

Obituary

E. A. PETERS, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Mr. Edwin Arthur Peters, consulting surgeon to the nose, throat, and ear department of University College Hospital and to the Bolingbroke and Paddington Green Children's Hospitals, died in London on Jan. 29.

He took a first-class in the Natural Sciences Tripos at Cambridge and the M.D. degree in 1900. In 1903 he took the F.R.C.S.Eng. He soon decided to devote himself to ear, nose, and throat practice, and was appointed to the staff of the Royal Ear Hospital, which was subsequently amalgamated with University College Hospital, and later to the Bolingbroke and Paddington Green Children's Hospitals. He was an active member of the Laryngological and Otological Sections of the Royal Society of Medicine and occupied the presidential chair in the latter. During the last war he became a captain, R.A.M.C., and was in charge of the nose, throat, and ear department of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley.

Mr. Peters's main literary contribution was his association with Richard Lake in the later editions of the well-known manual *Diseases of the Ear*, but he also contributed a number of articles on the special subjects in various journals. During his younger days he carried out investigations on the distribution of the peripheral nerves and the bacteriology of diphtheria. With the late Dennis Embleton he collaborated in an inquiry into the relation of sphenoidal sinus infections with cerebrospinal meningitis. He was intensely interested in the clinical side of his subjects and was a most regular attendant in his hospital departments. He always welcomed the visit of a colleague, and willingly gave of his knowledge in solving difficult problems.

In private life he had many hobbies—yachting, shooting, and carpentry among others—and he was devoted to country life. He was married twice, first to Alice Serjeant, by whom he had two daughters, one of whom is the well-known industrial dermatologist and the other an artist of distinction. Later he married Margaret Mains, by whom he leaves two children, a boy and a girl.

The medical profession has suffered a great loss by the untimely death at the age of 39 of HUGH CARMALT. He was in practice in Birmingham until August, 1939, when he joined his Territorial battalion. He served over-seas until the Dunkirk evacuation, and was awarded the M.C. for the part he played in this. It was in the intensive training period that followed Dunkirk that his fatal disability was caused—a chafing gaiter on the march, a phlebitis, a coronary thrombosis, and permanent invalidism. His outstanding quality of courage which had been recognized by his military award was now evident to all who came in contact with him. The struggle against his affliction won the admiration of a large circle of medical and non-medical friends. He tried to return to general practice, was seriously ill again, recovered a measure of his former health, and determined to break new ground. He entered upon a course of studies at Moorfields, and in July of last year successfully completed the first part of the D.O.M.S. examination. Within a fortnight of the date on which he had entered to sit for the final part of the D.O.M.S. his long illness had a sudden fatal termination. Hugh Carmalt had a great gift of patience which endeared him to many hundreds of patients before the war and stood him in good stead in the last uneasy months of his life. He leaves a widow and two young children.—L. H. G. M.

Dr. ROBERT FENNER died in retirement on Dec. 10 at Liphook aged 85, having continued in active practice up to the age of 80. He qualified at the age of 21 from King's College Hospital, where as a student he had been dresser to Lord Lister, and spent a couple of years after qualification as medical officer to the copper mines at Betts Cove and Tilt Cove, Newfoundland. His work there gained him the Fellowship of the Royal Geographical Society. He practised for many years at Cromer, where he attended numerous well-known people, including the late Emperor of Austria and King Edward VII. He moved to London in 1897 and worked for many years more in partnership with the late Sir M. Abbot-Anderson, and in 1898 he accompanied Kaiser Wilhelm II and his Empress on their tour to Palestine. He was well known at the Royal Thames Yacht Club and at one time owned the yacht *Chough*. During the last war he was chief constable of the Marylebone Police Volun-

teers and head of the Thames Police Patrol. That war brought him cruel losses, for his two sons were killed in 1917 and 1918, one in the Scots Guards and the other in the Navy, and his daughter also died, but he found some consolation afterwards in a particularly happy second marriage late in life. Fenner was a man of handsome appearance, combined with a most courteous manner and kindly disposition, and it is not surprising that he retained the confidence of so many distinguished patients. The outbreak of the present war compelled him to leave London at the end of 1939, and he had outlived many of his friends, but those who remain will remember his striking figure and, above all, his kindness and loyalty. They will be glad to know that he retained his vigorous personality to the end and died quickly from a cardiac attack, with little suffering.

Dr. GEORGE SHEPHERD WILSON, for 12 years medical superintendent of the Durham County Mental Hospital, Winterton, Sedgefield, Stockton-on-Tees, died on Jan. 31 at the age of 47. He was a native of Greenock and was educated at Glasgow University, where he graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1921. He saw service in the war of 1914-18 and was invalided out of the Army as a result of becoming a gas casualty. After graduation he acted as house-surgeon in the Glasgow Western Infirmary, and from there went to the Lancashire County Mental Hospital at Prestwich. He obtained his D.P.M. in 1929 and relinquished the post of first assistant at Prestwich to become medical superintendent of the hospital at Winterton. His twelve years in the County of Durham were indeed fruitful, and it was due to his energy and vision that the present modern units—reception and administrative—took shape and expression. He promoted and directed the establishment of psychological clinics at Darlington and Durham City, and he was ever eager to apply the most modern methods to the treatment of the mentally afflicted. The outbreak of war added fresh burdens to an already crowded life, and it fell to his lot to found and to guide the Emergency Medical Services Hospital, which many will remember with pride and gratitude. Despite all demands upon his strength and attention he never failed to give of his best.

ROBERT BLAIR KINLOCH, M.B.Lond., who had been in general practice in St. Albans since 1904, died on Feb. 5 at St. Bartholomew's Hospital at St. Albans after a very brief illness, at the age of 69. He was born in Cardiff in 1875, and crowned his career at St. Thomas's Hospital by winning the Mead Medal. A correspondent writes: Dr. Kinloch was unsurpassed in St. Albans as an obstetrician, and few were his equals as an anaesthetist. He was truly a family doctor, for he devoted himself to his patients, and they in turn were devoted to him. His work was his life, and his patients loved him for his unflinching kindness and gentleness, so that he became not only their doctor but their guide and counsellor and trusted confidant, for his advice was sought on all manner of subjects. He would never commit himself to an answer until he had turned the matter over in his mind for some time, thus ensuring that his answer, when given, carried the full weight of his mature thought. In the first world war he served in France, and was for a time at Ostrahove Camp at Boulogne. His second son, Robert Alastair Boys Kinloch, M.B., captain, R.A.M.C., was killed in Burma in May, 1944, while acting as R.M.O. to the 1st Btn. King's Regiment. This tragic news, coupled with strain from overwork (for he never spared himself) and a serious collapse early in 1941, was undoubtedly a contributory cause of Dr. Kinloch's death.

The Services

The appointment of Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir Sheldon Dudley, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., as Medical Director-General of the Navy has been extended for a further six months from July 2, 1945.

Col. N. C. Speight, N.Z.M.F., has been appointed C.B.E. (Military Division), and Brig. J. M. Twhigg, D.S.O., N.Z.M.F., has been mentioned in dispatches, in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the South Pacific during the period Feb. 1 to July 31, 1944.

The King of Egypt has conferred the Insignia of the Third Class of the Order of the Nile on Lieut.-Col. A. G. Harsant, O.B.E., R.A.M.C., on the occasion of his retirement as professor of clinical surgery in the Faculty of Medicine at Fouad University.

Surg. Lieut. E. J. Gilmore, R.I.N.V.R., has been commended for good services in fire-fighting after an explosion at Bombay Docks.

CASUALTIES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICES

Officially reported died of wounds.—Capt. Reidar Scott Holtan, R.A.M.C.

Medical Notes in Parliament

Increased Grants to Universities and Medical Schools

On Feb. 13 Mr. SALT and Sir E. GRAHAM-LITTLE asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he was now in a position to make a statement on the provision to be made to meet the post-war requirements of the universities. Sir JOHN ANDERSON replied: I have carefully considered the report made to me by the University Grants Committee on the probable financial needs of the universities in Great Britain during the first decade after the war, and I have also had the advantage of hearing the views of a deputation of representatives of the universities and university colleges. It is clear that if the universities are to play the part they should in the reconstruction of our national life after the war they will have to incur expenditure on a very much higher scale than before the war. It is also clear that if the future financial needs of the universities are to be met, a large share of this new expenditure will have to be met by the Exchequer. As regards recurrent expenditure, it is not easy to forecast with any accuracy what will be the actual expenditure of the universities during the transitional period between war and peace. Both the University Grants Committee and the universities themselves have emphasized the importance of not sacrificing quality to quantity, and it follows that in the immediate future the supply of adequately qualified staff will be a limiting factor on development. The increased expenditure to be incurred by the universities will not, therefore, be spread equally over the 10-years period of the Committee's review. It will be heavier during the later than the earlier years of the decade, and the Government recognizes that the grants to universities during those later years will need to be further and substantially increased above the level now proposed for the next two years.

The University Grants Committee has recommended that the present annual vote for the universities of £2,149,000 should be increased for each of the next two financial years by the addition of £2,000,000 for general university purposes, £1,000,000 for developments in the medical schools arising out of the recommendations of the Interdepartmental Committee on Medical Schools, and £500,000 for grants for teaching hospitals as recommended by that committee. The Government has decided to accept the recommendations of the University Grants Committee for the two years in question. The question of the grant for future years will need to be reviewed at the end of the two years.

With regard to expenditure for capital purposes, the needs of the universities have in the past been met for the most part by private benefactions. I am advised by the University Grants Committee and the universities that this source of support cannot be expected to meet the needs of the universities for capital developments in the years following the war, and that if the building programmes of the universities are to be carried out a large share of the cost will have to be met from the Exchequer. The University Grants Committee has estimated that the universities will need to expend about £18,750,000, calculated at pre-war prices, on capital developments during the decade, and the Interdepartmental Committee on Medical Schools estimated that an additional sum of £10,000,000 (also at pre-war prices) will be required for developments in the medical schools. The Government accepts these estimates as indications of the probable scale of necessary capital developments, and recognizes that a very substantial proportion of the money will have to be provided from the Exchequer.

In view of the restrictions on buildings which are likely to operate during the years immediately after the war, it seems unlikely that the universities will have opportunities for any considerable capital expenditure during the next year or two. In the circumstances it seems to me that it will be sufficient to include in the Estimates for the coming year a token sum of £250,000 for distribution by the University Grants Committee, without prejudice to what may be necessary in later years. Accordingly, I am including in the 1945 Estimates £5,900,000 as a grant-in-aid of universities, colleges, medical schools, and teaching hospitals (Great Britain). It should not be assumed, however, that this amount will need to be distributed in grant within the financial year. This matter will be within the discretion of the University Grants Committee, which will review the position from time to time in the light of developments and may elect to retain part of the provision in the deposit account into which the grant-in-aid will, as usual, be paid. Any amount so retained will not in any case be liable to surrender to the Exchequer at the end of the year, but will remain available for distribution in the future.

Replying to questions, Sir John Anderson said that in the event of the £250,000, which was really not much more than a token sum, proving insufficient, the possibility of its being increased within the financial year would certainly not be ruled out. Dr. SUMMERSKILL asked what period of grace the Chancellor proposed to give those medical schools which now only-admitted men to allow them to make arrangements for the admission of women before he withheld grants in those cases where they refused to do that. Sir JOHN ANDERSON: I am glad to say that that particular question has not so far come within my jurisdiction.

Diphtheria in Lincolnshire

Asked on Feb. 8 by Mr. Viant how many cases of diphtheria had been notified in the three divisions of Lincolnshire since 1939, and how many deaths from that disease had been recorded in those areas, Mr. WILLINK provided the following table:

	Holland (A.C.)		Kesteven (A.C.)		Lindsey (A.C. and Associated C.B.s)	
	Notns.	Deaths	Notns.	Deaths	Notns.	Deaths
1940 ..	54	3	85	4	339	12
1941 ..	61	4	50	4	323	18
1942 ..	72	2	32	2	383	11
1943 ..	19	0	22	4	397	16
1944 (1st 3 quarters)	{ 13 (a) 6 (b)		{ 12 (a) 12 (b)		{ 239 (a) 216 (b)	

Notes

1. All the notifications and deaths refer to civilians only.
2. The notifications for the years 1940-3 allow for such partial corrections of original notifications as were supplied to the Registrar-General.
3. For 1944 notifications are for the first three quarters of the year and no figures for deaths are yet available: (a) represents the numbers originally notified and (b) the numbers as finally corrected.

Protective Power of Vaccination

On Feb. 14 Sir JAMES GRIGG, replying to Mr. Leach, said it had never been claimed that vaccination conferred 100% immunity against smallpox in all cases and under all conditions. The maximum degree of immunity was estimated to develop about 14 days after vaccination; thereafter it gradually waned, but it remained effective, under normal conditions, for five years in the United Kingdom and for three years in Egypt, where the risk of infection was somewhat greater. During an epidemic, whenever it occurred, the virulence of the infecting agent was such that even the maximum degree of immunity conferred by immediate revaccination was not in every individual case sufficient to resist the disease. Nevertheless, experience had shown that the revaccination of all exposed to infection, coupled with the normal precautions of immediate isolation of infected persons and restriction of movement of possible "contacts," was successful in giving immunity to all but a small proportion and in quelling an epidemic.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Somerville College announces that Miss Helen Darbishire will be succeeded as Principal of the College by Dr. Janet M. Vaughan, F.R.C.P. Dr. Vaughan is medical officer in charge of the North-West London Blood Supply Depot for the Medical Research Council. She was an undergraduate of Somerville College and took a first class in physiology in 1922 and her D.M. in 1930. She has been a Rockefeller Fellow, a Beit Memorial Fellow, and a Leverhulme Fellow, has held the post of assistant clinical pathologist at University College Hospital and the British Postgraduate Medical School. Her book, *The Anaemias*, is in its second edition. She was a member of the Interdepartmental Committee on Medical Schools (the Goodenough Committee), and is now a member of the Royal Commission on Equal Pay and of the body appointed by the Government to investigate public health in India.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

At a Congregation held on March 2 the following medical and surgical degrees were conferred:

M.D.—R. I. N. Greaves.

M.B., B.CHIR.—(All by proxy) C. D. Drew, H. H. E. Batten, D. W. R. Lyle, I. A. Magnus, T. J. S. Patterson, A. N. Pearson.