

Medical School, and in 1888 qualified as L.R.C.P. and S. of Edinburgh and L.R.F.P.S. after a further course of study at the Glasgow Royal Infirmary. He became medical officer of health for the Hunslet Rural Council in 1892, and practised in Rothwell. He obtained the M.D. degree of Durham University in 1907 and the D.P.H. in 1910. Dr. Buck had been a member of the British Medical Association for over half a century and was a past-president of the Yorkshire Branch of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

Mr. ALBERT SAMUEL WORTON, ophthalmic surgeon to the Princess Beatrice Hospital, Earl's Court, and to other institutions, died on January 31 after an operation. He was born in Glasgow in 1874, and from the High School went to study medicine at the University, graduating M.B., C.M. in 1895, M.D. in 1906, and taking the F.R.C.S.Eng. in 1909. His early appointments were those of assistant dispensary surgeon to the Royal Sick Children's Hospital, Glasgow, and house-surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Liverpool. He then came to London and became chief clinical assistant to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital and ophthalmic surgeon to the Kensington and Fulham Hospital. During the last war he was ophthalmic surgeon to the City of London Red Cross Hospital and the Prince of Wales's Hospital, and oculist to the White City Medical Board. Mr. Worton joined the British Medical Association in 1903, and contributed a number of papers on ophthalmological subjects to the *British Medical Journal*, the *Ophthalmoscope*, and other periodicals.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

An extra examination, in all first B.M. subjects, will be held between March 11 and 19. An extra examination, in general pathology and bacteriology (new regulations) and in pathology (old regulations), will be held between April 1 and 5. There will be no extra examination in any other subject of the second B.M. course.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The Raymond Horton-Smith Prize for 1938-9, awarded to the candidate who presents the best thesis for the degree of doctor of medicine during the academical year, has been awarded to L. Foulds, M.A., M.D. *Proxime Accessit*—G. D. Hadley, M.A., M.D.

At a Congregation held on February 2 the following medical degrees were conferred:

M.B., B.CHIR.—*G. D. Graham, *A. C. C. Hughes, *R. Wilson, T. B. Hutton.

* By proxy.

Trinity College has established a studentship for the study of psychical research out of a bequest by Mr. F. D. Perrott as a memorial to F. W. H. Myers. The electors to the Perrott Studentship are prepared to receive applications from candidates. Psychical research is defined, for this purpose, as "the investigation of mental or physical phenomena which seem *prima facie* to suggest (a) the existence of supernormal powers of cognition or action in human beings in their present life, or (b) the persistence of the human mind after bodily death." The studentship (tenable for one year) is open to any person who shall have completed his or her twenty-first year at the time of election. A student may be re-elected once, but not more than once. The studentship will be of such value, not exceeding £300, as the electors may award after considering the nature of the research the candidate proposes to undertake. Applications should be sent to Professor C. D. Broad, Trinity College, Cambridge, before May 6, 1940; candidates should state their qualifications and claims, and the proposed course of research; they may also submit any work they have written, published or unpublished. No testimonials are required from graduates of Cambridge University or women students on whom a title of a degree has been conferred by that University; others must submit the names of three referees.

At Corpus Christi College J. C. Sloper (Sherborne School) has been elected to a Smyth Exhibition for medical students.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

Moynihan Lectureship

The Faculty of Medicine has decided that the lectureship endowed by the late Lord Moynihan shall be held biennially. It is hoped that the first lecture will be delivered in October, and Mr. Gordon Gordon-Taylor, F.R.C.S., senior surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, has accepted the invitation of the Faculty to be the lecturer.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON

Supplementary List of Licentiatees

In addition to the 150 candidates whose names appeared in our issue of February 3 (p. 195), licences to practise physic have been granted to the following fifty-seven candidates (including ten women) who have passed the Final Examinations of the Conjoint Board and have complied with the necessary by-laws:

P. T. Anderson, G. W. S. Andrews, J. A. Atwill, G. E. Badman, F. D. Beddard, Margaret Bennett, Helen Blumenfeld, Winifrid M. Bond, J. G. Brown, J. K. Chisholm, R. B. Clayton, F. B. Cockett, G. G. Cooley, J. Crabb, L. A. Cruttenden, R. B. J. Cuddon-Large, F. Ll. Davies, H. V. Dholakia, D. M. Douglas, M. Gold, P. Harvey, B. M. Heap, R. A. Henson, D. G. Howell, D. B. Irwin, E. Jones, H. Kalmanoff, I. Klass, J. M. Knight, G. T. Lavery, A. B. Lennie, G. Ll. Lewis, C. Lewthwaite, Jean D. McKendrick, Margaret E. McKendrick, G. A. Matthews, R. M. Mayon-White, C. F. Miller, P. L. F. Mortimer, J. F. Mullan, E. D. V. Nicoll, D. Nixon, Mary P. Parish, J. L. Pinniger, Minnie Pomerance, Ella Schwartzman, L. B. Scott, J. C. Scott-Baker, K. C. W. Shawcross, Evelyn H. Singer, J. L. S. Smith, M. Steel, J. Tarlo, F. S. D. Thompson, Marguerite Watts, F. A. Whitlock, A. Zinovieff.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

A meeting of the Council was held on February 8 with the President, Mr. Hugh Lett, in the chair.

The Hallett Prize, awarded on the result of the Primary Examination for the Fellowship, was presented to Mr. James Grayton Brown, M.S., of the University of Melbourne.

A letter was read from the Secretary of State for War expressing his warm appreciation of the work done by the College in connexion with the Army Blood Transfusion Service and for providing a reference library for the Medical Base in France.

The following lectures and demonstrations were announced:

Moynihan Memorial Lecture by Professor Ernest W. Hey Groves on March 14 at 4 p.m.; Robert Jones Memorial Lecture by Mr. T. P. McMurray; three lectures in physiology—"The Circulation in Shock" by Professor R. J. S. McDowall on May 2, at 4 p.m., "Pain" by Professor E. D. Adrian on May 9, at 4 p.m., and "Experimental Spinal Analgesia" by Professor A. D. MacDonald on May 16, at 4 p.m.; and six demonstrations in pathology by Mr. Gwynne Williams to be given in April.

Diplomas

Diplomas of Membership were granted to the 150 candidates whose names were printed in the report of the meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of London in the *Journal* of February 3 (p. 195), and to the fifty-seven candidates whose names are published above.

Diplomas in Public Health and in Medical Radiology were granted jointly with the Royal College of Physicians of London to the candidates whose names were published in the report of the meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of London in the *Journal* of February 3 (p. 195).

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH

At a quarterly meeting of the College, held on February 6, with the President, Dr. Alexander Goodall, in the chair, Dr. T. A. H. Munro (Colchester) and Dr. H. W. Dryerre (Lasswade, Midlothian) were introduced and took their seats as Fellows of the College. Dr. P. C. Davie (New Zealand), Dr. P. K. Bardhan (Calcutta), Dr. C. G. Magee (London), Professor F. A. E. Crew (Edinburgh), Dr. F. Riggall (Arkansas, U.S.A.), Dr. A. J. Wilson (Coventry), and Dr. J. L. Henderson (Edinburgh) were elected Fellows of the College.

ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW

At a meeting of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, held on February 5, with Dr. J. Souttar McKendrick, President, in the chair, Sangan Rojanavongse, M.D., Bangkok, was admitted a Fellow of Faculty.

The Services

EFFICIENCY DECORATION, T.A.

The King has conferred the Efficiency Decoration of the Territorial Army upon Lieutenant-Colonel D. Dougal, M.C., R.A.M.C., T.A., Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Gibson, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., T.A., and Major W. T. B. Joss, M.C., R.A.M.C., T.A.

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Surgeon Captain ROGER BUDDLE, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.), died at Bournemouth on January 23, aged 49. He was the youngest son of C. F. Buddle of Auckland, New Zealand, and was educated at Otago University, where he graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1913, subsequently studying at Charing Cross and taking the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1921. Entering the Royal Navy, he became surgeon commander on August 5, 1926, and retired as surgeon captain on September 29, 1939. He served through the war of 1914-18, receiving the medals and the O.B.E. He had been a member of the British Medical Association since 1919.

Lieutenant-Colonel FRANCIS FREDERIC PERRY, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.M.S. (ret.), died at Headley Grange, Hampshire, on February 5, aged 85. He was born at Simla on December 26, 1854, and was educated at University College, London, where he took the Atkinson-Morley Scholarship in 1877. He qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1876, subsequently studying at Vienna and taking the F.R.C.S. in 1890. He entered the Indian Medical Service as surgeon on March 31, 1879, passing first into Netley, where he gained the Herbert Scholarship and the Parkes (hygiene) and Martin (medicine) medals. He became lieutenant-colonel after twenty years' service, and retired, with an extra compensation pension, on June 14, 1909. After over two years' military service he was appointed to civil employ in the Punjab and posted to the then recently opened Punjab Medical College at Lahore in March, 1882, as professor of chemistry and chemical examiner to the Government. In that college he spent practically the whole of his service. In December, 1888, he was appointed professor of surgery and surgeon to the Mayo Hospital, Lahore. In 1904 he was appointed principal of the college, in addition to his professorship. He acted for six months in 1892 as professor of ophthalmic surgery in the Calcutta Medical College. In November, 1901, he was appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy, and on June 26, 1908, he received the C.I.E. After retirement he rejoined for service in the war of 1914-18 and served as commandant of the Indian hospitals at Brockenhurst, Hampshire, from their opening in November, 1914, to 1916. He received the C.M.G. on June 4, 1917, and was mentioned in dispatches in that year.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL NOTES

Infectious Diseases for the Week

Diphtheria and scarlet fever increased in incidence slightly in England and Wales during the week, and measles and whooping-cough declined, the former only slightly. On the other hand, there was a rise in the notifications of pneumonia and of cerebrospinal fever; this rise is part of a trend noticeable during the last five weeks, and the present acceleration suggests that epidemics of some magnitude may be imminent.

The assumption that the increase in the incidence of pneumonia is mainly due to the presence of influenza in the community is supported by the observed rise in the number of deaths attributed to influenza from 158 to 291. Increases of death from influenza were also recorded in London and Scotland, but so far Ireland appears to have escaped almost completely. As has been observed before in these columns, pneumonia has mainly affected the big towns and large centres of population, while measles, with few exceptions—notably Swansea 146, Carlisle 142, Cheltenham 84, Gloucester 55, Newport 54, and Blackpool 46—has avoided towns and remains largely a disease of urban and rural districts. Not so German measles, which has been widespread in towns as well as urban and rural districts. There can be little doubt that

the notification figures for measles include some of the figures for German measles, either by error of diagnosis or intentionally in order to secure admission to hospital. Adolescents and adults have been affected much more frequently than children by both German measles and influenza.

The marked increase, amounting to nearly 50 per cent., in the incidence of cerebrospinal fever is the most striking feature of this week's epidemiological table. The disease has spread from thirty-six to forty of the sixty-one administrative areas in England and Wales, and in four centres the increases recorded have been considerable—notably, from 10 to 16 in Lancaster, from 6 to 14 in Glamorgan, from 5 to 13 in Surrey, and from 4 to 9 in Southampton. In eleven areas more than 3 cases were notified—namely, Durham 4 (Seaham U.D. 1, Barnard Castle R.D. 3); Hertford 4 (Barnet U.D. 1, Hitchin U.D. 2, Braughing R.D. 1); Kent 6 (Canterbury C.B. 1, Erith M.B. 1, Herne Bay U.D. 2, Whitstable U.D. 1, Dartford R.D. 1); Lancaster 16 (Bolton C.B. 1, Liverpool C.B. 2, Manchester 4, Oldham 1, St. Helens C.B. 1, Ashton-under-Lyne M.B. 1, Huyton with Roby 1, Lancaster M.B. 2, Tyldesley U.D. 1, Warrington R.D. 1, Whiston 1); Leicester 11 (Leicester C.B. 8, Lutterworth R.D. 1, Market Bosworth R.D. 2); London 5 (1 each in the metropolitan boroughs of Kensington, Lambeth, Poplar, Stoke Newington, and Wandsworth); Middlesex 4 (Edmonton M.B. 2, Staines U.D. 1, Wembley M.B. 1); Southampton 9 (Portsmouth 5, Southampton C.B. 1, Aldershot M.B. 1, Farnborough U.D. 1, Hartley Wintney R.D. 1); Stafford 5 (Walsall 1, Amblecote U.D. 1, Brierley Hill U.D. 1, Willenhall U.D. 2); Surrey 13 (Croydon 1, Guildford 4, Farnham U.D. 2, 1 each in U.D. of Dorking, Carshalton, Frimley and Camberley, Malden and Coombe, Richmond, Woking); Warwick 5 (Birmingham 4, Sutton Coldfield M.B. 1); Wilts 4 (Devizes R.D. 2, Marlborough M.B. 1, Amesbury R.D. 1); Glamorgan 14 (Swansea 3, Rhondda U.D. 4, Cowbridge R.D. 2, Llantrisant and Llantwit-Vardre R.D. 2, 1 each in U.D. of Bridgend, Penarth, and Porthcawl).

Scotland: Registrar-General's Report for 1938

For the first time for a number of years there has been an arrest in the decline in the birth rate for Scotland. The figure of 17.7 per 1,000 population is 0.1 above that for 1937, and compares favourably with that for England and Wales 15.1, Sweden 14.9, and France 14.6, but unfavourably with Italy 23.6, Germany 19.2, and Eire 19.3. The rise in the birth rate is probably due to the increase in the marriage rate, which during the past five years has been higher than at any time, with the exception of the abnormal years immediately following the last war. During 1938 the marriage rate was 7.76, only exceeded in 1873, when it was 7.77 per 1,000 population. The death rate of 12.6 per 1,000 population was the lowest ever recorded for Scotland, and compares favourably with France 15.4, Italy 13.9, and Eire 13.6, but unfavourably with Germany 11.9, England and Wales 11.6, and Holland 8.5. Compared with 1937 improvement is seen at each age period except for girls of school age, at which the rates are substantially the same. The pre-school age, except in the first year of life, showed a special fall in mortality, but the fall diminishes progressively with advance of age. Infantile mortality is now only one-half what it was at the beginning of the century, but the figure of 69.5 for 1,000 births gives no occasion for complacency. Scotland is still nearer the bottom of the list than the top, and compares unfavourably with Germany 61, England and Wales 53, U.S.A. 51, Holland 36, New Zealand 36.

The death rate from the principal epidemic diseases was 41 per 100,000, compared with 90 in the previous year, and is the lowest rate ever recorded. In order of importance the killing diseases were: Measles 549 deaths, diphtheria 430, whooping-cough 219, cerebrospinal fever 106, scarlet fever 98 (the previous lowest was 109 in 1929). There were 23 deaths from typhoid fever and 4 from the paratyphoid fevers. Deaths from other epidemic diseases include lethargic encephalitis 87 (2 more than in 1937), erysipelas 75 (34 fewer), dysentery 40 (15 more), and acute poliomyelitis 16 (5 more).