

From 1936 onwards Donald Middleton had served in a medical unit of the Territorial Army, and when war loomed ahead he was made A.D.M.S. with the rank of colonel in October, 1938. His administrative ability was such that promotion was rapid, and in the month in which he died he was gazetted as a recipient of the Efficiency Decoration. His three brothers were all killed in the last war, in which he was himself too young to serve. The memorial service in St. Giles' on November 4 testified to the great wealth of friendship which in his relatively short life he had accumulated. Many tributes have been paid to his engaging personality, his exceptional charm of manner, his unselfishness and love of simple things, and his unusual endowment of common sense. He was fond of several outdoor sports, especially riding, and he was a keen angler.

Donald Middleton married in 1930 Sheila, the only daughter of Dr. J. R. Currie, lately Professor of Public Health in the University of Glasgow, and had a son and a daughter.

JOSEPH STANLEY KELLETT SMITH, who died recently in Cheltenham after an operation, was born in Liverpool in 1870, and studied medicine at Liverpool University, qualifying M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1891, and taking his F.R.C.S.Eng. in 1895. After two years as demonstrator of anatomy at the University, he accompanied the British expedition of 1895-7 to Central Africa, whence he returned to take on his father's practice in Liverpool. In 1911 he practised electrotherapeutics at Eastbourne, and in the R.A.M.C. during the last war he was in charge of electrotherapeutics at Summerdown Camp. After the war he was superintendent of the West of England Convalescent Centre at Saltash until 1923. He took the D.M.R.E. in 1924, and went to Cheltenham, where he practised radiology and electrotherapeutics until a few days before his death on Sept. 23. He wrote several articles dealing with curvature of the spine, flat-foot, sacralization of the 5th lumbar vertebra, etc., and was hon. consulting radiologist to Tewkesbury and Burton-on-the-Water Hospitals, and a member of the B.M.A. Kellett Smith's vigorous and genial personality (writes a colleague) endeared him to all. He had a sound knowledge of surgery and he took infinite pains. He was always anxious to help any of his colleagues, and it was a pleasure to him to demonstrate a barium meal or an unusual fracture. He was the best type of Northcountryman, and stood always for the highest principles of the profession. His only son, who studied at St. Thomas's, is now serving in the R.A.M.C.

On Nov. 3 there passed away a physician who occupied a unique position in these times. It is not many men who throw over the practice of medicine to devote themselves to a life of pure study and contemplation. HERBERT EDWARD IZARD qualified from Guy's in the year 1896 and went to Cheddleton to study diseases of the mind and to Manchester for diseases of childhood. Thence he went to a general practice in East London. It was here that he began to think of even deeper problems, and the result was that Dr. Izard sought admission to the Catholic Church and to the Benedictine Order, and ultimately became a priest and a contemplative monk. He finally settled at Quarr Abbey, where he became the infirmarian to the Community. Nor did he ever lose interest in the advances of medicine, and he loved to learn from visiting doctors. His scientific training found an outlet in a staunch upholding of the theological aspect of psychopathological conditions. The *Journal of the Guild of St. Luke* was rarely without an article from his pen. He was in consequence a man much sought after by those in trouble. He knew both sides of religion, Protestant and Catholic; he knew both sides of life, material and scientific. He will be very much missed both by the Community with whom he had lived for the last twenty years and by many more in the world outside who came to him for his wise advice in their spiritual and even physical difficulties.—C. L. E.

We regret to announce the death on Nov. 3 after a long illness of Dr. LAWRENCE EDWIN PRICE, who had been a leading figure in the medical and public life of Nuneaton. He was born at Port Tipton on March 29, 1879, the son of Edwin Price, M.R.C.S., and was educated at Bourne College, Quinton, and the University of Birmingham. After qualifying M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1904 he served as house-surgeon at the General Hospital, Birmingham, and then settled in practice at Nuneaton, where he became honorary surgeon to the General Hospital and held a number of public appointments, and was instructor and examiner for the St. John Ambulance Association. He was elected to the Nuneaton Borough Council in 1920 and after holding office as chairman of the Health, Maternity and Child Welfare Committees became Mayor in 1928-30. Dr. Price had been chairman of the Nuneaton and Tamworth

Division of the B.M.A., and president of the Birmingham Branch. During the last war he held a temporary commission in the R.A.M.C. in No. 36 General Hospital, Salonika. He was a J.P. for the county of Warwick.

A veteran member of the profession, Dr. LEWIS MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S., died on Oct. 30 in his 94th year at Tiverton, where he had spent nearly the whole of his life. He was born in that town in 1849, and from Blundell's School went to study medicine at the London Hospital, qualifying in 1871 and taking the F.R.C.S. in 1875. He returned to Tiverton to take up general practice, and became medical officer to his old school and coroner for the borough. He was elected to the Devon County Council and became chairman of its Public Health Committee; he was also for a time chairman of the medical subcommittee of the Devon Education Committee. At the Annual Meeting of the B.M.A. at Exeter in 1907 Lewis Mackenzie was vice-president of the Section of Diseases of Children, and during the last war he acted as tuberculosis officer for Devon. He was a J.P. for the county and the borough, and in 1924 his long and notable services to his native borough, of which he was an alderman, were publicly recognized by his election as a Freeman.

We regret to announce the recent death in Prague of Dr. JOSEF LOEBEL. Dr. Loebel was born in 1882 in Kronstadt, and after studying in Vienna settled at Franzensbad in Czechoslovakia in 1907. In 1926 he began writing popular medical articles and popular books on medicine. Among these was a most interesting volume entitled *Lebensretter*, telling the story of the discovery of insulin.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The degree of M.A., *honoris causa*, has been conferred on Walter Alfred Mitchell, lately chief assistant in the Department of Pathology, and the degree of M.A. upon Walter John O'Connor, M.D. Adelaide, University Demonstrator in Pharmacology. H. H. Bayley, M.B., B.Chir., has been approved for the degree of M.D. in absence.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

Profs. H. N. Green and E. J. Wayne have been appointed representatives of the University on the committee of management of the Sheffield Hospitals Council; and Dr. Mary C. Simpson has been appointed assistant bacteriologist.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

At an ordinary meeting of the Council, held on Nov. 12, with Sir Alfred Webb-Johnson, President, in the chair, Mr. R. Davies-Colley, Mr. G. T. Mullally, Mr. V. Zachary Cope, Mr. C. E. Shattock, and Mr. E. W. Riches were re-elected members, and Mr. W. H. C. Romanis was elected a member, of the Court of Examiners.

Leave of absence was given to Mr. H. S. Souttar to enable him to act as chairman of a mission to report on the medical services for the armed Forces in India.

The award of a Streatfeild Scholarship to Miss Enid E. Sampson was reported.

Diplomas of membership and Diplomas in Public Health were granted to the candidates whose names were printed in the report of the meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of London published in the *Journal* of Nov. 14 (p. 593).

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON

At a recent meeting of the Court of Assistants, with Sir Stanley Woodward, Master, presiding, the report of the death of the Junior Warden, Mr. Warren Low, was received with great regret. Dr. J. P. Hedley was elected Junior Warden for the ensuing year, and was reappointed as the Society's representative on the General Medical Council. Sir Stanley Woodward, Sir Hugh Lett, Dr. J. P. Hedley, and Dr. A. P. Gibbons were appointed to give evidence on behalf of the Society before the Interdepartmental Committee of the Ministry of Health on Post-war Hospital Policy and the Organization of Medical Schools. Prof. W. G. Barnard was appointed Examiner in Pathology. It was reported that the Society's Charter of 1617, Licence to hold the Hall, Grant of Arms, etc., had been removed from the Hall for safe custody.

The following candidates have satisfied the examiners in the subjects indicated:

SURGERY.—R. M. Erdman, C. E. P. Grocott, C. T. Jones, A. F. Rogers.
 MEDICINE.—R. M. Erdman, T. C. Masson, A. F. Rogers, R. A. Bush.
 MIDWIFERY.—P. L. G. Cole, A. M. Earle, R. M. Erdman, E. E. Lieber.
 T. Y. Martin, J. M. Thomas.
 MASTER OF MIDWIFERY.—H. V. Corbett, I. Rose.
 The diploma of the Society was granted to R. M. Erdman.

The Services

Surg. Cmdr. J. B. Patrick, R.N., has been mentioned in dispatches.

The D.S.C. has been awarded to Temp. Surg. Lieut. A. D. Bone, R.N.V.R., for bravery and devotion to duty, and to Surg. Lieut. S. A. C. Watson, R.A.N.R., for gallantry and devotion to duty when H.M.A.S. *Nestor* was lost.

Surg. Cmdr. D. C. Wilson, V.D., and Prob. Temp. Surg. Lieut. D. W. Wallace, R.N.V.R., have been mentioned in dispatches.

The King has conferred the Efficiency Decoration of the Territorial Army on Col. P. J. Gaffikin, M.C., late R.A.M.C., and on Lieut.-Col. W. B. McCall, Major (Temp. Lieut.-Col.) E. W. Ashworth, Majors C. M. Forbes and R. H. Mortis, and Capt. J. W. Levack, R.A.M.C.(T.A.).

CASUALTIES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICES

Temp. Surg. Lieut. FRANCIS MASON HAYES, R.N.V.R., is included as "missing, presumed killed" in an Admiralty Casualty List published on Nov. 14. He was born on Sept. 14, 1912, and was educated at the University of Cambridge and at Guy's Hospital, qualifying M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1940. After holding a post at the Miller General Hospital he entered the R.N.V.R. in Oct., 1941. He was serving in H.M. Destroyer *Veteran* when she was lost.

Medical Notes in Parliament

Prisoners of War in Japanese Hands

On Nov. 10 Sir JAMES GRIGG told Mr. Granville that so far the Japanese Government had continued to refuse permission for visits by the Red Cross and Protecting Power representatives to prisoner-of-war camps, except in Shanghai and Hong Kong, where Red Cross visits had been allowed. The information available on prisoner-of-war conditions in other Japanese-occupied territories was therefore scanty and unofficial. Little information as to living conditions in the camps was available. It was believed that the prisoners were receiving similar rations to those issued to Japanese troops; these consisted principally of rice, vegetables, and fish. European food was probably not available. Limited quantities of medicines, food, and clothing had been sent on ships returning to Japan with Japanese diplomatic staffs and others, and they were known to have arrived at Singapore and Hong Kong. Owing, however, to the refusal of the Japanese authorities to allow distribution of these supplies under independent supervision, distribution was in the hands of the Japanese military authorities, who had undertaken to use them for the prisoners. In the event of any further exchanges every effort would be made to send relief supplies by the returning Japanese ships to the limit of their capacity available for this purpose. The Japanese Government still would not allow the passage of ships carrying relief supplies under the auspices of the International Red Cross.

Mr. LAW informed Sir John Wardlaw-Milne that it appeared that conditions at the Stanley Internment Camp at Hong Kong had considerably improved since the early days, but there was undoubtedly great overcrowding and a shortage of beds and bedding. At the end of July the general health situation could be regarded as satisfactory. There had been no major epidemics in the camp, though there had previously been some cases of a mild form of dysentery. There had, too, been some cases of beriberi, which were being treated as well as possible in the absence of suitable drugs. Medical supplies in general were running short, and the International Red Cross Committee was doing its utmost to ship them to Hong Kong. There had been very few deaths in the camp, and those which had occurred were due generally to organic diseases. During July a medical examination was made by a British doctor of all persons in the camp, with results which showed a great improvement in health since May, when the conditions were at their worst. There had been two medical surveys of the children in the camp. The first, in April-May, gave an unsatisfactory result. The second, in July, showed a great improvement thanks to the efforts of the camp welfare committee in procuring food, including milk, to supplement the children's rations.

Medical Aid to Russia

On Nov. 10 Mr. DAVID ADAMS asked the Foreign Secretary whether he was aware that the Director of Moscow Military Hospitals, Dr. Shemelovich, stated that the right kind of medical and surgical supplies were not being sent to Russia at present; that they were short of large quantities of sulphanilamide and its compounds and x-ray apparatus, and that a better exchange of the latest information between Russian, British, and United States research foundations and doctors was required; and whether these matters would receive urgent attention. Mr. LAW: No, sir; medical supplies and equipment are being dispatched to the Soviet Union on the basis of a list of requirements communicated officially by the Soviet Government to the British Government. With regard to the suggestion that a better exchange of information on medical matters between the two countries was required, Mr. LAW referred Mr. Adams to an answer given to Mr. Harvey on Jan. 21, and added that the British Government would at all times be happy to give urgent attention to any requests for information or assistance from the Soviet Government.

Diphtheria

Mr. BROWN, replying on Nov. 17 to a series of questions on diphtheria, said he understood that general practitioners in Darlington were encouraged to send to the infectious diseases hospital any case in which diphtheria was suspected, whether clinically established or not, because of the great importance of administering diphtheria antitoxin as early in the disease as possible. During the last 7 years there had been about 800 such admissions, covering all age groups. Of these, 78 were found to be not diphtheria cases, 47 being diagnosed as tonsillitis, and the remainder as cases of bronchopneumonia, Vincent's angina, syphilis, scarlet fever, or measles. Six of the 78 cases proved fatal, and 13 of them were in immunized children. In 1940 and 1941, 61 and 163 cases respectively of diphtheria were notified from Darlington. The numbers of deaths classified to diphtheria by the Registrar-General and assigned to Darlington according to residence in 1940 were, up to 5 years, one; 5 years and over, one; in 1941, up to 5 years, two; 5 years and over, five.

In Southend, 568 children under 5 and 1,355 between 5 and 14 received a full course of immunization under local authority arrangements during the months January to June, 1941. No cases of diphtheria were notified among immunized children. Among non-immunized children 17 cases were notified. None of these cases was rediagnosed. Two deaths occurred among non-immunized children under 5.

Medical News

The Duchess of Kent has become President of the Tavistock Clinic (the Institute of Medical Psychology).

Major B. W. Rycroft, M.D., F.R.C.S., R.A.M.C., has been appointed surgeon-oculist to the King of the Hellenes.

The United States National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has given a 300,000 dollar grant to Johns Hopkins University for a prolonged study of the disease. This is the largest single grant made by the Foundation since it was organized in 1938.

The Association of Scientific Workers is holding a conference on "Scientists of the United Nations and the War Effort" at Gas Industry House, 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W., on Dec. 5 (2.30 p.m.) and 6 (11 a.m.) under the chairmanship of Sir Richard Gregory, F.R.S., President of the British Association. Applications for tickets should be sent to the secretary, Foreign Scientists Committee, Association of Scientific Workers, Hanover House, 73, High Holborn, W.C.1.

At a meeting arranged by the Wireless Section of the Institution of Electrical Engineers on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 5.30 p.m., Dr. G. E. Donovan will read a paper on "The Electrical Amplifying Stethoscope and Phono-electro-cardioscope." Members of the British Medical Association will be welcomed at this meeting, to be held in the lecture theatre of the Institution, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

A revised list (No. 7, Sept., 1942) of treatment centres in Great Britain and Northern Ireland approved by the Minister of Health under the Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations, 1916, has now been issued. It gives the times set aside at each centre for medical examination and treatment.

Dr. Cyril Banks, M.O.H. for Nottingham, was installed on Nov. 20 as President of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

At the annual ceremony of nominating the sheriffs for England and Wales on Nov. 12 Dr. J. C. Henderson was nominated for Westmorland and Sir Edmund Spriggs for Denbighshire.