

News and Notes

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Laboratory Reports

The following notes are based on reports to the Public Health Laboratory Service from public health and hospital laboratories in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland for the week ending 27 February.

Outbreak in Paediatric Department

Between 27 June and 23 September 1969 three children in an infectious-diseases unit for children were found to be infected with *Salmonella virchow*. The first, a girl aged 6, was admitted on 27 June with bloody diarrhoea; *S. virchow* and *Shigella sonnei* were isolated from her stools, and she was discharged on 28 July. The second was a boy, who was admitted to the same ward from 30 July to 7 August and readmitted on 28 August, on both occasions with bronchiolitis and loose stools. No pathogenic bacteria were isolated from his faeces during the first admission, but on the second occasion, though the first stool was negative, *S. virchow* was isolated one week later. Between 23 September and 14 November ten more children in the two infectious-diseases wards and both the medical and the surgical paediatric wards were found to be infected. All had diarrhoea of varying severity. All but the first child were aged under 3 years and most were under 1 year old.

During the outbreak three adult patients

	January				February			
	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27
	Virus A ..	330	355	308	174	134	83	63
Virus B ..	1	0	0	0	4	2	0	9

were found to be infected with *S. virchow*. One was admitted with diarrhoea and another with undiagnosed pyrexia. The third may have been infected in hospital, but the antibiotic sensitivity pattern of the strain isolated was different from that of strains from the children.

On 8 October one paediatric medical ward was closed and on 21 October all admissions to the paediatric unit were stopped. All uninfected children were, if possible, discharged and the remainder kept in one infectious-diseases ward.

All staff, ward contacts, and parents of infected children submitted stool specimens for examination; two nurses and one mother were symptomless excretors. The medical officers of health concerned were informed. The affected wards were cleaned, disinfected, and reopened only when sufficient nurses free from infection were available. Previously there had been considerable movement of nurses between wards, and this practice was stopped. No obvious source of infection was found, and it was concluded that infection was transmitted during general medical and nursing care.

This outbreak is typical of the majority

of hospital outbreaks, the infection having been introduced apparently by a single case with diarrhoea. Fluid stools are a major source of environmental contamination, whereas formed stools are not. This means that an older child or adult with diarrhoea, or a baby with or without diarrhoea, if excreting a pathogenic organism is likely to be a source of infection. Spread probably occurs by cross-infection and is not usually food-borne. It is possible that the virulence of the organism is enhanced by passage and that the infecting dose is small. It is usual in this type of outbreak to find that it is mainly the very young who have symptoms with a higher case:carrier ratio than older people. Salmonellosis in hospitals reflects that in the community, and, in order to discover the source, investigation in the homes of patients and the local area is required.

Influenza

Since influenza was last reported in these columns (14 February, p. 440) the epidemic has subsided, though late reports of influenza infections that took place in December, January, and early February are still being received from laboratories. The number of influenza virus isolations and of cases with serological evidence of infection (four-fold or greater rise in antibody titre) in each of the last eight weeks is shown in the table.

It will be noted that the number of virus A infections has declined steeply. However,

there have been a few reports of virus B infection in recent weeks, which previously was almost absent. These have been scattered in different localities—Cambridge, Bedford, Worcester, and Scotland. There is no evidence yet that they are more than sporadic infections.

Parents' Place of Birth

For the first time the Registrar General for England and Wales has analysed births by the place of birth of the baby's father and mother. The figures are for births in England and Wales in the second and third quarters of 1969. They are published this week in the quarterly return for the third quarter of 1969. (London, H.M.S.O., 1970). The table in the next column is based on the Registrar General's figures. He points out that country of birth cannot be equated with race because some parents of U.K. origin formerly serving abroad had children abroad who have now reached the reproductive age in the U.K.

The data are at present too few for providing reliable estimates of fertility rates, but the Registrar General states that they suggest

a rather higher family size for women born in the Irish Republic and the New Commonwealth than the average for England and Wales as a whole. The last reliable detailed information, from the 1961 census, implied that the average family size for women born in the Irish Republic and the New Commonwealth was then some one-third greater than for England and Wales.

Births in England and Wales, Second and Third Quarters of 1969

	Births By	
	Place of Father's Birth	Place of Mother's Birth
U.K.	330,495	351,982
Irish Republic	12,525	12,887
India, Pakistan	11,027	10,014
Africa	2,679	2,634
West Indies	7,867	8,042
Malta, Gibraltar, Cyprus	1,775	1,557
Remainder New Commonwealth	1,444	1,267
Australia, Canada, New Zealand	813	1,014
Foreign	9,645	10,197
Not Stated	26,726	5,312
Total	404,996	404,996

Infectious Diseases

Week Ended 27 February

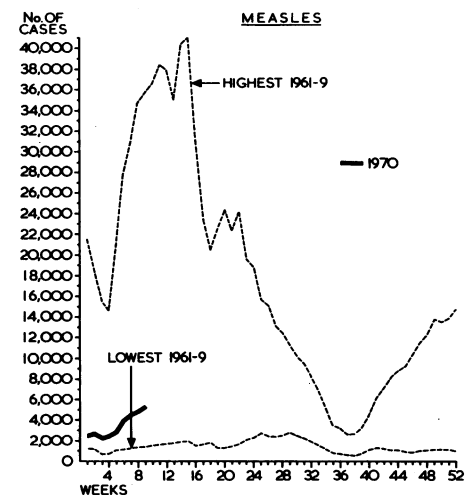
Paratyphoid Fever: Hounslow L. B. (G.L.C.) 1, Dunmow R. D. (Essex) 1.

Typhoid Fever: Wandsworth L. B. (G.L.C.) 2, Brighton C. B. 1, Warley C. B. 1.

Malaria: Stroud R. D. (Glos.) 1, Dartford R. D. (Kent) 1, Aberystwyth M.B. (Cardigan) 1, Midlothian C. 2, Edinburgh 1.

Measles

The graph below shows the uncorrected numbers of cases of measles in England and Wales. The figures for 1970 are compared with the highest and lowest figures for each week in the previous nine years.



PARLIAMENT

Employment Medical Advisory Service

On March 2 Mrs. BARBARA CASTLE, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, moving the second reading of the Employed Persons (Health and Safety) Bill, said that it was concerned with improving the safety and health of people at work and developing better methods for preventing industrial disease.

The medical part of the Bill proposed the establishment of an Employment Medical Advisory Service in place of the Appointed Factory Doctor Service. There were about 1,500 doctors in the present service, most of them general practitioners who spent only a small proportion of their time on appointed factory doctor duties. The routine medical examination of young people would be abandoned in favour of a system concentrating on the relatively small number who really needed medical advice. The School Health Service would refer school-leavers who were not unconditionally fit for employment to the careers officers and the Employment Medical Advisory Service. A factory occupier engaging these young persons would be required to notify the careers officer so that those who were not fully fit could be followed up by the Employment Medical Advisory Service.

The responsibilities of the service would

include the work done by medical inspectors of factories and appointed factory doctors, together with that done in Government training centres and industrial rehabilitation units. The service would be independent of the Factory Inspectorate.

Mrs. Castle said she wished to pay tribute to the Factory Doctor Service, which over the years had made an important contribution to occupational health.

Number of Doctors to be Employed

Mr. H. WALKER, Under Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, said that the Employment Medical Advisory Service would employ some 120 to 130 doctors and would be a bigger organization than the medical branch of the Factory Inspectorate at present. The existing medical inspectors would be absorbed into the new service. There would be 81 full-time medical personnel, and the additional part-timers forming the original nucleus would bring it to the equivalent of 122 full-time personnel. For the first time there would be a direct link-up between the school doctor, the employment medical adviser, and the careers officer in the case of unfit children.

The Bill was read a second time.

Quarantine for Rabies

In a written reply to a question in the Commons on 6 March, asking what further measures he intended to take as a protection against rabies, and if he would make a statement, Mr. CLEDWYN HUGHES, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said:

"In view of the further case of rabies which has occurred in a dog after release from quarantine, my right hon. Friend, the Secretary of State for Scotland, and I are proposing to set up a committee of inquiry to look into all aspects of our rabies policy in the light of the latest scientific knowledge and recent experience. I am glad to say that Mr. Ronald Waterhouse, Q.C., has agreed to act as Chairman of the committee. The names of the remaining members will be announced as soon as possible. The committee's terms of reference will be: 'To review the policy and precautions against rabies in Great Britain and to make recommendations.'

"In the meantime, pending the report of the committee, my right hon. Friend and I consider it necessary to take two further precautionary measures against the introduction of rabies. First, we intend to make an Order as soon as possible prohibiting the import into Great Britain of dogs and cats, including exotic canines and felines, except from Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man. Secondly, we are making an Order extending the period of

quarantine for dogs and cats already in this country from eight months to 12 months. This Order will take effect from 12 March. These measures will be reconsidered in the light of the committee's report and recommendations. I greatly regret the inconvenience which will be caused to some people by these interim arrangements."

Questions in Parliament

Abortion Patients from Overseas

Answering a question in the Lords on February 17, BARONESS SEROTA (Minister of State, Department of Health and Social Security) said that, while Her Majesty's Government would not regard it as necessarily wrong for a clinic or nursing home to make transport arrangements for patients booked to enter it, it was firmly opposed to action of any kind deliberately intended to encourage women to come to this country for the purpose of obtaining an abortion, or to divert to a particular nursing home women from abroad who had not been booked there as patients. If the Secretary of State for Social Services received firm evidence of any such action he would consider whether to withdraw approval of the nursing home for the purpose of the Abortion Act.

Length of Stay for Abortion

In a written answer to a question in the Commons on 24 February asking what was the average time spent in private clinics and N.H.S. hospitals respectively when a patient was aborted, Dr. J. DUNWOODY, Under Secretary, Health and Social Security, said that up to last September the median time was between one and two days in approved places and between five and six days in N.H.S. hospitals in England and Wales. He said also that a higher proportion of complicated cases were treated in N.H.S. hospitals.

Epileptic Drivers

In a written answer on 3 March Mr. R. C. BROWN, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Transport, said that the Motor Vehicles (Driving Licences) Regulations, 1970, would come into operation on 1 June, 1970. Driving licences could be issued from 1 June in suitable cases to persons with epilepsy who on the basis of medical evidence had been free from attacks for at least three years, with or without treatment, or who for more than three years had had a history of attacks only during sleep.

Drink and Driving

Mr. F. MULLEY, Minister of Transport, said in a written answer on 3 March that the Road Research Laboratory Report (No. 6) estimated that drivers with a blood alcohol level between 100 and 110 mg./100 ml. were on average more than five and a half times as likely to be involved in an accident as drivers who had not been drinking. Drivers with a level above 160 mg./100 ml. were estimated on average to be 21 times as likely to be involved in an accident as the non-drinking driver.

Points from Parliament

During the period 13 October to 9 November 1969 in England and Wales 1,636 persons received hospital treatment for injuries caused by fireworks. The comparable figure for 1968 was 2,537. (Under Secretary of State for the Home Office, 5 March).

The Lacton Green site has been chosen for the new general hospital at Ashford, Kent, which will have about 350 beds. The project will cost £7.8m. and will need an area of some 30 acres. Work is expected to start in 1972-3. (Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, 27 February.)

The average cost of similar units of hospital building has increased by about 7% during the period 1965-70. (Secretary of State for Social Services, 25 February.)

A sample analysis showed that about 45% of all fatal road accidents during 1969 involved at least one driver or motor-cycle rider aged under 25. (Minister of Transport, 3 February.)

MEDICAL NEWS

Second Chair of Physiology, Bristol

Dr. T. J. BISCOE, research associate in the department of physiology, Bristol University, has been appointed to the second chair of physiology at that university. Dr. Biscoe studied medicine at the London Hospital Medical College, where he took a degree in physiology before completing his medical education in 1958. After pre-registration house appointments at the London and



national service in the R.A.M.C. he worked at the Agricultural Research Council Institute of Animal Physiology at Babraham, Cambridge, until 1965, when he spent a year in the department of Sir John Eccles at the John Curtin School of Medical Research in Canberra. There followed two years in San Francisco at the Cardiovascular Research Institute before returning to England to the department of physiology, Bristol, under the auspices of the Medical Research Council. His research interests lie in neurophysiology and he has worked on problems relating to arterial chemoreceptors, neuropharmacology and anaesthetic action.

Misuse of Drugs

Doctors are prescribing barbiturates in large quantities without very much regard for the risks which attend their use, according to a report last week from the Department of Health and Social Security. There are strong grounds for insisting, says the report, that prescriptions should be limited in the amount made available and that a "refill" should require a new prescription.

The report is entitled *Amphetamines, Barbiturates, LSD and Cannabis: their Use and Misuse* (London, H.M.S.O., 1970; 7s. 6d. net). It is a review by Sir Aubrey Lewis of published work on these drugs; the section on cannabis appeared almost unchanged in the report by the Advisory Committee on Drug Dependence (Home Office, 1968).

Two groups of persons misuse amphetamines. These are, firstly, adolescents, who are introduced to these drugs by acquaintances, and, secondly, older persons, who are introduced to them by their doctor for reduction of food intake or for alleviation of mild psychoneurotic disorders. The report states that "if the doctor proposes to discontinue the drug the patient demurs and (as is indicated by correspondence in the *British Medical Journal*) the doctor, unless he is strong-minded, gives in."

On L.S.D. the report concludes that the issue would seem to be not whether there should be control but what kind and degree of control there should be.

Medical Photography Awards

An exhibition of photography by members of the Medical Group of the Royal Photographic Society is staged at the Claire Wand Gallery, B.M.A. House, London, until 22 April (open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; Wednesday 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.). Last week the following awards were made to exhibitors:

Association of British Pharmaceutical Industries colour trophy: Miss K. MARY JACKSON. Pharmaceutical Society Junior's trophy: Mr. JOHN A. BASHFORD and Miss GLENNIFER HODGES. Medical Group technical award: Mr. KEITH P. DUGUID. Medical Group merit awards: Mr. DAVID DRURY, Mr. GEORGE W. ROGERS, and Mr. W. DAVID TREDINNICK. *Lancet* trophy: Mr. EMMANUEL S. ROSEN. *British Medical Journal* award: Mr. JOHN HARRISON.

Associate Dean, Faculty of Medicine, Glasgow

Dr. A. J. HADDOW has been appointed associate dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Glasgow University, a post in which he will be senior colleague of the dean, Professor C. M. FLEMING, in the administration of the Faculty. Dr. Haddow, who has also been



appointed to a titular professorship, has been senior lecturer in the department of epidemiology and preventive medicine since 1965 and director of the Cancer Registration Bureau, West of Scotland Hospitals Region since 1966. In 1957 Dr. Haddow was awarded the Chalmers medal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene in recognition of research of outstanding merit contributing to the knowledge of tropical medicine. In 1959 he was appointed C.M.G. As an epidemiologist with the East African Virus Research Institute in Uganda, he was acting director, 1952-3, and director, 1953-65. Dr. Haddow has been a member of W.H.O. expert advisory panels on yellow fever and virus diseases, and of several other expert councils and committees concerned with epidemiology and virus diseases. He has published numerous research papers on these subjects and is an authority on African mosquitoes and their connexion with disease transmission.

Accident Prevention

A competition for a prize of £50 is offered for an essay of about 5,000 words on the theme "Rehabilitation starts at the site of the Accident." The competition is open to fellows and members of not more than ten years' standing of the three Scottish Royal

Colleges and of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. Two copies of the essay should be submitted by 1 October to the Honorary Secretary of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, EH8 9DW, from whom further details can be obtained.

Personal Chair of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool

Dr. HERBERT M. GILLES, senior lecturer in tropical medicine at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, University of Liverpool, has been appointed to a personal chair



of tropical medicine at that university. Dr. Gilles qualified M.D. at the Royal University of Malta in 1946 and immediately proceeded as a Rhodes Scholar to Oxford University, where, after holding clinical appointments at the United Oxford

Hospitals, he received the B.Sc. in 1951. In 1954 he joined the staff of the Medical Research Council in the Gambia, and in 1958 was appointed "lecturer at large," Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, and proceeded to the University of Ibadan, Nigeria. In 1963 he was appointed professor of preventive and social medicine at the University of Ibadan, and in 1965 he became senior lecturer in tropical medicine at Liverpool. In 1969 Dr. Gilles was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London. He is joint author with G. M. Edington of *Pathology in the Tropics*, and with B. G. Maegraith of *Tropical Medicine for Nurses*. He is on the editorial board of the *Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology*. His research interests are in malaria, schistosomiasis, and hookworm infection, on which he has published a number of papers.

Prizes for Medical Students

The Royal College of General Practitioners offers senior medical students in the United Kingdom and Irish Republic prizes of £70, £50, and £40, with an additional £10 in book tokens, for a report on one or more patients seen in general practice. Closing date is 1 May. Details available from the Secretary, Royal College of General Practitioners, 14 Princes Gate, London S.W.7.

Private Medical Care

PEP (Political and Economic Planning) is to investigate the size, rate of growth, and scope of the private section of medical care. Its terms of reference have been agreed with the Department of Health and Social Security.

Freeman of Liverpool

LORD COHEN OF BIRKENHEAD is to be made a Freeman of Liverpool "in recognition of his service to humanity in the advancement of medical knowledge and the treatment and care of the sick."

Coming Events

Institute of Cancer Research: Royal Cancer Hospital.—Course, "The Lymphoid System and its Tumours," 13-15 April, Chester Beatty Research Institute, London S.W.3. Fee £10 10s. Applications, by 30 March, to the Dean, Institute of Cancer Research, 34 Sumner Place, London S.W.7. (Tel. 01-584 9112).

Croydon Medical Centre.—Copies of the programme of lectures and courses, April-June, are obtainable from the clinical tutor of the centre, Mayday Hospital, Mayday Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey, CR4 7YE. (Tel. Thornton Heath 6999, extn. 355.)

General Practitioner Research Club.—One-day research symposia, 10 April, Aberdeen. Details from Dr. R. C. Fraser, 28 Uppingham Road, Leicester. (Tel. Leicester 67439).

1st International Congress on Group Medicine.—"New Horizons in Health Care," 26-30 April, Winnipeg. The congress is sponsored by the Canadian Association of Medical Clinics and is endorsed by the Canadian Medical Association. Details from the Congress Secretariat, 425 St. Mary Avenue, Winnipeg 1, Manitoba, Canada.

Irish Ophthalmological Society.—Annual meeting, 30 April-1 May, Dublin. Details from Mr. G. P. CROOKES, 18 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin 2.

Second International Congress of the International Radiation Protection Association.—3-8 May 1970, Brighton. Details from the Secretary-General of the Congress, Land House, 20 Newgate Street, London E.C.1.

First Mediterranean and Middle-Eastern Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology Congress.—7-13 May, Turkey. Applications, not later than 30 March, to the Congress Administrative Office, P.K.76, Cebeçi-Ankara, Turkey.

Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in South Africa.—One-day regional meeting, 9 May, Groote Schuur Hospital, Cape Town.

Societies and Lectures

For attending lectures marked ● a fee is charged or a ticket is required. Applications should be made first to the institution concerned.

Monday, 16 March

INSTITUTE OF CANCER RESEARCH.—5.30 p.m., Mr. H. Shaw: Some Modern Techniques in Diagnosis of Head and Neck Cancer.

INSTITUTE OF LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY.—5.30 p.m., Combined staff consultation clinical meeting.

LONDON MEDICAL GROUP.—At Westminster Medical School, 5.45 p.m., Professor T. C. N. Gibbens: Effect of Imprisonment on Society and the Individual.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL POSTGRADUATE CENTRE.—5.30 p.m. Clinical conference.

Tuesday, 17 March

CROYDON MEDICAL CENTRE.—At Mayday Hospital, 1 p.m., Dr. D. Ryde: Medical Puzzle—Mini Hypnosis in General Practice.

GWENT POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL CENTRE.—At Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport, Mon., 8 p.m., Medical Society Meeting: Some Aspects of Surgery of Adrenal Gland.

INSTITUTE OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY.—At Hammersmith Hospital (1) 2 p.m., Professor P. Curzen: Anaemia in Pregnancy; (2) 4.30 p.m., Dr. Elizabeth Tylden: Psychiatric Aspects of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. (Admission by ticket only, obtainable from Secretary, Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Chelsea Hospital for Women, London, S.W.)●

LONDON MEDICAL GROUP.—At Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine 5.45 p.m., Miss Josephine Barnes: Women in Medicine.

Wednesday, 18 March

BRITISH PSYCHO-ANALYTICAL SOCIETY.—At Friends House, Euston Road, London N.W.1, 8.15 p.m., Ernest Jones lecture by Sir Denis Hill: The Contributions of Psycho-Analysis to Psychiatry.

GWENT POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL CENTRE.—At Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport, Mon., 2.15 p.m., gynaecological and obstetrics meeting, Mr. B. Eton; 2.15 p.m., medical meeting.

INSTITUTE OF ORTHOPAEDICS.—At Great Portland Street, London, W.1. 9.30 a.m.-12 noon, 6 p.m.-7 p.m., and 8.15 p.m., instructional course: Growth and Metabolic Disorders.

INSTITUTE OF UROLOGY.—5 p.m., Dr. H. J. G. Bloom: Radiotherapy in Urinary Tract Malignancy.

MIDLAND MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At Birmingham Medical Institute, 8.30 p.m., Professor C. J. Polson: Murders that Never Were.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNAECOLOGISTS.—5.30 p.m., Clinicopathological conference: (1) Tuberculous Endometritis and Pregnancy; (2) Lesions of the Cervix simulating Carcinoma.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND: FACULTY OF ANAESTHETISTS.—4 p.m., Joseph Clover lecture by Professor J. P. Payne: The Quality of Measurement.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL CENTRE.—At Kent and Sussex Hospital, 12.45 p.m., Dr. R. M. Miller: Tiredness.

WILLESDEN GENERAL HOSPITAL MEDICAL SOCIETY.—8.30 p.m., Dr. M. P. Joyston-Bechal: The Mask of Depression.

Thursday, 19 March

BRISTOL UNIVERSITY.—At Bristol Royal Hospital for Sick Children, department of child health, 5.30 p.m., Dr. C. M. Drilling: Low Birth Weight and Some of its Consequences.

INSTITUTE OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY.—At Queen Charlotte's Hospital, 3 p.m., discussion: Rhesus Incompatibility. Speaker, Professor D. V. I. Fairweather. (Admission by ticket only, obtainable from Secretary, Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Chelsea Hospital for Women, London, S.W.)●

KENNEDY INSTITUTE OF RHEUMATOLOGY, LONDON.—5 p.m., Dr. J. T. Dingle: Immuno-inhibition in the Study of Articular Tissue degradation.

LIVERPOOL MEDICAL INSTITUTION.—8 p.m., Florence Blair-Bell memorial lecture by Sir Brian Windeyer.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—At Wright Fleming Institute Theatre, 5 p.m., Mr. G. C. Liggins (Auckland): Regulation of Myometrial Function in Pregnancy.

Friday, 20 March

BRITISH BURN ASSOCIATION.—At Postgraduate Centre, Selly Oak Hospital, Birmingham, 10.30 a.m., one-day conference.

CORNWALL CLINICAL SOCIETY.—At Royal Cornwall Hospital, Triliske, Truro, 8.30 p.m., Sir Hedley Atkins: The Functions of the Royal College of Surgeons.

CROYDON MEDICAL CENTRE.—At Mayday Hospital, 1 p.m., pathological demonstration.

INSTITUTE OF LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY.—5.30 p.m., Mr. V. T. Hammond: Management of Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES MEDICAL CENTRE.—12.30 p.m., Dr. A. A. Cunningham: Paediatric case presentation.●

MEDICAL SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF VENEREAL DISEASES.—At Royal Society of Medicine, London W.1. 8 p.m., joint meeting with R.S.M. Sections of Pathology and Dermatology: Wart Viruses.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL POSTGRADUATE CENTRE.—12.30 p.m. Professor M. Balasegaram: Surgery in Malaysia.

Saturday, 21 March

NUFFIELD DEPARTMENT OF ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY.—At Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre, Headington, Oxford, 8.30 a.m., Mr. T. H. Morgan (Baltimore): Musculoskeletal Response to Injury; 9.45 a.m., Professor A. R. Cowley (Baltimore): Significance of the Liver in Shock.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL POSTGRADUATE CENTRE.—10.30 a.m., Therapeutics by Dr. P. D. Marsden: Tropical Diseases.

Appointments

EAST ANGLIAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.—M. P. Walsh, M.D., M.R.C.Path. (consultant chemical pathologist, Peterborough, Stamford, King's Lynn and Wisbech areas of the region).

OXFORD REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.—B. R. Silk, M.B., M.R.C.P., D.C.H. (consultant paediatrician, Kettering area).

WESSEX REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.—H. Charterjee, M.B., F.R.C.S., D.L.O. (consultant E.N.T. surgeon, West Dorset).

Universities and Colleges**LIVERPOOL**

At the annual degree congregations to be held on 10 and 11 July the following honorary degrees will be conferred:

CH.M.—Miss Isabella Forshall, M.B., F.R.C.S., for many years senior paediatric surgeon at the Royal Liverpool Children's and the Alder Hey Children's Hospitals; president of the British Association of Paediatric Surgeons, 1958-60; president of the Paediatric Section, Royal Society of Medicine, 1960-1; president of the Liverpool Medical Institution, 1963.

M.A.—Isaac J. J. Lipkin, M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M., chairman of the North-west Cancer Research Fund since 1963, and vice-chairman, 1955-63; past-president of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool.

BIRMINGHAM

Appointment.—Dr. S. W. Clarke (lecturer, department of medicine).

Notice to Authors

When original articles and letters for publication are not submitted exclusively to the *British Medical Journal* this must be stated.

Correspondence on editorial business should be addressed to the Editor, *British Medical Journal*, B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, London W.C.1. Telephone: 01-387 4499. Telegrams: *Aitology, London W.C.1.*

Authors wanting reprints of their articles should notify the Publishing Manager, B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1, on receipt of proofs.

Subscriptions

Members' subscriptions should be sent to the Secretary of the British Medical Association, B.M.A. House, London, or to the Scottish Secretary, B.M.A. Scottish Office, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.

Doctors who are not members of the B.M.A. can subscribe to the *B.M.J.* The rates for doctors resident in the United Kingdom and abroad are given on the first page of the classified advertisements. These include the rate for the North American "Air Express," which is available to both members and non-members of the B.M.A.

Classified Advertisements

Doctors Abroad.—Copies of the appointment vacancies advertised in the *B.M.J.* can be sent by airmail on request. Members' rate: the minimum cost is 40s. for six weeks' supply, for which copies of vacancies in up to five sections of the classified advertisements will be sent. Non-members' rate 60s. minimum for six weeks' supply of five headings or less. Additional headings (for members and non-members) 10s. each for six weeks' supply. Orders for specific grades in any section cannot be accepted. Payment must be prepaid and enclosed with the application.

Details of rates, etc., for classified advertisements appear on the first page of the classified section.