

suffer fools gladly, but to the sick of all classes, most of all perhaps to his hospital patients, he would give generously of his skill and sympathy. He was a keen supporter of the Derby Medical Society, rarely missing a meeting, and had been a member of the British Medical Association for forty years. Although he was extremely happy in his domestic and professional life he had several disappointments. The success which he achieved was a little slow in starting; he missed being elected to the hospital staff on the first occasion, and had to wait for a couple of years. But the most grievous blow was the death of his elder son, who was killed at the battle of the Somme in 1916. In 1918 symptoms of double glaucoma and cataract began to develop, and although progress was arrested by several operations the condition interfered with his life. He, however, continued in practice until 1927, when he retired to live at Torquay. Next to clinical medicine and the welfare of his hospital, his interest was music; he had a good bass voice, and took a prominent part in musical activities in Derby and Torquay.

He leaves a son, who is senior housemaster of Sherborne School, and one daughter, who is married and lives in Derby.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF WALES

WELSH NATIONAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

The following candidates for the degrees of M.B., B.Ch. have been approved at the examinations indicated:

SURGERY.—Mary E. Budding, Doreen M. E. Cranch, D. D. Howell, J. V. Jones, Anne N. M. Llewellyn.

OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY.—G. B. Downs, Eirian Spickett, G. A. Wright.

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.—W. S. Hill, R. T. James, F. C. Jenkins, A. E. Jones, Flora Macaulay, Annie M. Rees.

PHARMACOLOGY.—T. W. Brokovski, N. A. Cohen, H. J. Houghton, Dorothy M. Hyde, Tessie Phillips, Annie M. Rees, Dilys M. Rees, Dorothy Roberts, A. K. Toufeeq, S. I. Williams.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

SCHOOL OF PHYSIC, TRINITY COLLEGE

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.A.O.—*J. B. Fleming.

FINAL MEDICAL EXAMINATION.—**M.B.:** †Yvonne O. Mallet, Olga Bloom, J. M. Slattery, A. H. H. Guilbride, C. D. MacCarthy, J. I. Stafford, J. R. C. Holmes, I. T. Wolpe, R. M. Halahan, H. Menter, S. Smullen, B. E. R. Solomons. **B.Ch.:** J. T. Hanna, N. M. Smith, I. T. Wolpe, W. J. Thompson, Edna G. Merrick, E. G. W. Lynch, B. Kernoff, N. C. Brown, H. B. C. Houston, G. Tattersall, B. E. R. Solomon, W. Badner, H. T. Hutchinson, H. Menter, J. G. P. Mullally, J. C. Watson. **B.A.O.:** *B. W. Wyllie, †W. G. D. Caldwell, E. D. Kerr, M. E. Weiner, B. Marcus, H. H. Robinson, N. J. Anderson, A. F. Crowley, J. E. Adamson, S. D. Killen, E. G. W. Lynch.

* With first-class honours. † With second-class honours.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH

At the annual meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, held on December 5, Dr. Charles McNeil was elected president and Drs. Alexander Goodall, R. B. Campbell, L. H. F. Thatcher, A. Fergus Hewat, A. Graham Ritchie, and L. S. P. Davidson were elected to form the Council of the College. Dr. A. Fergus Hewat was nominated vice-president.

ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW

At a recent meeting of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, with Mr. Roy F. Young, President, in the chair, the following were admitted Fellows of Faculty: Alexander David Telford Govan, M.B., Ch.B., Luk-Yip Hui, M.B., B.S., Charles Frederic William Illingworth, M.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.S.Ed., George Macfeat Wishart, M.D.

FACULTY OF RADIOLOGISTS

The following candidates have satisfied the Fellowship Board at the examination for the Fellowship of the Faculty: *Radio-diagnosis.*—Thomas Lodge, M.B., Ch.B., D.M.R., Thomas Dallas Overend, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.M.R.E.

Medical Notes in Parliament

Interned Alien Doctors

During a debate in the House of Commons on December 3 Dr. A. V. HILL urged that a change of attitude towards alien internees was necessary. He said that scientific bodies, universities, medical schools, and research institutes, to whom many of these aliens were well known, were not consulted when they were suddenly interned, with consequent grave damage to their work. Why had it taken months for permission to be given to aliens, already released, to continue the important work of wound healing at Cambridge? Surely the subject of wound healing was of sufficient importance now to warrant the cutting of red tape. He quoted the case of a medical man, a refugee from Nazi oppression, who came here in 1933. He obtained his British medical qualification. In 1938 he applied for naturalization, which was near to being granted when the war broke out. In the summer of 1939, before the war, he volunteered for the Emergency Medical Service. In September he resigned the practice he had built up and joined that service. He served in a hospital until May, and on May 12 he was interned. On November 5 he was released—six months wasted. Instead of being told that they hoped he would go back to his job, this man was informed that probably he could not go back to the Emergency Medical Service. He had lost his practice. He was compensated for that, for six months of imprisonment, and for the breakage of a written contract of at least twelve months' employment in the Emergency Medical Service by a gratuity of one month's pay, which he was forced to accept because he and his family were penniless. Yet doctors were required.

Mr. PEAKE said that Dr. Hill's speech was founded largely on the very simple view that it was perfectly easy to label all these people either as our friends or our enemies. That was taking an altogether too simple view of the problem. Many of them were persons with divided loyalties, and it was extremely difficult to ascertain what their true feelings were. There was a certain justification for the complaints about delays, but there were also a number of unjustified complaints. Careful investigation had to be made with reference to other Government Departments, the security services, and so forth. The Government's policy, also, had been changing ever since the June internment took place. It had therefore been very difficult to give a final and definite reply to any individual case. In many instances final answers were deliberately held up with a view to dealing with the case at a later stage when a man would qualify for release.

Flour

In a reply to Sir Ernest Graham-Little on December 4, Major LLOYD GEORGE said that about 95% of the flour manufactured in the United Kingdom consisted of flour from which the millers separated fine and coarse wheat feed, also known as sharps, middlings, and bran, which were disposed of almost entirely as animal and poultry feed. This was permitted in producing national straight-run flour. The elements of the wheat berry which contained vitamin B₁ were normally included in wheat feed, but some millers extracted a part of the germ separately. They used this themselves or disposed of it to other millers for use in the manufacture of high-extraction germ flours. No germ, wheat feed, or other by-products of milling were bought by the Government for feeding the people. The only factory at present capable of producing the synthetic vitamin B₁ on a scale sufficient for its introduction into white flour had been erected by a firm of chemical manufacturers. The same manufacturers engaged in the manufacture of the anti-scorbutic vitamin.

Medical Attendance at London Air-raid Shelters

On December 3 Mr. GROVES asked the Minister of Health how many medical practitioners had been so far appointed by the Common Council of the City of London and the Metropolitan Borough Councils for the supervision of public air-raid shelters, and what steps were being taken to cause appointments to be expedited in districts where there appeared to be some delay. Mr. MACDONALD said that the number of doctors appointed to assist the medical officers of health in

these areas in the regular inspection of air-raid shelters was six, and the number of general medical practitioners whose services had been secured for attendance at shelters was 337. Medical officers of his Department were in personal consultation with the medical officers of health to ensure that such additional appointments as were necessary were made without delay.

Doctors' Losses of Surgery and Equipment

Mr. SORESENSEN on December 3 asked the Minister of Health if he was aware of particular hardships experienced, or likely to be experienced, by local medical practitioners losing their surgery, equipment, and instruments through air raids, and in losing patients who, through that loss, had to consult other medical practitioners; and whether he would enable swift replacement to be made and other steps taken to enable those medical practitioners to continue their practice. Miss HORSBRUGH said she feared that a number of medical practitioners, like other persons in professional life, had suffered hardships by reason of air raids, but she had not heard of any cases where serious difficulties in the way of securing treatment for their patients had arisen, and the Minister was not satisfied that it would be proper to provide any special measures of assistance beyond the arrangements announced by the Prime Minister on September 5.

Surgical Equipment and Limitation of Goods

On December 3 Mr. R. MORGAN asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he was aware that under the Limitation of Goods Order the quota of certain surgical goods, such as elastic stockings, belts, etc., had been reduced to 50%, and whether he would investigate the effect of the discouragement of the use of these goods on the health of the public. Mr. LYTTTELTON said that surgical apparel was included under the Order in a class covering a very wide range of clothing. Although the quota for the whole class required supplies in the current period to be limited to 50% of such supplies in the standard period, there was nothing, subject to this over-all limitation, to prevent supplies of surgical goods being met to the full extent of essential requirements.

Decisions of Medical Boards.—On December 3 Mr. LAW, replying to Miss WARD, said that the Army Medical Department was the only department which could overrule the medical opinion of the civilian doctors employed in examining recruits, and specialist advice was obtained whenever it was considered necessary. Miss WARD asked whether, if she could supply information of cases where medical opinion had been overruled, Mr. Law would look into them and see that action was taken. Mr. LAW said he certainly would, but he imagined that where medical opinion had been overruled it had been by other medical opinion.

Purchase Tax on Filament Lamps.—On December 3 Captain ELLISTON asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he was aware that the Customs and Excise were requiring payment of purchase tax on filament lamps forming an essential part of non-chargeable surgical instruments, and if the exemption granted to medical and surgical appliances could be extended to the accessories necessary for their working. Sir Kingsley Wood said that the tax applied to all electric filament lamps not exceeding 250 watts. Many of the lamps used in connexion with surgical appliances might have other uses, and in those circumstances it would not be practicable to provide for the exemption of such accessories.

Registration of Alien Doctors.—Miss HORSBRUGH told Sir Henry Morris-Jones on December 4 that the Ministers concerned were sympathetically considering the proposal to sanction, for the period of the war, the entry to the *Medical Register* of doctors of Allied countries fighting with Great Britain who were of proved medical attainments and bona fides. Sir HENRY remarked that many physicians and surgeons of European renown were in this country, but were debarred from rendering the services they desired to the Allied cause.

Notes in Brief

It is hoped to complete during January the draft of a first report on the investigations into the problem of silicosis among anthracite and other coal miners. This will include a full account of the medical aspects of the work. Publication will follow.

Dairymen are required to supply in full the milk required for children under the milk-in-schools scheme, but in some areas distributors find difficulty in supplying milk to schools. Lord Woolton is examining the scheme with a view to adapting it to the circumstances of wartime.

The Services

NAVAL AWARDS

Surgeon Lieut.-Commander William McOnie Macgregor, R.N.V.R., has been appointed an O.B.E. (Military Division) for good services with the Somaliland Force.

Probationary Temporary Surgeon Lieut. Kenneth Bryan Scott, R.N.V.R., has been mentioned in dispatches for good services in an enemy air attack.

CASUALTIES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICES

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Lieut. DUNCAN MACKENZIE, R.A.M.C., of Stoer, Sutherland, was killed by fracturing his skull in a fall from a train near Larbert on November 6. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1935. He joined the R.A.M.C. early in the present war and at the time of his death was going home on leave from a station in England.

Prisoners of War

Lieut.-Colonel George Trevor Hankey.
Acting Major Philip Harker Newman, D.S.O.
Captain John Burns.
Captain Frank Bernard Lake.
Captain Walter Martin Nichols.
Lieut. Frederick William Mary Plant.
Lieut. Harold John Seddon.
Lieut. Graves Ernest Stoker.

Medical News

The next term of St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School will begin on January 2, 1941. Full facilities for the pre-medical and pre-clinical courses are available at the new School centre established at Godalming. Arrangements for the full clinical curriculum have been made in Sector 8. The Dean's office remains in London, where interviews may be arranged. Particulars of courses, board and accommodation, etc., may be obtained from the Dean, St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School, Lambeth Palace Road, London, S.E.1, or the Manor House, Godalming.

The next meeting of the Shaftesbury Military Hospital Medical Society will be held at the hospital on Tuesday, December 17, at 3 p.m., when there will be an address on "The Treatment of Compound Fractures of the Leg," to be opened by Prof. Phillip D. Wilson and Dr. Bradford of the American Hospital.

The seventy-eighth annual meeting of the Royal Surgical Aid Society was held at the Mansion House on December 2, with the Lord Mayor in the chair. Sir George Wilkinson said that organizations such as the society were never more wanted than at the present time. The annual report showed the past year to have been one of the most difficult in the experience of the society, its income having fallen by nearly £7,000. The committee appealed for the utmost support as future demands upon the resources of the society were sure to grow. The number of patients assisted by the society during the year was 21,559, and 28,837 appliances were supplied.

The fifth International Congress of Comparative Pathology will be held at Istanbul in 1941.

The next meeting of the Pan-American Medical Association will be held in Buenos Aires in 1941.

Municipal hospitals and such voluntary hospitals as are included in the Emergency Hospital Schemes and auxiliary and convalescent homes established on behalf of the War Office or Ministry of Health may be supplied without restriction with goods falling in Classes 6, 7, 8, 9, and 17 of the Limitation of Supplies Order. These classes cover stuffed goods such as mattresses, pillows, etc., floor coverings, pottery and fired clay products, office furniture made entirely of metal, light fittings, and machinery, plant, and appliances, etc.

Purchase tax is chargeable on yeast "put up" as a medicine in tablet or powder form.