

Middle East Branch would like to record our gratitude to Louis Findlay both for his life of devoted service and for the calm courage of his end, and we also wish to offer our heartfelt sympathy and condolences to his wife and family.

W. G. CLARK, C.B.E., M.B., F.R.C.P.Ed., D.P.H.

The obituary of Dr. W. G. Clark was published in last week's *Journal* (p. 109).

I. A. G. M. writes: Recollection of W. G. Clark's constant kindness, and grief at the passing of that genial intellectual giant, make the penning of a tribute a difficult task. Dr. Clark—"George" to his contemporaries and "W.G." to those whom he affectionately termed his boys—was a great man, as well as a much-loved medical officer—a man big enough to acquire fame both in the old and in the modern brand of public-health work. Trained in the era of sanitation and environmental hygiene, he acquired in various posts in Glasgow a national reputation as an expert on housing, sanitary law, and hospital administration. In Edinburgh, in addition to maintaining and enhancing that reputation, he turned more and more to the newer aspects of public health. Realizing that further improvement in the health of the community would be possible only if the members of the community were prepared to co-operate actively, he developed health education on a scale previously unattempted in Scotland: he persuaded his council to appoint a medical officer and a lay assistant for health education; he gradually but steadily built up the health-visitor service, which he regarded as "the sheet anchor of the public health services"; and he organized health weeks and Sunday-evening film shows, never sparing himself in his efforts to make his city health-conscious. Appreciating that research was no less essential in preventive than in clinical medicine, he actively fostered research, and it is probably true to say that during his fifteen years as medical officer of health more papers were published from his department than from the health department of any other local authority. He devoted considerable attention to the health maintenance of the elderly and was chairman of the committee which drafted the report "The Ageing Population."

W. G.'s ability as a statesman and negotiator was almost proverbial. Sagacious, tactful, good-humoured, and persistent, he had the knack of converting opponents into allies; but when occasion warranted, or when the health of the community was endangered, he could be outspoken enough. Indeed, he often displayed not merely a powerful personality but moral courage of no mean quality. By his students at Edinburgh University (where he held the part-time post of senior lecturer in public health and social medicine) and by his staff W. G. was universally beloved. He was an inspiring chief, an excellent teacher, a brilliant administrator, and a man of boundless humanity. The whole profession is the poorer for his passing.

Dr. H. R. A. PHILP, medical missionary and minister of the Church of Scotland, died on November 14 at the age of 73. Horace Robert Andrew Philp was born at Pailton, Rugby, on February 1, 1883. From the Royal High School, Edinburgh, he went on to study medicine at Edinburgh University, graduating M.B., Ch.B. in 1909. After a period as house-surgeon in the Deaconess Hospital, Edinburgh, he became a member of the Church of Scotland's Mission to the Kikuyu people of East Africa (now the Kenya Colony Mission). Almost all his twenty years of service were at one station, Tumutumu, where he is remembered and loved to this day. Here, starting completely from scratch, he built up a simple yet efficient hospital which achieved a very considerable reputation in northern Kikuyuland. Part of the success of the hospital was due to the spectacular

treatment of yaws with arsenicals, but before Dr. Philp left much progress had been made in the treatment of leprosy and tuberculosis, as well as in general medicine and surgery. A well-developed system of training African dressers had been started, and for this Dr. Philp had prepared a simple textbook in Kikuyu, probably the first medical book in the language. Some of the men he trained are still at work in the hospital after forty years, a fact which says much for his training and inspiration. He also took a strong line against female circumcision, to this day a curse to the young womanhood of Kikuyuland. But he was above all an evangelist, his strong faith being an inspiration to many. Fine tributes to the esteem and affection in which he was held were paid at a memorial service at Tumutumu soon after his death. During the first world war he acted as medical officer for all the northern part of the Central Province. Retiring from missionary service in 1930, he became minister of the Church of Scotland in Newcastle. On the outbreak of the second world war he was appointed factory surgeon in Newcastle, and, among other things, re-organized the ambulance services in one of the largest engineering works there. Meantime he continued to act as minister. At the end of the war he gave up medical practice, but continued his work as pastor until he retired in 1955. At a memorial service held at Tumutumu soon after his death the tributes paid to his memory were evidence of the esteem and affection in which he was held.—W. M. B.

Dr. W. P. LOWE, honorary consulting radiologist to the Burton-on-Trent General Hospital, died at his home at Burton-on-Trent on December 10, 1956, at the age of 79. William Pickering Lowe, who was born on November 25, 1877, came of a well-known Burton family. Leaving Shrewsbury School in 1896, he went to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, where he took both parts of the Natural Sciences Tripos, and then, after a period of research in physiology, moved on to the London Hospital. After graduating B.Chir. in 1905 and M.B. in the following year, he held house appointments at the London and was for a time clinical assistant to out-patients at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street. Returning from voyages as a ship surgeon, he settled in Burton-on-Trent in 1909 in partnership with the late Dr. E. C. Salt. He was soon appointed to the staff of the General Hospital, and there began many happy years, with work in almost every department. He was a sought-after anaesthetist, he operated, and for some time he was in charge of the V.D. department. For many years he lectured on medicine to the student nurses, and, before joining the R.A.M.C. in 1917 for service in the first world war, even became a resident house officer once more when no junior men were available. The late Mr. C. T. Holford had introduced him to radiology, which gradually became his absorbing interest, and he worked hard to build up his department. He retired in 1948 as consulting radiologist to the hospital. In 1910 he became the first honorary medical officer to the "Babies Welcome" scheme, which was opened by voluntary effort in the town. He carried on this work for many years till the scheme grew up into the local infant-welfare service and was taken over by the local authority. At the same time he was taking his part in running a large general practice. He began this work—if not in the horse-and-buggy days—before the National Insurance Act of 1911, when there were large clubs as well as many private patients, and he worked on until two years after the inception of the National Health Service, when he retired, retaining only a small private practice. He was always anxious to attend clinical meetings at the hospital and meetings of the Burton-on-Trent Division of the British Medical Association, and was chairman of the Division in 1945–6. His knowledge of radiology was wide, and he kept up with the almost overwhelming advances in medicine during the fifty-two years his name was on the *Medical Register*. At Shrewsbury and Caius, William Lowe rowed with distinction, and went to Henley with his college boat. He was an

able musician, much influenced by Charles Wood in his Cambridge days, and his abiding interest was choral music and choir training. His golf was skilful, and he particularly enjoyed his many holidays at Machrihanish. He was friendly and gentle, diffident and most painstaking, always devoted to his patients and his beloved hospital, and he was a fine example of that past generation of practitioners who had the opportunity to serve in so many fields. His were the ability and the zeal to do good work everywhere.—E. G. F.

Dr. HARVEY GARDNER, of Birkdale, Southport, died in his sleep on December 23, 1956, at the age of 44. Harvey Gardner was born on August 10, 1912, and was a medical student at Liverpool University, qualifying M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1938. After holding resident hospital appointments in Liverpool he went into general practice at Brigg, Lincolnshire, for a short time before going into partnership with the late Dr. A. J. Lewis at Southport in 1942. Some five years later—after the death of Dr. Lewis—he was joined by Dr. D. MacDonald in the practice. Soon after settling at Southport Dr. Gardner became medical officer to the Post Office. Later he was appointed a Treasury medical officer and medical officer to Dr. Barnardo's Home at Birkdale. Ill-health forced him to give up general practice about eight years ago. However, he was able to serve as a member of a Ministry of Labour and National Service recruitment board for some years and as a boarding officer at Liverpool under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act. He was also medical officer to two industrial firms in the Southport district. His wife and daughter survive him.

E. G.-E. writes: The death of Harvey Gardner has robbed patients and friends of a "great and cultured gentleman" who had packed the 40-odd years of his life with selfless labour for others. His good sense, charm, wit, and painstaking interest in everything that he undertook earned affection and respect everywhere. The last eight years of his life were overcast by a serious cardiac lesion, but never once was this allowed to diminish the quality of such work as he was able to do. H. G. gave of his best or declined the attempt. His sense of humour, serious-minded conscientiousness, and utter loyalty marked him above other men. We who have been privileged to know him can never, will never, forget him.

Dr. HERBERT FOWLIE died suddenly at Aberdeen on December 25, 1956, one week after his 49th birthday. By heredity and environment Herbert Fowlie, who was born on December 18, 1907, should have been a farmer, but he turned to medicine, saying, as he often did, that he "hadna the brains for farming." He graduated M.B., Ch.B. at Aberdeen University in 1930, and, after house-appointments at the Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle, and experience of general practice at Appleby, Westmorland, he settled in Aberdeen in 1940. He soon became one of the busiest, best-known, and best-loved family doctors in the city.

J. L. writes: "Hebbie" Fowlie was of great humanity and transparent honesty, of infinite patience when patience was needed, but of blistering impatience with incompetence or dishonesty. He made friends of all whom he met—in his practice, in his work for the British Medical Association, on the golf course, and on his beloved shooting and fishing excursions. If he had any enemies they were not of his making, and must have been folk of small account, for they were never heard of. For fifteen devoted years Hebbie Fowlie was honorary secretary of the City of Aberdeen Division of the B.M.A., but he was never proprietorial or dictatorial. To him the B.M.A. was like one of his patients, to be served and tended unsparingly and with scant regard for his own convenience. Hebbie was a wise and considerate colleague. He was also the family doctor of a number of medical households, including my own, and he paid us

a visit only a few hours before his death. He left us all laughing, for his gaiety was infectious and wherever he went he left laughter and lightened hearts behind him. We who were his patients can say with pride and gratitude, "He was our doctor, aye he left us cheered." For the last year of his life Hebbie knew that the illness which had already attacked him might strike again at any time. Mrs. Fowlie, an ideal wife for a doctor, comforted and sustained him in meeting the challenge of illness and in continuing with his work, and she was with him when his last call came. To her and to his daughter and two sons our sympathy goes out on the death of this very good man.

Major R. R. M. PORTER, I.M.S. (retired), writes: As one of Dr. Fowlie's patients, may I be permitted to put on record my great appreciation of his ability and of his unflinching kindness and understanding and my very real sense of personal loss on hearing of his death on Christmas Day? In my opinion Dr. Fowlie was one of the very best type of general practitioner, one whose unflinching care of his patients overrode any consideration of his personal convenience, and who never spared himself when they had need of his help. I feel sure I shall be expressing the feelings of his many patients, who knew they had in him not only a doctor but a friend, when I say that our sincere sympathy goes out to his widow and family.

Dr. A. P. HICK died at his home at Chippenham on December 26, 1956, at the early age of 44, after a long illness courageously borne. Alan Prowde Hick was born on May 2, 1912, the son of Dr. R. H. P. Hick, of Bracknell, Berkshire. Educated at Coatham School and at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, he qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1937. He then held the post of house-surgeon at King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor, afterwards becoming medical superintendent of the hospital. After a short period at sea he volunteered for the R.A.M.C. in 1939 and went to France in that year, being evacuated from St. Nazaire in the summer of 1940. After serving in the Western Desert with the 7th Armoured Brigade he went with the same brigade to Burma and took part in the long trek back to India. In 1942 he was mentioned in dispatches for his gallant and distinguished services in Burma. After a short spell in England he landed with the 53rd Division in Normandy, and served with it, with the rank of major, until demobilization in 1945. In the following year he joined the partnership of Drs. G. W. Ayres, M. H. Evans, and R. S. Cox at Chippenham, where his cheerfulness and charm quickly won him many friends. His patients had the greatest confidence in him, for his manner was reassuring and he was an able diagnostician. He represented the Trowbridge Division at the Annual Meeting of the B.M.A. in 1955, and for some years he had been a divisional surgeon in the St. John Ambulance Brigade. He will be greatly missed both by his colleagues and patients in Chippenham and the surrounding district. He leaves a widow and two sons, to whom we extend our deepest sympathy in their tragic loss.

The obituary of Dr. C. E. BEVAN was published in the *Journal* of November 17, 1956 (p. 1181), and further tributes in the issue of December 22, 1956 (p. 1494). Dr. JOHN GUTHRIE and Dr. JOHN BREBNER write: The murder in Amianos Hospital of Dr. Charles Bevan by a terrorist gunman was an act of such shocking and wanton brutality that one can still scarcely believe it to be true. Charles Bevan's work at Kyperounda Sanatorium was known and admired throughout Cyprus. He and his work were held in love and respect throughout the island, where he devoted the greater part of his professional life to the care of Cypriots suffering from tuberculosis. Many of his colleagues who knew him and his work more intimately than we did will be paying tribute to his skill, integrity, and devotion to his patients. Bevan's work did not end in the operating theatre or the wards. Because of widespread fear of

tuberculosis in Cyprus those who have suffered from it have had great difficulty in finding employment, even after treatment and recovery. Charles Bevan made his unique and original contribution to the welfare of these patients by the rehabilitation scheme at Kyperounda, which he created from the smallest beginnings and fostered over many years with patient tenacity, practical resourcefulness, and a really creative imagination until it became a sound productive and profit-making organization run by the patients themselves, and benefiting them monetarily according to the amount of work or skill contributed by each. The furniture and other articles made by the patients in this organization were beautifully designed, worked, and finished, and came to be recognized as the best produced in the island. One could write about Charles Bevan's charm and of his intellectual and personal talents, but his work, his devotion, and his achievements will remain as his monument. These he gave in generous abundance to the Cypriots—his reward was to be shot and killed while attending a patient.

The obituary of Dr. ARTHUR EISER was printed in the *Journal* of December 29, 1956 (p. 1550).

Dr. E. POSNER writes: Dr. Arthur Eiser had to flee from his home country of Czechoslovakia soon after the German invasion of 1939, and came to England, where at first he earned his living in a variety of non-medical positions—for some time as a kennel boy. Later he looked back at this period without regret and with considerable amusement. Because of the after-effects of poliomyelitis, he was disqualified from active service, and spent most of the second world war in the chest services in and around London, mostly at Colindale Hospital. In 1944, together with his wife, herself a doctor, he joined a medical relief mission to Eastern Europe. After an arduous and hazardous journey via the Middle East and Russia he returned to his homeland to give all his energies to the reorganization of tuberculosis services in a ravaged and politically unstable country. He became medical director of one of the large chest hospitals. After only three years the *coup d'état* of 1948 made him leave his country again, and once more he came to England, "to work," as he said, "once and for all in a temperate and congenial political climate." Dr. Eiser shunned the limelight and publicity, but those who worked with him knew him as a first-class clinician and administrator. Patients of many nationalities who knew him not only as an excellent doctor but first and foremost as a kind man will be sorry to hear of his untimely death. His friends, who cherished his sound judgment not only in medicine but in many ways of life and art, will deeply miss him. He leaves a wife, who courageously faced with him the vicissitudes of the past twenty years, and a young daughter.

Medico-Legal

POSSIBILITY OF CHILD-BEARING

[FROM OUR MEDICO-LEGAL CORRESPONDENT]

Certain recommendations have recently been made which, if acted upon, will bring doctors into the witness-box in a new field. They are in paragraphs 11 to 14 of Fourth Report of the Law Reform Committee,¹ which deals with the legal rule called the Rule against Perpetuities. The rule is aimed at owners of property who with the assistance of ingenious Chancery barristers try to tie up the disposition of their property, or what the Estate Duty Office leaves of it after their death, for the longest possible time. The rule is that for the property to be tied in a valid knot it must vest finally before the expiration of a life or lives in being plus 21 years and the possible period of gestation thereafter. If it could vest outside that period the whole knot is invalid.

The application of the rule is conveniently illustrated by the decision of the House of Lords in the case of *Ward v. Van der Loeff*.² Mr. William Burnyeat by his will made in 1915 left his property on trust for the income to be paid to his wife for life and after her death to his children or should they have no children then to his nephews and nieces. This disposition did not offend against the rule, since the will would have spoken from the date of his death, and if he had no children it would be his nephews and nieces living at the date of his death in whom the property would vest at the "expiration of a life in being"—namely, on the death of his widow.

Mr. Burnyeat failed to leave well alone. In April, 1916, he made a codicil to his will by which his widow's life interest was to terminate if she was remarried to a foreigner, and the nephews and nieces in whom the property was to vest after her interest had ended were those "who shall be living at the death of my wife or born at any time afterwards before any one of such children for the time being in existence attains a vested interest and who being a son or sons attain the age of 21 or being a daughter or daughters attain that age or marry."

This disposition broke the rule because the property might not vest until more than 21 years after the widow's death. If any nephews and nieces alive at her death died before becoming 21 or marrying, and if more nephews or nieces were born after her death, the property, which vests finally in them only when they attain 21 or marry, would vest more than 21 years after the "expiration of a life in being."

In fact Mr. Burnyeat died in May, 1916, childless. His widow married a Dutchman in 1921. Mr. Burnyeat had two surviving brothers and two surviving sisters, each of whom had children and all of whom were over 30 when he died: and his mother in 1921 was a widow aged 72. Their Lordships pointed out that, apart from the possibility of further children being born to living brothers and sisters, evidence that Mr. Burnyeat's mother could produce no more brothers and sisters for him was inadmissible. They referred to Lord Coke's dictum that "the possibility of issue would be assumed albeit the wife be a hundred years old," a principle which Lord Brougham "in somewhat extravagant language" had spoken of as a cornerstone of our law.

The Law Reform Committee, while considering that the rule against perpetuities is sound in principle and ought not to be abolished, seeks to remove one of the major causes of complaint against it—namely, that the possibility of the occurrence of wholly improbable events such as the birth of further children to Mr. Burnyeat's widowed mother, aged 72, invalidates what would otherwise be a legal and sensible disposition of property. But they recognize that safeguards are necessary, even when contemplating what they call "impossible possibilities," for such exceptional cases as the girl of 13 or woman of 55 who is demonstrably pregnant. They recommend therefore the abolition of the legal fiction that no woman, however old, is past child-bearing. They recommend that for the purposes of the rule there should be a presumption that no woman who has attained the age of 55 years is capable of bearing a child, and that a male or female who has not attained the age of 14 years is incapable of procreating or bearing a child. But they recommend that this presumption should be rebuttable by evidence to the contrary, and that, vice versa, medical or surgical evidence that a male or female of any age is incapable of procreating or bearing a child should be admissible to establish such incapacity and that the court should be empowered to accept such evidence of a high degree of improbability of procreation or child-bearing as it thinks proper as establishing such incapacity.

If the report is followed by legislation the door bolted by Lord Coke in the seventeenth century in the face of the medical profession will at last be thrown wide open.

¹ *Law Reform Committee, Fourth Report*, 1956. H.M.S.O. (1s. 6d.).

² [1924] A.C. 653.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

In Congregation on December 15, 1956, the following degrees were conferred:

M.D.—J. H. Gough, J. W. T. Redfearn.
M.B., B.Chir.—A. O. Peters.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FINAL M.B.—Part II: ¹P. Abraham, ²J. W. Abrams, ¹T. H. Almond, ¹F. K. Amarquaye, ¹G. M. D. Archer, ²Mrs. J. A. N. Arnold, ¹2³A. E. Ashcroft, ¹R. Banerjee, ²P. Q. C. Beney, ²C. F. N. Bennett, ¹A. C. S. Bloomer, ¹T. Brain, ¹W. A. Brighouse, ¹T. Buchan, ¹I. E. Bush, ²D. Cameron, ¹J. V. F. Catto, ²J. P. Clayton, ²C. Cohen, ²J. R. M. Copeland, ¹2³A. S. E. Crewdson, ²J. K. Dewhurst, ²J. A. Dew-Jones, ¹3⁴R. C. Dobbie, ¹St. J. Dowling, ²J. M. E. Dunn, ¹D. M. Essenhigh, ¹A. C. Fernandez, ²S. J. M. Fernando, ¹A. F. Fleming, ²P. Francis, ¹2³J. M. L. Goddard, ²A. D. R. Goodliffe, ²N. G. A. Gracey, ²3⁴P. C. Green, ¹F. B. Grossmark, ²B. H. Grundy, ²C. C. Gunn, ¹A. Hakki, ¹J. G. Halberstam, ²T. B. Hales, ²C. D. M. Hamilton, ²D. P. S. Heath, ²D. B. Hill, ¹H. J. Hoyland, ¹2³W. H. W. Inman, ¹J. N. Insall, ¹G. A. Irvin, ¹Mrs. E. M. Jewell, ¹J. G. Jewell, ¹M. C. Johnson, ²N. W. Karunaratna, ²R. C. M. Kew, ¹M. I. Lander, ²Mrs. R. Lane, ¹2³S. C. Latham, ¹R. H. Lavelle, ¹N. F. Leigh, ¹H. K. Litherland, ²E. W. Lord, ²P. J. McGregor, ²G. K. Matthew, ¹H. M. Melville, ¹A. E. H. Mence, ²D. H. Metcalfe, ¹K. A. A. Mourin, ¹2³P. Murphy, ¹S. W. B. Newsom, ¹S. V. Nicolle, ¹M. A. E. Nixon, ¹N. W. M. Orr, ¹2³R. M. Pollock, ¹2³A. D. H. Pooler, ¹2³J. E. Portelly, ¹2³R. J. L. Potts, ²P. E. Putnam, ²3⁴M. B. Rees-Jones, ¹G. A. Robson, ²R. J. Rushton, ²G. Screech, ²J. H. W. Shaw, ²P. H. W. Sheard, ¹R. O. S. Sims, ¹2³J. K. Skinner, ¹2³J. D. G. Sloss, ¹D. W. P. Thomas, ¹E. G. Tinsley, ¹2³M. B. Trumper, ¹2³M. K. C. Valentine, ¹2³J. D. Wardill, ²G. A. Watson, ¹3⁴J. Weston, ²R. C. Whalley, ¹Part I (Pathology and Pharmacology): M. J. Absolon, A. A. Akiwumi, C. F. Allenby, P. N. Awdry, R. Banerjee, D. W. Barkham, R. A. Barron, J. H. Bland, D. Bond, H. P. H. Bower, J. R. Bright, J. H. D. Briscoe, T. Buchan, P. R. Butler, A. J. Cameron, P. Cannon, P. A. F. Chalk, L. J. Chalstrey, E. S. Chesser, W. J. Cliff, R. B. Cole, B. S. Cox, D. A. Crookford, T. R. P. Cullinan, K. E. Cuthbert, T. C. Dann, T. J. Davenport, M. S. Davies, S. J. de Graaff-Hunter, A. J. Dell, J. K. Dewhurst, S. R. Dias Bandaranaike, P. N. Dixon, P. M. E. Drury, C. Dulake, D. C. Dumonde, P. Duré-Smith, A. J. Dyer, A. J. Edwards, N. Edwards, R. A. Eison, D. I. K. Evans, N. J. B. Evans, A. C. Fernandez, S. J. M. Fernandez, D. S. Filer, A. M. Fisher, P. W. Fisher, O. G. Franklin, E. A. French, J. L. Gedy, F. B. Gibberd, J. M. L. Goddard, B. H. Gooch, D. B. Grant, N. J. C. Grant, P. R. Greenfield, C. C. Gunn, J. G. Halberstam, K. B. Hallam, A. M. Hall-Smith, M. W. Haslett, P. C. Heal, D. P. S. Heath, A. H. Henderson, R. H. Herniman, A. S. Hill, K. K. Ho, H. C. Hollingsworth, J. A. M. Hughes, R. C. G. Hughes, R. J. Jarrett, I. McD. Jessiman, E. G. A. Kerr-Wylie, B. J. King, J. M. Knight, G. W. Knox, S. F. Kuvin, B. A. Latham, B. E. Lee, A. J. Levi, H. J. Lloyd, H. Ludman, J. S. Lyon, J. C. Mackenzie, W. H. Marshall, M. B. J. Mathalone, J. A. Mathews, Mrs. J. M. Maurice-Smith, J. Miller, A. B. J. Miller-Williams, D. F. Morgan, M. N. Morgan, P. J. S. Murray, S. A. Nicholls, J. B. Nichols, D. A. Nightingale, C. H. Nourse, E. W. R. Oakden, J. W. B. Palmer, M. Parkes, D. R. Parry, M. Parsons, W. B. Peeling, A. W. Peryer, C. D. Plows, D. W. Potts, N. Powers, D. J. Riley, J. E. Robinson, P. D. Rohde, M. J. S. Scorer, A. P. Sheldon, I. B. Shine, M. J. Silver, J. G. D. Simpson, W. A. B. Smellie, I. Smith, P. R. Smith, G. E. Sowton, G. D. Stainsby, S. J. Steele, J. N. Stenhouse, D. C. R. Stephens, D. J. D. Stevenson, M. Taggart, D. Tidmarsh, M. B. Trumper, J. E. Utting, P. R. Vanstone, B. Le G. Waldron, J. J. M. West, P. Weston, E. Wheldon, J. M. Wilby, G. Willett, J. P. Wilson, C. B. S. Wood, J. M. Woodhead, F. C. Worlock, T. S. Worthy, F. G. de L. Wright, E. P. Wyatt, J. D. Wyatt, G. L. Zeitlin.

¹Passed in principles and practice of physic. ²Passed in principles and practice of surgery. ³Passed in midwifery and gynaecology.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

At a graduation ceremonial on December 14, 1956, the following degrees and diplomas were conferred:

M.D.—¹A. D. Bain, A. Goldberg (awarded gold medal for thesis).
¹A. M. Merriweather, ¹R. A. Millar, ²P. Pinkerton, ²B. Ruebner.
¹H. T. G. Strawbridge, ¹J. Wilkinson.
M.B., Ch.B.—N. F. Anderson, R. Barclay, S. S. Gibson, Jacqueline A. F. Hamilton, Margaret M. Harkness, J. F. Killick, E. G. Lucas, I. R. Lurie, J. MacLean, J. W. Meikle, J. R. Moorhouse, G. Sanderson, G. J. S. Simpson, A. McI. Smith, K. C. Stuart, K. Tesfaye, W. Westwood, D. I. Williams, J. T. Wilson.
DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.—J. R. White.
DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIOLOGICAL.—W. P. Cockshott, E. O. L. Hoskins, G. F. A. Howie, J. S. Macdonald, A. J. McKendrick.
DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIOTHERAPY.—F. A. Beale.
DIPLOMA IN PSYCHIATRY.—A. H. Lorimer.
The Vans Dunlop Scholarship in Surgery and Pathology was awarded to G. F. Murnaghan, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.Ed.
¹Highly commended for thesis. ²Commended for thesis. ³In absentia.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

SCHOOL OF PHYSIC, TRINITY COLLEGE

The following degrees were conferred on December 11, 1956:

M.D.—W. T. Bermingham, C. Kennedy, D. G. Walker.
M.Ch.—A. M. Wiley.
M.A.O.—E. W. Lillie.
M.B., B.Ch.—B.A.O.—P. J. Callaghan, J. M. Campbell, O. O. Coker, C. G. Conway, Janet F. A. Craven, Lorna M. Davis, Hazel M. Finlay, R. M. Flewitt, J. F. Gillespie, Daphne Gilpin, J. K. Graham, Kathleen P. Hallinan, W. J. Holmes, Barbara, M. G. Karolyi, Kathleen R. King, Eleanor M. Laracy, G. J. McKeon, T. Mawdsley, P. I. Melia, A. H. Mike, P. B. Morck, Kathleen M. W. Robin, Anne H. Passmore-Rowe, D. F. Spencer, M. C. Starks, Rosemary Walli, M. White, Kathryn M. Wilson.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND VITAL STATISTICS

Summary for British Isles for week ending December 29 (No. 52) and corresponding week 1955.

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	1956					1955				
	Eng. & Wales	Land.	Scot.	N. Ire.	Eire	Eng. & Wales	Land.	Scot.	N. Ire.	Eire
Diphtheria ..	3	0	4	1	3	11	3	5	0	3
Dysentery ..	348	42	196	3	2	559	38	137	9	1
Encephalitis, acute	5	1		0		3	1		0	
Enteric fever: Typhoid ..	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Paratyphoid ..	2	0	1(B)	0		9	0	3	0	
Food-poisoning ..	112	23	6	1		146	10		3	
Infective enteritis or diarrhoea under 2 years ..				10	9				16	7
Measles * ..	6,878	438	224	231	131	2,759	22	76	18	28
Meningococcal infection ..	20	3	9	2	1	15	2	10	2	2
Ophthalmia neona- torum ..	19	3	3	0		14	2	7	1	
Pneumonia † ..	400	31	282	10		652	60	345	9	
Poliomyelitis, acute: Paralytic ..	39	6				43	2			
Non-paralytic ..	10	4		0	8	19	2		7	0
Puerperal fever § ..	142	16	10	0		204	25	12	0	1
Scarlet fever ..	524	38	76	19	14	856	49	124	41	24
Tuberculosis: Respiratory ..	387	43	85	17		476	40	115	23	
Non-respiratory ..	60	7	13	0		59	7	19	5	
Whooping-cough ..	1,265	53	340	8	38	878	60	58	51	129

DEATHS in Great Towns	1956					1955				
	Eng. & Wales	Land.	Scot.	N. Ire.	Eire	Eng. & Wales	Land.	Scot.	N. Ire.	Eire
Diphtheria ..	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		
Dysentery ..	0	0		0		0	0			
Encephalitis, acute		0					0			
Enteric fever ..	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		
Infective enteritis or diarrhoea under 2 years ..	0	0	2	0		8	1	0		
Influenza ..	16	0	1	0		25	3	6		
Measles ..		0	0	0			0	0		
Meningococcal infection ..		0	0	0			0	0		
Pneumonia ..	284	44	16	23		379	154	26		
Poliomyelitis, acute	2	0				3	0			
Scarlet fever ..		0	0	0			0	0		
Tuberculosis: Respiratory ..	76	4	9	0		76	14	15		
Non-respiratory ..										
Whooping-cough ..	2	0	0	0		0	0	0		
Deaths 0-1 year	199	17	24	1		220	17	45		
Deaths (excluding stillbirths) ..	6,032	764	606	147		6,126	872	699		
LIVE BIRTHS ..	5,349	613	919	173		6,508	911	939		
STILLBIRTHS ..	146	19	21			156	17	27		

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

† Includes primary and influenzal pneumonia.

§ Includes puerperal pyrexia.

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.

Saturday, January 19

BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF ALLERGISTS.—At Royal Society of Medicine, 10.30 a.m., scientific meeting.

Monday, January 21

HUNTERIAN SOCIETY.—At the Mansion House, 8.30 p.m., Hunterian Lecture by Professor Luis de Pap (Portugal): Observations on the Aetiology of Spinal Osteoarthritis and Disk Degeneration.

LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY.—At Surgery Theatre, Medical School, 5.15 p.m., Professor Cornelius Tobias (California): Hypophyseal and Hypothalamic Irradiation, with High Energy Protons.

● UNITED HOSPITALS CATHOLIC SOCIETY.—At 13, Devonshire Place, W., 6.15 p.m., Dr. F. Harwood Stevenson: Medical Ethics and the Practitioner.

Tuesday, January 22

BRITISH POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL FEDERATION.—At London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 5.30 p.m., Professor H. McIlwain, D.Sc., Ph.D.: Neurochemistry.

INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY.—5.30 p.m., Mr. R. T. Gray: Ointment Bases. LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY.—At Surgery Theatre, Medical School, 5.15 p.m., James Arthur Smith Lecture by Dr. R. Luft (Stockholm): Hypophysectomy in the Treatment of Malignant Disease.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE.—5 p.m., Dr. K. G. Bergin: Human Factors in Aircraft Design and Performance (with lantern slides).

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.—5 p.m., Goulstonian Lecture by Dr. Raymond Daley: Autonomic Nervous System in its Relation to Some Forms of Heart and Lung Disease.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—At Wright-Fleming Institute Theatre, 5 p.m., Mr. John Howkins: Ovarian Tumours.

Wednesday, January 23

BIRMINGHAM MEDICAL INSTITUTE: SECTION OF PSYCHIATRY.—8 p.m., Dr. G. W. Hearn: Borderland of Medicine and Psychiatry.

HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.—At 11, Chandos Street, W., 8.15 p.m., annual general meeting. Presidential Address by Dr. M. C. W. Long: Another Medicine!

INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY.—5.30 p.m., Dr. J. O. Oliver: Blood Changes in Skin Diseases

INSTITUTE OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—5 p.m., Sir Clement Price Thomas: Surgery of Bronchial Carcinoma.

INSTITUTE OF UROLOGY.—4.30 p.m., Mr. A. W. Badenoch: Haematuria.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.—At National Institute for Medical Research, Mill Hill, N.W., 5 p.m., Dr. R. C. Williams (California University): Electron Microscopic Studies of Virus Structure.

POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF LONDON.—2 p.m., Dr. I. Friedmann: Malignant Granuloma and other Granulomatous Diseases of the Nose.

ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY, EDINBURGH.—8 p.m., clinical meeting.

SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY: BIOLOGICAL METHODS GROUP.—At "The Feathers," Tudor Street, E.C., 6.30 p.m., Mr. J. P. R. Toothill, B.Sc.: Relationship Between Statistics and Microbiological Assay.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY: NUTRITION PANEL.—At 14, Belgrave Square, S.W., 6.15 p.m., Dr. L. E. Campbell, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., and Mr. C. A. Adams, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.: Food Technology in Underdeveloped Countries.

Thursday, January 24

BRITISH POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL FEDERATION.—At London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 5.30 p.m., Dr. E. J. Zaimis: Factors Influencing the Action of Neuromuscular Blocking Substances.

FOUNTAIN HOSPITAL.—5.30 p.m., Dr. K. Bobath and Dr. J. Foley: Cerebral Palsy in Mentally Retarded Children.

HILL END HOSPITAL MEDICAL SOCIETY, St. Albans.—8.45 p.m., Mr. W. D. Coltart: Backache.

INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGY.—At 41, Queen's Gate, S.W., 7.30 p.m., Professor C. H. Waddington, Sc.D., F.R.S.: Gene Expression in Development.

INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY.—5.30 p.m., Mr. A. T. Gray: Cosmetic Preparations.

LIVERPOOL MEDICAL INSTITUTION.—8 p.m., Mr. D. W. Bracey: Inguinal Herniorrhaphy using the Mobilized Inguinal Ligament; Mr. G. V. Osborne: Dupuytren's Contracture.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—5 p.m., Hunterian Lecture by Professor F. J. Gillingham: Management of Ruptured Intracranial Aneurysm.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH.—At the Guildhall, Swansea, 10 a.m., Dr. E. B. Meyrick: Problem Families: Their Discovery and Rehabilitation.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—5 p.m., Dr. J. H. Paterson: neurology demonstration.

Friday, January 25

● INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY.—5.30 p.m., Dr. P. D. Samman: clinical demonstration.

INSTITUTE OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—5 p.m., Dr. K. Robson: clinical demonstration.

INSTITUTE OF LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY.—3.30 p.m., Mr. N. Asherson: Ménière's Disease

POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF LONDON.—10 a.m., Mr. C. Naunton Morgan: Treatment of Carcinoma of the Rectum and Left Colon. 4 p.m., Professor E. J. Wayne: Clinical Surveys and Clinical Trials.

ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY, EDINBURGH.—8 p.m., address by Mr. I. S. Smillie: Recent Advances in the Surgery of the Knee-joint.

APPOINTMENTS

BERRY, GEOFFREY, M.B., Ch.B., Associate Professor of Anaesthesiology, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A.

EAST ANGLIAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.—G. A. Beck, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., Part-time Consultant Dermatologist, King's Lynn, Wisbech, and Peterborough Areas; Anne K. Gillie, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M., Assistant Psychiatrist, Little Plumstead Group of Hospitals; L. A. H. Oulton, M.B., B.Ch., Anaesthetic Registrar, United Norwich Hospitals; A. E. Bashford, M.B., B.S., Registrar in Psychiatry, Hellesdon Hospital; J. Nayman, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.S.Ed., Surgical Registrar, Ipswich and East Suffolk Hospital.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.—J. C. Farrell, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.C.H., and F. T. Shannon, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., M.R.A.C.P., House-physicians; A. P. Carter, M.B., B.S., and Ruta Wynne-Davies, M.B., B.S., House-surgeons; D. M. Forrest, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., Senior Surgical Registrar; Deidre M. M. Gillies, M.B., Ch.B., D.A., Resident Anaesthetist (Registrar Grade).

NORTH-WEST METROPOLITAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.—L. G. Fison, F.R.C.S., and D. A. Langley, F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S., Consultant Ophthalmologists to the West Middlesex and South Middlesex Hospitals. (Corrected announcement.)

WATERLOW, W. GORDON, M.B., Ch.B., Assistant Editor, *Medical Journal of Australia*, Seamer and Arundel Streets, Glebe, Sydney, Australia.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS

Chapman.—On December 29, 1956, at 39, Skellingthorpe Road, Lincoln, to Dr. and Mrs. P. A. Chapman, a sister for Michael—Judith Ann.

Colston.—On December 15, 1956, to Enid (formerly Furnival), at 100, Pershore Road, Birmingham, a son—Simon Mark.

Earnshaw.—On December 22, 1956, at Farnborough Hospital, Kent, to Gillian (formerly Cook), wife of Dr. D. A. Earnshaw, a son—Jonathan James.

DEATHS

Allan.—On January 3, 1957, at 145, Croydon Road, London, S.E., William James McBain Allan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander, R.N., retired.

Barnes.—On December 29, 1956, at 9, Grove Gardens, Teddington, Middx., George Barnes, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., formerly of Hammersmith, London, W., aged 80.

Berry.—On December 31, 1956, at the Peace Memorial Hospital, Watford, Herts, Douglas Haycraft Berry, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., aged 60.

Cooper.—On January 1, 1957, Robert Montagu Le Hunte Cooper, M.D., of 8, Strathray Gardens, London, N.W., and 121, Harley Street, London, W.

De Souza.—On December 28, 1956, at St. Vincent's Nursing Home, Dublin, Alexander de Souza, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., late of Rangoon, Burma, aged 62.

Gaspey.—On January 1, 1957, at 6, Meeting Lane, Lymington, Devon, Ernest Thomas Gaspey, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., late of Camborne, Cornwall, aged 68.

Izat.—On January 2, 1957, at 96, Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh, Nena Beatrice Ivers Izat, L.R.C.P.&S.Ed., L.R.F.P.S., late of Colombo, Ceylon.

Johnston.—On December 21, 1956, at his home, Coniston, Maralin Avenue, Bangor, Northern Ireland, Matthew James Johnston, M.C., M.D.

Law.—On December 26, 1956, in hospital, near London, Thomas Scott Law, M.B., Ch.B., Colonel, late R.A.M.C. (retired).

Lovell.—On December 29, 1956, in hospital, Edward Richardson Lovell, T.D., M.B., B.S., D.P.H., Lieutenant-Colonel, R.A.M.C. (retired), of Manchester Road, Knutsford, Cheshire.

Low.—On January 1, 1957, at the Princess Elizabeth Hospital, Guernsey, Channel Islands, John Low, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., aged 80.

Ludlow.—On December 24, 1956, at Leafeld Villas, Yeadon, near Leeds, Yorks, Charles Malachi Ludlow, M.B., B.Ch., aged 50.

McIlraith.—On December 30, 1956, James McIlraith, M.D., of Alderley Edge, near Manchester.

Mackinnon.—On December 28, 1956, at 10, Randolph Cliff, Edinburgh, John McPhail Mackinnon, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M., Lieutenant-Colonel, R.A.M.C. (retired).

Mallace.—On December 30, 1956, at Dunblane, Perthshire, Alexander Cross Mallace, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., of Woodlands, Dunblane, formerly of Garve, North Berwick.

O'Driscoll.—On December 29, 1956, at Old Mill, Llantrithyd, Glam., Cornelius Alexander O'Driscoll, L.R.C.P.&S.Ed., L.R.F.P.S., aged 71.

Owen.—On December 23, 1956, in a London Hospital, James Roy Owen, M.R.C.P., of Harley Street, London, W.

Renton.—On December 27, 1956, Ralph Stuart Renton, M.C., M.D., of Clevedon, Somerset, formerly of Blackhill, Co. Durham, aged 79.

Storrs.—On January 2, 1957, at The Storting, Lewes, Sussex, William Townsend Storrs, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., aged 83.

Tomlinson.—On December 14, 1956, at Coogee, New South Wales, Australia, Frank Kershaw Tomlinson, M.B., Ch.B., Major, R.A.M.C., retired, formerly of Rochdale, Lancs, aged 65.

Townshend.—On December 27, 1956, at Orpington Hospital, Kent, Horace Montagu Dimock Townshend, M.D., of Cloonkeen, Chelsfield, Kent.

Ward.—On December 21, 1956, at Sea Point, Capetown, South Africa, Percy Harold Ward, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., formerly of Northern Rhodesia and Derby.

Wells.—On December 30, 1956, Hardy Vesey Wells, C.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Air Commodore, R.A.F., retired, of 50, Leeson Road, Queen's Park, Bournemouth, Hants, aged 79.

Woodman.—On December 21, 1956, at 73, Oakwood Road, Henleaze, Bristol, Dorothy Woodman, M.D., M.Sc.