

*Present Position and Future Action.*

The present indications are that the outbreak has been checked, although Dr. Thomson and his colleagues cannot be quite confident of this for a week or ten days. One or two sporadic cases not within the main group infection are likely to occur, and some cases of delayed diagnosis within the group itself are being reported. The fever is a well marked paratyphoid B infection. Some cases are severe, but many are comparatively slight. All the patients are reported to be doing well and no deaths have so far occurred.

In regard to future action Dr. Thomson has made a number of recommendations, more particularly as to the acquisition by the milk retailer of new premises for his business away from the house and the installation by him of a pasteurization plant. As regards farm X, Dr. Thomson reports that some alterations are necessary if even a relatively clean milk is to be obtained. The yard requires to be cleaned, drained, and relaid with flints; a new and larger milk house is necessary; and some arrangements for sterilizing the milk churns are required.

## Scotland.

### ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW. *President's Badge.*

ON the conclusion of his term of office the retiring President, Mr. R. M. Buchanan, presented to the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons a badge of office to be worn by the President, and at the November meeting he invested with it his successor, Dr. G. H. Edington.

The badge is in the form of an oval medallion in gold, on the obverse of which are the armorial bearings of the Faculty.



The bearings are in enamel of the appropriate heraldic colours. They consist of a shield with, in first and fourth quarters, azure, an Aesculapian rod in pale between a lancet on the dexter and a poppy slipped and seeded on the sinister all proper; in second quarter, the Royal Arms of Scotland; and in the third quarter, the arms of the city of Glasgow. Above the shield is placed a helmet befitting the degree of the Faculty, above which is the crest, an open book surmounted by an antique burning lamp, and over all the motto "Conjurat amice." The

supporters are, dexter, Minerva, and sinister, Hygeia, and on a compartment below the shield this motto, "Non vivere sed valere vita." The reverse of the medallion is inscribed "Donum dedit R.M.B. MCMXXVII."

These arms, which were adopted in 1863 in substitution for the previous armorial symbol, were matriculated in 1910, following on the grant of the title "Royal" by King Edward VII. At the time of their adoption careful search of the records of the Faculty failed to throw any light on the date or the circumstances of the adoption of the previous symbol. The old symbol was the rod and serpent in the centre of a shield and flanked by lancet and poppy; and the motto was the "Conjurat amice" of Horace, which might be considered an allusion to the dual composition of the Faculty. The badge, which is worn suspended round the neck by a dark blue ribbon, was designed and manufactured by Edwards of Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

#### PRESENTATION TO DR. HUGH MILLER.

Dr. Hugh Miller, who was recently appointed one of the district medical officers to the Scottish Board of Health, was entertained at dinner by his former professional colleagues in Hamilton on November 9th, and was presented with a tray in recognition of his services in the burgh. Dr. J. Livingstone Loudon, M.O.H. for Hamilton, presided, and the company included most of the medical practitioners in the neighbourhood. Dr. Miller was educated at Ayr Academy and Glasgow University, where he graduated in 1889. He afterwards held numerous resident posts in various hospitals, including that of house-physician to the late Sir William Gairdner. For several years he acted as

secretary of the Hamilton Burgh Panel and Medical Committees and took a great interest in the working of the Insurance Act. Dr. Miller was an active worker for the British Medical Association; he has been a member of the Central Council since 1921; has served on the Ethical, Central Emergency, and Psycho-Analysis Committees, and has just vacated office as chairman of the Scottish Committee. During the war he held a commission as captain in the R.A.M.C. and served in India.

#### GLASGOW UNIVERSITY COURT ASSESSORS.

The appointment of assessors on the Glasgow University Court from the General Council of the University has caused considerable interest. For the first time an effort was made by the women graduates of Glasgow University to obtain the election of a woman for one of the vacant posts. The two posts were rendered vacant by the retirement of Dr. David Murray and Dr. George S. Middleton, of whom the latter did not desire re-election. Three candidates were proposed at the meeting of the General Council on October 26th—David Murray, LL.D., J. F. Fergus, M.D., and Miss Helen Rutherford, M.A. The election of Miss Rutherford to one of the two posts would have meant the displacement of either the legal or the medical representative, and a poll was therefore demanded of the University members. Dr. David Murray received 4,163 votes, Dr. J. F. Fergus 3,649, and Miss Helen Rutherford 2,225. The two former were therefore declared elected.

#### MEASLES IN GLASGOW.

An epidemic of measles prevails in Glasgow, although it is regarded as being of a mild type. The winter prevalence of both measles and pneumonia is said, in a health bulletin issued by the Public Health Department of Glasgow Corporation, to have begun about six weeks sooner than has been customary in past years. This, it is thought, probably means that the incidence of these diseases will reach considerable dimensions during the next few months. In regard to measles, 227 cases were registered in September and 1,208 cases in October. The cases are fairly generally spread over the city, and in this respect the epidemic differs from that of 1925-26, which extended slowly from one district to another.

## Ireland.

#### CANCER RESEARCH.

At the annual meeting of the Linen Guild of the Royal City of Dublin Hospital Dr. Moorhead, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, remarked that in ancient Ireland it was the custom for the chieftains in every district to assemble all the women of the district from time to time in the great halls of their houses, in order that they might be taught the arts of housecraft, and more especially the arts of needlework and of embroidery. The work thus done served the needs of neighbouring houses, and this custom might be regarded as constituting the real origin of linen guilds. In modern hospitals linen guilds played an important part, and they made an enormous difference to the comfort and welfare of the patients. Dr. Moorhead then referred to the question of amalgamation of hospitals. Three years ago five of the Dublin clinical hospitals had agreed to amalgamate on condition that sufficient money could be obtained for the purpose. He regretted to say that it had been impossible to obtain the necessary financial aid, either from public subscriptions or from the Rockefeller Institute, and he wished to state definitely now that the question of amalgamation, at any rate on a big scale, must be abandoned. He was anxious that this fact should be known, because many people were unaware that the scheme had been abandoned. He felt that for the present each hospital should endeavour to rally around itself its own supporters and to develop on its own lines. He congratulated the board of the Royal City of Dublin Hospital on its courage and foresight in establishing new wards and a new therapeutic department for cases of malignant disease. He had much hope that, as a result of close investigation and study of cancer in the new wards,