

and accurate appraisal of a situation, and her skill in giving advice. When necessary she could admonish without causing resentment; but in general it was her outstanding ability to explain, to persuade, and to inspire confidence that brought her success in the handling of these difficult cases. Psychiatry is perhaps heavier than any other branch of medicine in the demand it makes upon the intellectual integrity and personal character of its practitioners. Mrs. Barton Hall was self-critical without loss of self-confidence; her train of thought never seemed to be in danger of leaving the rails of common sense; her respect for human nature, with all its frailties, was always sincere, because sincerity was so deeply ingrained in her own constitution.

It was surprising that her physique could stand up to the many calls made upon her time and energy. Among the various offices which she held, always with distinction, were lecturer in child psychiatry in the University of Liverpool; consultant psychiatrist to Home Office approved schools; member of the Advisory Council on Child Care; and during the last war she was a member of the Standing Committee on Medical Women and War Services of the Medical Women's Federation, on the executive of which she served as a vice-president. At the time of her death she was chairman of the Liverpool Paediatric Club.

Mrs. Barton Hall wrote many papers for medical journals, both in this country and in North America. Her major work was her book *Psychiatric Examination of the School Child* (1947), which is widely considered to be an outstanding treatise on the subject.

There are many, both doctors and patients, who respected and appreciated her professional skill and were grateful for the help which she was always so ready to give; but those who, like her colleagues at the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital, were within the circle of her personal friendship will be even more grateful for the memory of her wistful charm and her gentleness. Her example and influence will long be felt in the places where she did her life's work; and the dedication which she inscribed in her book may be quoted as a memorial to her own high qualities and her outlook on life: "To the young people whom it has been my privilege to examine and whose inherent goodness of character, loyalty to those who have hurt them most, and fine courage, often in face of intolerable hardship, have been a constant source of inspiration and encouragement."—N. B. C.

HOWARD K. GRAY, M.D., M.S., F.A.C.S.

Dr. Howard K. Gray, who had been on the surgical staff of the Mayo Clinic since 1932, died as a result of an accident on September 6.

Howard Kramer Gray was born at St. Louis on August 28, 1901. After graduating in science at Princeton University, he studied medicine at the University of Nebraska and at Harvard University, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1927. He was a Fellow in Surgery at the Mayo Foundation from 1928 to 1932, when he proceeded to the degree of M.S. (in surgery) of the University of Minnesota. In the same year he was appointed junior surgeon at the Mayo Clinic, becoming full surgeon and head of a section in general surgery in 1935. He was also professor of surgery at the Mayo Foundation Graduate School, University of Minnesota. During the second world war he served as a captain in the United States Naval Medical Corps, being awarded the Legion of Merit.

A member of many surgical societies, Dr. Gray had numerous friends in this country, and in 1951 he gave the Moynihan lecture at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, choosing for his subject "Clinical and Experimental Investigation of the Circulation of the Liver (with Practical Application to General Surgery)." With Walters and Priestley he was the author of *Carcinoma of the Stomach and Other Lesions*, published in 1942.

Dr. Gray married Lila Conrad in 1925, and he is survived by his widow and two children.

Sir HENEAGE OGILVIE writes: The accidental death on September 6 of Dr. Howard Gray of the Mayo Clinic removes a leading figure in American surgery, and a man greatly admired and widely loved in Britain. "Howdie" Gray was a general surgeon in every sense of the term. He was a first-class clinician, and a man whose judgment in difficult matters was almost infallible. In a centre that has for fifty years had a name for safe and successful surgery he was one of the best operators—safe, sure, gentle, ready to adapt his procedures to the problem in front of him. He was gentle and lovable, and had the great gift of inspiring trust and affection, of giving confidence to those who had come to him for operation and courage and cheerfulness in those who were recovering.

In two things he was pre-eminent in a country where good surgery is common. The first was his clinical or bedside wisdom, founded on a long memory of cases each of which had been to him a personal problem. His ward rounds were an education in methods of examination, in symptomatic treatment, in prognosis, and in the handling of humanity in trouble. His teaching in the theatre was equally imbued with the lessons of case experience. His second outstanding character was his ability as a teacher, as a writer, and above all as a speaker. Gray had mastered the lesson that few surgeons ever learn, that the lecture as delivered must be different from the lecture as written. The written lecture must be orderly, factual, and convincing. Its arguments must be consecutive, and it must contain all the facts upon which the arguments are based. It can be as dry and as heavy as the subject demands, for the man who reads it does so of his own volition and in his own time. The spoken lecture is delivered to an audience who have come in hope and who cannot afterwards get away. It must be simple and convincing, assertive rather than reasoned, and it must contain no tables, percentages, or any information that cannot be mastered in passing. Howdie Gray knew the exact approach to each audience. I heard him give three consecutive lectures: one to a small group of registrars and junior surgeons, one to the Section of Surgery at the Royal Society of Medicine, and one at the Royal College of Surgeons. Each was exactly right for the place, the audience, and the occasion.

Gray was a lovable man of many interests. At Princeton his reputation as a footballer was known throughout the States. Later he excelled at the less violent games, and loved to spend the day and to entertain his friends on his yacht on the Mississippi. He and his wife "Wint" had a delightful home in Rochester, where countless visiting British surgeons, particularly youngsters paying their first visit to the States, will remember their kindly hospitality, morning prayers at the breakfast table, and, in the evening, Howdie playing the organ.

The Services

Surgeon Rear-Admiral E. T. S. Rudd, C.B.E., R.N., has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, in succession to Surgeon Captain A. H. Harkins, R.N.

Surgeon Rear-Admiral D. Duncan, O.B.E., R.N., and Surgeon Captain J. V. Williams, R.N., have been appointed Honorary Physicians to the Queen, in succession to Surgeon Rear-Admirals R. W. Mussen, C.B., C.B.E., and J. Hamilton, C.B., C.B.E., R.N., respectively.

called for the establishment of a special literature section in every professional association. She said that the American Medical Association had already agreed to this, and that the new section would have its first meeting at next year's annual convention.

Chartered Society of Physiotherapy: Diamond Jubilee.—To mark its 60th anniversary the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy entertained the Press on September 7. Sir HAROLD BOLDERO, Chairman of the Council, who presided, spoke of the society's growth. In 1895, he said, a group of four women, including Dame Rosalind Paget and Miss Lucy Robinson, formed the society and named it the Society of Trainee Masseuses. Thereby a new profession was founded at a time when women were having a hard struggle to enter the older established professions. The aims of the society were to provide facilities for adequate training in massage, and, second, to ensure a code of ethics for those who practised after qualification. At the society's first meeting "Rules for Masseuses" were drafted, including "No massage to be undertaken except under medical direction." To-day the society, renamed the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy in 1942, was not only a training and examining body, but also the professional association of chartered physiotherapists. There were 15,000 names on the society's register, and Sir Harold hoped that State registration would come within the life of this Parliament. The Diamond Jubilee Congress will be held in London from September 22 to 24, and will be opened by the Minister of Health. The Earl and Countess of Mountbatten will be the principal guests at the society's dinner on September 22.

Health of Seafarers.—The joint International Labour Office and World Health Organization committee on the hygiene of seafarers has recently issued its second report (*Wld Hlth Org. techn. Rep. Ser.*, 1955, No. 92, price 1s. 9d.). The report discusses medical advice by radio, the examination of seafarers for tuberculosis, medicine chests and their contents, and venereal disease. Among the British members of the committee was Professor W. M. FRAZER, emeritus professor of public health, Liverpool University, and, as an adviser, Dr. E. L. CALDWELL-SMITH, chief medical officer of the British Shipping Federation. The chapter on medicine chests for ships without doctors includes a suggested minimal list of medicaments, surgical instruments, and appliances. The committee recommends that this section of its report should be submitted to governments for their guidance in instituting or revising their regulations on medicine chests.

Another Medical Visit to Russia.—Fourteen British doctors and a lay member of a regional hospital board left England on September 8 for a three-week visit to Russia, at the invitation of the Soviet Ministry of Health. Their main object is to study the practice of preventive medicine. The party consists of the following:

Dr. D. B. BRADSHAW (Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, Leeds), Professor C. FRASER BROCKINGTON (Department of Social and Preventive Medicine, Manchester), Dr. L. J. H. BURTON (Central Council for Health Education), Dr. H. B. O. CARDEW (Medical Practitioners' Union), Dr. B. R. CLARKE (Northern Ireland Tuberculosis Authority), Dr. J. J. R. DUTHIE (Department of Medicine, Edinburgh), Dr. S. GOTTLIEB (Hon. Sec., Socialist Medical Association), Dr. J. D. KERSHAW (M.O.H., Colchester), Dr. S. LEFF (M.O.H., Willesden), Dr. BARBARA MCPHERSON (Prophit scholar, Royal College of Physicians), Dr. M. S. MILLER (practitioner, Glasgow), Mr. R. SARGOOD (S.W. Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board), Dr. R. S. SAXTON (practitioner, Brighton), Dr. A. G. M. SEVERN (M.O.H., Pontypridd), and Dr. ALICE STEWART (Social Medicine Unit, Oxford).

Sir Harry Platt, P.R.C.S., will visit Canada and the United States during October as the guest of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada at their annual meeting in Quebec, and of the American College of Surgeons during the clinical congress in Chicago, where he will take part in the postgraduate course. He will also deliver the F. H. Albee memorial lecture at the Kessler Institute, West Orange, New Jersey, and a Balfour lecture at Toronto University.

Dr. H. Stanley Banks, who has recently retired from his post as senior physician at the Park Hospital, London, is joining the headquarters staff of the Medical Research Council as medical officer (part-time) in charge of publications.

COMING EVENTS

Medical Defence Union.—Annual general meeting, September 20, 3.15 p.m., at the Large Physics Lecture Theatre, the Fort, Bristol University. All professional members in benefit entitled to attend and vote.

National Smoke Abatement Society.—Annual conference at Bournemouth, September 28–30. The Government's Clean Air Bill will be the principal subject for discussion.

European Association Against Poliomyelitis.—The third symposium will be held at Zurich, under the presidency of Professor G. FANCONI, on September 29 and 30. Inquiries to Dr. P. RECHT, 67, Boulevard Auguste Reyers, Brussels.

NEW ISSUES

Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery, and Psychiatry.—The new issue (Vol. 18, No. 3) is now available. The contents include:

TUBERCULOUS MENINGITIS OF ACUTE ONSET. K. B. Taylor, H. V. Smith, and R. L. Vollum.
THE PATHOLOGICAL EFFECTS PRODUCED BY SERA OF ANIMALS IMMUNIZED WITH FOREIGN NERVOUS OR SPLENIC TISSUE. PART I: INTRACISTERNAL INJECTION OF SERUM. E. Weston Hurst.
SPINO-CORTICAL FIBRES IN MAN. P. W. Nathan and Marion C. Smith.
ON THE MUSCULAR RIGIDITY AND HYPERREFLEXIA DUE TO HYPOTHERMIA IN MAN, WITH OBSERVATIONS ON THE ACCOMMODATION OF PERIPHERAL NERVE. John A. Simpson.
CONGENITAL HEREDITARY VERTICAL NYSTAGMUS. W. I. Forsythe.
A BENIGN "TUMOUR" OF THE CEREBELLUM. D. R. Oppenheimer.
DYSPHASIA FOLLOWING RIGHT TEMPORAL LOBECTOMY IN A RIGHT-HANDED MAN. G. Ettlinger, C. V. Jackson, and O. L. Zangwill.
IMPAIRED IDENTIFICATION OF FACES AND PLACES WITH AGNOSIA FOR COLOURS. C. A. Pallis.
RAUWOLFIA SERPENTINA (SERPASIL) IN PSYCHIATRY. J. D. Glynn.

Issued quarterly; annual subscription £2 2s.; single copy 12s. 6d.; obtainable from the Publishing Manager, B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

SOCIETIES AND LECTURES

A fee is charged or a ticket is required for attending lectures marked ●. Application should be made first to the institution concerned.

Tuesday, September 20

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (MEDICAL SECTION).—At Chancer House, Malet Place, W.C.1, 7 p.m., Lieutenant-Colonel F. B. Rogers: Seven Problems of Medical Index Publishing.
ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE.—5 p.m., Mr. A. Dickson Wright: Sciatica of the Arm.

Wednesday, September 21

HYPNOTHERAPY GROUP.—At Royal Society of Medicine, 8 p.m., Dr. N. S. Sherrard: Mind is the Only Thing That Matters.

Saturday, September 24

NORTH-EAST METROPOLITAN REGIONAL TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY.—At Black Notley Hospital, near Braintree, Essex, 11 for 11.15 a.m., joint meeting with East Anglian Society for the Study of Tuberculosis and Diseases of the Chest. 11.30 a.m., Mr. R. W. Reid: Treatment of Renal Tuberculosis; 2 p.m., Dr. C. J. Stewart: Recent Experience of Tuberculosis Control in Scandinavia; 2.40 p.m., Mr. M. C. Wilkinson: Synovectomy and Débridement in Skeletal Tuberculosis.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS

Hales.—On August 25, 1955, at Freedom Fields Hospital, Plymouth, to Mary (formerly Notley), wife of John Hales, M.B., B.S., of Ridgeway House, Plympton, Devon, a brother for Kathryn.

DEATHS

Davies.—On August 11, 1955, at his home, Glasfryn, Bala, Merioneth, Arthur Lewis Davies, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., J.P., aged 70.

Ferguson.—On August 8, 1955, at Beaconsfield, 12 Princes Avenue, Walsall, Staffs, Donald John Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B.

Gillespie.—On August 21, 1955, at Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A., Noel Alexander Gillespie, D.M., F.F.A.R.C.S., aged 50.

Hall.—On August 21, 1955, George Hall, M.D., late of Church Road Cottage, West Lavington, near Midhurst, Sussex.

Holme.—On August 18, 1955, at 47, Brassey Avenue, Hampden Park, Eastbourne, Sussex, Crampion Whitaker Holme, M.B., C.M., aged 84.

Leeman.—On August 23, 1955, at 10, South Avenue, Littleover, Derby, Percival Garmany Leeman, M.C., M.B., B.Ch., aged 69.

Meller.—On August 25, 1955, Emily Matilda Meller, M.B., B.Ch., of Cowbridge, Glam.

Moriarty.—On August 25, 1955, at 20, Purcell's Avenue, Edgware, Middlesex, Gerald Irving Moriarty, M.D., aged 76.

Thomson.—On August 21, 1955, at a nursing-home, Dundee, Emily Charlotte Thomson, M.B., C.M., late of Bonnyton House, near Arbroath, Angus, aged 91.