

gentle good humour, and the bombardments of London could not shake his spirit. Though very frail and lonely towards the end he never complained or expected others to put themselves out for him.

MARK RONALD TAYLOR, M.R.C.S.

The death took place at Formby in Lancashire on July 22 of Dr. Mark Ronald Taylor, who was for many years before his retirement a regional medical officer of the Ministry of Health.

He was born in 1871 the son of Thomas Taylor, a surgeon of Bocking, in Essex, who had qualified in 1841, so that between them father and son completed a hundred years' continuous service in the medical profession. Mark Taylor received his education at Rossall and St. Bartholomew's. He qualified in 1894 and started practice at Helston, where for ten years he was also medical officer of health. In 1915 he moved to Acton and was surgeon to Acton Hospital. Both in Cornwall and in Middlesex he was a prominent member of the Insurance and Panel Committees and the Medical Service Subcommittee, and in 1920 he was appointed one of the first batch of whole-time regional medical officers of the Ministry of Health, being stationed for seven years at Norwich and afterwards at Southampton.

For the ten years 1904 to 1913 Dr. Taylor was honorary secretary of the West Cornwall Division of the B.M.A., and, for a while, of East Cornwall too, while that Division was being pulled together. During his term of office he initiated two reforms which eventually affected the whole county. One of these was the placing of the district nursing service on a proper basis. At that time many districts seemed to make their own rules, with the result that some nurses prescribed and dispensed, and some even attended fractures and serious eye troubles without reference to any doctor. In consultation with two other prominent members of the Association, Taylor drew up a set of rules which were adopted, and two medical men were co-opted on to the committee of the District Nursing Association. The other matter was his successful resistance to the suggestion that doctors should give courses of Red Cross lectures for nothing. Taylor was a valiant fighter, and in the West of England, where he was practising at the time and represented his Division, the fight over the National Health Insurance Bill was long and bitter.

In recent years, after his retirement, Taylor went to live near Liverpool, where he continued to do some part-time work for the Ministry, and, until his last illness, served on Medical Boards. He was a keen naturalist and an ardent angler, inventing a number of gadgets which increased the scientific interest in fish and fishing. He was also an earnest student of folklore, and wrote much on the subject. While in Norwich he collected material for a good-sized book on East Anglian folklore, medicine, and magic, but never published it.

GEORGE KEPPIE PATERSON, M.B., F.R.C.P.Ed.

Edinburgh has lost a venerable figure by the death of Dr. G. Keppie Paterson, who had been for more than half a century associated with the Livingstone Dispensary in the Cowgate, of which he was consulting obstetrician and physician for maternity welfare at the time of his death.

George Keppie Paterson was born in 1861, and took his M.B., C.M.Ed. with honours in 1882. Afterwards he studied in Berlin and Vienna. For ten years he was assistant to Sir Alexander Simpson, the holder of the chair of midwifery and diseases of women in Edinburgh University. He acquired an extensive general practice which he carried on until a few years ago. He became in 1891 a member of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh and in 1895 a Fellow. He was one of the oldest members of the British Medical Association, his membership extending over 58 years. In 1903 he became hon. secretary of the old Edinburgh North-East Division, an appointment he held until 1911, and then, for a further ten years, he was hon. secretary of the new Edinburgh and Leith Division, of which in 1924-6 he was chairman. In 1930-1 he was president of the Edinburgh Branch.

One of Dr. Paterson's greatest interests was medical missions. He had travelled extensively in North Africa, Egypt, Palestine, and the West Indies. He joined the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society in 1890, and was for several years its hon.

treasurer and vice-president. It was an abiding joy to him that his professional services during almost the whole of his career should be given to an institution which bore the name of Scotland's greatest medical missionary. Dr. Paterson was a man of high culture and greatly respected in his city. One of his keenest interests was in music, and he even ran a choir in his dispensary.

PROFESSOR MARFAN

Prof. Antonin Bernard Jean Marfan, the eminent Paris paediatrician, whose death without mention of the date is reported by the *Schweizer Medizinische Wochenschrift* of May 9, was born at Castelnaudary in the Aude Department of France on June 23, 1858. He received his medical education at Toulouse and Paris, where he qualified in 1887, and five years later obtained the coveted post of Médecin des Hôpitaux. In 1914, when he was elected a member of the Académie de Médecine, he became the first occupant of a chair of infantile hygiene, and held this post until his retirement in 1928. For many years he was physician to the well-known Hôpital des Enfants, Malades in the Rue de Sèvres with special charge of the diphtheria block. His literary output was considerable and of a high order. His principal work was a treatise on lactation which went through four editions and may be regarded as a classic. He was also the author of a monograph on diphtheria, a series of volumes on diseases of infants, and shorter works on periodic vomiting with acetonæmia, puncture of the pericardium by the epigastric route, and diagnosis of sore throat. Besides being founder and editor of the quarterly journal *Le Nourrisson* he was co-editor of the *System of Medicine* with Charcot, Bouchard, and Brissaud, and of the *Treatise of Children's Diseases* with J. Comby. He was well known in this country, where he was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine in 1934.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIOLOGY AND ELECTROLOGY—*Part II*: G. K. F. Cohen, R. McK. Crichton, T. Culloty F. Freund, Maria E. Grossman, H. T. Halper, H. R. C. Hay, C. J. C. G. Hodson, D. A. Jennings, M. B. Leitch, J. McM. Menell, D. J. Mitchell, R. G. Moffat, J. Y. Rabinowitch, Katharina Rosenkranz, A. W. Simmins, J. H. Smitham, Lillian H. Walter.

At a Congregation held on June 20 the following medical degrees were conferred:

M.D.—*G. L. Robinson, *G. O. Richardson, *E. F. Aubert, H. J. V. Morton, R. W. Mason, D. J. Watterson, E. J. E. Topham.

* By proxy.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

F. G. Young, D.Sc., Ph.D., has been appointed to the University Chair of Biochemistry tenable at St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School. B. W. Windeyer, M.B., B.S.Syd., F.R.C.S.Ed., F.F.R., has been appointed to the University Chair of Radiology tenable at Middlesex Hospital Medical School. Alexander Lawson, Ph.D., B.Sc., has been appointed to the University Readership in Organic Chemistry tenable at the London (R.F.H.) School of Medicine for Women.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

An examination for two entrance scholarships in anatomy and physiology will be held on Sept. 9 and 10. Particulars may be had from the Secretary, Westminster Hospital Medical School, 17, Horseferry Road, S.W.1.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNAECOLOGISTS

At a quarterly meeting of the Council held in the College House on July 25, with the President, Sir William Fletcher Shaw, in the chair, the following officers were elected to take office in October:

President: Sir William Fletcher Shaw. *Vice-Presidents*: Mr. William Gough and Mr. C. G. Lowry. *Honorary Treasurer*: Mr. J. P. Hedley. *Honorary Secretary*: Mr. G. F. Gibberd. *Honorary Librarian*: Wing-Comdr. F. W. Roques, R.A.F.V.R. *Honorary Curator of Museum*: Mr. Aleck W. Bourne.

L. C. L. Averill (New Zealand) was admitted *in absentia* to the Fellowship of the College.

The following candidates were elected to the Membership:

H. Agar, Muriel Boycott, J. W. D. Buttery, Marie H. Calverley, T. A. Gillie, I. MacG. Jackson, W. J. McCord, Mary K. Lawlor, H. M. Wolff, J. F. B. Wyper.

The Services

CASUALTIES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICES

Temp. Surg. Lieut. CAMERON FRASER, R.N.V.R., who, in the *Journal* of May 30, was reported missing, is now posted as "Missing, Presumed Killed" in H.M.S. *Neptune* in an Admiralty Casualty List published on July 17. He was educated at the Anderson and St. Mungo's Colleges, Glasgow, and took the L.D.S. in 1938 and the Scottish triple qualification as a medical practitioner two years later. He entered the R.N.V.R. as prob. temp. surg. lieut. in March, 1941. His home was at Lhanbryde, Morayshire. He was a member of the B.M.A.

Temp. Surg. Lieut. ERIC BERESFORD RIDING, R.N.V.R., is reported "Missing, Presumed Killed" in H.M.S. *Neptune* in an Admiralty Casualty List published on July 17. He was educated at the University of Liverpool and graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1938. After holding a post at the David Lewis Northern Hospital, Liverpool, he took an appointment as ship surgeon with the Holt Line in September, 1939, and entered the R.N.V.R. as prob. temp. surg. lieut. in February, 1941. His home was at Ormskirk. He was a member of the B.M.A.

Wounded.—War Subs. Capt. J. McD. Dougan, M.C., R.A.M.C.

Missing.—Capt. J. A. Falk, R.A.M.C., Major A. C. Glendinning, I.M.S., Capt. W. O. James, R.A.M.C., Col. G. P. Kidd, M.C., R.A.M.C., Major J. Parkes, R.A.M.C., Capt. N. C. Rogers, R.A.M.C., attached R.T.R.

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Surgeon Rear-Admiral ARTHUR RICHARD HARRIE SKEY, R.N. (retired), of Fareham, Hants, died in the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, on July 15. He was educated at Bart's, took the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1896, and the M.B., B.S.Lond. in the same year. Entering the Navy soon after, he attained the rank of surgeon rear-admiral on July 1, 1927. He served in the war of 1914-18, receiving the medals.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL NOTES

Discussion of Table

In *England and Wales* the numbers of notifications of scarlet fever and dysentery increased by 261 and 43, while the incidence of whooping-cough, diphtheria, measles, and acute pneumonia declined by 95, 76, 311, and 109 respectively when compared with the preceding week.

The 1,558 cases of scarlet fever constituted the largest weekly total since 1940. An increased incidence was common throughout the country and no large fluctuations were reported. The largest increases were those of London 29, Lancashire 23, Middlesex 22, and Somerset 21.

An outbreak of dysentery in Derbyshire with 86 cases was responsible for the increase in this disease. The distribution of the cases in the county was Staveley U.D. 32, Bolsover U.D. 4, Clowne R.D. 43, Chesterfield R.D. 6, Blackwell R.D. 1. Only 4 further cases were reported from the outbreak in Cumberland, Penrith M.B., making a total of 166 cases in four weeks. Of the 17 cases notified in London, 9 were in the borough of Wandsworth. The largest totals in the other administrative areas were those of Buckinghamshire, Aylesbury M.B. 5; Norfolk, Norwich C.B. 6; Staffordshire, Brownhills U.D. 9; Denbighshire, Wrexham R.D. 7; Pembrokeshire, Pembroke M.B. 8.

The notifications of acute poliomyelitis, 16 cases, were 11 more than in the preceding week. The cases were distributed through eleven counties, the only multiple cases occurring in Durham, Consett U.D. 2, and Warwickshire, Nuneaton M.B. 4.

For *Scotland* the feature of the returns was the increase in the incidence of dysentery; an outbreak involving 28 cases was reported from Banff County.

Small-pox

The number of fatal cases in the Glasgow epidemic rose to 8 with a death on July 29. No further cases have been reported for some days and the raising of the ban on hospital visitors is being considered. A case of small-pox has been reported in the London borough of Westminster. The patient was a Glasgow contact.

Returns for the Week Ending July 25

The notifications of infectious diseases during the week in *England and Wales* included: scarlet fever 1,516, whooping-cough 1,125, diphtheria 710, measles 6,817, pneumonia 479, cerebrospinal fever 89, acute poliomyelitis 12, dysentery 101, paratyphoid 11, typhoid 10.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND VITAL STATISTICS

We print below a summary of Infectious Diseases and Vital Statistics in the British Isles during the week ended July 18.

Figures of Principal Notifiable Diseases for the week and those for the corresponding week last year, for: (a) England and Wales (London included). (b) London (administrative county). (c) Scotland. (d) Eire. (e) Northern Ireland.

Figures of Births and Deaths, and of Deaths recorded under each infectious disease, are for: (a) The 126 great towns in England and Wales (including London). (b) London (administrative county). (c) The 16 principal towns in Scotland. (d) The 13 principal towns in Eire. (e) The 10 principal towns in Northern Ireland.

A dash — denotes no cases; a blank space denotes disease not notifiable or no return available.

Disease	1942					1941 (Corresponding Week)				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Cerebrospinal fever	83	5	25	2	8	184	7	37	2	7
Deaths		1	3				4	6		
Diphtheria	692	35	150	34	10	773	31	161	22	25
Deaths	8		2		1	21		3	2	2
Dysentery	198	17	63			68	3	35	5	
Deaths										
Encephalitis lethargica, acute	2		2			3			1	
Deaths										
Enteric (typhoid and paratyphoid) fever						318	6	24	5	1
Deaths						3				
Erysipelas			44	4	4			43	10	2
Deaths										
Infective enteritis or diarrhoea under 2 years				103						
Deaths	37	3	2	9	6	41	3	11	13	1
Measles	7,050	747	241	61	143	5,368	153	49	155	4
Deaths	7	1	2		2	8		1	3	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	106	8	15			99	4	19		1
Deaths										
Paratyphoid fever	6		1							
Deaths	1									
Pneumonia, influenza* (from influenza)	516	22	3	3	7	531	23	3	2	2
Deaths	10	1			1	6	13	1		3
Pneumonia, primary			129	19	8			119	21	
Deaths				4					9	
Polio-encephalitis, acute	1									
Deaths										
Poliomyelitis, acute	16		3	1				6	2	1
Deaths										
Puerperal fever			17	2	1	2	2	8	3	
Deaths										
Puerperal pyrexia	155	12	7		4	127	8	31	2	
Deaths										
Relapsing fever										
Deaths										
Scarlet fever	1,558	88	244	60	18	732	30	99	59	16
Deaths				1		3	1			
Small-pox	1		5							
Deaths										
Typhoid fever			1	13	4					
Deaths										
Typhus fever										
Deaths										
Whooping-cough	1,295	131	15	76	3	4,840	259	55	40	7
Deaths	13	3	1	3		26	4	6	1	
Deaths (0-1 year)	286	25	40	24	16	268	20	62	32	10
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)										
Deaths (excluding stillbirths)	3,558	484	524	161	112	4,018	521	565	186	112
Annual death rate (per 1,000 persons living)				11.8	10.7			12.3	12.3	†
Live births	5,895	695	789	390	284	4,833	368	864	334	226
Annual rate per 1,000 persons living				16.3	26.0			17.6	22.2	†
Stillbirths	233	20	41			183	13	35		
Rate per 1,000 total births (including stillborn)								39		

* Includes primary form for England and Wales, London (administrative county), and Northern Ireland.

† Owing to evacuation schemes and other movements of population, birth and death rates for Northern Ireland are no longer available.