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A copy of the above can be seen, by those interested, in the American Library, U.S. Office of War Information, American Embassy, London.

Retirements.

THE closing months of 1944 saw the retirement of four officers to whom the Corps owes much for their work during the war years. They are:—

Major-General Sir Percy S. Tomlinson, *K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., F.R.C.P., K.H.P.*

Major-General J. A. Manifold, *C.B., D.S.O., M.D., K.H.P.*

Major-General O. W. McSheehy, *C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.B., K.H.S.*

Major-General S. W. Kyle, *M.B.*

Each, in his own niche, had done much, under often trying circumstances, to weld the Corps into its present efficient state.

It was given to Sir Percy Tomlinson to direct the medical arrangements in the Middle East from the days of peace to the triumphal conclusion of the North African campaign. He had the unique experience of being the only General Officer to hold uninterrupted office during these eventful years. The inexorable provisions of the Royal Warrant led to his retirement when actively engaged in another important task. Beloved by all who served under him he is still seen frequently in our midst, a shining example of the ever-youthful heart.

After a distinguished career as a pathologist, Major-General Manifold was just as successful as an administrator. The professional side of the Corps owes him much.

Major-General McSheehy has had long experience as an administrator. His never failing interest in all his officers has always been an outstanding characteristic. (He is, for the time being, still serving.)

Major-General Kyle had retired as a Colonel and was then employed as a temporary Major-General. His most important work was done in the War Office away from the limelight. Here he carried out one of the most delicate and difficult tasks with never-failing tact and urbanity.

One and all, these officers earned the respect and affection of those who knew them and served under them. We wish to take this opportunity of wishing them many happy days of useful employment into whatever niche they may now fit themselves. We know that their interest in the Corps will ever remain and assure them we hope that, like the Green Bay Tree, they will continue to flourish.

Notices.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT BULLETIN.

A.M.D. Bulletin No. 42 and Supplement No. 19, December, 1944, have now been published by the War Office. Distribution scale: One copy to every Medical and Dental Officer.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

Article No.

322. *Results of Forward Surgery.*—Figures to show the good results of forward surgery in the invasion of Europe (June-August, 1944).

323. *Care of Inert Patients during Transit to Base.*—Dangers that beset the inert patient and what should be done to guard against their effects.
324. *What Kind of Dysentery?*—An account of dysentery among British Prisoners of War in an Italian hospital with comments on the medical aspects.
325. *Does Her Shoe Pinch?*—On the approach to foot problems of the A.T.S.
326. *Air-Conditioned Wards.*—A guide to help in deciding the best use that can be made of air-conditioned wards as more of these become available in Army hospitals in the tropics.
327. *Why Not Write a Thesis?*—A suggestion to Army medical officers that their experiences may contain the essentials of a thesis; advice is given on collecting material, and help is offered from the Director of Biological Research, War Office.
328. *If You Don't Receive It.*—A reminder that *A.M.D. Bulletin* is distributed monthly as a personal issue to every Medical and Dental Officer. Anyone, not in regular receipt of the publication should apply to his A.D.M.S. through his O.C. in the usual manner.

Supplement No. 19. Tropical Specimens For R.A.M. College.—A description of entomological and pathological specimens required for teaching at the R.A.M. College; an appeal to officers to help by sending specimens, and advice on their collection, preservation, and transmission.

A.M.D. Bulletin No. 43, January, 1945, and an Index for 1943 have now been published by the War Office. Distribution scale: One copy to every Medical and Dental Officer.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

329. *Tissue Damage, Blood Loss, and "Shock."*—Work on "shock" by a joint Army and M.R.C. team in Italy has shown, among other things, that medical officers tend to over-estimate tissue damage, under-estimate blood loss, and use the word "shock" when it would be more helpful to record actual observations.
330. *Rather Prolonged "Influenza."*—A reminder that influenza is a short illness unless complicated by secondary infection of the respiratory tract, and an account of the steps that should be taken to exclude typhoid and paratyphoid if pyrexia of uncertain origin is present.
331. *Intractable Intestinal Amœbiasis.*—At a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene speakers discussed the wartime incidence, prevention and treatment of intractable intestinal amœbiasis. This is a summarized account of the meeting. Injections of emetine alone are to be avoided; full combined treatment is required with good supervision; penicillin may play a useful part in treatment of resistant cases.
332. *Care of the Immobilized Arm.*—A reminder of the steps to be taken to prevent contracture of the fingers if an arm is immobilized for treatment of any injury. Supervised active finger movements should be undertaken from the start, and splints or plasters applied to fix the wrist in dorsiflexion should never extend beyond the proximal palmar crease.
333. *Unabsorbable Materials in War Surgery.*—For many purposes in surgery, unabsorbable sutures have advantages over catgut. But their use is sometimes overdone by those who lose sight of their disadvantages. This article puts the various issues in perspective.
334. *Death from Mismanaged Diphtheria.*—A reminder that adequate dosage with antitoxin is essential as soon as clinical suspicions of diphtheria are aroused. Antitoxin treatment must not await bacteriological reports, nor must penicillin be regarded as a substitute for full doses of antitoxin, though it may be given as an addition to the treatment.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

The Editor will be glad to receive original communications upon professional subjects, travel, and personal experiences, etc. All such articles or papers, etc., intended for publication must be submitted in duplicate through the proper channels, i.e., Commanding Officer and A.D.M.S., or D.D.M.S., to the Under-Secretary of State, War Office P.R. (C. & P.), and not to A.M.D.2, otherwise such articles are liable to be returned to the authors and this may cause delay in publication.

Correspondence on matters of interest to the Corps and articles of a non-scientific character may be accepted for publication under a nom-de-plume.

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Except as in the first paragraph above, communications in regard to editorial business should be addressed—"The Editor, JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS, A.M.D.5, War Office, Whitehall, S.W.1."

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