

hemisporosis and, with de Beurmann, gave the first complete account of sporotrichosis (de Beurmann-Gougerot disease) in 1912. He wrote also on sarcoidosis, lupus, cutaneous papillomatosis, and the prevention of venereal diseases, edited the *Archives dermato-syphiligraphiques de la clinique de l'Hôpital Saint-Louis*, and was a co-editor with Darier, Sabouraud, and others of the *Nouvelle Pratique Dermatologique* (published in eight volumes in 1936). He was president of the Société de Dermatologie et Syphiligraphie in 1934, and an honorary president of the ninth international congress of dermatology and syphilology, Budapest, 1935. He also presided over a number of national organizations concerned with social hygiene.

#### JAMES WHILLIS, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.

T. P. K. writes: I crave space for a small tribute to Professor James Whillis (whose obituary was published in last week's *Journal*) from that group of consultants, registrars, and visitors who meet at Stoke Mandeville Hospital every Monday to discuss their problems of construction, reconstruction, and repair. James Whillis visited us once a month, and only illness or the pressing call of one of his other "extramural" activities was allowed to cause us the disappointment produced by a cancellation of the visit. Not everyone will know that Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Aylesbury, is roughly 40 miles north-west of London, and that Whillis lived at Seal, near Sevenoaks, some 30 miles south of the Metropolis. It was a measure of the value he placed on these visits that he was prepared to arrive at the hospital mid-morning and not leave to travel home by train via London until night, with the expectation of reaching home about midnight. These visits were to us a means of keeping us on the right lines anatomically and functionally, and to him a link with the clinical applications of his specialty, and, indeed, with clinical matters in general. Our apologies to his wife for this imposition were always considered unnecessary, because she knew how much her husband enjoyed these visits. He would watch operations until lunch and spend the whole afternoon in the clinic, where out-patients and in-patients were freely and fully discussed. To these discussions he always contributed much sage advice, and his presence was as invigorating as a breath of fresh air. If time allowed he would round off the session with a "lecturette" on some anatomical subject of our choice before we carried him off to dine with us in Aylesbury, hear one of those yarns he told so well, and reluctantly see him to his train.

Everyone who met Whillis was fascinated by his boyish (almost puckish) outlook; all who knew him developed for him a deeply affectionate regard. He had many friends and, surely no enemies. We shall remember him as the man with the articulated finger bones in his pocket—always ready to demonstrate the disturbances of function so commonly seen in the burnt finger—and as that rare teacher who could make anatomy live and embryology understandable. We shall keep on remembering (and missing) him in a thousand and one ways, but most of all for his warm and loyal friendship.

The winter number of the *Army Medical Services Magazine*, published last month, includes a reproduction of a photograph of the funeral procession of the late Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) W. R. W. WEST-WATSON, R.A.M.C., who lost his life in an aeroplane disaster in Alaska on February 5 last year, and was buried in the Kermit-Roosevelt cemetery in Alaska. His father was the late Dr. W. N. West-Watson, who died in 1949, and who was a tower of strength to the Bradford Division of the British Medical Association as its secretary for many years and later its chairman; he was also local general secretary of the Bradford Annual Meeting of the Association in 1924. William Ronald West West-Watson was born on April 6,

1914, and was educated at Aldenham School and at Leeds University, taking the London degrees of M.B., B.S. in 1938. After graduation he held the appointments of junior casualty officer at the General Infirmary at Leeds and house-surgeon at Bradford Royal Infirmary. In April, 1939, he received a commission as a lieutenant in the R.A.M.C. Reserve of Officers and was mobilized on the outbreak of the second world war a few months later. Promotion to captain followed in 1940, and four years later he became a Regular. During his career in the R.A.M.C. he served in Madagascar and with Paiforce, the Middle East Land Forces, the Central Mediterranean Force, and with the Army Medical Directorate as deputy assistant director-general. In 1944 he was appointed M.B.E. for gallant and distinguished services in Italy, and in the following year he was mentioned in dispatches. When he met his tragic death he was on his way to attend a United States Army exercise as medical liaison officer of the British Joint Service Liaison (Army Staff) at Washington. West-Watson was an efficient, experienced, and popular officer, and his early death is a great loss to the R.A.M.C. A memorial service was held in the chapel of Queen Alexandra Military Hospital on July 27, 1954. He is survived by a widow and two children.

Dr. G. E. TILSLEY, who died on November 11, 1954, at Sheffield, where he had been in practice since 1934, was for some years before that a medical missionary in the Belgian Congo. He was 59 years of age. George Edwin Tilsley, whose parents were Plymouth Brethren, was born on July 10, 1895, the eldest of the seven children. He began the study of medicine at Bristol University with little material support but with the firm conviction that God would provide for his needs. After the first year he supported himself and paid his way by coaching fellow students, dispensing for general practitioners, and demonstrating anatomy. He played hockey for his university and was in the team that beat Oxford before the first world war cut short his sporting career. After qualifying M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1918 he remained as casualty officer at Bristol Royal Infirmary until called up, when he was sent to Salonika. He became staff officer in hygiene to the Army of the Black Sea and so remained until demobilization, when he returned to Bristol University for a short time as lecturer in pathology. His mind, however, was already turning to the mission field, and he went to Luanza on Lake Mweru in the Belgian Congo, where he built a hospital and also one of the first leper colonies in the Congo. His nearest colleagues were at the Government Hospital at Elizabethville, some 350 miles away. At first the people were somewhat suspicious of "the new medicine," but later on, as the news of successful treatment spread, they came in increasing numbers, and it was no unusual thing for patients to travel for six weeks in order to have a consultation. To feed the patients he established a farm and employed fishermen and hunters. In the early days Dr. Tilsley suffered much from malaria. During his second furlough he obtained the D.T.M.&H. in 1930, but in 1933 he retired from the mission field and in the following year acquired a small practice at Sheffield. He steadily enlarged the practice—his aim being ever to treat the whole man and not just the immediate disease. The advice his patients sought on matters other than medicine was willingly given. His interests were many, and he contributed much to problems concerning the well-being of the people generally, particularly in regard to road safety. Both his two sons are now doctors, and to them and to his widow and daughter the sympathy of his colleagues is extended.

The sudden death of Dr. D. C. DEVITT in a bathing accident at Hermanus, Natal, South Africa, on December 26, 1954, came as a shock to all who knew him. He was 48 years of age. Denys Christian de Wet (he changed his name to Devitt in 1933) was born at Cradock, Cape Province, the son of a well-known local medical practitioner, and came to England to enrol as a medical student at

St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School in 1927. After qualifying M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1932 he was in general practice at Eastcote, Middlesex, for some years, becoming also a medical officer to the Ruislip-Northwood Hospital, before deciding to specialize in anaesthesia. Later he became anaesthetist to Mount Vernon Hospital, an appointment he held for 10 years. He obtained the D.A. in 1942 and only last year he was elected a fellow of the Faculty of Anaesthetists. He served in the last war as a member of the R.A.F.V.R., attaining the rank of squadron leader, resigning his commission in 1948, the year after he returned to South Africa. In 1933 he married Christine Margaret, elder daughter of the late Dr. Charles Sampson.

We are indebted to Dr. J. C. NICHOLSON for the following appreciation: In South Africa, as senior full-time anaesthetist to the largest teaching hospital in the country—the Johannesburg Hospital—Denys Devitt played a prominent part in the development of modern anaesthesia. It was his work in that field which gained him the respect of all his colleagues; and his solid, practical approach to the most difficult problem was generally admired by all who were privileged to work with him. With his enthusiasm for progress he also displayed a shrewd conservatism, based on sound physiological principles, which was a sheet anchor to his pupils and enabled them, amid a maze of innovations, to sift the wheat from the chaff. His loss is irreplaceable, for he belonged to that rapidly disappearing group of men who are able to combine the breadth of vision and human understanding of a first-class general practitioner with the skill and judgment of the specialist. Those who were privileged to know him more intimately knew him as a kind and generous friend and as a devoted husband and father.

Dr. H. J. S. MORTON, who for the last few years had been living in retirement at Brinkley, near Newmarket, died in London on January 3 after a long illness. He was in his 70th year. Harold James Storrs Morton was born at Sheffield on January 31, 1886, the second son of the Rev. C. J. F. Morton, and was educated at Uppingham, Pembroke College, Cambridge, and the London Hospital. After gaining a second class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, he qualified by taking the conjoint diploma in 1912, graduated M.B., B.Chir. in 1916, and proceeded to his M.D. in 1919. After qualification he held a series of house appointments at the London Hospital until the outbreak of the first world war in 1914, when he took a commission in the R.A.M.C.(S.R.) and served in France till 1918. After a period as assistant medical officer at King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst, he joined a practice at Bridlington, and remained there till 1935, when he moved to the St. John's Wood area of London. He retired from practice in 1947 and went to live in Brinkley, but continued to sit on medical boards till ill-health finally forced him to give up work altogether. Morton was an old international Rugby forward, having played for England in 1909 and 1910 and for Cambridge in 1908.

C. J. G. T. writes: I had the privilege of knowing Harold Morton intimately, as a fellow houseman at the London and later as a partner in practice for twelve years. Morton was a big man in every way, a typical Rugger forward in appearance, but in manner no one could have been more gentle. Quiet of voice, showing the utmost consideration for the feelings of others, self-effacing in company, the whole man rather belied his great and well-earned reputation on the football field, and this probably helped to give him the name "Tiny," by which he was known among his student friends. He possessed a droll sense of humour which delighted his associates. Morton was a very able and most conscientious doctor, who never spared himself when the interests of his patients demanded his services. He was a first-rate physician and a very capable anaesthetist. It is no exaggeration to say that he was universally beloved by his patients, and he had a perfectly wonderful way with old ladies, who simply adored him. He had no use whatever for the National Health Service Act, and gave up practice

rather than have anything to do with it. He was a man of very high ideals, who was incapable of anything underhand, and he won the respect of all with whom he came in contact. Morton had to suffer grievous misfortune and disappointments, but never allowed these to sour him. He lost his first wife with tragic suddenness while she was bathing, and he was called to the beach not knowing that she was the victim. To a man of his temperament this was even a bigger blow than it would have been to many others, especially at a time when his three sons were at the difficult age when a mother can do so much for them. It was a comfort to his friends to know that his second marriage was such a happy one. We offer our profound sympathy to his widow and three sons.

The distress caused to his family and friends by the death on January 4 at St. Andrews of Dr. J. A. MACDONALD-SMITH was deepened 18 days later by the death of his widow, Dr. Elizabeth G. Macdonald-Smith, on January 22. Born on May 21, 1872, at Belfast, the son of John Smith, plumber, of Aberdeen, and Jane Smith, of Carrickfergus; John Alfred Smith was the eldest of a family of 13 and left school at the age of 14 to work in the Post Office, where he eventually became an expert telegraphist. His heart was set on becoming a medical missionary, and at first he attended night classes and later worked at night in the telegraph office so that he could attend lectures in the morning at Queen's University, where he began his medical education. In 1896 he went to Edinburgh to continue his training, helped by the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, and graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1900. In the same year he went to India to establish a medical mission station at Rajshahi, Eastern Bengal, for the Presbyterian Church of England, and, overcoming many difficulties, financial and climatic he built a hospital and a mission bungalow at Naogaon. In 1901 he married Elizabeth Greer, the youngest daughter of the Rev. K. S. Macdonald, of Duff College, Calcutta. She had been a fellow student at Edinburgh University and graduated M.B., Ch.B. with distinction a year before him. During his first furlough, while doing deputation work for the Church's foreign missions, he found time to continue his postgraduate studies and took the F.R.C.S.Ed. in 1909 before returning to India. There was an interlude in his missionary service from 1914 to 1921, when he was in general practice at Nottingham. During part of this time he was also attached to one of the military hospitals in the district. When the educational future of his family was secure, Dr. Macdonald-Smith sailed for India again, this time to serve the Church of Scotland at Kalimpong, North Bengal, where he had to learn a new language and cope with new problems. He also found a new cause to fight for—the treatment and control of leprosy. In addition to his work at the Charteris Hospital he established, not without early opposition, a leper hospital and supervised its building on the hillside overlooking the Teesta valley with a magnificent view on all sides. Its reputation was quickly made, and patients came, sometimes long distances, from the surrounding states of Nepal, Bhutan, and Tibet. A church was also built at the tip of the spur and is a landmark for miles on either side, a lasting memorial to his perseverance and devoted service. On his retirement in 1939 he could not immediately return to this country on account of the war, so his offer of help in South India was gratefully received to enable other missionaries to take overdue holidays. He continued working, first in Chingleput and then in Sholinghur (for the Australian Presbyterian Church), until 1944, when, with his wife, he travelled home for the last time. Their retirement was spent in the home his father had made in Bangor, Co. Down, but towards the end they had been staying with their daughter at St. Andrews. Dr. Macdonald-Smith's long life was one of dedication to the overseas work of the Church in the field of medicine. Difficulties and disappointments were many, but he met and overcame them with courage, determination, and prayers. He was a man of high principles and inflexible purpose,

softened by a saving sense of humour. His wise counsels and his example will be sadly missed by many friends all over the world. His son, Dr. K. S. Macdonald-Smith, is in practice at Nottingham.

Dr. ELIZABETH G. MACDONALD-SMITH, who had been in failing health for a long time, did not long survive her husband, Dr. J. A. Macdonald-Smith, whose obituary is printed above, for she died on January 22 in her 79th year. Born at Calcutta on June 17, 1876, the youngest daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. K. S. Macdonald, Free Church of Scotland missionaries, Elizabeth Greer Macdonald had a distinguished career at Edinburgh University and graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1899, soon after the degree in medicine had become available to women students. She preceded her fiancé to the mission field, and after their marriage in 1901 she was his constant helpmate in all his medical missionary work throughout their long life together. She will be remembered also in Nottingham, where, after her husband's return to India in 1921, she remained with her children for five years and was an assistant school medical officer in the city. Those who mourn the passing of Dr. and Mrs. Macdonald-Smith will remember with gratitude their useful life of service together, and will be glad that in their death they were not divided.

Dr. WILLIAM ARNOLD, who was in practice for many years at Waltham-on-the Wolds, near Melton Mowbray, died on January 3 in his 92nd year. William Arnold was born on May 13, 1863, and was educated at Trent College and Owens College, Manchester, qualifying in 1885 by taking both the M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. diplomas. He then held the appointment of junior house-surgeon at Ancoats Hospital, Manchester, before entering general practice at Blisworth, Northamptonshire, where he also performed the duties of medical officer to the Blisworth district of the Towcester Union. From Blisworth he moved first to Great Milton, in Oxfordshire, where he became medical officer to the Great and Little Milton districts of the Thame Union, and then to Crawley, in Sussex. About 1897 he settled in practice at Waltham-on-the-Wolds, becoming medical officer and public vaccinator for the district and medical officer to the Melton Mowbray Medical Club. In a very short time all who knew him in the hunting districts of Leicestershire came to revere and love him. He retired in 1933 at the age of 70, and, after a visit to his only son in Kenya, settled at Stratford-on-Avon to be near his married daughters. He found retirement very tedious, however, and in a few months' time was acting as locumtenent for friends, later buying another practice at Four Marks, in Hampshire, where he worked until the death of his wife in 1942. He then returned to Stratford-on-Avon to live with his youngest daughter.

Mr. ARNOLD LEEMING, who died at Bristol on January 9, was well known as a general surgeon both at Sudbury, Suffolk, and at Cheltenham. Born at Halifax, Yorkshire, in 1881, the son of an architect, Arnold Leeming was educated at the City of London School and at University College, London, before becoming a medical student at Guy's Hospital. There he was fellow dresser, under Mr. W. H. A. Jacobson, with the late Mr. E. C. Hughes, and he was house-surgeon to Mr. C. H. Golding-Bird just before the latter's retirement, Hughes being house-surgeon to Mr. (later Sir) Arbuthnot Lane at the same time. Leeming and Hughes remained warm friends for many years. After graduating M.B., B.S., with honours, in 1904, and holding a house-surgeoncy, he went to Sudbury as a locumtenent, but decided to stay there, and was for some years in partnership with Dr. H. D. King. He also became honorary medical officer to St. Leonard's Hospital, Sudbury, acquiring a high reputation for the emergency surgery he had to undertake. During the first world war he served in the R.A.M.C. as a surgical specialist at the 67th and 63rd General Hospitals in France and Salonika, attaining the rank of major. In 1922 he retired from private practice for a time, and then settled at Cheltenham with Mr. Thomas

Holmes, another Guy's man, as a general-practitioner surgeon. Obtaining the F.R.C.S.Ed. in 1924, he was elected to the honorary surgical staff of Cheltenham General Hospital and for many years was medical officer to the Cheltenham Colleges. Particularly interested in the radium treatment of cancer, he did much good work as a surgeon, and his opinion was greatly valued by his colleagues and by practitioners in the surrounding district. He had a kindly nature and was extremely conscientious in his work. In his younger days he was a good cricketer and footballer: he played cricket for Guy's and later for the Suffolk County Club. He finally retired from practice in 1945 and went to live at Tankerton, in Kent, where he became keenly interested in gardening. He married Miss Anne Lamprey, and they had three daughters and one son, who is Dr. John A. L. Leeming, a dermatologist at Durban, Natal. His brother is Dr. A. Norman Leeming, and Dr. Donald N. Leeming and Dr. Roy A. Leeming are his nephews. All are Guy's men.

Dr. CECIL MEREDYTH JONES, a well-known Croydon general practitioner and for many years a surgeon at Croydon General Hospital, died on January 9 at the age of 64. From University College, Cardiff, he went on to the Westminster Hospital, and graduated M.B., B.S., with honours in medicine, in 1912. After working as house-surgeon at the Westminster Hospital and later at the Taunton General Hospital, he joined the R.A.M.C. at the outbreak of the first world war, being wounded in 1916. In 1921 he took the F.R.C.S., and in the following year settled in practice at Croydon in partnership with Dr. C. Poulett Harris and Dr. J. H. Thompson. Soon he was elected to the surgical staff of the Croydon General Hospital, where he continued his operative work until 1948. Although in failing health for the past two years, Dr. Jones was at work in his busy practice until about six weeks before his death. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

Dr. W. F. MUNRO, the senior medical practitioner in Burnley, died suddenly at his home there on January 18, aged 74. Born on March 20, 1880, William Fraser Munro was educated at Aberdeen University, graduating M.B., Ch.B. in 1903 and proceeding M.D. in 1929. Settling in Burnley in 1906, he was in active practice there until the day of his death, a span of almost 50 years. A member of the British Medical Association for 48 years, he was honorary secretary of the Burnley Division from 1921 to 1932 and chairman in 1932-3. He was a member of the Burnley Insurance Committee from 1929, and from 1947 a member of the Burnley Executive Council, being vice-chairman of the latter body since 1952. For 30 years he was a member of the local medical committee and had been chairman for the past 10 years. In spite of his busy professional life he found time for much public service. For 15 years he was a member of the town council, being chairman of many of its committees concerned with health matters. He was also a borough magistrate for many years. During the first world war he served with great distinction in the R.A.M.C., attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel and being awarded the Military Cross in 1917. He received the Territorial Decoration in 1923. Keenly interested in the welfare of ex-Service men, he was president of the Burnley branch of the Old Contemptibles' Association for 25 years.

C. E. B. L. writes: At a crowded memorial service held in Burnley parish church Dr. Munro was described as "one of the most outstanding characters that Burnley had known this century." As one who has known him for many years as a colleague, I should like to add my humble tribute. Above all, William Fraser Munro was a man of good will; he loved his fellow men, understood their troubles, and in his own kindly way helped to lighten their burdens. In short he was, what so few of us manage to become, an outstanding example of the family doctor. As chairman of the medical committee he acted as a cushion, not to be sat

on, but to soften the verbal blows of conflicting views. Until his death he was most active both physically and mentally, and had no difficulty in fitting into the rapidly changing face of medicine. Through it all, his kindly smile, his courteous manner, and his quiet humour remained unaltered. He was most truly a gentle man. To his widow, son, and daughter we extend our deepest sympathy.

The death took place on January 30, at the age of 81, of Brevet-Colonel A. E. HAMERTON, who had spent 28 years of his life in the medical services of the Army, and afterwards served for 18 years as pathologist to the Zoological Society of London. Albert Ernest Hamerton took his medical training at the Leeds Medical School, qualifying in 1899. After a period as resident medical officer at Leeds Public Dispensary he joined the Army in 1900. In 1904, by which time he had attained the rank of captain, he saw active service in Somaliland, in the operations against the "Mad" Mullah, and he was in the battle at Jidballa when 1,000 of the enemy were killed and the British loss in killed and wounded was 58. For his services in that action he was mentioned in dispatches and received the D.S.O. From 1908 to 1910 he was a member of the Sleeping Sickness Commission in Uganda, and no sooner had he completed that task than he was sent on a similar commission to Nyasaland, which lasted until 1913. He joined the British Expeditionary Force in France at the outbreak of the first world war, and served until 1919: here again he was mentioned in dispatches and also received the C.M.G. From 1920 to 1922 he was director of the Central Laboratory and Pasteur Institute at Bagdad. Returning to this country in 1923, he became assistant director of pathology at the War Office. He retired from the Army in 1928 and took charge of the prosectorium at the London Zoological Gardens, where he performed innumerable post-mortem examinations on many species of animals. He had always taken an interest in comparative medicine and had written various papers on such subjects as rabies in Iraq and its treatment by carbolized vaccine, and on trypanosomiasis in man and beast in Africa. He was vice-president of the Section of Comparative Medicine at the Centenary Meeting of the British Medical Association in 1932. Colonel Hamerton served on the Council of the B.M.A. and on the Naval and Military Committee from 1929 to 1932, and did some very useful work on subcommittees concerned with conditions in the R.A.M.C. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, and the Zoological Society of London, and a member of the Pathological Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

Dr. J. H. MURDOCH, principal medical officer at Wandsworth Prison, died in St. James's Hospital, Balham, on January 22 at the age of 54. He had been in poor health for some years, but carried on with his work until a few days before his death. James Hunter Murdoch, a direct descendant of William Murdoch, the inventor of gas lighting, was born at Glasgow on May 27, 1900. He received his early education at Whitehill School and then volunteered, at the age of 17, for service in the Army during the first world war. On return to civilian life he entered Glasgow University as a medical student and graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1924. In 1925 he was appointed resident medical officer at the Glasgow District Mental Hospital, where he was one of the first to become interested in the malaria therapy of general paralysis of the insane, later publishing his observations. He joined the prison medical service in 1928 and held appointments in various prisons throughout the country, gaining an increasingly high reputation as time went on. At Broadmoor he made a special study of crime in schizophrenia, publishing a paper on the subject in the *Journal of Mental Science* in 1933. In 1949 he and three other prison medical officers submitted a memorandum to the Royal Commission on Capital Punishment. Most of his work, however, must remain unknown to the general public, but while at Wandsworth he gave valuable expert advice in many well-known

criminal cases. James Murdoch, before his illness, was a keen all-round games player. He was an enthusiastic amateur footballer and a good cricketer, golfer, and tennis player, and will be remembered by many senior prison officers for his stamina in these games. He spent many of his holidays camping and boating in Scotland. His ability extended beyond his own specialty, and he was ever ready to lend a helping hand to a local practitioner at short notice. He was an excellent companion and a sincere and reliable friend. His early death came as a great shock to all who knew him, and he is mourned not only by the prison staff but by a much wider circle of friends in Wandsworth. He is survived by a widow and daughter, who is a science graduate of St. Andrews University, and to them we offer our sincere sympathy.—T. J. L.

A memorial service for the late Dr. HAROLD K. WALLER will be held in the chapel of the British Hospital for Mothers and Babies, Samuel Street, Woolwich, S.E.18, on Thursday, February 17, at 3 p.m.

## Medico-Legal

### SURGEON PHYSICALLY FIT

[FROM OUR MEDICO-LEGAL CORRESPONDENT]

On February 3 the Court of Appeal Dismissed the appeal of Mrs. Winifred Nickolls against the Ministry of Health as successors under the National Health Service Act to the liabilities of the Royal Free Hospital. Mrs. Nickolls's case was that she was operated upon for the removal of a goitre on December 1, 1944, by the late Mr. Cecil Joll, who was then suffering from carcinoma of the lung, that he and the hospital authorities knew or ought to have known that his state of health was such that he was unfit to perform the operation, and that by reason of his unfitness the result of the operation was that she now suffered from permanent bilateral laryngeal paralysis because of damage to the recurrent laryngeal nerves.

Mr. Justice Gorman had dismissed the action on July 2, 1954, because he came to the conclusion that Mr. Joll had in fact been quite fit to perform the operation.

In his judgment dismissing the appeal Lord Justice Denning<sup>1</sup> said that Mr. Joll was at that time the greatest surgeon in England for that type of quite simple operation, during which in some way or other both Mrs. Nickolls's laryngeal nerves had been damaged, which was a very rare thing to have happened. Mrs. Nickolls said that the cause was Mr. Joll's state of health. In June, 1944, he was diagnosed as suffering from cancer of the lung. By September he was also suffering from diabetes and was having deep x-ray therapy and insulin. In November, 1944, the cancer was found to be spreading through his body, but he went on operating until January 9, 1945, and died 16 days later. He was a brave man who carried on with his work to the last possible moment. Mrs. Nickolls said that that would have been wholly admirable but for the fact that other people's lives were in his hands.

Lord Justice Denning felt that something must have gone wrong with the operation owing to Mr. Joll's illness, resulting in the damage to Mrs. Nickolls's laryngeal nerves, but that was not negligence unless it could be said that there was negligence every time a surgeon was taken ill in the theatre. There was no question of want of skill or care by Mr. Joll. The real question was whether he was fit to undertake the operation at all, for obviously surgeons should not undertake operations unless they were fit to carry them out. The judge had found that Mr. Joll was fit to perform this operation, and the Court of Appeal could not differ from him on that point.

Lord Justice Hodson delivered a concurring judgment, and Lord Justice Parker agreed.

<sup>1</sup> *The Times*, February 4, 1955.

was necessary. Commander GALBRAITH said he could not give any assurance. He knew what the situation was, and he hoped the executive councils would get on as quickly as possible.

**Cadmium Poisoning.**—The question whether, in the light of the report by a member of the staff of the Medical Research Council, cadmium poisoning should be prescribed as an industrial disease, and if so, for what occupations, is being referred to the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council.

## Universities and Colleges

### UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

The title of Clinical Lecturer in the Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat conferred upon Dr. R. G. Macbeth for five years from the first day of Michaelmas Term, 1954, has been changed to Clinical Lecturer in Otolaryngology.

The following degrees were conferred in Congregation on December 11:

D.M.—C. P. Silver.  
B.M.—J. Billingham, A. C. Markus, B. Clarke, R. R. Charlwood, G. Harris, B. L. D. Phillips, E. J. Bovett, D. J. Reid, J. H. Baron, M. P. Joyston-Bechal, P. H. Merry, D. C. Beckingham, F. W. Wright, G. Appleyard, R. B. Chalmers, G. H. Fairley, J. Gerrard, D. Guttman, L. I. Holmes-Smith, W. H. Mitchell-Banks, A. D. Jose, V. Marks, J. C. M. Wilkinson, E. J. Wimperis, C. M. S. Coppin, J. A. Mitchell, H. R. Overy, H. R. Dingle, M. Hartog, P. T. Pickens, H. J. Liebeschuetz, R. N. P. Sutton, P. J. Mitchell, D. T. Cousins, P. R. Samsworth, D. P. Woods, R. Akroyd, T. J. D. Cochrane, Mrs. Elspeth A. Beckett, Mrs. Jean O. Hunter, Ann C. M. Wickham, Patricia J. M. Cotter, \*D. H. Crill, \*H. L. Freeman.

\* In absence.

### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

In Congregation on December 11, 1954, the degree of M.D. was conferred on J. J. Fleminger.

On December 20, 1954, the degree of B.Chir. was conferred on:

J. N. Godlee, P. J. Burrows, M. S. Robson, P. J. D. Kirk, C. E. Salter, E. F. D. Gawne, D. W. Atkinson, I. H. Backhouse, I. McL. Flowers, A. C. Johansson, I. V. Longfield, D. B. R. Osbourne, R. J. C. Pearson, D. J. H. Prosser, W. Atherton, L. H. Blonstein, P. D. Crockatt, R. H. S. Gibbs, A. M. Parfitt, M. J. Turner, J. F. Walker, R. D. Hyde, I. Ross Russell, W. L. Cordeaux, G. C. Spackman, A. H. Labrum, J. N. Bodger, P. G. T. Bye, W. S. Ogden, J. W. Blaxill, W. R. P. Bourne, J. A. Dryden, J. Fairley, L. H. Hurrell, C. F. Ridley, R. C. Nainby-Luxmoore, T. R. Clendon, J. S. Garfield, E. Redfern, I. R. Robertson, G. F. W. Swan, S. T. G. Butterworth, D. H. Cameron, J. R. Burwell, J. S. Miller, R. Schram, Inez R. Aldous, Claudia M. B. Grigson.

On December 22, 1954, the degree of M.B. was conferred on:

G. H. Hilton, J. K. Snell, J. Crook, C. M. McGregor, G. F. B. Birdwood, D. J. Buttery, R. H. Gibbon, R. J. Knight, R. C. Lawson, W. A. Williamson, S. P. Lock, H. C. Masheter, J. T. Gibbs, P. D. W. Wickenden, S. G. Bayliss, J. W. Harding, H. Jacobs, I. G. Tait, W. H. Carling, D. E. Tunnadine, J. R. Wood, Mrs. Lucy M. Rochelle.

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

The following candidates at the Institute of Psychiatry have been approved at the examination indicated:

ACADEMIC POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.—Valerie A. Cowie, I. J. MacDonald, \*M. I. M. Pines. The following have passed in Part I only: G. P. S. Fernando, F. Grunberg, R. R. Mowat, I. C. L. Patch, B. P. Shah.

The degree of M.D. was awarded on December 15, 1954, to P. J. Hare.

The John Marshall Fellowship in Surgical Pathology, tenable for two years in the first instance at University College Hospital Medical School, has been awarded from October 1, 1954, to Mr. D. B. Griffiths, F.R.C.S., who will also hold the Whit Fellowship awarded by the Medical School.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.D.—Part I: H. Barkley, P. J. A. Butcher, J. A. Cheese, H. W. D. Davies, S. Dische, Yvette A. P. Franklin, Eva A. Frommer, A. A. Glynn, N. D. Gower, L. H. Harris, J. M. Hinton, N. B. Kreitman, S. Mattingly, A. R. May, Ariela Pomerance, M. E. A. Powell, A. Trueman, H. J. Wyatt, Joan F. Zilva.

M.S.—Part I: N. C. Rogers.

\*Awarded a mark of distinction.

### UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.D.—A. G. W. Branch.  
FINAL M.B., Ch.B.—H. T. Apsimon, P. H. Barry, Catherine A. Clark, D. J. C. Felton, J. H. L. Griffin, M. L. Harvey, J. K. Howell, Antoinette R. Joseph, J. McC. Laltoo, Jean D. Matthews, T. N. Matthews, J. H. Orr, B. K. Palmer, B. A. Poley. In Group I completing the examination: Pamela M. Atkinson, K. G. Collins, E. C. Skeens. In Group II only: R. G. McCormick.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND VITAL STATISTICS

Summary for British Isles for week ending January 22 (No. 3) and corresponding week 1954.

Figures of cases are for the countries shown and London administrative county. Figures of deaths and births are for the 160 great towns in England and Wales (London included), London administrative county, the 17 principal towns in Scotland, the 10 principal towns in Northern Ireland, and the 14 principal towns in Eire.

A blank space denotes disease not notifiable or no return available.

The table is based on information supplied by the Registrars-General of England and Wales, Scotland, N. Ireland, and Eire, the Ministry of Health and Local Government of N. Ireland, and the Department of Health of Eire.

CASES in Countries and London	1955					1954				
	Eng. & Wales	Land.	Scot.	N. Ire.	Eire	Eng. & Wales	Land.	Scot.	N. Ire.	Eire
Diphtheria ..	8	0	6	0	1	18	0	9	0	
Dysentery ..	482	65	227	22	4	490	100	178	18	2
Encephalitis, acute	4	0	1	0		4	1	1	0	
Enteric fever:										
Typhoid ..	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	
Paratyphoid ..	2	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	
Food-poisoning ..	119	10		0		148	17		0	
Infective enteritis or diarrhoea under 2 years ..				12	19				17	19
Measles*	7,038	656	557	557	52	1,106	12	43	31	132
Meningococcal infection ..	32	1	9	1	1	43	5	12	2	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	28	0	6	0		28	0	2	0	
Pneumonia†	929	67	294	7		809	44	323	3	5
Poliomyelitis, acute:										
Paralytic ..	16	2				30	1			
Non-paralytic ..	8	0	3	0	1	7	1	6	0	5
Puerperal fever‡	240	47	12	0		257	24	12	1	2
Scarlet fever ..	650	37	105	49	24	1,138	51	181	44	29
Tuberculosis:										
Respiratory ..	625	70	156	22		741	72	145	19	
Non-respiratory ..	75	5	21	2		92	6	20	3	
Whooping-cough ..	2,002	143	215	27	31	2,357	85	404	49	68

DEATHS in Great Towns	1955					1954				
	Eng. & Wales	Land.	Scot.	N. Ire.	Eire	Eng. & Wales	Land.	Scot.	N. Ire.	Eire
Diphtheria ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery ..	1	0		0		0	0		0	
Encephalitis, acute ..	0	0			0	0				0
Enteric fever ..	12	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	
Infective enteritis or diarrhoea under 2 years ..	12	2	1	0	1	6	1	1	0	0
Influenza ..	136	13	4	1	0	31	4	5	1	2
Measles ..		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Meningococcal infection ..		2	0				2	0		
Pneumonia ..	557	88	37	15	7	356	52	37	14	13
Poliomyelitis, acute	1	0			1	5	0			0
Scarlet fever ..		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis:										
Respiratory ..	129	15	14	4	5	123	17	13	1	5
Non-respiratory ..	3	3	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	2
Whooping-cough ..	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
Deaths 0-1 year ..	230	29	37	9	15	279	34	41	17	12
Deaths (excluding stillbirths) ..	8,185	1201	876	181	206	6,568	970	734	133	189
LIVE BIRTHS ..	7,535	1,126	921	195	386	7,632	1,148	918	214	370
STILLBIRTHS ..	218	20	26			206	21	17		

\* Measles not notifiable in Scotland, whence returns are approximate.

† Includes primary and influenza pneumonia.

‡ Includes puerperal pyrexia.

## COMING EVENTS

**Symposium on Cardiovascular Surgery.**—There will be 60 participants from 17 countries at the International Symposium in Cardiovascular Surgery to be held in Detroit from March 17 to 19. The following subjects will be discussed: Diagnosis and Treatment of Pulmonary Stenosis; International Septal Defects; Late Results of Mitral Commissurotomy; Hypothermia; and Substitutes for Arterial Segments. Sir RUSSELL BROCK will be the speaker at the dinner meeting on March 18.

**International Congress on Embryology.**—The editorial board of the *Journal of Embryology and Experimental Morphology* has arranged an international congress in Brussels from April 4 to 7. Details from Dr. D. R. NEWTH, Department of Zoology, University College, London.

**Laboratory Animals Bureau Symposium.**—The third symposium will be held at the Royal Society of Medicine, London, W.1, on May 9. The subject will be "The Breeding of Laboratory Animals." The symposium is primarily intended for medical, veterinary, and scientific graduates.

## SOCIETIES AND LECTURES

A fee is charged or a ticket is required for attending lectures marked ●. Application should be made first to the institution concerned.

## Friday, February 11

SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH: WELSH BRANCH.—At B.M.A. House, 195, Newport Road, Cardiff, 6.30 p.m., Dr. G. Grant: Student Welfare in the U.S.A.

## Monday, February 14

CHADWICK TRUST.—At Royal Institution, 5.30 p.m., Sir Hugh Beaver: Clean Air.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—At Senate House, 5.30 p.m., special university lecture in psychology by Professor Otto Klineberg (Columbia University): Psychology and International Relations.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—8.30 p.m., discussion to be introduced by Dr. W. G. Oakley and Mr. S. M. Cohen: Diabetic Gangrene.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—7.30 p.m., Dr. K. R. Capper, Ph.D., B.Pharm.: British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1954, and the National Formulary, 1955.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—4 p.m., Hunterian Oration by Sir Cecil Wakeley: Hunter and Surgical Research.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON: DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY.—At Physiology Theatre, 4.45 p.m., Dr. E. E. Snell (Texas): Relationship of Structure to Catalytic Activities of Vitamin B<sub>6</sub>.

## Tuesday, February 15

BRITISH POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL FEDERATION.—At London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 5.30 p.m., Professor J. N. Davidson: Nucleoproteins in Cell Structure.

ILFORD MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At King George Hospital, Ilford, 8.30 p.m. Debate: That in the opinion of this House, the National Health Service is not in the best interest of the patient or the doctor. For the motion: Dr. J. L. McCallum; seconded by Dr. R. M. Noordin. Against the motion: Dr. Bruce Cardew; seconded by Dr. Arnold Elliott.

INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SURGERY.—At Eastman Dental Hospital, 5.30 p.m., Dr. H. M. Seldin, D.D.S. (New York): Oral Lesions of Interest to Dentist and Physician.

INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY.—5.30 p.m., Dr. H. J. Wallace: Bullous Eruptions.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—(1) At University College Hospital Medical School, 5 p.m., special university lecture in medicine by Professor Jan Waldenström (Lund): Clinical Investigations in Hypergammaglobinaemia. (2) At Senate House, 5.30 p.m., special university lecture in psychology by Professor Otto Klineberg (Columbia University): Uses and Limitations of the Experimental Method in Social Psychology.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At Radcliffe Infirmary, 8.15 p.m., general meeting.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—At Wright-Fleming Theatre, 5 p.m., Professor D. M. Pryce: Gynaecological Pathology.

SOUTH-WEST LONDON MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At Bolingbroke Hospital, 8.30 p.m., Professor Alan Moncrieff: Marasmus.

## Wednesday, February 16

EUGENICS SOCIETY.—At Royal Society, Burlington House, W., 5.30 p.m., Mrs. Judith Hubback, M.A.: Fertility of Educated Women.

INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY.—5.30 p.m., Dr. H. Haber: Clefts, Vesicles, and Bullae.

INSTITUTE OF UROLOGY.—4.30 for 5 p.m., Mr. A. C. Morson: Non-Tuberculous Infections of the Renal Tract.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—At Warburg Institute, 5.30 p.m., Dr. D. P. Walker: The "Astral Body" in Renaissance Medicine.

MIDLAND MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham, 8.15 p.m., clinical meeting.

NORTH-WESTERN TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY.—At Aintree Hospital, Liverpool, 5.30 p.m., Mr. J. Cosbie Ross: Renal Tuberculosis.

ROYAL MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.—5.30 p.m., Dr. E. S. Horning: Hormones in Relation to Cancer. Demonstration by Mr. G. N. Byford and Mr. A. C. G. Best: New Type of Mercury-vapour Lamp.

ST. MARVLEBONE HOSPITAL FOR PSYCHIATRY AND CHILD GUIDANCE.—5.30 p.m., Dr. R. D. Newton: Indications for Psychological Treatment in Early Childhood.

## Thursday, February 17

BASINGSTOKE PLASTIC CENTRE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At Rooksdown House (Park Prewett Hospital), Basingstoke, 7.30 p.m., symposium: Fractures of the Long Bones with Soft-tissue Loss. Speakers, Professor J. Trueta, Mr. J. S. Ellis, Mr. A. J. Evans, and Mr. E. W. Peet.

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF RADIOLOGY.—8 p.m., Dr. A. Robinson Thomas: Technique of Sialography; Mr. R. T. Payne: Experiences of Sialography. BRITISH POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL FEDERATION.—At London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 5.30 p.m., Professor J. H. Gaddum, F.R.S.: Effects of Alcohol.

EDINBURGH CLINICAL CLUB.—At 7, Drumsheugh Gardens, 8 p.m., Mr. John Bruce: Surgery of the Stomach and Duodenum.

INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY.—5.30 p.m., Dr. R. W. Riddell: Techniques in Diagnosis of Fungous Infections.

LIVERPOOL MEDICAL INSTITUTION.—8 p.m., demonstration of specimens and cases.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE.—5 p.m., Dr. W. H. Bradley: Man and Virus.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.—At 26, Portland Place, London, W., 7.30 p.m., Colonel H. W. Mulligan: Recent Investigations on Trypanosomiasis in British West Africa.

ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY.—At Physiology Department, Medical School, Small's Wynd, Dundee, 5 p.m., Mr. A. Logan: Benign Ulceration of the Oesophagus.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—5 p.m., Dr. M. A. Partridge: psychiatry demonstration.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON: DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY.—At Physiology Theatre, 4.45 p.m., Dr. S. R. Elsdon: Respiratory Mechanisms in Bacteria.

## Friday, February 18

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF RADIOLOGY.—5 p.m., meeting of medical members.

FACULTY OF RADIOLOGISTS.—At Royal College of Surgeons of England, 5 p.m., Dr. David Sutton: Thoracic Aortography by Percutaneous Trans-catheterization; Dr. Conway J. Don: Intravenous Cholangiography After Cholecystectomy.

● INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY.—5.30 p.m., clinical demonstration by Dr. D. I. Williams.

INSTITUTE OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—5 p.m., clinical demonstration by Dr. J. Smart: Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGY.—5 p.m., Dr. G. J. Romanes: Motor Cells of the Spinal Cord.

OSLER CLUB OF LONDON.—At 11, Chandos Street, W., 7.45 p.m., meeting in honour of Leonard P. Mark (1855-1930), author of "Acromegaly: A Personal Experience." Speakers Dr. A. W. Spence and Sir James Paterson Ross.

POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF LONDON.—(1) 2 p.m., Mr. D. M. Wallace: Natural History of Bladder Tumours. (2) 4 p.m., Professor C. H. Stuart-Harris: Virus Diseases of the Respiratory Tract.

● ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.—5 p.m., Mr. Iain McLennan: Some Surgical Aspects of Thyroid Disease.

ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY, Edinburgh.—8 p.m., Professor J. Chassar Moir: Confinements of Some English Queens and their Effect on History.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON: DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY.—At Physiology Theatre, 5.30 p.m., Professor F. Bergel: Attempts at Chemotherapy of Malignant Diseases.

## Saturday, February 19

BIOCHEMICAL SOCIETY.—At London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 11 a.m., symposium: Biochemistry of Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>.

## APPOINTMENTS

MANCHESTER REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.—F. Robinson, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., additional maximum part-time Consultant Plastic Surgeon to South Manchester Hospitals; G. Freeman, B.M., B.Ch., F.R.C.S., D.L.O., Part-time Consultant Ear, Nose, and Throat Surgeon to Lancaster and Kendal Hospitals; R. C. Woodcock, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.P., D.Path., Additional Consultant Pathologist, Bolton and District Hospitals; A. Kilpatrick, L.R.C.P.&S Ed., D.A., D.Obst.R.C.O.G., Assistant Anaesthetist, Lancaster and Kendal Hospitals; G. J. H. L. Hall, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.H., Assistant Physician (Infectious Diseases), Ladywell Hospital, Salford, and Asley Hospital, Wigan; G. H. Waddington, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.M.R.D., Assistant Radiologist, Lancaster and Kendal Hospitals; H. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.M.R.D., Assistant Radiologist, Blackburn and District Hospitals; G. H. A. Simmons, F.R.C.S., Consultant Surgeon to Crumpsall Hospital, Manchester; C. C. D. Martin, M.Ch., F.R.C.S.I., Senior Casualty Officer, Bury and Rossendale Hospitals.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

## BIRTHS

**Hainan.**—On January 30, 1955, at University College Hospital, London, W.C., to Margaret (formerly Booth), wife of Dr. Keith Hainan, a daughter—Susan Mary.

**Ringrose.**—On January 23, 1955, at St. Brenda's Nursing Home, Bristol, to Dora (formerly Lemmon), M.B., B.Chir., wife of David F. Ringrose, L.D.S., of Bitton, Glos., a daughter.

**Turner.**—On January 31, 1955, at Burnley, Lancs. to Dr. Helen Turner, wife of Dr. Winston Turner, a daughter.

## DEATHS

**Acomb.**—On January 21, 1955, in South Africa, John Acomb, M.B., B.S., D.L.O., of Linton, late of York, Yorks.

**Allen.**—On January 19, 1955, at Allendale, Coonoor, South India, Charles Harry Powell Allen, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lieutenant-Colonel, I.M.S., retired.

**Aung.**—On January 18, 1955, at Edinburgh, Shway Hla Aung, M.B., B.S., of Rangoon, Burma, aged 33.

**Bell.**—On January 29, 1955, at the Manor House, Buckden, Huntingdon, Arthur Sydney Gordon Bell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Surgeon Commander, R.N., retired.

**Boone.**—On January 27, 1955, at Hove, Sussex, William Brooke Boone, B.M., B.Ch., of Hillsborough Terrace, Ilfracombe, Devon.

**Brown.**—On January 29, 1955, at the Long House, Little Strickland, near Penrith, Westmorland, Peter Otho Watkin Brown, M.B., C.M., late of Alderley Edge and Nethy Bridge, Inverness-shire, aged 88.

**Burns.**—On January 20, 1955, Henry Burns, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., Surgeon Commander, R.N., retired.

**Butterworth.**—On January 21, 1955, at Borth, Cardiganshire, John Butterworth, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., J.P., formerly of Middleton, Lancs., aged 83.

**Castell.**—On January 1, 1955, at his home, Finchley, London, N., Samuel Percy Castell, M.B., aged 61.