

for a particularly gallant action at this time. He next entered the Political Department and held a number of appointments as residency surgeon in Indian States, culminating in the prize post of residency surgeon, Kashmir, in 1914. During the war of 1914-21, including the after-troubles in India, he returned to military employment in charge of a large hospital in the Punjab and was selected for the Légion d'Honneur, Croix de Chevalier, some of which had been sent out for distribution in India. In 1925 he retired under the age limit, but his service in the Political Department was rewarded by his selection for the important administrative post of Director of Medical Services, Jammu and Kashmir, in the same year. After his final retirement from India he resided at Guildford. He had been a member of the B.M.A. for 47 years. His elder brother, Lieut.-Col. E. V. Hugo, C.M.G., I.M.S. (ret.), survives him.

Universities and Colleges

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

A meeting of the Council of the College was held on March 11, with Sir Alfred Webb-Johnson, President, in the chair.

A Diploma of Fellowship was granted to Frederick Noel Glover. Diplomas of Membership were granted to D. G. Crawshaw, R. Greenwood, Kathleen M. Lawrence, and Helen G. T. Maycock.

Diplomas in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and in Medical Radiology were granted, jointly with the Royal College of Physicians of London, to the following successful candidates:

DIPLOMA IN OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—Hilda Barker, H. Bentley, J. W. Bishop, C. A. Brown, R. A. D. Crawford, R. C. Jack, D. J. Piersie, A. Senn, A. Smith, W. T. Swanton, R. M. Thornion.

DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIOLOGY.—G. M. Ardran, J. S. Mitchell, D. C. Porter, W. Shanks, Phyllis Wade.

Elections to Council

The election of five members of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England will take place on July 1. By March 15, the last day on which nominations could be received, the names of the following 12 candidates had been forwarded to the secretary: Prof. Seymour Barling, Sir Lancelot Barrington-Ward, Major-General P. H. Mitchiner, Mr. A. Tudor Edwards, Mr. L. R. Broster, Mr. John B. Hunter, Prof. J. Paterson Ross, Mr. A. Dickson Wright, Prof. P. J. Moir, Air Commodore Stanford Cade, Mr. R. Watson-Jones, Mr. R. Milnes Walker, and Surg Capt. Lambert Rogers.

The five vacancies were caused by the retirement in rotation of Sir Cuthbert Wallace and Prof. Seymour Barling, the death of Emeritus Prof. L. R. Braithwaite, and the resignation of Mr. W. Sampson Handley and Sir Hugh Lett.

Present constitution of the Council: *President*, Sir Alfred Webb-Johnson; *Vice-Presidents*, Surg. Rear-Admiral G. Gordon-Taylor and Mr. H. S. Souttar; *Members*, Sir Cuthbert Wallace, Mr. W. Sampson Handley, Prof. A. H. Burgess, Mr. Victor Bonney, Prof. G. Grey Turner, Sir Hugh Lett, Sir Robert Kelly, Sir James Walton, Sir W. Girling Ball, Prof. Seymour Barling, Brigadier C. Max Page, Mr. W. H. Ogilvie, Surg. Rear-Admiral C. P. G. Wakeley, Mr. L. E. C. Norbury, Prof. R. J. Willan, Mr. C. A. Joll, Mr. V. Zachary Cope, Prof. Harry Platt, Prof. E. F. Finch, Brigadier Hugh Cairns, and the late Emeritus Prof. L. R. Braithwaite.

Medical Notes in Parliament

Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis and Pasteurization

Mr. RICKARDS on March 3 asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, "in view of the increase in the death rate in London of 67%, alleged to be due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis, in 1941 as compared with 1938," to refuse to make pasteurization compulsory in London, as this death rate was higher than the average rate in the country, where the proportion of raw milk drunk was higher. Mr. MABANE said this question appeared to rest on the assumption that non-pulmonary tuberculosis was due wholly or mainly to tuberculous infection of the bovine type and that its incidence was therefore an index of the amount of bovine infection. There was no evidence for this assumption. It was estimated before the war that only 30% of the cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis at all ages were due to bovine infection. It was to be expected that since the outbreak of war the incidence of non-pulmonary tuberculosis should have increased more in towns, where the risks of human infection were greater and were accentuated by war conditions, than in the country. The statements referred to by Mr. Rickards did not bear directly on the question of pasteurization.

Future of Osteopaths, Herbalists, etc.—Dr. PETERS' asked whether, having regard to para. 427 of the Beveridge report, medical herbalists, osteopaths, naturopaths, homoeopaths, and others engaged in healing

the sick would be officially recognized and their patients permitted to receive treatment from them under the future medical service scheme. Mr. BROWN replied on Feb. 24 that arrangements necessary for ensuring a comprehensive health service in the sense envisaged by Assumption B of Sir William Beveridge's report were under consideration. He was not yet in a position to make any further statement on the matter.

Medical Examination of Directed Workers.—Mr. ERNEST BEVIN said on Feb. 16 that where workers alleged they were unfit for jobs in which the employment exchange proposed to place them, they were referred to an independent medical referee, unless they could produce satisfactory evidence from their own doctors. He had made arrangements that women called up to industry under the National Service Acts should be seen by a doctor if the exchange had any doubt about their fitness. He proposed to apply these arrangements to other workers receiving National Service Officer directions or being transferred away from home.

Financial Help for Tuberculous Persons.—Mr. BROWN said on Feb. 18 that detailed arrangements for the financial scheme for persons leaving work on account of tuberculosis, announced by him in the House in October, were in an advanced state. He hoped it would be possible to bring the allowances into operation early in the coming financial year. They would cover all persons who suffered loss of income by giving up work to undertake treatment for tuberculosis, including nurses.

Silicosis Medical Board.—Mr. HERBERT MORRISON, replying on March 9 to Sir Wm. Jenkins, said the Medical Board for Silicosis and Asbestosis comprised eight full-time medical officers working in four panels under a chief medical officer. The board was appointed by the Home Secretary and was directly responsible to him. Appointments were for a definite term but were capable of renewal. The members were not established civil servants and had no pension rights. There had been no change in the personnel of the board since it was established in 1931.

Tuberculosis in Lancashire.—The monthly average of pulmonary tuberculosis cases awaiting admission to institutions in the administrative county of Lancashire was 57 in 1941 and 89 in 1942. The average waiting period for ordinary cases is estimated to have been about 14 days in 1941 and about 21 days in 1942. Steps are being taken to relieve the demand for beds for tuberculous cases in various parts of the country by recourse to suitable beds in E.M.S. hospitals.

Notes in Brief

The removal from farm premises to a market of cattle affected with tuberculosis in a clinical form is prohibited by the Tuberculosis Order. As regards other cattle Mr. R. S. Hudson says it would be impracticable to require the passing of a tuberculin test as a general condition of entry to markets.

The proportion of men called up for the Army but rejected on medical examination is 20%.

Medical News

The Industrial Health Advisory Committee just set up has Mr. Bevin as its chairman and Mr. G. Tomlinson, M.P., chairman of the Rehabilitation Committee, as its vice-chairman. The medical members are: Lord Moran (P.R.C.P.), Prof. J. A. Ryle, Prof. A. W. Ellis, Sir Wilson Jameson, Dr. A. J. Amor (Deputy C.M.O., Ministry of Supply), Dr. E. R. A. Merewether (Senior Medical Inspector of Factories), Dr. Charles Hill (Deputy Secretary, B.M.A.), Dr. M. W. Paterson (Secretary, Association of Certifying Factory Surgeons), Dr. M. W. Goldblatt (Chairman, Association of Industrial Medical Officers). The other members are: Sir Wilfrid Garratt (H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories), Dr. J. Fox (Government Chemist), Sir T. W. Phillips (Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service), Mr. E. G. Fudge (Ministry of Fuel), Mr. William Scholes and General A. C. Baylay (representatives of employers), Miss A. Loughlin and Mr. J. L. Smyth (representatives of T.U.C.), Mr. D. L. Smith (Department of Scientific and Industrial Research)

A general meeting of the Medical Society for the Study of Venereal Diseases will be held at 11, Chandos Street, W., on Saturday, March 27, at 2 p.m., when there will be a discussion on "Jaundice in Syphilitics," to be opened by Major J. Marshall, R.A.M.C., followed by Dr. J. McMichael (for J. H. Dible and J. McMichael) and Major T. E. Anderson, R.A.M.C.

A meeting of the Medico-Legal Society will be held at 26, Portland Place, W., on Thursday, March 25, at 5 p.m., when a paper will be read by Dr. C. Keith Simpson on "Rex v. Dobkin (the Baptist Church Cellar Case)."

Following his preliminary meeting on March 9 with members of the medical profession, which is reported elsewhere in this issue (p. 359), the Minister of Health saw representatives of the County Councils Association, the Association of Municipal Corporations, and the London County Council on March 10, and of voluntary hospitals on March 11. The medical members at the latter meeting were: Nuffield Trust, Sir Farquhar Buzzard; King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, Lord Dawson and Sir Hugh Lett; British Hospitals Association, Lord Horder and Dr. G. C. Anderson.