

Mr. CLAUDE DOUGLAS, consulting surgeon to the Leicester Royal Infirmary, died at Oxford on June 9 in his 93rd year. The son of James Douglas, M.D., he was born at Bradford in August, 1852, and studied medicine at St. George's Hospital, qualifying in 1873. He obtained the F.R.C.S. in 1888, after having been surgeon to the Leicester Provident Dispensary for seven years. Mr. Douglas was honorary surgeon to the Leicester Royal Infirmary from 1886 to 1911. During the last war he served as lieutenant-colonel, R.A.M.C.(T.F.), on the staff of the 5th Northern General Hospital, Leicester. He held office as president of the Midland Branch of the B.M.A. in 1901 and as vice-president of the Section of Surgery when the Association met at Leicester in 1905.

Dr. CHARLES VINCENT DINGLE, who died on June 7, was M.O.H. for the county borough of Middlesbrough from 1898 until 1936, during the period when the foundations of the health services of the town were being well and truly laid. His introduction to Middlesbrough was at the time of the virulent small-pox epidemic which, raging there during 1897 and 1898, attacked 1,405 of the townspeople. His previous experience on the staff of the public health department of the City of Newcastle stood him in good stead during this difficult period. He became one of the foremost authorities on smallpox in the North of England and was the author of many special reports on vaccination and smallpox. He was appointed medical officer to the Tees Port Health Authority in 1904, and became the town's first school medical officer in 1908. During his term of office Dr. Dingle tackled the high infantile mortality with the causative bad housing in Middlesbrough with great vigour and determination, and was instrumental in carrying through, against much opposition, some extensive slum-clearance schemes. He saw a large part of the town converted from privy middens to the water-carriage system of sewage disposal, and also established the maternity and child welfare services on a most satisfactory basis. On his retirement in 1936 he had seen the public health department grow, through his guidance and inspiration, into a very important and vital factor in the life of the town. He was well loved by his colleagues and staff for his kindly and courteous manner, and nowhere was his cheerful personality more in evidence than in the various social functions in the hospitals and other institutions under the control of his department.—T. L. H.

Dr. THOMAS WILLIAM HIGGINS BURNE, of Chesham Bois, Buckinghamshire, late senior surgeon, Federated Malay States, died suddenly on June 2, aged 65. He graduated B.M., B.S.Lond. in 1908 from St. Bartholomew's Hospital and went to Malaya, becoming medical officer in charge of the General Hospital, Johore, and chief surgeon, Selangor. This title was altered to chief surgeon, F.M.S., in 1927 and he was made senior surgeon in the following year. He married Dr. Catherine Violet Turner, and after returning to England became honorary medical officer to Chesham Cottage Hospital and medical officer to the Amersham Institution. He had been a member of the B.M.A. since 1910.

Dr. THOMAS FERNANDEZ died suddenly at his home in Sutton Court Road, Chiswick, on June 5. After spending his early youth in India and Ceylon, Dr. Fernandez studied medicine at St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, and graduated M.A. in 1919. He continued his medical studies at Guy's Hospital, and took the diplomas M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1920. He won the University cue for billiards while at Cambridge, and was an excellent golfer. He leaves a widow, Christine, daughter of the Rev. James Mayo, D.D., of Warkworth Terrace, Cambridge, and a son, John Anthony, a young man of great promise, who, after a period at Trinity College, Cambridge, is engaged on specialized research for the war.—C. B. C.

Dr. ROGER BULLOCK, of Stratford-on-Avon, late surgeon lieutenant-colonel, Warwickshire Yeomanry, died on June 9. He was born at Warwick on Nov. 7, 1862, son of Thomas William Bullock, M.R.C.S., and from Rossall School went to Queen's College, Birmingham, with an entrance scholarship, in 1881. He qualified M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1887, and was then house-surgeon at the Birmingham General Hospital. Returning to Warwick he became medical officer to the local dispensary and cottage hospital and also to the Heathcote and Fosse Hospitals under the Warwickshire Joint Hospitals Board. He served for a year during the last war with the Warwickshire Yeomanry in the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, was mentioned in dispatches, and received the Territorial Decoration. Later he became Deputy Commissioner for Medical Services for the Warwickshire area under the Ministry of National Service. Dr. Bullock joined the B.M.A. in 1890 and was emergency officer for Warwick and Leamington 1938-40. He was a J.P. for the county and borough.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FINAL M.B.—Part I (*Surgery, Midwifery, and Gynaecology*): G. S. Andrew, J. Armstrong, T. W. Backhouse, G. B. Barker, J. C. Bayliss, A. M. H. Bennett, A. V. G. Bibby, M. Binnie, J. E. Blundell, B. H. Brock, A. R. Buckley, E. H. W. Burt, F. J. Conway, M. G. Cox, D. G. Davidson, W. H. Davies, J. A. R. Debenham, J. A. Dew, J. M. Drew, J. O. P. Edgecumbe, E. Ellis, R. H. Ellis, R. Finlayson, J. F. Fisher, A. E. Flatt, A. L. Furniss, D. A. G. Galton, J. M. Garratt, E. B. Gethen Smith, J. H. H. Glyn, J. H. Gough, A. W. I. Hall, D. Hamilton, R. Hodgkinson, G. F. Jolly, W. R. Jukes, C. H. Kinder, P. K. Ledger, D. W. L. Leslie, A. H. Littlewood, A. B. McGrigor, C. McIver, J. McMillan, P. N. Magee, N. B. Malleson, K. E. Marsh, E. P. G. Michell, R. H. B. Mills, G. S. Ostlere, P. P. Philip, J. E. Pitts, B. R. Pollard, C. W. A. Pullan, J. S. Rivers, J. T. Rowling, M. Shirley, C. C. D. Shute, I. B. Smith, R. S. Smylie, W. M. B. Strangeways, A. J. Underwood-Whitney, M. W. P. Ward, P. Watson, W. B. Webb, R. H. Whitworth, N. P. L. Wildy, R. H. Wilkinson, I. P. Williams, C. J. Wilson, I. D. P. Wootton.

Women: H. F. Barnes, C. B. P. Bosanquet, M. A. Brown, M. H. Moller, C. M. Plackett, F. M. Saunders, P. M. Townshend, G. B. Wrong.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Prof. R. J. S. McDowall, M.D., and Mr. V. E. Negus, M.S., F.R.C.S., have been appointed Fellows of King's College.

In view of the fact that Sir John Bland-Sutton built and paid for the Institute of Pathology, of which the professor is the director, and that the school has now received a bequest of approximately £600 a year from Lady Bland-Sutton, the title of the University Chair of Pathology tenable at Middlesex Hospital Medical School has been changed to "Bland-Sutton Chair of Pathology."

Lionel Sharples Penrose, M.D., has been appointed to the Galton Chair of Eugenics tenable at University College from the date on which he is able to take up his duties. Claude Rimington, Ph.D., has been appointed to the Chair of Chemical Pathology tenable at University College Hospital Medical School from May 1.

The Western Ophthalmic Hospital, Marylebone Road, N.W., has been added to the list of institutions from which the University receives certificates in respect of part of the experience as clinical clerk or dresser for the purposes of the M.B., B.S. degrees: the South Middlesex Fever and E.M.S. Hospital, Isleworth, has been included in the list of hospitals approved for instruction in infectious diseases and fever hospital administration for the D.P.H.; and the appointment of assistant pathologist at the West London Hospital has been approved for the purposes of the M.D. examination (Branch 11).

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

Prof. F. Wood Jones, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., has been appointed the first Sir William H. Collins Professor of Human and Comparative Anatomy in the College, and will take up his duties on retiring from the chair of anatomy at Manchester University at the end of the year.

The College has been gratified to receive a donation to the Restoration Fund from the Director-General, Army Medical Services, and the Regular Officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps. This brings up the total of the fund to nearly £40,000.

At an ordinary meeting of the Council of the College, held on June 14, with Sir Alfred Webb-Johnson, Bt., President, in the chair, the sixteenth Macloghlin Scholarship was awarded to Peter George James Duncan, of Epsom College.

Sir Reginald Watson-Jones was appointed representative on the Court of the University of Liverpool for three years from Jan. 1, 1945. Prof. Ernest Finch was reappointed representative on the Court of Governors of the University of Sheffield for three years from July 1. It was reported that Sir Frank Colyer had been appointed a Hunterian Trustee.

Votes of thanks were accorded Mr. C. A. Boughton Knight for providing storage space at Downton Castle, Ludlow, for 30,000 books during the war years; to the Royal Society of Medicine for storing other parts of the College library in safe premises at St. Albans; and to the Royal Cancer Hospital for giving safe custody for the College plate at Pollards Wood during the war years.

Diplomas of Fellowship were granted to the following successful candidates:

E. J. J. Borges, P. H. Lenton, W. R. Welply, Doreen Nightingale, F. X. Darné, I. J. Thomas, D. G. Lambley, A. H. Harvie, W. Houston.

Diplomas of Membership were granted to Jack Upsdell (Cambridge and Middlesex Hospital), and David Verel (Cambridge and London Hospital).

Diplomas in Anaesthetics were granted jointly with the Royal College of Physicians of London to the following successful candidates:

E. Asquith, W. Aukin, N. W. Bartrop, R. A. Binning, Angela J. Brayn, Diana M. M. Carr, D. J. Carter, J. Clutton-Brock, T. A. Copp, Audrey M. Dealler, W. M. Dinwoodie, Elizabeth H. Flett, A. C. Forrester, Mary Foster, Margot W. Goldschmidt, K. N. A. Herdman, H. C. Hill, J. K. Irving, B. D. L. Johnson, B. Kenton, J. Lorber, W. S. McGowan, G. D. McGrath, H. P. Price, W. K. Rae, Kathleen M. Rains, D. Reckless, Mary McC. Richmond, Renée Ritchie, A. L. G. Robertson, W. N. Rollason, B. Sullivan, A. Tom, H. Walton, B. H. Wilshire.

The Services

Col. (local Major-Gen.) S. Arnott, C.B.E., D.S.O., late R.A.M.C., has been appointed a D.D.M.S., and has been granted the acting rank of major-general.

The following medical officers have been mentioned in dispatches: Surg. Capt. G. E. D. Ellis, R.N., Surg. Lieut.-Cmdr. F. W. Baskerville, R.N., Surg. Lieut.-Cmdr. R. B. H. Faichney, R.N.V.R., Temp. Acting Surg. Lieut.-Cmdr. F. C. Edington, R.N.V.R., Temp. Surg. Lieuts. G. M. Baird and D. R. Kerr, R.N.V.R., and Surg. Lieut. J. D. B. Baird, R.C.N.V.R.

R.A.F. BIRTHDAY HONOURS

The names of the following medical officers of the R.A.F. appeared in the recently published Birthday Honours List:

O.B.E. (Military Division).—Group Capt. R. H. Stanbridge, R.A.F.; Group Capt. R. G. James, R.A.F.O.; Wing Cmdr. J. B. Wallace, R.A.F.; and Squad. Ldrs. H. O. Hughes, D. N. Matthews, and A. Russell, R.A.F.V.R.

M.B.E. (Military Division).—Fl. Lieut. J. Hood, R.A.F.V.R. *Commended for Brave Conduct.*—Fl. Lieut. D. Crichton, R.A.F.V.R.

Mentioned in Dispatches.—Air Cdre. F. J. Murphy, R.A.F.; Group Capt. V. R. Smith, C. G. J. Nicolls, and L. Freeman, R.A.F.; Wing Cmdrs. C. C. Barker, K. B. Redmond, J. L. Roche, and P. A. Wilkinson, R.A.F.O.; Wing Cmdr. W. D. Peock, A.A.F.; Wing Cmdrs. D. G. Smith, L. L. Ingram, J. C. Taylor, D. J. Dawson, and F. V. MacLaine, R.A.F.; Wing Cmdrs. J. A. Lennox and O. Plowright, R.A.F.V.R.; Squad. Ldrs. M. R. Chassels, A. P. Gorrie, G. L. Gyspeerd, L. D. A. Hussey, W. L. James, T. S. B. Kelly, J. H. McElney, R. E. McKenzie, D. H. G. MacQuaide, E. J. Blair, C. W. D. Cole, N. Vere Hodge, E. H. Jones, J. H. McCoy, I. M. MacGregor, F. L. E. Musgrove, A. J. S. Bell Tawse, and T. H. Cullen, M.B.E., R.A.F.V.R.; Squad. Ldr. J. B. Murphy, R.A.F.O.; Fl. Lieut. K. G. Eckersley, R.A.F.; Fl. Lieuts. A. H. Cutting, C. H. Dhenin, G.M., A. H. Fairlamb, and R. M. Emrys-Roberts.

CASUALTIES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICES

Killed in action.—Capt. John Philip Irwin, R.A.M.C. *Previously reported missing at sea, now presumed killed.*—Capt. Jenkin Robert Oswald Thompson, R.A.M.C.

Died in Hong Kong on Sept. 8, 1944, while a prisoner of war.—Surg. Lieut.-Cmdr. William Donald Gunn, R.N.

Died in Germany as the result of an accident.—Surg. Lieut.-Cmdr. James Leo Malone, R.N.

Died from enteric fever in India.—Lieut. Edith Mary Robson, R.A.M.C.

Wounded.—War Subs. Capt. D. H. Brown, A. F. Crick, G. C. Griffiths, E. G. Hardy, and J. Watson, and Temp. Major D. Macrae, M.C., R.A.M.C.

DEATH IN THE SERVICES

Major R. G. GAYER-ANDERSON, R.A.M.C.(ret.), who held the Egyptian rank of Lewa (major-general) with the title of Pasha, died on June 16 at the Little Hall, a beautiful early fifteenth century house at Lavenham, Suffolk, which, it was announced in 1942, he and his twin brother, Col. T. G. Gayer-Anderson, late R.A., would leave by will to the Surrey County Council as a hostel for young artists and art students. He was born on July 29, 1881, in Northern Ireland, and from Tonbridge School went to Guy's Hospital, qualifying M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1903. After house appointments at Guy's he joined the R.A.M.C. in 1904, and reached the rank of major in 1914, but was seconded to the Egyptian Army 1907-17. He received decorations for service with the Tagoi Patrol after working with the leprosy inquiry at Kordofan, and on the Sudan sleeping sickness commission and leprosy commission. Grenville Gayer-Anderson withdrew from the practice of medicine and was appointed assistant adjutant-general for recruiting, Egyptian Army, 1914-17. He served at Gallipoli and in Arabia, and became political officer to the Red Sea Patrol. He was wounded and received further decorations from the Khedive, and during the Egyptian revolution, 1919, acted as senior political officer for Upper Egypt. He retired from the Army in 1920 to become senior inspector under the Ministry of the Interior at Cairo, and two years later Oriental Secretary at the Residency. He continued to live in Cairo until 1942, interesting himself in the study of Egyptology and Eastern antiquities. He was appointed subcommissioner (Middle East) by the British Red Cross and Order of St. John War Organization in 1941, and after his return to England lived with his brother at Lavenham. He handed over to the Egyptian nation the Bayt-el-Krediea (a sixteenth century Arab house in Cairo) as a museum of Oriental arts and crafts.

Medical Notes in Parliament

On June 15, before the prorogation and dissolution of Parliament, the Royal Assent was given to the Camps Act, Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, Education (Scotland) Act, Family Allowance Act, Water Act, and to other Acts.

Scottish Health Services Reviewed

When closing for the Government the debate on June 12 which was devoted to national health, Cmdr. GALBRAITH, Joint Under-Secretary for Scotland, surveyed public health in that country. He said that despite the strains of war the health of the Scottish people, as shown by health indices, had in many respects been better than in the immediate pre-war years. Stillbirths since 1939 had been reduced by 9.5 per 1,000 births. The maternal death rate had fallen from 4.9 per 1,000 live births in 1938 to 3 in 1944. In 1938 maternal deaths totalled 432; in 1944, 293. The 1944 rate was half what it was 10 years ago. Infant mortality in Scotland had fallen from 69.5 per 1,000 live births in 1938 to 65 in 1944, the lowest ever recorded, but still far too high. In children between 1 and 5 years the death rate in 1944 was only half what it was immediately before the war and was six and a half times lower than at the beginning of this century.

Notifications of diphtheria dropped from 10,210 in 1938 to 6,805 in 1944. Deaths from diphtheria among children fell from 430 in 1938 to 163 in 1944. Of these 163 deaths only four occurred among children who had been immunized. The Department of Health was satisfied that the campaign for immunization had enormously reduced suffering and deaths among the child population. There was room for further effort. In Scotland tuberculosis was the greatest problem at the moment. Notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis remained fairly constant. Notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis increased from 4,793 in 1938 to 7,276 in 1944. Deaths rose from 3,431 in 1938 to 4,174 in 1941. Since then they had declined slightly to 3,935 in 1944. In Scotland more beds had been made available for pulmonary patients, but over 1,700 cases awaited admission to hospital. The shortage of nurses was acute in many hospitals and most serious in sanatoria. The shortage of doctors was another difficulty in that they could not expect any rapid relief, but the civilian health services were being maintained.

Mr. MAXTON asked whether steps had been taken to release young men from the Army to take up studies as medical students.

Cmdr. GALBRAITH replied that medical schools were absolutely full at present and were turning out as many doctors as possible. Demobilization of doctors from the Forces came under the ordinary demobilization scheme.

Mr. MAXTON asked whether boys who had never been in the Army were to have a higher claim on the limited accommodation in medical schools than those who were now in the Forces.

Cmdr. GALBRAITH said every facility was being given to men in the Services to train themselves for their professions. Continuing his survey he said the school health services had shared in staffing difficulties, but the physical education and nutritional state of school-children had not suffered. In 1944 in Glasgow boys of 5 years of age showed an increase, compared with 1930, of 0.93 of an inch in height and of 1.98 lb. in weight. Boys of 13 showed increases in the same period, covering some 14 years, of 1.67 inches and 6.82 lb. Mortality from cancer had increased from 5,657 in 1919 to 8,735 in 1944. It was regrettable that the war had prevented progress along the lines of the Cancer Act, 1939. It was hoped that considerable advance in facilities for earlier diagnosis and treatment would now be available. Success depended on the willingness of all concerned to co-operate. He appealed to hospital authorities, voluntary and municipal, to get together and consider how best they could use their combined resources to the maximum advantage of cancer patients. The officers of the Department of Health would give any help in their power in the preparation of schemes to that end.

Speaking of the E.M.S. hospitals Cmdr. Galbraith said the demand for accommodation for civilian casualties had been light in Scotland and it had been possible to use many beds for other purposes. The emergency hospitals had treated 34,200 patients from the waiting lists of the voluntary hospitals. Under the supplementary medical service some 10,000 workers had been referred for examination or treatment in hospital. Thousands of extra beds in well-equipped hospitals had been provided by the E.M.S. With alterations to adapt them to peace requirements, these beds would go a long way to remedy the shortage. The Department of Health would aim to integrate these new hospitals with the permanent hospital