

Dr. GEORGE GUNN, of Neston, Cheshire, died on April 3 at Crowborough, Sussex. He was born in Melbourne in 1879, and from the Church of England grammar school in that city came to this country to study medicine. He graduated M.B., Ch.B. of Edinburgh University in 1905, and in 1908 proceeded M.D. and took the F.R.C.S.Ed. diploma. By that time he had held house appointments at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, at the Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool, and at the Royal Edinburgh Children's Hospital. Before settling in practice at Neston he served as resident medical officer at the Kasr-el-Ainy Hospital at Cairo. During the war of 1914-18 he was medical officer to the Red Cross Hospitals at Thingwall Hall, Parkgate, and Neston, and later M.O. to the local war memorial cottage hospital; he was awarded the M.B.E. in 1920. Dr. Gunn had a particular interest in paediatrics and was for some years physician to the Heswall Branch of the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital. He joined the B.M.A. in 1911, and became chairman of the Birkenhead Division in 1922.

The Rev. SANDFORD SCOBELL LESSEY, M.D., rector of Grafton Underwood, Kettering, who died on April 3, spent a large part of his life as both physician and clergyman. He was born in London on Feb. 21, 1859, son of Theophilus Lessey, and studied medicine at St. Thomas's Hospital, qualifying in 1882. For seven years he was a member of the staff of the Miller Hospital and Royal Kent Dispensary and surgeon to the New Cross and Deptford Provident Dispensary. In 1896 he entered a theological college, and in 1899, the year in which he took the M.D. degree of Durham University, became curate of Newport, Isle of Wight. From 1902 to 1912 he was vicar of Hythe, near Southampton, and then for four years chaplain-superintendent, under the Church of England Temperance Society, of the Temple Memorial Home for Male Inebriates at Cinderford. During the war of 1914-18 he took charge of several medical practices so that doctors could join up, and he afterwards practised at Birmingham. In 1935 he accepted the living of Grafton Underwood, a tiny parish in Northamptonshire with a population of 200, which had had no rector for seven years because the stipend was too small for anyone but a man with independent means to accept the office. The money Dr. Lessey received for the sale of his practice or saved during his lifetime enabled him to take the living, to which he was inducted by the Bishop of Peterborough on April 30 of that year. He had joined the B.M.A. in 1894.

Dr. EDWARD HENRY EZARD, who died at Farnham, Surrey, was born at Bath on Aug. 15, 1864, son of Henry Ezard; he was educated at Grosvenor School, Bath, at Bristol, and the University of Edinburgh, where, after graduating M.B., C.M., and B.Sc., he was demonstrator of physiology for a year, and then for two years assistant physician to the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. He received the D.Sc. degree in Public Health in 1893. Later he went to Cambridge, took the M.A., and became director of medical studies at FitzWilliam Hall. Before his retirement from active work Dr. Ezard held honorary ophthalmic appointments in and around Cambridge, and during part of the war of 1914-18 served as civilian eye surgeon at the 1st Eastern General Hospital. He joined the B.M.A. in 1888, was a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, and a past president of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh.

The death of the Rev. JAMES KITCHIN, L.R.C.P.&S., breaks a link with the older generation of medical missionaries in India. After spending some years in practice at Leven, Fife, Dr. Kitchin was able to fulfil a long-cherished hope when, in 1905, he was appointed by the former United Free Church of Scotland to the Mission to the Santals, an aboriginal tribe inhabiting the uplands of Chota Nagpur in Bihar. There he had as one of his colleagues Dr. J. M. Macphail, who was then building up a wide reputation as an ophthalmic surgeon in that part of India. Kitchin soon felt the urge to break new ground, and eventually he established a hospital at Tisri, where he spent over 25 years of service. He was a man who in a singular degree combined with his medical skill a deep and sincere piety and an unflinching compassion for the sick folk who filled his hospital—qualities that had their roots in a simple Christian faith. His courtesy, too, was unflinching. In addition to his medical work he did much to advance the cause of primary education among the Santals, and often, after a long day in hospital, he would go out to visit one or other of the night-schools which he had established in neighbouring villages. He spent himself unsparingly in the service of the people, who learned to trust him not only as a doctor but as a counsellor and helper in any of the manifold troubles which are the lot of the poor all over India. He was nobly assisted by his wife, who shared his constant devotion to the work of the Mission. He retired in 1935, and after Mrs. Kitchin's death three years ago he had been in failing health. James Kitchin was truly in

the succession of the holy and humble in heart whose lives have refreshed the earth. He lives in the memory of many simple folk who counted him their friend and in the affectionate regard of his colleagues in the Mission.—W. D.

The work and influence of J. D. ROLLESTON, writes Dr. A. P. Cawadias, were much more important than they appeared. Like his brother, he took the broad humanistic view of medicine. He was not only a medical historian but also a physician of wide culture who wanted to infuse medical practice with the high intellectual background of the Renaissance physicians. It was because he proceeded from such depths that he showed such manifold interests. But his epidemiological, his paediatric, and his social medical work were united by a common humanistic basic conception. Undoubtedly his influence has been great in fostering this conception so necessary in times when politics, the pressure of material interests, and the mechanization of life threaten to undermine this intellectual basis without which we shall degenerate into blind craftsmen. Those who, like myself, were intimately associated with J. D. Rolleston can testify to his high aims, to his tenacity and courage. He had not, however, the reputation he merited, for he lacked the self-confidence and the external strength to "blow his own trumpet." And he was handicapped also by the gigantic figure of him whom he called "my famous brother." I have been honoured with the friendship of both the Rollestons for more than twenty years, and I believe that the only difference between them was one of personality. Both, however, should be united in the history of British medicine as torchbearers of the humanistic tradition.

The Services

Capt. V. S. Joshi, I.A.M.C., has been awarded the M.C. in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Far East.

Col. J. T. Simson, late R.A.M.C., has been mentioned in dispatches in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the defence of Hong Kong in 1941.

The following have been mentioned in dispatches in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in North-West Europe:

Cols. W. D. Anderton, M.C., C. D. M. Buckley, M.C., and J. W. C. Stubbs, D.S.O., M.C., late R.A.M.C. Brig. (Temp.) H. L. G. Hughes, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Brig. (local) A. E. Porritt, C.B.E.; Cols. (Temp.) L. T. Furnivall, D.S.O., and W. A. Robinson, O.B.E.; Col. (Acting) R. W. Fairbrother; Lieut.-Col. A. Harrison-Hall; Lieut.-Cols. (Temp.) W. M. Arnott, T.D., J. H. Bolton, A. L. Eyre-Brook, C. L. Broomhead, T.D., J. Clay, P. Coleman, T. H. Crozier, G. V. Davies, T. H. Dockrell, L. H. Howells, A. F. Kennedy, O.B.E., J. C. Lindsay, M. J. Lindsey, M.C., M. Markowe, N. H. Martin, T. Moore, R. J. G. Morrison, F. Murgatroyd, E. A. L. Murphy, T.D., J. W. Osborne, W. M. Oxley, G. D. Pirrie, C. B. Prowse, W. A. McD. Scott, J. Shields, C. de V. Shortt, R. A. Smart, R. A. Stephen, J. P. Stewart, W. Stewart, M.B.E., and A. D. Young, D.S.O.; Majors E. H. Evans, J. A. C. Fleming, E. R. Hargreaves, and B. F. Longbotham; Majors (Temp.) J. MacC. Almond, E. McL. Barbour, J. Borrowman, R. Y. Bullock, A. A. Byrne, M.C., G. G. Cochrane, H. H. Collier, J. L. Collis, R. C. Cunningham, G. H. Darke, W. N. Darling, F. R. Dennison, W. N. Douglas, R. Glanvill, G. Gregg, A. B. Hamer, J. M. Harker, M.B.E., J. C. Harland, G. J. Harrison, S. T. Henderson, J. A. Hewitt, S. Howe, W. Hynes, J. E. Marquis, R. J. Miller, W. G. Mills, C. R. Morgan, R. T. Nicholas, D. J. Paddison, K. D. G. Reid, I. B. Rees-Roberts, J. A. Ross, J. E. Roys, G. R. Royston, G. Sanders, R. S. Thompson, H. Hall-Tomkin, M. Toohey, A. M. Wadsworth, F. R. Waldron, J. Watt, M.C., L. R. West, H. F. Whalley, A. R. Wilson, M.C., and J. W. Wishart; Majors (Acting) W. J. Christie, and H. S. Lanceley; Capt. E. Anderson, J. Anderson, J. D. Binning, R. Black, J. N. Blair, F. M. Braines, J. M. Childs, S. S. Conlan, P. J. Cremin, W. R. Cunningham, (Mrs.) M. W. Davies, R. D. Dewar, A. H. Dickie, W. K. Douglas, A. R. Ford, W. G. French, T. Gibson, W. N. Gibson, D. H. Girdwood, (Miss) M. B. Graham, A. Hughes, R. T. Kiddie, H. W. Lees, R. Levy, M. P. Lewis, N. A. Lewtas, E. MacLaine, O.B.E., A. D. Macrae, J. D. McCardell, R. C. McLaren, T. H. Meek, C. Milne, J. F. O'Neill, G. W. Pimblett, (Miss) D. P. Potter, E. J. T. Prettejohn, D. H. Rhind, P. M. Ritchie, T. T. Romans, (Miss) O. C. Sandys, W. M. Smith, D. N. Stuart, J. H. Tasker, J. R. Troughton, I. McC. Troup, H. B. S. Warren, P. F. A. Watkins, C. J. L. Wells, W. F. White, O. P. G. Whitfield, I. A. Williams, and W. K. Young; Capt. (Temp.) W. H. Franklin, and J. Wilson; Lieuts. J. G. S. Burton, F. A. Donnithorne, S. B. Fletcher, K. D. Poulter, W. A. Reynolds, K. L. Taylor, A. H. Tottle, C. Weir, and S. J. Windsor, R.A.M.C.; Lieut.-Col. J. M. Spence; Majors (Acting Lieut.-Cols.) F. S. Brion and W. M. Couper; Majors H. W. Fish, E.D., E. W. Flahiff, S. Hanson, E. A. Lovell, A. B. Sinclair, E. G. Spooner, C. R. Trask, and K. J. R. Wightman; Capt. (Acting Major) R. Cowan, and R. MacK. Taylor; Capt. J. B. Benson, R. F. Boettger, B. L. P. Brosseau, M.C., B. W. Casselman, J. N. Cunningham, T. Dalrymple, R. E. Fisher, J. H. S. Geggie, J. Greenblatt, J. E. Howes, S. Kling, G. B. McCall, J. S. S. Martin, S. M. Medine, J. K. Morrison, R. D. Oatway, J. E. G. Soucie, and J. B. Tindall; Lieut. D. P. Melville, R.C.A.M.C.

NAVAL MEDICAL COMPASSIONATE FUND

A meeting of the subscribers of the above Fund will be held on April 26, at 3 p.m., at the Medical Department of the Navy, 64, St. James's Street, S.W.1, to elect six directors of the Fund.

Medical Notes in Parliament

Development of Atomic Energy

On March 28 Mr. MARTIN LINDSAY opened a debate on the industrial development of atomic energy. He said scientific opinion on both sides of the Atlantic agreed it would be feasible to have atomic power at an economic price within about ten years. Provision in large quantities of radioactive substances would be of great value for medical and biological research and might result in new cures for diseases.

Mr. BLACKBURN said Prof. E. L. Lawrence, of California University, had stated that the first use to which the giant cyclotron in California would be put was research into and treatment of cancer. Prof. Lawrence expected valuable results in two or three years. By the use of radioactive isotopes, which could be fed or injected, it would be possible to discover the metabolism of the human body as never in the past. It would be possible to discover what made a cell grow; thus it might be possible to discover the cause of cancer. By the plutonium process one was able to extract in bulk radioactive substances and radiations vital in medical research and therapy.

Mr. JOHN WILMOT, in reply, said the problem of harnessing the energy of the atom for peaceful purposes had not been solved. Atomic energy plant produced an intense radiation—lethal if it was not screened. Benefits to medical science by the use of artificially produced radioactive materials might have immense value. In nuclear reaction about 1,000,000 times more energy was liberated from a given weight of matter than in any known chemical reaction. There seemed to be no limits to the contribution to human progress which this development might produce.

Veterinary Practice

Mr. TOM WILLIAMS, replying on April 1 to Mr. S. Hudson, said the Government welcomed the recommendations of the Loveday Committee on Veterinary Education in Great Britain and of the Chancellor Committee on Veterinary Practice by Unregistered Persons. It was intended to introduce legislation empowering the Privy Council to authorize a university to confer degrees entitling the holders to registration with the R.C.V.S. as veterinary surgeons. The Bill would also provide for the reconstitution of the Council of the R.C.V.S., would provide for that Council to exercise powers of inspection of teaching facilities and examinations at all veterinary teaching centres, and would deal with the subject of veterinary practice by unregistered persons. The Government would be prepared to provide substantially increased financial assistance to veterinary education. Legislation could not be introduced immediately.

Scrub Typhus

On April 2 Mr. LAWSON told Mr. Viant that the first batch of scrub typhus vaccine was dispatched to India in June, 1945, and by December, 1945, 268,000 ml. had been dispatched. Information was not at present available in the War Office of the number of men inoculated, and information as to the number of cases related only to 1944 and 1945. The following figures of cases of scrub typhus were reported to the War Office for the years 1944 and 1945.

	1944	1945		1944	1945
January	100	291	July	133	210
February	22	40	August	835	157
March	Nil	27	September	694	111
April	4	39	October	728	177
May	35	24	November	677	120
June	46	79	December	530	65

Enteric Fever in the Army

Mr. LAWSON regretted on April 2 that complete figures of cases of enteric fever and deaths from that disease in British armies during the war were not available. He furnished the numbers of cases for four Commands during stated periods as follows:

United Kingdom (September, 1939–December, 1945) ..	210
M.E.F. (1941–4)	789
	(87 deaths)
C.M.F. (1943–5)	622
B.A.O.R. (July–December, 1945)	29
	1,650

Except in the case of M.E.F., no figures of deaths were available. The figures related to the enteric group of diseases, which included typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever A, B, and C, and "clinical typhoid."

Malaria Control

Mr. LIPSON on April 3 asked if the attention of the Secretary for the Colonies had been drawn to the report by the Ross Institute that conditions in Malaya with regard to malaria

control had reverted to those of 25 years ago. Mr. GEORGE HALL said he had seen this statement. The military administration of Malaya appreciated the serious effects of Japanese neglect, and, within the limitations of man-power, supplies, and transport, pushed on with the restoration of malaria control in the larger centres of population. The Advisory Malaria Board had been reconstituted. It was the intention of the civil medical authorities, who had taken over, to press forward not only with emergency measures of oiling and the distribution of drugs but also with the reconstruction of the antimalarial works which did so much to reduce the incidence of malaria in pre-war Malaya.

Lady NOEL-BUXTON inquired on the same date whether the Government of Tanganyika had adequate machinery for co-ordinating malaria control schemes on sisal estates. Mr. GEORGE HALL said co-ordination of malaria control schemes on sisal estates in Tanganyika formed part of the general public health service of the Territory. This service was not yet fully effective owing to the acute shortage of staff in the medical department. Recruitment to fill existing vacancies in the establishment of the department was proceeding as rapidly as possible.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

THIRD M.B., CH.B.—*Pathology and Bacteriology*: Barbara Anderson, Doreen M. Ashworth, Kathleen Burn, P. J. Croxford, K. A. Etherington, Ruth Goodier, H. Jackson, V. T. Mason, Mrs. Barbara Oldham, J. E. Parry, R. J. A. Webb, Doreen Wilkinson, D. H. Wright.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

Dr. Douglas Guthrie will give a series of lectures on the history of medicine in the physiology class-room of the University on Mondays, at 5 p.m., from April 22 to June 24, both dates inclusive. The title of his first lecture is "The Material and the Tools"; details of the other lectures will be announced in the diary column of the *Supplement* week by week. They are free to all matriculated students; 10s. to others.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNAECOLOGISTS

The following candidates have satisfied the examiners for the Diploma in Obstetrics of the College:

Pamela M. C. Aitchison, O. Azzopardi, Sheila M. Baker, J. Baron, Elizabeth Bate, Margaret E. M. Boulton, Muriel Brighton, R. W. Burslem, Joan Collins, Constance M. Cowan, J. Cox, Doris A. Craigmile, G. M. Evans, W. Hall, N. J. P. Hewlings, H. A. Hezlett, G. I. Isaacs, S. M. Jenner, C. M. Kamdar, J. D. Martin, T. Miles, Alice K. Montgomery, J. K. Ogden, J. A. Partridge, Charlotte Saba, J. W. Smith, W. W. Willson.

Medical News

The annual meeting of the Association of Surgeons of Great Britain and Ireland will be held at the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 7 and 8. On the first day, after the election of officers and other business, a discussion on inguinal hernia will begin at 10.15 a.m. In the afternoon short papers will be read, followed by tea at Apothecaries' Hall and dinner at Claridge's Hotel. On May 8 a discussion on "Chronic Osteomyelitis, the Sequel to a Gunshot Wound," will begin at 10 a.m., and operating sessions are being arranged at a number of London hospitals in the afternoon. Copies of the programme are issued from 45, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

A meeting of the Medico-Legal Society will be held at 26, Portland Place, W., on Thursday, April 25, at 8.15 p.m., when a paper will be read by Mr. William Latey on "Consummation of Marriage and the Law."

The Société Française de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie will hold a special meeting devoted to the treatment of cutaneous tuberculosis by vitamin D₂ in high dosage at 10 a.m. on May 8, at the Museum, St. Louis Hospital, Paris. The committee of management would be very happy if some members of British dermatological societies could attend the meeting. An ordinary meeting of the society will take place on May 9 at 9.30 a.m., at which also they would be welcomed. The secretary-general is Dr. R. Degos, 20, Rue de Penthievre, Paris, 8.

The annual general meeting of the Faculty of Ophthalmologists, whose new council has now been elected, will be held at the house of the Royal Society of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, W., on Saturday, June 1, at 2.30 p.m. Notices will be sent to each member and associate of the Faculty, with a copy of the annual report.