regarded as fortuitous coincidences, and attracted comparatively little attention, but they have opened up lines of research which are full of promise for the future.

Only a fortnight before his death Dr. Chambers, in collaboration with Professor Russ, contributed a paper on "The Principles of Radiological Treatment and their Bearing on Hospital X-Ray Organization" to this Journal. It was a fitting conclusion to a life devoted to the welfare of others. The idea of self always appeared to be entirely eliminated, and her only interest was the promotion of the cause to which she devoted her life. If the profession has lost a research worker and organizer, of outstanding ability, those who were associated with her in their work are only too acutely conscious of the passing, not only of a very loyal colleague, but of a very dear friend.

Helen Chambers received her professional education at the London School of Medicine for Women, passing the M.B. examination of the University of London in 1903, when she obtained the gold medal in forensic medicine and first-class honours in obstetric medicine; the M.D. was taken (in pathology) in 1908. In 1915 she resigned the post of pathologist at the Royal Free Hospital in order to take a similar office at the Military Hospital in Endell Street, where her advice was eagerly sought by her colleagues, not only in her own specialty but in many and varied branches of clinical work. For her services in this connexion she was awarded the C.B.E.

JOSEPH HUNTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
M.P. for Dumfriesshire

We regret to record the sudden death, on July 24th, of Dr. Joseph Hunter, Liberal M.P. for Dumfriesshire since 1929, at the age of 58. Before the Parliamentary stage of his useful life he had rendered devoted service to the town of Dumfries and to the British Medical Association.

Joseph Hunter was born in Dumfriesshire in 1875, and received his education in Edinburgh and at University College, London. He graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1898, and obtained the D.P.H.Camb. in 1902. His first appointment was that of assistant physician at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, and he later took part in the South African War as a civilian surgeon in the South African Field Force, returning with the Queen's medal and four clasps. After a period of study in London he went to Dumfries, where he rapidly secured a large practice, and became medical officer of health for the burgh, physician to the Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary, and medical officer to the prison. He had joined the British Medical Association in 1905, and was secretary of the Dumfries and Galloway Division in 1922-3, and chairman in the following year. He was a member of the Representative Body at the Annual Meetings of the Association in London, 1919; Cambridge, 1920; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1921; Portsmouth, 1923; Nottingham, 1926; and Manchester, 1929; and he served on the Scottish Subcommittee from 1920 to 1922, and the Scottish Committee from 1920 to 1924.

Dr. Hunter had always shown a keen interest in politics, but it surprised many of his friends when, in 1926, he gave up his very large medical practice for an administrative post with the Land and Nation League, at the instigation of Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Beauchamp. Three years later he was elected M.P. for Dumfries, in the course of the great Liberal campaign which he had helped so energetically to organize, and he was Scottish Liberal Whip from then until 1931, when health reasons compelled him to withdraw. At the election campaign in that year the devoted efforts of his wife assisted him to retain the seat by a majority over his Labour opponent of more than 19,000 votes. The break between the two of the Liberal Party distressed him intensely, and until 1934 he occupied a detached position in the Party, but in June of that year he was appointed organizer for the Simonite group, with a view to consolidating Liberal support for the National Government. Despite the poor state of his health, which had been weakened by his energetic participation in political work, he took up the task with enthusiasm, visiting many parts of the country in his efforts to build up an efficient fighting organization. The strain proved too great, however, and anxiety had long been felt for his future. Dr. Hunter was one of the most popular members of the House of Commons, where his sincerity and energy, combined with great personal charm, won him the affection and respect of all parties. In 1918 he married Miss Jean Augusta Maclean of Nova Scotia. He leaves one son and two daughters.

Dr. Edwin Albert Chill, M.B.E., who died suddenly at his residence in Battle, Sussex, on July 24th, had been well known in Middlesex as well as Sussex as an enthusiast for ambulance work. He was born in Burma in 1881, and educated in Edinburgh, London, and Dublin. He graduated M.B., C.M.Ed. in 1883, and proceeded M.D. in 1888.

His earlier appointments included those of surgeon to the Frome Victoria Hospital (1898-1905) and senior clinical assistant to Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital and the London Throat Hospital (1906-8). He practised in Ealing, and was for many years surgeon to the Ealing School Clinic, which he joined in 1912. He was medical examiner to the Territorial Force Association from 1914. During the war he held a commission in the R.A.M.C., and was attached to the R.A.S.C. He was assistant V.A.D. commissioner for the central division of Middlesex, and was officer in command of the Auxiliary Military Hospital, Southall. For many years a lecturer and examiner in the St. John Ambulance Brigade, he was made an honorary life member, an associate, and, still later, a Commander of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. When he retired to Battle he was appointed county commissioner for Sussex of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. He joined the British Medical Association in 1919, and was a representative at the Annual Meetings of the Association at Nottingham in 1926 and Edinburgh in the following year. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, and a member of the West London Medical-Chirurgical and Ealing Scientific Societies. Dr. Chill had been a great traveller in his earlier years, and his interests were wide, including particularly children's diseases and affections of the ear, nose, and throat; anthropology; and Freemasonry. He was a well-known lecturer, and had published books on anthropology, the Maoris, and erythromelalgia.

The following well-known foreign medical men have recently died: Dr. Kramer, professor of neurology and director of the neuro-chirurgical hospital at Moscow, aged 59; Professor Buchstab, formerly director of the therapeutical clinic of the Institute of Medicine at Odessa; Professor Gaetano Fichera, director of the Cancer Institute at Milan; Professor Emsy, head of the University Women's Clinic at Graz, aged 68; and Dr. Robert Proust, professor of clinical gynaecology in the Paris Faculty.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. W. Howard Jones, anaesthetist and lecturer on anaesthetics at Charing Cross Hospital; and of Dr. Emil Krahmer, head of the large women's hospital at Moscow, for many years a prominent figure in the work of the British Medical Association, serving as chairman of the Central Ethical Committee in 1913-19. Obituary notices will appear in a later issue.
Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Robert Knox, M.A.Oxf., M.R.C.S., and G. P. McCullagh, M.D.Belf., have been appointed university demonstrators in pathology for three years from October Ist. The Marmaduke Shield Scholarship for 1935 has been awarded to G. W. Harris, B.A. (Emmanuel).

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

The Senate on July 17th awarded the degree of Ph.D. in bacteriology to C. E. Dobman, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (University of Toronto), and S. S. Bhattacharjee, M.R.C.S. (Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine).

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

The following awards of scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes have been made for 1934-5: Goldsmith Entrance Scholarships, G. M. Little, J. I. P. James; Goldsmith Entrance Exhibition, J. D. N. Nalbarr; Fililler Entrance Scholarship in Pathology, R. W. W. Brown; Atkinson Scholarship, E. E. Pochin; Alston Morley Scholarship and Magna Scholarship, M. C. Chapman; Fililler Exhibition, awarded jointly to J. S. Hone and S. Yudkin; Liston Gold Medals, H. A. Oatley, I. Ilhngworth-Law; Alexander Bruce Gold Medal, D. A. Saunders; Balfour Studentships in Anatomy and Gynecology, H. H. F. Barns; Fellowes Gold Medal, W. R. Merrington; Fellowes Silver Medals, H. M. Sinclair, J. F. Stokes; Ericksen Prize, I. Ilhngworth-Law; Tuke Bronze Medals, Miss E. Woodford-Williams, Miss F. C. Poles; Junior Clinical Surgery Scholarship, I. I. G. I. llhngworth-Law; K. J. Mann; Ferriere Scholarship, J. I. P. James; Bilton Fellowhip Scholarship, J. C. Hawkesley, M.D., M.R.C.P.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

The following scholarships have been awarded at King's College: 1st. Anatomy, G. A. Baynes (Gonville and Caisus College, Cambridge); 2nd. Anatomy, W. E. B. Gough; 3rd. Anatomy, J. H. Whittles (King's College, London). The following have been awarded at Royal College of Surgeons: Anatomy and Physiology Scholarship, E. Coben (Queen's College, Cambridge); Examinations in Surgery, T. E. Richards (St. Olave's Grammar School).

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

The following scholarships have been awarded: Entrance Science Scholarship, L. S. Scott; Royal College Scholarship, D. R. Christie (equal). The following candidate has been approved at the examination indicated:

M.S.—(Branch 1, Surgery): T. F. Todd.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Dr. James Davson has been appointed demonstrator in pathology.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON

At a meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of London on July 28th, with the President, Lord Dawson of Penn, in the chair, the following were elected for the ensuing year: Censor, Sir Arthur John Hall; Gordon, M. Holmes, H. Leathby Tidy, C. E. Lakin; Treasurer, Sidney P. Phillips; Registrar, Sir Raymond Crawford; Harveian Librarian, Arthur D. Brown; Assistant Registrar, C. E. Newman. Lord Dawson was re-elected the representative of the College on the Governing Body of the British Post-Graduate Medical School.

The President announced the award of the Baly Medal to Dr. F. H. A. Marshall as a pioneer in the experimental investigation of sexual physiology and the relation of hormones to it; and the award of the John Hawkins Medal to Sir George Newman for his distinguished services to public health, and more particularly for the leading part played by him in the institution of social medical services.
The summer recess of Parliament was arranged from August 2nd to October 29th, after which the business of the session will be completed.

In the House of Commons on July 25th the Assurance Companies (Winding Up) Bill was read a second time. It received a third reading on July 26th. The Restriction of Ribbon Development Bill was read a third time by the Commons on July 28th.

The St. Bartholomew's Hospital Bill was read a third time with amendment, in the House of Commons on July 25th.

Bills which have received a third reading in the House of Commons include: July 24th, Government of India Bill and Cuddington Joint Hospital District Bill; July 25th, Housing (Scotland) Bill and Hours of Employment Conventions Bill; July 28th, Public Health (Water and Sewerage) (Scotland) Bill.

The Lords agreed on July 25th to the amendments made by the Commons in the Criminal Lunatics (Scotland) Bill.

The National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions Bill passed report stage in the Lords on July 29th.

An Order in Council approving amendments to the Dental Practitioners' Regulations was laid on the table of the House of Commons on July 28th.

Sir Francis Fremantle presided at a dinner given at the House of Commons on July 31st to Mr. J. G. Kerr and Mr. K. W. M. Pickthorne, new members respectively for the Scottish Universities and for Cambridge University.

The Minister of Health has announced no decision regarding adoption of the Medicines and Medical Appliances (Advertisement) Bill.

A return relating to experiments on living animals was laid on the table of the House of Commons by Captain Wallace on July 30th.

Mr. G. Gordon-Taylor will take Mr. C. P. G. Wakeley's place as an examiner for the Primary Examination for the Fellowship to be held in Calculcutta in December.

Diplomas of Membership were granted to 198 candidates, whose names are published in the report of the meeting of the Royal College of Physicians in London this week, as are the names of the recipients of the Diplomas in Anaesthetics (38), Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery (18), and Medical Radiology (8).

Recognition of Hospitals

The following hospitals were recognized for the Final Examination for the Fellowship: Westminster London Hospital (three house-surgeons); Woolwich and District War Memorial Hospital (senior resident medical officer and one house-surgeon); Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford (resident surgical officer and one house-surgeon); Cornelia and East Dorset Hospital, Poole (one house-surgeon); Swansea General and Eye Hospital (senior resident medical officer and three house-surgeons).

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON

The following candidates have passed in the subjects indicated:


The diploma of the Society has been granted to A. Aspinall, E. T. Garthwaite, A. H. El S. el Mahallawy, J. B. Mair, K. P. Pauli, A. Forder, F. W. Treadwell, and K. G. Wrigley.

Medical Notes in Parliament

[FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT]

Review of the Health Services

The estimates for the Ministry of Health were presented to the House of Commons on July 17th by Sir Kingsley Wood. Sir Kingsley said the Ministry asked approval for a total net estimate of £20,102,000, an increase of £131,000 on last year. The greater part of the increase was due to slum clearance work and the rest to the cost of administration. Reviewing some of the main developments in public health during the last twenty-five years, he said that no fewer than 100 Acts of Parliament had been placed on the Statute Book which bore upon public health. The national conscience on health and housing matters had been awakened. The public showed greater common sense in health matters, in clothing, diet, in the increasing use of daylight, open air, leisure, and recreation. Tuberculosis in this country life was becoming longer and better. In 1910 the death rate for all ages in England and Wales was 13.8 per 1,000 persons, and 95,000 infants died under 1 year of age: Last year the total death rate fell to 11.8, and the loss of infant life under 1 year was reduced to 35,000. The growth of knowledge in medicine and surgery through all that period had been continued. Typhoid fever had been brought under control. The discovery of insulin had revolutionized the treatment of diabetes. Orthopaedic surgery had prevented the onset of crippling, and the cripple to a large extent had been eliminated from the modern world. Great discoveries had been recorded in neurology and heart disease. Cancer, however, accounted for some 60,000 deaths last year. They had fresh hopes that with the increasing employment of radium and x-ray therapy something further might be done with this disease. He hoped that during the next decade a cure would be found for the common cold, which was regarded by many as the "Public Health Enemy No. 1." The national health insurance scheme had been a remarkable development of the last twenty-five years. The value of benefits disbursed since 1891 was £480,600,000. In the last ten years over £150,000,000 had been disbursed on statutory sickness and maternity benefits, and over £90,000,000 in medical benefits. The scheme had survived the depression and unemployment of recent years, and had stood the test of three valuations and an expenditure of £65,000,000 in aid of this benefits. Of this, over £26,000,000 had been devoted to benefits of a medical character and £20,000,000 to dental benefits. The
supervision of the Air Raid Precautions Department. Answering Mr. Khys Davies, Captain Wallace said any room in a reasonable state of repair could be made gas-proof at a comparatively small cost, and it was intended in general to extend the use of suitably protected rooms in private houses and business premises rather than special gas-proof shelters.

Free Milk for Children

Arrangements for the supply of milk to school children next school term have not been completed in the counties of Argyll, Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Kincardine, Caithness, Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland, and Nairn. Sir Godfrey Collins has communicated with the Milk Marketing Boards with a view to arrangements being made.

Mr. Stanley stated, on July 25th, that at the end of March, 1935, $1.5 per cent. of the children in public elementary schools in England and Wales were receiving milk at school, the milk being supplied in most cases under the Milk Marketing Board scheme. An inquiry by the London County Council had shown that many children did not join in the scheme because they did not like milk.

Proposed New Poisons Rules

On July 29th Mr. Henderson Stewart asked the Home Secretary if he had considered the protest of St. Andrews University against the recent proposals submitted by the Board of Agriculture, and if he could give an assurance that no attempt would be made, by vesting powers in an outside institution, to infringe the independence of the University in regard to the teaching of chemistry. Captain Wallace said that the Home Secretary would give the fullest consideration to these representations in conjunction with others he had received. He was not in a position to make any further statement in the matter, since the statutory period for making representations in regard to these rules only expired on July 28th.

Salaries under Scottish Board of Control.—On July 23rd Sir Godfrey Collins informed Mr. Gay that the salaries of the medical officers employed in the General Board of Control for Scotland were fixed irrespective of sex, with the qualification that the present woman Deputy Commissioner retained a personal salary until her appointment as Commissioner took effect next October.

Notes in Brief

Steps have been taken by the Ministry of Health to draw the attention of milk traders to the recent report issued by the London County Council on Supervision of Milk Pasteurising Plants.

Dr. Elliot hopes that the report of the Milk Reorganization Commission for Great Britain will be available before the end of the year. The position with regard to milk powder and condensed milk (skimmed and whole) will then receive special consideration from the Government.

Medical News

The annual dinner of the Chelsea Clinical Society will be held at the Rembrandt Hotel, Thurloe Place, S.W., on Tuesday, October 15th, at 7.30 for 8 p.m.

The post-graduate course for former students of the London Hospital Medical College will be held on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, October 16th to 19th. Further particulars may be obtained from the sub-dean, A. E. Clarke-Kennedy, London Hospital, E.1.

The annual dinner for all past students of the hospital will be held at the Trocadero Restaurant, Shaftesbury Avenue, W., on Thursday, October 17th, at 7.30 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained from the honorary secretaries, Mr. E. C. Lindsay, F.R.C.S., and Mr. G. E. Neligan, F.R.C.S., 38, Wimpole Street, W.1.

The twenty-second French Congress of Hygiene will be held at the Institut Pasteur, Paris, from October 21st to 25th, under the presidency of Professor P. Lereboullet; the subjects for discussion will be the hygiene and protection of infancy. Further information can be obtained from the general secretary, Dr. R. Dujaric de la Riviere, Institut Pasteur, 28, Rue du Docteur Roux, Paris XV.

The thirty-fifth French Congress of Urology will be held in Paris under the presidency of Dr. Thevenet of Lyons on October 7th, when Dr. Beaupré of Paris will read a paper on the influence of pregnancy on the renal excretory apparatus. Further information can be obtained from the general secretary, M. L. Michon, 34, Boulevard des Invalides, Paris 7e.

The International Congress on Malaria, which was to have been held in Madrid next October, has been postponed to the spring of 1936.

Mr. Jacob Epstein has informed the Press that a letter from the Royal Fine Art Commission contains an assurance that the eighteen statues executed by him for the British Medical Association will not be removed from Agar House, Strand. The Commission has been in negotiation with the Southern Rhodesian Government authorities, who now own the building.

The council of Epsom College will shortly elect a girl to a St. Anne's scholarship of £110 a year, tenable at some approved girls' boarding school. Candidates must be not less than 9 years of age on July 30th, 1935, and must be orphan daughters of medical men who for not less than five years have been in independent practice in England or Wales. Application must be made by October 22nd, on a form to be obtained from the secretary of the College, 49, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

The Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland have appointed Dr. T. W. Wade, of the Welsh Board of Health, and Mr. E. M. H. Lloyd, Secretary of the Market Supply Committee, to be members of the Advisory Committee on Nutrition, whose composition was given in these columns on June 8th (p. 1187).

The report of the Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research, Shanghai, for 1934 reviews the considerable number of investigations which have been pursued in the fields of clinical medicine and surgery, physiology, pathology, epidemiology and medical statistics, and immunology. A general survey of hospitals has been completed, and the improved system of record-keeping which has been fostered is now resulting in greater knowledge being made available of the prevalence and distribution of various diseases. Special reports being received also on such conditions as trachoma, kala-azar, malaria, diseases of the nervous and respiratory systems, and various infections. Reports have been published in the Chinese Medical Journal as information accrued, and efforts are being made to investigate effectively various problems in industrial and occupational hygiene and such matters as the prevailing high incidence of forms of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, which cannot in China be ascribed to the consumption of milk. Archic and very cruel legislation has hitherto hampered the anti-leprosy campaign, but in South China particularly good progress towards more rational treatment is being made. In beri-beri it has been shown that vitamin A deficiency plays as important a part as does a lack of vitamin B, while the problem of providing a substitute for cows' milk in the infant dietary seems to be being met satisfactorily by a preparation of soy beans and egg yolk.

The King has approved the appointment of Dr. Barugh Speckman, O.B.E., to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Island of Grenada.

The Duke of Kent has appointed Dr. A. E. Gow to be Physician in Ordinary to His Royal Highness's Household.

On July 25th Mr. G. M. Huggins, F.R.C.S., Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, left Croydon by air, on his way home.


The first honorary doctorate of the Chinese University of Shanghai has recently been conferred on Professor B. Nocht of Hamburg.