

conquering the technical difficulties inherent in this research. His efforts were successful, but unfortunately, although many facts of academic importance were brought to light during the lengthy research, the main object of the attempt was not achieved.

In 1905 Rowland was seconded to work upon the Commission for the Investigation of Plague in India, and proceeded to Bombay early in the year. During two years he took an active part in the labours of the Commission, which were directed to the study of the means of spread of bubonic plague; they established the dependence of the human epidemic upon the rat epizootic, and the rat-flea as the essential go-between from rat to man. On his return to this country Rowland was engaged in an investigation primarily with a view to the improvement of methods of prophylactic inoculation against plague, and during the years 1909 to 1914 published a number of papers on this subject in the *Journal of Hygiene*. The importance of these papers is not confined to their bearing on plague prevention; they concern equally the whole subject of vaccination against bacterial diseases, and are the most thorough and quantitative researches in this domain of immunology.

He had just about completed this investigation when war broke out. He at once volunteered his services, obtained a commission as lieutenant in the R.A.M.C., and in October, 1914, was sent to France in charge of No. 1 Mobile Laboratory. To the equipment of this he had devoted much ingenuity, and it served as a model for others subsequently sent out by the War Office. No. 1 Mobile Laboratory was attached to General Headquarters, and for many months Rowland was occupied with general pathology and the discovery of typhoid carriers among the troops. The following year he was promoted to the rank of major, and in co-operation with the civil authorities and the Friends' Red Cross Unit, organized and carried out a house-to-house search for typhoid carriers among the civil population of the area of British operations.

In February, 1916, he proceeded to No. 26 General Hospital to take part in a comparative study of the various methods employed in the treatment of septic wounds. This inquiry was frequently interrupted by duties of more immediate importance, and it was whilst engaged in discovering carriers of the meningococcus that he contracted the disease himself.

Sydney Rowland was a cheery, erratic creature, with a vivid zest in life. He had a fine imagination, towards which he was not always sufficiently critical. He was courageous, impulsive, sensitive, generous to a fault, withal casual and thoughtless; but, in view of his many sterling qualities, his friends willingly put up with any shortcomings. He was a charming companion, and much beloved by those who knew him well. Especially he endeared himself to all those who had to work under him. He was a great favourite with children, and among those who will miss him most will be the many young people of his acquaintance.

C. J. M.

CAPTAIN G. S. HUSBAND, D.S.O., I.M.S.

In the casualty list published on March 6th was announced the death on service of Captain George Staunton Husband, D.S.O., I.M.S. He was born on November 17th, 1879, educated at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1904, entered the I.M.S. as lieutenant on February 2nd, 1907, and was promoted to captain on February 2nd, 1910. On August 8th, 1911, he was appointed medical officer of the 9th Bhopal Infantry. Before the war he was officiating in civil employ in the gaol department in the Punjab, and on November 29th, 1914, was posted to act as medical officer of the 69th Punjabis. Throughout the present war he had been serving in various theatres of war, and received the D.S.O. on June 3rd, 1916.

LIEUTENANT J. J. HARTY, R.A.M.C.

Lieutenant Jas. Johnson Harty, who died on March 5th, aged 37, was a native of Cork, and received his medical education at Queen's College, Cork. He took the diplomas of L.R.C.P. and S.I. in 1902, and that of F.R.C.S.I. in 1912. After practising in partnership with Dr. Crossley of Burnley, he succeeded Dr. Robertson at Colne about four

years ago. He was honorary medical officer of the Colne Cottage Hospital, and a member of the Burnley Division of the British Medical Association. Dr. Harty took a temporary commission in the R.A.M.C. in September last, and commenced his duties at Sheffield. He was selected for service in Mesopotamia, but illness prevented him going there. He had not been in good health for some time prior to his death.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Hewitson, Canadian A.M.C.
Major H. Jones, Canadian A.M.C.

Wounded.

Surgeon F. G. E. Hill, R.N.
Captain A. P. Bluett, M.C., R.A.M.C. (temporary).
Captain C. O'Brien, R.A.M.C. (temporary).
Captain E. A. Sanbrook, A.A.M.C.
Lieutenant A. Y. Dabgoikar, I.M.S.
Lieutenant D. P. Thomas, R.A.M.C. (temporary).

Erratum.

In the casualty list published on February 22nd the name of Lieutenant W. J. Pearson, R.A.M.C., was included in the list of wounded (*BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, March 3rd). On March 10th it was announced that Lieutenant W. J. Pearson was an officer, not of the R.A.M.C., but of the Royal Flying Corps.

NOTES.

HONOURS.

A SPECIAL supplement to the *London Gazette* issued on March 12th announces a further list of awards to officers and men for gallantry and devotion to duty in the field. The following medical officers are included: Temporary Captain Allen Coulter Hancock, M.C., R.A.M.C., receives a bar to the Military Cross, and Temporary Lieutenant George Cleverdon Hartley, M.B., R.A.M.C., attached to the East Surrey Regiment, receives the Military Cross.

FOREIGN DECORATIONS AND MEDALS.

A number of decorations and medals have been awarded by the allied powers to members of the British forces for distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign, and the King has given unrestricted permission in all cases to wear the decorations. The following medical officers are among the recipients:

By the King of Serbia.

Order of Saint Sava: Major Herbert St. Maur Carter, D.S.O., M.B., R.A.M.C. (3rd Class); Captain Ryder Percival Nash, R.A.M.C. (5th Class).
Distinguished Service Medal: Temporary Captain Rainald Heaton, R.A.M.C.

By the King of Montenegro.

Silver Medal for Bravery: Temporary Captain Donald Olson Riddell, D.S.O., M.B., R.A.M.C.

By H. H. the Sultan of Egypt.

Order of the Nile, 3rd Class: Colonel James Fallon, A.M.S.

England and Wales.

THE report presented to the recent annual meeting of the Metropolitan Emergency Surgical Aid Corps stated that the rotas had been summoned twelve times, including a call to the scene of the explosion on January 19th, when 103 members responded to the call, of whom 53 were sent to the scene of the disaster. A naval section consisting of 12 chief surgeons, 43 surgeons, and 13 anaesthetists, to assist naval surgeons to deal with wounded brought into any port in the United Kingdom, had been in existence for nearly a year and was ready to answer any call the Admiralty might make. The corps now consisted of 238 members, and were distributed as follows: Naval Section 68, Military Section (Home Forces) 62, Metropolitan Police Section 108. Each section was equipped with a supply of all necessary appliances, and had at its disposal a fleet of motor cars, while the London General Omnibus Company kindly lent motor omnibuses and the Great Eastern Railway Company ran special trains when necessary. The metropolitan police had installed a private telephone wire at the head quarters of the corps, 1, Wimpole Street, W., and the War Office had provided an all-night attendant to receive and transmit calls.