

Local News

ENGLAND AND WALES

An Association of Special Hospitals

A conference of delegates from sixty-three London special hospitals was held at the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital on July 5 for the purpose of founding an Association of Special Hospitals. Lord Mersey, chairman of the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, presided. Mr. J. P. Wetenhall, house-governor of the West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, proposed that the Association of Special Hospitals be founded. He said that he had discussed with the vice-chairman of his own hospital fourteen years ago the possibility of forming such an association, but the matter was not then carried further. The publication of the Sankey Report last year had brought the matter to the front again. After a preliminary conference held at Moorfields Eye Hospital last October an *ad hoc* committee was formed, and as a result of its deliberations the present meeting was being held. Sir Kenneth Wigram, chairman of the Cancer Hospital, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. A constitution, proposed by Mr. Wentworth Stanley and seconded by Sir Mortimer Margesson, was carried, and the association elected the following officers: president, Sir Kenneth Wigram; honorary treasurer, the Earl of Dudley (chairman of the Brompton Hospital); honorary chairman, Mr. Wentworth Stanley (vice-chairman of the City of London Maternity Hospital); and honorary secretary, Mr. J. P. Wetenhall. A council was elected consisting of two representatives of each of eight classified groups of special hospitals—women's, children's, ophthalmic, nervous diseases, ear, nose, and throat, chest, and heart—with representatives from unclassified special hospitals, including genito-urinary, cancer, and "long-stay" hospitals.

West London Medico-chirurgical Society

The president, Mr. D. G. Rice Oxley, took the chair at this society's annual dinner held on July 6 at the Trocadero Restaurant. Viscount Dawson of Penn presented the society's Triennial Medal to Professor E. C. Dodds, who, he said, brought to his searchings after knowledge a Promethean fire and an untiring energy. His work on the purification of insulin had reduced its price considerably and brought about a great benefit to the community. His greatest work, however, was on the sex hormones. That very year he had produced a synthetic male hormone which outstripped anything Nature could produce. Professor Dodds, in thanking Lord Dawson and the Society, pleaded with his clinical colleagues to give research workers the greatest possible freedom. The generosity of the staff of the Middlesex Hospital in allowing him to wander into any branch of chemistry he chose had made possible the breaking of one of the strongest Continental patent rings in this particular group of substances. Proposing the health of the society, Lord Macmillan said that, like all good things, it had grown up spontaneously and was the ideal club for a profession like that of medicine. They were entering on a romantic age of medicine, full of the stirring of adventure. The president, in reply, sketched the activities of the society, and Mr. Alex Roche proposed the health of the guests, who included Dr. Robert Hutchison, Sir Farquhar Buzzard, Sir William Willcox, and the presidents of many medical societies. Replies were made by Dr. Robert Hutchison, Sir Henry Gauvain, and Mr. J. E. H. Roberts. Dr. Hutchison claimed the West London medal for heroism in the discharge of medical duties, on the ground of the large

number of banquets he had to face as President of the Royal College of Physicians. He relied on the support of Lord Macmillan, that veteran of a thousand stricken banqueting-halls.

Treloar Cripples' Hospital, Alton

On July 6 over 150 members of the medical profession of Hampshire accepted the invitation of the trustees of the Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital, Alton, to meet Lord Horder and to witness a number of special demonstrations by the resident and honorary medical staff. Lord Horder, in his address, contrasted the treatment of the crippled child thirty years ago when the hospital was founded with the treatment now given at the Treloar Hospital. The advance made, he said, had been largely due to the work of Sir Henry Gauvain and his staff. They had done a great deal of the field work in that sphere of medicine, and had settled the principles on which the treatment of the crippled child was founded. The scope of the work had been widened until it embraced any and every crippling condition. He had watched it grow, and he warmly congratulated Sir Henry Gauvain on the success he had achieved and the substantial contribution he had made to medical science. During the afternoon interesting cases were demonstrated by Mr. H. A. T. Fairbank, Sir Henry Gauvain, Professor Hey Groves, Dr. C. E. M. Jones, Mr. T. Pomfret Kilner, Mr. H. H. Langston, Dr. R. L. Vollum, and Sir William Willcox. The hospital, the rebuilding of which has just been completed, and the New Treatment Centre, which embodies all the most up-to-date modern appliances and improvements, provided a very interesting afternoon for the visitors.

IRELAND

Medical Research Council of Ireland

The Medical Research Council of Ireland has made the following awards: Dr. Patrick J. H. Clarke: Whole-time grant for six months' training in juvenile rheumatism, to be taken at various centres in London, to be followed by a six-months survey of the disease as it occurs in Dublin and district. Dr. E. S. Duthie: Grant-in-aid for one year to enable him to employ technical assistance in connexion with an investigation of (a) chemotaxis in leucocytes and (b) enzyme content of lymphocytes, the work to be carried out in the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology, University of Oxford. Dr. D. M. Mitchell: Grant-in-aid for expenses in connexion with an investigation of the effect of deficient diets upon the central nervous system and peripheral nerves, the work to be carried out in the School of Pathology, Trinity College, Dublin. Professor H. F. Moore: Grant-in-aid for anatomical and pathological technical assistance in connexion with an investigation of bundle branch block, the work to be carried out in the Anatomy Department, University College, Dublin, by Dr. E. Keenan, and in the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin, by Dr. W. R. O'Farrell.

Royal Maternity Hospital, Belfast

The new wing to the Royal Maternity Hospital, Belfast, which has been named Johnstone House after Sir Robert Johnstone, was opened on June 28 by Lady Craigavon. It contains twelve beds in single rooms and one ward with three single-bed cubicles; two theatres, with a sterilizing room; a separate nursery with an annexe for incubators; and a milk room, besides other service rooms. The private wards are intended for patients who are able to meet the full cost of maintenance and medical treatment, and the cubicles for patients of limited means, the charge for the single room being higher than that for a cubicle. Sir Robert Johnstone, who attended the ceremony, spoke of the importance of safe maternity. It was the duty of the

public and of the Government, he said, to see that mothers were safe while giving birth to their children and that they were restored safe to their families afterwards. It was not expected that Johnstone House, although a paying block, would bring in any enormous income. Subscribers would have to continue their loyal support of the institution.

SCOTLAND

St. Andrew's Ambulance Association

At the recent annual meeting in Glasgow of St. Andrew's Ambulance Association it was stated that during the past year 48,943 calls had been made for the service of ambulance wagons, and that the total number of patients conveyed since the formation of the association was 818,372. In Glasgow alone during the year the ambulance wagons had turned out on an average fifty-seven times daily. The aeroplane ambulance service instituted in 1933 continued to grow, and seventy-four patients had been carried by this means during the past year. The association had now eighty-nine motor ambulance wagons, of which seventeen were in Glasgow and the remainder throughout Scotland.

Cremation in Scotland

At a conference on June 29 of the National Association of Cemetery and Crematorium Superintendents and the Federation of Cremation Authorities in Edinburgh, Dr. W. G. Clark, medical officer of health for Edinburgh, speaking on cremation from the standpoint of the public health official, said that legislation threw upon the medical profession the responsibility of ensuring that in the disposal of the dead there should not be danger to other persons. A badly situated cemetery might be a danger to the health of the nation, although a modern cemetery properly constituted was not so. As a public health official, however, he believed that cremation was the hygienic method for disposal of the dead. Dr. Douglas J. A. Kerr, medical referee to the Edinburgh Corporation, read a paper on the Cremation Act and Regulations, and said that at the present time control of cremation in Scotland was exercised by the Secretary of State through the Department of Health. The ultimate aim should be to make cremation as convenient and economical as earth burial; this could only be done if crematoria were at hand in every district. With regard to the medical certificate, he thought that a change was necessary. The first medical certificate was, of course, essential, but the wording required to be adjusted. The certificate began: "Having attended the deceased before death," and this was construed by some medical men to mean weeks, months, or even years. Further, the provision for cremation during epidemics should be extended to cover deaths in air raids.

Royal Blind Asylum

At the annual meeting of the Edinburgh Royal Blind Asylum and School on July 6 the question was raised of unemployed persons who received training at community centres in the city in work usually done by blind persons and, by undercutting, restricted the markets for the goods produced by blind workers. It was considered by one member of the board that the problem of blind workers could only be solved if institutions providing for them were taken over by the State. The Royal Blind Asylum could not even afford to train all those who applied; some persons had been waiting six years to begin training. Professor James Drever, of the chair of psychology in Edinburgh University, said that the compulsory education of blind children dated in Scotland from 1890, but until the Act of 1936 came into force the education provided was elementary and the period of compulsory education

extended from 5 to 16 years. Many children, however, who to-day would be recognized as educationally blind had been denied a satisfactory education because school boards did not send them to a blind school unless they were obviously blind in the popular meaning of the term. The 1936 Act now required the provision of educational facilities from 3 to 18 years. During the past twenty years blindness had been greatly reduced because the public health authorities had successfully tackled blindness of the newly born; to-day only one child was blinded from this cause as compared with ten twenty years ago. About two-thirds of all blind children at the present time were blind from causes outside medical aid, and as a result they must make provision in their school for between 120 and 130 blind children.

Princess Margaret Rose Hospital

A new Nuffield Ward at the Princess Margaret Rose Hospital for Crippled Children, Edinburgh, named in acknowledgment of a donation of £8,000 from Lord Nuffield towards the cost of the extension of the hospital, was opened on July 4 by Mr. John Colville, Secretary of State for Scotland. Mr. Colville said that since Sir Robert Jones became a pioneer of modern orthopaedic surgery in England many thousands of children had been made whole and straight, while many others had had their handicap in life reduced. Orthopaedic surgery was not a simple process, and treatment was prolonged sometimes to years; it required, therefore, many kinds of skill and infinite patience. There were no reliable figures as yet on which to estimate the number of persons in the country, children and adults, who were crippled in one way or another, but these would be available when the survey of cripples in Scotland, which was being carried out by the Central Council for the Care of Cripples, was completed. The Earl of Home, president of the hospital, presided at the annual general meeting of subscribers, and Harriet Lady Findlay, in submitting the annual report, said that the work of this hospital was growing every week. Co-operation between the hospital and the local authorities in the south-eastern area of Scotland was increasing, and it was hoped soon to have the full number of clinics required for after-care of patients treated in the hospital. The finances of the institution were satisfactory, but further funds were needed to provide an adequate endowment and for additional buildings. Mr. W. A. Cochrane said that during the past year there had been 232 admissions, and the hospital through outside clinics was now caring for the large total of nearly 1,000 cases. Patients were now being admitted in the early stages, so that treatment could often be carried out in clinics; for one child who needed to be admitted to hospital ten could be dealt with outside as out-patients with great saving in cost and in suffering.

Decreased Mortality in Fife

Dr. G. Pratt Yule, who is retiring after twenty-six years as medical officer of health in Fife, in a valedictory address recently to the County Council Public Health Committee, said that one of the most important features in the county was the fall in the infantile mortality rate. In the period 1892-1906 the rate was 108 per 1,000 births, but during the following fifteen years the rate fell to 97, and after 1922 there was a further fall to 79. Health visitors had had much to do with this result by teaching mothers how children should be fed and clothed; Fife had been one of the first counties in Scotland to introduce health visitors. When he qualified scarlet fever was a virulent disease, and during the period 1912-21 the yearly scarlet fever death rate was 79 per 1,000, but between 1927 and 1936 it dropped to 65. In the former period there were twenty-three deaths from typhoid fever, but during the last six years there had been only six deaths from this disease. Similarly the deaths from measles had fallen from 161 to 64, while those from whooping-cough had fallen from 260 to 113.

typhus were recorded, mainly distributed as follows: Suk-el-Arba 14 cases, Southern Territories and Susa 12 each, and 4 each at Le Kef, Medjez-el-Bab, and Tebursuk. During the week ended June 18 in Algeria 70 cases were notified, distributed by departments as follows: Constantine 54, Southern Territories 10, Algiers 6. In Poland during the same week 44 cases with 2 deaths were reported, mainly distributed by departments as follows: 7 cases each in Lwow and Nowogrodek, Wolhynia 6 cases, Wilno 5 cases, and 3 each in Cracow and Polesia. In the U.S.A. during the week ended June 11 there were 34 cases of typhus: Georgia 16, Alabama 7, Florida 5, Texas 3, and 1 each in Connecticut, Louisiana, and Maryland.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

The Beaverbrook Fellowship has been awarded to Beryl D. Corner, M.D.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

On July 5 the Council of the University reappointed Professor W. H. Wood, M.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

The following candidates have satisfied the examiners at the examinations indicated:

M.D.—¹ Mary A. C. Cowell, T. F. Davey, A. Harris, R. L. Holt (gold medal), N. F. Kirkman, B. Portnoy, E. N. Rowlands, ¹ B. Sandler, G. G. E. Smyth.

FINAL M.B., CH.B.—N. Altham, J. N. Appleton, T. E. Barlow, J. E. Coates, A. E. David, T. B. S. Dick, A. M. Dickson, F. I. Firth, ⁴ G. Garmany, Edith A. Greenhalgh, Kathleen M. Henderson, ^{2,3} A. G. Heppleston, ⁵ Barbara M. Jessel, F. A. Langley, N. Levy, L. Linnell, D. Longbottom, Constance M. F. Lyth, J. C. Mellor, ² A. Morgan-Jones, S. Mottershead, T. H. Norton, J. F. Rickards, J. K. Rowson, ⁴ E. Saunbury, W. W. Wilson, Frances T. Wright. *Part I (Forensic Medicine and Hygiene and Preventive Medicine):* A. P. Bates, D. Bolchover, Irene M. Bower, J. B. Brownlie, Frances M. Bullough, R. Cocker, G. R. Crawshaw, Olive I. Elkin, Barbara H. Fiddian, Mary Fleure, R. T. Grime, Joan Halstead, P. Haslam, J. E. Horrocks, Hannah Horton, W. L. R. Kenyon, J. Latham, Joyce Leach, A. D. Leigh, R. A. Martin, A. P. Massie, Asa Mills, M. D. Milne, M. J. Parsonage, J. R. Platt, T. H. Redfern, J. C. A. Renshaw, E. Ridehalgh, G. G. Robertson, B. Roditi, E. S. Rogers, M. S. Rowley, L. D. Rutter, J. E. Schofield, F. W. Taylor, G. K. Tutton, G. H. Whittle, A. F. Williams, R. M. Winston, E. J. Yates. *(Pathology and Bacteriology):* Peggy Anderson, G. T. Ashley, J. G. Atherton, T. G. Barlow, E. F. Burndred, J. H. Gifford, E. Lee, D. Livshin, A. S. Ogden, Barbara M. Statham, W. P. Sweetnam. *(Pharmacology):* Hilary J. Crewe, A. C. C. Davey, J. D. Johnson, F. T. Jones, F. R. L. Makin, Catherine E. D. Nash, J. C. Seddon, G. K. Spruell, D. H. M. Titcombe, H. Walmsley.

DIPLOMA IN PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.—*Part II:* Muriel Hughes, I. Sutton. *Part I:* I. Sutton.

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.—*Part II:* S. K. Appleton, J. L. Armour, J. C. Brundret, Edna Circuitt, C. L. Elder, R. S. Hynd, P. A. Jennings, A. I. Ross, G. N. M. Wishart. *Part I:* S. K. Appleton, R. Bennett, J. C. Brundret, Edna Circuitt, H. D. B. North, G. R. Walker, R. C. Webster, H. C. Williamson.

¹ With commendation. ² Second-class honours. ³ Distinction in Medicine. ⁴ Distinction in Surgery. ⁵ Distinction in Hygiene and Preventive Medicine.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

At a meeting of the University Council, held on July 8, Dr. J. R. Grimoldby was appointed demonstrator in anatomy.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN

The following medical degrees and diplomas were conferred at a graduation ceremony on July 6:

M.D.—R. G. A. McLaren.

M.B., CH.B.—^{*} J. Booth, [†] J. S. McConnachie, G. S. Anderson, Mary Anderson, Joyce D. Bailey-Thomson, V. A. Cran, K. S. Crawford, Williamina H. Cruickshank, T. Duncan, W. Y. Fettes, J. Fiddes, D. L. Fletcher, M. Franklin, R. G. Fullerton, J. M. Geddie, C. W. Gordon, G. F. Hamilton, E. I. Harper, A. B. Harrington, Mabel A. Henderson, G. A. Hendry, Jean E. W. Inglis, I. McD. Kerr, W. Lamb, J. Leask, R. N. Lees, L. C. Liddell, H. J. Lillie, C. J. Livingstone, W. Lumsden, D. R. Macaulay, A. F. MacBean, Dorothea F. MacBean, J. R. McBoyle, A. W. B.

Macdonald, J. Macdonald, Rowla McGowan, J. McIntosh, R. E. McKenzie, Zina E. Moncrieff, Dorothy I. Mortimer, J. G. Munro, F. Murray, P. B. Nicol, R. E. M. Paterson, Phyllis J. H. Priestley, A. W. Raffan, A. G. Reid, S. McR. Reid, Hellen L. Reith, D. F. Ritchie, G. T. Robertson, Edith Scott, H. G. Skinner, A. S. Spence, J. H. Stewart, W. J. Tavendale, J. R. Tocher, J. Watson, D. F. Whyte, Ida M. Will, Elisabeth M. Williams.

D.P.H.—[‡] W. C. Davidson, Isabella M. O. Allan, J. R. Byars, G. G. Dickie, W. J. Godden, M. H. Webster.

* With second-class honours. † Passed Final Medical Professional Examination with distinction. ‡ With credit.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

Election to the Council

Four Fellows were elected on July 7 into the Council to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement in rotation of Mr. Victor Bonney, Mr. R. C. Elmslie, and Sir William Girling Ball, and by the resignation of Mr. C. H. Fagge. The result of the poll was as follows:

	Votes
REGINALD CHEYNE ELSMIE (St. Bartholomew's)	662
WILLIAM FRANCIS VICTOR BONNEY (Middlesex)	658
Sir WILLIAM GIRLING BALL (St. Bartholomew's)	657
LIONEL EDWARD CLOSE NORBURY (Royal Free)	502
Vincent Zachary Cope (St. Mary's)	410
Robert Joseph Willan (Newcastle-upon-Tyne)	395
Robert Davies-Colley (Guy's)	356
Sir Lancelot Edward Barrington-Ward (Great Ormond Street)	349
Julian Taylor (University College Hospital)	297
Walter Goldie Howarth (St. Thomas's)	217

In all 1,358 Fellows voted; in addition ten votes were found to be invalid. Mr. Bonney, Mr. Elmslie, and Sir William Girling Ball are all elected for the full period of eight years, and Mr. Norbury acts as substitute member for Mr. Fagge until July, 1945.

COMBINED HOSPITALS UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS

The following awards have been made:

St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College: D. S. Cadman, St. John's College, Cambridge (Scholarship); J. N. Milnes, St. John's College, Cambridge (Exhibition).

Guy's Hospital Medical School: N. Gillman, Downing College, Cambridge (Scholarship); H. E. S. Marshall, Downing College, Cambridge (Exhibition).

St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School: J. R. Tiller, Worcester College, Oxford (Scholarship); L. H. H. May, Trinity College, Cambridge (Exhibition).

The Services

48TH AND 61ST (S.M.) DIVISIONS, R.A.M.C.

Colonel RALPH A. BRODERICK, A.D.M.S., 48th (South Midland) Division, R.A.M.C., T.A., writes: I am very anxious to promote a reunion of all old comrades of the above R.A.M.C. units who served in these Divisions during the great war. I would suggest that a reunion dinner be held in Birmingham in the late autumn of this year under the auspices of the Birmingham Branch of the R.A.M.C. Association, and I trust that you will publish this letter so that the attention of your readers may be called to the project. Will all who are interested and served in the corps during that period communicate with Lieutenant Stanford, R.A.M.C., T.A., at Stockfield Hall, Acock's Green, Birmingham, 27?

Surgeon Commander S. H. Facey, R.N. (ret.), has been awarded a Greenwich Hospital pension of £50 a year in the vacancy caused by the death of Surgeon Captain Sir Arthur Nance, K.B.E., C.B., R.N. (ret.).

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Major THOMAS HERBERT DICKSON, R.A.M.C. (ret.), died at Tangier, Morocco, on June 17, aged 54. He was born on December 7, 1883, the youngest son of the late Reverend T. C. Dickson of Argyle Place Church, Edinburgh, and was educated at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1906. After filling the posts of junior and assistant medical officers at the North Riding Asylum, York, and of senior house-surgeon at the Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital, Margate, he entered the Royal Army Medical Corps as lieutenant on July 31, 1909, became major in 1921, and retired on July 31, 1929.