

THOMAS CLAYE SHAW, B.A., M.D.LOND., F.R.C.P.,  
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Hospital.

THE death of Dr. Thomas Claye Shaw, in his eighty-sixth year, removes from the medical profession a remarkable personality. Dr. Claye Shaw was educated at King's College, London, where he was Senior Warneford Scholar. He became B.A. of the London University in 1860, M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1864, and M.B. in 1866. He took the degree of M.D. in 1867, qualifying for the gold medal, and in 1880 was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. Turning his attention to mental disease, he became medical superintendent of the London County Asylum at Banstead, in Surrey. Subsequently he was appointed lecturer on psychological medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and lecturer on clinical insanity at St. Luke's Hospital in the City. At one time he was examiner in mental physiology and psychological medicine at the University of London, and to the Board of Studies of the Army Medical Service. With the Rev. H. Hawkins he took an active and early part in the foundation of the After-Care Association. Dr. Claye Shaw was an ex-president of the Society for the Study of Inebriety, and a member of the Medico-Legal and the Harveian Societies. He was associated with the Psychological Section of the British Medical Association as honorary secretary at Manchester in 1877, as vice-president in London in 1895, and as president at Exeter in 1907.

Dr. Claye Shaw was rugged in appearance, and rugged also, though kindly, in manner. He was, perhaps, one of those who went knowing; but to those who knew him he was kindness itself, helpful in an emergency, and of sound judgement on all occasions. As a lecturer he was very attractive, and his classes at St. Bartholomew's Hospital were always well attended. He was outspoken, and dogmatic as far as his subject would allow. Those who were at the hospital in the nineties will remember an occasion on which he gave the opening address at the Abernethian Society. He came prepared with an address "for men only." He was startled, but unabashed, at finding a mixed audience of students and nurses.

Most of Dr. Claye Shaw's writings were articles in journals, hospital reports, and medical dictionaries. But he wrote one book, *Ex Cathedra Essays on Insanity*, which we reviewed in December, 1904. In that review attention was called to Dr. Claye Shaw's breadth of view and originality, to the illuminating character of this book as a psychological study of insanity, and to the useful provocativeness of theories wherein he was at variance with other authorities. In 1913 Dr. Claye Shaw aroused much discussion by an address to a medical audience. He warned the modern woman that her new activities in sport and independence in life would mar the beauty of her face, change her nature, and alienate male sympathy. At the beginning of the war he made a scathing attack on the mentality of the German in general and the Kaiser in particular. In an article on the psychology of sport he displayed his keenness for this form of mental relaxation by advocating the setting up of public memorials to all outstanding figures in the world of sport.

Dr. Claye Shaw was virile and robust in mind and body, with, perchance, a tinge of genial eccentricity acquired from long contact with the insane. Latterly, those who knew him well, and admired his great qualities, had seen little of him. He lived in retirement at Cheltenham with his wife, who predeceased him by less than two years. He had two daughters.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. FREDERICK GEORGE LARKIN of Grove Park, Kent, in his 80th year, on January 13th. Mr. Larkin received his medical education at Guy's Hospital and obtained the diplomas M.R.C.S.Eng. in 1876 and the L.R.C.P.Edin. and L.M. in 1882. He early attracted notice as a pioneer in surgery, for in 1869 he read a paper before the Guy's Hospital Physical Society, in which he suggested excision of the kidney as the result of some careful practical research he had already accomplished. This paper aroused considerable interest and paved the way for the first operative measures at Guy's Hospital and elsewhere for the treat-

ment of stone in the kidney and other renal diseases. In 1915 he was elected to the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of England as a member of twenty years' standing. Mr. Larkin became known also in medico-legal circles in consequence of his connexion with the White-chapel tragedy, and published the report of the *post-mortem* examination on Harriet Lane (*JOURNAL*, vol. ii, 1875, p. 730). In the next year he gave evidence as principal witness for the Crown in the celebrated Wainwright case, and was congratulated on his careful examination and lucid account. He won widespread popularity as a general practitioner, taking a special interest in renal and general surgery and the treatment of fractures. Apart from his surgical work, his chief recreation was music, and particularly Church music. He served as choirmaster in two churches successively, and for many years was closely associated with the Westminster Abbey choir, in which he sang at the jubilee celebrations of Queen Victoria and the coronation services of King Edward VII and the present King. His musical compositions include a dramatic song "The Shipwreck" and various pieces of Church music. He was buried at Heath near Canterbury, where he was born.

Dr. HENRY BERTRAM DISMORR, who died at Haldidays, Purton, on January 4th, was a son of Dr. Henry Dismorr, formerly of Lewisham. He was educated at Clifton and Guy's Hospital, obtained the diplomas M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1900, and after a two years' appointment as assistant medical superintendent at Lewisham Infirmary and medical officer of Lewisham Workhouse, commenced practice at Wroughton, Swindon, where he was much respected by his colleagues. For upwards of twenty years he struggled, with occasional breakdowns, against the pulmonary disease which led to his retirement in 1922, at the age of 45. Dr. Dismorr took a keen interest in all sports, and was a prominent Freemason. He was honorary secretary of the Swindon Division of the British Medical Association from 1914 to 1923, and member of the executive committee from 1915 to 1923. He was also a member of the Wiltshire Branch Council from 1915 to 1923. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

Dr. WILLIAM POWER EVERARD, who died on January 2nd, at his residence in Athlone, obtained the diplomas L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Edin., and L.R.F.P.S.Glasg. in 1889. He was first appointed medical officer of the Brideswell dispensary district, and was subsequently transferred to Glasson. For the last eighteen years he had been in charge of a dispensary district in Athlone, where his unfailing kindness won him numerous friends. He was on the staff of the St. Vincent Hospital, Athlone.

## The Services.

### NAVAL MEDICAL COMPASSIONATE FUND.

At the quarterly meeting of the directors of the Naval Medical Compassionate Fund, held on January 18th, when Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir Joseph Chambers, K.C.B., C.M.G., Medical Director-General of the Navy, was in the chair, the sum of £135 was distributed among the several applicants.

### R.N.D.S.

At the recent competitive examination of candidates for entry into the Royal Naval Dental Service, the undermentioned were successful: W. E. L. Brigham, L.D.S., L. F. Fairey, L.D.S., S. Mawer, L.D.S., F. D. Manners, L.D.S., L. A. Moules, L.D.S., G. Baker, L.D.S., W. C. G. Ford, L.D.S., L. R. Armstrong, L.D.S., H. M. Hill, L.D.S. The names are given in the order of merit shown at the examination.

### AMALGAMATION OF NURSING SERVICES.

THE Queen Alexandra's Imperial Nursing Service and the Queen Alexandra's Military Families' Nursing Service have been amalgamated by a Royal Warrant. The combined nursing service will be named "Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service," and its members will wear the same uniform and badge as at present exist for the Q.A.I.M.N.S.