

EPSOM COLLEGE ELECTIONS

At their meetings in February last the Conjoint Committee and the Council of Epsom College Royal Medical Foundation elected the following to pensions as from April 1st, 1934:

Dr. Hugh Alston, Dr. John Good, Mrs. Sophia Blott, and Mrs. May Walker, Ordinary and "Dr. Strong" pensions of £40 a year.

Dr. Asher Lyons Altman, a "France" pension of £42 a year.

Miss Margaret A. C. Keene, a "Cheyne" annuity of £40 a year.

Miss Margaret A. R. Goodinge, a "Henry Duncalfe" annuity of £30 a year.

Miss Maud Dawson, an "S. H. Tait" annuity of £16 16s. a year.

Miss Lydia M. Braidwood and Mrs. Eunice C. Nelson, the senior pensioners on the list, were each awarded an extra "Da Silva" pension of £20 a year.

Isabel Shoolbred Rowat was awarded a "St. Anne's" scholarship of £120 a year.

Obituary

SIR WILLIAM NORMAN, K.C.B., F.R.C.S.ED.

Surgeon Vice-Admiral and formerly Director-General of the Medical Department R.N.

We regret to announce the death, on March 16th, of Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir William Norman, who was Medical Director-General R.N. during the last eighteen months of the war.

William Henry Norman, son of Fleet Paymaster W. H. Norman, R.N., was born on December 13th, 1855, and, after school days at Plymouth, studied medicine at King's College Hospital, London. He obtained the diploma of M.R.C.S.Eng. in 1878, and the L.R.C.P.Ed. three years later. Following the family tradition he entered the Royal Navy in 1882, joining up at Haslar as a surgeon. At the end of ten years' service, mainly afloat, during which he was mentioned in dispatches for "skilful surgery in trying circumstances" in an action with a slave dhow off Zanzibar, he was promoted to the rank of staff surgeon. In 1895 he served with the Naval Brigade under Admiral Rawson, and after returning home was appointed to H.M.S. *Boscawen*, the training ship for boys at Portland. In 1908 he was promoted deputy inspector-general, and in 1913 surgeon general. Throughout the first three years of the war he was at Plymouth in medical charge of the naval hospital. In June, 1917, he was appointed Director-General of the Medical Department at the Admiralty, with the rank of surgeon vice-admiral, and held this post for two years, when he retired from service on attaining the age of 65, and went to live near Launceston in Cornwall.

Sir William Norman received many well-deserved honours. He was created C.B. in 1916, and K.C.B. two years later, and was appointed an honorary surgeon to the King in 1920. His foreign decorations included the Grand Cordon of the Sacred Treasure of Japan, Commandership of the Legion of Honour, of the Grand Order of Belgium, and of the Star of Rumania, and the distinguished service medal of the United States. He was a Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and a Fellow of King's College, London. The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh elected him an honorary Fellow in 1919, and in the same year he received the honorary freedom of the Apothecaries' Society of London.

Sir HUMPHRY ROLLESTON, Bart., who was temporary surgeon rear-admiral during the war, sends the following tribute:

Many, and perhaps in a special degree those who were temporary surgeons in the Royal Navy during the war, will hear with very deep regret of the death of Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir William Norman, who was Medical

Director-General during the eventful years June 1st, 1917, to June 1st, 1919. After a painful fight for life, prolonged for two months, with more than one abdominal operation, he died in the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, which he had so successfully and happily managed as surgeon general from 1913 to 1917. It is difficult to imagine that he ever made an enemy; he certainly had innumerable friends, and to meet him was a tonic like the fresh air of a sunny day in spring. A fine figure of a man with the healthy complexion and all the qualities of a genuine sportsman, he loved the country more than official power, thoroughly enjoyed the retirement, far in the heart of Cornwall, he so well deserved, and leaves behind him pleasant and affectionate memories.

SIDNEY REGINALD DYER, M.D.

Late Commissioner of Prisons for England and Wales

The death of Dr. Sidney Reginald Dyer, in his seventy-fourth year, occurred on March 14th, after a short illness. The son of the late Joseph Dyer of Chiswick, he was educated privately and at the Middlesex Hospital. He qualified M.R.C.S.Eng. and L.S.A. in 1883, and became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in 1884. He obtained the M.D.Brussels degree with honours in 1888, and the D.P.H. of the English Conjoint Board in 1891. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1896. At the Middlesex Hospital he served as house-physician to Dr. W. Cayley, and after a house-surgeoncy at the County Hospital, Huntingdon, joined the Prison Medical Service in 1885. He served at Wandsworth, Stafford, Dartmoor, and Brixton Prisons, and in 1917 was appointed Medical Inspector of H.M. Prisons, England and Wales. In 1921 he was further promoted, and became a Commissioner of Prisons and Director of Convict Prisons, and retired in 1923. During the war he acted as Home Office medical referee to the German internment camps. He was a member of the Medico-Legal Society, and served on the council of the Central Association for Mental Welfare. He was also a member, and at one time vice-president, of the Devonshire Archaeological Society, and held a commission as captain in the 1st London Volunteers, Royal Engineers. On retirement he sat for many years as a justice of the peace for the county of Somerset.

Throughout his career Dyer set an example of single-minded devotion to duty to all those who had the privilege of working with him, and was a particularly loyal, unselfish, and generous colleague. During the years 1909-17, as senior medical officer of Brixton Prison, he was constantly in attendance in the criminal courts in London and the adjacent counties, and the judicial authorities and members of the Bar soon learnt to appreciate the value of his opinion and the unbiased manner in which his evidence was presented. His sympathy, humane understanding of the frivolities and passions of others, and kindness of thought were accountable for much of the success he achieved as an examiner into the mental condition of prisoners awaiting trial. His equanimity and sincerity stood him in good stead when under prolonged examination in the witness-box. It is probably true to say that the years at Brixton Prison, although exacting and often harassing, were particularly satisfactory to Dyer, for the preparation of his cases for the criminal courts and attendance at the courts appealed strongly to both his medical and his legal training. A man of such wide sympathy might easily have become disheartened and depressed at the tragedies which daily passed before him had he not possessed a strong sense of humour. As medical inspector his visits to the various prisons were always welcomed by the medical staffs, who looked upon him as a personal friend as well as an official adviser. His talents and wide knowledge were given full scope when

he became a Prison Commissioner, and his decision to retire, in 1923, was accepted with great regret by his colleagues.

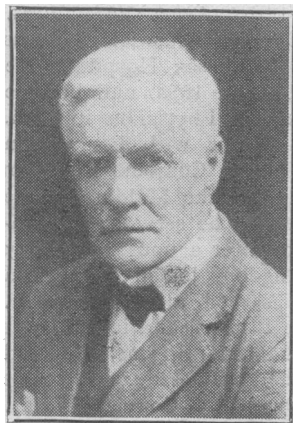
Dr. Dyer was for many years a member of the British Medical Association, and served on the Representative Body at the Annual Meeting at Exeter in 1907. He married in 1898 Rose, daughter of Captain Talbot Price, R.N., and leaves one son.

THE LATE DR. A. A. MONTAGUE

We have received from Suva some further appreciations of the work and character of Dr. Aubrey Montague, late chief medical officer, Colony of Fiji, of whom an obituary notice appeared on February 10th.

Dr. T. CLUNIE, honorary secretary of the Fiji Branch of the B.M.A., writes:

Dr. Montague had great experience in the colony, and his advice was often sought in matters quite outside his department. He rendered



valuable service in connexion with education and other matters, and attended the Imperial Conference in 1926. Two institutions which benefited by his great experience, his keen insight, and administrative ability were the Central Medical School and the Makogai Leper Asylum. The Native Medical School of Fiji had come into being about 1885, but its pupils were native Fijians, and its activities were limited to the Colony of Fiji. The

activities of both the medical school and the leper asylum were greatly extended during Dr. Montague's tenure of office. To-day natives from all the Pacific groups may attend the Central Medical School, while the Leper Asylum receives patients from most of the groups and from New Zealand. As chief medical officer, Dr. Montague was consulting physician and surgeon to the Colonial War Memorial Hospital. He was a practised surgeon and an able clinician. Of a quiet and retiring disposition, yet possessing great charm, he was indeed "The Beloved Physician." He had been a good tennis player, and latterly was a keen golfer. In social life he is perhaps remembered best as a good bridge player, who never lost his charm, and as a very able after-dinner speaker. The late C. E. Montague, novelist, and once of the *Manchester Guardian*, was a brother. A surviving brother, Frank Montague, is an Oxford don.

Dr. S. M. LAMBERT, Director in the South Pacific, Rockefeller Foundation, writes:

One of the greatest influences on my life was my intimate association with Dr. Montague through the period of his chief medical officership in Fiji. I never knew him to do an underhand thing during that time or ever go back on his word, not alone in his dealing with me, but in his conduct of his office, of which I knew a great deal. He was one of the three ablest men I have known in the South Pacific in the last fifteen years, and not the third by any means. The impression he left with one whom this shy man considered worthy of a closer intimacy was one of great intellectuality well controlled. He was a man of high culture, but well balanced, with good practical judgement. Dr. Montague's leadership was responsible for the Central Medical School in Suva, Fiji, in which eight South Pacific groups co-operate to train natives in simple medicine to care for their own people; he was responsible for the enlargement of Makogai

Leper Hospital in Fiji, so that South Pacific groups co-operate there in the care of their lepers, and this institution was brought, under his care, to a high point of perfection. His administration of his office was most economical, and each pound of Government money was spent with scrupulous care, though it was not parsimony, as during his term the medical department had its largest expansion, especially along lines of preventive medicine. His protection of Government funds was refreshing in these days. On matters outside of his department his advice was often sought and taken by Government on account of his sagacity and clear view-point; and it was a great shock to me when this man, who had given thirty years of outstanding loyal service to the Empire, was allowed to retire without suitable honours, which he had so richly deserved. His work had been done so unobtrusively, and he was so lacking in self-seeking, that only when he retired was the great gap caused by his absence realized. I shall never see his like again.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

At a meeting of the Senate on February 21st it was resolved to institute, in accordance with the regulations on University Titles (*Calendar*, 1933-4, pp. 235-46), a University Readership in Bacteriology tenable at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, and a University Readership in Morbid Anatomy tenable at University College Hospital Medical School.

The regulations for the M.B., B.S. Examination for Internal Students (*Red Book*, 1933-4, p. 219) were amended by the transference of the last sentence of the fourth paragraph under the heading "Details of Examination" to the end of the fifth paragraph, and by the substitution therefor in the fourth paragraph of the following:

"Registered medical practitioners who pass in one group only of the M.B., B.S. Examination will be eligible to enter for the other group at any time on payment of the proper fee."

The regulations relating to the Third Examination for Medical Degrees (*Blue Book*, September, 1933, p. 265) were amended (a) by the transference of the last sentence of the third paragraph under the heading "Details of Examination" to the end of the fourth paragraph; and (b) by the addition of the following sentence to the end of the third paragraph:

"Registered medical practitioners who pass in one group only of the M.B., B.S. Examination will be eligible for the other group at any time on payment of the proper fee."

Dr. R. A. Young has been appointed representative of the University at the Twentieth Annual Conference of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in London in June.

A Carpenter Medal, together with a money prize of the value of £20 in all, will be awarded by the Senate in 1934 for work of exceptional distinction in statistical, genetic, comparative, or experimental psychology, including the functions of the central nervous system and special senses, for which a doctor's degree (other than the Ph.D. Degree) has been awarded during the period of three years ending on May 31st. No award will be made, however, unless in the opinion of the Senate work of sufficient merit has been presented. Candidates, who may be either internal or external students, must forward their applications not later than June 10th to the Academic Registrar, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Studentships

The Geoffrey E. Duveen Travelling Studentship in oto-rhino-laryngology, of the value of £450, will be awarded annually. The tenure shall, in the first instance, be for one year, part of which will be spent in study abroad, in accordance with a scheme approved by the Geoffrey E. Duveen Studentship Board, but it may be extended for one or two years, and during the extended period the student may be allowed to undertake research at the Royal Ear Hospital, or some other laboratory approved for the purpose. Grants for promotion of research in oto-rhino-laryngology, or in any part thereof, may also be made by the Trust Fund. Full particulars can be obtained from the Academic Registrar, South Kensington, S.W.7, and prescribed forms of application must reach him not later than June 11th, together with a statement of the nature of the research proposed and a scheme of study for the approval of the Board.

cause of silicosis, and whether it was regarded as such. Mr. E. BROWN: Not that I know of. Mr. TURTON asked if it would not be simpler to make silicosis an industrial disease under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Mr. BROWN: No; there are many other causes involved.

Health of Elementary School Children.—On March 13th, in reply to Sir W. Jenkins, Mr. RAMSBOTHAM said that the percentages of children in public elementary schools in England and Wales found on routine medical inspection to require treatment (excluding cases of uncleanness or dental disease) at the age of 5 or at entry to school were: 22.3 in 1925, 19.8 in 1930, and 18 in 1932. The percentages at the age of 8 were: in 1925, 26.1; in 1930, 22.5; and 1932, 20.3. At the age of 12 the percentages were: in 1925, 24; in 1930, 20.7; and 1932, 18.3. In further reply to Sir W. Jenkins, Mr. Ramsbotham said that there were at present fifty-eight nursery schools recognized by the Board of Education. All those schools were in England. Children might be admitted at the age of 2, and usually left at the age of 5. The children were submitted to periodical medical examination, and the defects discovered were similar to those found in children attending public elementary schools. No information was available as to the percentage of children suffering from defects on leaving these particular schools. They were all subject to the usual examination on entering the ordinary public elementary schools.

Boiler Scalers in Docks.—Sir J. GILMOUR, replying on March 13th to Dr. O'Donovan, who asked if he would take steps to obtain power to supervise the health and working conditions of boiler scalers in docks as he did for those in factories, said that that point had been noted for legislation when opportunity arose, but he saw no prospect of this during the present session. He understood that conditions had improved during the last few years, and he would consider what more could be done without legislation.

Health Publications by Local Authorities.—Replying, on March 13th, to Mr. Groves, who asked if the Minister had authorized the distribution by the Ipswich Public Health Committee of a pamphlet in favour of vaccination, Sir HILTON YOUNG said that any local authority might arrange for the publication in its area of information relating to health or disease, and might defray the whole or part of the expenses incurred. His approval was not required. He was informed that the cost to the Ipswich rates of distributing a pamphlet on vaccination through the vaccination officers was approximately 36s. per annum.

Medical News

A course of post-graduate lectures on urology will be given at St. Paul's Hospital, Endell Street, W.C., on Wednesdays, at 4.30 p.m., from April 18th to May 30th. The course is free to registered medical practitioners and students.

An intensive course in laryngology, rhinology, and otology will be held at the Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1, from April 16th to May 12th. The course, which is especially suitable for D.L.O. students, will include an anatomy and physiology, and operative surgery classes, a practical course in peroral endoscopy, and a course in pathology and bacteriology.

The Fellowship of Medicine announces a further lecture-demonstration, on purpura, by Dr. Clark-Kennedy, at 11, Chandos Street, on March 27th, at 2.30 p.m. There will be no lecture-demonstration on April 3rd. An all-day course in proctology will be given at St. Mark's Hospital from April 9th to 14th. An afternoon course in infants' diseases will be given at the Infants Hospital from April 9th to 21st, and a course in rheumatism, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8.30 p.m., at the British Red Cross Clinic, from April 10th to 26th. The Southend General Hospital has arranged a week-end course in general medicine and surgery on April 14th and 15th. Six lectures, on the diagnosis and treatment of chronic diseases of the chest in general practice, will be given by Dr. P. Ellman, at 11, Chandos Street, on Wednesdays and Fridays, at

8.30 p.m., from April 11th to 27th. Demonstrations for candidates for the M.R.C.P. have been arranged during April, and particulars may be had from the secretary of the Fellowship, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1.

An international congress on lymphatism will be held at La Bourboule on June 9th and 10th. The papers and discussions will relate to the aetiology and pathogenesis, forms and varieties, diagnosis, and treatment of this condition. Among those taking an active part in the proceedings will be Professors Marfan, Nobécourt, Lereboullet, Cruchet, and Giraud, of France; Professors Martínez-Vargas and Suner of Spain; Professors Taillens of Switzerland, Gorter of Holland, Moro of Germany, and Comba of Italy; and Dr. Alan Moncrieff from Great Britain. In connexion with this congress there will be a banquet on June 9th, a special excursion on June 10th, and various motor car drives on June 11th. The subscription for membership is 100 francs. Further information may be obtained from Dr. H. Diffre, Federation of the Health Resorts of France, Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

The sixth Congress of the International Union of Midwives will be held from May 25th to 29th at the Midwives' Institute, 57, Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.1. The subject for consideration is the training and education of midwives. Particulars may be had from the International Congress Secretary at the above address.

The nineteenth Congress of French Speaking Medical Jurists will be held at Lille, from May 27th to 30th, under the presidency of Professor J. Leclercq of Lille, when the following papers will be read: "Blood Groups in Legal Medicine and Anthropology," introduced by Dr. Lattes of Italy, and R. Dujarric de la Rivière and N. Kossowitch of Paris; "Painful Sequelae of Trauma and their Indemnification," by Héger-Gilbert and De Laet of Brussels; and "Contradictory Mental Expert Evidence," by Raviart and Vullier of Lille. Further information can be obtained from Dr. Muller, 14, Rue de Friedland, Lille.

The first International Congress of Endocrinology will be held at Marienbad from May 24th to 26th, under the presidency of Professor Julius Bauer of Vienna. The subjects for discussion, among others, will be hormones and vitamins, association of hormones, endocrine regulation of growth, carbohydrate metabolism, myxoedema, hyperthyroidism, and treatment of endocrine disturbances. Further information can be obtained from Professor Bauer, Mariannengasse 15, Wien IX.

A series of cinematograph films showing the technique of certain major abdominal operations is being prepared at the Royal Waterloo Hospital in Waterloo Road, London. The films are intended for use in the post-graduate teaching of surgery and for instructional purposes in general. The operations are being performed by surgeons attached to the hospital, and complete cinematographic records have already been obtained showing the removal of a stomach for cancer and of a spleen for uncontrollable bleeding in a child.

Dr. Luke Gerald Dillon, O.B.E., J.P., has retired after practising for fifty years in Seaham, where he had held the appointments of medical officer of health, physician to the Seaham Harbour Fever Hospital, and medical officer to the railway and post office. During the war he was in charge of the Seaham Hall Auxiliary Hospital. He was presented last month by the local urban district council with an inscribed silver cigarette case in commemoration of his forty years of connexion with it as medical officer of health and by the officers of the council with a gold-mounted walking-stick.

All antivaccination societies in Prussia have recently been dissolved by an order of the Minister of the Interior, who has also forbidden any public antivaccination demonstrations.

A severe epidemic of influenza has recently occurred at Tokyo, where 30 per cent. of the population has been attacked and 150 deaths have occurred daily.

Dr. Karel Friedrich Wenckebach, formerly professor of medicine at Vienna, has recently celebrated his 70th birthday.