

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

Our space is now so restricted that it was with sincere regret we were compelled to hold over from our last issue the following list of Birthday Honours bestowed by His Majesty the King.

ROYAL CANADIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

First Class, R.R.C.

Major A. B. Boyd, Principal Matron; Major F. G. Charlton, Principal Matron; Major E. P. Dick, Principal Matron; Major S. Giroux, Principal Matron; Captain S. J. Roberts, Matron.

Second Class, A.R.R.C.

Lieut. H. M. Cannon, Nursing Sister; Lieut. K. G. Christie, Nursing Sister; Lieut. C. N. Compston, Physiotherapy Aide; Lieut. D. W. Rapsey, Nursing Sister; Lieut. M. T. G. St. Georges, Nursing Sister; Lieut. F. S. Tetlaw, Nursing Sister; Lieut. A. M. Waters, Nursing Sister; Lieut. E. B. Webster, Physiotherapy Aide; Lieut. H. E. Wilson, Nursing Sister; Lieut. L. M. Young, Nursing Sister.

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE NURSING SERVICE.

Second Class, A.R.R.C.

Matron J. E. C. Porteous; Nursing Sister M. J. Cleary.

SOUTH AFRICAN MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

First Class, R.R.C.

Principal Matron M. E. W. Olivier; Senior Matron G. J. Sharpe; Junior Matron E. Jeppe.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

O.B.E. (Civil Division).

Miss A. Tulloch, Matron, Stobhill Hospital, Glasgow.

M.B.E. (Civil Division).

Miss E. Cunningham, Matron, General Hospital, Great Yarmouth; Miss K. L. Davis, Sister Radiographer, St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth; Miss L. Fletcher, Matron, Queen Alexandra Hospital Home for Disabled Sailors and Soldiers; Mrs. T. I. James, Nursing Sister, County Sanatorium, Chard; Miss E. M. Laud, Assistant Matron, Middlesex Hospital; Miss M. McL. Robertson, Charge Nurse, Royal Scottish National Institution, Larbert; Miss I. R. Taylor, Chairman, Mental Hospital Matrons' Association and Matron, Kent County Mental Hospital, Chartham.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

DIETS FOR PATIENTS WITH STOMACH ULCERS.

A 12-page pamphlet of diets for patients with ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, has been prepared by the Ministry of Food with the collaboration of the Ministry of Health. It is hoped that this pamphlet, which has the approval of the Food Rationing (Special Diets) Advisory Committee of the Medical Research Council, will help general practitioners and others professionally concerned with the feeding of such patients, to cope with the difficulties of war-time food supplies.

The pamphlet contains:—

(A) General rules for feeding.

(B) Points to observe in planning diets.

(C) A week's menus for patients who have recovered from the acute stage of peptic ulcer.

(D) Recipes for the dishes in section (C).

(E) A week's menus suitable for patients when the symptoms due to the ulcer have entirely or almost entirely disappeared.

(F) Recipes for the dishes in section (E).

(G) Notes for the physician on the menus.

In planning the menus the aim has been to provide a reasonably varied diet based on the foods available under present conditions to these patients.

The pamphlet is being sent to each general practitioner, and it is also being distributed by the Ministry of Health for the use of hospital staffs and others professionally interested. The pamphlet is not available to the general public, but those professionally concerned with this problem may obtain copies on application to the Secretary (Public Relations Division), Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W.1.

"ACCIDENT SERVICE."

In a highly industrialised country like Great Britain many serious accidents occur at work. Very many of these are fractures or joint injuries, which also cause damage to muscles, nerves and other soft tissues. It is chiefly in connection with such accidents that the idea of rehabilitation has grown up in recent years. What does rehabilitation mean? It is essentially a new conception of treatment. The surgeon, instead of concentrating exclusively on the injured bone or joint, turns his attention to the whole man and tries to take into account all those other factors—personal, economic and medical—which may be operating to prevent or delay his return to full functional capacity as a useful member of society.

The most hazardous industry in Great Britain is coal mining, with an accident rate five times higher than the average for all industries. The new British Council film "Accident Service" has been made with expert medical advice and depicts the work of an industrial accident service, taking the mining industry as an example. The film shows what happens to an injured miner from the moment of his accident until he returns to work fully restored to health.

"Accident Service," which will be shown widely to overseas medical audiences, is intended to convey general principles of surgical treatment and rehabilitation which have also an application to other industries.

CANCER CONTROL.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cancer Control Organisation for Edinburgh and South-East Scotland, the objects of which include the investigation, care, and cure of cancer, held in Edinburgh, the subjects discussed included the part the organisation might play in the future cancer service, the publication by the organisation of a volume consisting of studies on mammary cancer, and the fuller use by medical practitioners of the system of the organisation whereby practitioners may arrange for the issue of travel vouchers to enable persons suffering or suspected of suffering from malignant disease to attend at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary for treatment or for examination free of charge.

PENICILLIN.

Penicillin, the drug which the Americans call mould gold, has been issued to Army Medical units right down to the first aid posts in Normandy, and will come to mean an extra chance of life.

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