

ordinary practitioner has no need for ornamental qualifications; such cheap sarcasm is unworthy of a gentleman holding such a distinguished position.

To abolish the D.P.H. for general practitioners I consider to be a most retrograde step. Reform is probably necessary; increasing the standard for those who wish to devote themselves to special work, but leaving the general practitioner a chance of expressing a qualified opinion in health matters.

Few young medical men know anything about school, institutional, or dairy hygiene; comparatively few can express an opinion on private water supplies, make a rough analysis of milk, or prepare a diet sheet for an orphan school; and yet these are questions that general practitioners are often consulted about. Again there are not many doctors outside the despised list of D.P.H.s. who can lay their hands on Acts of Parliament respecting health legislation, who can tell if drain pipes are correctly laid, or gauge the full significance of vital statistics. It may of course be contended that these subjects can be studied privately, but if there is not a definite object in view, it is not likely that a man already overworked will sit down to grind at new subjects.

Apart from its utility, the syllabus for the D.P.H. is most fascinating, and a candidate cannot help being interested and surprised at the possibilities it opens out to him. I quite agree that the diploma should not be taken within two years of registration. If the D.P.H. is too elementary for those who intend devoting themselves exclusively to this work a higher degree similar to a fellowship could be instituted which all medical officers of health in towns of over 50,000 should be required to possess. I would also urge that one of the essentials for this higher degree would be that the candidates should produce evidence that they had been engaged for at least two years in general practice.—I am, etc.,

Ca'ford Hill, S.E., July 2nd.

T. E. WHITE.

THE PLIGHT OF THE RUSSIAN PROFESSION.

SIR,—In answer to the appeal on behalf of the Russian medical profession, I have great pleasure in enclosing a donation. As one having worked for several months with Russian medical men in South Russia during 1919, I can testify to the awful conditions that must have overtaken them. Even in 1919 many thousands of doctors were without necessary clothing, and their families in dire distress. Out of the black cloud of revolution one bright star has always shone—namely, the work of the Russian medical and nursing professions. It is not necessary to bring further proof of the sad plight the medical men are in at present in Russia. However, one statement I can make which will afford further proof of the good work done by Russian doctors: when compiling statistics we found that from December, 1918, to August, 1919, the death rate from typhus fever was as follows:

Medical men	40 to 50 per cent.
Nursing sisters	30 per cent.
Patients	8 to 10 per cent.

Surely these figures tell the whole tale of heroic work carried out by the medical and nursing professions in Russia. What of the families of those left from the married doctors included in the 40 to 50 per cent.?

In conclusion, I can testify to the sterling good-heartedness and unflinching cheerfulness of these Russian medical men, and have personally received many kindnesses from their hands.—I am, etc.,

July 1st.

G. K.

SERUM BY THE MOUTH.

SIR,—The practical advantages of the oral administration of vaccines and serums are of sufficient importance to justify the hope that the question raised by Dr. Allison in the *JOURNAL* of July 1st (p. 29) and by the review of *Hormone Therapy* (June 17th, p. 955) will receive further attention at the hands of those who have the opportunity of comparing the oral with the hypodermic method.

At times of epidemics, in the case of children, and in the Services the oral administration of prophylactic vaccines would save much time and trouble, and moreover it is perhaps not sufficiently recognized that many people are deterred from having vaccines by a dislike of the operation of hypodermic injection, simple and safe though it is.

Provided vaccines are not vitiated by the gastric juices there seems no reason why the absorption from the stomach should not be as effective as from under the skin, especially

if some simple routine is adopted such as giving the dose on an empty stomach accompanied by a gastric stimulant.

This letter is written in the hope that more will shortly be heard of this subject with regard to effectiveness and dosages.—I am, etc.,

July 2nd.

R. N.

CAESAREAN SECTION.

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to an article in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, June 10th, 1922 (p. 911), on Caesarean section by Mr. S. J. Cameron of this city.

I congratulate him on having 79 consecutive sections, with one fatality, in his recent cases. He then proceeds to mention that in his later cases he has changed his abdominal incision to one through the right rectus, that he turns the uterus inside out to remove placenta and membranes, and that the patients are nursed in the Fowler position.

It is a well-known fact in Glasgow that some years ago I introduced these improvements in this operation at the Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow. I enclose a reprint from the *Glasgow Medical Journal* of my communication to the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of Glasgow, April, 1921, when these improvements were fully discussed, Mr. Cameron being present. An abstract of same appeared in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, April 30th, 1921 (p. 641).—I am, etc.,

Glasgow, July 1st.

JAMES H. MARTIN, M.D.

Obituary.

FRANCIS W. BAILEY, D.S.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,

Anaesthetist, Liverpool Royal Infirmary; Lecturer on Anaesthetics, University of Liverpool.

WE regret to record the death of Dr. Francis W. Bailey, in his 50th year, after a long and lingering illness, borne with great fortitude. The elder son of the late Dr. Bailey, an esteemed practitioner in Liverpool, Francis W. Bailey was educated at the Liverpool College, studied medicine at University College, Liverpool, and qualified in 1894. After holding residential posts at the Royal Infirmary in the special departments, he devoted his life work to anaesthesia. In this subject he soon became a leading authority, and he contributed papers of practical value on the administration of anaesthetics by various methods to the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* and the *Liverpool Medico-Chirurgical Journal*. At the outbreak of the great war he served first as an officer with the 3rd West Lancashire R.F.A. on the western front. For his gallant conduct he was awarded the D.S.O., and in subsequent battles he was twice mentioned in dispatches. He was wounded in the first series of battles of the Somme, and there is no doubt that the fatigue and hardship of the war left his constitution impaired. Previous to the war, in 1910, Dr. Bailey was elected, in the Conservative interest, a city councillor, and, with the exception of a year, held that position up to his death. He was a public-spirited man, and devoted much careful thought in the execution of his duties in the City Council.

Dr. Francis W. Bailey was a man of versatile interests. He was a member of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. He took a keen pleasure in archaeology and was well acquainted with the history of his native city and the landmarks of antiquity in the two counties. He was an ardent cyclist, and there were few counties which he, in company with his brother, had not visited on wheels, always devoting their attention to the historical features of the villages and towns they traversed.

His funeral was a military and civic one. As lieutenant-colonel, the rank he held up to the time of his death, full military honours were accorded. The Lord Mayor and other members of the City Council were present to pay their respect to one who had so assiduously fulfilled his civic duties. A great number of medical men, friends, and colleagues attended the service, which was conducted by the Rev. J. R. Beresford, who was with Colonel Bailey on the western front. The chaplain's short address set forth in simple language the high qualities Dr. Francis W. Bailey displayed on the field as a gallant soldier and a devoted medical man. At the graveside the Last Post was sounded, and a little farther away the sounds of the *réveillé* closed the impressive ceremony. He was a bachelor, and leaves behind a devoted sister and a brother, Dr. Reginald T. Bailey, to cherish the memory of a man who did his life work well and earned the affectionate regard of all who knew him. In demeanour quiet and by nature thoughtful, he seemed to be

a man who succeeded in making life worth while. His long illness drew forth much sympathy from his many friends, and to the last he interested himself in his kindly way in their doings.

J. C. OGILVIE WILL, M.D.,

Consulting Surgeon, Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen.

Dr. J. C. OGILVIE WILL, one of the oldest and best known medical practitioners in Aberdeen, died, after a brief illness in a nursing home, on June 29th. Dr. Will, who was in his 78th year, was a son of the late Dr. James Will of Woodside, and was educated at the Aberdeen Grammar School and the University, taking the degrees of M.B. and C.M. in 1866, and proceeding M.D. in 1868. After graduation he went to Edinburgh, where he acted for some years as assistant to the late Sir James Simpson, and returned to Aberdeen to act as assistant to Professor Pirrie in his private practice. Later he became Assistant Professor and Examiner in Surgery at Aberdeen University. At a comparatively early age he was appointed surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, and held this post for eighteen years, when he was appointed consulting surgeon, having resigned on account of the growth of his private practice. Dr. Will held several public appointments: medical referee under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, consulting surgeon to the Great North of Scotland Railway, surgeon to H.M. Prison, Aberdeen. While attached to the Royal Infirmary Dr. Will was well known for the thoroughness of his clinical methods. He contributed numerous and valuable papers on various subjects, especially those connected with genito urinary surgery. Dr. Will had an extensive panel practice and was particularly well liked by all his patients; he had a bright and cheerful disposition. He was a most lovable and benevolent personality, very strong in holding his conclusions, at the same time always courteous and kindly to those who differed from him. A Justice of the Peace, he was also a Commissioner of Supply for Aberdeenshire. He is survived by Mrs. Will, two daughters, and one son, to whom the warmest sympathy is extended. Dr. Will was for many years a member of the British Medical Association.

PROFESSOR QUINCKE, who introduced lumbar puncture into clinical medicine and gave his name to a form of oedema, has recently died at Frankfort, at the age of 80.

PROFESSOR WILHELM VON TEUBE, well known for his work on the pathology of the digestive system and physiological albuminuria, has recently died at Stuttgart, at the age of 80.

The Services.

TERRITORIAL DECORATION.

THE King has conferred the Territorial Decoration upon the following officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps, Territorial Army, under the terms of the Royal Warrant, October 13th, 1920: Lieut.-Colonels A. L. Jones (ret.), H. Collinson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and T. Fraser, C.B.E., D.S.O. (ret.); Majors A. A. Martin (2nd Home Counties Field Ambulance), S. E. Rigg (ret.), W. B. Milbanke (ret.), and A. B. Whitton (ret.); Captains R. C. Clarke, O.B.E. (attached 4th Battalion, Gloucester Regiment), and T. J. Faulder (ret.).

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES.

CAPTAIN THOMAS STOKOE ELLIOT, M.C., R.A.M.C. (T.F.), died at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on April 17th, aged 49. He was the son of the late George Stokoe Elliot, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., of Southwell, Notts, and took the L.S.A. in 1899, the M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. Lond. in 1905, the D.P.H. of the London colleges in 1904, and the D.P.H. Cambridge in 1905. Before the war he was in practice at Southwell. He took a commission as lieutenant R.A.M.C. (T.F.) in the North Midland (Derby) Field Ambulance on October 28th, 1914, was promoted to captain after six months' service, and to acting major on April 1st, 1918. He received the Military Cross on September 16th, 1918. On October 5th, 1920, he was appointed D.A.D.M.S. of the 46th North Midland division of the Territorial Forces at Derby.

Lieut.-Colonel William Winslow Tomlinson, R.A.M.C. (retired), died at Fern Hollow, Stoke Bishop, on May 28th. He was born on December 17th, 1840, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was demonstrator of anatomy, and in the school of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; he took the L.R.C.S.I. in 1862, and the L.K.Q.C.P. in 1864. Entering the army as assistant surgeon in September, 1864, he served in the old regimental days in the 2nd Foot, the Queen's Own West Surrey Regiment, became brigade surgeon in 1889, and retired in October, 1894. He served in the Egyptian war of 1882, was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and received the medal and the Khedive's bronze star.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

At the Encaenia held on June 28th in the Sheldonian Theatre among the distinguished persons who received honorary degrees was Dr. F. Gowland Hopkins, Professor of Biochemistry at Cambridge, who received the D.Sc. In presenting him for this degree the Public Orator, Dr. A. D. Godley, spoke in Latin of Professor Hopkins's abstruse researches into the nature of the constituents of living bodies and of the foods that sustain them, adding that these investigations were not only of the highest scientific value, but had practical applications for the study of disease. After the ceremony the new doctors were entertained to luncheon by the Warden and Fellows of All Souls, and this was followed by a garden party in the grounds of Worcester College.

Appointment of Dean.—Owing to the increasing complexity of medical studies at Oxford, where medical students take an Honours Degree in Natural Science (usually in Physiology), in addition to the medical curriculum, the University has recently thought it desirable to assist the organization and co-ordination of the activities of the School by authorizing the appointment of a Dean. The Board of the Faculty of Medicine has accordingly appointed E. W. Ainley Walker, D.Sc., D.M., Fellow and Tutor of University College, Lecturer in Pathology in the University, to the newly instituted office of Dean of the School of Medicine.

Radcliffe Scholarship in Pharmacology.—The recently instituted Scholarship in Pharmacology, of the value of £50 for one year, has been awarded by the Master and Fellows of University College, upon the report and recommendation of the Professor of Pharmacology (Dr. J. A. Gunn), to Albert Arthur Fitzgerald Peel, B.A., University College; *proximo accessit*, (honorary scholar) Allan Warren Linford Row, B.A., Brasenose College (Senior House Scholar).

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIOLOGY AND ELECTROLOGY.—Part II (*Radiology and Electrology*).—R. W. Chalmers, A. Flett, J. A. Geraghty, R. Grellier, S. M. Hepworth, A. Lambadarides, J. A. Thompson, O. R. Unger.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Semon Lecture, 1922.

THE Semon Lecture on "The development of transatlantic rhinology" will be given in the Lecture Hall of the Royal Society of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1, by Professor H. S. Birkett, C.B., M.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, McGill University, Montreal, at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, July 12th. The chair will be taken by the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Mr. H. J. Waring, M.S., F.R.C.S. Admission is free, without ticket.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

At the convocation held on June 27th the following degrees and diplomas were conferred:

Hon. D.C.L.—Professor Charles J. Martin, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S., Director of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London.
M.D.—S. R. Chatterji (*in absentia*), G. A. Clark, W. D. Forrest, J. R. Hughes, H. A. Lake, I. M. Pirrie, R. Welch, S. K. Young.
M.D. (*for practitioners of fifteen years' standing*).—R. D. Attwood, A. Brownlie, J. L. Prichard, C. B. Rossiter.
M.S.—J. Gilmour, A. B. Jones, G. E. Lloyd.
M.B., B.S.—Florence Bentham, R. A. Brown, R. H. Burnett, R. N. Craig, H. B. L. Dixon, Anne Fairweather, Gladys H. Fletcher, Elizabeth Killian, Mona Kirkhouse, T. Kirsopp, G. McCoull, Ettie O. McCullagh, Mary J. McManus, Mary Manners, H. L. Mather, A. Moskow, Una M. Mulvany, P. Murphy, P. J. O'Connell, L. N. O'Neill, P. W. M. Pratt, J. V. Reuben, Jesse E. Sheret, G. W. Spence, N. H. Watson, J. Whillis, C. A. Wilson, G. Wilson, H. A. Wilsor, Eleanor H. Wylam, Eila L. Young.
B.Hy.—G. Hurrell, Alice M. Stenhouse.
D.P.H.—G. Hurrell, Alice M. Stenhouse.

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

THIRD M.B., B.S. (*Materia Medica, Pharmacology, and Pharmacology; Public Health; Medical Jurisprudence; Pathology and Elementary Bacteriology*).—T. R. Aynsley, Kathleen A. M. Ayton, Elizabeth Bainbridge, Dorothy I. Brown, J. R. Campbell, J. Carse, O. P. Chapman, T. L. J. Coxon, Ethel W. Daniels, T. Fraser, G. A. Gilmour, Hanson, J. B. Hartley, Frances R. Henegan, G. C. Henry, J. W. Hislop, Madge Hopper, *R. Keenlyside, Nora W. Kirk, J. W. Leech, F. J. Lorrain, P. W. Marshall, T. H. Meek, A. G. Ogilvie, Elsie L. Peet, G. Punshon, Margavet Ranken, J. Reay, F. P. Ryle, *R. Ryle, *J. H. Saint, J. A. Stobbs, T. E. Stoker, R. L. Stubbs, A. Swindale, G. G. C. Taylor, E. F. D. Walker, H. A. Wallace.
* Second-class honours.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

DR. JOHN SHAW DUNN has been appointed to the Proctor Chair of Pathology and Pathological Anatomy in succession to Professor H. R. Dean, whose resignation was recently announced. Dr. Shaw Dunn, after holding the post of Clinical Lecturer in Pathology in the University of Glasgow and Director of the Clinical Laboratories, Glasgow Western Infirmary, was appointed Professor of Pathology in the University of Birmingham, which post he now holds. During the war he was a brevet major in the R.A.M.C.