

The Savernake Hospital is a good illustration of the fact that greatness does not depend upon size, for it has only eighty beds. It is beautifully situated, just at the edge of the forest, and the spirit of its management is worthy of its surroundings, for not only does the work done there reach a high degree of efficiency, but the medical staff carry it on as a band of brothers, and the matron is, as it were, a sister in the family. To show that the spirit in which the hospital life is carried on is shared by every grade a little incident may be mentioned. The present writer was going round accompanied by the matron when he noticed a man engaged in painting the ward. He expressed surprise at this, considering that the time was Saturday afternoon. The matron's answer was: "Oh, that's the hall porter: he always comes and does jobs like that in his off hours." That is the community of which Dr. Haydon was an honoured and loved member.

Dr. C. E. S. FLEMING writes:

When a famous Justice said that he would rather be a good judge than a great judge, he was expressing a thought that must have been in the minds of many of those assembled in the Church of St. Peter, in Marlborough, to mourn the loss and honour the memory of the beloved physician Thomas Horatio Haydon.

That great congregation of all classes of people from town and country was drawn there, not by the power and prestige of fame, or wealth, or title, or great estate, but by gratitude and affection. Haydon was a man of justly high repute as a medical practitioner, with an extensive practice throughout a large part of Wiltshire. He had worked there for forty years, and was one of the makers of the fame of Savernake Hospital, one of the oldest of cottage hospitals. What made him great was the good quality of everything about him. Quiet in manner, simple in tastes, kind in action, a man of few words who never put himself forward, his one aim in life seemed to be to do good wherever he was, without thought of himself. He must have realized that to do good he must do well and do thoroughly whatever he did, and he thought well—obviously with care and deliberation—so that in all matters his opinion, when he expressed it, was good. Practically interested in everything that was for the individual or communal well-being of the people among whom he lived, his help was always available, and his advice, because it was sound, disinterested, and kindly, was always sought and respected not only in relation to his patients but in all the problems of life—his profession, hospital or private practice, medical science or politics, church, education, local affairs of all sorts. What a position to hold in the community! Not the dominance of money or social position or political prejudice, but the influence of a very real beneficence was carried into the homes of every class and creed—the power of untold worth. Such was the sway of Haydon, one of the splendid examples that make men proud to belong to his profession. He has received the greatest honour he would have desired—the affectionate memory of all men. He has achieved the greatness of goodness.

Dr. WILLIAM PLAYER KENNEDY of Bath, who died suddenly on February 3rd, was born in 1866. He received his medical education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. in 1889, and obtained the diploma L.M. of the Rotunda Hospital. He proceeded M.D. two years later. His previous appointments before going to Bath included those of resident medical officer to the City Hospital, Liverpool, and assistant house-surgeon to the West Bromwich District Hospital. He had also been medical director of the Lydney and Aylburton Cottage Hospital. In Bath itself he had built up an extensive practice and linked to himself a large circle of friends. He particularly associated himself with

the work of the Eastern Dispensary, of which he was honorary medical officer, the clinical society, and the Bath and County Club. As a medical referee under the Workmen's Compensation Act he was a well-known figure at the Bath County Court during the last thirty years, and in this sphere of work his wide experience and tact enabled him to contribute successfully to the solution of problems which were often of great intricacy. He became a member of the British Medical Association in 1893, and served as a Representative at the Belfast meeting in 1909.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Election to Faculty of Medicine Board

An election of two members of the Board of the Faculty of Medicine, vice Dr. C. F. T. East and Dr. C. P. Symonds, who are both eligible for reappointment, will be held on June 1st; the members elected will come into office on the first day of Michaelmas Term, 1934, and will hold office for two years from that day. The General Medical Electorate consists of all Oxford graduates in medicine who are members of Convocation. The Board of the Faculty of Medicine includes four members elected by the General Medical Electorate who must be members of that body, and of whom three at least must be persons engaged in teaching one or more of the clinical subjects of the Faculty. Nominations of duly qualified candidates for election will be received by the Secretary of Faculties at the University Registry, Oxford, up to 10 a.m. on May 11th. Each nomination must be signed by six members of the General Medical Electorate, and no candidate will be eligible whose nomination has not been received before that date.

At a congregation held on March 3rd the following medical degrees were conferred:

M.D.—R. E. Havard.

M.B.—F. E. Buckland, M. S. Good.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

A course of five William Withering Memorial Lectures will be given in the large theatre of the Medical Faculty Buildings, Edmund Street, on Wednesdays, April 25th, May 2nd, 9th, 16th, and 23rd, at 4 p.m. The first two lectures will be given by Professor E. D. Adrian, F.R.S., on "The Activity of Nerve Cells," and the last three lectures by Professor J. B. S. Haldane, F.R.S., on "Contributions of Genetics to Medical Science." Members of the medical profession are invited to attend.

The Ingleby Lectures, 1934, on "The Toxaemias of Pregnancy," will be given on Thursdays, April 26th and May 3rd, at 4 p.m., in the medical lecture theatre, by Dame Louise McIlroy. Lecture I will deal with the clinical and biochemical investigation of the toxaemias of pregnancy, and Lecture II with treatment.

A course of post-graduate demonstrations arranged by the university clinical board will be given at the General Hospital, the Queen's Hospital, and the Children's Hospital, Birmingham, on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 3.30 to 5 p.m., commencing on March 20th and terminating on July 20th. The course will be given by members of the medical and surgical staffs of the hospitals and will include demonstrations on cases. The fee is £2 2s.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

The Faculty of Medicine has arranged for two lectures dealing with the regulations appertaining to national health insurance practice, to be given by Dr. H. Guy Dain, chairman of the Birmingham Panel Committee, in the medical theatre on Thursdays, May 17th and 24th, at 4 p.m. The lectures are primarily intended for senior medical students, but members of the medical profession are also invited to attend.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON

Committee on Chronic Rheumatism

At the last meeting of the Comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London the President nominated the following persons to form the National Committee on Chronic Rheumatic Diseases: F. J. Bach, C. W. Buckley, V. M. Coates, W. S. C. Copeman (honorary secretary), A. G. Timbrell Fisher, R. Fortescue Fox, J. Alison Glover, Mervyn H. Gordon, G. Holmes, Lord Horder, A. A. Moncrieff, G. H. Oriel, E. P. Poulton, Sir Humphry Rolleston (chairman), E. C. Warner, Sir William Willcox.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

Demonstrations

The spring course of demonstrations of specimens in the museum opened on March 9th, when Mr. Cecil P. G. Wakeley gave the first of three demonstrations on recent additions to the museum. On March 12th, 19th, and 26th Mr. C. E. Shattock will give demonstrations on specimens illustrating surgical diseases of liver and bile-ducts, diseases of joints, and diseases of the large intestine. The demonstrations will be given in the theatre of the College, Lincoln's Inn Fields, at 5 p.m.; they are open to advanced students and medical practitioners.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON

The following candidates have passed in the subjects indicated:

SURGERY.—P. C. Alexander, A. H. L. Baker, E. C. Dax, B. Dayal, G. F. Metcalf, J. R. Owen, J. H. Playne, H. D. Robinson, J. P. Walsh Conway.

MEDICINE.—B. Anderson, J. L. Freer, A. E. Ginn, H. R. Kasday, D. P. King, G. Wilson.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.—A. H. E. S. El Mahallawy, J. L. Freer, A. E. Ginn, H. G. Howitt, D. P. King, L. A. Lewis, A. G. Manley, J. Mason, P. H. Willcox.

MIDWIFERY.—H. M. El Magidi, A. H. E. S. El Mahallawy, J. L. Freer, B. T. Jones.

The diploma of the Society has been granted to A. H. L. Baker, E. C. Dax, H. R. Kasday, D. P. King, H. M. El Magidi, H. D. Robinson, and G. Wilson.

Medical Notes in Parliament

[FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT]

The House of Commons this week passed Supplementary Estimates and discussed the Air Estimates for 1934-5. It is hoped next week to debate the Navy and the Army Estimates. The Rural Water Supplies Bill and other Bills were down for consideration on March 7th. The constitution and terms of reference of the Royal Commission on Durham University were announced.

Accounts of the income and expenditure during 1933 of the General Medical Council and of the Branch Councils, as also of the Dental Board of the United Kingdom, were presented for the House of Commons on March 2nd.

A Protection of Animals Bill, presented by Sir Robert Gower on March 5th, is concerned with the employment of horses and steers at rodeo displays.

On March 5th a report by the Attorney-General on the Birmingham United Hospitals Bill was laid on the table of the House of Commons, and referred to the committee on the Bill.

The Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons on March 5th, and the Workmen's Compensation Act (1925) Amendment Bill a second time on March 2nd. The Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages (Scotland) Amendment Bill was reported to the House from the Scottish Standing Committee, with amendments, on March 6th. On the same day the Indian Pay (Temporary Abatements) Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons.

Temperature for Deep Coal Mining

Mr. TINKER, in the House of Commons on February 21st, drew attention to the temperature and conditions in the Parsonage Colliery, Lancs. The Secretary of Mines had said the depth of this pit was 3,850 feet. Mr. Tinker contended that the depth at the coal face was over 4,000 feet. A Royal Commission on Mines had said 4,000 feet was the limit of practical working. At that depth, without ventilation, the temperature was 115° F. At Parsonage Colliery the best possible was done, but in October, when the pit was not as deep as now, the temperature was 100° or 103° F. There was a brisk current of air, but men were working naked, covered with sweat and dirt. A complaint was made from the mine that lads were working at the face. In Spain, if the temperature exceeded 91°, the men were not allowed to

work more than six hours. In Holland persons under 20 years must not work at all in a temperature exceeding 86°, nor adults more than six hours. In Germany they must not work more than six hours if the temperature exceeded 82°, nor in France if it exceeded 95°. Mr. ERNEST BROWN said the temperature which mattered was wet bulb temperature. There were 679 workers in the Parsonage mine, and the wet bulb temperature on the date Mr. Tinker cited was not 103° but 82°. A special committee under Dr. J. S. Haldane had issued seventeen reports dealing with high temperatures. Report No. 6, by Professor K. Neville Moss, dealt with the effect of high temperatures on the miner. Dr. Haldane, in a letter to Mr. Brown, had said that European miners always stopped work before their temperatures rose to any injurious extent. Dr. Haldane also wrote: "On the whole we do not think that any good object would be served by prescribing a limit of wet bulb temperature for the carrying on of work in the mines." Mr. Brown added that the 4,000 foot level had only been taken as a datum line in estimating coal reserves.

Maternity Benefit and Unemployment Allowance

In the House of Commons on February 26th the Unemployment Bill was considered in committee. On Clause 37 (persons to whom and circumstances in which allowances may be granted) Sir H. BETTERTON moved an amendment providing that the whole of any maternity benefit under the National Health Insurance Acts, 1924 to 1932, exclusive of any increase of such benefit by way of additional benefits and of any second maternity benefit, should be disregarded in determining the need of an applicant under Part II of the Bill. He said that, as the Bill stood now, it might be argued that among the resources of the family the £2 maternity benefit which came in by reason of the Health Insurance Acts should be taken into account. It was clear that the needs of the family increased at the same time, because this sum was earmarked for a specific purpose—namely, to help the woman. Mr. BUCHANAN said the amendment was of no value, because the first £2 was merely a book-keeping transaction from the approved society through the person concerned to the doctor and the nurse. What was important was the second sum, which was given to meet the additional human needs of the mother and child, and he trusted that the second £2 would also be left out of account. Mr. HUDSON said that wherever the Board's officer was shown by a young married couple that they had in fact spent the additional money on their needs, the sum would be regarded as being available for those needs, and though the amount would not be disregarded, the needs would be allowed for. The Assistance Board was prohibited from taking medical need into account. It was to make sure that the Board should say that the £2 was definitely for the woman's medical needs that the amendment was moved. Any needs other than medical needs would be part of the needs of the man which the Board would have to take into consideration. The committee agreed to the amendment.

Poor Law Medical Officers in County Durham

On February 27th Mr. BATEY asked the Minister of Health if he was aware that twenty-four district Poor Law medical officers in the county of Durham were complaining of financial loss, owing to 15,000 unemployed people having had their right to medical benefit stopped. Mr. SHAKESPEARE said that a number of insured persons in the administrative county of Durham had recently lost their title to medical benefit under the health insurance scheme. The Minister of Health had seen reports in the Press that a number of district medical officers in Durham had made representations to the local authority for an increase of remuneration. This was a matter for the local authority, with whom he was getting into touch. The district medical service was available for those who were no longer within the insurance scheme. Mr. BATEY asserted that his figures were taken from the Medical Union. Mr. MAXTON asked if Mr. Shakespeare realized that these medical officials were already overworked before this additional work was put upon their shoulders. No answer was given.

Air Ambulance Service in Scotland.—Mr. SKELTON, answering Mr. Kirkwood on March 6th, said the Department of Health for Scotland had arranged with the county council of Argyll that urgent cases nominated by local medical officers—that is, the patient's family doctor—would be conveyed to hospital by aeroplane. The charges for the hire of the aeroplane, so far as not met by patients, were shared by the county council and the Department of Health. These arrangements would apply to any part of the county, island, or mainland where the service can be operated. The possibility of assisting a similar service elsewhere in the Highlands and Islands was being kept in view.

Housing Conditions in Stirlingshire.—Mr. SKELTON informed Mr. Kirkwood that public local inquiry into the housing conditions in Standburn, Stirlingshire, was held on January 15th and 16th, and a commissioner inspected the houses on January 29th. His report had been submitted, and was under consideration.

Notes in Brief

It does not appear to the Minister of Health that the Haweswater scheme promoted by Manchester Corporation would provide the best method of supplying additional water to the towns and other water authorities of South Lancashire.

Very few musk rats are being caught in the infested areas of Salop and West Sussex. Dr. Elliot sees good reason for hoping that the pest is under control.

Medical News

A Chadwick Public Lecture will be given by Dr. Charles S. Myers, F.R.S., on "The Causes and Prevention of Human Accidents," at the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 26, Portland Place, W., on Monday, March 12th, at 5.30 p.m. Admission free, without ticket.

Two lectures on "The Prevention of Disease through Diet" will be given by Dr. Clement Nicory for the Food Education Society at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, Gower Street, on Tuesdays, March 20th and 27th, at 5.15 p.m. Admission free.

A post-graduate lecture on cancer, arranged under the joint auspices of the British Empire Cancer Campaign (Yorkshire Council) and the Leeds and West Riding Medico-Chirurgical Society, will be delivered by Dr. A. T. Todd of Bristol at the School of Medicine, Leeds, on Wednesday, March 21st, at 3.30 p.m. The title of the address is "The Medical Treatment of Cancer," and the lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides. The chair will be taken by Professor G. W. Watson, and all medical practitioners are invited to attend.

The Fellowship of Medicine and Post-Graduate Medical Association (1, Wimpole Street, W.) announces that the ninth lecture-demonstration on iron and liver, by Dr. Clark-Kennedy, at 11, Chandos Street, W., will be given on March 13th, at 2.30 p.m. The tenth lecture, on March 20th, will deal with glands. A fortnight's course in orthopaedics will be given at the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, from March 12th to 24th, and will occupy the whole of each day. A week-end course in chest diseases will be given at Brompton Hospital on March 24th and 25th, occupying the whole of each day. Other forthcoming courses include infants' diseases at the Infants Hospital, April 9th to 21st; proctology at St. Mark's Hospital, April 9th to 14th; rheumatism at the British Red Cross Clinic, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, April 10th to 26th. Detailed syllabuses of these courses will be issued shortly.

A provincial meeting of the Tuberculosis Association will be held in the Physiology School, Downing Street, Cambridge, from March 22nd to 24th. The subjects for discussion are: allergy in tuberculosis; the value of blood counts in tuberculosis; tuberculous bacillaemia; the uses of tuberculous institutions; the value of lateral radiography in the diagnosis and treatment of the various

types of the lung and pleura; and the normal chest radiologically considered. The president's reception will be held in Emmanuel College, and the annual dinner and annual meeting in Sidney Sussex College. Excursions have been arranged to the Fitzwilliam Museum, the Pepys Library, and the new Physical Laboratory.

The Royal Sanitary Institute has arranged a sessional meeting at the White Rock Pavilion, Hastings, on Friday, March 23rd, at 5 p.m., when a discussion on "Certain Problems of the Housing Situation, both Present and Future," will be opened by Dr. G. R. Bruce, medical officer of health, Hastings.

We are asked to state that hospitals situated within eleven miles of St. Paul's desiring to participate in the grants made by King Edward's Hospital Fund for London for the year 1934 must make application before March 31st to the honorary secretaries of the Fund at 10, Old Jewry, E.C.2 (G.P.O. Box 465A). Applications will also be considered from convalescent homes which are situated within the above area, or which, being situated outside, take a large proportion of patients from London.

Colonel R. J. Blackham, M.D., has been elected deputy governor of the Honourable the Irish Society. The society was created by Royal Charter of James I in 1613 for the Plantation of Ulster, and owns a great deal of property in Londonderry and Coleraine, besides the salmon fishing on the Rivers Foyle and Bann. It is constituted like the great City Companies, but the Court of Assistants is appointed from the members of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council of the Corporation of London.

A tour through Austria, Switzerland, France, and Italy begins on March 20th at Vienna, where visits will be paid to the various health resorts and places of historic interest in the vicinity. Proceeding through Zürich to Paris, the Pasteur Institute and Madame Curie's Radium Institute will be visited. The remainder of the journey continues through Nice and Monte Carlo to Mentone for an inspection of Professor Voronoff's establishment, and thence back to Vienna via Venice, Florence, and Rome. Further details may be obtained from Dr. F. Barach, Studien- und Gesellschaftsreisen, Biberstrasse 11, Vienna, 1.

The first Sardinian medical congress will be held at Cagliari next May, when the subjects for discussion will be the haemorrhagic diathesis, malaria and pregnancy, the thyroid gland and goitre in Sardinia, echinococcus disease, and cutaneous leishmaniasis. Further information can be obtained from the president of the executive committee, Professor Luigi Castaldi, Istituto di Anatomia, Cagliari.

We have received the second number of volume i of *Folia Medicinæ Internae Orientalia*, published in Jerusalem. This issue contains articles (with summaries in French, English, and German) on malaria as an epidemiological problem, the diagnosis of undulant fever, indicanaemia in acute nephritis, and infectious diseases in Palestine. There are also case reports, society transactions, and a special balneological article on the waters of Calitheia.

Lieut.-Colonel W. H. L. McCarthy, D.S.O., M.C., M.D., second deputy coroner for South-East London, has succeeded the late Mr. A. W. Mills as coroner to the King's Household.

Dr. Strohl, professor of medical physics in the Paris Medical Faculty, has been elected a member of the Académie de Médecine in place of the late Dr. Hanriot.

The Dutch Institute for Pharmacotherapeutical Investigation has issued a report, which is published as a supplement to the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde*, for February 17th. It contains an account of the composition of a number of secret remedies.

According to the *Journal of the American Medical Association* of January 27th the percentage of illegitimate births in 1932 was 14.1 in Sweden, 12.1 in Germany, 10.7 in Denmark and Czechoslovakia, 8.4 in France, 7.1 in Norway, 4.9 in Italy, 4.6 in Great Britain, 4 in Bulgaria, and 1.4 in Greece.