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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1942

A Book Of War Verse

This war, it has been said, has inspired little if any great poetry; nothing comparable, for example, to the sonnets of Rupert Brooke which roused England at the outbreak of the first world war. That may be true; but greatness is a relative term, and it is no disparagement even of Brooke's poems to say that they are inferior, on the whole, to Shakespeare's or John Milton's. So with contemporary war poetry. Much of it is ephemeral, but we must be slow in passing judgment on this point. Where an authentic note is sounded of courage and heroism, we should be prepared to welcome it with open arms.

This admonition is scarcely needed in the case of a recently published book of poems, "For Freedom", by Squadron Leader G. L. Creed, R. C. A. F., a few excerpts from which appear below. The book has an appreciative Foreword by Air Marshal W. A. Bishop, V. C.

The author, who is a native of Scotland and served with the Royal Air Force in 1918, expresses feelingly the sentiments of Canadians towards the people of the Old Country:

The Little Folk of London
Of all but Courage shorn,
Who stand beside their bomb-rent homes
And laugh the Hun to scorn;
The Little Folk of London
No hero's laurels don—
The Little Folk of London—
Devoted Folk of London—
The humble Folk of London
Like heroes carry on!

And again in such poems as "England Expects. . .", in which Nelson's memorable message at Trafalgar is quoted effectively.

Tributes in verse are paid to the leadership of Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, as well as to the spirit of comradeship uniting us with our American neighbors on the one hand, and our British kinsmen overseas:

Brothers in Arms! Together now we face
With firm-clasped hands Freedom's remorseless foe.
Across our world he strides, each pitiless pace
Marking a bloody trail of death and woe. . .
Across that trail together, you and we
Now stand and shall stand firmly to the end,
Until this world from tyranny be free
And every man shall call his neighbor friend.

Here is an epitaph on a Canadian soldier killed at Singapore:

He died, this son fo Canada, for you!
To help preserve your towns from raining hell
Your wives from rape—your daughters from the lust
Of beasts—your shores from shot and shell. . .
He died for lack of guns—of tanks—of planes—
Of ships—of all that wins in modern war. . .
All he had left was courage!. . .and the rest
Is what we stay-at-homes are paying for.

There lines contain a terrible indictment; let us hope they will not have to be written again.

Squadron Leader Creed was engaged in fox farming in Nova Scotia before the outbreak of the present war. He is now Royal Canadian Air Force Deputy Provost Marshal, at Air Force Headquarters in Ottawa. All royalties arising out of the sale of his book of war poems he has donated to the R. C. A. F. benevolent fund.

More Doctors Needed

Canadian doctors are not responding in adequate numbers to meet the expanding needs of the country's armed forces, says "The Canadian Doctor." That is the only conclusion at which one can arrive from a sifting of the various pieces of evidence available. These somewhat rudely shatter the impression which has prevailed that the existing system of recruitment was producing sufficient manpower for the medical ranks. At the end of June Brigadier, R. M. Gorrsline, Director General of Medical Services at National Defence Headquarters, stated that three hundred physicians were needed immediately for overseas service and to fill vacancies in home war establishments. Broadly speaking those under forty years who sign up will go overseas, and those over forty will be for home service. Within the next year, he said, it was "almost a certainty" that at least six hundred physicians would be required. Brigadier Gorrsline, intimating that these were not coming forward in sufficient numbers, directed his appeal particularly to those physicians who have graduated in recent years. In a recent inspection tour overseas, he said, he had been impressed with the fact that this is a young man's war. "The need for young physicians is very pressing" he said. That the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps is in urgent need of personnel despite the severe drain that has been made upon medical manpower will undoubtedly surprise many doctors who have seen practice after practice within their purview abandoned and experienced the consequently heavier burden upon themselves. But, as Brigadier Gorrsline explained in his address "The expansion of the theatre of the war and the fact that we are fighting an enemy who now is immeasurably stronger than in the first Great War makes it reasonable to assume that many more doctors will be required. There is reason to suppose that sufficient physicians cannot be obtained. It is imperative to supply each and every demand of the armed services."

British Farm Programme

Mr. Robert S. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture in the United Kingdom, has told the House of Commons that he expects the British plough to break all previous records in the coming year. This will be imperative because of the heavy military demands on Allied shipping. One of the first steps will be to expand night farming, which is now practised on a small scale when the moon is full. The Minister, however, hopes to see this work continue when no moon is showing and is confident that the blackout difficulties can be overcome by equipping tractors with headlights in such a manner that these will not attract enemy aircraft.

The Ministry of Agriculture plans to increase the acreage of wheat by six hundred thousand acres during the next few months. The planting of potatoes will be increased by ten per cent., as well as other staple vegetables. The acreage of sugar beets has already been expanded and will be maintained at that level. Every effort will also be made to produce more milk. This last spring was unfavourable, but even so more than ten million gallons of milk were obtained than in the best year before the war, which represents an increase of thirteen million gallons over last year. Mr. Hudson is proud of the achievements of British agriculture and states that thus far it has exceeded every goal set for it.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

Rivers of water rolled down our streets early yesterday morning.

* * * *

Nobody will be a cent the poorer and war saving stamps sales will not be less the benificiary for those who take in Old Home Week and its attractions.

* * * *

They called him "Lucky" because he knew how to handle difficult situations and had vision. They were envious, jealous and behind his back, heaped all sorts of opprobrius terms upon him, because he succeeded where others failed. It was ever thus; nations kill their prophets now as of old because they do not think for themselves, and hate that others should do their thinking for them.

* * * *

Are Vichy officials to be trusted here any more than in Turkey? A Vichy French vice consul in the southern district of Turkey has been condemned to death for espionage against Turkey. The case now is before an appellate court after being tried by a special tribunal. The vice consul, whose name was not disclosed was stationed in Antakia (Antioch), in the Hatay district, which borders on Syria and lies close to Cyprus.

* * * *

Florence Nightingale, English philanthropist, pioneer of trained army nursing, died this date 1910; was trained in Germany and Paris; laboured in the crimea (1854-6)—known as the "Lady with the Lamp,"—revolutionized hospital nursing in England, with a National Gift of $250,000 founded the Nightingale Training Home for Nurses, which laid the foundation for the trained in the Crimea (1854-6)—known as the "Lady wise the Army Medical Corps:

"Hush, little doctor, don't you cry,
You'll be a soldier by and by."

* * * *

Women are serving now with Britain's Home Guard, the defence force which in little more than three years has grown from a shot-gun and pitch-fork army into a highly organized army. But the trouble, so far as women go, is that this particular aspect of their war service is absolutely unofficial. The ban on enrollment of women in the Home Guards still stands —The War Office is adamant about it —but women nevertheless are serving in auxiliary sections charged with first aid, communication, transport and kitchen work of the Home Guards.

* * * *

The Justice Department, says Justice Minister St. Laurent, has abandoned the old policy of seeing that prison labor was not allowed to expand production to the point where it would compete with civil labor. It is felt all useful work possible should be obtained from the prisoners. Army uniform stores are being taken into the prisons for reconditioning and agricultural production at the institutions was being increased beyond the needs of the prison establishment itself. An arrangement has been worked out with the Ontario government under which the remission branch grant tickets of leave to certain prisoners to allow them to assist in farm labor.

* * * *

It has been estimated that the cost in a year of subsidizing the importation of crude oil will be not less than $30,000,000. On top of this is the estimated amount of the butter subsidy in a year of $15,000,000 and the Corporation is still dealing with claims for subsidy on fluid milk, although the actual subsidy period ended over three months ago, and the total for this will be $3,000,000. Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley told the House during discussion of the war appropriation measure that $50,000,000 had been earmarked for subsidies to be paid by the Commodities Stabilization Corporation. Present indications are that this figure will be exceeded within a twelve-month period.

* * * *

In the case of many foods sold in closed packages, the labels used must be approved by the Department of Agriculture and must show on the main label the following information: The inspection legend—showing that the product has been packed from the wholesome foods and under sanitary conditions; name of packer or first dealer, true and accurate description of contents and, in the case of packaged foods in hermetically sealed containers, the net weight or volume of contents. With cannned fruits and vegetables, the products are graded and samples are checked by departmental inspectors before the label with the grade mark is put on the can. Grades of canned fruits and vegetables in order of quality are: Fancy Quality; Choice Quality and Standard Quality. Over 95 per cent of fruits and vegetables sold in Canada in tin cans are under inspection and labelled for grade.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A survey of recent baptisms in the town of Selby reveals that exotic names—usually inspired by the cinema—are going out of fashion, and that John and Ann (without the "e") are first favorites. The Vicar of Selby Abbey, Canon A. E. M. Glover, gave the name Ann to as many as three babies at a single Sunday baptismal service recently. Fashions in Christian names, especially girls' names, are a curious phenomenon, I think. They are much influenced by current literature, the stage, Royal children, and contemporary history, as well as by more obscure causes. Florence Nightingale, Barrie's Peter and Wendy, Wells' Ann Veronica, are four figures who left a noticeable imprint on the christening records. Between this war and the last there was a strong movement away from fanciful or "pretty" names, and nurseries which once swarmed with Violas, Marigolds, Sylvas and Christines were peopled by self-possessed little people called Jane, Ann and Susan. — Leeds Yorkshire Post.

I am not a poor man and I am a man who enjoys a good dinner. So that you may bet your boots that I am going to take my share of any decent food that's going. I have had just one small piece of steak, about three inches square, in the last twelve months. I have not had a single lamb or mutton chop. I do not think I have had even one square inch of fried ham. In normal times I eat plenty of fruit, but now of course there just isn't any fruit. Oranges go to our children. Cream vanished long ago. I have a sweet tooth but I do not suppose that I have a bit of dessert that seems to be anything like sweet enough, more than once every two or three weeks. We aren't hungry and we are pretty healthy but, except on a few special occasions, dining is no longer much of a pleasure. All the best food, especially the best meat, goes to our men in the services, and of course nobody grumbles about that. —By J. B. Priestley, British Author.

German radio stations are busy these days denouncing rumors — and that isn't a bad thing at all. There are several rumors that the Germans are busy denying — and denouncing. They deny reports that Field Marshal Edwin Rommel is ill or has been wounded in a 'plane crash, angrily denouncing them as of British origin. The Germans are denouncing reports that German tank crews on the eastern front are being locked inside their vehicles to assure their fighting to the last. The Germans are also denying and denouncing reports that cooking fats are being produced from the corpses of air raid victims in German cities. The rumor-denouncing business apparently takes up a lot of time on German radio stations. Maybe the rumors are false. Maybe they are of British origin. In that case the German deniers and denouncers are doing the British a favor. By branding the rumors lously as false, they are calling them to the attention of the German people. Maybe — just maybe — the people will get an idea. — Buffalo Courier-Express.

The British National Insurance Act has been tested for a generation. It has done much good, but it does not enable physicians to practice competently. The economic status of the patient rather than his medical need receives primary consideration. Doctors find it difficult to cooperate with hospitals, with specialists or with one another and to pursue post-graduate studies. Though it once opposed the Act, the British Medical Association has long endorsed it and has sought to remedy the evils that flourish under it. Two years ago it appointed a Medical Planning Commission "to study wartime developments and their effects on the country's medical services both present and future." It solicited suggestions. These now appear in an admirably objective Draft Interim Report, which reaches no conclusions and which is issued solely for discussion. The hundred studies made by subcommittees and the suggestions received indicate dissatisfaction with private practice, and this because it cannot compete with the hospital in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. Hence there is a general demand for the coordination of preventive and personal medical service, to include hospitals, dentists, nurses, midwives and public health officials but without abolishing the family doctor and the principle of free choice. The conservatives, who are in the majority, admit that good medicine is impossible so long as there is competition from patients and practices are bought and sold, but insist that government control means bureaucratic or political control and propose that the family doctor practice in a medical centre in which he shares with his colleagues the use of equipment and consulting facilities and which would be closely linked with the hospital. The radicals would make every doctor a full-time salaried government officer and thus place medicine on the same basis as public education. The compromisers would permit practice both by private physicians and by part-time salaried officers. — New York Times.

New surgical instruments which "floodlight" the interior of the body are being used by some army surgeons in the Middle East. Equipped with a set of these unbreakable luminous instruments, medicos can perform field operations under a tree or a lean-to shelter, without worrying about aircraft overhead and with better lighting in the wound than in an operating theatre. Made of a transparent plastic material like glass which transmits light round corners does not conduct heat and can be thrown on the ground without breaking, the instruments are made in about thirty different shapes, to suit any kind of wound or operation. Even where there are two right-angled bends in the transparent instrument, the light rays travel down to the frosted tip and flood the wound with a cold, shadowless light, however inaccessible the place may be. Blood does not easily congeal on the instrument, as it does with ordinary lighting apparatus. About thirty different instruments are available, but there are three or four dual-purpose models which are quite sufficient for ordinary diagnostic and surgical work in the field. A set of these, together with a small electric accumulator, costs about 12 pounds and many surgeons in the fighting services have bought them out of their own pockets, so useful have they proved in action. Some of Britain's greatest surgeons are now using these instruments for wounds which cannot be seen into by ordinary operating theatre lighting. — By Robert Williamson.

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

"This time we were almost caught napping. This time we almost perished because we were stricken with a deplorable case of fact-blindness. Let us watch that never again in the future, calamity overtakes us, because, having eyes, we yet failed to see and having ears, we yet failed to hear." — Hendrik Willem van

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

FARMERS' DEBT

Sir,—According to the news columns in your Alberta contemporary (The Herald of Calgary) the federal minister of agriculture, Hon. J. G. Gardiner, advised a prairie audience that "the most important thing for the farmer to do was to get out of debt....These are the fat years for Western Canada and this was the time to save."

I think this is first-class advice, but I also think that it is hardly fair to give the general urban reader the impression that, in farm language, "everything is hunky-dory" with the wheat growers? Turning back the pages of cereal history, my farm journal would remind all concerned that (forgetting entirely the fearful experiences of the drought-depression decade) the wheat farmer's revenues are still quite modest, and furnishes the following spectacular table of contrasts, showing the production and value of wheat in 1917 as compared with 1941:

1917

Prairie wheat crop .. 233,742,850 bus
Average net price per bus. .. $1.94
Net value $453,038,600

1941

Prairie wheat crop .. 279,000,000 bus
Average net price per bus. .. $0.50
Net value $139,500,000

It is evident, therefore, that the decision to improve the price (to the farmer) in the 1942 season, from an average of 50 cents the bushel to 70 cents, is a modest step in the right direction?

The immense over-burden of farm debt, which has been accumulating over the thin and profitless years since 1930, will largely nullify present price betterments — including livestock — for two or three years. This immense "indebtedness" already carries interest charges at too high a level, if it is to be serviced out of current income, and I think the three prairie governments, supported by the farm organizations, are on the right track, in calling for refunding, or amortization, at interest rates more in alignment with the value of money today?

I am, Sir, etc.,
PRAIRIE READER

Sacrifice

(Ottawa Journal)

The official statement of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, that the tea and coffee ration meant "a considerable sacrifice" to Canadians, drew an appropriate comment from the Calgary Herald. "Poppycock," said the Herald. "Death and wounds are a sacrifice; tea and coffee rationing is not."

And now it is explained, almost apologetically, that there may be no more bananas until the war is won. Is that too a sacrifice? It is, but not at this end of the banana route.

Think of the West Indies, where the bananas come from. These lovely islands, with U-boats prowling about their coasts, are all but cut off from the world. Many ships have been sunk, and transportation is difficult and uncertain. The mainland is going without bananas from the Indies, and the large Negro population there is unsettled, confused, in fear of the future. The magazine Time says there is actual "fear of starvation."

We think of Jamaica, where Negroes used to carry bananas along the dock to the ship at a penny a stem. Obviously the work could have been done more efficiently by trucks, but the old-fashioned way gave the Negroes work and so it was retained. Jamaica had too an orange industry which it was developing with great success. That also is gone, and a lost market is hard to regain.

We think of the Barbadoes, where Negroes carried sugar cane to the crushers, although cranes and trucks would have done the job faster and more cheaply. But work was needed for the natives, and this gave them the means of existence. Tourists have seen men and women of the islands sitting by the roadside breaking stones for a pittance—Negroes and Indians in Jamaica and Indians in Jamaica and Trinidad and the Barbados and all the other spots which were so lovely in peace, which still have all that loveliness but with grim undertone, doing trivial jobs for small pay. From the white decks of the "Lady" boats many a tourist has thrilled at the sight of palm-treed islands standing out of the blue sea. Now not all the "Ladies" survive, and under those palms and the white-roofed houses goes on a harsh struggle for nothing less than existence.

And that is what it means when we have no bananas, no Jamaica oranges, less sugar. We lose a minor item in our diet, buy oranges from California instead of from the West Indies—but in the Indies a large native population wonders if and what it is to eat, and a small white minority worries about the possibility of riots and bloodshed.

History Of Tryon United Church

1792——1942
150 Years Of Service

By E. S. D.

FIRST CHURCH BUILT

IV

Tryon and Bedeque were made regular preaching appointments of the Charlottetown circuit by Mr. Bulpitt's succesor, the Rev'd John Hick who arrived on the Island in August of 1815. Writing the next year from "Charlotte Town Prince Edward's Island" on May 8th Mr. Hick told the secretary for Missions in England—

"At Bedeque our congregations are remarkably large, but our society is the smallest of any in the Island, the generality of them being Presbyterians or what might be more properly termed antinomians." "But," he said concluding his report on Bedeque "I am not without hope of seeing good days here also." At Tryon River Mr. Hick found the Methodist propects truly pleasing. "The last time I preached there," he writes, "was on Sunday 27th April, and glory be to God, heaven was opened on earth." . . . . . In meeting the classes we had a refreshment from the presence of the Lord such as I am utterly incapable of describing." The word classes would mean more than one class, so that Tryon at this time may have between thirty and forty members meeting in class while the little Society at Bedeque first formed in 1815 by Mr. Hick had only six.

The Rev'd John B. Strong who succeeded Mr. Hick in the summer of 1816 came to Prince County every six weeks. He preached in Nathaniel Wright's barn in Bedeque, a building which stood not far from the site of the present Bedeque church. It was possibly one of the best barns in the district, and for many years after its timbers had lost the echo of Methodist Meetings it resounded to the frenzied speeches of political candidates in the eighteen-hundred-and-twenties and eighteen-hundred-and-thirties when the electors of Prince County met at two centres only, Princetown and Bedeque, to nominate and elect at adjourned meetings a slate of five representative for the Legislative Assembly.

In December of 1816 Mr. Strong called meetings at both Tryon and Bedeque to plan the erection of churches. In neither settlement was there any ready money, but it was agreed that a Methodist chapel could be built by labour and love. In Tryon some of the members agreed to supply sufficient squared timber, others donated so many feet of boards, others so many hand wrought nails, and still others so many days work.

March of 1817 saw the beginning of the work and by the end of May there was a neat log church erected. It seemed only fitting that it should be on the Lord farm near the first graveyard in which even then quite a number of the early fathers slept, their ashes mixing with those of the still earlier French pioneers who had commenced the cemetery. Whether Mr. Strong preached in the church before going to District Meeting is not certain but when he returned to the Island, Prince County was no longer a part of his Charlottetown circuit for Tryon and Bedeque had become a separate charge with the Rev. John Fishpool as resident minister.

The first pastor of Tryon and Bedeque made his home at Tryon the only one of the early ministers to do so. He wrote in August of how he preached the first Sunday on the Island "in the beginning of June" (either June 1st. or June 8th) in the partially finished chapel at Tryon. There were no windows, no pews, no pulpit, no interior finish, and probably no door for hinges, like glass, plaster, and paint were scarce and costly in Tryon of 1817. Mr. Fishpool could however preach quite acceptably without a pulpit and the devout Methodists of 125 years ago could sing with great fervour "My God the Spring of all my Joys" without having a cushioned pew to immediately afterwards relax on.

The greatest need was glass for the windows, and a stove for the the winter. These Mr. Fishpool saw must come from the generosity of others; accordingly he exchanged pulpits for a week or two with the Ministers at Sackville, Wallace, and other flourishing churches across the Straits.

In his letter Mr. Fishpool tells not without a little humor of his success:—"Although they (his fellow ministers) refused to let me beg, I was determined to see what I could do by borrowing, giving them good security, even the Divine promise, 'he that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.'" They liked their security and so laid down their dust, I was enabled to return last night with glass, stove, and money to spare." Thus did Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have a share in the first Methodist church at Tryon. It was some years later that the interior was finally finished. The high pulpit which stood on posts in this church was erected through the generosity of Rev.'d Fitzgerald, an Irish Francisian priest stationed in 1823 at the Roman Catholic mission charge of Charlottetown, where his black thorn walking-stick was an important factor in toning the moral life of the younger members of the community. His eccentricity which included an offer to the Charlottetown Methodists of twenty shillings for a bell, led to him being practically asked to resign in 1829.

(To Be Continued)

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PHONE 176

And He Wrote The Book!

(Times Review)

In this war-weary world, a news despatch that has in it a bright touch of humor is like a breath of fresh air after a long session of losing at poker. So no apology is made for retelling one which already may have come to your attention.

Last week in Washington, D.C., Price Administrator Leon Henderson ran out of gas — and regulations which he formulated himself prevented him from getting an emergency supply in a can. Here is how the news story describes it:

Walking to a gasoline station with a container Mr. Henderson was refused gas.

"Can't do it, mister," the attendant said. "Regulations say the gas has to be served in the tank of the car. Look at the notice inside your ration book."

"I know, I know," Mr. Henderson said. "I wrote those regulations. But I'm out of gas. How am I supposed to get the car here?"

"Get somebody to push you in here, I guess," suggested the attendant.

"That's not necessary," Mr. Henderson argued. The regulations provide for emergencies like this. I ought to known, I'm responsible for them."

"Read that last paragraph inside your book," the attendant persisted.

That paragraph read:

"The station attendant is permitted to deliver gasoline only into the tank of the vehicle described on the front cover of this book. Do not ask him to violate the law."

Of course rigid enforcement of the regulations governing the rationing of gasoline is imperative. No one doubts today that the scarcity of liquid fuel is a very real thing. Just the same that simple little news story makes one want to chuckle. Now if only George Cottrelle or Donald Gordon. . .

Poor Man's Smoke

(Winnipeg Free Press)

Speaking of the revolutionary aspects of this global war, has anybody noticed what it has done to the once lordly cigar? At one fell swoop it has toppled it from its pedestal and replaced it with the tailor-made cigarette. Once the trade-mark of the idle rich and bloated plutocracy, the cigar has become a poor man's smoke while the smoker of bought-n cigarettes is marked by that fact as a person of wealth and substance.

In rural Manitoba, a colleague reports, the hired men are now smoking cigars while the squires of the plantation smoke ready-made cigarettes. This aroused our colleague's inquisitiveness, and here are the economics of tobacco consumption.

Cigarette taxes have been increased several times since the war began. Smokes which once cost a penny each now sell 16 for a quarter. The normal or average smoker consumes about 20 cigarettes a day. Thus it now costs him about 32 cents a day for his cigarettes. Few cigar smokers, on the other hand, destroy more than four or five of their noxious weeds a day. The price of cigars remains today what it was before the war. A nickel will still buy a cigar. The Government doesn't care what it does to cigarette smokers, but it has been careful of the cigar smokers. It now happens that a normal cigar smoker if any cigar smokers are normal of which there is some doubt, can get by with twenty cents or twenty-five cents a day for his nicotine ration.

Ergo: It is cheaper to smoke cigars than cigarettes, and cigars have become the poor man's smoke.

The Poets' Corner

SUMMER NOCTURNE

Wade in the sleep that lies upon these meadows,
Knee-deep it lies, and more, waist-deep, eye-deep,
And leveled off in gray that knows no shadows,
Through unremembering silence of sleep.
Step over the edge, and enter, and wade on
Through rising tides of sleep till you have found
Forgetfulness of peopled shores forgone
And silence with no memory of sound.
No other sleep will quit such men as we
Of mortal tiredness that can find no rest
This side of level slumbers that must be
Like swelling tides, like silence unoppressed,
Like this that on the starlit meadow lies
For man's lost wading in, up to his eyes.

—David Morton in the New York Times.

MALARIA DANGERS

LONDON — (C P) — Need [illegible] vigilance by doctors to detect malaria brought into Britain by members of the forces and merchant seamen is emphasized in the latest issue of the British Medical Journal by Dr. Warrington Yorke, tropical disease specialist.

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