

## Local News

### ENGLAND AND WALES

#### The Thames Estuary and the Problem of Sewage Disposal of Greater London

A Chadwick Public Lecture with this title was given by Dr. William Butler at the London School of Hygiene on December 7. He said that the importance of the estuary among the health conditions of London could not be exaggerated. It was not merely the largest open space of the metropolis, but if unpolluted would function as the parks did in renewing the atmospheric oxygen and restoring centrally other health agencies. Pollution of the estuary above and below the sewage outfalls of the London County Council was now very serious. At times the whole of the dissolved oxygen in the waters of the estuary throughout the county of London entirely disappeared as a result of sewage pollution carried upstream through London by tidal resurgence. The sedimentation of the grosser solids of the sewage, carried out at Barking and Crossness, and recognized at the time when initially provided as of a provisional character, was now utterly inadequate. Dr. Butler urged the necessity of providing a barrage to prevent resurgence of the contaminated water. As to purification of the sewage, the L.C.C. had provided or had in hand work for treating about one-fifth of the total volume, if its reception were limited to the waters below the barrage—a much simpler task. Purification of the still limited character at present aimed at in the new plant should be extended till the whole of the sewage of the main drainage of London was to that degree treated. London's population was still moving out beyond the county boundaries and was already greater than that within. The difficulties of sewage treatment in outer London had been considered in the "Report on Greater London Drainage" of 1935, issued by Sir George Humphreys and Mr. Pierson Frank. The lecturer expressed agreement with its recommendations that all arrangements for sewage disposal in and around the metropolis should be co-ordinated and planned. The need for such unification was urgent. Proposals for the treatment of sewage in ten or fewer centralized disposal works distributed throughout Greater London, and sited with a view to possible ultimate conveyance of the sewage to Dungeness, there to be discharged into the sea, together with the rest of London's sewage, were criticized by the lecturer, who contended that the whole of the sewage of Greater London should be brought as originally intended into the main drainage system of the metropolis, which already dealt with about three-quarters of the total, and that this sewage should all be conveyed to the lower estuary below the proposed barrage and, after adequate treatment, there discharged. The sites owned by the London County Council at the present sewage outfalls were sufficient for this. A pure Thames above the barrage would thus be ensured, while below the condition of the estuarial waters would be improved beyond comparison.

#### Certifying Factory Surgeons' Dinner

The annual dinner of the Association of Certifying Factory Surgeons was held at the Langham Hotel, London, on December 8, with the president, Dr. T. E. Flitcroft, in the chair. "The Factory Department of the Home Office" was proposed by Dr. E. H. Strange, who pleaded for a closer co-operation between certifying factory surgeons—to be known under the new Factories Act as examining surgeons—and the district inspectors and other permanent officials of the Home Office. In replying, Mr. D. R. Wilson, Chief Inspector of Factories, though refusing to commit himself, did hint that the opportunity given by the new Factories Act for a revision of the

remuneration of certifying factory surgeons would be taken. Dr. J. C. Bridge, Senior Medical Inspector of Factories, also replied to the toast, and in paying tribute to the work done in preventive medicine by general practitioners in their capacity as certifying factory surgeons, told some stories about Form 190. The toast of "The Association of Certifying Factory Surgeons" was proposed by Dr. G. C. Anderson, who drew attention to the fact that the British Medical Association's proposals for a general medical service for the nation were undergoing revision. He said that the B.M.A. would welcome any contribution to that revision which the Association of Certifying Factory Surgeons would care to put forward. It had lately been suggested that school medical records would soon be available to panel practitioners; he thought that it was just as important that the records of the certifying factory surgeons should be available in the same way. The president, Dr. Flitcroft, gave a brief history of the Association of Certifying Factory Surgeons and its development under successive Factory Acts. Concluding his long and interesting speech, he said that the relations between the Factory Department of the Home Office and the association had never been more cordial. The toast of "The Visitors" was then ably proposed by Dr. L. P. Lockhart, and on behalf of the many distinguished guests Sir Ernest Graham-Little and the Rev. Robert R. Hyde replied.

#### Old Epsomian Dinner

Members of the Old Epsomian Club gathered in force at the Café Royal on December 9, when the club celebrated its diamond jubilee. Nearly 120 old boys and their guests were present. Dr. S. Duke Turner, last year's president, again took the chair, in the regrettable absence of Lieut.-Colonel W. L. Crawford, D.S.O., this year's president, affectionately referred to as the "Lord Nuffield of the College" for his recent benefactions to his old school. The toast of "Floreat Epsomia" was replied to by the head master, the Rev. A. C. Powell, who took full use of the opportunity to record the still further progress the school had made in the last year. A survey of the work and the play showed a standard in each which most schools would find hard to beat. The growth in the numbers at the school to a total of 500 had necessitated considerable additions to the teaching staff, and a heavy capital outlay on new buildings, which as usual the council had provided as soon as the request was made. Mr. D. S. Clogg, one of the joint honorary secretaries of the club, in a happy speech proposed the toast of "The Visitors," paying great tribute to Lord Leverhulme, president of the school, for his active interest in all its affairs. "There are not many men," he said, "who would have altered important dates in their own large organizations in order to preside at the annual general meeting of Governors of a school one day and at its Speech Day the next." Among other guests to whom particular reference was made were Sir Cuthbert Wallace, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Dr. Henry Robinson, chairman of Epsom College Council, and Mr. D. C. Bartley, vice-chairman. Referring to Mr. A. P. Herbert's unique method of addressing the House of Commons in verse, Lord Leverhulme said that, while he had never aspired to a seat in the House of Commons, and while he would never dare to address the House of Lords in poetic strain, he did feel that he might address this, perhaps the third most august body in the country, in such a manner. Then, to the delight of everybody, he made a clever speech in poetry which took the gathering by storm. Sir Cuthbert Wallace, who also replied for the visitors, paid tribute to numerous old boys of the school who had worked under him and with him for a long period of time. Although in a minority, perhaps, he was one of those who still felt that boys would be better fitted for all kinds of work in after-life if they pursued general and literary studies right up to leaving school, and only took the first of their professional examinations after doing so.

### London County Council

It was reported to the London County Council at its meeting on November 30 that Dr. J. D. Rolleston, medical superintendent of the Western Hospital and small-pox consultant, would retire from the Council's service in February next on attaining the age of 65. Dr. Rolleston entered the service of the Metropolitan Asylums Board in 1900, and was appointed to his present position in 1926. Reference was made to the zeal and ability with which he had carried out his duties in the Council's service. After being advised that many patients with chronic eye disease in the Council's Whiteoak school for children would recover more quickly if put on a special ketogenic diet containing more fats and less carbohydrates than the normal dietary, it was decided last year to introduce the new diet for a trial period of twelve months. On the whole the results have been satisfactory, and it is proposed to extend the experiment for a further twelve months at an estimated cost of £1,700. It is anticipated that in connexion with the residential treatment of tuberculosis in voluntary institutions under the Council's tuberculosis scheme an average of 1,250 beds for civilian adults will be required during the year. This is nearly 100 higher than the original estimate, and the reasons for the increase are that a smaller number of beds at the Council's special hospitals are available than had been anticipated, that more notifications have been received during the first nine months of this year than in the corresponding period of 1936, that the experience of modern treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis by surgical methods indicates that a favourable result can be obtained in a greater number of cases if they are retained for longer periods under residential treatment, and that more beds are required for patients in settlement sanatoriums and for patients who are otherwise destitute or who would have to return to unsatisfactory home conditions.

### Joint Tuberculosis Council

At the November meeting of the Joint Tuberculosis Council twenty-three members were present and there was a very full agenda. Skiagraphic terminology was considered, and a committee, comprising Drs. G. Jessel (convener), James Watt, W. H. Dickinson, G. H. Hebert, and W. Burton-Wood, was appointed to consider this question and report thereon. A memorandum was presented by Dr. Blackmore concerning "holidays with pay," and it was resolved "that in the considered opinion of this Council the provision of compulsory holidays with pay would be a great forward step toward the promotion of public health." The honorary secretary, Dr. Ernest Ward, was asked to send a copy of this to the Ministry of Health and to the secretary of the Government committee dealing with the subject. The shortage of nurses was discussed and the Infection Committee, together with Drs. Lissant Cox, Roberts, McDougall, and Heaf, were asked to prepare and arrange for the submission of evidence to the Departmental Committee Investigating the Nursing Services. A very important memorandum on the Government's milk policy was presented by Dr. Hawthorne on behalf of the Milk Committee. After describing the present position the memorandum regretted the delay suggested in enforcing pasteurization orders and criticized the use of the word "accredited." The object of the memorandum, which will be sent to the Ministries of Health and Agriculture and medical Members of Parliament, is to secure the supply of safe milk to all consumers.

### Consultants for Mental Observation Units

At three of the mental observation units of certain hospitals of the London County Council—namely, St. Alfege's and St. Clement's Hospitals and St. Pancras Institution—consultants outside the Council's service are to be employed. These will be men and women of consultant status who have had previous experience of mental

services. The need for such officers only arises at these three hospitals, where the size of the mental observation unit warrants the services of a consultant for two sessions a week. The arrangements at the other three units—Fulham, St. John's, and St. Francis's Hospitals—which are visited weekly by medical officers in the mental hospitals service, are satisfactory and to be continued. It is proposed that the positions of consultants in mental diseases should be created from February 1 at the three units in question, for duty for a total of six sessions a week, at the rate of remuneration prescribed for consultants and specialists generally—namely, £200 a year for two sessions a week, and £75 a year for each additional session, plus payment for emergency visits at the rate of two and a half guineas. It is not anticipated that more than very occasional emergency visits will be necessary.

## SCOTLAND

### District Nursing in Scotland

At the annual meeting in Edinburgh on December 3 of the Scottish Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, Dr. J. M. Mackintosh, Chief Medical Officer to the Department of Health for Scotland, said that women, particularly in rural areas, should be confined in the home as far as possible, and not in institutions. This was desirable unless there was some abnormality which required hospital treatment, or the patient's home conditions were so unsatisfactory that the services could not be safely carried out there. He was gratified to see the close co-operation between the Department of Health and the Institute of District Nursing in the Highlands and Islands, where the nurses were held in high regard. He looked forward to seeing in country districts generally an amalgamation of the two great services of district nursing and midwifery. The Queen's Institute had a good record in regard to the reduction of sepsis. The days were gone when all that was necessary to make a good nurse was a loving heart, an object in life, and inability to do anything else, and it was the duty of the public, in order to get good nurses, to secure attractive conditions of training, attractive pay and prospects, variety of interest, and, in particular, the provision of refresher courses and the continuance of interest among nurses during service. The Duchess of Richmond and Gordon, chairman of the Scottish Council, said that the council had decided to raise nurses' salaries from January next, as salaries were raised in England last year. The number of cases nursed during the past year was 134,663, and the number of general maternity visits was 2,334,688, being an increase of 200,000 on those of the previous year. The annual report stated that when the Maternity Services (Scotland) Act came into force there would be a greater demand for nurses than had been the case in former years, and the Scottish Council was doing its utmost to meet such demands. It was hoped that work under this Act would be entrusted to the district nursing associations. The new rates of pay would be £70 per annum rising to £95, or for those undertaking maternity nursing, £75 rising to £100, with allowances for board and uniform.

### Honorary Physician to the King in Scotland

Among the six members of the medical profession engaged in public health work who have been officially appointed honorary physician to the King is Dr. A. S. M. MacGregor, medical officer of health for Glasgow. Dr. MacGregor graduated M.B., Ch.B. at Glasgow in 1904, taking the M.D. degree in 1928 and the D.P.H. of Cambridge in the following year. He was for a time assistant physician in the Belvedere Fever Hospital, house-surgeon in the Western Infirmary, and house-physician in the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow. Dr. MacGregor has interested

himself greatly in problems connected with epidemiology, and his contributions on this subject are well known. His work has more recently been concerned with public health administration in Glasgow, and he was a member of the Departmental Committee on Health Services in Scotland.

## FRANCE

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN PARIS]

### An International Study of Red Cross Health Activities

The newly created advisory committee of the League of Red Cross Societies met recently at its headquarters in Paris to discuss the future of Red Cross health activities in different parts of the world. The Red Cross Societies of Great Britain, the U.S.A., Germany, Austria, Colombia, France, Guatemala, Italy, Poland, Siam, Sweden, and Yugoslavia were represented at this meeting, which was presided over by Dr. René Sand, Senior Medical Officer of the Belgian Ministry of Health. The British Red Cross was represented by Dr. C. Lillingston, and the American Red Cross by Surgeon-General (retired) Hugh S. Cumming. The discussions were informal and no resolutions were adopted. The subjects discussed were Red Cross action in connexion with rural hygiene, nutrition, mental hygiene, the health programme of the Junior Red Cross in the secondary schools, the health of the merchant seaman, and blood transfusion, the last-named being a subject in which many national Red Cross societies are now interested. It is hoped that the contacts established or renewed between the secretariat of the League and the experts in public health advising their respective national Red Cross societies will promote not standardization, but a certain continuity and cohesion of Red Cross health activities throughout the world.

### Who Owns X-Ray Negatives?

A recent discussion in the French medical press has revealed wide divergencies of opinion and practice with regard to the ownership and custody of x-ray negatives. As a rule the French radiologist keeps his negatives but lets the patient have a copy or proof on paper wherewith to mystify himself. In the course of this correspondence it was pointed out that the radiologist in the U.S.A. not only keeps his negatives, but is also chary of giving proofs to his patients, who have to satisfy themselves with an explanatory note. Professor Laquerrière much prefers the American to the French system, and the only concession he would make with regard to the latter is in the case of industrial accidents, when it may be advisable for one proof to be given to the injured person and another to his employer. Professor Paul Boudin, the well-known medico-legal expert, has taken the line that the patient should own what he pays for; to which reasoning Professor Laquerrière has replied with a *reductio ad absurdum* question, asking if the patient is entitled to claim the test tube in which his urine has been examined because, forsooth, he has paid for the examination. It seems to Professor Laquerrière as futile and risky to put x-ray negatives or photos into a patient's hands as to trust microscopical sections to him, for in either case the patient is likely to paw these delicate preparations to their undoing, and his own interpretation of them may be as unwholesome as it is wide of the mark.

### A New Book on d'Arsonval

Dr. Louis Chauvois has just published a book on d'Arsonval (Paris: J. Oliven, 1937). The subject of this biography is till so much alive that although past 85 he has been known to drive his car several hundred kilometres a day with the light-heartedness of a 20-year-old. Dr. Chauvois's book is a happy combination of personal

anecdotes and commentary on the development of the electrotherapy to which d'Arsonval has contributed so much. One of the anecdotes concerns Claude Bernard's "discovery" of d'Arsonval in 1873. Claude Bernard was giving a demonstration of animal heat when the galvanometer on which he relied failed to work. At the end of the demonstration an unknown medical student in the front row came to his rescue. This was d'Arsonval's introduction to a most happy assistantship under his teacher. When Brown-Séquard succeeded to Claude Bernard's chair he also took over the still young d'Arsonval as his assistant, and it was this phase of d'Arsonval's career that gave him a lasting interest in the problems of internal secretions. In 1894 d'Arsonval succeeded Brown-Séquard, and he remained at the Collège de France until 1930. His best-known contributions to medical science concern high-frequency treatment, and only those who have themselves pursued parallel studies can tell how much he has enriched every other field in which he has worked.

### "The First shall be Last . . ."

What a fascinating collection of incidents and short stories could be made if a publisher were to group in one volume the reminiscences of doctors invited to retail their most dramatic experiences while "walking the hospitals"! Dr. J. B. Landau of Paris has given in *La Presse Médicale* for October 20 a good sample of what such a book should contain. The year was 1905, the scene was the Maternity Department of Saint-Antoine, and the leading figure was the famous Dr. Bar, who, by the bed of a woman in travail, discussed the case with Dr. Brindeau, his assistant. Having carefully examined the enormous abdomen, Dr. Bar addressed the class about him as follows: "I find a very large infant which does not, however, occupy the whole of the abdomen. Though I can feel nothing behind this infant, in spite of all my efforts to do so, this space can only be occupied by a second infant much smaller than the one I have just palpated. Between the two placentas we shall find a one-way communication benefiting the large and robbing the small infant. But there is an inherent justice: the large child, the profiteer, satiated during intra-uterine life, will find it difficult to make his way after birth and to adapt himself. The other, the puny one, will be less exacting, and, better trained to fight, will come off victor." Dr. Landau adds that subsequent events confirmed Dr. Bar's prognostic flight of imagination.

### Dr. Siredey Honoured

The amphitheatre of the Saint-Antoine Hospital was the scene a few Sundays ago of a touching ceremony at which a presentation was made to the octogenarian Dr. Siredey, formerly president of the Academy of Medicine and vice-president of the Association Générale des Médecins de France. Returning thanks for the many speeches delivered in his honour, Dr. Siredey dwelt on the shortcomings of life when old age has overtaken a man, but he gave the lie to the rather tragic picture he had painted by the vivacity of his gestures and by his wit.

### The New Doyen of the Paris Faculty of Medicine

Professor Roussy has been nominated Rector of the University of Paris, and his functions as Doyen of the Paris Faculty of Medicine have devolved on Professor Tiffeneau, who has had a distinguished career as chemist and pharmacologist. He was for some time a lecturer on chemistry at the Sorbonne. Later he was appointed professor of pharmacology at the Paris Faculty of Medicine. In 1927 he was elected a member of the French Academy of Medicine. His contributions to pharmacology have been notable, particularly in connexion with the relationships between chemical constitution and pharmacodynamic action.

Military Cross, and attained the rank of major, R.A.M.C.(T.). In 1922 he was transferred to the R.A.F. Medical Service as squadron leader. From 1926 to 1928 he was British chaplain at Rouen, and afterwards for some years rector of Wiston, near Steyning, Sussex. A kindly man, of untiring energy and zest for life, his chief outdoor recreations were mountain climbing, hunting, and cross-country running, at which he excelled even at an advanced age.

The death of Mr. JOSEPH JOPLING BROWN, announced in this column on December 4, has caused widespread sorrow in Newton Abbot. His health had not been good for some time, but he was working in full harness up to the day before his death. Soon after proceeding to the M.S. degree and the F.R.C.S.Ed., he sailed as ship's surgeon on the *Falaba*, and was at sea when war was declared in August, 1914. He obtained a commission in the R.A.M.C., and went direct to the Dardanelles in 1915; he served in Gallipoli and was invalided home, but continued war service in several large military hospitals. In the latter part of 1922 Dr. Brown went from Barnsley, where he had practised since the war, to Newton Abbot for reasons of health, and was appointed to the surgical staff of the Newton Abbot Hospital. He soon secured a large practice and became popular among all classes of the community. He was actively associated with many organizations, and keenly interested in Freemasonry, sport, and music.

A correspondent sends us some further details of the career of Dr. MARSHAM A BECKETT MCCARTHY, of whom an obituary notice appeared on December 11. Dr. McCarthy returned to this country from New Zealand early in the war, and worked continuously at Millbank as captain R.A.M.C. until he was demobilized. Later he was at the headquarters of the Ministry of Pensions, under Dr. Gossage, until his services were no longer required. In New Zealand, among his many professional interests and activities, he was colonel R.A.M.C.(Vol.). Dr. McCarthy's lifework was entirely devoted to the benefit and service of others.

Dr. FRANCIS WILLIAM O'CONNOR (whose obituary was published on November 6, p. 942), after serving as assistant director of the Division of Medical Education, Rockefeller Foundation, in 1928 became Director of the Department of Tropical Medicine and Associate Professor of Medicine at Columbia University.

The following well-known foreign medical men have recently died: Senator ALESSANDRO LUSTIG, formerly professor of general pathology at Florence and author of a treatise on general pathology, aged 80; Professor GIULIO MASINI, formerly director of the dermatological clinic at Genoa, aged 84; and Dr. ETIENNE ROLLET, professor of clinical ophthalmology at Lyons from 1905 to 1932, aged 75.

The Colyer prize was founded in June, 1926, to commemorate the twenty-five years' service of Sir Frank Colyer as honorary curator of the Odontological Museum. The accumulated income of this fund may be used every third year for the purpose of awarding a prize for the best original work in dental science completed during the previous five years by a dental surgeon educated at any duly recognized dental school in Great Britain or Northern Ireland who has not been qualified to practise more than five years at the date of the award. Applications from candidates for the third award should be submitted to the Royal Society of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1, not later than March 31, 1938, together with a general account of their researches, both completed and in progress. A document declaratory of the award will be presented with the prize. If no work of sufficient merit be submitted the prize will not be awarded.

## Universities and Colleges

### UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Dr. A. G. Gibson, Nuffield Reader in Morbid Anatomy, has been elected to a Professorial Fellowship at Merton College.

The following candidates have passed in the subjects indicated:

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACOLOGY.—G. F. Bader, J. J. Brenner, E. G. W. Clarke, A. J. F. Eberle, A. R. Elsom, J. C. Hawks, J. C. Hill, R. Park, G. L. L. Reynolds, M. G. Simmons, W. J. Tyson, E. J. Wood. *Woman*: V. D. Maxwell.

PATHOLOGY.—T. W. Branch, J. T. Burrows, N. F. E. Burrows, C. D. Cormac, H. J. L. Dickinson, E. S. Elliott, S. E. Furber, M. W. Hemens, S. J. S. Hughes, F. J. Ingham, S. H. Llewellyn Smith, J. B. Longmore, J. N. Macdonald, G. K. McGowan, R. A. Shawyer, W. A. H. Stevenson, G. D. Walker, G. J. Walley, R. T. Warren, C. W. M. Whitty. *Women*: E. M. R. McKee, M. M. Pickles.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, AND MIDWIFERY.—L. B. Bok, R. C. Browne, D. G. W. Clyne, H. J. L. Dickinson, F. G. Ethiraj, T. Gadian, S. R. Gloyne, F. J. Ingham, D. A. Ireland, J. E. Lovelock, H. Muller, C. I. Murphie, H. G. Owen-Smith, J. A. Partridge, I. B. Pirie, J. C. Prestwich, C. W. R. Rayne-Davis, R. Roaf, N. E. Stidolph, C. M. F. Walters, D. Whitteridge.

### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

At a congregation held on December 11 the following medical degrees were conferred:

M.B., B.CHIR.—\*C. G. Rob, M. I. A. Hunter, J. Richardson, H. Sirota.

M.B.—\*N. S. Williams, J. W. Cope, G. I. F. Tweedie, B. Rothery.

\* By proxy.

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

THIRD M.B., B.S.—\*†M. Albert, \*‡A. B. Birt, \*†N. E. James, \*†§Olwen B. Jones, \*†D. Landsborough, \*†C. C. S. Pike, \*†H. Spencer, J. C. Adams, Mary J. Allardice, D. R. Ashton, J. C. Baillie, E. J. W. Barnard, Beryl E. Barsby, L. J. Blay, R. Bloom, T. K. Bradford, J. D. Bradley-Watson, G. C. Brentnall, Mary E. Bunting, B. Cates, L. R. Chaperon, Dorothy R. Clarke, D. W. J. Cohen, Margaret T. Collins, Gwendolen K. G. Coote, M. L. Corera, G. H. Darke, P. M. Davies, R. D. L. Davies, P. H. Denton, Margaret R. Dix, I. Donald, Isabella E. L. Doxat, J. E. Ennis, T. J. Evans, J. Farr, Joan M. Faulkner, E. Garland Collins, Rachel Goldenberg, J. H. Goonewardene, D. Graham-Brown, T. E. Griffiths, E. H. Hambly, D. T. K. Harris, G. Herbert, G. B. Hollings, E. B. C. Hughes, G. S. Irvine, S. F. Jayawardene, Ursula J. Jeffery, J. G. Jesson, I. D. Jones, J. Kastelian, Gladys E. Keith, A. R. R. Kent, B. S. Kent, G. M. Kerr, J. D. Kinnear, Iris M. Lamey, H. A. Leggett, A. D. Le Vay, E. R. Mountjoy, Mary G. Murphy, Alice L. Musgrave, Muriel L. Newhouse, M. G. O'Flynn, V. G. Peckar, F. E. Pitt-Payne, N. Ponnampalam, Dorothy S. Pope, A. E. K. Price, O. N. Ransford, A. N. Roy, C. P. Sames, J. A. Smart, E. R. Smith, Christine M. Stacey, G. R. Steed, Shelagh M. Streatfield, R. W. Thomson, D. P. van Meurs, P. W. Vilain, R. N. E. Watt, R. R. Willcox, A. M. Williams, M. R. Woods, M. Yasin. *Group I*: Sheila M. Anderson, J. R. Ascott, Evelyn G. Ashton, Mary Baker, A. D. Bateman, A. A. Beazeley, P. E. G. Burnett, H. S. Davies, Eva M. Drown, L. R. L. Edwards, Phyllis M. Edwards, B. H. Ellis, C. N. Faith, G. A. Fairlie-Clarke, Rachel D. Fidler, A. C. Gee, C. H. George, G. L. Gryspeerdt, N. Hamlin, Ruth Hull, A. H. Jack, E. Japha, E. L. Loewenthal, Norma M. MacLeod, J. T. Mair, C. S. Nicol, A. J. Nimmo, T. Partington, Elisabeth C. Randell, S. T. Rutherford, G. Shneerson, J. H. Sproule, A. Stephens, L. Stirling, G. K. Taylor, J. W. Thompson, W. G. Tillmann, Eileen W. Town, J. W. B. Waring, R. M. Williams, A. D. Willis, L. J. Wolfson, G. Wynn Williams. *Group II*: C. E. Aston, G. D. S. Briggs, J. C. McC. Browne, Elizabeth M. Cadbury, L. F. Dale, J. J. Dubash, G. F. Edwards, B. F. B. Gulliver, J. H. H. Keall, C. K. B. Lennox, W. M. Owen, F. L. E. Musgrove, Gladys L. Neill, N. G. G. Talbot, I. E. J. Thomas, Mary R. Thompson, D. M. Wallace, C. P. Warren, R. O. Yerbury.

\* Honours. † Distinguished in medicine. ‡ Distinguished in pathology. § Distinguished in forensic medicine and hygiene. || Distinguished in surgery. ¶ Distinguished in obstetrics and gynaecology.

At a recent meeting the University Court was informed that a gift to the Middlesex Hospital Medical School of £500 had been made by an anonymous donor to form "The Rudyard Kipling Fund" to be applied by gift or loan to students or recently qualified men of the School to enable them to continue their studies which might otherwise have to be abandoned owing to financial stringency. It was also informed of

gifts to University College Hospital Medical School of £5,000 by an anonymous donor to be applied to purposes of original research in the Department of Dermatology, and £200 from Mrs. A. M. Suckling of Edgbaston, Birmingham, for the purpose of establishing a prize in obstetrics and gynaecology.

#### *Studentship in Oto-rhino-laryngology*

Applications are invited for the Geoffrey E. Duveen Traveling Studentship, of the value of £450, for research in any aspect of oto-rhino-laryngology. The studentship is normally tenable in the first instance for one year, part of which shall be spent in study abroad, in accordance with a scheme to be approved by the Studentship Board, but it may be extended for six months or for one or two years, and during the extended period the student may be allowed to undertake research at the Royal Ear Hospital, or some other laboratory approved for the purpose. Full particulars can be obtained from the Academic Registrar, University of London, W.C.1, and prescribed forms of application must reach him not later than December 31.

#### LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE

##### *Part-time Course in Mental Deficiency*

The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, in co-operation with the Central Association for Mental Welfare, will hold a part-time course in mental deficiency in February and March, 1938. The course, which is designed to enable medical practitioners to qualify for recognition as certifying officers as far as elementary school children are concerned under the Mental Deficiency Acts, will be held in the afternoons, and will be open to a limited number, principally those employed as assistant school medical officers. The fee for the course is six guineas.

#### UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

At a meeting of the University Council, held on December 10, the registrar was instructed to send the council's congratulations to Sir Edward Mellanby on his appointment as Honorary Physician to the King.

Dr. R. W. John was appointed research assistant to the Department of Pathology.

Dr. M. A. MacConaill was appointed representative of the University at the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences to be held at Copenhagen in August, 1938.

Sir Arthur Hall and the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Professor G. A. Clark, were appointed representatives of the University on the executive committee in connexion with the million-pound appeal for the voluntary hospitals of Sheffield.

#### UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

##### SCHOOL OF PHYSIC, TRINITY COLLEGE

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FINAL MEDICAL EXAMINATION.—*Part II, M.B.:* W. T. Kenny, H. M'V. Buchanan, C. H. Blackham, T. P. Griffin, J. R. Steen, Bridget P. Mansfield, M. D. Thorp, T. Fallon, M. C. Warnock, N. M'Sharry, R. C. H. Cooke, S. Rubin, B. W. Hughes, J. F. Rishworth, R. S. MacL. Cooke, R. J. Sandys, C. G. Reilly, C. W. L. Macnamara, M. D. M. Bergin, J. C. McNeilly, N. Marks, H. S. Boyce, F. A. Hanna, D. B. George. *B.Ch.:* †J. R. Steen, †E. M'G. Cochrane, S. G. Heaton, D. P. Beckett, Grace M. Wild, S. Tomlinson, J. N. G. Drury, J. B. Plews, J. M'C. Caldwell, C. W. L. Macnamara, J. G. Nixon, N. Jackson, Patricia M. J. Conway, C. H. Blackham, Maureen N. S. Mason, M. D. Thorp, C. G. Reilly, S. Rubin. *B.A.O.:* \*M. F. X. Slattery, †J. P. Condon, †T. P. Griffin, †T. W. Hanna, †H. J. R. Henderson, †R. A. Lutton, †D. P. Beckett, D. E. Meares, N. Jackson, L. N. Lynch, H. S. Boyce, E. R. Coetzee, L. I. Warnock, R. J. Sandys.

\* First-class honours. † Second-class honours.

#### ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

A Council meeting was held on December 9 with the President, Sir Cuthbert Wallace, Bart., in the chair.

Permission was given for the Society of Medical Superintendents to hold a meeting at the Buckston Browne Surgical Research Farm, Downe, Kent, on Thursday, May 19, 1938, and for the Anatomical Society to hold a meeting at the College and at the Buckston Browne Surgical Research Farm in June, 1938.

The Council gratefully received a gift from Lady Bland-Sutton of an autographed copy of the Hunterian Oration

delivered by Sir John Bland-Sutton in 1923 and an autographed copy of the speech delivered by Mr. Rudyard Kipling at the Hunterian Dinner the same evening. The Council also received with thanks from Mr. L. R. Braithwaite a miniature of John Abernethy.

#### *Diplomas*

Diplomas of Fellowship were granted to the following forty-four candidates:

P. McG. Moffatt, G. Hyman, J. H. Hughes, A. K. Monro, R. G. Gilbert, R. G. Reid, G. C. Sawyer, F. W. Shepherd, W. R. Hunter, D. R. Davies, G. A. Myers, M. B. Khan, A. H. Hunt, T. G. Tregaskis, A. F. Bryson, H. M. McGladdery, J. L. Collis, H. T. Laycock, A. H. M. Siddons, D. Bhatia, B. B. Hickey, F. B. Thomas, S. Glaser, L. J. Honeywill, J. Hanekom, P. T. Joseph, B. N. Bandyopadhyaya, J. W. Cope, S. K. Datta, C. S. Day, Gladys H. Dodds, G. K. Harrison, T. J. B. A. MacGowan, B. T. H. Martensson, G. M. Mes, G. N. Morris, R. K. Reeves, A. M. Rennie, A. H. Sangster, W. N. Searle, H. A. D. Small, R. G. Taylor, N. J. Townsley, J. F. Ziegler.

Diplomas in Anaesthetics were granted, jointly with the Royal College of Physicians of London, to the following twenty-four candidates:

A. H. L. Baker, A. H. Bruce, Eva G. Byrde, J. C. Buckley, Bessie E. Cook, Ellen B. Cowan, M. H. A. Davison, A. J. S. De Freitas, L. M. De Silva, S. F. Durrans, Florence Faulkner, W. B. Gough, G. Gray, J. R. G. Harris, J. K. Hasler, Ursula Y. Im Thurn, Freda C. Kelly, J. O. Moffat, D. A. Prothero, G. R. Rawlings, Captain W. H. Scriven, R.A.M.C., E. W. O. Skinner, G. C. Steel, O. Walker.

It was reported to the Council that at the examination for the Primary Fellowship just concluded in Australia three candidates out of six were successful at Sydney and seventeen out of thirty-five were successful at Melbourne.

#### *Lectures*

The Council arranged for lectures to be given in February next by Sir Arthur Keith, F.R.S., on the Mount Carmel skeletons, and by Dr. W. E. Gye, director of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, on cancer research.

#### ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW

At a meeting of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, held on December 6, with the President, Dr. John Henderson, in the chair, the following were admitted Fellows of Faculty: Kenneth Fraser, M.B., Ch.B., Alexander Lyall, M.B., Ch.B., Rustom Jal Vakil, M.B., B.S., Anna Varred, M.B., B.S.

#### BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF RADIOLOGISTS

The following have satisfied the Fellowship Board at the examination for the Fellowship of the Association held at the beginning of December:

\*F. Ellis, M.B., Ch.B., D.M.R., \*†R. McWhirter, M.B., F.R.C.S.Ed., D.M.R.E., †E. L. Rubin, M.D., D.M.R.E., \*M. C. Tod, M.B., F.R.C.S.Ed., D.R., †J. Z. Walker, M.B., Ch.B., D.M.R.E.

\* Honours in radiotherapeutics. † Honours in radiodiagnosis.

J. Caspersen (*Norsk Mag. Laegevidensk.*, October, 1937) gives an account of a Norwegian community of some thousand persons of whom six developed typical paratyphoid fever, while three others harboured paratyphoid bacilli in the stools without presenting any clinical signs of the disease. With only one exception this epidemic was confined to three houses. The community derived its water supply from two main sources and its milk supply from one, and neither supply could be incriminated. Numerous tests of the blood, stools, and urine of possible carriers were at first negative, but the concentration of most of the cases in one house drew attention to a year-and-a-half-old dog. It transpired that the animal had suffered from violent diarrhoea in the first half of February. It had recovered about March 1, and it was in this month that the epidemic broke out. Though no paratyphoid bacilli could be found in the dog's stools, agglutination tests were positive in a dilution of 1 in 320 after two hours. Twenty-three samples of blood from other dogs served as controls, and none of them gave a positive agglutination reaction.

## The Services

### HONORARY SURGEONS TO THE KING

The King has approved the appointment of Colonel S. G. S. Haughton, C.I.E., O.B.E., V.H.S., and Colonel N. M. Wilson, O.B.E., I.M.S., as Honorary Surgeons to the King, in succession to Major-General E. A. Walker, C.B., and Major-General Sir Frank P. Connor, D.S.O., I.M.S., who have retired.

### MILITARY CROSS

The King has approved the award of the Military Cross to Captain James Alexander Deanes Johnston, R.A.M.C., for distinguished services rendered in the field in connexion with the operations in Waziristan during the period November 25, 1936, to January 16, 1937.

### DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Colonel THOMAS ELWOOD LINDESEY BATE, C.I.E., C.B.E., Bengal Medical Service (ret.), died in Dublin on December 3, aged 85. He was born on July 29, 1852, the son of Thomas Bate, chief officer of coastguard, at Ballygarra, County Wexford, educated at the Adelaide Hospital, Dublin, and took the L.R.C.P. and S.I. in 1870. He entered the Indian Medical Service as surgeon on March 31, 1875, attained the rank of colonel on July 13, 1905, and retired on July 12, 1910. He served in the second Afghan war in 1878-80, and received the medals. Most of his service was passed in the Punjab in civil employ, which he joined in 1880. In April, 1891, he was appointed Inspector-General of Jails in the Punjab, and in July, 1905, Inspector-General of Hospitals in the same province. He received the C.I.E. on June 26, 1902, and the C.B.E. on January 7, 1918, for services in England during the war of 1914-18.

Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM GAVIN HAMILTON, I.M.S. (ret.), was killed in the railway accident at Castlecary, near Falkirk, on December 10, at the age of 63. He was born on October 4, 1874, was educated at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and took the M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P. London in 1899, and subsequently the D.P.H. at Cambridge in 1913. He entered the I.M.S. as lieutenant on June 28, 1900, became lieutenant-colonel on December 28, 1919, and retired on October 4, 1929. He served in the war of 1914-18 in Egypt and on the hospital ships *Syria* and *Vascova*. He served in the Jail Department in Bengal, and prior to his retirement held the post of Inspector-General of Jails. He was elected a member of the British Medical Association in 1900, and was an associate member of the Edinburgh Branch and the Edinburgh and Leith Division of the Association.

## Medical Notes in Parliament

The Royal Assent was given on December 9 to the Expiring Laws Continuance Act and the National Health Insurance (Juvenile Contributors and Young Persons) Act.

The House of Commons will rise on December 23 and meet again on February 1. This week good progress was made in the House with the committee stage of the Coal Bill. A debate was arranged on the Special Areas and unemployment. The Blind Persons Bill, with amendments, was read a third time in the House on December 7.

The Housing (Agricultural Population, Scotland) Bill was reported with amendments to the House of Commons on December 9 from the Standing Committee on Scottish Bills.

The Pharmacy List (Amendment) Order, 1937, and the Poisons Amendment Rules, 1937, both dated November 2, were laid on the table of the House on December 13.

### Training Doctors in Treatment of Gas Cases

In the House of Lords, on December 13, Viscount SWINTON moved the second reading of the Air Raid Precautions Bill. He said that a special system of training had been instituted for doctors. The Home Office, in co-operation with the British Medical Association, had selected sixteen doctors from different parts of the country for special training in medical treatment of gas cases. These sixteen doctors had already passed through the special course something like 10,000 doctors and 10,000 nurses. He was told that that was unequalled in any country.

The Bill was read a second time.

### Medical Officers of Health and Private Practice

Lord MERTHYR gave notice that in the House of Lords, on December 15, he would ask how many county councils in England and Wales had failed to formulate arrangements for securing that medical officers of health should not engage in private practice as medical practitioners, and what steps were proposed for ensuring better observance of the law.

### Typhoid and Sewage Discharge into Sea

Captain PLUGGE asked, on December 9, whether inquiry had been made as to the danger of cases of typhoid fever being caused by people bathing in the sea into which crude sewage was discharged. Sir KINGSLEY WOOD said investigations by the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal showed that any sewage discharged was rapidly rendered innocuous in the sea. Sewage was so discharged by many towns, but before approving schemes the Ministry of Health required tidal observations to be made to ensure that the outfall was placed where the sewage would be carried out to sea and not returned to the beaches.

### Compulsory Pasteurization of Milk

The Conservative Agricultural Committee, at the House of Commons on December 7, resolved that the advisability of compulsory pasteurization of milk should be reconsidered by a Royal Commission. The committee noted the existing wide divergencies of opinion between doctors on the advantages and disadvantages of pasteurizing milk, and noted reports that in some countries the adoption of this policy had led to disregard of the production of clean milk from healthy herds. It further noted that the Economic Advisory Council's Committee on Cattle Diseases reported pasteurization to have a destructive effect on vitamins C and D in milk.

### Population Bill: Questions Amended

In the amendments to the Population (Statistics) Bill the number of questions to be asked on registration of a birth or death has been limited; provision is made for secrecy, even in relation to proceedings in a court of law. Paragraph 3 of the schedule will be deleted, and no further questions can be asked under the provisions of the Bill. The questions to be asked will be:

*On Registration of a Birth.*—(a) The age of the mother; (b) the date of the marriage; (c) the number of children of the mother by her present husband and how many of them are living; and (d) the number of her children by any previous husband and how many of them are living.

*On Registration of a Death.*—In the case of a man, whether he had been married and, if so, whether he was married at the date of death. In the case of a woman who had been married: (a) the year of her marriage and the duration of the marriage; (b) whether she had children by her husband or a former husband; and, in the case of husband or wife, the age of the surviving partner.

The Bill will no longer contain questions which raise any point regarding legitimacy or questions relating to dependants, brothers, and sisters. The questions now to be asked on birth registration will, by ascertaining the number of children,