

present resolving powers might be identified. The outlook was distinctly encouraging. So far from microscopy going downhill, there was never a time when the prospects were so bright or the work ahead so promising. The introduction of ultra-violet microscopy had more than doubled the scope of the microscope, and if it went on to its further development, as it well might, so great a field would open up that the Royal Microscopical Society would need at least another century to do the work awaiting it.

Local News

SCOTLAND

Orthopaedics in Scotland

In an address at the annual meeting of subscribers to Stirling Royal Infirmary Dr. J. M. Mackintosh, Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health for Scotland, stated that orthopaedics should not be regarded as a branch of surgery but as part of the science of preventive medicine, for orthopaedics meant not only surgery but the prevention of crippling and the after-care and rehabilitation of crippled persons. The surgeon might hold an essential controlling part as the director of policy, but his work was of little effect without a staff of teachers and voluntary workers. As an orthopaedic scheme developed orthopaedic surgery assumed less and less importance. In the scheme of one local authority in England it had been found that as ascertainment and prevention became more comprehensive the need for hospital treatment and operative intervention steadily diminished, and this was represented financially by a reduction in cost of from £9,000 yearly to £5,000 in the course of ten years. The first essential of any scheme was a hospital in country surroundings, and the annual cost should not be more than about £180 per bed. Clinics should be distributed through towns and larger villages in the area served by the central hospital, and these should work in close collaboration with the local authorities. Since the average stay for a tuberculous patient was about 500 days, it was necessary that the orthopaedic hospital should make provision for both education and recreation. The most obvious fact about organization for orthopaedics in Scotland was that it should be on a regional basis. A tentative division for this purpose suggested the four principal cities as the primary centres, but to provide an accessible service it would be desirable to create certain other regions, and there might, for example, be a region in Central Scotland including Stirling, Falkirk, and Alloa, and another for the county of Lanark. A further development might also be contemplated at Dumfries and a sub-region at Inverness. Any scheme must be linked with the hospital activities of the area, and above all with the public health services of the local authorities.

Award of Swiney Prize

The Swiney Prize for 1939 for the best published work on jurisprudence has been awarded to John Glaister, M.D., Regius Professor of Forensic Medicine in the University of Glasgow, and J. C. Brash, M.D., F.R.C.S., Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, for their joint work on *Medico-Legal Aspects of the Ruxton Case*. The prize was founded through a bequest made to the Royal Society of Arts by Dr. George Swiney, who died on January 21, 1844, and under the terms of the will it is awarded on every fifth anniversary of the testator's death. It consists of a cup of a value of £100 and money to the same amount. The prize is offered alternately for medical and general jurisprudence, and the award is made by a joint committee of the Royal Society of Arts and the

Royal College of Physicians of London. The present award, being for medical jurisprudence, was made on the recommendation of a committee consisting of the President and Censors of the Royal College of Physicians. The book thus honoured reveals the brilliant work done by the joint authors in reconstructing the mutilated and dismembered bodies of the two victims of Dr. Ruxton in 1935.

Problem of Malnutrition

Dr. W. O. Kermack of the Research Laboratory of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, in a paper on biochemistry, diet, and national health, read before the Royal Scottish Society of Arts on January 10, said the science of biochemistry had made very important contributions to our knowledge of nutrition. Among these might be mentioned the discovery that certain substances exercised a beneficial effect in traces which were almost negligibly small; this held for such substances as iron, manganese, iodine, copper, and cobalt. It had been discovered recently that a wasting disease among sheep and cattle in New Zealand and Australia was due to a deficiency of cobalt, and that the animals were cured by quantities of cobalt so small that a pound a day sufficed for millions of animals. More recently certain Edinburgh workers had shown that the pine disease of Cheviot sheep was also cured by the administration of this metal. The major deficiency diseases—rickets, scurvy, beriberi, and pellagra—were prevented by adequate amounts of the appropriate vitamin. Although these diseases were seldom encountered in Britain to-day, there was considerable evidence that ill-health arose from a minor chronic deficiency of the protective foodstuffs. Among the poorer classes of the community the average intake of vitamin B was below the desired level; this could be largely remedied, said Dr. Kermack, if whole-meal bread were eaten more generally in place of white bread. The problem of malnutrition was a real one even in the more advanced countries such as the United States and Great Britain, but was still more acute in the poorer countries of Europe and Asia. Malnutrition was due partly to ignorance and partly to poverty; any financial outlay on proper nutrition would bring about great savings in medical and social services.

Reconstruction of Edinburgh Dental School

It was announced at the annual dinner recently of the Edinburgh Dental Students Society that the reconstruction of the dental school will be started immediately. The front portion of the present building, which is comparatively new, is to be retained, while the old part of the hospital will be pulled down. The University has promised temporary accommodation for lectures during the reconstruction period. The cost will be at least £50,000, of which £17,000 has already been collected.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Progress of Medical Psychology

In an address at a public luncheon arranged by the National Institute of Industrial Psychology at Princes Restaurant, Piccadilly, on January 19, Dr. J. R. Rees, medical director of the Tavistock Clinic, quoted Thomas Laycock, who as long ago as 1860 said that "a practical knowledge of mental science is essential to parents and masters, jurists and legislators, school masters and teachers, ministers, naval and military officers, governors of gaols and penitentiaries, and large employers of labour." This remark, Dr. Rees suggested, could well be taken as a motto by the National Institute of Industrial Psychology in its great preventive work, or by the Tavistock Clinic. It was undeniable that this century had seen very great progress in both the science and the art of psychological medicine. Moreover, in the treatment of neurosis and

nervous breakdown and in medicine as a whole, the introduction of the principles of medical psychology in the last few years had brought about a greater change than anything else in medicine. In the basic understanding of the processes of mental disease much was owed, of course, to Freud and his followers, but the work of Jung, MacDougall, Adler, Rivers, and Hadfield—to mention only a few—had been of an outstanding quality. Dr. Rees said that there had been wide differences in the point of view of the different schools of thought, and there still were healthy differences—as in every progressive science. But fortunately to-day there was a basis of agreed fact, and the medical student could now be taught to understand the human beings with whom he had to deal without the use of any technical jargon and without any exclusive references to a particular school of thought in psychology. In the actual treatment of the neuroses steady advance was being made. We knew a good deal more than we used to about the way different types of patient reacted to different types of treatment. Some could be helped by very simple means of reassurance, encouragement, and suggestion, others needed a lot of careful investigation, while yet a further group could only get well if they had a very complete and exhaustive, and exhausting, mental analysis. There was evidence from the careful follow-up work which had been done, first of all at the Tavistock Clinic and then at the Cassel Hospital at Penshurst, that approximately 50 per cent. of the patients treated, irrespective of the particular method, seemed to be permanently relieved and socially adjusted. More important perhaps than the provision of treatment for the definite neuroses was the fact that through recent research it was coming to be realized that many of the illnesses which have always been supposed to be mainly physical had in fact a very large emotional factor in their causation.

Memorial to Linacre at Old Brampton

The recent unveiling of a memorial in Old Brampton Church, near Chesterfield, to Thomas Linacre, founder of the Royal College of Physicians of London, was the occasion for a large attendance of medical men and others interested, which included Professor J. A. Gunn, University of Oxford; Sir Arthur Hall, Royal College of Physicians; Dr. Robert Robinson, Waynflete Professor of Chemistry, University of Oxford; and numerous representatives of the Chesterfield, Buxton, Derby, Sheffield, and Nottingham Divisions of the British Medical Association; academic costume being worn. The memorial, given anonymously by a prominent Chesterfield family, took the form of new oak choir stalls and clergy desks. A bronze memorial plate bears the following inscription:

These choir stalls were erected in 1938 as a memorial to Thomas Linacre, 1460–1524. Scholar, Physician, Priest. Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. Initiator and first president of the Royal College of Physicians. Friend and teacher of Erasmus and Sir Thomas More. A member of the Linacre family whose home was for many centuries at Linacre Hall in this parish. To him was chiefly due the revival of classical learning in this country. *Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam.*

The unveiling was performed by the Bishop of Derby, who, from the chancel steps, gave an interesting outline of the career of Linacre. Born in 1460, as claimed by some at Canterbury, but as stated by others and with much greater probability at Linacre Hall, Old Brampton, near Chesterfield, his ancestral home, Linacre became one of the greatest and most versatile scholars of his age. A graduate of Oxford, in 1484 he was elected a Fellow of All Souls. He was probably admitted to Holy Orders early in life, though not ordained as priest until he was 60. As a clergyman he held a number of ecclesiastical offices, the duties of which were performed by deputies. After his election as Fellow of All Souls he went to Padua, first studying Greek and then medicine. He graduated M.D. at Padua and subsequently at Oxford. His profound learning reached the ears of Henry VII, who made him physician and tutor to Prince Arthur. Later in life he was also tutor

in Latin to the Princess Mary, afterwards Queen. He is said to have been the first teacher of Greek in England, after the Venerable Bede. Among his pupils were Sir Thomas More and Erasmus. As a physician he lectured on medical subjects in Oxford, and in 1509 was appointed physician to Henry VIII. Among his patients were Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop Warham, Bishops Fox and Colet, in addition to his two former pupils, Thomas More and Erasmus. He became the first man to put a check on quackery, and it was mainly due to his efforts that the College of Physicians was founded in 1518. Of this institution he was the first president. He died in 1524 and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Cancer Bill and the College of Surgeons

In the course of the consultations which he is carrying on with bodies interested in the Government's Cancer Bill, the Minister of Health conferred on January 19 with a deputation from the Royal College of Surgeons of England on a number of points arising out of the Bill. The deputation was composed as follows: Mr. Hugh Lett (President), Mr. G. Grey Turner and Mr. R. E. Kelly (Vice-Presidents), Sir Cuthbert Wallace, Bt., Mr. G. E. Gask, and Sir Charles Gordon-Watson. The deputation presented to the Minister a memorandum which had been prepared by the College drawing special attention to the necessity for early and accurate diagnosis of cancer, increased facilities for the training of radiotherapists, the establishment of a National Cancer Institute, and the appointment of an Advisory Committee on Cancer. The Minister expressed his gratitude to the College for its advice, and promised that the points raised would receive full and sympathetic consideration by himself and his advisers. He informed the deputation that he had already decided to appoint a special sub-committee of his Medical Advisory Committee to advise him on the subject of cancer.

Correspondence

Treatment of Osteomyelitis

SIR,—It is with great interest that I have read the letters of Mr. G. A. Bagot Walters (January 7, p. 37) and of Mr. C. C. Holman (January 14, p. 88). Recently my thoughts have been running in the same direction as theirs, but I have never been able to bring myself to abandon operation entirely, and this perhaps for three reasons. What I have had the opportunity of seeing of the non-operative treatment of osteomyelitis has not been encouraging. All my own training and experience has been of operative treatment, and I have for many years clung to the idea that the type of osteomyelitis which we see here is a very virulent one and have believed, perhaps erroneously, that early release of the bone infection was an essential part of the treatment. However, the fact that the after-history as regards late recurrence of infection in many cases subjected to any operation other than complete resection has been so bad makes one wonder whether the subsequent history of cases treated without operation is better. I think this is of the utmost importance, for, as I have previously pointed out, any treatment if it is to be really satisfactory must not only assure a low initial mortality but must result in the maximum freedom from recurrence of infection in later life, a point which is often lost sight of. My present belief that uleron is of real value is based not only on clinical observation but also on the fact that the blood infection present in my recent cases was proved by repeated culture to have completely cleared up in what seemed to me to be a remark-

and his future in the North was one of unbroken triumph. He made surgery in the North of England. His record is a very remarkable one, as his obituary notices show. What intrigues me, and I think many hundreds of his old students, is why such a man was never in his lifetime honoured by his King and country.

Dr. Theodore Craig writes:

I was delighted to find that your notices of the death of my old friend covered more than three pages of the *B.M.J.* That is a real tribute to a marvellous personality. At the meeting of the executive of the Newcastle Division—the day after Morison died—I made the shortest speech of my life: “Morison was a great man who never made any man feel small and helped hundreds of small men to be greater and better men.” I knew and loved Morison for more than thirty years, and I would like to pay my brief tribute to his memory.

Mr. CHARLES FIRMIN CUTHBERT, who had been a leading figure in Gloucester, died at Felixstowe from pneumonia on January 9 at the age of 81. He joined the British Medical Association fifty-six years ago, and was a member of the Council from 1906 to 1909. He received his medical education at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, qualifying M.R.C.S. in 1879 after having taken the L.S.A. in the previous year. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1911. Beginning practice in Gloucester about fifty years ago, he was a prominent figure in the medical and public life of that city. He had been connected with the Children's Hospital there for about thirty years, and was the first senior surgeon of that institution. He was also surgeon to the Gloucester Lying-in Charity and the Wotton Nursing Home for Children. To his surgical abilities he added special administrative zeal and knowledge, and was prominent in securing the enlargement and bringing up to date of the Children's Hospital, to which he was latterly consultant surgeon. He was Sheriff of Gloucester in 1911–12. Mr. Cuthbert served as vice-president of the Section of Diseases of Children at the Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association at Cheltenham in 1901, was a representative on the Representative Body at the Leicester Meeting in 1905, and also president of the Gloucestershire Branch in that year. He had been a member of the Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and Herefordshire Branch Central Council. In his younger days he published various contributions on surgical topics. He was keenly interested in hunting, and had exceptional knowledge of training horses. He is survived by his widow.

Professor LAIMI LEIDENIUS died towards the close of last year at the age of 61; she was professor of obstetrics at the University of Helsingfors. The death is also announced of Dr. IZER SOLOMON at the age of 58; he was radiologist to the Saint-Antoine Hospital, Paris, and a pioneer in the field of medical radiology.

Dr. ARTHUR VALLE, secretary of the faculty of medicine at Laval University, Quebec, a distinguished French-Canadian physician, died on January 8 in the same house in which he was born fifty-six years ago.

The following well-known foreign medical men have recently died: Dr. EMIL GRUNERT, a prominent Dresden surgeon, aged 64; Dr. LIBERMAN, professor of ophthalmology at the Royal Hungarian Pazmany University of Budapest; Professor MASSIMILIANO GORTAN, an eminent radiologist of Trieste, from cancer of the lung attributed to x rays, aged 65; Dr. OTTO KRUMMACHER, emeritus professor of physiology at Munich, aged 74; Dr. LOUKA RISTITSCH, a prominent Belgrade dermatologist; and Dr. JOHANNES LANGE, professor of psychiatry at Breslau, aged 48.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

At a Congregation held on January 19 the following medical degrees were conferred:

B.M.—S. Durham, J. E. Duffield.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Mrs. Muriel Elaine Adair, Ph.D., of Girton College, has been re-elected John Lucas Walker student for one year from October 1, 1938; and O. M. Solandt, M.D.Toronto, has been elected to a second John Lucas Walker studentship for three years from January 1, 1939. Marie Jahoda, Ph.D.Vienna, has been appointed to the Pinsent-Darwin studentship for one year from January 1, 1939.

At a Congregation held on January 21 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Wilhelm Siegmund Feldberg, M.D.Berlin, university lecturer in physiology.

D. J. Bell, M.A., has been reappointed University Lecturer in Biochemistry for three years from February 1, 1939. The Benn W. Levy Studentship in Biochemistry is vacant, and applications should be addressed to the Professor, Sir F. G. Hopkins, F.R.S., at the School of Biochemistry before February 4.

A meeting will be held in the Regent House on Wednesday, February 8, at 5.30 p.m., at which Earl Winterton and Professor A. V. Hill, F.R.S., will speak on behalf of the Society for the Protection of Science and Learning.

At a Congregation held on January 23 the following medical degrees were conferred:

M.B., B.CHIR.—*E. P. Jowett, *W. R. Gavin, *R. H. H. Williams, *J. Watson, *G. H. Evans, *E. S. Dismorr, *E. W. Somerville, *C. W. C. Gough, *C. J. Rooke, *R. C. H. Tripp, *M. McC. Wilson, H. L. Porter, A. G. H. Clay, J. Clutton-Brock, A. L. Phillips, B. M. Wright, J. R. Bignall, B. R. Bray, M. E. Moore, J. M. Wilkin, G. A. Fowler, G. C. Pritchard, D. Russell-Davis, C. H. C. Dent, T. G. S. James.

M.B.—C. E. Elliott, R. G. Bickford.

* By proxy.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Dr. L. Young will deliver a course of three lectures on “Animal Detoxication Mechanism” at University College, Gower Street, W.C., on Mondays, February 27 and March 6 and 13, at 5 p.m. The lectures are open to the public without fee or ticket.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

At a Congregation held on January 17 the honorary degree of D.Sc. was conferred on Professor J. S. B. Stopford, F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor and Professor of Experimental Neurology, University of Manchester.

UNIVERSITY OF WALES

WELSH NATIONAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

The following candidates for the degrees of M.B., B.Ch. have satisfied the examiners at the examination indicated:

HYGIENE.—Beryl Badham (with distinction), D. G. Jarman.

The following candidates have satisfied the examiners:

D.P.H.—Part II: Jennet Evans, Anne E. M. Herbert, Mary M. M. Llewellyn.

The Services

COLONEL COMMANDANT, R.A.M.C.

The King has approved the appointment of Major-General R. S. Hannay, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., retired pay, late R.A.M.C., as Colonel Commandant, Royal Army Medical Corps, as from June 8, in succession to Major-General D. J. Collins, C.B., C.M.G., retired pay, who attains the age limit for the appointment on that date.

NAVAL COMPASSIONATE FUND

At the quarterly meeting of the directors of the Naval Medical Compassionate Fund, held on January 20, Surgeon Vice-Admiral P. T. Nicholls, C.B., K.H.P., Medical Director-General of the Navy, in the chair, the sum of £126 10s. was distributed among the several applicants.