

which he was a passenger was sunk. Dr. Marks was on a raft for two days and at the end of that time died from exposure. Thus ends the short story of one whom all his friends had hoped would ere long occupy a prominent position in the profession which he had chosen and to which he was so admirably suited.

The tragic and untimely death of HARRY DRYERRE (writes a colleague) has been a heavy blow to his numerous friends and colleagues in the Royal Air Force. He achieved that uncommon combination of academic knowledge and practical clinical acumen which undoubtedly would have in later years ensured a brilliant career in medicine. Not only did his unbounded energy and vitality enable him to keep abreast of the ever-increasing flood of medical literature, but he also had the critical faculty to sift the grain from the chaff. Apart from his professional ability, his delightful personality made him a true friend both to his fellow workers in the medical branch of the R.A.F. and to his numerous patients in other branches of the Service.

Dr. ARTHUR ROBINSON, who died on July 3 at his home at Ilkley, aged 72, had practised for many years in Halifax, and was honorary secretary of the Halifax Division of the British Medical Association in 1922-4. A student of the Leeds Medical School, he took the licence of the Apothecaries' Society of London in 1899, and served in the Boer War as a civilian surgeon attached to the South African Field Force; after being invalided home he began general practice in Halifax. Dr. Robinson was a keen supporter of the Yorkshire County Cricket Club, and a few years ago accompanied the Yorkshire team when it toured Jamaica.

"R. B." writes: The death of Major JAMES ROUSE, R.A.M.C., while on active service in Crete will be deeply mourned by a very wide circle of friends. As an anaesthetist at Worthing he was on the staff of the Hove General, the Royal Sussex County Hospital, and the Worthing Hospital. He was an extremely competent and calm anaesthetist who always kept his technique abreast of modern developments. He was an untiring worker and would come many miles in order not to miss his hospital list. Apart from his professional duties, he was a keen student of horse-racing, and he often made time to attend the big races of the season. He was a bridge player of quite exceptional merit, while one of my last recollections of him is watching him make a delightful break of 45 at snooker.

We regret to announce that Dr. JAMES HUSSEY of Farnham died on July 4 after an operation. He had been chairman of the Guildford Division of the British Medical Association in 1937-8 and still more recently president of the Surrey Branch. James Hussey was an outstanding student of his time at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, which he entered in 1891 with a preliminary science exhibition; this was followed by a junior scholarship and a senior scholarship, and three years later he won the Brackenbury scholarship in medicine and the Lawrence scholarship; he was also president of the Abernethian Society. In 1896 he qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. and took the M.B. degree of London University, and proceeded M.D. in 1898, after serving as house-physician at St. Bartholomew's and bacteriological assistant in the laboratories of the English Royal Colleges. Dr. Hussey had practised for many years at Farnham, and at the time of his death was the senior member of a partnership of four and consulting medical officer to the local hospital. He will be greatly missed by his colleagues of the Surrey Branch and by the many patients in Farnham and its neighbourhood whom he attended with so much skill and human sympathy.

The following well-known foreign medical men have died: Dr. BERNHARD WIKI, formerly professor of therapeutics at Geneva, aged 73; Dr. ALEXANDER WESTPHAL, formerly professor of psychiatry and director of the psychiatric clinic at Bonn, aged 78; Dr. HECTOR CRISTIANI, formerly professor of hygiene and bacteriology at Geneva, aged 78; Dr. HANS SCHAEER, senior surgeon to the University surgical clinic at Zurich, aged 40; and Dr. ERNST FANKHAUSER, a Berne psychiatrist, aged 72.

An appreciation of the late Dr. Sidney Davies (of whom an obituary notice was published in our issue of June 14) has appeared in the *Kentish Independent* of July 4. The writer of this, Mr. C. H. Grinling, Redroofs, Peaslake, near Guildford, Surrey, has some reprints and would send copies to any readers interested in Dr. Davies's life and work.

The Services

EFFICIENCY DECORATION, TERRITORIAL ARMY

The King has conferred the Efficiency Decoration of the Territorial Army on Lieut.-Colonel G. G. Talbot, Majors (Temporary Lieut.-Colonels) T. C. McKenzie and G. M. Lewis, and Major A. Angus, R.A.M.C.

CASUALTIES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICES

ROYAL NAVY

In an Admiralty casualty list, published on July 18, the name of Surgeon Lieut. VINCENT JOSEPH REDMOND SHERIDAN, D.S.C., R.N., is included as "Missing, Presumed Killed," in H.M.S. *Kelly* off Crete. He was born in May, 1914, the second son of Dr. and Mrs. John Sheridan of Barnsley, was educated at Stonyhurst College and at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1936. He entered the Royal Navy as surgeon lieutenant in the following year and, after a course at Chatham, served on the China Station, first in the *Mantis* and then in the *Sandpiper*, returning to England in March, 1940. A *Supplement* to the *London Gazette* dated January 1, 1940, announced that the King had awarded Surgeon Lieut. Sheridan the D.S.C. "for services in the Sino-Japanese conflict."

Wounded or Injured

Probationary Temporary Surgeon Lieut. Paul Tudor Merlin, R.N.V.R.

Probationary Temporary Surgeon Lieut. Michael Noel O'Riordan, R.N.V.R.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Captain ROBERT THOMSON EASTON died in May of wounds received on active service in the Middle East. He was educated at the University of Aberdeen, where he graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1927. He had held the posts of house-surgeon and house-physician at Oldham Royal Infirmary and assistant resident medical officer at St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Children, Plaistow. Before the war he was in practice at East Ham. He leaves a widow. He had been a member of the British Medical Association since 1928.

Missing, Believed Prisoner of War

Lieut. Richard Maurice Solomon.

Prisoners of War

Acting Colonel Harold Cane Godding, M.C.
Temporary Lieut.-Colonel Ailwyn Herbert Clarke, M.C.
Temporary Major John Leslie Martin.
Lieutenant Oliver Ive.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

COMBINED HOSPITALS UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS

As a result of the examination held for the University Entrance Scholarships, offered by St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, Guy's Hospital Medical School, and St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School, the following awards have been made:

St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College.—P. R. Westall, Queen's College, Cambridge, scholarship; P. P. H. Schmidt, St. Catherine's Society, Oxford, exhibition.

Guy's Hospital Medical School.—R. E. Irvine, King's College, Cambridge, scholarship; J. M. Thomas, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and D. P. Wheatley, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, (equal), exhibition.

St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School.—G. T. Aked-Davies, St. John's College, Oxford, scholarship; N. K. Connolly, King's College, Cambridge, exhibition.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

At a meeting on July 11 the University Council received the resignation of Mr. T. B. Mouat of the post of Honorary Lecturer in Surgery, and accorded its thanks to Mr. Mouat for his services to the university.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

SCHOOL OF PHYSIC, TRINITY COLLEGE

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.D.—A. Dolphin, E. G. Fox, Sheila Kenny, M. Toohey, J. D. Whiteside.

FINAL MEDICAL EXAMINATION.—*Medicine, M.B.*: †G. S. Prince, †Maude F. P. Bigger, †G. B. Gibson, †Gladys M. Byers. †Elizabeth

D. L. Simpson, †T. A. H. Black, †S. T. McCollum, †Helen S. Watson, †Emmeline P. Crowe, C. R. Griffin, D. J. Naughton, J. P. Walsh, N. J. Anderson, H. Lesselbaum, A. J. B. McFarland, J. P. Hearne, P. C. Smyly, C. W. Lloyd, M. J. M. Solomons, T. J. N. Bates, N. H. Stewart, J. E. Adamson, G. F. Shaw, A. G. Lee, A. C. MacA. Hobson. *Surgery, B.Ch.*: *S. T. McCollum, *C. R. Griffin, †Helen S. Watson, †G. S. Prince, †G. B. Gibson, †Elizabeth D. L. Simpson, †Dorothy H. Webster, J. N. Greene, B. W. Wyllie, E. D. Kerr, J. B. Dunlop, Maude F. P. Bigger, J. R. Hassard, T. L. Kelly, D. J. Naughton, M. Steinberg, Ethna M. MacCarthy, Catherine E. Craig, M. J. M. Solomons, M. E. Weiner, H. Lesselbaum, Kathleen M. J. Morphy, P. C. Smyly, W. G. D. Caldwell, H. H. Robinson, T. H. Downes, A. McC. Russell, Margaret F. Y. Dixon, D. R. McCaully, C. E. Williams, A. C. MacA. Hobson, S. D. Killen. *Midwifery, B.A.O.*: †A. J. B. McFarland, †Florella Starritt, C. F. Ford, M. B. Flanagan, E. S. Odbert, J. A. Pearce, Muriel Eakins, D. H. Draper, F. N. C. Levy, J. C. Watson, M. G. Jackson-Smyth, J. L. Handelmann.

DIPLOMA IN GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS.—*R. Ismail, †L. E. Morris, M. A.-L. Musa.

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.—*Part II*: *W. Hayes, †F. W. Crook.

* With first-class honours. † With second-class honours.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, BELFAST

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.D.—W. W. Davey, J. Elliott, R. B. Magill, *Margaret M. F. Robinson.

M.Ch.—J. H. Armstrong.

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.—†R. J. Kernohan, †Lillian G. Bullick, †W. A. B. Campbell, †G. W. Csonka, †Q. H. Gibson, †M. S. Gilligan, †C. G. Irwin, †A. S. Majury, †J. Schragar, †R. G. Vine, †J. Watson, R. W. Bailie, S. J. Barr, J. W. Beattie, J. H. Bennett, J. K. Black, J. W. McC. Blair, J. L. Blair, R. G. Boyd, Annie E. Burns, R. C. Chapman, H. Collins, B. J. Conlon, P. E. Cosgrove, D. E. Coyle, S. E. Cupples, R. R. Dickson, H. W. McC. Dunn, Sarah M. C. Fraser, C. W. Gillespie, Anna E. Gilmour, D. K. Gilmour, W. E. Graham, C. W. Gurd, R. S. Hanoman-Singh, F. J. Harrison, A. W. Hetherington, W. M. Holley, Doris D. Hurley, W. Johnston, W. N. Jones, J. J. Kennan, J. A. Kelly, W. A. Knox, W. H. Laird, R. D. Linden, R. C. R. Loane, Eileen M. Logan, Joan B. T. Logan, Margaret N. Lowry, R. S. McClelland, J. McConnell, A. H. McCrear, Rhona L. McCully, W. D. H. McFarland, Susan D. D. McMurray, P. P. Mallie, Anna C. Martin, W. D. Martin, I. L. Maxwell, W. Meharg, J. H. Millen, Eveline Moffett, I. D. M. Nelson, G. M. Pringle, R. Rabbitt, M. N. Rankin, E. Rea, G. W. Roberts, W. L. Robinson, J. S. Rodgers, F. Shepherd, J. J. Smith, V. N. Taylor, W. D. Warmington, D. W. Wauchob, T. G. E. White, Eleanor I. Wilson.

* With commendation. † With first-class honours.

‡ With second-class honours.

Medical Notes in Parliament

Winter Milk Supply : Lord Dawson's Warning

In the House of Lords on July 15, Viscount DAWSON OF PENN called attention to the prospective shortage of milk and eggs, and the dangers to the health of the people liable to result therefrom. He said that while, during the summer months, the amount and variety of food available were adequate, the prospect for the coming winter was less secure and in certain respects might easily cause concern. It was disquieting that the production of milk, which was the priority food, should be progressively declining. Dealing with the difficulties which the dairy farmer had to face, Lord Dawson said that the unskilled worker was less careful in his cleanliness, less careful of his hands and churns, and the cows' udders were less well cared for; as a result, udder disease was more prone to break out. The remedy was so far as possible to call back the skilled agricultural workers and to set up an intensive course of three months for intelligent girls who, under modern education, would soon learn how to care for the cow and milk production.

The absence of skilled handling had also resulted in serious wastage of milk owing to the milk having gone sour. The collecting stations should quickly get down to efficient pasteurization and the local health authorities should be more close in their inspection of the collecting stations. The dairy herds must have all the food they required if the output was to be maintained this winter. Monotony in food should be avoided, and milk and eggs would enable that to be done, especially in the winter months. We must have more eggs, which were valuable not only for food but for their culinary quality.

The DUKE OF NORFOLK said that the Ministry of Agriculture, without a great deal of help from the medical profession, had encouraged for some years past the dairying branch of agricul-

ture. Dairy herds were increasing to-day, and the Ministry was doing all it could to induce farmers to employ women in the cowhouse and cowshed. At present there was enough milk in the country to meet the demand, but in the winter there might be some slight shortage. He hoped that, over and above the amount of milk necessary for the health of the nation, there would be no undue increase in demand. Everything was being done to maintain the production of milk.

Lord WOOLTON said that fewer people were suffering from malnutrition now, at the end of the second year of war, than in the days of peace. That was apparently due to Government policy in securing not only adequacy of supplies of food but of distribution according to people's needs. Many people were now more adequately fed than before the war began. We could look to the future with much confidence. As a result of the generous provision which the United States was making and with the help of New Zealand, he hoped to be able to remedy the defect of lack of variety to an increased degree. He had no doubt that we should secure all the milk we required, in one form or another, not only for the national milk scheme but for children, adolescents, and invalids during the coming winter.

Lord DAWSON said it might be worth considering whether, by propaganda or otherwise, something could be done to stop the slaughter at any rate of heifers. He agreed with Lord Woolton that the nation was well in health, but pointed out that it was the business of statesmen to watch for indications of changes in the tide. He did not want disease to come suddenly on us in a winter when, in all human probability, the nation would be rather more tired, more weary, suffering a little more from monotony, and more easily discontented, than in the first winter of the war. An independent inquiry should be set up to see whether or not there was a threat of diminishing milk production, and to decide how we should meet any such reduction.

Health Insurance Bill

Higher Income Limit and Benefit Rates

In the House of Commons on July 15, Mr. JOHNSTON moved the second reading of the National Health Insurance Contributory Pensions and Workmen's Compensation Bill. He said that the Bill was an interim measure to deal with immediate necessities, and it would not prejudice any conclusion which Parliament might reach after the war in regard to the future of social insurance. The Bill proposed an increase of 3s. in the weekly rates of sickness and disablement benefits. This was the first increase in these benefits for over twenty years, and the first time that women had been given the same increase as men. The limit of insurability for non-manual workers was raised from £250 to £420. Non-manual workers earning between £350 and £420 were also brought within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act. These changes would operate from next January 1.

In the debate which followed Dr. SUMMERSKILL said that the Bill was a miserable hotch-potch and did not give women equal treatment with men. The out-patient departments of hospitals, she said, were full of women who had had no proper provision made for their health. Dr. MORGAN complained that a vested interest had been allowed to creep into national health insurance. The investigation of alleged over-prescribing by panel doctors was also bad, and sometimes medical men were tried by their own rivals. Men who were the backbone of the medical services, and were trying to do their best for their patients while working under great handicaps, should be given more consideration.

Mr. ERNEST BROWN explained that no addition had been made to the maternity benefit because the Government, in deciding what they could do with the money available, came to the conclusion that they ought to put it to disablement benefit. They were confirmed in that by the nature of the disability and by the fact that there had been a tremendous development of the maternity and child welfare service quite apart from health insurance. The last increase in maternity benefit took place in 1920, but expenditure on maternity and child welfare had increased from £1,000,000 to £3,500,000 a year. About 70% of children under 1 year were taken to welfare clinics, and 50% of women attended ante-natal clinics. Speaking of the Bill generally, Mr. Brown said that there was much more than a cash side to it. There was a medical side.