

much bearing on the matter: but when I came to read up the whole subject I found that Vasiliu (*Man. Anat. patol. clin.*) states that in cases of sudden death of persons with status lymphaticus interstitial myocarditis (or cellular infiltration of the myocardium) is present. Unfortunately, I did not keep any portion of the heart for histological examination, either in this case or in any other case of status lymphaticus I have seen.

As far as I am aware the committee mentioned above did not investigate the structural changes in the heart; and I write this note in the hope that every case of status lymphaticus will in future be subjected to detailed histological examination.—I am, etc.,

London. W.1, Sept. 6.

A. PINEY.

### The Thomas Splint

SIR,—I heartily agree with Major Hosken's remarks on the use of the Thomas splint (September 6, p. 355).

The first-aiders at my post can apply the splint in under ten minutes. They have been instructed to work in teams of two. The splint has been applied in the dark, working with gas masks on, and with the use of one hurricane lamp only. It was assumed that the electric current had failed. Just recently, at a Red Cross inspection by a well-known surgeon, one team was highly commended for the way the splint had been applied.

The practice has come in very useful, for a fractured femur was brought into the post and a Thomas splint was applied; the patient was comfortable and did very well subsequently at the hospital to which he was removed. Incidentally, this patient was so grateful that he offered £5 to the post, which, of course, could not accept the money.—I am, etc.,

LOUIS SHELDON,

Willesden, Sept. 6.

M.O. in Charge, First-aid Post.

### Anglo-Soviet Medical Committee

SIR,—An Anglo-Soviet Medical Committee has been formed to arrange the interchange between the medical profession of this country and the Soviet Union of the latest material on the clinical and scientific aspects of medicine. Such an interchange can be of considerable value at the present time to members of the profession in both countries, and we believe that a large number of doctors in this country would be willing to co-operate in the work. Those interested and those prepared to assist by summarizing and abstracting English articles and translations of Russian work should write to the Hon. Secretary, Anglo-Soviet Medical Committee, c/o the Royal Society of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1.—We are, etc.,

DAWSON OF PENN.

JOHN A. RYLE.

W. E. GYE.

WM. FLETCHER SHAW.

F. GOWLAND HOPKINS.

ALFRED WEBB-JOHNSON.

PHILIP MANSON-BAHR.

C. M. WILSON.

Sept. 12.

## Universities and Colleges

### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Titles of the degrees of M.B., B.Chir. have recently been conferred by diploma on Mrs. A. E. Burns of Newnham College.

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

LONDON (ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL) SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN

The following scholarships have been awarded for 1941:

*St. Dunstan's Medical Exhibition*: S. R. Yeates. *A. M. Bird Entrance Scholarship*: B. M. Bingham. *Mrs. George M. Smith Scholarship*: K. Corbishley. *Extra Mrs. George M. Smith Scholarship*: H. Mushin. *Mabel Sharman-Crawford Scholarship*: B. M. Buck. *MacIntyre Evans Scholarship*: P. M. E. Cook. *Sarah Holborn Scholarship*: O. Cooke. *Special Sarah Holborn Scholarship*: Q. M. F. Adams. *Dr. Margaret Todd Scholarship*: E. C. C. Horburger. *A. M. Bird Scholarship for Clinical Studies*: R. M. Haslam. *Alfred Langton Scholarship*: B. J. Goff. *Ellen Walker Bursary*: K. N. Berger. *Special Ellen Walker Bursary*: R. N. G. Holloway and J. C. M. Yuill. *Flora Murray Bursary*: E. E. Simpson. *Emma Beilby Bursary*: B. D. Owens. *Special John Byron Bursary*: I. Hewitt. *A. M. Bird Postgraduate Scholarship in Pathology*: C. Thomas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

## Obituary

### HASTINGS GILFORD, F.R.C.S.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Hastings Gilford at the age of 80. He practised for many years as a surgeon at Reading and was well known for his thoughtful writings on disorders of growth and development and on various aspects of the problem of cancer.

He was born at Melton Mowbray in 1861 and studied medicine at Guy's Hospital, whence he qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1887. He took the F.R.C.S. in 1889, after working as clinical assistant at the Evelina Hospital for Sick Children. He was for many years surgeon, and afterwards consulting surgeon, to the Reading Dispensary and a vice-president of the Reading Pathological Society. During the last war he worked as surgeon-in-charge of the Sutherland War Hospital.

Hastings Gilford joined the British Medical Association in 1889 and was for years a regular participant in the scientific work of the Annual Meetings; between 1901 and 1904 he contributed six papers to the Surgical and other Sections. His book *Disorders of Post-Natal Growth and Development* appeared in 1911; in 1913 he read a paper at the seventeenth International Congress of Medicine on "The Influence of the Ductless Glands on Development," and in the same year he was appointed a Hunterian Professor by the Royal College of Surgeons of England and lectured on "The Nature of Old Age and of Cancer." Thenceforward his mind was almost continuously occupied with the origin of tumours. His book *Tumours and Cancers: A Biological Study*, was published in 1925, and another, *The Cancer Problem and its Solution*, in 1934, and many letters from his pen on this subject appeared in the *British Medical Journal*. Relying solely on the clinical and post-mortem observations made during the last hundred years, he rejected the vast mass of information that has emerged from laboratory experiments. His view was that our civilization makes for degeneration; that everywhere around us, in our hospitals and charitable institutions, movements are at work which act benevolently on the individual but malevolently on the race; in short, that sentimentality prevails over common sense, to the detriment of civilized man. The effect of this general degeneration, he held, was to produce a degradation of cell structure, a precancerous condition in which the cells, if left to themselves, tend to die out, but under suitable stimuli take on the abnormal proliferation obtaining in cancer. In his last letter published in these columns (July 2, 1938) Mr. Gilford proclaimed anew his faith that not only were the causes of cancer to be found, but that they had already been found and were now being sorted out and investigated. "Cancer is not one disease but a vast group of diseases. Cancers are primarily of internal origin, as contrasted with the bacterial diseases, which are primarily of external origin. Cancers vary in kind with the nature or species of tissue or of animal, so that cancer of one species of tissue differs from that of another, and cancer of one species of animal from that of another species. As with the bacterial diseases, the causes in general are twofold: (a) predisposing, and (b) activating." This idea lay at the centre of an argument which he had often expounded before at great length. Brimful of his subject, he could not realize that prolixity lost him many readers.

Dr. AENEAS ROSE, medical officer of health, East Barnet, who died on August 26, was a son of the Highlands, his father having been chief forester to the Duke of Atholl. He was educated at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.A. with first-class honours in moral philosophy, and became a master at Edinburgh Academy. While continuing to teach Rose studied medicine, and took his M.B., B.Ch. in 1906. After holding house appointments at the Queen's Hospital, Hackney, and Great Ormond Street Hospital, he settled in New Barnet, where he quickly built up an extensive practice, becoming also in 1924 medical officer of health to the urban district council. Rose was a man of brilliant attainments coupled with social charm and a gift for entertaining that made him both a delightful host and a welcome guest. Children of all ages adored him, and nothing gave him

greater pleasure than the tea-parties to which he invited his young friends in the school holidays. During the war of 1914-18 he served as a surgeon in the Royal Navy, and was for some time on the staff of Dartmouth College, a post for which he was admirably fitted. He took a very active part in the work of the Barnett Division, B.M.A., of which he was chairman in 1933-4 and 1939-41, and it was largely due to his efforts that the yearly programmes invariably contained the names of many eminent lecturers. If the annual dinner which opened the winter session was an outstanding success it was mainly because Rose had a hand in organizing it. Outside his professional activities he was an enthusiastic fisherman, and all his leisure was spent in fishing the rivers of Hertfordshire or those of his beloved Scotland. He will be greatly missed in New Barnett both by his patients and by his professional colleagues. Of few can it be more truly said: he was a brilliant scholar, a great sportsman, and a prince of good fellows.—W. G. H.

Mr. OSWALD TILSON DINNICK, F.R.C.S.Ed., who had been practising for many years at Launceston, Cornwall, died there on September 4 after a brief illness. He was born in Canada of Cornish ancestry, and graduated at Toronto University as M.B. in 1904. After holding resident appointments both in Toronto and in New York, and acting for a while as a ship surgeon, he came to this country, took the Conjoint diplomas and the Edinburgh Fellowship in surgery, and worked several years at the Royal Cancer Hospital in the Fulham Road, London. Two or three years before the war of 1914 it was discovered accidentally (in the course of a life assurance examination) that he was suffering from glycosuria, which prevented him from joining the R.A.M.C., though he actually did see some war service in a voluntary capacity under the Red Cross. Most of the war period, however, was spent in the Royal Cancer Hospital as surgical registrar, where the absence of most of the surgical staff on service gave him very wide operative experience under the tuition and encouragement of Sir Charles Ryall, then senior surgeon. After the war his illness progressed, and he was actually in coma when the first consignment of insulin reached England from Canada, just in time to save his life and allow him many years of useful service to his fellow men in Cornwall. A fine natural surgeon, and a ready-witted amusing companion, he was a very well-read and cultured man, with many outside interests as well as a first-rate knowledge of his profession; he was also well known as a raconteur. Mr. Dinnick is survived by his second wife (*née* Mitchell), also a member of our profession.

Dr. GUY EDWARD MILLS WOOD, formerly medical officer to Merchant Taylors' School, died on September 4 at Hungerford, Berks. He was born in London on February 5, 1869, and from Rugby School went to study medicine at the Newcastle-upon-Tyne College of Medicine. He took the English Conjoint diplomas and the M.B. of Durham University in 1890, and many years later obtained the M.R.C.P.Lond. Between 1890 and 1893 he held a succession of house appointments at University College Hospital and the National Hospital, Queen Square, and was then for five years senior assistant at Rainhill Asylum, Lancashire. He came to London to take up the post of resident medical officer at the Charterhouse (Sutton's Hospital); in 1913 he was appointed medical officer to Merchant Taylors' School and medical officer in London for the Merchant Taylors' Convalescent Homes, Bognor. During the last war Dr. Wood served as civilian medical officer at the Fulham Military Hospital.

The North-East Ulster Division has lost a staunch member by the death of Dr. DAVID HUEY, of whom an obituary notice appeared on September 6. S. M. B. writes: Although one of the busiest of practitioners, he had the proud record of never having missed a Divisional meeting in the period between the last war and the present one and invariably appeared fifteen minutes before the stated time of the meeting. A past chairman of the Division, for years he represented it at the Annual General Meeting. He had all the best attributes of the old family practitioner, and kept himself familiar with the modern trend in medicine. He had the distinction of becoming an F.R.C.S. of Edinburgh at the age of 66. His genial smile and bluff personality will be missed by his colleagues in Northern Ireland and by the many friends he met each year at the Annual Meeting.

The following well-known medical men have died abroad: Dr. PAUL FERDINAND SCHILDER, aged 54, clinical director in the psychiatric division of the Bellevue Hospital, research professor of psychiatry at New York University College of Medicine, and one of the founders and past president of the Society for Psychotherapy and Psychopathology; Rear-Admiral WILLIAM CLARENCE BRAISTED, F.R.C.S.Ed., formerly Surgeon-General of the United States Navy, aged 76; and Dr. JOHN JOSEPH MACPHEE, emeritus professor of neurology at the University of Vermont College of Medicine, aged 80.

## The Services

### CASUALTIES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICES

#### ROYAL NAVY

Surgeon Commander ARCHIBALD NEWLANDS FORSYTH, R.N., who is reported missing, presumed killed on active service, was the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Forsyth of Aberdeen. He was educated at Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, and at the University of Aberdeen, graduating M.B., Ch.B. in 1926. Two years later he entered the Royal Navy as surgeon lieutenant, was promoted to surgeon lieutenant-commander in 1934, and to surgeon commander last year. In March, 1940, the King granted him permission to wear the Insignia of Chevalier of the Order of Maritime Merit conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic in recognition of valuable services rendered in connexion with the rescue of survivors from the French steamer *Yolande* when wrecked on the coast of Shantung, China, on March 6, 1938. Surgeon Commander Forsyth was a member of the British Medical Association. He leaves a widow and one daughter and one son.

Surgeon Lieut. RALPH MORTON CALDER, R.N.V.R., who is reported missing, presumed killed, on active service, was educated at the University of Glasgow, where he graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1935. He had held the posts of house-physician at the Western Infirmary and the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Glasgow, and house-surgeon at Ayr County Hospital. He was awarded a postgraduate scholarship in experimental pathology by the Medical Research Council in 1937-8, and was a University of London Graham scholar in pathology at University College Hospital Medical School. In 1939 he contributed an article on splenic tissue to the *Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology*, and as recently as August 9 this year he reported a case of allergic shock following a Schultz-Charlton test in the *British Medical Journal*. He became a member of the British Medical Association soon after qualification. On the outbreak of war he joined up for service as an officer of the R.N.V.R.

#### ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

##### *Prisoners of War*

Captain Ian MacDougal Guthrie Stewart.  
Lieut. Louis Falconer Smith.

### DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Surgeon Captain EDWARD BUTLER PICKTHORN, R.N. (ret.), died at Culmington, Shropshire, on August 27. He was the youngest son of the late Inspector-General Thomas Russel Pickthorn, R.N., and qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1892. He entered the Royal Navy soon afterwards, became fleet surgeon in 1904 and surgeon captain in 1918. He served throughout the war of 1914-18, receiving the medals. He leaves a widow.

Lieut.-Colonel KENNET BRUCE BARNETT, R.A.M.C. (ret.), died at Beaconsfield on August 31, aged 73. He was born at Hollywood, Belfast, on September 22, 1867, and was educated at Queen's College, Belfast, graduating M.B., B.Ch., and B.A.O. of the Royal University of Ireland in 1892. He also studied in Dublin and London, and took the F.R.C.S.I. in 1904. Entering the Army as surgeon lieutenant in 1894, he became lieutenant-colonel in 1915, and retired in 1919. He served in the Tirah campaign on the North-West Frontier of India in 1897-8, and received the Frontier medal with two clasps.

The Minister of Health has issued an Order, which came into effect on August 25 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 1294), requiring any person employed as a nurse in a mental institution to continue in such employment until his services are dispensed with. Conditions in regard to exemption and other matters are set out in the Order, which may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office (price 1d.).