

2. Dr. MacKenzie is of the view that having chosen a scientific profession the practical outlook of the student may be undermined by the inclusion of subjects of literary or metaphysical value. "Having chosen their profession they are interested only in subjects which will help them to achieve success in it." As a member of the profession I take good care not to smother or stifle tastes or any interests that rise in my colleagues or myself that are other than the ones calculated purely to achieve "success" in it. Dr. MacKenzie would do well to read this year's Linacre Lecture by Lord Moynihan (*British Medical Journal*, May 9th, p. 944), where one finds that the profession is proud of the truants who achieved celebrity in fields other than their own. But to read, "To force cultural subjects on them at this stage is therefore to defeat the purpose in view," made me pale. The answer to this is given by *Pygmalion or the Doctor of the Future*, who feels that the future of medicine rests with the physician of general outlook as opposed to the specialist or the pure scientist. "The doctor of the future will not, as is now assumed, be a thorough scientist of the orthodox type; a man with the technique of the laboratories at his finger-ends. . . . Rather he will be a humanist, a man with the widest possible outlook and a high level of average knowledge of human nature." Does Dr. MacKenzie think that including "one or two subjects of general education" will not conduce to this?

3. Most certainly culture is not the same as knowledge, as Dr. MacKenzie observes; but does not culture derive nourishment from knowledge? A mind fed purely on scientific subjects tends to become constipated unless "one or two subjects of general education" are administered for the purpose of catharsis.—I am, etc.,

V. ISWARLAH, B.A., M.B., M.R.C.P.

Medical College, Andhra University, Vizagapatam, July 24th.

"Under the Influence"—of Carbon Monoxide

SIR,—Your readers are greatly indebted to Dr. F. A. L. Burgess for his report of a most important case in which the evidence points to the serious effects of CO in a motor driver. Nearly three years ago I wrote:

"In these days of motoring the CO fumes tend to produce anaemic conditions, because CO has a stronger affinity for haemoglobin than oxygen, and so the latter is driven away. Carbon monoxide acts solely by displacing oxygen from its combination with haemoglobin, forming a stable compound which is useless for oxygen-carrying purposes. The affinity of CO for haemoglobin is three hundred times as great as that of oxygen. If the normal 14 per cent. of oxygen be present in the alveoli and there be present only 0.047 per cent. of CO, the haemoglobin shares itself out equally between the two gases. Minute amounts of CO, if constantly maintained in the alveoli, can thus produce serious results.¹ . . . If CO₂ be present in larger amount than usual the stimulation of the respiratory centre by means of CO₂ is very important, because persons like miners exposed to the fumes of both CO and CO₂ have their respiratory centres so greatly stimulated that they inhale larger amounts of CO. It follows that if the percentage of CO in the air be small, nevertheless when CO₂ is present in large quantities the amount of CO inhaled is increased. This is a new point, and one which needs to be noted."¹

In Dr. Burgess's case there was a leak in the exhaust, and so both CO and CO₂ were coming off together, and the driver was therefore liable to inhale more CO and CO₂ than usual. The driver had eaten supper and had a glass of beer, so that some of the oxygen in the blood was diverted for the purpose of oxidizing these products, thus depriving the nerve centres of oxygen they needed. The drinking of alcohol had obviously had an effect, and so had the eating of supper.

Hitherto emphasis has been laid on the acute effects of CO gas, although so many men are exposed in all sorts

of factories to the inhalation of small quantities of CO over prolonged periods. Under such conditions CO is a cumulative poison, and owing to the displacement of oxygen the various organs are ill supplied with oxygen, while the blood gives evidence of anaemia. Tissues so under-nourished react badly to constant irritation by such agents as the tar and oil products as well as copper-nickel matter, so that ultimately an irritated area may become an ulcer of a chronic or even of a malignant character.

I have found that even in the best-appointed cars there is an escape of CO gas, and persons using saloon cars constantly for business purposes give evidence of a damaged blood as shown by the raising of both the systolic and the diastolic blood pressures.—I am, etc.,

Swansea, Aug. 9th.

G. ARBOUR STEPHENS.

Spanish Medical Aid Committee

SIR,—There is no doubt that the present conflict in Spain is causing terrible suffering, not only to those who are actively engaged in the civil war, but also to the civilian population in the affected districts, and medical help is urgently needed.

At a non-party meeting held in London on Saturday last it was unanimously decided that fully equipped medical units should be sent immediately from this country to Spain, and already in response to an appeal a large number of volunteers have offered their services. We take this opportunity of appealing for doctors, medical students, and nurses to volunteer for immediate service, and also to appeal more generally for donations towards the equipment of these units. Offers of personal assistance and donations should be sent direct to Spanish Medical Aid Committee, Kern House, 36, Kingsway, W.C.2.—We are, etc.,

E. P. POULTON.
GEORGE GRAHAM.
PHILIP ELLMAN.
J. R. MARRACK.

CHRISTINA HASTINGS.
CHURCHILL.
CHRISTOPHER ADDISON.
P. D'ARCY HART.

London, Aug. 11th.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Removal of Administrative Offices

During the week beginning August 17th the administrative offices of the University will be removed to the new University Buildings at Bloomsbury; persons having business with the departments of the University are advised to ascertain beforehand at which address the department in question is to be found. Communications should, up to August 21st, be addressed to South Kensington, S.W.7; and after that date, except in the cases noted below, to University of London, W.C.1. The postal address of the Bloomsbury offices will be University of London, W.C.1; the telegraphic address "University London"; and the telephone number Museum 8000. The main entrance for the present will be in Montague Place (opposite the north entrance to the British Museum). The nearest stations are Goadge Street and Russell Square; other convenient stations are Holborn, Euston Square, and Tottenham Court Road. The University Library will not be transferred until the New Year, and communications regarding the Library and books returned by borrowers should therefore be addressed, until further notice, to the University Library, South Kensington, S.W.7. Most University examinations hitherto held at South Kensington will for the present continue to be held there. Candidates and examiners will be informed of the place of examination in each case.

Recognition of Teachers

The following have been recognized as teachers of the University in the subjects indicated in parentheses:

Middlesex Hospital Medical School.—Dr. H. K. Graham Hodgson (Radiology).

King's College Hospital Medical School.—Mr. H. W. Davies (Radiology); Mr. H. L.-C. Wood (Surgery).

¹ *Medical Press and Circular*, September 20th, 1933.

Amendment of Regulations

The second paragraph of the regulations for the M.B., B.S. Degree (*Red Book*, 1935-6, p. 276; *Blue Book*, September, 1935, p. 260) was amended to read as follows:

Candidates who pass in Anatomy and Physiology at the Second Examination for Medical Degrees, Part II, in July of any year will be permitted to enter for the Third Examination for Medical Degrees in May three years later, provided that they have attended a clinical course extending over not less than thirty-three months and that they have otherwise complied with the Regulations.

Section 3 (viii) of the Regulations for the Ph.D. Degree for Internal Students (*Red Book*, 1935-6, p. 22) was amended by the addition of the following sentence at the end:

Candidates who hold the degree of M.D. or M.S. of this University will not be debarred from applying for registration as candidates for the Ph.D. degree.

It was resolved that the Regulations relating to the External Ph.D. Degree be amended (*Blue Book*, September, 1935, p. 787) by the deletion of paragraph (1) under the heading "Notes" and by the substitution thereof of the following:

Graduates holding a Master's Degree in any Faculty or the M.D. or M.S. Degree in the Faculty of Medicine are permitted to enter for the Ph.D. degree in accordance with these Regulations.

The Ph.D. Degree in Hygiene (non-clinical) in the Faculty of Medicine has been conferred on Winifred I. Strangeways (National Institute for Medical Research).

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON

The following candidates have passed in the subjects indicated:

SURGERY.—D. S. G. Genge, W. A. Royds, O. H. Saldanha.

MEDICINE.—S. M. Basu, G. E. N. Bird, J. W. Cazalet, J. A. G. Gulliford, R. P. Huggins, R. A. McMillan, N. Mukherjee.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.—G. E. N. Bird, J. W. Cazalet, G. K. Coombes, J. A. G. Gulliford, R. A. McMillan, N. Mukherjee.

MIDWIFERY.—A. Bagon, R. F. B. Bennett, P. H. Denton, P. A. Dixon, M. M. El-Badri, P. A. Gardiner, H. D. Lamb, C. W. Mills, W. B. Perren, R. Robins-Browne, W. A. Royds, O. H. Saldanha, J. K. Sargentson, E. G. F. Skinner.

The diploma of the Society has been granted to S. M. Basu, R. P. Huggins, N. Mukherjee, and J. K. Sargentson.

The Services

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Surgeon Captain Richard Weld Stanistreet, R.N. (ret.), died on July 27th. He was educated at Charing Cross Hospital, and took the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond. in 1896, after which he entered the Navy. He became surgeon commander on October 10th, 1910, and retired, with an honorary step as surgeon captain, on January 1st, 1925. He served throughout the war of 1914-18.

Colonel Napoleon Bisdee Major, late R.A.M.C., died at Hastings on June 19th, aged 91. He was born at Hungerford, Berks, on September 13th, 1844, was educated at St. Mary's, and took the L.S.A. in 1865 and the M.R.C.S. in 1866. After filling the post of obstetric house-surgeon at St. Mary's he entered the Army as assistant surgeon on October 2nd, 1866. In the old regimental days he served as medical officer of the 16th Lancers. He became colonel on November 30th, 1896, was on half-pay from November 6th, 1900, to January 4th, 1902, and retired on November 5th, 1902.

Major William Samuel Boles, R.A.M.C. (ret.), died on June 13th, aged 77. He was born on April 13th, 1859, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A., M.B. in 1883 and B.Ch. in 1884. Entering the Army as surgeon on August 12th, 1885, he became major on April 5th, 1899, and retired on August 13th, 1905. He rejoined for service during the war of 1914-18.

Captain Peter Shannon, Indian Medical Service, died at Masuri on May 25th, aged 35. He was born on April 26th, 1901, and was educated at Glasgow University, where he graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1923. After holding the appointments of house-surgeon at the Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital, and house-physician and surgeon at the Gloucester Royal Infirmary, he entered the I.M.S. as lieutenant on February 4th, 1929, his commission being antedated a year to February 4th, 1928. He became captain on February 4th, 1931, and last year took the diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene of the London Colleges.

Medical Notes in Parliament

[FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT]

Measles no Longer Notifiable

The House of Lords, on July 29th, agreed to the Commons' amendments to the Public Health Bill. Explaining the amendment to leave out "measles" from the list of notifiable diseases under the schedule (Clause 343), Lord ONSLOW, as a member of the Joint Select Committee which had considered the Bill, said that committee had no intention of going to extremes in changing the existing law, but did not think that by including measles it exceeded that limitation. It was impressed by the high death rate from measles, and added it to the list of notifiable diseases to suggest that something should be done thereby to prevent the occurrence of so many cases. He understood, however, that considerable inquiry had taken place among medical officers and others conversant with the matter, and it concluded that on the whole it was preferable for measles not to be a compulsory notifiable disease. Power existed at present for any local authority to make it notifiable. In these circumstances he thought that the House of Lords should not insist on the retention of measles as a compulsory notifiable disease.

The House agreed with the Commons' amendment. Subsequently, on July 29th, the Bill received the Royal Assent.

Home Office Administration

On the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill in the House of Commons on July 30th, Mr. RHYS DAVIES opened a discussion on the administration of the Home Office. He quoted from the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops a declaration that long hours worked in the Midlands were generally worked by the least physically fit of the industrial population, and called attention to instances given of long hours worked by boys, women, and girls. He asked the Home Secretary whether he was satisfied that the sections of the Factory Acts dealing with the fencing of machinery and the introduction of safety measures could not be improved. Fatal accidents in factories and workshops during 1935 were 843 against 785 in 1934. Non-fatal accidents increased from 136,073 to 148,853. These figures disclosed an appalling situation. Factory employment in this country was becoming as dangerous as coal-mining. Speeding-up processes were such that human beings attending some of the new machinery were incapable of following the speed of the machine.

Mr. R. D. DENMAN dealt with the long hours worked by young persons in factories. Mr. JAGGER praised the work of the factory inspectorate, but said they numbered about 250 for about 5,250,000 workers. A well-organized trade union found that it required one full-time official for every 2,000 workers, whereas the proportion of factory inspectors was one to 225,000 people.

Medical Referees

Mr. T. CASSELLS spoke about medical referees. He said the scope of the investigations of a medical referee should be restricted to exclusively medical facts, but practice rode roughshod over the Act of Parliament. At present, to a large extent, the duties of arbitrator or judge in first instance had devolved upon the medical referee. Mr. Cassells said he understood that as a result of questions put by him to the Minister inquiries were proceeding with regard to medical referees and that on cause shown appropriate steps might be taken. He was not casting aspersions on medical referees, but unfortunately those who were employed repeatedly by insurance companies and employers unwittingly obtained the employers' point of view, and when a case came before them in which there was any doubt the workman did not get the benefit of the doubt.

Sir ARNOLD WILSON said that many members had experience of the work of medical referees, often with admiration, but sometimes with critical feelings. They nearly all agreed that a change must come, but the subject was under investigation by a Home Office committee and he should not say more on it. Few of them were satisfied with the working of

Dr. Johns retired from practice about ten years ago, but maintained his interest in the work of the Hornsea and District War Memorial Cottage Hospital and in other local institutions. He became a member of the British Medical Association in 1895, was chairman of the East Yorkshire Division 1910-11, and president of the East Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire Branch in 1912. A man of wide and varied interests with a pleasant personality his death will be regretted by many friends in and outside the profession in Yorkshire.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. S. H. B. ALLISON of Killaloo, Co. Derry, on August 2nd. He graduated B.A. of the Royal University of Ireland in 1886 and was a medical student at Edinburgh University, where he obtained the M.B., B.Ch. degrees in 1894. After a period of post-graduate training he returned to Derry to succeed his father in the dispensary district of Claudy and Parke some forty years ago. There he resided and practised his profession consistently for forty years, and his passing is mourned by those whom he knew as patients and friends. Dr. Allison was an active member of the Londonderry Division of the B.M.A., and always took a deep interest in its activities and the profession which he honoured for so long. He joined the Association in 1896, and had held office as president of the Londonderry Medical Society on a number of occasions. One who knew him well records that he was held in high esteem by his medical colleagues in the North of Ireland, among whom his loss will be keenly felt.

We announce with regret the death on July 31st of Dr. HENRY MELLOR FORT, who graduated M.B., Ch.B. of Manchester in 1906. He was a house-surgeon at Manchester Royal Infirmary before practising in succession to his father in Oldham. He was police surgeon at Bolton, a medical referee for the Ministry of Pensions, certifying factory surgeon for the district, and he only lately resigned his position as honorary surgeon to the Oldham Royal Infirmary. He had a long connexion with the local Volunteers and Territorials, and had been a member of the British Medical Association for over twenty years. His death, which ended a long illness, will be deeply regretted by many friends and patients in Oldham and the surrounding districts.

Dr. JOHN HUTCHISON died at Chamba, India, on July 24th, aged 88. For over sixty years he was a medical missionary, first at Sialkot, and then at Chamba, mission stations of the Church of Scotland in the Punjab. Immediately after qualifying L.R.C.P. and S.Ed., at the age of 21, Dr. Hutchison proceeded to the mission field, and for ten years was the only medical man in the Chamba and Kangra district. On his retirement over six years ago he was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind medal in recognition of his work. He continued to live and work at Chamba until the end, especially among lepers. He was keenly interested in geology and archaeology, and was associated for a time with Sir Aurel Stein in his researches in the Punjab. He also investigated the history of the States of the Outer Himalayas and made valuable contributions to gazetteers. A feature of Dr. Hutchison's long service was the arduous journeys, which, year by year, he made among the high mountain ranges of the Himalayas, carrying succour to the far-distant dwellers therein. He is survived by his two daughters, one of whom is Dr. Alice Hutchison, physician to the Children's Department at the Institute of Medical Psychology.

Mr. CLAUDE WRIGHT, general secretary of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, died on August 2nd. He joined the staff of the homes forty-five years ago, and was appointed the first registered secretary when the National Incorporated Association was formed. For many years Mr. Wright had worked as personal secretary to the late Dr. Barnardo, and his thorough knowledge of the work, his business capacity, and courtesy played no small part in establishing the homes on their present firm basis.

Medical News

Courses of instruction for medical practitioners, psychologists, social workers, and teachers will begin in September at the Institute of Child Psychology, 26, Warwick Avenue, W.9. A one-year post-graduate course has been arranged for those who hold the D.P.M., or have completed the two-year course of training at the institute, or have had adequate experience in the psychopathology of childhood. Clinical assistantships in the medicine of childhood are available. Full particulars are obtainable from the secretary of the institute. Research students may be admitted at any time subject to the approval of the directors. Applications for membership of the courses should be accompanied by details of the candidate's attainments and experience, with two testimonials as to general ability and character.

The first Congress of the Society of German Urologists will be held at Eisenach from October 1st to the 3rd. Further information can be obtained from Dr. Heusch, Augustenburger Platz 1, Berlin, N.

The fifteenth Congress of the Italian Urological Society will be held at Trieste from October 1st to 4th, under the presidency of Professor Carlo Ravasini, on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the foundation of the urological department, founded by Nicolich. The subject for discussion will be the early diagnosis of renal tuberculosis, introduced by Dr. M. Novak of Trieste and M. Bonino of Turin.

The first European Congress for Cosmetic Surgery will be held on October 3rd and 4th at Brussels. Further information can be obtained from Dr. Coelsl, 118, Avenue Louise, Brussels.

A party of 120 public schoolboys—the largest expedition organized by the Public Schools Exploring Society—sailed from Hull on August 5th for a visit to Lapland. The leader of the party is Surgeon Commander G. Murray Levick, R.N. (ret.), who accompanied Captain Scott's Antarctic expedition as medical officer and zoologist in 1910-13.

The medical and surgical staff of Leicester Royal Infirmary are making arrangements for a gathering of past resident officers of the institution. The chairman of the honorary staff (Mr. W. I. Cumberlidge, senior surgeon) has sent a letter to over three hundred whose names and addresses have been traced intimating a proposal to hold a reunion dinner at the Grand Hotel, Leicester, on October 2nd next. Every endeavour has been made to trace all past resident officers, and an announcement of the dinner appeared in our advertisement pages last week in the hope that those who had not already received particulars would apply to the secretary of the residents' reunion, who informs us that he has already received a good number of acceptances.

Mr. J. Basil Buxton, M.A., F.R.C.V.S., professor of animal pathology and director of the Institute of Animal Pathology in the University of Cambridge, has been appointed acting principal and acting dean of the Royal Veterinary College from September 25th, and to succeed Sir Frederick Hobday as principal and dean when Sir Frederick retires after the opening of the main block of the new college buildings.

On the occasion of the Olympian games the *Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift* has issued a special number with separate pagination devoted to the medicine of sport, and the issue of the *Münchener medizinische Wochenschrift* of July 24th is devoted to the same subject.

The issue of the *Bulletin de l'Office International d'Hygiène Publique* for July is devoted to yellow fever, and that of *Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift* for August 1st to poliomyelitis.

On July 1st a law for compulsory insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases came into force in Italy.