

especially strenuous. His experiences were rich, and it was entertaining and informative to hear him reminiscing. He was a staunch supporter of cottage hospitals and was a believer in general practitioners doing some of their own surgery. His services were freely given to the poor, and he was most lenient in the matter of fees. In all his activities he was ably and loyally supported by his wife and family. He had a wide circle of friends in the West of Scotland, who mourn his loss and whose sympathy goes out to his bereaved family.

Dr. EDWARD WILLIAM REES-JONES, late medical officer of health for Blackpool, died at Lytham St. Annes after a short illness on March 27. He had his medical education at University College, London, and the University of Glasgow, graduating M.B., Ch.B.Glas. in 1898 and M.D. in 1904; he also took the Cambridge D.P.H. Entering the public health service his first appointment was that of assistant M.O.H. for Nottingham; he was then deputy M.O.H. and school medical officer for Lincoln before taking up the post of M.O.H. and school medical officer, Blackpool. During the last war Dr. Rees-Jones held a commission as temporary captain, R.A.M.C. He joined the B.M.A. in 1906, was honorary secretary of the Blackpool Division for twelve years, and chairman in 1932-3. He was a Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, a Serving Brother in the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and honorary surgeon to the St. John Ambulance Association. When he retired from his post at Blackpool in 1940, at the age of 65, he could look back on immense developments in the medical services of the town.

Dr. JOSEPH KENNISH, of The Chase, Clapham Common, S.W., died on March 28 at the Bolingbroke Hospital, after a week's illness, aged 78. A Cumberland man by birth, he studied medicine at the University and Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and qualified L.R.C.P. & S.Ed. and L.R.F.P.S.Glas. in 1897. Thereafter he practised at Clapham, where he had been district medical officer to the Wandsworth Guardians and served to the end as one of that borough's public vaccinators. A keen B.M.A. man, elected in 1907, he was hon. secretary of the Wandsworth Division for many years and represented it at two Annual Meetings; he also served on the Ministry of Health Committee at headquarters in 1919-20. He did yeoman service during the last war as honorary secretary of the Local Medical War Committee, his work in that capacity being recognized both by the Central Medical War Committee and by his fellow practitioners in Wandsworth, who presented him with a gold watch. He had also been treasurer of the South-West London Postgraduate Association up to the time of his death. A. D. M. writes: Joseph Kennish was kindly, self-sacrificing, and lovable, a great favourite with all who knew him. In his student days "Jos." as he was affectionately called by his Edinburgh contemporaries, was well known as a university harrier, sprinter, billiard player, and yachtsman.

Dr. JOHN PATRICK O'KANE was born at Swateragh, Co. Derry, in 1896, and came over to Preston with his family at an early age. After being educated at Ushaw College, Co. Durham, he joined the Life Guards in 1916. On his discharge in 1918 he entered the medical faculty at the National University of Ireland, where he graduated M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. in 1925. After a period as house-surgeon at Bagot Street Hospital, Dublin, he returned to Preston and settled in general practice. In 1927 he was appointed honorary surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital, Preston, and in 1934 lecturer to St. John Ambulance classes, a work in which he always took the greatest interest. He was a sick man for many months before he was compelled to take to his bed, but the interests of his patients were always foremost in his mind, and he worked among them until he could work no longer. After eight weeks of very patient suffering he died on March 20, at the age of 49. To his widow and three young daughters we extend our deepest sympathy.—L. F. U.

News has been received from South Africa of the death of Dr. JOSEPH CECIL GILLESPIE, for many years a member of the Natal Coastal Branch, of which he had been president. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, graduating B.A. in 1921, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., and L.M. of the Rotunda Hospital in 1922; a year later he obtained the F.R.C.S.I. diploma, and in 1927 the D.O.M.S. of the English Royal Colleges. Dr. Gillespie practised as an ophthalmic surgeon at Durban, and his position in that specialty was recognized by election as president of the Ophthalmological Society of South Africa. He published papers on subjective tests in errors of refraction and on the relation between dental and ocular affections. During the present war he served as ophthalmic specialist to the Durban Command.

The Services

Surg. Cmdr. J. M. Flattery, R.A.N., has been mentioned in dispatches for skill, determination, and courage while serving in certain of H.M. Australian ships in the Leyte Gulf operations.

Capt. A. J. Clarke, R.A.M.C., has been awarded the M.C. in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in North-West Europe.

The following appointments and awards have been announced in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in North-West Europe:

C.B.E. (Military Division).—Col. (Temp.) J. Melvin, O.B.E., M.C., T.D., R.A.M.C.

O.B.E. (Military Division).—Col. (Temp.) W. H. Marston, T.D.; Lieut.-Col. W. J. McIntosh, T.D.; Major (Acting Lieut.-Col.) D. H. Young; Majors (Temp.) Lieut.-Cols. A. McC. Campbell, D.S.O., M. Fallon, J. A. Finegan, C. E. Gallagher, R. L. Holt, F. Heywood-Jones, T.D., H. W. E. Jones, A. F. Kennedy, F. L. Ker, B. M. Nicol, G. E. Ord, and S. R. Trick, R.A.M.C.

M.B.E. (Military Division).—Capt. (Acting Major) K. D. Stewart; Capt. (Temp. Majors) D. E. H. Beattie, R. G. Evans, M. Hunter, J. B. Mackay, A. MacLeod, J. D. McLennan, and D. J. Watterson, R.A.M.C.

D.S.O.—Major (Temp. Lieut.-Col.) M. E. M. Herford, M.B.E., M.C., R.A.M.C.

M.C.—Capt. G. Karstaedt, R.A.M.C.

The following have been mentioned in dispatches in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Burma and on the Eastern Frontier of India:

Brigs. (Temp.) G. J. V. Crosby, T.D., and H. G. Winter, M.C.; Col. A. C. Jebb, late R.A.M.C.; Col. (Temp.) J. H. Baird, R.A.M.C.; Reserve of Officers; *Cols. (Temp.)* J. W. Eames, A. J. Gardham, and D. F. Panton; *Cols. (Acting)* J. R. Dawson and R. V. Franklin; *Lieut.-Cols. (Temp.)* F. P. M. Anderson, S. W. K. Arundell, N. Bickford, S. O. Bramwell, H. R. Hartnell, M.B.E., A. J. Martin, J. H. Moffett, J. J. O'Dwyer, M. E. D. Roberts, and E. J. M. Wenyon; *Majors* H. G. N. Cooper and R. H. Wheeler; *Majors (Temp.)* J. Brown, J. V. Crawford, E. A. Donegan, J. Duguid, K. J. Dunlop, J. C. Gregory, C. L. Hayshunter, A. Hunter, J. W. Montgomery, W. O'Callaghan, J. Smibert, B. E. C. Stanley, and R. K. A. Van Someren; *Cpts. N. H. Bloom, J. A. Chamberlin, H. D. Cockburn, K. C. S. Edwards, H. E. D. Flack, C. H. Foggitt, F. D. Forbes, A. T. Freeland, N. H. H. Gollidge, A. D. Gould, J. Griffith, J. N. Hamill, E. A. Heaslett, T. K. Howatt, J. S. Mather, P. G. Miller, D. MacD. Milne, J. C. S. Paterson, E. Rea, R. S. Saxton, J. P. Scrivener, J. B. Stafford, L. L. Theron, and W. J. Watt; Lieut. E. J. Rubra, R.A.M.C. Brig. (Temp.) W. E. R. Dimond, C.I.E., O.B.E.; *Cols. (Temp.)* W. A. Burki, M.B.E., and F. R. Cawthorn, I.M.S. *Lieut.-Cols. (Temp.)* P. H. Addison, B. C. Roy, D. F. Eastcott, W. A. Hopkins, G. A. Ransome, M. Shwe Zan, and M. L. Smith, M.C.; *Lieut.-Cols. (Acting)* A. K. Gupta and E. J. Currant; *Majors (Temp.)* K. L. Aich, P. Dass, D. G. Horan, P. A. Hubbard, A. N. Roy, G. Sambasivan, and A. D. Wilson; *Major (Acting)* L. E. Chaves; *Cpts. A. Ahmed, L. K. Anantharayanan, A. N. Ansari, T. D. Brown, P. N. Chatterji, W. A. Clark, Y. D. Deshpande, (Mrs.) B. F. Dickenson, D. B. Doctor, S. C. Dutta, A. E. Frazer Smith, R. Gardiner, G. Mandal, Y. D. Ghyasuddin Ahmed, M. L. Gupta, G. D. Sheno, A. F. Hussain, M. M. A. Jabbar, R. Krishnamurti, T. L. W. McCullagh, A. Merriweather, V. Rangaswami, S. R. Turkud, J. Shrinivasan, S. D. N. Sinha, S. Shapurji, and R. B. Tulpule; Cpts. (Temp.) N. Choudhri, D. G. N. Narayan, G. S. Sidhu, N. K. Mitra, N. Adisehiah, and S. G. Shah; Lieut. M. Saifullah, I.A.M.C., Capt. M. B. Lall, Burma A.M.C.**

Freed by U.S. Forces.—Capt. Percy Bailes Barker, R.A.M.C.

CASUALTIES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICES

Previously reported missing in Italy, now presumed killed in action.—Surg. Lieut. Alastair Simpson Bell McNeil, R.N.V.R.

Killed as the result of air action while a prisoner of war.—Capt. Robert James Finlay Howe, R.A.M.C.

Died of wounds.—Capt. Gordon Spencer Sheill, M.C., R.A.M.C.

Died.—Lieut.-Col. Gavin Alexander Elmslie Argo, O.B.E., M.C., R.A.M.C.; *Cpts. John Henry Richardson Barker and Diarmuid Declan O'Callaghan, R.A.M.C.; Lieut.-Col. James Scott Riddle, I.M.S.*

Wounded.—War Subs. Capt. J. Breckenridge and Temp. Major J. L. Nicol, R.A.M.C.

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM SIMPSON, R.A.M.C., A.D.M.S., North Caribbean Area, is reported to have been drowned on March 18 outside Kingston Harbour, Jamaica, after falling overboard from a yacht.

He graduated in medicine at Glasgow in 1923 and proceeded M.D. four years later. In civil life he was obstetric surgeon to the Preston Royal Infirmary and consulting obstetrician to the Lancashire County Council and a number of voluntary and municipal hospitals. He had been resident physician at the Glasgow Royal Infirmary and Royal Maternity and Women's Hospital, and senior M.O. at St. Alfege's Hospital, Greenwich. Before his appointment to the North Caribbean Area Col. Simpson acted as hospital liaison officer between the War Office and the Ministry of Health.

Surg. Capt. HERBERT WELLS BAYLY SHEWELL, R.N. (ret.), who died at the Royal Naval Hospital, Minterne, Dorset, on March 27 in his 73rd year, had studied medicine at Cambridge and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, graduating M.A., M.B., B.Ch. in 1898. For his services in the last war Capt. Shewell was created O.B.E., and at the Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association held at Cambridge in 1920 he was vice-president of the Naval and Military Section.

Lieut.-Col. ANDREW THOMAS GAGE, C.I.E., LL.D., I.M.S. (ret.), died last month at Strathpeffer, Ross-shire, at the age of 73. He was educated in Aberdeen and became an M.A. of the University in 1891 and qualified with the M.B., C.M. in 1896. In 1894-6 he was assistant to the professor of botany of Aberdeen University and entered the Indian Medical Service in 1897. After a short period in military employment he was appointed assistant to the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, the late Sir David Prain, whom he succeeded on Sir David's retirement in 1906. This appointment included the directorship of the Botanical Survey of India and charge of the cinchona factory near Darjeeling, and involved much administrative work. His scientific publications included *A Botanical Tour in South Lushai Hills*, 1904, and *Vegetation of District Minbu* (Burma), 1903. When the Government of India decided to increase its cinchona plantations Col. Gage spent much time in touring over India in search of a suitable climate and soil for the purpose, and on his advice an area in Burma was chosen, but this was unfortunately lost to the Japanese early in the present war. He was awarded the C.I.E. for his services and retired in 1926. Shortly afterwards he underwent a very serious operation, made a good recovery, but had the misfortune to suffer later from a distressing cardiac condition which proved fatal. He was somewhat reserved in his manner, but was a thoroughly competent and reliable officer.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

In a Congregation held on March 20 the University accepted with gratitude an offer by Mr. Stanley Brookes of an annuity of £1,500 for seven years to further the study of the biochemical factors influencing organic mental disorders. Decrees were carried establishing a Betty Brookes Research Fellowship, in memory of the donor's daughter, for a period of not less than 7 years for the study of problems of brain metabolism in relation to nervous and mental disease, and prescribing conditions of tenure. The Fellow will be appointed by the Board of the Faculty of Medicine on the recommendation of the Whitley Professor of Biochemistry, to work mainly in the Department of Biochemistry, but also keep in regular touch with relevant clinical work, especially in the Nuffield Department of Surgery.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

At a Congregation held on March 17 the following medical degrees were conferred by proxy except where an asterisk shows that they were received in person:

M.D.—H. B. May, E. Cronin.

M.CHIR.—J. M. Pullan, D. I. Williams.

M.B., B.CHIR.—G. N. Cooke, H. L. English, B. M. Heap, *M. L. Graeme.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Lord Woolton will be installed as Chancellor of the University on Wednesday, May 16. After his installation he will confer honorary doctorates on eleven persons, including Sir Wilson Jameson, M.D., F.R.C.P., Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health, and Lady Limerick, Deputy Chairman of the British Red Cross Society.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS

The honorary degree of LL.D. will be conferred on William Thomson Munro, M.D., D.P.H., formerly medical superintendent of Glenlomond Sanatorium, at a graduation ceremony to be held on June 29.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

Queen Mary has made a donation to the Restoration and Development Fund of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The Fellows and Members of the College much appreciate the honour and are deeply grateful for this mark of Her Majesty's favour and approval.

Medical Notes in Parliament

Europe's Food

Earl WINTERTON on March 28 opened a debate in the House of Commons on supplies to liberated countries. He said the economic condition of the freed Western countries was resulting in malnutrition and was sowing the seeds of tuberculosis and deficiency diseases among children. Lack of vitamins reduced the physical powers of the inhabitants and almost abolished their powers of moderation and judgment. Unless Holland could be freed, hundreds of thousands of Dutchmen would die of starvation in the next six weeks. He was informed that U.S. Army rations were about twice those of the British Army in quantity, about four times those of the British civilian, and nine or ten times those of the average civilian in France. Mr. GREENWOOD said food supplies available in the world, apart from wheat, were likely to be lower this year than last. In the so-called liberated areas the problem would be something which the world had never seen, not even in the days of the Black Death. Disease germs knew no frontier, and this country might be as open to grievous diseases as those countries.

Mr. ATTLEE said that at the request of the War Cabinet he recently visited Paris, Brussels, and part of Holland to report on the situation. He reminded the House that Britain was a deficit area and could not supply other such areas, except at the expense of its own supplies. The duty of the military authorities to supply the people of the liberated areas was limited to provisions of an austerity standard. In any liberated area there were more than bare rations in the richer agricultural areas; greatest difficulties were in the poorer parts of the big towns. Military authorities were responsible for minimum needs not only of food but of clothing, blankets, soap, coal, and petroleum. Monthly demands of supplies were approved by S.H.A.E.F. and sent to Washington, and the supplies were brought to the country. These minimum supplies had sufficed to avoid disease. The standard was far lower than the standard in North America and was supplemented for heavy workers. But it was sufficient to maintain health, and up to now there had been freedom from epidemics. There was a danger of a world shortage in imported fats and milk products. In France the situation in the south was bad in places. In Belgium the food situation, though not easy, had been well held, as also in that part of Holland which had been liberated. In Holland still under the Germans the people received only about a quarter of the standard food in free Holland. This was utterly inadequate. Some food got in through the Red Cross, but not enough. The Allies were making plans to feed the people as soon as Allied troops got there. There would have to be specialized food for people near starvation. Provision must also be made for feeding displaced persons in Europe, and there was a prospect that the Allies would have to feed a great number of Germans. Up to the moment the Minister of Food had sent, or had agreed to release, for the liberated areas—which included some of the Mediterranean areas—900,000 tons of food from Britain's own stock.

Sir ARTHUR SALTER said that rations for the normal person in France were not more than half British civilian rations. In Belgium they were much the same; in liberated Holland a trifle better; in unliberated Holland infinitely worse. Some food was going into Greece. In Yugoslavia there was great suffering on the Dalmatian coast, but relative plenty elsewhere. Commander PRIOR stated that in the South of France the percentage of premature births was increasing rapidly and the weight of the babies was poor. There was no milk and no baby foods. Dr. HADEN GUEST said he had been told by people of authority there that food conditions in Paris and in Belgium were much worse than they had been under the Germans. Sir RALPH GLYN pointed out that of 4,500,000 people in the western districts of Holland, 1,000,000 would be physically able to digest ordinary foodstuffs. Mr. EMMOTT said his information from Rome was that 864 calories daily were available for Italian children, 890 for expectant mothers, and 1,600 for people in heavy work. No fats had been distributed.

Sir JAMES GRIGG, replying to the debate, said the problem looming in Northern Italy transcended any in Southern and Central Italy. Plans had been prepared to bring relief there. The service of someone with experience in the Bengal famine had been used to assist in investigating the need for bringing predigested food to areas of the Continent where ordinary food would be useless to the people for some time. The military would do their part to prevent disease in the wake of the Armies.

Colonial Medical Research

The Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Medical Research Council have jointly set up a Colonial Medical