

which never varied whatever the circumstances, and a quiet orderly manner which gave confidence to the patient and the theatre team. His grace and his unhurried ways were good to see. His few courteous words to a patient on entering the theatre to undergo the ordeal of an eye operation under local anaesthesia never failed to give reassurance, and when the operation was over and the dressings applied a gentle tap on the shoulder and a quiet voice saying, "All has gone very well and you have behaved admirably," did much to induce that state of contented composure so necessary after an eye operation.

As a teacher he was gifted with dramatic talent in describing a case. So vivid were these accounts of his clinical experiences that their memory is quite indelible. Some of us, now 15 years or more after he taught us, can recall fully the contusion in the eye of the Charterhouse boy keeping wicket and the complications which befell the fine cavalry officer suffering from basal-celled carcinoma of an eyelid, and others.

He belonged to a generation of great men in the field of ophthalmology. For those of us who have had the privilege of being taught by him his memory will remain ever fresh in our minds as a most courteous and gallant gentleman, a surgeon of the highest quality, and a teacher whose enthusiasm has given us a lasting inspiration.

Dr. ROGER NELSON WILCOX, medical officer of the East African Medical Service, died on April 10 at Salisbury Hospital, Southern Rhodesia, after an illness of two months. Born in 1903, the younger son of George Wilcox of Ealing, London, he was educated at St. Paul's School and received his medical education at St. Thomas's Hospital, qualifying M.B., B.S.Lond. in 1929, and obtaining the D.L.O. in 1930. After holding the posts of house-surgeon to the ear, nose, and throat department at St. Thomas's he then became house-surgeon at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital. Joining the Colonial Medical Service after a course at the Tropical School, where he obtained his D.T.M.&H., he was posted to Nyasaland in 1931, where he served for 13 years and continued there until his death. He was a very keen member of the B.M.A., and attended all meetings of the Nyasaland Branch, whose president writes: In harness until his last illness, Wilcox's premature death is deeply mourned by his many hundreds of friends in Nyasaland. He was beloved by all his patients, who were quick to realize that his shy manner on first acquaintance was merely superficial. As well as his great service to the Europeans in Nyasaland as medical officer in charge of Blantyre European Hospital he also worked for many years for the African community, and he was stationed at Port Herald, Karonga, and Kota-Kota Districts. He is deeply missed by his African staff and by all his Indian and African patients. He was a very able surgeon and specialized on the ear, nose, and throat. In particular, his old friends in Blantyre and his colleagues in Nyasaland and the district officers with whom he was stationed feel his passing has left a great gap. He was an excellent diagnostician and very kind-hearted with all with whom he came in contact. He was a wonderful listener and had a very keen sense of humour, and was a staunch and loyal friend. He was also a keen sportsman, playing an excellent game of tennis and golf.

News has reached England of the death of ROSS MILLAR, M.A., M.D., C.M., at Ottawa on June 15. Dr. Millar will be remembered by many of the medical officers of the R.A.M.C. in the Third Army during the 1914-18 war, where he served for two years with No. 37 C.C.S., and for the final year of the war with No. 9 C.C.S. as surgical specialist. After the close of the war Dr. Millar returned to his home in Nova Scotia, where he resumed his private surgical practice and was elected a Fellow of the Canadian College of Surgeons. In 1928 he was appointed Director of Medical Services in the Dominion Department of Pensions; and he moved to Ottawa, where he resided until his death. He joined the Halifax Branch of the B.M.A. in 1906 and remained an enthusiastic member of the Association after its Canadian local units were disbanded.

Dr. FRANCIS WHITE HOPE ROBSON, who died on July 2 at Bournemouth, received his medical education at Edinburgh University and the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. He graduated M.B., C.M. in 1893, and in 1900 took the M.D. with honours; he also held the Medico-Psychological Certificate. After a few years in house-surgeon appointments and four years in a country practice he settled in Southampton and had a busy practice there for 32 years. He held an appointment as public vaccinator for the Shirley district, and also acted as test lymph vaccinator in Southampton for the Ministry of Health. He was for 15 years medical officer to the Southampton Corporation children's homes. He took an active part in Southampton medical work, and was secretary to the Panel Committee for five years after the National Health Insurance Act came into force;

he was also on the committee and acted as treasurer to the local public medical service when Southampton played a leading part and was among the first to enter the fight in what was known at that time as the Battle of the Clubs. He also was a member of the Southampton Insurance Committee, Tuberculosis Committee, and the Medical Service Subcommittee. Hope Robson retired to Bournemouth in 1936. He was a member of the B.M.A. for over 40 years. He invented a simple aspirator which could be operated with any ordinary syringe, and so eliminated the need for using a suction pump.

Dr. FREDERICK HENRY died at his home in Oldpark Road, Belfast, on July 5, aged 43. He was the second son of the late Major Robert Henry of the Indian Army, and qualified M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. of the Queen's University of Belfast in 1927. After some experience in general practice in Liverpool and in Glamorganshire he returned to Belfast and gained for himself a growing practice and the confidence and affection of his patients and his colleagues. He dearly loved his work and left nothing undone to elucidate a problem or to relieve suffering.

"C. G. L." writes: A host of doctors will learn with sorrow of the death of Mr. A. HARDES, who for 30 years was with what is now the British Medical Bureau, where he managed the "locumtenens department." Here he was the intermediary between thousands of "tenentes" and the territorial owners of "loci," and to his task he brought gifts of kindness, helpfulness, insight, and tact. To many he was but a voice over the telephone, but his personality came over the wire in the same way as the impact of an actor's personality may come over the wireless.

The Services

Capt. E. J. Bowmer, D. H. McCollum, and F. Zangen, R.A.M.C., and Capt. T. Stephens and Lieut. T. G. Jones, I.A.M.C., have been awarded the M.C. in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Italy.

CASUALTIES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICES

Killed.—War Subs. Capt. J. D. Laurie, R.A.M.C.
Died.—Major R. J. Franklin, R.A.M.C.

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

By the death on July 15 at Birnam of Col. FREDERICK PERCIVAL MACKIE, C.S.I., O.B.E., M.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., that service has lost one of its most distinguished members at the age of 69. He was educated at Dean Close School, Cheltenham, at the Bristol Medical School and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and qualified in 1897. In 1902 he passed the F.R.C.S.Eng. and in the same year gained first place in the entrance examination for the I.M.S. and won prizes at Netley. In 1903 he was medical officer to the Younghusband mission to Tibet and in 1905 entered the Bacteriological Research Department as assistant director of the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay. Among other important research appointments he was a member of the Uganda Sleeping Sickness Commission in 1908, and special research officer on kala-azar in 1911. Much of the research work he carried out in Bombay was on plague, but his most noteworthy discovery was that the spirillum of relapsing fever, which is common in Bombay, is transmitted by the bites of body lice. He was also associated with Col. Hamilton Fairley in important work on the dietetic treatment of sprue and also worked at dysenteries, enteric fever, and schistosomiasis. During a period of leave he passed the M.R.C.P., and in 1919 was elected to the Fellowship for his researches; he became an M.Sc. Bristol in 1916 and D.P.H. in 1925. He also saw military service in Baluchistan and served during the war of 1914-18, when he was twice mentioned in dispatches and received the O.B.E. In 1920 he held the professorship of pathology at Calcutta for a short time; in 1921 he became Director of the Pasteur Institute in Assam; and in 1923 he was appointed Director of the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, where so much of his earlier work had been done. Among senior administrative posts he officiated as Public Health Commissioner, Government of India, in 1928, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay in 1929, and Director of the Pasteur Institute and Research Laboratory, Shillong, in 1931. He also held the appointments as Honorary Surgeon to H.M. the King and to the Viceroy of India. On his retirement under the age rules Col. Mackie soon found scope for his abilities, first as pathologist at the London School of Tropical Medicine and soon after as chief medical officer to the British Overseas Airways Corporation, and he worked at the fumigation of planes to destroy the

yellow-fever-carrying mosquitoes. His great abilities and painstaking and most reliable work placed him in the forefront of medical research workers in India.

Correction

A typing error in the obituary notice of Capt. S. C. H. Hood (July 15, p. 97) gave the date of his death as July 13 instead of June 13.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

At the last meeting of the Council the Vice-Chancellor announced the offer of £5,000 from the Governors of the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital towards the foundation of a Child Health Institute. This offer is the first promise received since a conference was recently held in the University to consider the establishment of an Institute of Child Health. The conference was attended by representatives of some of the local authorities, the voluntary hospitals, and other institutions interested in child health. The Vice-Chancellor explained that the cost of a professorial department in this subject would be from £7,000 to £10,000 per annum, and that the establishment of the department would depend on the provision of the necessary funds from outside sources. The proposal had been met by a most encouraging response from those present at the conference, who had promised to raise with the various bodies they represented the question of annual grants for this purpose.

Dr. G. Bridge of Preston has made a gift of £10 per annum, to provide a prize in obstetrics in the Final M.B., Ch.B. examination.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

The Council of the University received on July 14 from Sir Arthur Hall, M.D., F.R.C.P., a volume of personal reminiscences and an album of photographs illustrating the development of the Sheffield School of Medicine since its inception. The Council accorded its warm thanks to Sir Arthur Hall for this gift.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

At a quarterly meeting of the Council held on July 13 Sir Alfred Webb-Johnson was re-elected President and Sir Girling Ball and Mr. C. Max Page Vice-Presidents. Mr. R. Milnes Walker was elected a member of the Court of Examiners for a period of three years from August 3 next.

The following appointments were made for the ensuing year:

Hunterian Professors.—Mr. Cecil A. Joll, one lecture on Conservative Surgery of Carcinoma of the Rectum and Recto-sigmoid; Mr. T. B. Layton, two lectures on the Inflammations of the Middle-ear Cleft; considered Clinically, Pathologically, and Therapeutically from the Individual and National Standpoints; Surg. Capt. Lambert C. Rogers, one lecture on Ligation of Arteries; Mr. D. M. Stern, one lecture on the Aetiology and Treatment of Prolapse, with Special Reference to Cystocele and Stress Incontinence; Major H. S. Shucksmith, one lecture on Abdominal Injuries in Battle Casualties; Clinical Aspects in 100 Personal Cases; Squad. Ldr. T. Craddock Henry, one lecture on Aviation Injuries of the Face; Miss Jean M. Dollar, one lecture on the Use of Plastics in Ophthalmic Surgery; Squad. Ldr. D. N. Matthews, one lecture on Storage of Skin for Autogenous Grafts; Mr. Andrew K. Monro, one lecture on the Treatment of Acute Appendicitis; Mr. James Patrick, one lecture on a Study of Supination and Pronation, with Special Reference to the Treatment of Forearm Fractures; Mr. A. S. Aldis, one lecture on Injuries of the Pancreas and their Surgical Treatment.

Arts and Gale Lectures.—Prof. Francis Davies, one lecture on the Early Development of the Human Embryo; Dr. D. V. Davies, one lecture on the Synovial Membrane and the Synovial Fluid of Joints; Mr. J. T. Chesterman, one lecture on Some Alterations of the Neuromuscular Balance of the Intestine and their Clinical Significance.

Erasmus Wilson Demonstrations.—Mr. L. E. C. Norbury, O.B.E., one demonstration; Mr. R. Davies-Colley, C.M.G., three demonstrations; Mr. C. E. Shattock, one demonstration; Mr. Timothy M. Tyrrell, one demonstration with ophthalmic pathological material.

Arnott Demonstrator.—Prof. A. J. E. Cave, six demonstrations.

The fifteenth Macloghlin Scholarship was awarded to S. T. H. H. Pilbeam of Lewes County School. Dr. F. K. Sanders and Mrs. H. P. Herbert were re-elected Leverhulme Research Scholars. Votes of thanks were given to Mrs. Crile for a representative collection of works of the late G. W. Crile, to Dr. W. Loudon Strain for a gift of more than 100 books, and to Miss C. F. Thompson for pamphlets and medals from the collection of her father, the late C. J. S. Thompson.

Diplomas

A Diploma of Membership was granted to Peter Hansell. Diplomas were granted, jointly with the Royal College of Physicians of London, as follows:

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.—Leonora A. Crawford, C. E. Jamison, Susan M. Tracy, R. K. W. Yang.

DIPLOMA IN PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.—R. S. Allison, T. H. B. Gladstone, A. Goldberger, R. R. H. Mitchell, H. J. O'Loughlin, F. Reitman, A. M. Stewart-Wallace.

DIPLOMA IN LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY.—M. M. A. Cader, E. H. M. Foxen, L. E. Gardiner, A. G. Gibb, J. B. Sugden.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH

A quarterly meeting of the College was held on July 18, the President, Dr. A. Fergus Hewat, in the chair. Dr. J. Colin Caird (Edinburgh), Dr. T. A. MacGibbon (Thetford, Norfolk), Dr. T. McL. Galloway (Carlisle), Dr. W. D. Henderson (Woking, Surrey), and Dr. H. P. Tait (Edinburgh) were introduced and took their seat as Fellows of the College. Dr. W. F. Brown (Ontario, Canada) and Dr. R. Maxwell Johnstone, M.C. (Edinburgh) were elected Fellows.

CONJOINT BOARD IN SCOTLAND

The following candidates, having passed the final examination, have been admitted L.R.C.P.Ed., L.R.C.S.Ed., and L.R.F.P.&S.Glasg.: D. J. Alexander, G. A. F. Bain, J. Bates, W. A. Benson, J. M. Blyth, T. Bowden, A. A. Bradley, J. McD. Cairns, F. J. Clarke, T. Dibdin, F. F. Dougall, A. J. K. Finlayson, S. Freedlander, Joan E. Gray, S. Harris, J. Hendrie, Helen W. Kerr, A. S. Little, G. B. Macaulay, W. McIntyre, T. G. McKendrick, A. S. A. Monem, J. McC. Murdoch, A. J. Neil, W. A. Robson, S. R. Shaw, Dorian S. Smith, J. A. Smith, Fanny Stang, D. Sweeney, V. P. Vohra, J. T. Weir, J. H. White, H. W. Woolner.

Medical Notes in Parliament

White Paper Legislation

Sir HENRY MORRIS-JONES on July 20 asked the Minister of Health whether, in view of the general misgiving about the White Paper proposals on a National Health Service, expressed in recent months by many local authorities, voluntary hospital associations, and the medical and allied professions, he would postpone the introduction of legislation pending further discussion in the House, or until after a general election. Mr. WILLINK did not think that there was any general desire or that it was the wish of the House that the Government should depart from the procedure previously announced, which assumed a stage of full discussion with the professional and other organizations concerned, followed by the submission of legislative proposals.

Flying-bomb Casualties

On July 18 Sir HENRY MORRIS-JONES asked the Home Secretary when he intended publishing the number of casualties from flying bombs and what period the statement would cover. Miss WILKINSON referred to the statement covering the month of June which was published on July 14. Similar statements would be published for succeeding months. Replying to Mr. Douglas, Miss Wilkinson said that the figures for June related entirely to casualties caused by flying bombs; there were no casualties through piloted aircraft. On security grounds the Government thought it would be undesirable if they published separate figures for casualties from piloted and from non-piloted aircraft. It would tell the enemy too much. The figures covered all casualties from non-piloted aircraft, both Service and civilian.

Evacuation from London

From July 2 to July 20 over 170,000 women and children were evacuated from London in organized parties. Mr. Willink remarks that considering the large numbers involved and the speed of the operation, it has been effected with a smoothness that reflects credit on all concerned. Some difficulties have inevitably occurred, but the reception in the safer areas has on the whole been very satisfactory. He urges upon those who have been evacuated to safer areas that they should remain there.

Penicillin for Prisoners of War.—Sir JAMES GRIGG, replying on July 18 to Mr. Robertson, said that small quantities of penicillin were being sent through the agency of the British Red Cross Society to selected medical officers for the treatment of specified patients in hospitals in enemy countries where our prisoners were.

Claims for an Arthritis Treatment.—Mr. E. P. SMITH asked on July 13 whether the Minister of Health knew that arthritis had been successfully treated with "ertron," a derivative of ergosterol, at the Cook County Hospital, Chicago. Mr. WILLINK said his information was that the claims made for the product called "ertron" in the treatment of arthritis were not accepted by the most authoritative medical opinion in the United States, and that clinical evidence over some seven years past did not warrant the belief that it had beneficial effects.

Diagnosis of Smallpox.—Mr. WILLINK stated on July 14 that he had arranged to issue to all medical officers of health a statement showing what condition justified a diagnosis of smallpox, and what differences should be noted between a case of smallpox and other diseases.