Hospital, London, before returning to Bristol in 1900 as house-surgeon at the General Hospital. He was appointed assistant surgeon at the hospital in 1902 and full surgeon a year later, holding the latter post until 1913. Injuries received in a motor accident in 1911 incapacitated him for two years, but, although not really fit, he courageously volunteered to return to hospital work on the outbreak of the first world war in 1914. However, as he was not well enough to carry out his full duties as a surgeon he generously resigned his appointment at the General Hospital to make room for a younger man, though he remained on the consulting staff. During the war he was employed at the Beaufort War Hospital and at the 2nd Southern General Hospital, with the rank of captain in the R.A.M.C. After the war he went into practice in Westbury Park, Bristol, and he also held a surgical appointment at the Southmead Hospital from the time it was established in 1920 until 1932. He remained in general practice until his death. A man of great determination, he never complained of the effects of the accident which so early terminated his surgical career.

Dr. J. W. EIJKELENBOOM, who was in general practice at Hetton-le-Hole, County Durham, for many years, died in hospital on March 24 at the age of 58. Johannes Wilhelmus Eijkelenboom was born near Flushing, on the island of Walcheren, Holland, on May 12, 1897, but went with his parents while still a boy to South Africa, where he received his early education. Later, he enrolled at Edinburgh University as a medical student, and graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1920. A period as assistant to the late Dr. John Gillan at Ryhope, County Durham, taught him the fundamentals of general practice, and in 1922 he succeeded to the practice of Dr. R. W. Woodall at Hetton-le-Hole, where he remained for the rest of his life. He was a keen freemason, being master of his lodge, and was vice-president of the Houghton-le-Spring Rotary Club, the presidency of which was denied him owing to his illness, a source of great regret to him. An ardent traveller, he had visited most countries in Europe, and nothing gave him greater pleasure than to recount his adventures in South Africa during his return visits there. His other hobbies were photography and rifle shooting. He leaves a widow and two sons, one of whom, Dr. J. A. Eykelenboom, was in practice with him. A colleague writes: "Joe" was a beloved character, with a most pleasant smile which endeared him to all. No one was more soli-

citous for the care of his patients, and his somewhat disconcerting query to the consultant was so often, "But why should this happen?"—and so difficult to answer. Although taking no part in medical politics, he was a staunch supporter of the British Medical Association. His ideas were those of an older generation, and he disliked the changes which have overtaken his profession. The crowded congregation at Eppleton parish church on the day of his funeral, drawn from all quarters, testified to the great esteem in which he was held. He was not only a doctor but a friend and counsellor to his many patients. His deep religious convictions sustained him in his last and trying ordeal. He had had more than his share of sorrow, which he bore with a courage and fortitude admired by all, and his bearing towards his last illness, with its inevitable outcome, was an example to all.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. HILL died in the Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, on April 1 at the age of 83. Francis Robert Hill was born at Greenock on February 16, 1873, and was educated at Loretto School and at Glasgow University, where he graduated M.B., C.M. in 1895. After graduation he held the appointments of house-surgeon at Ayr County Hospital and resident medical officer at Glasgow Eye Infirmary. Later he practised in Carlisle, where he was appointed surgeon in charge of the ophthalmic department at the Cumberland Infirmary, and he was also ophthalmic surgeon to the Workshops for the Blind in Cumberland and Westmorland and surgeon to the Carlisle and Cumberland Association for Teaching the Blind to Read. When the first world war broke out in 1914 he contrived to enlist in a combatant unit and was in command of the 331st Brigade of the Royal Field Artillery in France and Flanders until 1917, when he was transferred to the R.A.M.C. In the following year he was appointed Deputy Assistant Director-General of the Army Medical Services at the War Office. For his war services he was appointed C.B.E. in 1919. After demobilization he joined the staff of the Ministry of Pensions as commissioner of medical services in the West Midland region, becoming director in 1920, and later in the same year chief commissioner of the London region. Subsequently he was appointed medical superintendent of the Ministry's hospital at Craigleith (now the Western General Hospital, Edinburgh). In his younger days Colonel Hill was an active member of the British Medical Association. He was one of the representatives at the first Annual Representative Meeting, held at Swansea in 1903, and he acted as one of the honorary secretaries of the Section of Ophthalmology when the Association met at Aberdeen in 1914. He married Miss Jeannette Watt, daughter of Sir James Watt, and is survived by the one son of the marriage. Mrs. Hill died in 1947.

The death occurred on April 8 at Tenterden, Kent, of Dr. G. T. BAKER at the age of 65. Geoffrey Thomas Baker was born at Tenterden on July 15, 1890, the youngest son of the late Dr. Charles E. Baker, sometime mayor of the borough. He was educated at Lancing College, Oxford University, and the Middlesex Hospital, qualifying L.M.S.S.A. in 1915. He at once took a temporary commission in the R.A.M.C. and was attached to a Regular battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, with whom he won a high reputation for gallantry and all the best attributes of a regimental medical officer. After being wounded, he was awarded the Military Cross in 1918. Returning to the same unit before the end of the war, he decided to take a commission as a Regular R.A.M.C. officer. Still with the Scottish Borderers, he went to India after the war, where he won the Army lawn tennis singles championship. A few years later he was struck down by tuberculosis and had to resign from the Army: he had the satisfaction of being elected to honorary membership of the K.O.S.B. mess. After recovery from his illness he was advised to limit his activities and took up temporary appointments in various mental hospitals. He obtained the D.P.M. of the English Royal

Colleges in 1925 and for several years was in the habit of working for about one half of each year. When the second world war began in 1939 he felt he must do more than this, and spent the greater part of the war years on the staff of the Brentwood Mental Hospital. He retired completely from practice when the war was over and devoted himself to his garden at Tenterden. A man of scholarly disposition and a strong Anglican churchman, as well as being an athlete, Baker had a cultivated taste in literature and a vivid sense of humour. He was an ardent patriot and felt keenly the limitations imposed by his health on his efforts for his country during the war. He married Miss Murray, a hockey international for six years and captain of the England side for three, as well as a very good lawn-tennis player. She died several years ago without issue. Dr. Baker had a long illness in 1955 after a cerebral haemorrhage.

Medico-Legal

LEGAL DETENTION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE

[FROM OUR MEDICO-LEGAL CORRESPONDENT]

A correspondent recently drew attention¹ to some of the anomalies resulting from the provisions of s. 29 of the National Insurance Act, 1946. The effect of this section is that, except when regulations made by the Minister otherwise provide, a person shall be disqualified from receiving any National Insurance benefit, and his or her wife or husband cannot get any increase of benefit, for any period during which that person is undergoing penal servitude, imprisonment, or detention in legal custody. Detention in legal custody, as our correspondent pointed out, has been held by the High Court to include the situation of mental defectives sent to specified hospitals by orders of courts of summary jurisdiction under s. 8 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. It also includes transfers to specified hospitals, under s. 9, of those certified as mental defectives while already in custody, and orders of courts of summary jurisdiction under s. 24 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1948.

The High Court decision² was a case in which applications were made to quash by certiorari decisions of the National Insurance Commissioner that three men, one of whom was detained under s. 24 of the Criminal Justice Act of 1948 and the other two under s. 8 of the Mental Deficiency Act of 1913, were disqualified from receiving sickness benefit. The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Goddard, in the Divisional Court said it was impossible to say that people committed to hospital by order of the court in these circumstances were any less in legal custody than a patient sent to Broadmoor by a court of assize. Whether someone was in legal custody or not could be tested by seeing whether habeas corpus would lie to achieve his release. If habeas corpus were applied for in these cases, the answer would be the production of the order of the magistrates under which they were committed to the custody of the keeper of the mental institution. They were detained under and by virtue of a legal proceeding, and therefore an application for habeas corpus to release them would have to be refused.

This case neatly illustrates the empiric approach by which the courts test and apply the provisions of Parliament's major legislative achievements—and produce results which occasionally surprise the legislators.

TETANUS FROM BOOT NAILS

An 8-year-old boy died on February 5 from pneumonia as a result of tetanus contracted from protruding nails in a football boot. The boy, Andrew Raymond Beesley, told his mother, Irene Iris Beesley, of Headington, Oxford, on

¹ MacMahon, J. F., *British Medical Journal Supplement*, December 31, 1955, p. 185.

² *Regina v. National Insurance Commissioner, ex parte Timmis* [1954] 3 W.L.R. 614.

January 23 that the nails had come through his boots and hurt his toes while he had been playing football at school. She found some prick marks on his right big toe, which she bathed and bandaged. The next morning she found that a small lump had formed, so she took the boy to their doctor, who bandaged the toe. The boy appeared to be progressing satisfactorily until February 1, when he complained of cold. Early the following morning his back was rigid and looked arched. The doctor was sent for, and he called and sent the boy straight to the Radcliffe Infirmary. As the boy was known to be allergic to anti-tetanus serum he had to be desensitized before its injection. He died three days later. At the inquest Dr. S. J. Strich, assistant pathologist at the Radcliffe Infirmary, described desensitization as "quite a complicated procedure." She did not think it would have been justified in the first instance for such a small injury. A verdict of death by misadventure was recorded.

Medical Notes in Parliament

Unemployed Doctors

Dr. DONALD JOHNSON (Carlisle, Con.) asked the Minister of Labour on April 12 whether he was aware that there were 35 doctors in receipt of unemployment benefit on March 19, 1956; and if he would consult with the Minister of Health with a view to the solution of this problem. Mr. ROBERT CARR, the Parliamentary Secretary, stated that the Minister did not consider that any special consultation with the Minister of Health was necessary. The number was very small in relation to the total number of doctors, and in most cases benefit had been drawn for a few weeks only.

Dr. JOHNSON asked that the Minister should keep the figure under review, because, small though it was, it represented a very intractable form of unemployment among doctors. There were a much larger number unemployed than was represented by that figure. Mr. CARR told him that 16 of the 35 had been on benefit for fewer than six weeks, and only a few for a longer period. They were giving the matter the closest attention. Mr. SOMERVILLE HASTINGS (Barking, Lab.) asked how many of the doctors were sound mentally and physically and capable of carrying on their profession, but Mr. Carr had not that information.

Dr. JOHNSON asked the Minister of Health on April 16 whether he was aware that there were 35 doctors in receipt of unemployment benefit on March 19, 1956; what steps he was taking to find opportunities for employment for them in the Health Service; whether he was aware of the existence of a permanent reservoir of unemployed or under-employed doctors unable to find work under the Health Service; and if he would institute a full inquiry into these circumstances. Miss PAT HORNSBY-SMITH, the Parliamentary Secretary, said that it was estimated that there were 53,000 doctors in active employment in Great Britain; the proportion receiving unemployment benefit was therefore extremely small. Every effort was made to bring vacant posts to notice. Mr. Iain Macleod had appointed a committee to inquire into future requirements for doctors and medical students.

Dr. JOHNSON asked if the Minister did not appreciate that the 35 were symptomatic of a considerably larger number, many of them young and competent doctors unable to find places in the Health Service. Every vacancy in general practice attracted 80 to 100 applicants. Miss HORNSBY-SMITH answered that it was to meet those problems that the committee was appointed. She asked for notice of a question by Dr. Edith Summerskill (Warrington, Lab.) whether the supply of doctors and potential doctors was greater than estimated future needs.

Pensions in Prospect

Mr. S. SWINGLER (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Lab.) asked the Minister of Health how many doctors and dentists engaged in the Health Service would be eligible for pensions on retirement in 1958, on the tenth anniversary of the scheme.

Mr. TURTON said that this information was being collated in respect of general medical and dental practitioners and part-time specialists for the current valuation of the National Health Service Superannuation Scheme. He would let Mr. Swinger have it as soon as it was complete. Similar information for doctors and dentists employed full-time in hospitals was not readily available, as their superannuation records were not kept separate from those of other full-time hospital staff.

Student Awards in Scotland

Major W. J. ANSTRUTHER-GRAY (Berwick and East Lothian, Con.) asked the Secretary of State for Scotland what reply he was sending to the letter from the British Medical Students Association requesting the establishment of a central grant-issuing authority in Scotland in order to standardize the provision of awards for university study in Scotland. Mr. J. STUART replied that he had told the association that, while there were differences in practice among education authorities in the assessment of bursaries, particularly as regards items of expenditure which varied in individual cases and in relation to which authorities must have a certain degree of discretion, he could not agree that there were grounds for transferring award-making functions to a central grant-issuing authority.

Ceramic Dust Extraction

Dr. BARNET STROSS (Stoke-on-Trent, Central, Lab.) asked the Minister of Labour whether he had noted that the new design of dust extractor developed by the British Ceramic Research Association gave greatly enhanced protection against pneumoconiosis among towers and fettlers in the earthenware industry; and if he would make the installation of this form of dust extraction compulsory in all factories. Mr. ROBERT CARR replied that the Minister was informed that the dust extractor referred to had given excellent results. Factory inspectors had been instructed that exhaust arrangements in potteries should conform to the standards attainable by using this new extractor.

Revenue for Welfare Services

Mr. C. OSBORNE (Louth, Con.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer which of the welfare services together cost approximately the same amount as was produced by tobacco taxes; what was the cost of each service; and what new sources of revenue he had in mind to replace the tobacco income, in view of the possible reduction or complete elimination following the lung-cancer report. Mr. HAROLD MACMILLAN said that total net receipts from the tobacco duty in 1955-6 were estimated in the 1955 Financial Statement at £660m. This was approximately equal to the estimated cost to the Exchequer in 1956-7 of the Health Service, national assistance, and welfare milk and foods. The cost of these services was estimated at £501m., £127.6m., and £35.9m. respectively. The last part of the question was purely hypothetical.

Mr. OSBORNE asked if the Chancellor anticipated that the representations of the Minister of Health would result in considerably less smoking. How far would this affect his revenue? Mr. MACMILLAN answered that this was a time of year when he did not like to anticipate anything.

Lung Cancer Statement to Come

The MINISTER OF HEALTH stated in answer to Lieutenant-Colonel M. LIPTON (Brixton, Lab.) on April 16 that he was not yet ready to add to previous statements on the connexion between smoking and lung cancer. Lieutenant-Colonel Lipton asked why he was so hesitant about following the advice of his Medical Advisory Committee and the Central Health Services Council over a month ago that the public should be informed of the known facts. He asked for an assurance that this inexplicable delay on the part of the Government was not prompted by financial considerations. Mr. R. TURTON said that it was for him to see what were the known facts compared with what they were when Mr. Iain Macleod made his statement in February, 1954.

Dr. EDITH SUMMERSKILL (Warrington, Lab.) asked the Minister if he listened on Friday to the Radio Doctor—a responsible and eminent member of the medical profession—who told the public that the facts presented two years ago were sufficiently conclusive for him to give up c.garettes. Would the Minister, in view of this, see that his statements in the House synchronized with those particulars that were supported by the medical profession? Mr. TURTON replied that if what was stated two years ago was sufficiently conclusive there would be no necessity for him to make a further statement. He had to see what developments had taken place since two years ago.

Salary Negotiations

Sir ROBERT GRIMSTON (Westbury, Con.) asked the Minister of Health for a statement about the Guillebaud Committee's recommendations on Whitley Council machinery. Mr. TURTON said the Secretary of State for Scotland and he accepted these recommendations. The management and staff sides of the Whitley Councils were being invited to explore the methods used in other large-scale undertakings to introduce flexibility into national agreements. The management sides were being asked to propose alterations in the constitutions of the councils that would add three hospital representatives to each. To facilitate this the Secretary of State for Scotland and he were willing for the representation of their departments to be reduced by the same number on all the councils except the optical and pharmaceutical, where there were special departmental interests. They were seeking the views of the management sides on the question of consultation with hospital authorities; but they were making it clear that in their opinion any arrangements that might cause further delay in the reaching of settlements should not be contemplated. They were drawing the attention of both management and staff sides to what the committee had said about delays. Negotiations on pay and conditions of service necessarily took time, but they were confident that all concerned would do their utmost to ensure that there were no avoidable delays.

Estimates for Increased Pay

Mr. A. BLENKINSOP (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, East, Lab.) asked the Minister what provision was made in his estimate of National Health Service expenditure for 1956-7 for increases in salaries and wages already agreed or still under negotiation. Miss PAT HORNSBY-SMITH, Parliamentary Secretary, stated that about £2½m. was included to meet the estimated extra cost in 1956-7 of such awards for England and Wales. Mr. BLENKINSOP asked if the estimates included the £6m. for the recent increases of pay to nursing staff, and Miss HORNSBY-SMITH explained that that would have to be added to the £2½m.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

In Congregation on February 25 the following degrees were conferred:

*D.M.—A. W. Frankland, Mrs. Margaret E. H. Turner Warwick.
*H. A. K. Rowland.
B.M.—*Joyce Dutton.

*In absence.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Professor R. A. McCance, F.R.S., and Dr. D. M. T. Gairdner have been appointed representatives of the University at the eighth International Congress of Paediatrics to be held at Copenhagen in July, 1956.

In Congregation on February 11 the degree of M.B. was conferred on Mary R. Glyn-John (by proxy) and Rosemary C. Hayball.

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

M.CHIR.—D. A. Bailey, J. M. Davis, C. O. Henriques, P. F. Jones, D. W. T. Roberts, T. M. Robinson, W. F. W. Southwood.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

Dr. L. Robertson has been appointed part-time Honorary Demonstrator in Bacteriology.

Dr. J. Magri (Demonstrator in Anatomy) and Dr. D. A. Heath (Honorary Demonstrator in Pathology) have resigned their appointments.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON

The following candidates, having completed the final examination, have been granted the diploma of L.M.S.S.A.:

A. H. Sears, M. K. C. Lu, B. M. Hellings-Evans, J. F. Popper, R. N. Gardiner, St. J. Dowling, C. P. K. Watson, B. H. Gooch, R. Dawkins, R. C. Rintoul, G. B. Middle, R. D. Sandfield, A. H. Atkinson, R. M. Burton.

The following candidates have been awarded the Diploma of Mastery of Midwifery:

H. A. Evans, C. J. Goosen.

The following candidates have been awarded the Diploma of Industrial Health:

R. H. R. Aston, J. G. S. Coetzer, J. M. Davies, A. P. Dikshit, H. Miller, K. N. J. Pocock, V. G. Springett.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND
GYNAECOLOGISTS

At a meeting of the Council of the College, held on January 28, with the President, Mr. Charles Read, in the chair, L. M. Jacks was admitted to the Membership of the College *in absentia*.

The following were elected to the Membership of the College:

E. A. Agius, D. G. Bonham, R. Bowman, R. J. M. Byrne, J. K. Craig, C. A. Cussen, R. P. De Bond, R. R. Elvidge, L. A. J. Evans, J. Eyton-Jones, C. O. Fung-Kee-Fung, J. G. Furber, R. H. Gelb, Anne L. M. Graham, Winifred J. A. Graham, R. G. Harbison, G. F. W. Hossack, Anna R. Kemp, E. Lacy, J. D. Llewellyn-Jones, Margaret B. Malloch, J. Mander, M. D. Manion, B. Measday, R. W. A. Nel, J. P. O'Neill, G. M. Parkin, H. E. Reiss, L. L. Relf, Freda M. Roberts, S. B. Robertson, A. W. Russell, Jean M. Sharpe, P. F. Venter, F. C. Wilkinson, L. M. Wolf.

Dr. Rhoda Allison has been awarded the Edgar Gentili Scholarship.

FACULTY OF RADIOLOGISTS

The following candidates, who had previously satisfied the examiners, were formally admitted Fellows of the Faculty of Radiologists on November 18, 1955:

Radiodiagnosis. G. Ansell, E. Barnett, D. C. R. Burrows, Sheila M. Cameron, J. H. C. Ho, P. A. W. Lea, H. A. Luke, Yumna E. M. Mansour, B. Strickland. *Radiotherapy.* A. M. Jelliffe, Jean K. Ritchie.

The Services

A *Supplement* to the *London Gazette* has announced the following appointment and mentions in dispatches in recognition of distinguished services in Malaya during the period January 1 to June 30, 1955:

O.B.E. (Military Division).—Lieutenant-Colonel (Temporary) S. M. P. Conway, M.C., R.A.M.C.

Mentioned in Dispatches.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Maisey, O.B.E., Major (Temporary) H. V. W. Coupe, and Captains S. W. Scargill, H. E. Lichtenstein (R.A.R.O.), T. R. Thompson, and F. T. MacVicar, R.A.M.C.

A *Supplement* to the *London Gazette* has announced the following awards:

First Clasp to the Territorial Efficiency Decoration.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. David, M.C., and Captain (Acting Major) S. E. J. Smith, T.D., R.A.M.C.

Territorial Efficiency Decoration.—Lieutenant-Colonels G. E. David, M.C., and F. Smith (now A.E.R.), and Major R. B. Raffle, R.A.M.C.

V.C. Presentation.—The Victoria Cross and other decorations and medals of the late Colonel E. T. Inkson, R.A.M.C., have been presented by his son, Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Inkson, late the South Staffordshire Regiment, to the officers of the R.A.M.C.

Colonel D. P. Levack, C.B.E., T.D., R.A.M.C., T.A., has been appointed Honorary Colonel of a T.A. unit in succession to Colonel J. Kinnear, O.B.E., T.D., R.A.M.C., T.A., whose tenure has expired.

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier) J. T. Robinson, O.B.E., late R.A.M.C., has been appointed Honorary Physician to the Queen, in succession to Major-General E. P. N. Creagh, C.B., who is retiring.

Colonel F. Heywood-Jones, O.B.E., T.D., T.A., has been appointed Honorary Colonel of a Territorial Army unit, in succession to Colonel W. Graham, O.B.E., T.D., T.A., whose tenure has expired.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND VITAL STATISTICS

Summary for British Isles for week ending **March 31** (No. 13) and corresponding week 1955.

Figures of *cases* are for the countries shown and London administrative county. Figures of *deaths* and *births* are for the 160 great towns in England and Wales (London included), London administrative county, the 17 principal towns in Scotland, the 10 principal towns in Northern Ireland, and the 14 principal towns in Eire.

A blank space denotes disease not notifiable or no return available.

The table is based on information supplied by the Registrars-General of England and Wales, Scotland, N. Ireland, and Eire, the Ministry of Health and Local Government of N. Ireland, and the Department of Health of Eire.

CASES in Countries and London	1956					1955				
	Eng. & Wales	Land.	Scot.	N. Ire.	Eire	Eng. & Wales	Land.	Scot.	N. Ire.	Eire
Diphtheria	6	0	5	0	5	9	1	3	0	
Dysentery	1,948	409	104	11		1,869	120	417	26	3
Encephalitis, acute ..	2	0		0		4	0		0	
Enteric fever: Typhoid	2	0	0	0		2	0	0	0	
Paratyphoid	3	0	0	0		17	4	2	0	
Food-poisoning	145	17		0		186	14		0	
Infective enteritis or diarrhoea under 2 years				10	8				14	12
Measles*	2,666	76	207	33	165	32,324	4103	505	498	125
Meningococcal infection	30	2	6	0	2	41	1	13	1	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum	28	4	3	0		43	2	8	0	
Pneumonia†	560	32	198	15	5	1,050	72	338	18	27
Poliomyelitis, acute: Paralytic	11	2		0		5	2		3	
Non-paralytic	3	0		0		1	1			
Puerperal fever§	180	36	4	0		224	41	17	1	
Scarlet fever	686	49	70	37	17	822	49	97	55	29
Tuberculosis: Respiratory	551	72	120	19		704	75	133	15	
Non-respiratory	75	5	21	2		78	1	25	5	
Whooping-cough	1,179	60	126	58	65	1,849	156	115	43	36

DEATHS in Great Towns	1956					1955				
	Eng. & Wales	Land.	Scot.	N. Ire.	Eire	Eng. & Wales	Land.	Scot.	N. Ire.	Eire
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dysentery	0	0		0		0	0		6	
Encephalitis, acute ..		0		0		0				0
Enteric fever	0	0	0	0		1	0	0	0	
Infective enteritis or diarrhoea under 2 years	7	0	1	0	0	7	0	2	1	2
Influenza	27	2	2	2	4	59	5	2	1	9
Measles		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1
Meningococcal infection		0	0				1	0		
Pneumonia	356	61	18	19	5	398	60	30	19	22
Poliomyelitis, acute ..	1	1		0	0	1	0		0	0
Scarlet fever		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis: Respiratory	68	8	13	0	2	89	15	21	2	10
Non-respiratory										
Whooping-cough	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Deaths 0-1 year	208	29	29	11	4	239	35	34	3	11
Deaths (excluding stillbirths)	5,904	801	607	153	171	6,840	1025	703	153	266
LIVE BIRTHS	7,457	1137	952	161	246	8,129	1181	1009	236	478
STILLBIRTHS	218	23	24			189	32	23		

* Measles not notifiable in Scotland, whence returns are approximate.

† Includes primary and influenza pneumonia.

§ Includes puerperal pyrexia.

Medical Research Fund of Australia and New Zealand must be lodged with the Fund by July 1. For the present the Fund intends to use its resources "to stimulate and support research in the field of cardiovascular function and disease." Grants-in-aid, usually ranging from £1,000 to £3,000 per annum, though exceptionally larger, are offered to support both fundamental and clinical research projects. Fellowships for work in Australia and New Zealand (initially for one year at £1,800-£2,000) and three-year travelling fellowships (£2,000 to £2,250 per annum plus approved travelling expenses) are available for full-time clinical or fundamental research on problems broadly related to cardiac function and disease. Further information may be obtained from the medical director of the Fund, 87, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.

Green-Armytage Lectureship.—The Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists has awarded the 1956 Green-Armytage Anglo-American sterility lectureship to Dr. LOUIS M. HELLMAN, professor at the State University of New York College of Medicine. Dr. Hellman will lecture on "Tubal Plastic Operations" at the College House (58, Queen Anne Street, London, W.1) on May 25 at 5 p.m. As accommodation is limited, admission is by ticket from the secretary of the College. The lecture is awarded under an endowment by Mr. V. B. GREEN-ARMYTAGE for "a lecture to be given every fourth year by an American gynaecologist of merit, to cement more closely the bonds of friendship between the British Empire and the U.S.A. and as a token of gratitude for their help in the darkest hours of the world war."

Soviet Surgeons in Britain.—Three Soviet surgeons—Professor P. A. KUPRIYANOV, president of the scientific association of surgeons and principal of surgery in the Kirov Military Medical Academy at Leningrad, Professor A. G. SAVINIKH, principal of surgery at Tomsk Medical Institute, and Dr. D. D. BENEDIKTOV, director of the surgical clinic of the Second Moscow Medical Institute—are on a three-week visit to Britain as guests of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England and Edinburgh and of the Soviet Relations Committee of the British Council. Besides attending the annual meeting of the Association of Surgeons of Great Britain and Ireland, they will visit Edinburgh (April 22-28), Oxford (May 1), and Birmingham (May 2). Their tour ends on May 5.

Domville Memorial Gift.—The trustees are shortly to elect a recipient for the Domville Memorial Gift for deceased naval medical officers' children who are under 15 years of age and in necessitous circumstances. The present value of the gift is £5 10s. per annum for three years. Particulars of claims (with birth certificates) should reach the hon. secretary, Domville Memorial Gift, R.N. Hospital, Haslar, Gosport, Hampshire, by May 3.

Dr. F. C. Golding, director of the department of radiology at the Middlesex Hospital, has been appointed honorary Civil Consultant in diagnostic radiology to the Royal Air Force for a period of three years.

Dr. A. Elithorn has been appointed part-time lecturer in psychopathology at Reading University.

COMING EVENTS

Croonian Lectures.—Dr. A. H. DOUTHWAITE will deliver the Croonian Lectures at 5 p.m., May 1 and 3, at the Royal College of Physicians, London. His subject will be "Pitfalls in Medicine."

Symposium on Antitumour Agents.—Symposium, arranged by the Section of Experimental Medicine of the Royal Society of Medicine with the support of the Co-ordinating Committee for Symposia on Drug Action, at the Royal Society of Medicine on May 7, 2-6.30 p.m. The meeting, which is open to the medical profession, will discuss cytostatic agents and antimetabolites.

Co-operation in Cancer Treatment.—The Royal Marsden Hospital and its group of co-operating hospitals are holding

a meeting at the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on May 11, and a demonstration at the Royal Marsden Hospital, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on May 12, to report 12 years' experience of co-operation between a group of special hospitals in the treatment of cancer. The meeting is open to the medical profession. Programmes from the House Governor, Royal Marsden Hospital, London, S.W.3.

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, April 23

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—At West Lecture Theatre, University New Buildings, Teviot Place, 5 p.m., Dr. D. J. Guthrie: Imhotep and the Dawn of Medicine.

Tuesday, April 24

●BRITISH PSYCHO-ANALYTICAL SOCIETY.—At Friends House, Euston Road, N.W., 8.30 p.m., Dr. R. Money-Kyrle, Ph.D.: Psycho-Analysis and Philosophy.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—3.45 p.m., Arnot Demonstration by Professor R. J. Last: The Pectoral Girdle.

ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY: MEDICAL SECTION.—At Westminster Medical School, 5.30 p.m., Dr. C. C. Spicer: Some Statistical Problems in Epidemiology.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NEUROLOGY AND NEUROSURGERY.—5.30 p.m., Mr. J. Minton: Ocular Manifestations in Clinical Neurology (Part II).

Wednesday, April 25

BIRMINGHAM MEDICAL INSTITUTE: SECTION OF PSYCHIATRY.—8 p.m., Dr. J. L. Clegg and Dr. J. J. O'Reilly: Amsterdam Experiment.

INSTITUTE OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—5 p.m., Dr. F. J. Prime: Emphysema.

LONDON ASSOCIATION OF THE MEDICAL WOMEN'S FEDERATION.—At Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine, 8.30 p.m., Mr. C. Gibbs-Smith: A Hundred Years to Make the Grade.

POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF LONDON.—2 p.m., Dr. A. L. Woolf: Hydrocephalus.

RENAL ASSOCIATION.—At 41, Portland Place, W., 4.30 p.m., Dr. R. Muerhcke: Renal Biopsies in the Nephrotic Syndrome; Dr. T. Freeman and Dr. A. M. Joekes: Nephrotic Proteinuria, the Result of a Tubular Lesion; Dr. Patricia Lindop: Renal Response to Hypotensive Anaesthesia in the Aged.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND HYGIENE.—3.30 p.m., Mr. C. W. Glover: Noise and its Abatement (illustrated).

ROYAL SOCIETY OF TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE: EDINBURGH BRANCH.—At West Medical Theatre, Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, 5 p.m., Dr. W. P. Cockshott: Mycetoma: Clinical Manifestations and Specific Therapy.

●WEST LONDON MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.—At Royal Society of Arts, 8.30 p.m., Cavendish Lecture by Sir Henry Cohen: Old English Silver and its Medical Uses.

Thursday, April 26

CHADWICK TRUST.—At Royal Society of Health, 5.30 p.m., Mr. J. Rawlinson: Centenary of London's Main Drainage System.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—At West Lecture Theatre, University New Buildings, Teviot Place, 5 p.m., Dr. D. J. Guthrie: Hippocrates and Medical Ethics.

LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At London Jewish Hospital, 8.30 p.m., clinical meeting. Film: Safety Measures in Cataract Operation.

NUFFIELD ORTHOPAEDIC CENTRE.—At Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital, 8.30 p.m., Professor J. Trueta: Study of the Vasculature of the Growing Head of Femur.

POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF LONDON.—2 p.m., Professor Dos Santos (Lisbon): Treatment of the Small Tuberculous Bladder; 4 p.m., Professor F. H. Smirk (Dunedin, N.Z.): Treatment of Hypertension.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL.—2.45 p.m., clinical demonstration by Dr. H. T. H. Wilson: Some Common Skin Diseases.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—5 p.m., Dr. M. A. Partridge: postgraduate demonstration in psychiatry.

Friday, April 27

●BRITISH PSYCHO-ANALYTICAL SOCIETY.—At Friends House, Euston Road, N.W., 8.30 p.m., Dr. Elliott Jaques: Psycho-Analysis and Social Problems in Industry.

INSTITUTE OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—5 p.m., Dr. F. P. Lee Lander: clinical demonstration.

INSTITUTE OF LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOLGY.—3.30 p.m., Miss Edith A. M. Whetnall: Management of Deafness in Children.

MEDICAL SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF VENEREAL DISEASES.—At 11, Chandos Street, W., 6.45 for 7.30 p.m., Presidential Address by Mr. A. J. King.

POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF LONDON.—10 a.m., Sir Henrice Ogilvie: Elementary Errors in Surgical Diagnosis; 4 p.m., Professor F. H. Smirk (Dunedin, N.Z.): Treatment of Hypertension.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—At Wright-Fleming Institute Theatre, 5 p.m., Mr. S. G. Clayton: Placenta Praevia.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.—At Arts Theatre, Liverpool University, 5.30 p.m., Leverhulme Lecture by Sir Charles Dodds, F.R.S.: Source of Inspiration in Medical Research.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS

Harman.—On April 7, 1956, at Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, to Joy, wife of Dr. Michael J. Harman, a son—Paul Lyle.

DEATHS

Ashton.—On March 9, 1956, George Ashton, M.D., M.R.C.P., of 17, Glenalmond House, Manor Fields, London, S.W.

Baker.—On March 1, 1956, at his home, Lower Marney, 35, Charles Road West, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex, William Thomas Baker, L.R.C.P.&S.Ed., L.R.†P.S.

Ferguson.—On March 1, 1956, at Princess Beatrice Hospital, London, S.W., George Gunnis Ferguson, M.B., C.M., M.C.P.S., aged 91.