

joined the B.M.A. as long ago as 1890, was a past president of the Border Counties Branch, and served for ten years before this war on the Insurance Acts Subcommittee for Scotland. He retired in 1940 after 50 years in active practice.

Dr. GEORGE BLACKER MORGAN, who died on June 8, aged 80, was honorary physician to the Sunderland Royal Infirmary from 1905 to 1923, when he was made consulting physician. The son of Dr. G. B. Morgan, J.P., he was born at Sunderland on Dec. 1, 1863, and was educated at Aysgarth and Repton Schools and at Trinity College, Dublin, graduating B.A.Dub. in 1887, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. in 1889, and M.D. in 1907. He returned to Sunderland in 1889 as house-surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, and after his appointment to the visiting staff became consulting surgeon to the Sunderland Maternity Home and medical adviser to the Durham Coal Owners' Association. During the last war he served as medical officer to the Sunderland War Hospital. He took a warm interest in the local reformatory and industrial schools, for which he acted as honorary medical consultant.

Dr. WILLIAM NORMAN MAY, who died on June 12, aged 62, after an operation at Reading, graduated M.B., B.S.Lond. from Guy's Hospital in 1904 and took his M.D. in 1906. After house appointments at Guy's he was resident medical officer to the East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell. He held a commission as temporary captain, R.A.M.C., in the last war; afterwards he made his home at Sonning-on-Thames and was appointed honorary physician and physician-in-charge of the skin department of the Royal Berks Hospital, Reading, and specialist in tropical diseases for the Reading area under the Ministry of Pensions. Dr. May joined the B.M.A. in 1909 and was a past president of the Reading Pathological Society. A keen student of bird life, he was a member of the British Ornithological Union and Club.

The death occurred in Capetown on June 15 of Dr. CHARLES ARTHUR WILSON RAMSAY, a well-known medical practitioner in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, for more than twenty years. He was born in Belfast in 1894 and took the degrees of M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. at Queen's University. After serving with the R.A.M.C. in the last war he went to the Colony in 1920 and settled at Salisbury. Dr. Ramsay was honorary consulting physician to the children's ward of the Salisbury General Hospital, and for two years president of the Mashonaland Branch of the British Medical Association. A keen golfer, he won the Royal Salisbury Club Championship in 1941.

Dr. LEWIS JOHNSTONE WEATHERBE, who died in retirement at Worksop on June 15, had been medical officer to the Rotherham Rural District Council for 38 years. Born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on Feb. 16, 1867, son of Sir Robert Weatherbe, he was educated at Edinburgh University, graduating M.B., C.M. in 1890. During the South African War he served with Paget's Horse, and in the war of 1914-18 he held a commission in the R.A.M.C. for two years. In 1920 Dr. Weatherbe gave up private practice and devoted the whole of his time to the work of M.O.H., which he relinquished on grounds of health in 1935. During his long association with the Rotherham R.D.C. the district developed from a truly rural area, and he was responsible for introducing many measures for the benefit of the inhabitants.

Mr. SAMUEL WILFRID DAW, who died on June 19 at Polegate, Sussex, where he had been living in retirement, was formerly orthopaedic surgeon to the General Infirmary at Leeds and consultant in orthopaedics to the Leeds Education Committee and Public Health Department. He qualified from Guy's Hospital in 1906, taking the English Conjoint diplomas and the M.B., B.S. degrees of London University; two years later he obtained the F.R.C.S. After serving as resident surgical officer at Guy's he held the corresponding post at the Leeds General Infirmary, and later became surgical registrar there and surgical tutor in the University. Besides his work at Leeds Mr. Daw was also consulting orthopaedic surgeon to the Batley Hospital, the Clayton Hospital, the Wakefield and Dewsbury Infirmary, and surgeon to the Kirbymoorside Orthopaedic Hospital. He was a Fellow of the Association of Surgeons and a member of the British Orthopaedic Association. At the Annual Meeting of the B.M.A. at Nottingham in 1926 he held office as v.c.e-president of the Section of Orthopaedics.

We regret to announce the death at the age of 47 of Dr. ARTHUR JOHN SMYTH, medical officer of health and school medical officer for the borough of Cambridge, and superintendent of the infectious diseases hospital. Dr. Smyth had his medical training at Cambridge University and St. George's Hospital, qualifying M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1923. He graduated

B.Ch. at Cambridge and took the D.P.H. two years later and the M.B. degree in 1931. Before entering the Public Health Service as assistant M.O.H. for the Godalming district he had been house-physician to the Victoria Hospital for Children, Chelsea, and house-surgeon, house-physician, and casualty officer at St. George's Hospital. He joined the B.M.A. in 1926 and was elected chairman of the Cambs and Hunts Division a year ago.

The tragic death through enemy action of Dr. JAMES FETTES and his wife came as a terrible shock to his many friends. J. H. writes: I have known James Fettes intimately for many years and he became a real friend of my family. He had that cheerful, happy disposition which endeared him to his patients and to all who met him. He was a sound clinician, an extremely hard worker, and was deeply interested in the future of medicine and the welfare of his medical colleagues. As chairman of the City Division of the B.M.A. he did sterling work in upholding the high ethics of the profession. His cheerfulness, ready wit, and unfailing kindness will be sadly missed.

News has reached this country of the death on April 9, at a tea estate in Dooars, Bengal, of Dr. BURGESS BARNETT, whose name became well known some years ago through his work on the medical use of snake venom. He was born at Camberwell on April 10, 1888, and from Marlborough College went to St. Bartholomew's, qualifying M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1915. After serving as house-physician at Bart's he was a temporary captain in the R.A.M.C. for two years and then practised in the Lobitos oilfields of Peru, where he made a special study of snakes. In 1932 the Council of the Zoological Society of London appointed him curator of reptiles; after holding this post for five years he resigned it to devote his time to further research on snake venom and its application in medicine. In 1938 he was appointed superintendent of the Zoological Gardens at Rangoon, where a new reptile house was being built and a snake farm for the collection of venom. He wrote the article on snake-bite for the *Index of Treatment* in 1940 and published several papers on the haemostatic uses of snake venom. In May, 1943, Barnett was awarded the M.B.E. for bravery in Burma, when, as principal medical officer of the Burma-China railway construction, he stayed behind with refugees during the evacuation through the Chankan Pass and tended them on a long and perilous march.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FINAL M.B.—Part II (*Principles and Practice of Physic, Pathology, and Pharmacology*): T. S. L. Beswick, R. H. Boardman, D. G. Bratherton, D. Brazier, A. Comfort, G. S. Crockett, P. D. B. Davies, P. J. De Vescovi, J. A. Dudgeon, D. A. W. Edwards, M. A. Floyer, P. H. Friedlander, J. W. Fullerton, C. R. H. Green, J. A. Harrington, C. E. Hartley, S. M. Hilton, R. F. Hollick, N. S. Hooton, W. R. Horsfall, G. I. C. Ingram, R. E. Irvine, J. Lorber, M. B. Matthews, J. R. May, J. M. Morgan, M. Newton, K. N. V. Palmer, P. B. Philip-Smith, D. A. Pond, P. D. G. Pugh, G. F. Roberts, J. Roche, B. Schofield, J. A. Shiers, J. F. N. Sidebotham, C. A. Storr, J. M. Stowers, M. Symons, R. G. Turner, D. R. D. Vanstone, B. H. Vawdrey, D. G. Veater, P. Venables, S. M. Vine, P. R. Westall, A. P. Wingate, L. Wolman, G. S. Yeoh. *Women*: R. C. A. Hunter, R. S. Mitchison, M. M. Turnstall-Behrens.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

Essays for the Liddle Triennial Prize, value £120, must reach the Dean of the London Hospital Medical College, Turner Street, E.1, not later than July 31, 1946. The prize is open to public competition and the subject for the next award is "Epidemic Jaundice." A statement of the conditions may be had on application to the Dean.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

At the last meeting of the University Court intimation was made of a bequest for the establishment of a bursary, to be awarded each year to the medical student of the university who has within the year passed the third professional examination and has obtained the highest total aggregate of marks in the first, second, and third professional examinations. For this purpose the late Miss Margaret Campbell Stirton left a share of the residue of her estate, the bursary to be named in memory of her father, the late James Stirton, M.D. The amount of the bequest is estimated at about £2,500. The Court, in accepting the endowment, remitted to the Faculty of Medicine to prepare regulations for the award.

The Services

Temp. Surg. Lieut. R. C. P. Aldridge, R.N.V.R., has been mentioned in dispatches for coolness and energy in dealing with the injured when a hospital ship was hit by a bomb and all the other medical officers were wounded.

Cpts. (Temp. Majors) E. F. Claridge and V. J. Downie, and Capt. J. H. Brown, E. J. D'Arcy, G. E. David, W. Lamb, C. J. Mill-Irving, G. E. Pinkerton, and E. G. Turner, R.A.M.C., have been awarded the M.C. in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Italy.

CASUALTIES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICES

Wounded.—War Subs. Cpts. N. H. H. Golledge and W. Lamb, and Lieuts. C. R. Forrest and T. Notman, R.A.M.C.

Missing.—Capt. W. E. Church, R.A.M.C.

Missing, presumed killed on active service.—Surg. Lieut. G. S. Davis, R.N.V.R.

Medical Notes in Parliament

Medical Research

On June 20 Mr. SALT asked the Lord President of the Council whether any plans were under consideration for expanding the research programme of the Medical Research Council in regard to medicine and all related fields as soon as circumstances and available personnel allowed, and whether he was satisfied that it had, or would have, sufficient funds available for the purpose.

Mr. ATTLEE replied that various plans were under consideration, and the Medical Research Council had already been able to initiate certain new schemes with a view to development as soon as circumstances permitted. Among other things, they had recently established a research unit in applied psychology at Cambridge; and research units in industrial medicine, human nutrition, and otology in London. The new building for the National Institute for Medical Research, completion of which had been interrupted by the war, would also make it possible to expand the Council's central establishment. The Government had already stated its intention of giving full support to research work.

Army Casualties

On June 27 Mr. CHURCHILL, replying to Dr. Elliot, said that on February 16 he informed the House that up to February 12 the following casualties had been sustained by the British Armies in Italy, including Dominion and Indian troops: killed, 7,635; wounded, 23,283; missing, 5,708—total, 36,626. Between that date and the entry into Rome these Forces sustained the following further casualties: killed, 6,696; wounded, 24,683; missing, 5,117—total, 36,496. Our total casualties, therefore, from our landing in Italy to the fall of Rome were: killed, 14,331; wounded, 47,966; missing, 10,825—total, 73,122.

These figures were for Army casualties only, Navy and Air Force losses being excluded. This was the basis on which the earlier figures were given in February, it having been found impossible to give a figure for the other two Services exclusively relating to operations in Italy as distinct from the other operations of the Navy in the Mediterranean and of the Air Force over the Mediterranean, Germany, Central and Eastern Europe, and the Balkans.

Aid for Scientific Research

Prof. HILL asked the Lord President of the Council to which of the three bodies under his direction—the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Medical Research Council, and the Agricultural Research Council—applications should be directed for financial assistance to research on genetics, cytology, vital statistics, biophysics, general physiology, and experimental psychology. Mr. ATTLEE said that where there was no indication to the contrary in a particular case it would be appropriate to address applications in the first instance to the Medical Research Council if they related to human genetics, vital statistics, biophysics, general physiology, or experimental psychology. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Medical Research Council, and the Agricultural Research Council aided specific projects for fundamental research when further knowledge was required in the fields for which they were responsible, even if it could be shown that

such researches had an immediate application to industry, medicine, or agriculture.

Hospital Treatment of Normandy Casualties

Mr. ARTHUR HENDERSON announced on June 29 that for the time being casualties from Normandy would have to be treated in the hospitals which could be most conveniently reached from the port of disembarkation. As soon as circumstances permitted, wounded men would once more be sent to suitable hospitals as near their homes as possible. Patients requiring treatment in specialized hospitals would continue as before to be sent to those hospitals wherever they were located.

Health Division of UNRRA

Mr. GEORGE HALL, in reply to Capt. Plugge on June 28, said that the divisions of UNRRA which dealt with health, nutrition, agriculture, and other relevant matters had been placed under directors and deputy directors appointed for scientific or technical qualifications and experience. Recruitment and organization of the staff both in London and Washington were still in progress. Instances illustrative of the qualifications and experience of the scientific staff generally were:

Health Division, Washington. Director, Dr. W. A. Sawyer, formerly Director of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Health Division, London. Director, Dr. A. Topping, formerly Deputy Medical Officer of Health to the L.C.C.; Deputy Director, Dr. Neville Goodman, formerly Deputy Senior Medical Officer, Ministry of Health.

Medical Auxiliaries in an N.H.S.—In reply on June 29 to Sir Ian Fraser, Mr. WILLINK said the aid of masseurs and physiotherapists would be required in the new comprehensive service. The total demand on their services was thus likely to be considerably increased. Whether private practice in these specialties would be diminished he could not say, but there would be no interference with the right to give or receive private treatment.

The Nursing Situation.—Answering Mr. Sorensen on June 22 Mr. WILLINK said the strain upon nurses working in hospitals was in many cases severe. While the shortage of nurses had hitherto prevented many hospital authorities from reducing working hours to the level generally considered to be desirable, there had recently been a substantial improvement in the staffing position. He understood that 3,200 more nurses were employed in hospitals and similar institutions on April 16, 1944, than at January 1, 1944. Nursing work enjoyed the highest possible priority. Any girl who desired to become a nurse was, with negligible exceptions, given permission to enter upon the work. Women with previous nursing experience were freely released to return to the profession. Steps were taken to bring information about nurses to the notice of suitable women and the need for additional nurses was impressed on them. This need was also made known to school-girls.

Medical Education.—Mr. WILLINK said on June 22 that the arrangements for the future training of medical students have been fully reviewed by Sir William Goodenough's Committee on Medical Schools, and the committee's recommendations will shortly be published.

Notes in Brief

The Statute Law Revision Committee has listed, among the subjects suitable for its consideration, dangerous drugs, lunacy, and the unconsolidated part of the Pharmacy and Poisons Acts.

On June 20 Major Lloyd George informed Mr. S. Davies that he had received the report from the Pneumoconiosis Advisory Committee which he set up last year. The report would be made available to the public.

The following have been appointed Honorary Physicians to the King for a period of three years: Andrew Davidson, M.D., Chief Medical Officer, Department of Health for Scotland; E. R. A. Merewether, M.D., Senior Medical Inspector, Factory and Welfare Department, Ministry of Labour and National Service; Prof. G. Selby Wilson, M.D., F.R.C.P., Professor of Bacteriology, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and Director of the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service; W. R. Thomas, M.D., F.R.C.P., Senior Commissioner, Board of Control; J. A. Charles, M.D., F.R.C.P., Deputy Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health (until recently Medical Officer of Health, Newcastle-upon-Tyne); H. M. C. Macaulay, M.D., Medical Officer of Health, Middlesex County Council. The following have now completed their term of office as Honorary Physicians to the King: Sir Henry Bashford, M.D., F.R.C.P., Medical Adviser to the Treasury; Sir Weldon Dalrymple-Champneys, Bt., D.M., F.R.C.P., Deputy Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health; R. Veitch Clark, M.B., lately Medical Officer of Health, Manchester; W. G. Clark, M.B., Medical Officer of Health, Edinburgh; James Ferguson, M.B., Medical Officer of Health, Surrey County Council.