

Helsingfors, Tallin, Danzig

At Helsingfors Professor Wichmann's gynaecological hospital was the chief object of interest. Professor Wichmann came back specially from Copenhagen to spend the evening discussing his hospital and the problems connected with his work. The Red Cross emergencies hospital was also inspected.

At Tallin, Estonia, an interesting private nursing home and a military hospital of 350 beds were inspected, and the visitors found in Professor Stamm a most enthusiastic surgeon and authority on hospital planning. At Danzig Professor Volthard and Professor Klose took a great deal of trouble to explain the organization of the city's hospital services. The Municipal hospital supplied material for observation and comparison, and the visitors were much impressed by the extensive well-organized and equipped radiographic department.

Copenhagen

Copenhagen, with the inspection of four hospitals, completed the tour and provided possibly the most interesting feature of it, the orthopaedic hospital there being alone regarded as sufficient recompense for the whole of the trip. The visitors had as their guide Chief-Surgeon P. Guildal, adviser to the Danish Board of Health, who took the main part in planning this great hospital centre. At Copenhagen the visitors also saw the Finsen Institute, and found much of interest in Professor Lomholt's work and description of this organization, which now includes the magnificently equipped new radium centre recently opened by the King of Denmark.

A report prepared by Mr. Bernard Docker, Mr. Rock Carling, and Mr. Power will be available for the use of other British hospitals seeking information about the practice and equipment of the hospitals seen on this tour.

**RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN TROPICAL
MEDICINE**

The Medical Research Council, on the advice of its Tropical Medical Research Committee, has made the following awards:

Senior Fellowship.—Frank Hawking, D.M., D.T.M., assistant lecturer in pharmacology, Welsh National School of Medicine, Cardiff. This is tenable for three years, for investigations to be made mainly in the Tropics. Dr. Hawking will work in Africa on the chemotherapeutic treatment of sleeping sickness.

Junior Fellowships.—David Alexander Cannon, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.; John Leslie Dales, M.B., Ch.B., assistant pathologist, Royal Hospital, Sheffield; Ian Wilson MacKichan, M.B., B.Ch., house-surgeon, London Hospital. These are also tenable for three years, during the first two of which the holders will undergo training in this country in tropical medicine and in the use of research methods.

The Joint Tuberculosis Council announces that arrangements have been made with Dr. W. J. Fenton, the dean of Brompton Hospital, for courses of fourteen sessions in artificial pneumothorax work, each course to extend over a fortnight. The classes will be held on Mondays at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., Tuesdays at 10 a.m., Thursdays at 6.30 p.m., Fridays at 10 a.m., and Saturdays at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Included in the courses will be two lectures on the general aspects of artificial pneumothorax therapy and detailed instruction in screening. After the members of the class have had a few days' experience of the practice at Brompton Hospital they should perform the actual refills, and, if possible, an induction themselves. Each course will be limited to four members. The duration of the clinics will vary with the number of cases to be dealt with, but an average of two hours is a near approximation. The fee for the course is £5 5s., and all inquiries should be addressed to Dr. William Brand, honorary secretary for postgraduate courses, Joint Tuberculosis Council, 8, Christ Church Place, Epsom, Surrey.

Local News**INDIA****The Armies in India**

Volume II of the annual report of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India for 1935, which has recently been published, deals with the health of the British and Indian Armies in India, and reveals that in both cases there was a reduction in disease. In that year the combined ratio for the British Forces of those constantly sick in hospital and under treatment as out-patients was 47.42 per 1,000 of the strength, as compared with 49.19 in 1934. The decrease in the incidence of cerebrospinal meningitis continued; triple concentrated serum was the usual treatment, but in three cases iodine was also given intravenously with complete success. The incidence of sandfly fever remains unaltered, and no good system of prophylaxis has been discovered, nor have attempts to infect mice with material from human cases and so to secure a fixed virus proved successful. It is noticeable that, both with barracks and bungalows, the majority of men occupying old buildings with mud walls invariably succumb, whereas in new or well-repaired buildings the occupants escape, provided rubble heaps and other potential breeding places in the vicinity are removed. Some caution seems to be called for in the differential diagnosis of fevers of the typhus group; this at present turns on laboratory findings and is rendered uncertain by the possibility that enteric group infections might have some influence on proteus OX agglutinins in the serum. It is considered, therefore, that at present search must be continued for the enteric group of bacilli even in the various OX positive cases, especially in those in which the disease is mild and there is no rash. Further investigations in regard to this problem of diagnosis are proceeding. An outbreak of cutaneous and faucial diphtheria in a battalion engaged on the North-West Frontier in the autumn of 1935 presented some curious features. Abrasions of the skin caused by the rocky country were found in some cases to be harbouring Loeffler's bacillus, and there was also faucial diphtheria in some though not in all. For the treatment of these cutaneous cases diphtheria antitoxin was injected intramuscularly and also applied locally as a dressing. In most instances the ulcers were healing by the fourth day, and diphtheria bacilli could no longer be recovered from them. In some, however, the organism persisted in spite of there being a healthy granulating surface and serum treatment being prolonged; the best results here were obtained by applying mucidan as a dressing. The incidence of the enteric group of fevers increased slightly in the British Forces as compared with 1934, which was the lowest on record; in the Indian Forces there has been a progressive incidence since 1932, which is only partly explained by the fact that previously some cases of typhus were included as the result of faulty diagnosis. There has been very greatly improved bacteriological investigation of these cases during the last ten years. In 1935 there were nine deaths among the British and thirteen among the Indian troops, and in nineteen of these death occurred before the end of the second week, suggesting either an overwhelming infection or an ambulant type of the disease. Both the admission and death rates in men under one year's service in India fell markedly in 1934 and 1935 as compared with men whose service had been longer, and it is concluded that this fall may reasonably be attributed to the T.A.B. vaccine manufactured at the Royal Army Medical College since 1933. The case mortality was, however, disappointingly high during 1934 and 1935, mainly owing to the type of case previously described. The percentage of cases occurring within the first six months after reinoculation has remained almost constant during a period of seven years

at just above 30 per cent., which still appears unduly high, but no explanation is at present forthcoming. The incidence of dysentery remains stationary, and reasons are given in the report for fearing that this will continue to be the case until efficient sanitary services and a sanitary conscience have been developed, not only in military establishments but throughout the country. One of the striking features of the post-earthquake period in Quetta was a dramatic fall in the dysentery incidence among the troops. For several years previously the incidence in that station had been high and was actually increasing in spite of the most stringent precautions in the military area. The fact that from 1930-5 there were 21,000 fewer admissions for dysentery among Indian troops reflected the steadily improved sanitation among them since the post-war period, but, as in the case of British troops, it is feared that the position has now become stationary. Quetta was the second worst station in respect of malaria in 1934, but headed the list in 1935 with Peshawar and Agra second and third respectively. Efforts are being made to secure more protection in the new cantonment at Quetta, but unfortunately the main breeding stations lie outside military control. Very great improvement in this respect was noted in Delhi for 1935. Since the use of plasmoquine in the Army in India became almost universal the chronic relapsing cases of benign tertian malaria have almost disappeared; this treatment is generally preceded by atebirin.

Public Health in Bombay

In his report for the year 1935-6 Dr. J. S. Nerurker, executive health officer for Bombay, states that the excess of births over deaths was unequalled before 1931, the number of live births being now the highest on record since 1866, when such statistics began to be noted. The death rate was higher than in the previous year, owing largely to an epidemic of small-pox with 402 deaths, and increases in the mortality due to respiratory diseases and tuberculosis, dysentery, measles, and cerebrospinal fever. There were decreases in respect of plague, influenza, ague, and malaria. The population of Bombay is now much in excess of the census figures obtained in 1931. The previous negligence in registering births has been overcome to some extent by the provision of maternity benefit for the labour classes, which constitute 74 per cent. of the population of the city. The death rate among infants under the age of twelve months has increased in the poorer classes, mainly in consequence of respiratory diseases and immaturity; special efforts are being made to combat this by providing municipal district nurses, attendance at confinements, necessities and comforts during the puerperium, maternity homes, and infant welfare centres and milk depots. The small-pox epidemic was responsible for 1,248 deaths, as compared with 152 in 1934; emphasis is placed by Dr. Nerurker on the vital importance of revaccination, which at present is optional in Bombay. The figures for the attendances at venereal clinics show that the proportion of new patients having primary syphilis and acute gonorrhoea is rising. Pre-nuptial examination is also becoming more popular. Difficulty is still experienced, however, in convincing patients of the need of submitting to the long treatment and the repeated tests for ensuring cure. The quantity of milk available is said to be inadequate, and its quality leaves much to be desired, though strenuous steps are now being taken to rectify these deficiencies. Dr. Nerurker concludes by stating that the principal causes of the insanitary conditions which maintain the death rate at a high level, even in non-epidemic periods, are the insufficiency of the sewers, the continuance of the basket privy system of conservancy, the density of houses and persons per acre, and the overcrowding in rooms and tenements. The water supply is adequate, the whole being chlorinated throughout the year, and no provision being made for filtration. The medical department is actively engaged in propaganda work and health education.

SCOTLAND

Edinburgh Venereal Diseases Scheme

The annual report for 1936 of the City and Royal Burgh of Edinburgh Venereal Diseases Scheme records the transfer of the wards and clinics at the Royal Infirmary to the new pavilion, which is shared with the department of dermatology. The number of beds available for venereal cases at the Royal Infirmary is now thirty-eight, and a further fifty-two are distributed among other hospitals in the city. In-patients treated during the year show an increase of 20 per cent. over 1935. It is stated that in female cases of severe gonorrhoea or syphilis a spell of intensive treatment in hospital is beneficial, shortening the subsequent period of out-patient attendance, and minimizing the risk of complications, which are especially prone to occur at the menstrual periods. An increase in the number of admissions to the two maternity hospitals indicates a greater interest in ante-natal examination, foreshadowing a diminished incidence of congenital syphilis and ophthalmia neonatorum. The report, stressing the difficulty of combating gonorrhoea, points out that the early symptoms in women are often extremely mild, and that, without microscopic examination, many cases must be overlooked. Also contraceptive practices, which now enjoy a wide vogue, give an impression of security against infection which may not be justified. It is suggested that, from the point of view of prevention, the provision of a hostel for the reception of infected girls is desirable. By this means girls could be removed from the streets during the period of infectivity. With regard to treatment of this disease the administration of acriflavine compounds, in addition to the usual routine irrigations, is producing encouraging results, the tendency to cause jaundice, noticeable in earlier preparations of this type, having so far diminished that no case of jaundice has yet appeared in the course of the investigation which is still proceeding.

Weil's Disease in Aberdeen

The annual report for 1936 of the medical officer of health for the City of Aberdeen includes an account of a special investigation into Weil's disease conducted by Dr. John Smith, regional bacteriologist. The incidence of this disease among fish workers in the city has created a special problem for the health authorities during recent years (*British Medical Journal*, 1934, 2, 1137, and 1936, 2, 1048). During the year under review sixteen cases came to the knowledge of the department, all occurring among employees of the fish trade. Each patient received institutional treatment, and there was one death—a male adult. In the previous year the number of cases was forty. It is stated that Dr. Smith's investigation has been directed towards producing an active immunization of the workers. Experiments on guinea-pigs demonstrated the development of a solid immunity, following the vaccination of the animals with living non-virulent strains or with killed emulsions of virulent strains of *L. icterohaemorrhagiae*. In view of this satisfactory outcome of animal experiments it was decided to test the effect of leptospiral vaccines on selected hospital patients. Mild cases of scarlet fever were chosen, in which the illness had, for all practical purposes, terminated within forty-eight hours of admission of the patient, the majority of whom were children between 8 and 14 years. Three series of patients were vaccinated, each series with a different preparation. Little local disturbance and no general reaction accompanied the vaccinations. In none of them, however, did vaccination stimulate the production of demonstrable immune bodies to the extent that might have been expected. The findings indicate the need for increased dosage to stimulate the further production of immune bodies. It is suggested that their presence, even in small

amounts, should be sufficient to give ample protection, since in the case of patients in the early stage of a leptospiral infection treatment with a dosage of anti-leptospiral serum, insufficient to produce demonstrable foreign immune bodies in blood samples, shows definite clinical evidence of its curative effect. It would therefore appear desirable to vaccinate workers whose daily duties expose them to a possible attack of leptospirosis.

ENGLAND AND WALES

The Hospitals of London

King Edward's Hospital Fund for London has issued a *Statistical Summary* for 1936 (1s., or 1s. 5d. post free, from 10, Old Jewry, E.C.2) of the income, expenditure, work, and costs of 145 London hospitals, from which it appears that there were increases in subscriptions, donations, and receipts on account of services rendered, the total amounting to £3,798,842 ordinary income, as compared with £3,647,311 in 1935. The income from legacies showed a definite fall, however, and the total general fund income amounted to £4,195,925, as compared with £4,196,170 in the previous year. The total general fund expenditure rose from £4,075,115 to £4,259,598, and thus there was a net deficit for the year under review of £63,673, as compared with a net surplus of £121,055 in 1935. This publication comprises an analysis of the general fund income and expenditure of the 145 hospitals, with statistics relating to bed accommodation, patients, and the cost of working, together with particulars of pay-beds and hospitals for infant welfare. It thus enables a financial computation to be made of the position of these hospitals at present, and certain detailed and general deductions can be drawn. Public benevolence towards the sick poor and accident cases still continues at a most meritorious height, but the inevitable expenses show no sign of any reduction, nor is it possible to envisage such relief in the immediate future. There are more in-patients and out-patients; the cost of their treatment has naturally increased slightly, but it would seem that all possible economies are being introduced. The figures for renewals and repairs have somewhat increased, as have also those for provisions, salaries, and domestic activities. These figures do not include capital sums required for rebuilding or for buying new apparatus, and it must be realized that the requirements of this kind will not decrease in the near future but are more likely to extend. The hospital economy committee of the King's Fund is doing its best to assist hospitals in any difficulties experienced in putting into operation the methods of internal control outlined in the appendix to the Revised Uniform System of Hospital Accounts, and the general public may rest assured that everything possible is being done to ensure that all financial assistance is being utilized wisely and well. There are now 18,200 beds available, nearly 200 more than in 1935.

Distribution of Measles Serum

The London Fever Hospital, Liverpool Road, N.1, has asked us to point out that, owing to the great difficulty in obtaining a large amount of convalescent measles serum, its small supply, while always available for the general public, has to be reserved for young children and more especially for weakly and ill children in whom an attack of measles would be dangerous. It is impossible to supply this serum for every contact. The hospital has asked us to publish this to avoid in future the irritation of disappointment of a refusal when general practitioners wish to protect older people. The resident medical officer is, however, always glad to hear of cases in which the serum can be rightly used.

Correspondence

Care of the Vocal Cords in Singers

SIR,—The exigencies of immediate publication prevented me from including in my paper, read in the Section of Oto-rhino-laryngology at Belfast and published in your issue of July 31, an observation which I think is of some importance and which completes the argument I there advanced.

In the paper itself I ventured to make the generalization that there is no such thing as a natural singing voice. I stated that I had never heard of a leading opera singer or even a chorus singer at Covent Garden who had not been taught how to sing, and that singing is an acquired art; wherefore it follows that with increased knowledge and experience and more care of the vocal cords the best voices have yet to be heard.

An interesting comment on this view is afforded by an experience I have had of original singing of the same kind as must have been heard perhaps thousands of years ago. From 1923 onwards I have had the good fortune to visit Central and East Africa on many occasions, traversing unknown paths in the Sudan, Abyssinia, Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika. In the remote parts of these areas, especially on festival days, I came across occasional groups of primitive natives singing either casually among themselves or deliberately to encourage dancing, which would go on for hours on end. The singing was accompanied by tom-toms, the drums originally used for conveying messages or warnings from tribe to tribe. But what singing it was! None of the women or children sang, but only the men, and in their singing voices there was not a semblance of resonance, harmony, or musical quality, the notes being usually limited to three or four. In all these regions this rough production and quality was about the same. Among these people there was no balance or synchronization between the singing and the speaking voice. Yet the vocal cords of the primitive African are the same to all appearance as those of the cultivated European. If singing is a natural endowment the apparatus is available.

This observation appears to me to bear out the point I made in my paper that the vocal cords are not constructed by Nature for singing purposes.

If there is any fallacy in this comparison I should be happy to have it pointed out. Let me apologize to you, Sir, for taking up your space with this postscript.—I am, etc.,

London, W.1, July 31.

MILSOM REES.

Visual Standards for Aviators

SIR,—In view of the publicity which is now being given to the visual standards set for civil aviators, and the criticisms which are being offered in this connexion, may I reply to the letter by Mr. Myles Bickerton printed in the *Journal* of July 17?

First of all, nearly everything in this connexion was discussed in my lecture before the Ophthalmological Congress in Oxford this summer, and will appear in due course in the *Transactions*. For our present purpose it should be realized that we are dealing only with civil aviators. Now civil aviators have this peculiarity—namely, that they are not a local or even a national affair, but become international property so far as their medical (in-

that could be regarded as satisfactory was considering the submission of revised proposals. He was satisfied an adequate service could be established in Wales within the financial and other provisions of the Act.

Hearing Aids: Advertisements in Stamp Books.—On July 29 Sir ARNOLD WILSON asked the Postmaster-General whether, in view of the recent discussions of the British Medical Association at Belfast and of the recommendations of the Select Committee on Patent Medicines in 1914, he would give further consideration to the expediency of excluding advertisements of aids to hearing from postage-stamp books sold by his Department, and what, if any, financial loss would be occasioned thereby. Sir WALTER WONERSLEY, in reply, said Major Tryon had referred to reports of the recent discussions of the British Medical Association on this matter and could find in them no reason for modifying the present policy of the Post Office, which was confirmed a few months ago after careful consideration. The financial loss from the exclusion of advertisements of aids to hearing would be upwards of £3,000 a year.

Tuberculosis in Wales.—Sir KINGSLEY WOOD told Mr. James Griffiths, on July 29, that he was not in a position to make a statement on the result of his consultations with the Welsh National Memorial Association in reference to the steps to be taken to deal more effectively with the problem of tuberculosis in Wales. He was at all times in close touch with the work of the association, and a survey of the services it provided was being carried out by a medical officer of the Welsh Board of Health. He awaited the report on that survey, and hoped to meet representatives of the association and of the local authorities when he visited South Wales in the autumn.

Silicosis and Asbestosis.—Sir SAMUEL HOARE told Mr. Kelly, on July 30, that cases of silicosis and asbestosis were not reportable to the Home Office as and when they occurred, but according to the annual return from the Medical Board for 1936 they certified 551 cases in that year, and in addition certified 198 deaths to have been caused by one or other of these diseases.

Machine Drilling and Silicosis.—Mr. D. GRENFELL asked the Secretary for Mines whether he would authorize the collection of the fullest possible information at mines where more than three cases of silicosis had been certified, showing the names and addresses of men who, in the last twenty years, had been engaged in boring with the use of machines either in hard headings or in ripping, with the type of machines used, and the yardage of hard headings driven. Captain CROOKSHANK replied that he was in full sympathy with the general object in view, but he did not think an investigation on the lines proposed could prove sufficient or satisfactory. There were cases of silicosis among coal miners who had never used machine drills. Moreover, the nature and extent of disability in a particular case could not be reliably determined without medical examination.

Notes in Brief

In the past twelve months 74,631 houses were inspected in Liverpool, 3,380 being found to be unfit for human habitation and a further 29,800 not to be in all respects reasonably fit.

During 1936 there were ten fatal and 2,776 non-fatal accidents to boys under 18 in South Wales and Monmouthshire. The corresponding figure for fatal accidents in the first half of 1937 was five.

Of 100,000 road accidents involving personal injury between April and September, 1936, the reporting authorities attributed to drivers, cyclists, or pedestrians under the influence of drink or drugs as the sole or main cause 14 fatal and 538 non-fatal accidents and, as a contributory cause, 10 fatal and 61 non-fatal accidents.

Some action with regard to immunization against diphtheria is taken by the councils of approximately seventy-four county boroughs, 117 non-county boroughs, twenty-eight metropolitan boroughs, and five counties in England and Wales.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

At a congregation held on August 1 the following medical degrees were conferred:

B.M.—M. H. Hughes, A. R. Norton, T. B. Snell, D. I. Crowther, R. H. S. Thompson, W. B. Young.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

D. J. Bauer of Trinity College has been elected to the Michael Foster Studentship in Physiology.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated.

DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIOLOGY AND ELECTROLOGY.—*Part I:* E. H. Allen, Margaret McL. M. Morrison, J. K. Muir, V. G. Vohra. *Part II:* A. P. Booth, Jean Bouchard, J. A. Brocklebank, C. J. C. Cooke, M. W. Dahab, G. G. Doel, A. M. Evans, W. Irwin, M. Lederman, C. T. MacCarthy, J. R. M. Martin, V. Prakash, H. Pringle, R. R. Rishi, D. C. Virmani, V. G. Vohra, J. W. Winchester.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

M.D.—*Branch I (Medicine):* E. G. H. Cowen, Constance E. Field, G. W. Hayward, A. G. Hounslow, *A. Nelson-Jones. *Branch II (Pathology):* J. L. Hamilton-Paterson, *H. A. Magnus. *Branch IV (Midwifery and Diseases of Women):* V. H. J. Davies, R. Evans, *J. Howkins, M.S., S. P. Mason.

* University Medal.

The Senate on July 21 awarded the Ph.D. in Medical and Vital Statistics (non-clinical) to William John Martin (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine); and the Ph.D. in Medicine (non-clinical) to John Douglas Robertson (Middlesex Hospital Medical School).

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

The following appointments have been made:

Assistant Lecturer in Anatomy: E. L. Patterson, M.B., Ch.B. *Assistant Lecturer in Applied Physiology:* Margaret I. Williams, M.B., Ch.B. *Demonstrators in Anatomy:* D. D. Cranna, M.B., Ch.B., D. A. Richmond, M.B., Ch.B., and F. W. Smith, M.B., Ch.B. *Clinical Lecturer in Infectious Diseases:* John Yule, M.D., D.P.H.

The Pilkington Fellowship in Cancer Research has been awarded to Mrs. Edith Paterson, M.B., Ch.B.Ed.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, BELFAST

At a meeting of the Senate held on July 27, Mr. J. R. Wheeler, F.R.C.S., was appointed Lecturer in Ophthalmology, and Mr. C. H. G. Macafee, F.R.C.S., and Mr. H. I. McClure, F.R.C.S., Lecturers in Midwifery and Gynaecology.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

An ordinary meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England was held on July 29, with the President, Sir Cuthbert Wallace, Bt., in the chair.

The Hallett Prize was presented to Alexander James Innes. Dr. W. d'A. Maycock was reappointed a Leverhulme Scholar from August 11, 1937, to September 30, 1938, and Mr. T. Stewart Heslop was reappointed a Leverhulme Scholar for a year from October 1, 1937.

Diplomas

Diplomas of Membership were granted to the following candidates, who have passed the final examination in pathology, medicine, surgery, and midwifery of the Conjoint Examining Board in England:

B. S. S. Acharya, Iris A. Acton, O. B. Alakija, A. L. Alban, H. R. Alban, M. Albert, Mary J. Allardice, E. L. Allen, Sheila M. Anderson, C. E. Aston, E. A. Atkinson, J. C. Babbage, F. B. Bagshaw, J. K. Baker, Mary Baker, T. E. Barlow, V. N. le P. T. Barlow, Mary E. Barnard, Alice J. M. T. Barnes, Laura M. Bates, Eileen M. Bateson, G. K. Beatty, G. H. H. Benham, B. D. Berger, R. D. D. Birdwood, A. B. Birt, H. J. Bliss, L. B. Blomfield, R. Bloom, T. K. Bradford, Katharine M. H. Branson, J. K. Bremer, H. A. Brook, G. R. H. Brown, D. W. Browne, J. C. McC. Browne, Marjorie G. Bryan, C. T. A. Burgess, N. J. Burnand, J. H. Burniston, H. S. Bury, L. H. Cane, D. W. J. Cohen, L. Cohen, A. L. Collins, J. Colover, J. Comyn, Margaret M. J. Conway, F. S. Cosh, W. W. Cowen, D. I. Crowther, A. C. Cunliffe,

A. G. Dabbs, A. David, J. B. David, T. I. David, L. P. Davies, H. J. L. Dickinson, I. Donald, P. W. Edmondson, G. F. Edwards, Phyllis M. Edwards, R. W. Ellis, R. E. Emmott, D. T. H. Evans, E. M. Evans, T. J. Fairbank, Ivy F. Fallon, E. L. Fawcett, W. H. V. D. Ferdinands, A. R. Ford, R. G. D. Forward, Margaret B. Fox, D. L. V. Fraser, Constance M. Fraser, W. K. S. Friedburg, E. Gartside, C. H. George, Rachel Goldenberg, J. Graham, M. P. Graham, W. R. Grant, W. P. Greening, L. Griffiths, T. E. Griffiths, O. Guntery, H. L. T. J. Hardwick, W. Harris, R. J. Harrison, C. C. Harvey, S. Hazra, S. R. T. Headley, R. P. Hendry, L. H. Henein, F. G. Hibbert, H. G. W. Hoare, A. Homayoun, J. H. S. Hopkins, W. M. L. Horner, T. P. Howkins, E. B. C. Hughes, K. Inamulla, G. S. Irvine, R. C. Jackson, I. Jacobson, S. H. Janikoun, C. T. Jones, T. S. Jones, J. Jordan, G. J. G. King, G. M. Komrower, M. Krone, R. E. Lauder, A. D. Le Vay, C. Levy, Armored J. Lewis, A. W. Lipmann-Kessel, O. P. Llewellyn, W. A. Lombard, G. Lorrman, P. D. Lynch, L. McArdie, D. H. Mackay, K. R. Mackenzie, R. R. McSwiney, S. A. Maddocks, E. B. Martin, T. K. Maurice, B. N. Mazumdar, P. S. Meyrick, J. R. Miles, A. Miller, C. N. Mills, B. D. Molesworth, S. H. Moore, C. A. Moynihan, Perin K. Mullaferoze, Mary G. Murphy, R. B. Niven, J. H. F. Norbury, J. R. Odell, A. K. Pardhy, W. B. Parker, T. Partington, G. R. Peberdy, G. G. Phipps, T. D. Pilcher, J. C. Prestwich, D. G. Price, G. Quayle, E. P. Quibell, Lillian M. N. Raftery, B. K. Rank, H. M. Rapport, D. C. S. Rendall, S. R. Reynolds, H. N. Riley, C. G. Rob, I. F. Rose, D. Rubin, W. R. Russell, C. P. Sames, H. S. Samuel, S. Samuels, P. J. Schultze, K. B. Scott, C. E. Shafto, R. Shaw, K. M. M. Sheldon, J. Skirrow, A. F. Smith, I. Smith, R. M. Solomon, H. Spencer, J. H. Sproule, R. H. Spurrier, C. M. Squire, Margaret G. S. Stalker, Shelagh M. Streatfeild, A. S. Syed, K. G. Symonds, J. E. Talbot, N. G. G. Talbot, J. H. Taylor, R. W. Thomason, W. G. Tillmann, C. R. Tilly, J. A. F. Tobin, Dorothy C. R. Vethavanam, D. M. Wallace, F. Walt, W. B. Waterfall, J. Watkins-Pitchford, C. Weston, A. B. White, G. D. Wild, P. B. S. Willan, C. B. I. Willey, G. P. Williams, J. M. G. Wilson, W. Windsor, P. N. Witney, G. H. Wooler, Ruth F. Wordsworth.

Diplomas were granted jointly with the Royal College of Physicians of London as follows:

DIPLOMA IN TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.—P. D. Bhargava, A. Caralasingham, S. N. Chelliah, N. Constantoulis, J. De, E. Li. W. De Silva, S. B. Dhru, A. A. El Moslimani, Annie Foner, M. V. Hargett, E. H. Hudson, P. W. Hutton, X. Khokhongkha, Look-Nyuan Liang, G. D. McLean, E. C. Savona, M. Seraj-ul-Haque, S. B. S. Smith, J. N. Strauss, J. R. de V. Toussaint, J. White.

DIPLOMA IN OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—S. M. Ali, T. M. J. Armstrong, H. J. A. Barnard, D. L. Charters, H. R. Cursetji, D. S. Flynn, P. R. Greaves, A. C. L. Houlton, D. Hugo, M. T. Ismail, H. Jamieson, J. R. Kellett, M. A. M. Labib, Josephine M. MacFarlane, T. L. McLarty, V. B. Mankad, I. V. Oza, C. R. Palfreyman, Y. C. Pandit, M. J. Philip, E. V. W. Pockley, P. Ramchander, F. J. Rutter, M. K. Sathe, F. G. Scoles, E. S. Shalom, C. A. Stanley.

DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIOLOGY.—J. A. G. F. Rose, J. E. Swyer.

DIPLOMA IN ANAESTHETICS.—G. E. P. Meldon, H. D. Merrington.

The following hospitals were recognized under the F.R.C.S. regulations: Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, Grimsby and District Hospital, Warneford, Leamington, and South Warwickshire Hospital, Miller Hospital, Greenwich, Woolwich War Memorial Hospital, Northampton General Hospital, Cornelia and East Dorset Hospital.

Sir Holburt Waring was appointed representative of the College on the Newcastle Council of the University of Durham for three years.

The annual meeting of the Association of Surgeons will be held at the College on May 5, 6, and 7, 1938.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON

At a meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of London held on July 29, with the President, Lord Dawson of Penn, in the chair, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: *Censors*, Gordon M. Holmes, F.R.S., Sir Maurice Cassidy, Albert Ramsbottom, G. E. Beaumont; *Treasurer*, Sidney P. Phillips; *Registrar*, Sir Raymond Crawford; *Harveian Librarian*, Arnold Chaplin; *Assistant Registrar*, C. E. Newman.

Dr. S. V. Sewell of Melbourne attended as a distinguished guest.

The Baly Gold Medal was awarded, on the recommendation of the Council, to Professor E. L. Kennaway, F.R.S., for his biochemical investigations which have led to the identification of a group of substances provoking malignant growth of tissues, and having significant relations in structure to certain hormones and vitamins.

Sir Edward Mellanby, F.R.S., was appointed Harveian Orator for 1938.

The Murchison Scholarship was awarded (by the University of Edinburgh) to James Innes, M.B., Ch.B.

The following were appointed representatives of the College: Sir Humphry Rolleston on the Executive Committee of the

Imperial Cancer Research Fund; Dr. Edwin Bramwell on the Council of the King's College, Newcastle; Lieut.-Colonel Hugh Stott at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the University of Allahabad, November 16, 1937; Professor F. R. Fraser and Colonel A. H. Proctor, Dean of the British Postgraduate Medical School, at the International Congress for Medical Postgraduate Study, Berlin, August 21 to 24; Dr. W. S. C. Copeman at the centenary of the Royal Medical Society of Budapest, October 6 to 8; and Lord Horder, its President, at the International Cremation Congress, London, September 24 to October 2.

Sir Arthur Hurst will deliver the Harveian Oration on October 18 at 4 p.m.

The following candidates, having satisfied the Censors' Board, were admitted Members of the College:

S. Adler, M.B. Leeds, N. S. Alcock, M.B. Ed., D. S. Bateman, B.M., W. Brander, M.D. Aberd., Beatrice A. Butterworth, L.R.C.P., E. M. Buzzard, B.M., J. B. Cable, M.D. New Zealand, L. I. M. Castleden, M.D. Lond., M. C. Chapman, B.M., E. M. Darmady, B.Chir., P. C. Dhand, M.B. Punjab, D. Diamond, L.R.C.P., P. G. Dowling, M.B. Melb., M. Erfan, M.D. Cairo, Doreen P. Firmin, M.B. Camb., W. H. Gabb, M.B. Camb., A. R. Gilchrist, M.D. Ed., Y. H. Guinena, M.D. Cairo, C. Hardwick, M.B. Camb., F. D. Hart, M.B. Ed., H. T. Howat, M.B. St. Andrews, M. Hynes, M.B. Camb., W. H. Kauntze, M.D. Victoria, W. A. S. Lamborn, L.R.C.P., L. J. M. Laurent, M.B. Lond., D. Levine, L.R.C.P., C. A. Lillcrap, M.B. Lond., L. F. Loutit, B.M., F. McLagan, M.B. St. Andrews, W. M. Macleod, M.B. Lond., P. T. Madhavi Amma, M.B. Madras, A. Nelson-Jones, M.D. Lond., A. Nimalasuria, L.R.C.P., B. P. Niyogi, M.B. Calcutta, I. R. Owen, L.R.C.P., J. F. Paterson, M.B. Camb., E. E. Pochin, M.B. Camb., J. D. Ramsay, M.B. Glasg., W. R. Russell, M.D. Ed., J. C. Saldanha, M.B. Lond., O. A. Savage, L.R.C.P., J. E. Sewell, M.D. Melbourne, S. C. Shore, L.R.C.P., T. Simpson, M.B. Leeds, A. J. M. Sinclair, M.D. Melbourne, D. W. G. Smith, M.B. Ed., W. McL. Smithers, M.D. Melbourne, B. Thorne Thorne, M.B. Camb., G. L. B. Thurston, L.R.C.P., W. R. Trotter, B.M., J. W. A. Turner, B.M., R. F. West, M.B. Adelaide, N. Whittaker, L.R.C.P.

Licences and Diplomas

Licences to practise were granted to 206 candidates (including 24 women), whose names are published in the report of the meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in this issue, as are the names of the recipients of the Diplomas in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (21), Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery (27), and Medical Radiology (2). Diplomas in Public Health (9), Psychological Medicine (19), and Laryngology and Otology (6) were granted to the successful candidates whose names were published in the report of the meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in the *Journal* of July 17 (p. 143). In the list of the successful candidates for the Diploma in Psychological Medicine the name of J. B. Gillen was misspelt.

The following diplomas were also conferred, jointly with the Royal College of Surgeons of England:

DIPLOMA IN ANAESTHETICS.—M. C. Ganguli, R. E. Pleasance, A. F. Potter, W. B. Primrose, W. Sankey, G. E. P. Meldon, H. D. Merrington, C. D. Banes, R. P. Booth, Elva M. Chivers, R. T. V. Clarke, R. W. Cope, H. Curtis, G. Drury, A. C. Fraser, A. H. Galley, J. L. Hopkins, E. Landau, I. N. Lewis, H. J. V. Morton, A. H. Musgrove, J. A. V. Nicoll, W. Niven, Angela M. S. A. Ofenheim, G. S. W. Organe, F. H. Pratt, A. C. R. Rankin, O. N. Ransford, J. R. Ritchie, Major J. M. Savege, R.A.M.C., Major H. R. Sheppard, R.A.M.C., J. T. Turner, R. C. Walch, Doris E. C. Walker.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNAECOLOGISTS

At the quarterly meeting of the Council, held in the College House, 58, Queen Anne Street, W., on July 24, Sir Ewen Maclean was re-elected president; Professor R. W. Johnstone and Professor Miles H. Phillips were elected vice-presidents; Mr. Eardley L. Holland, honorary treasurer; Sir Comyns Berkeley, honorary appeal treasurer; Professor W. Fletcher Shaw, honorary secretary; Mr. Frederick Roques, honorary librarian.

The following were admitted to the Fellowship:

Sir Mangaldas V. Mehta, Bombay, Doris C. Gordon, Stratford, New Zealand (*in absentia*), S. Langevin, Montreal (*in absentia*), J. A. Hopkins, Melbourne (*in absentia*).

The following were admitted to the Membership:

A. L. Gilbey, Portsmouth (*in absentia*), J. R. McArthur, Toronto, W. L. Maccormac (London), W. J. C. Morris, Ayr, D. C. Racker, Manchester, S. W. Wright, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

The following were elected to the Membership:

M. C. Albuquerque, Bangalore, E. Bailache, Melbourne, S. C. Bose, Calcutta, Marjorie R. E. Boyd, Dublin, F. J. Burke, Liver-

pool, H. Callagher, Melbourne, Isabella D. Cameron, London, H. Canwarden, London, Mrs. D. J. Dadabhoy, Bombay, J. P. Dutt, Calcutta, Edith Ghosh, Calcutta, V. B. Gokhale, Belgum, H. F. P. Grafton, Hamilton, Canada, C. J. K. Hamilton, Liverpool, M. R. W. Hart, Madras, A. F. Hollinrake, Hamilton, Canada, M. Homji, Bombay, J. Howkins, London, J. G. H. Ince, London, Mary John, India, J. W. Johnstone, Korumburra, Australia, R. A. Logan, Nagpur, P. Lukose, Travancore, Anna P. Martin, L. de Menezies, Nagpur, E. A. Menon, Waltair, India, D. N. Mitra, Bengal, Mrs. Monohan, Madras, Una Morton, Agra, B. Mukherjee, Calcutta, H. Murray, Calcutta, A. N. Palit, Bihar, N. A. Purandhare, Bombay, P. W. S. Riley, New Zealand, A. Sarkar, Patna, M. N. Sarkar, Calcutta, G. A. Simpson, Sernia, Canada, B. H. Singh, Bengal, A. B. Stenhouse, London, R. K. K. Tampan, Edmore, India, P. Venkatagiri, Madras, Margaret Venters, Manchester, R. J. Wotherspoon, Glasgow.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON

The following candidates have passed in the subjects indicated:

SURGERY.—P. A. Dixon, O. I. Green, C. C. B. Guest, B. A. Hoogewerf, G. Howell, E. S. Reed, O. Rochlin.

MEDICINE.—I. W. Claiman, G. K. Coombes, P. H. Hay-Hedde, K. J. Higham, B. A. Hoogewerf, J. Meynell, J. N. Roberts.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.—I. W. Claiman, P. H. Hay-Hedde, K. J. Higham, B. A. Hoogewerf, J. Meynell, J. N. Roberts.

MIDWIFERY.—M. G. Braham, O. G. Gilmore, L. Gottlieb, K. J. Higham, G. S. Parker, E. F. G. Stewart, C. Webb.

The diploma of the Society has been granted to J. Meynell and J. N. Roberts.

CONJOINT BOARD IN SCOTLAND

The following candidates have been approved at the Final Professional Examination for the Scottish Triple Qualification:

F. E. Adams, E. Adler, G. R. Altmann, J. Anderson, M. Berg, D. Blos, L. A. P. Cantin, W. Carsten, J. P. Chapin, Koh Chiang Chee, L. G. Cruickshank, A. Dzialoszyński, H. Felsen, P. Fleischmann, E. Friedmann, A. M. Gall, D. L. Goldman, D. L. C. Greig, I. M. Greenberger, A. Hirsch, Paula Heimann, W. I. S. Hudleston, F. P. Hudson, A. T. H. A. Kader, A. M. Kallen, Alfaretta F. Keith, J. J. Kristal, R. R. Levine, H. G. Liebmann, K. M. Little, B. Lipschitz, E. W. Lou-Hing, D. M. Macdonald, J. M. Mervis, Cecily C. Mitchell, J. R. Moffat, M. J. Munro, M. K. Naidu, Beryl A. Peters, E. Rachwalsky, H. L. Riner, W. A. Rock, R. W. Ross, M. Rubin, L. Schaffer, I. H. L. Shlefstein, S. Siegel, Charlotte B. Sommer, Betty Spier, F. B. Stephenson, W. H. Suffield, W. S. Thomson, S. P. Vosnides, E. Weltman.

The Services

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Lieut.-Colonel ERNEST GEORGE FRENCH, R.A.M.C. (ret.), died suddenly on July 25, aged 60. He was born on November 5, 1876, and was educated at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1898, subsequently taking the M.D. in 1906, the F.R.C.S.Ed. in 1909, and the M.R.C.P.Lond. in 1921. After filling the post of house-physician at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, he went out to South Africa to serve as a civil surgeon in the South African War in 1900. He took a permanent commission as lieutenant in the R.A.M.C. on May 28, 1901, became major after twelve years' service, and retired, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, on August 20, 1920. He served in the South African War for two years, 1900-2, taking part in operations in Cape Colony, the Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal, including the action at Renoster Kop, and received the Queen's medal with five clasps. He also served throughout the war of 1914-18, when he was twice mentioned in despatches. He commanded the Military Hospital at Rochester Row during the war, and served as a specialist in dermatology. Afterwards he acted for six years as chief assistant in the skin department at St. Bartholomew's, was physician in charge of the skin department at the London Temperance Hospital, and practised as a dermatologist and specialist in venereal diseases in Harley Street. He was with C. F. Marshall, author of a work on *Syphilis and Venereal Disease*. Since 1909 he had been a member of the British Medical Association. When visiting America two years ago he was appointed an associate professor at the New York Polyclinic and Postgraduate School.

Medical News

The address of the Central Midwives Board for England and Wales is now 23, Great Peter Street, Westminster, S.W.1: telephone number, Victoria 2410.

The Royal Society invites applications for two Foulerton Research Fellowships in Medicine, tenable at any hospital or medical school in the British Isles. Applications must be received by October 16, and candidates must be of British nationality and British parentage. The appointments will be for two years in the first instance, from January 1, 1938, and may be renewed annually up to a total of five years. The stipends will be £600 to £800 per annum, with superannuation benefits.

The lectures and discussions during the third International Medical Week in Switzerland, which will be held at Interlaken from August 29 to September 4, will relate largely to the problems of general biology, affections of the brain and nerves, and the metabolism of carbohydrates. Among the many topics to be considered are recent work in experimentally produced cancer, the results of treatment of intracranial tumours, hereditary factors in tuberculosis and syphilis, insulin therapy, diseases of the skeletal cartilage, and the importance of retinal tension. Excursions are planned to Schynige Platte, Berne, and the Jungfrauoch, while special arrangements are being made for participation in the William Tell festival, which falls due during this congress. The fee for membership is 10 Swiss francs, and further information will be supplied on application to the offices in Basle (27 Klosterberg) of the *Journal Suisse de Médecine*, under whose auspices this medical meeting is being organized.

The second European Congress of Structive (Plastic) Surgery will be held in London at the Royal Society of Medicine on October 6 and 7. Mr. T. Pomfret Kilner has been nominated as president and Drs. Sanvenero-Rosselli (Milan) and Dufourmentel (Paris) as vice-presidents. Sir Harold Gillies will be president of honour and Professor Cardenal of Madrid vice-president of honour. The subjects for discussion are: free skin grafts, nasal contour restoration, and mammaplasty procedures.

All German scientific medical associations and certain foreign associations interested in postgraduate courses for doctors are to be invited to attend a congress for postgraduate medical studies in Berlin from August 19 to 21. It is anticipated that an international committee on postgraduate studies will be appointed on this occasion.

The German Orthopaedic Congress will be held at Rostock from August 27 to 29. Further information can be obtained from the president, Dr. Scheel, Orthopädische Anstalt, Rostock.

We have just received the first number of the first volume of the *Journal of the Malaya Branch of the British Medical Association*, which is edited by Dr. G. V. Allen, in conjunction with Dr. R. B. Hawes, Mr. D. E. C. Mekie, and Dr. J. W. Scharff. This new journal is a workmanlike production, similar in format to the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*. We wish it every success. It will be issued quarterly, and can be obtained on application to the Advertising and Publicity Bureau, Ltd., 144, Robinson Road, Singapore, at an annual subscription of 3 dollars. The supplement of this journal includes a report of the Annual Meeting of the Malaya Branch for 1937, and a list of the members of the Branch.

In the *British Journal of Tuberculosis* for July are published all the papers read at the Empire Conference on the Care and After-Care of the Tuberculous held under the chairmanship of the Marquess of Willingdon last May. The transactions of this meeting will not be issued in any other form. Single copies of this issue are on sale at the special price of 4s. 3d., post free.