

## Local News

### IRELAND

#### Memorial to Professor A. F. Dixon

It is almost three years since the death of Andrew Francis Dixon, professor of anatomy and dean of the faculty of physic in Trinity College, Dublin. Now his long and faithful services to his Alma Mater have been fittingly commemorated by the erection of a hall in the College Park dedicated to his memory and designed for the use of the medical school in which he was both student and teacher, and which he loved so well. The Dixon Hall, which was opened this month by the Provost of Trinity College, is unique in being the only one of the College buildings to bear a person's name. That such an honour has been paid to Dixon shows the affection and regard which he inspired in his colleagues and students. The hall stands midway between the schools of botany and physics. Its architect, Mr. F. G. Hicks, has broken away from the older tradition, as seen in the majority of the College buildings; his design is frankly of the twentieth century. The severity of its front of granite from the Dublin hills which Dixon loved is relieved by two sculptured nude figures representing "Wonder" and "Aspiration," and by the conjoined arms of Trinity College and the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland. The main feature of the interior of the hall, which accommodates about 350 persons, is the plaque which, in golden letters, commemorates a worthy son of the College for those who, in years to come, had not the privilege of being his pupils, colleagues, or friends:

MEMORIAE PERPETVÆ

ANDRAEAE FRANCISCI DIXON

QVI PER TRIGINTA TRES ANNOS

CATHEDRAM ANATOMIAE DECANATVMQVE

FELICITER OBTINIVIT

SCHOLAM MEDICAM MIRA PRUDENTIA EXCOLVIT  
DOCTRINA ADORNAVIT SPLENDIDISSIMA

HOC MONUMENTUM AMORIS

OPIBVS COLLEGII ADIVTI

COLLEGIAE DISCIPVLI CETERIQVE AMICI

DEDICAVIMVS

A.D. MCMXXXIX

#### Royal Maternity Hospital, Belfast

The Registrar's report for 1938 of the Royal Maternity Hospital, Belfast, records a new feature in the practice of the hospital. To avoid serious overcrowding admission is refused to multiparae attending the ante-natal clinics, unless some definite abnormality of pregnancy is present. This has resulted in a diminution in the number of normal cases admitted, and a rise in those which are abnormal. The mortality rate was 0.92 for 1,994 total admissions, 0.31 for ante-natal admissions, and 3.8 for emergency admissions. The report gives a very complete summary of each of the eighteen fatal cases. The morbidity rate for the year was 4.7 per cent. This rate is estimated according to the following standard: "A rise of temperature during the first eight days of the puerperium, exceeding 100° F., on any two occasions, irrespective of the pulse rate, and excluding the first twenty-four hours after delivery." An analysis of sixty-two morbid cases shows nineteen of infection of the urinary tract, thirteen of puerperal sepsis, and ten of mastitis. Among more unusual conditions may be mentioned one case of lobar pneumonia with focal necrosis of the liver, one of epithelioma of the oesophagus, and one of Wernicke's encephalopathy. The appended district report states that

712 patients were confined in their own homes. At the ante-natal clinic the number of new patients was 2,285, and the total number of examinations 11,604; the comparable figures at the infant clinic were 512 and 2,591.

#### Dublin National Maternity Hospital

The clinical report for 1938 of the National Maternity Hospital, Dublin, records, as the event of the year, the completion of the final section of the building. During the earlier months it was necessary to refuse admission to seventy-nine patients in labour, but the present accommodation—145 beds—has proved to be sufficient, and has greatly facilitated the working of the hospital. A new feature of interest is a nursery for the management of delicate infants. Patients admitted to the maternity department in the year numbered 2,964, of whom 2,568 were delivered, while a further 705 patients were delivered in their homes. The total figure of patients delivered—3,273—constitutes a record. The report states that the year was notable for the increase, both relative and actual, in abnormal conditions. There were forty-seven persistent occipito-posterior presentations, fourteen of face and brow, 123 breech, sixteen transverse (with five foetal deaths), and sixteen cases of prolapse and presentation of cord. Cases of accidental haemorrhage numbered thirty-five, and of placenta praevia twenty-two. The incidence of albuminuria was comparatively high, 491 patients having albumin + 1 or more; fifty-seven of these showed more or less severe toxic symptoms, and in many cases induction of labour was necessary. In addition, a large number of patients suffering from phthisis, hyperemesis, toxæmia, and cardiac disease gave rise to considerable anxiety on account of the severity of their condition. Fifteen patients died after delivery in the hospital and three died undelivered. Many of these were emergency admissions, in some cases from country districts, where too frequently ante-natal care is entirely neglected and the doctor is only summoned when the patient is in serious straits. The mortality rate of 0.7 per cent. is somewhat higher than the low record of the previous year.

### SCOTLAND

#### Edinburgh Medical Graduation

At the medical graduation in Edinburgh on July 19, the Principal of the University, Sir Thomas Holland, presiding, the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Francis Hugh Adam Marshall, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. In presenting him for the degree, the Dean of the Faculty of Law said that Dr. Marshall was reader in agricultural physiology at Cambridge and was a pioneer in the field of reproductive physiology, to whom was largely due the creation of a British school in this department. His researches extended over forty years, during which time he had published some sixty papers on animal nutrition, breeding, and reproduction, and his textbook on *The Physiology of Reproduction* had now reached a third edition. The degree of doctor of medicine was conferred upon fourteen graduates, among whom was Dr. H. L. de Waal, who was awarded a gold medal for his thesis upon "Bacteriological and Epidemiological Studies of Streptococcal Infections." The degrees of M.B. and Ch.B. were conferred upon 148 graduands. Professor Charles McNeil, of the chair of child life and health, in an address to the graduates, referred to criticisms of medical education and the change in the curriculum which was planned in the University of Edinburgh. He said that the rapid and healthy growth of medical knowledge had created the need for changes in methods and technique of teaching

and for an extension of the period of study. The chief danger in medical teaching was that more intellectual food might be administered than could be digested. The golden rule of medical teaching should be to attend to understanding and let memory take care of itself. At the same ceremony Sir Thomas Holland presented the first two certificates for physical proficiency to be granted by the university. [An account of Edinburgh's physical training course for students studying for academic degrees was given in the *Journal* of July 8, page 86.]

### Local Authorities and Treatment of Cancer

A circular on the Cancer Act, 1939, which has been issued by the Department of Health for Scotland points out that under this Act local authorities are required to make arrangements to secure that the facilities for treatment of persons suffering from cancer are adequate, and to submit such arrangements for the approval of the Department of Health before March 29, 1940. Experience in the south-eastern region of Scotland, the circular continues, shows that about 25 per cent. of persons suffering from cancer do not seek treatment until their condition is hopeless, and of the remainder some 40 per cent. seek treatment so late that the prospect of cure is seriously prejudiced. Local authorities should therefore provide diagnostic facilities either themselves or by arrangement with a local voluntary hospital. It is not anticipated that any considerable provision of hospital beds will have to be made, and it is not necessary in any case that the local authority should themselves undertake to do this. The appropriate course would usually be to arrange with voluntary hospitals as to the direction and extent of desirable developments, and to assist those hospitals to carry them out. Local authorities are empowered to pay travelling expenses reasonably incurred by patients, and these, as well as payments towards capital cost of additional accommodation in hospitals or for the maintenance and treatment of patients, will be defrayed with the help of an Exchequer grant of 50 per cent. Before submitting their arrangements to the Department of Health the councils must consult, among others, the medical and surgical staffs of the local voluntary hospitals and such local organizations of medical practitioners as they consider to represent medical opinion in their areas. Attention is drawn to Section 4 of the Act, which prohibits advertisements for treatment of cancer, which, however, does not apply to advertisements published by a local authority or by a voluntary hospital.

## ENGLAND AND WALES

### The Merseyside Hospitals

An account of the many community services of the Merseyside Hospitals Council is given in the annual record of that body for 1938, a year which saw an increase in contributors to the penny-in-the-pound fund of about 20,000 and brought the number of contributors up to 355,000. During the year £167,138 was distributed to medical institutions, an increase of £9,012 over the previous year. It is pointed out that the distribution to the associated hospitals of Merseyside represents about one-third of their annual ordinary income, but these distributions from the fund are £50,000 below the actual cost of the voluntary hospital services provided to contributors to the fund and their dependants. One of the unsolved problems is how to procure more generous support from the owners of multiple shops whose headquarters are in London, and from contractors operating from other cities and engaged on long and short contracts on Merseyside. Statistics show that the incidence of sickness on many of these local contracts is high, and

the cost of providing hospital services in Merseyside voluntary hospitals to their employees far outweighs the amount of contribution received. This problem is acute in the shipping industry; over a period of seven years the shipping and dock employees have cost the local voluntary hospitals £259,570, while the total income from the industry (employers and employees) was £138,770. The council's aim is to make the great industrial community of Merseyside fully conscious of its responsibility for the efficient upkeep of the essential hospital services.

### Harrogate and Rheumatism

Harrogate claims that by the erection of the new spa buildings at a cost of nearly £100,000 she is contributing in no small way towards the relief of rheumatism, as well as many other disorders which are amenable to spa treatment. A rheumatism research fellowship has been established in Harrogate by collaboration between the Harrogate Corporation, the University of Leeds, and the Royal Bath Hospital. A whole-time research worker has been appointed, and day in and day out research into the causes and treatment of rheumatism is being carried out. The Corporation also employs a whole-time scientific officer, whose duties are mainly concerned with research into the various waters and treatments, and the best method of applying them. The new building which has been erected and was recently opened by the Lord Mayor of London is capable of providing 1,000 treatments a day, all of which embody in one form or another the natural mineral waters of the spa. Harrogate has also introduced an "all-inclusive cure ticket," through which medical attention and all baths, waters, and treatments required for a complete course are obtainable at fixed charges of 5 guineas for two weeks or 7 guineas for three weeks. In addition, most of the hotels in the town are co-operating with the Corporation by quoting reduced fees for patients coming to Harrogate under the new scheme.

### Queen Charlotte's in 1938

The clinical report of Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital for 1938 states that 3,815 patients were delivered during the period under review: 1,684 of these were primigravidae. The number of maternal deaths was eleven, ten among booked patients and one, caused by an infected hydatidiform mole, among the emergencies. The mortality rate for booked cases exceeded that for emergency cases—an unusual statistical feature. The report includes a short summary of each fatal case. With regard to the incidence of haemolytic streptococcal infection it is recorded that only one Group A infection occurred among 2,441 booked and emergency cases. This is the lowest incidence since the practice of distinguishing between Group A infections and those due to other groups was established in 1935. The sole case was a woman who developed peritonitis following a Caesarean section, and it was not possible to trace the source of infection. In striking contrast to this low incidence of Group A haemolytic streptococcal infection among the hospital cases no fewer than sixteen occurred among the 1,374 women delivered in the district, an incidence of one in eighty-six. None of these cases was very severe and there was no suggestion of an epidemic. Throat and nose swabs from doctors and nurses attending proved negative, and it is suggested that the infections were probably attributable to streptococci transferred indirectly, possibly by dust, from the mother's family and friends, or from the throat and nose of the mother herself. It appears from the above figures that the homes of the district patients represent a much more highly streptococcus-infected environment than the hospital, involving risks from which even the most careful anti-septic and aseptic technique cannot adequately safeguard the patient.

transmission of the gene from a remote ancestor. On this assumption, the odds against all the related males she mentions happening to be normal are only about four to one, so there is no evidence of anything other than the operation of the laws of chance.

There is no evidence, therefore, that a recent mutation has taken place, but in any event the practical consequences are the same. The mother carries the gene, and any further sons born to her have a one in two chance of being haemophiliacs; the daughter, and any further daughters, have a one in two chance of being carriers.—I am, etc.,

Bristol, July 22.

J. A. FRASER ROBERTS.

### Medical Psychotherapy

SIR.—The correspondence in the *Journal* of July 15 (p. 139) on the question of medical versus lay psychotherapy is both interesting and enlightening. Apparently, while it is desirable that the scientific level of medical psychotherapy should be at least as high as that of any other medical specialty, the psychotherapist himself may not look forward to the enjoyment of an income necessary for the upkeep of a consultant's station in life. Might not the problem be solved by encouraging middle-aged doctors who have already made a financial competency, either as consultants or as general practitioners, to take up psychotherapy? It was not for nothing that the ancients elevated their wise elderly men to positions of honour in the community. Psychotherapists should possess what are usually described as "suitable personality qualifications." Are not these the very qualities often possessed by doctors after long practice, together with a store of wisdom and a knowledge of human nature unknown to the young graduate who proposes to specialize as soon as possible in psychotherapy? What more suitable occupation could there be for the consulting physician who must perforce retire from his hospital at the age of 60? Or for the successful family practitioner of 55 who is beginning to feel the wear and tear of active work? The suitable person might delegate some of his work to a younger man, take time off for training and analysis, and eventually turn completely over to psychotherapeutic work. To make this worth while the retiring age for specialists in this branch of medicine might well be raised to 70. We live longer and more healthily nowadays, and psychotherapy is a more restful occupation than many other forms of medical practice. It is surely, also, the one specialty where the ripe wisdom of experience is of the greatest value.—I am, etc.,

London, W.1, July 17.

ETHEL DUKES.

### Universities and Colleges

#### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIOLOGY AND ELECTROLOGY.—*Part I*: R. D. Howat, S. R. Reynolds. *Part II*: H. N. Bhatt, J. P. Bostock, F. Bush, F. M. Crawshaw, W. G. S. Harden, T. M. Hennebry, C. W. Horncastle, K. Abdel-Khalik Kassem, C. F. MacGuire, S. A. Maddocks, R. T. Marshall, G. F. Rees-Jones, Z. C. Rutherford, E. Samuel, Ida B. S. Scudder, W. E. McL. Topping.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

At a meeting of the Senate held on July 19, W. G. Barnard, F.R.C.P., was appointed to the University Chair of Pathology tenable at St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School.

The title of Reader in Medicine was conferred upon E. F. Scowen, M.D.

R. M. Calder, M.B., Ch.B., has been reappointed to the Graham Scholarship in Pathology for a further period of one year.

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

ACADEMIC POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN PSYCHOLOGY.—S. C. Amin, Florence E. Beatty, Sybil M. Crane, N. H. Dalal, Vera D. Deutz, Mildred E. Evans, A. H. Fife, Ruth Foster, Sylvia C. Harnett, D. K. Hingorani, Marjorie H. Kent, L. G. Mirchandani, Norah C. Morrison, E. S. Pahlson, Helen R. Reid, Ruth Solow, Kathleen M. Thomas, Grace E. V. Vilfranc.

M.S.—*Branch I (Surgery)*: F. R. Kilpatrick, W. R. Merrington, J. E. Spalding. *Branch III (Ophthalmology)*: C. J. F. Blumenthal.

#### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

The following scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes have been awarded at University College Hospital Medical School:

*Goldsmid Entrance Scholarships*, N. B. Myant, R. D. M. Innes-Ker Harkness. *Goldsmid Entrance Exhibition*, Gwendoline R. Briggs. *Filliter Entrance Scholarship in Pathology*, Anne Bolton. *Atchison Scholarship*, J. D. N. Nabarro. *Atkinson Morley Scholarship*, W. S. Lewin. *Magrath Scholarship*, W. S. Lewin, Miss E. G. Seaton, R. D. Kennedy. *Filliter Exhibition*, R. E. O. Williams. *Liston Gold Medal*, A. G. Spencer. *Erichsen Prize*, C. V. Gledhill. *Alexander Bruce Gold Medal*, A. G. Spencer. *Fellowes Gold Medal*, M. Steel. *Fellowes Silver Medal*, E. Petrie. *Tuke Silver Medal*, A. G. Spencer. *Tuke Bronze Medal*, R. E. O. Williams. *Junior Clinical Surgery Prizes*, R. B. N. Wilsdon, N. Hext. *Suckling Prize in Obstetrics and Gynaecology*, J. D. N. Nabarro. *F. T. Roberts Prize in Obstetrics and Gynaecology*, R. D. Kennedy. *Ferriere Scholarship*, Miss A. E. Walker. *Post-graduate Award*: Bilton Pollard Fellowship, M. L. Rosenheim, M.R.C.P.

#### KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

The Anatomy and Physiology Scholarship was awarded to S. G. Tuffill, and the Science Scholarship to G. Grant.

#### UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

At the last meeting of the University Council the resignation of Professor F. Wood Jones from the chair of anatomy was received and accepted with regret. Professor Wood Jones will retire from the post at the end of the Michaelmas term in the session 1939-40.

The following appointments are announced:

Dr. David Stewart as Assistant Director of the Anatomical Laboratory; Dr. T. H. B. Bedford, Dr. William Brockbank, Dr. F. R. Ferguson, Dr. P. B. Mumford, Dr. J. F. Ward, and Dr. R. Whitehead as members of the Board of the Faculty of Medicine; and Dr. T. E. Barlow and Dr. S. Mottershead as Demonstrators in Anatomy.

#### UNIVERSITY OF READING

At a Congregation on July 8 Dr. H. S. Le Marquand was appointed a member of the University Council.

#### UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

The University Council made the following appointments on July 14:

Wilson Smith, M.D., to the Chair of Bacteriology, in succession to the late Professor J. W. Edington; W. J. Lytle, F.R.C.S., as Honorary Lecturer in Surgery to Dental Students; Andrew Wilson, M.B., Ch.B., as Assistant Lecturer in Pharmacology.

#### UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

A graduation ceremony was held in M'Ewan Hall on July 19, when the following degrees and diplomas were conferred:

M.D.—P. C. Davie, \*\*\*H. L. de Waal, I. J. Freedman, J. A. Guy, R. Hardy, F. D. Hart, \*J. S. Jeffrey, J. A. M'Lauchlan, \*\*W. M. Millar, \*\*R. A. Miller, A. R. M. Moir, J. M'G. Rogan, Maud I. Smith, \*H. Stalker.

C.M.—\*\*C. F. W. Illingworth.

M.B., Ch.B.—W. J. Abel, Catherine J. A. Aitken, I. Ap Thomas, M. W. Archdale, G. W. Baker, G. W. Balfour, Beatrice M. Bartlet, M. Beaton, T. Black, J. Borrowman, Anne E. Boyd, D. K. Bradley, G. A. R. Brown, H. M. Brown, Kathleen M. Buchanan, D. W. Burton, C. S. Campbell, I. D. Campbell, W. Carruthers, T. S. Chalmers, A. J. Clarke, J. C. Comline, L. S. Cooke, Monica de S. Craig, W. G. Cuthbertson, N. M. B. Dean, P. R. Dickson, M. Dods, Glenys M. M. Donaldson, K. J. Dunlop, F. C. Edington, A. W. B. Edmunds, I. N. J. Eggeling, J. S. Elliot,

A. F. El Shahed, Ruth A. J. Evershed, C. D. Falconer, C. W. A. Falconer, W. Falconer, Jean E. Fleming, G. M'I. Forsyth, W. H. Galloway, M. Gardiner, Elizabeth Gemmell, J. W. Gibson, W. W. A. Gibson, Agnes J. M. Gilruth, †R. H. Girdwood, C. A. Gleathill, A. M. Glen, Patricia E. Goddard, W. W. Gordon, Sarah H. Graham, L. S. Grant, J. S. Gray, Constance F. Hardy, J. Harper, A. B. Hegarty, A. G. S. Hill, D. W. Horn, Kathleen I. Hughes, Ethel J. Kay, J. A. Key, D. J. Kirke, B. D. Kholi, G. R. Kuikarni, W. R. Lamb, N. A. Lamberty, Anne M. Lauder, T. W. Lees, W. I. Leslie, R. E. S. Lewis, Anne H. Lockie, A. M. Loughran, Jean M. M. Lyon, Catriona C. M'Callum, Betty P. M'Cléments, M. P. M'Cormack, Mary B. M'Donald, R. M. MacDonald, E. C. MacFadyen, J. D. M'Gregor, A. S. M'Kenzie, L. M. Mackenzie, Margaret D. R. Mackinnon, Isobel J. M'Larty, G. MacNaughtan, P. G. M'Neil, J. O. F. Macrae, M. MacM. Macrae Elizabeth M. L. MacWatt, A. Main, S. E. O. Martin, H. S. Marwick, A. K. M. Mazhar, J. B. Menzies, Nancy S. M. Milne, J. M. Muir, V. V. Muir, D. F. Mungall, J. A. L. Naughton, W. W. Park, J. L. M. Parnell, I. D. Paterson, H. Pattinson, S. S. Pavillard, H. J. B. Pershad, W. B. Preston, N. H. L. Pringle, Margaret E. Quin, A. S. Quanta, A. R. Ralley, G. J. Ralston, G. W. Reid, J. H. Robarts, A. A. C. Ross, D. F. Ross, J. Rutherford, J. C. B. Serjeant, R. P. Seymour, D. W. Shannon, T. M. Simpson, S. A. Sinclair, K. A. Sleem, Mora F. Smeaton, A. M'E. Smith, W. L. Smith, R. Stalker, G. D. F. Steele, W. Storrar, Catherine M. Sunderland, G. B. Tait, A. W. O. Taylor, A. C. P. D. Thomson, A. M'E. Turnbull, A. J. Varga, E. von Kuenssberg, A. Walker, D. G. Walker, G. B. Walker, H. W. Whitcher, G. R. Wightman, W. C. Wightman, I. D. Willatt, D. E. Williams, T. G. Wilson, G. B. Young, W. K. Young.

B.Sc. PATHOLOGY, *First Class*.—†G. W. A. Dick, †W. Forbes.

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.—G. F. Anderson, C. E. S. Bailey, E. W. Graham, Alison M. B. Hamilton, Betty C. Hamilton, M. S. Khan, R. B. Lucas, Edith M. Martin, R. M. Ross, Jasmine Taylor, R. M. White.

DIPLOMA IN TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.—H. L. de Waal, T. Evans, Joan F. M. E. Lamplugh.

DIPLOMA IN PSYCHIATRY.—S. I. Ballard, Kathleen B. Cobb, J. J. M. Jacobs, W. W. Laughland, J. Leckie, A. Manugian, W. M. Millar, R. M. Young.

DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIOLOGY.—W. N. Brown, J. Phelan.

\*\*\* Awarded gold medal for thesis. \*\* Highly commended for thesis. \* Commended for thesis. † Passed with honours.

The following prizes were presented.

*Cameron Prize in Practical Therapeutics*: Dr. Gerhard Domagk (Elberfeld), in recognition of his discoveries which initiated the treatment of diseases of bacterial origin by compounds belonging to the sulphonamide group. *Etches Scholarship and Leslie Gold Medal, Beaney Prize in Anatomy and Surgery, Keith Memorial Prize in Systematic Surgery, Royal Victoria Hospital Tuberculosis Trust Gold Medal, and Wightman Prize in Clinical Medicine*: R. H. Girdwood. *Scottish Association for Medical Education of Women Prize and Annandale Gold Medal in Clinical Surgery*: Leonore S. Cooke. *Montgomery Scholarship in the Practice of Physic and Conan Doyle Prize*: D. W. Burton. *Buchanan Scholarship in Midwifery and Gynaecology*: Betty P. M'Cléments. *James Scott Scholarship in Midwifery and Gynaecology*: Leonore S. Cooke and Nancy S. M. Milne (equal). *Dorothy Gilfillan Memorial Prize and Murdoch Brown Silver Medal in Clinical Medicine*: Glenys M. M. Donaldson. *Pattison Prize in Clinical Surgery*: G. M. Wilson. *Sir Robert Jones Prize in Orthopaedic Surgery*: Constance F. Hardy. *Sir Humphry Rolleston Prize*: M. Gardiner. *Murchison Memorial Scholarship in Clinical Medicine*: A. J. M. Drennan. *M'Cosh Bursaries*: J. Innes and F. H. Robarts. *Vans Dunlop Scholarship in Public Health and Clinical Therapeutics*: I. A. G. MacQueen. *Gunning Victoria Jubilee Prize in Bacteriology*: H. L. de Waal. *Gunning Victoria Jubilee Prize in Therapeutics*: J. D. Allan. *Gunning Victoria Jubilee Prize in Child Life and Health and Thomson Memorial Medal in Child Life and Health*: R. A. Miller. *Lewis Cameron Undergraduate Prize in Bacteriology*: G. Dempster and J. Orr (equal). *Wellcome Gold Medal and Prize in the History of Medicine*: H. L. de Waal. *Wellcome Silver Medal and Prize in the History of Medicine*: Sarah H. Graham. *MacLagan Prize in Forensic Medicine*: Margaret H. Peill. *Cunningham Memorial Medal and Prize in Anatomy*: R. T. S. Louttit. *Whiteside Bruce Bursary*: B. Cruickshank.

An address was delivered to the new graduates by the Promotor, Professor C. M'Neil.

#### UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

##### SCHOOL OF PHYSIC, TRINITY COLLEGE

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.D.—Marjorie R. E. Boyd, J. E. Gillespie, H. B. Sutton, H. B. Wright.

FINAL MEDICAL EXAMINATION.—*Part I, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Pathology and Bacteriology*: \*Maude F. P. Bigger, †G. S. Prince, †W. G. D. Caldwell, †G. B. Gibson, Kathleen M. J. Morphy, Helen S. Watson, B. W. Wyllie, J. R. Hassard, D. W. Montgomery, C. E. Williams, Ivy K. Bayne, Ethna M. MacCarthy, J. N. Greene, E. D. Khan, A. F. Crowley, A. G. Lee, Margaret F. Y. Dixon, Alicia G. Pike, H. H. Robinson, T. J. N. Bates, J. D. Dennehy, A. R. B. Jackson, J. B. Dunlop, G. F. Shaw. *Part II*,

M.B.: †J. D. Whiteside, †D. Selman, †F. L. Willington, †C. B. Robinson, †G. F. N. Anderson, †Sylvia M. Hall, †Muriel Bannister, †J. K. Craig, †L. E. Morris, †C. W. Bradfield, Lucia M. E. FitzGerald, S. Fine, W. E. Bamford, J. C. G. Moore, R. G. P. Heard, M. Daly, A. H. Isaacson, G. S. Sheill, Kathleen Dowling, B. S. Good, Olive S. H. Devlin, T. N. Arthur, N. J. Hogan, T. Shier, M. Shreider, J. Freedman, A. Graham, W. F. Carpenter, D. W. McCarthy, A. C. Corbett, E. F. Keating, N. C. Brown, C. H. Rutherford, G. A. Anderson, D. L. Harbinson, Frances M. C. Wolfe, G. E. P. Kelly. *Surgery, B.C.H.*: †C. B. Robinson, †Sylvia M. Hall, †R. S. W. Baker, †F. L. Willington, P. M. Goedvold, J. K. Craig, H. D. Chomse, J. D. Whiteside, A. C. Corbett, J. P. Gore-Grimes, E. G. Hobart, F. A. Hanna, F. deBurgh Whyte, M. H. Waters, M. Herman, W. B. Welply, W. F. Carpenter, Maureen C. Johnston, A. Graham, M. Daly, L. E. Morris, E. Cullen, H. S. Boyce, D. W. McCarthy. *Midwifery, B.A.O.*: †H. H. Balch, †J. R. Healy, W. Jones, K. T. Acton, F. C. Denham, R. W. Carey, E. G. Millar, T. H. Downes, Moira M. Mallagh, F. J. Qually, M. N. O'Riordan, Phoebeina Eakins, R. M. Halahan.

DIPLOMA IN GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS.—†R. A. Fairley, †W. F. Joynt, †H. M. Ayoub, M. Abd-El-Khalik Abed.

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.—*Part I*: T. S. Agnew. *Part II*: \*J. C. Gaffney, †J. G. Cunningham, S. H. Morrison.

DIPLOMA IN PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.—*Part I*: \*J. N. P. Moore. The following prizes have been awarded:

*FitzPatrick Scholarship*: M. O'C. Drury, M.B. *Medical Scholarships*: Anatomy and Physiology, Elizabeth D. L. Simpson; Chemistry, Physics, Botany and Zoology, A. B. Walsh. *Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship in Mental Diseases*: J. N. P. Moore, M.D. *Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Medical Scholarships*: Anatomy and Physiology, F. S. Stewart; Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, H. R. Hanna. *John Mallet Purser Medal*: Violet K. St. G. Breakey. *Daniel John Cunningham Memorial Medal and Prize*: F. S. Stewart. *De Renzy Centenary Prize*: J. C. Gaffney, M.B. *Aquilla Smith Prize*: Maude F. P. Bigger. *Walter G. Smith Prize*: Helen S. Watson. *Conolly Norman Medal in Mental Diseases*: Kathleen Dowling. *Butterworth Prize*: F. L. Willington, M.B. *Welland Prize*: H. R. Hanna.

\* First-class honours. † Second-class honours.

#### ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH

A quarterly meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh was held on July 18, with Dr. Alexander Goodall, the President, in the chair. Dr. B. G. T. Elmes (Nigeria) and Dr. A. G. Stevenson (Durban, South Africa) were elected Fellows.

#### ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH

At a meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, held on July 21, with Mr. W. J. Stuart, President, in the chair, the following, having passed the requisite examinations, were admitted Fellows:

R. R. Mutrie, G. A. H. Adam, H. I. Baigel, A. F. M. Barron, T. J. Beresford, A. Bickford, W. C. Botha, W. S. Charlton, S. J. Cohen, D. H. Cummack, T. Das, E. W. Dorrell, G. W. Duncan, J. W. Hannay, E. S. Jamieson, Beatrice M. Joly, M. M. Kennedy, J. T. Laurenson, D. McIntosh, R. D. Macrae, K. I. Macrosson, G. B. Mair, W. A. M. Marrow, M. G. Mohamed, F. T. Moore, H. G. Page, W. M. Quin, H. R. Robertson, J. M. Robins, J. A. Shepherd, M. L. Slotover, K. J. Talbot, J. J. van Niekerk, E. P. White.

#### ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNAECOLOGISTS

At the quarterly meeting of the Council, held in the College House, London, W., on July 22, with the President, Professor W. Fletcher Shaw, in the chair, the following officers were elected:

*President*: Professor W. Fletcher Shaw. *Vice-Presidents*: Mr. Eardley L. Holland and Professor Miles H. Phillips. *Honorary Treasurer*: Mr. J. P. Hedley. *Honorary Curator of Museum*: Mr. Aleck W. Bourne. *Honorary Librarian*: Mr. Frederick Roques. *Honorary Secretary*: Mr. G. F. Gibberd.

The following Member was admitted to the Fellowship: D. H. MacLeod.

The following were admitted to the Membership: J. Lyle Cameron, W. M. Capper, A. Charles, Alice E. Dickie, C. McT. Hopkins.

The following were elected to the Membership: R. I. Ritchie, B. H. Anderson, A. W. Andison, G. W. Blomfield, D. R. Cairns, W. D. A. Callum, D. G. W. Clyne, G. Dalley, D. S. Greig, T. N. Hart, W. Hawksworth, W. M. Lemmon, G. G. Lennon, F. R. Lord, R. Lyons, T. A. MacFarlane, D. M. W. Maxwell, S. Misra, C. V. Salisbury, Evarll M. Shippam, R. de Sodenhoff, E. A. Thomas, S. L. Townsend, J. D. Watt, Ella Windeyer.

Dr. A. R. HAMILTON BLAND of Rosary Gardens, South Kensington, who died recently at the age of 85, was easily the doyen of the general practitioners in his district, for it was a good deal more than sixty years ago that he established himself there. His early years in practice were the days of large mansions, large families, and large practices—ten or fifteen years before Kipling wrote of the “carriages blocking the half of the Cromwell Road.” Among his colleagues of that epoch Bland was well known and greatly respected. He was several inches over six feet in height, and made the most of them by a very upright carriage, which he retained into extreme old age until arthritis robbed him of it during the last two or three years of his life. A close-trimmed beard and unusually piercing grey eyes combined to give his spare but stalwart form an air of great distinction. At one time, early in the century, he had a nephew, Dr. Stokes, as a partner; but after the latter's early death he carried on single-handed until a few years after the end of the great war, when he took Dr. H. Rivers Pollock into his firm. After several more years Bland retired from practice (nominally, for he continued to attend a few old patients until his health gave way completely some three or four years ago). His will, recently published, bequeaths £100 to a nurse for her care of him and of many of his patients—a kindly thought, typical of an Irishman who was genuinely warm-hearted, though a certain brusqueness of manner may have prevented some people from realizing it. Dr. Bland had been a widower for several years.

Dr. WALTER JOHN ERNELY SUMPTER died suddenly on July 5 at his home in Sheringham, where he had lived for more than fifty years. Born in 1862, he studied medicine at University College, London, took the L.S.A. in 1883, the M.R.C.S. in 1884, and the L.R.C.P. in 1891, and in 1909 obtained the M.D. degree of Durham University. His medical practice was an extensive one, and for a number of years he was medical officer of health for the Sheringham Urban District. He had also held a commission as captain in the old R.A.M.C. Volunteers. One of the original members of the Sheringham Golf Club, Dr. Sumpter was for four years its honorary secretary, and in 1905–6 captain. He joined the East Norfolk Division of the British Medical Association in 1912.

By the death of Dr. HUBERT EUGENE ALEXANDER LEMERLE on July 16 Tunbridge Wells has lost a highly respected medical practitioner. The eldest son of A. F. Lemerle, barrister-at-law, he was born in India in 1880, and graduated M.B., Ch.B. at the University of Edinburgh in 1911 after taking a degree in arts. He held a number of resident appointments in London and elsewhere, and did good service during the early part of the war. Settling in practice at Tunbridge Wells in 1928, he was later appointed medical examiner to the local anti-aircraft battery and military recruiting medical officer. The funeral at St. James's Church was attended by brother officers. Dr. Lemerle joined the British Medical Association in 1914, and was a prominent Freemason.

Dr. GEORGE WILLIAM WATSON, who died recently in a Carlisle nursing home, was a well-known member of the medical profession in West Cumberland, and practised at Distington. He was born at Battley, Yorks, in 1890, and studied medicine at Leeds University, qualifying as M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1914. His first appointment was resident obstetrical officer at the General Infirmary at Leeds, and he then served for more than four years in the R.A.M.C. (S.R.), retiring with the rank of captain. After a period as resident surgical officer to the Ashton-under-Lyne Infirmary he started practice in Cumberland, and became honorary surgeon to the Whitehaven and West Cumberland Infirmary in 1925.

Major-General WALTER DREW McCAW, C.B., former assistant surgeon general of the United States Army and chief surgeon of the American Expeditionary Forces, died at Kingston, New York, on July 7, aged 76.

## The Services

### NAVAL MEDICAL COMPASSIONATE FUND

At the quarterly meeting of the directors of the Naval Medical Compassionate Fund, held on July 14, with Surgeon Rear-Admiral C. V. Griffiths, Deputy Medical Director-General of the Navy, in the chair, the sum of £66 10s. was distributed among the several applicants.

### DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Lieutenant-Colonel FREDERICK JOSEPH DEWES, I.M.S. (ret.), died in a nursing home at Blackheath on July 13, aged 78. He was born on January 3, 1861, the son of Mr. Henry Dewes, was educated at St. Thomas's Hospital, and took the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1886. He entered the Indian Medical Service as surgeon on October 1, 1887, became lieutenant-colonel after twenty years' service, and retired on September 12, 1921. He served in Burma in 1884–8, receiving the frontier medal with a clasp; in the Chin Lushai campaign on the North-East Frontier of India in 1889–90, clasp to the frontier medal; in the campaign on the North-West Frontier in 1897–8, in the Mohmand expedition, receiving the medal with a clasp; and in Tirah, another clasp. He received the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal on January 1, 1909. He had been a member of the British Medical Association for forty-nine years.

Lieutenant-Colonel NORMAN ROBINSON JONES RAINIER, I.M.S. (ret.), died at Crowborough on July 12, aged 68. He was born on April 16, 1871, the son of Captain John B. Hainault-Rainier of the 14th Foot, and of Landport, Hampshire, was educated at Charing Cross Hospital, and took the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1893. He entered the Indian Medical Service as surgeon lieutenant on January 29, 1896, became lieutenant-colonel on July 24, 1915, and retired on July 1, 1923.

## Medical Notes in Parliament

Both Houses of Parliament will probably adjourn on August 4 for the Summer Recess. The remaining stages of the Criminal Justice Bill in the House of Commons will be postponed until the autumn sittings.

Amended Regulations for National Health Insurance Medical Benefit were laid on the Table of the House of Commons on July 25.

### Milk Bill

The Earl of FEVERSHAM moved the second reading of the Milk Marketing Bill in the House of Lords on July 21, and summarized its proposals, as already expounded in the House of Commons. The EARL OF ONSLOW, as Chairman of Committees, pointed out that on an assurance by Lord Halifax that the Government would deal with pasteurization of milk by a general Bill, Glasgow had dropped a private Bill on the subject and Poole a clause in a private Bill. Since then the Milk Bill, introduced in the House of Commons and including provision for pasteurization, had been dropped. What attitude would the Government take if next session some local authority deposited a Bill similar to the Poole and Glasgow Bills? Lord SNELL said he felt it would be a long time before the public was convinced that milk was as safe as its food value was undoubted.

The Marquess of CREWE said the fear of tuberculous disease was widespread, and had been exaggerated almost to the point of belief that so long as any cattle were tuberculous the milk supply of the country was in danger. That was an exaggeration. Cattle might suffer from quite severe tuberculous lesions without affecting the purity of the milk.

Lord LUKE said the hospitals had suffered severely from the milk control schemes. The higher price they paid to-day for milk compared with 1932–3 before the milk control scheme came meant £115,000 more per annum for them. That calculation was based on the average price per gallon paid in 1932 against that in 1939, but hospitals used often to get special terms from friendly local suppliers of milk. A hospital of 500 beds required at least 100 gallons of milk a day.