

which had a population of 105,000. He went to Canada and the United States in 1930 with a party of British tuberculosis officers; he also undertook, at the request of the Ministry of Health, an investigation in Germany into the merits of Gerson's salt-free diet. Pask was an outstanding example of the first-rate administrator who had at the same time first-rate clinical ability. Urbane, thorough, and most competent, he earned the confidence, respect, and affection of his colleagues.

A. J. CAIRD, F.R.C.S.ED.

By the death on Oct. 11 at the early age of 52 of Mr. Andrew J. Caird, honorary surgeon to the Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle, the profession, and especially that of Carlisle and the surrounding district, has suffered a severe loss.

Caird was a brilliant dux of Perth Academy, and he graduated from Edinburgh University with distinction in arts, science, and medicine, qualifying M.B., Ch.B. in 1916. He saw service in the last war with the R.A.M.C. in this country and in Salonika. After the war he took the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. Towards the end of 1920 he purchased the practice of the late Mr. Edwards in Carlisle, but on being appointed honorary assistant surgeon to the Cumberland Infirmary three years later he devoted himself entirely to the practice of surgery. He was a first-class surgeon, and his sound judgment and the skill of his hands won him an extensive consulting practice on both sides of the Border District. He was secretary of the local Branch of the B.M.A., and it was his knowledge and ability in affairs that largely guided its activities. He conducted the weekly orthopaedic clinic of the Social Service Centre as honorary surgeon, and acted in that capacity to the Carlisle Dispensary and as senior surgeon to the City General Hospital.

A colleague writes: Caird had the creative mind of the artist, and to his extensive knowledge wisdom was early added, and increased with the passing years. He found time to etch and paint, to write light verse, to garden, to fish, and to cultivate his friends. His etchings and water-colours could bear judgment by professional standards, and he had exhibited at the Scottish Academy. He was, however, at his best round the fire after dinner. Then he talked well and was a wonderful listener, so that the shyest found his tongue. His keen sense of humour kept dullness even from the most serious discussions. The loss of his eldest boy in a flying accident two years ago was a heavy blow to him, but few were allowed to know how much he felt it. There are heavy hearts to-day among his friends and colleagues, while his loss will be keenly felt by many old patients. Our sympathy goes out to his wife and the two remaining boys in their sorrow.

CECIL ROWNTREE, F.R.C.S.

Mr. E. T. C. MILLIGAN writes:

Cecil Rowntree was a gay courageous fighter. His last battle was a victory against an incurable bodily disease. It was a dull soul that was not inspired by the spectacle of his triumph over pain and suffering. He started life exceptionally well equipped in body, intellect, and imagination. By hard work he gained the F.R.C.S. at the early age of 23. He began his fighting career when on a matter of principle he took a decision which closed the door to quick security and higher appointment, and which meant that he trod the harder and longer road. From then onwards throughout his life principle and loyalty always came before expediency and personal advantage. He never compromised on this. He fought for reforms and innovations in all branches of our profession and was ever ready for change. A "rut" to him was a grave without the ends. Later in life he expressed himself well pleased with his early choice because of the friendships, the opportunities, and the work it had brought. His influence was wide in London and throughout the country. Many practitioners and young surgeons "went to him by night" to seek his opinion on some difficult surgical or ethical problem. They were received with the warmest friendship and left inspired and determined to take the right course. He created respect, loyalty, and confidence in his house-surgeons, who regarded him as a leader and pioneer demanding high standards of truth and work. Many of us in our daily work recognize some gem of technique, some dominant sign in diagnosis, some unvarying behaviour of disease, as something learnt from him that we have grafted into our own equipment. We will now have these as personal memorials of one who was our teacher.

Rowntree began his surgical career at a time when it was a custom to operate in the homes of the patients or in poorly

equipped nursing homes. The surgeon then carried an operating table as part of his equipment. He became inured to the difficulties of bad lighting, poor or no assistance, and the unskilled anaesthesia of those days, but he was always a friend of his assistants, for the man to him was greater than his accomplishment, and the sick more important than sickness. He maintained the British tradition by being a great home-maker. His wife was at his right hand in this, and in all his enterprises she understood and inspired him. Finally, she accompanied him through his last great struggle with his own illness. With the passing of Cecil Rowntree the medical profession loses a distinguished member; his colleagues have lost a loyal, lovable, and inspiring friend; his country mourns a great home-maker and citizen.

* * Our obituary notice gave the date of Mr. Rowntree's death incorrectly. He died on Oct. 14.

A. I. SIMEY, M.D.

An old Rugbeian writes:

May I add a few words to the interesting supplementary memoir of the late Dr. A. I. Simey in your issue of Oct. 9 (p. 468). A. I. was the youngest of three brothers who were in turn at Rugby. The two elder, who were there in my time, R. I. and G. I., were each holders of scholarships and each in due course became head of the school—R. I. in 1881, G. I. in 1885. A. I. followed suit and, winning a scholarship in 1886, became head of the school in 1891. Such a series of brilliant school careers in one family and at the same school must be almost, if not quite, unique.

Dr. ALFRED REUBEN AUBREY died at his home in Bristol on Sept. 18 in his 82nd year. He studied medicine at Bristol and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, graduated M.B. of Durham University and took the M.R.C.S. diploma in 1885, and proceeded M.D. in 1890. For over 30 years Dr. Aubrey practised at Weston-super-Mare, and after the death of his wife in 1932 he went to live at Redland, Bristol, with his daughter. Until very recently he enjoyed fairly good health. He joined the B.M.A. in 1895 and remained in membership until his retirement from active practice.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

At a Congregation held on Oct. 15 the following medical degrees were conferred:

M.D.—M. J. Clow and A. L. Fawdry (by proxy), H. L. Hoffman, and B. L. F. Heydon.
M.B., B.Chir.—M. C. Cross, P. Unwin, M. M. Walker, P. A. O. Wilson, A. J. Gray, E. N. M. Johnston, D. C. Sturdy, J. L. S. Smith, P. R. Swyer, C. O. Edwards, and A. I. MacLeod (by proxy), W. V. Bowman.
M.B.—J. L. Potts and G. H. Ward (by proxy).

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

The University Council has made the following appointments: Dr. A. I. G. McLaughlin, M.R.C.P., as honorary lecturer in industrial medicine within the Department of Public Health; Drs. P. E. H. Howarth and R. E. Peasegood as temporary demonstrators in anatomy; and Capt. J. H. Hale, M.B., as assistant bacteriologist and demonstrator in bacteriology.

The Council received with regret the resignation by Dr. M. Laird of his post of demonstrator in anatomy and accorded its thanks to him for his services to the University.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

Mr. H. S. Souttar, C.B.E., F.R.C.S., will deliver the Bradshaw Lecture on "Physics and the Surgeon" at the College, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., on Thurs., Nov. 11, at 3.15 p.m. Students and others who are not Fellows or Members of the College will be admitted on presenting their private visiting cards.

At a quarterly meeting of the Council held on Oct. 14, with Sir Alfred Webb-Johnson, President, in the chair, a resolution of condolence was passed on the death of Mr. John Murray, F.R.C.S. The Council decided to reopen the Bernhard Baron Research Laboratories at the College as soon as they can be reconditioned. Dr. F. K. Sanders was reappointed a Leverhulme Scholar for a second year as from Oct. 1, 1943.

It was reported that the following appointments had been made by the Mackenzie Mackinnon Research Fund Committee of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons:

Dr. Geoffrey Bourne (Oxford) (reappointed). On the comparative histology of the mammalian adrenal gland; the role of vitamin C in the regeneration of bone, with special reference to the acceleration of the healing of fractures.

Miss Jean M. Dollar (Royal Eye Hospital). An investigation into the value of cockerel serum in ophthalmic surgery, with especial reference to its use in connexion with mucosal and corneal grafts.

Miss Shirley M. Draycott (Royal College of Surgeons). The effect of the administration of sulphhydryl amino-acids on the anti-syphilitic action of arsphenamides.

It was reported that the Blane Medal had been awarded to Surg. Cmdr. D. P. Gurd, R.N., for his thesis entitled "An Investigation into the Incidence of Trachoma in the Maltese Islands."

A Diploma of Fellowship was granted to F. H. Masina and Diplomas of Membership were granted to C. O. Fung-Kee-Fung, R. N. G. Holloway, L. Howell, P. H. Huggill, J. A. Loveless, R. G. May, A. D. Payne, M. I. Pott, N. H. Seaton, and B. A. Ward. A Licence in Dental Surgery was granted to A. C. Horne.

Diplomas in Child Health were granted, jointly with the Royal College of Physicians, as follows:

Patience E. Barclay, Monica M. Bird, J. P. Bound, Annie E. Burns, Cecil M. Drillien, Margaret Egan, H. V. L. Finlay, Cecilia Henry, L. Hornung, Margaret M. P. Jolly, F. L. King Lewis, F. G. Leslie, Kathleen B. McClintock, Rosaleen De C. McCormick, Mary H. McC. Snape, Cecilia V. Urquhart, Fanny D. Wride, H. J. Young.

The Services

Prob. Temp. Surg. Lieut. M. J. Hood, R.N.V.R., has been awarded the D.S.C. for courage, endurance, and great skill in tending the wounded when H.M.S. *Achates* was lost.

The following appointments, awards, and mentions in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East have been announced in the *London Gazette*:

C.B. (Military Division).—Brig. K. MacCormick, C.B.E., D.S.O., K.H.S., New Zealand Military Forces.

C.B.E. (Military Division).—Brig. (local) W. D. D. Small, R.A.M.C.

O.B.E. (Military Division).—Majors (Temp. Lieut.-Cols.) D. M. Blair, R. H. Bland, E. Bulmer, J. B. S. Guy, T. D. Phelan, and V. C. Verbi, R.A.M.C.; Major A. L. Chute, R.C.A.M.C. (attached R.A.M.C.); H. W. Farrell, J. Morgan, I.M.S.

M.B.E. (Military Division).—Major P. J. May, Capt. (Temp. Majors) A. K. Borland, D. MacL. Douglas, M. H. Evans, C. P. Stevens, and J. C. Summ, R.A.M.C.; Capt. H. C. Allan, K. G. A. Barlow, A. M. Lester, G. B. Northcroft, K. R. D. Porter, and A. F. Smith (deceased), R.A.M.C.

D.S.O.—Majors (Temp. Lieut.-Cols.) L. T. Furnivall and R. McL. Gordon, D.F.C., R.A.M.C.

M.C.—Capt. R. G. MacLeod, A. D. Parsons, M. J. Pleydell, J. W. Taylor, and C. W. Warner, R.A.M.C.

Mentioned in Dispatches.—Capt. (Temp. Majors) R. W. Cope and G. M. Willoughby, R.A.M.C.

The following appointments and mentions in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Malta have been announced in the *London Gazette*:

C.B.E. (Military Division).—Col. F. Whalley, D.S.O., T.D., K.H.P., late R.A.M.C.

M.B.E. (Military Division).—Capt. (Temp. Major) H. G. G. Bernstein, R.A.M.C.

Mentioned in Dispatches.—Capt. (Temp. Major) (Acting Lieut.-Col.) C. J. Cellan-Jones, Capt. (Temp. Major) W. O. MacFeat, Capt. C. V. Light and R. Mitchell, R.A.M.C.

CASUALTIES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICES

Surg. Lieut.-Cmdr. D. J. WILKES, R.N.V.R., was killed in action recently by a bomb splinter and buried at sea. He began his education at the Old Edgbaston School and later at Birmingham University. He acted as house-surgeon at the General Hospital, and afterwards joined his brother-in-law, Dr. Dennis Allin, in practice in Birmingham. He volunteered for the Royal Navy and was called up at the outbreak of war. He took part in the Lofoten raid, the Dieppe raid, the Algiers raid, and finally Sicily. Tributes to him were received from the captains of the ships in which he had served. Officers and men alike wrote and mourned his loss. One tribute was from the Commander-in-Chief of the station in the Mediterranean, who wrote to his captain: "It was a most unfortunate and sad thing that you should have lost Wilkes at a time when he was badly needed, and the more so when he had given such good service and his relief was on the way. A man of such sterling character and so many excellent qualities will be greatly missed. We cannot afford to lose such as he."

Killed.—Capt. J. O. D. Williams, R.A.M.C.

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

To many retired R.A.M.C. and I.M.S. officers who had served in India and Burma the news of the sudden death on Sept. 16 of Capt. T. HENDERSON BROOKS, I.M.D., will come as a shock. In his 33 years of service in the various large station hospitals in India he had come to be recognized as a very efficient organizer and administrator in hospital matters. A correspondent writes: His genial, jovial personality, sincere

and humble ways, and his ever-ready willingness to help and to advise, earned for him the respect and affection of officers and men alike. Born in 1872 in Karachi, son of one of the earliest settlers in the Province of Sind, he entered the military medical service in 1894. Till 1897 he was employed on plague duty in the Bombay Presidency, receiving the personal thanks of the Governor for his services. In 1898 he received the Tirah campaign medal with clasp—actually helping Piper Findlater when the latter gained the V.C. From 1901 to 1911 he was in Burma to deal with the very severe plague epidemic prevailing there. His elder son contracted the disease but survived. Once again for his services he earned the commendation of the Governor and the public. He was specially chosen in 1912 to accompany the Hkhomepton Expedition to the frontiers of Burma and China. Returning to military duty in 1916, he saw service with the 19th Indian General Hospital in Salonika. After his return to India in 1919 he became personal assistant to the A.D.M.S. on the Raymak Expedition of 1921-2. Besides the medal he was mentioned in dispatches and received special promotion. On retirement from military service Capt. Brooks settled in Karachi and continued to keep alight the reputation and skill of the family in the Province as physicians—a reputation established by his father and handed down to each brother in turn (for there were several brothers as doctors) for a period of nearly a hundred years. He leaves a widow and two sons: one is serving in the Indian Army in the Middle East and one practising in Gloucestershire.

Fl. Lieut. JOHN KENNETH DENHAM died on May 9 while on active service, aged 37. He studied medicine at Cambridge and St. Thomas's Hospital and qualified M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1938. After holding house appointments at St. Thomas's, the Brompton Hospital, and the Western (L.C.C.) Hospital, Fulham, he was appointed to a commission in the Medical Branch, R.A.F.V.R., on June 13, 1943. At the date of his death he was medical officer to a squadron operating over-seas.

Medical Notes in Parliament

Regulation 33B

Mr. ERNEST BROWN, in reply on Oct. 14 to Mr. GRAHAM WHITE, said that Regulation 33B was substantially helping local authorities to get into touch with persons suffering from venereal disease and to induce them to undertake treatment. Up to June 30 last 1,893 cases were brought to the notice of medical officers of health in this way. The number of cases reported more than once as alleged sources of infection was 110. In 3 cases it was necessary to take proceedings for failure to carry out treatment. Dr. SUMMERSKILL commented that only six men had been reported under Regulation 33B. Mr. BROWN said the Regulation was making a very useful contribution to reducing the incidence of venereal disease. Sir A. BERR asked whether the majority of the 1,800 cases were persons who had been compulsorily examined. Mr. BROWN said they were cases brought to the notice of medical officers.

Hetherington Committee's Report

Mr. JOHNSTON said on Oct. 13 that he had that day received the report of the Hetherington Committee on the Reorganization of Scottish Hospitals. The report contained many important recommendations affecting the future of the hospital system of Scotland. Those recommendations were being considered in connexion with the Government's examination of the whole question of a new national health service.

Physical Fitness for Employment

Mr. RHYS DAVIES asked on Oct. 14 whether Mr. Bevin knew of the growing practice of employers to engage medical officers to examine prospective employees; that this practice tended to transfer the determination of employment into the hands of the doctors, increased unemployment, and must create a pool of permanently unemployed persons, especially if the medical fitness required was of a progressively high standard.

Mr. BEVIN replied that his policy was to encourage the greater use of doctors' services in industrial establishments in the interest of the medical welfare of the employees. He had no evidence that this led to the imposition of unnecessarily high standards of physical fitness in prospective employees. He could not undertake to inquire at this stage whether pressure was brought to bear on employers by the insurance companies dealing with workmen's compensation so as to avoid compensation risks. He had an arrangement that a man who passed out of employment through injury or was unsuitable to go back into the employment was taken over immediately for training in some other employment.