

the effect of the emetine. This should be accompanied or followed by emetine bismuth iodide 3 gr. (0.2 g.) nightly by mouth for 10 days. At the same time 8 oz. (240 c.cm.) of yarten retention enemata should be given daily. This should be followed by carbarsone 4 gr. (0.25 g.) twice daily for a fortnight. A short time after treatment the stools should again be examined and a sigmoid examination carried out as a test of cure. Might I plead that any investigation and treatment less than that outlined above is not doing full justice to the patient.—I am, etc.,

Glasgow.

E. SNELL.

Shortage of Nurses

SIR,—Dr. T. R. Aynsley in his letter (Dec. 15, p. 865) on the shortage of nurses shows a lamentable ignorance of the industrial nurse's function when he writes of her "waiting for minor accidents preparatory to sending them to a hospital outpatient department." Primary treatment is but a small part of the industrial nurse's work, which is mainly preventive in character, and the nurse who has obtained her certificate in industrial nursing, which requires among other things a sound knowledge of social science, will justly resent Dr. Aynsley's criticism of her work. Does he think that nurses engaged in other branches of preventive medicine, such as health visiting, are also wasting their time?

Dr. Aynsley need not be unduly disturbed in mind, however, as nurses are not "directed" to industry, and it is only possible to "entice" nurses who are approved for the work by the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour. Such approval is given to only a few classes of nurses who are not subject to direction—e.g., married women with children or whose husbands are in the Forces abroad.

The number of trained nurses employed in industry is estimated at 5,000, which works out at about one trained nurse to each 3,000 persons employed. Nurses below the age of 27, other than a few special classes, have long since been directed to other spheres of work, so that the only trained nurses in industry who could be directed to hospital work are those with special qualifications and skill who are better employed where they are.—I am, etc.,

The Butterley Co., Ltd., Derby.

G. F. KEATINGE.

Benjamin Rush's Death

SIR,—In "Nova et Vetera" (Dec. 22, 1945, p. 893) it is stated that Benjamin Rush's death "is alleged to have been hastened by injudicious bleeding." It is a pity that this old libel should have been even tentatively resurrected, for there is nothing in it. Rush was, of course, a violent advocate of bleeding. His "three tens" treatment for yellow fever—10 oz. (300 c.cm.) blood, 10 grains (650 mg.) of calomel, and 10 grains of jalap—is historical, was certainly ferocious, and probably cost a good many lives. But his own death actually was due to pleurisy; and the rumour from America that reached Lettson in 1813 and started the story in England was stated by Dr. Mease, one of Rush's oldest friends, to have been circulated by his enemies to gratify "the little and mean spirits amongst us who exulted in the report of his having fallen a victim to the depleting system, and who will be glad to find the report has been circulated in Europe" (Pettigrew's *Lettson*, vol. 3, p. 22). The whole story is retold in my *Lettson* (London, 1933, p. 375) and in *Benjamin Rush* by N. G. Goodman (Philadelphia, 1934, p. 346).

It is curious that the same story should have been circulated about Lettson's son, John Miers, whose death, according to gossip recorded by Farington in his *Diary* (vol. 1, p. 294), was said to have been caused by over-bleeding. This was equally fallacious and probably due to the same cause—jealousy.—I am, etc.,

London, W.1.

J. JOHNSTON ABRAHAM.

Doctors Wanted for Boys' Clubs

SIR,—It is a regrettable gap in our health and social services that, while machinery is in being for periodic examination by qualified doctors of children of school age, none exists for the "vetting" of the adolescent boy or girl at work other than that provided by some enlightened industrialists.

For many years clubs affiliated to the London Federation of Boys' Clubs or its parent body, the National Association of

Boys' Clubs, have done something to make good this deficiency by arranging for local doctors or senior medical students to "vet" their boys, to the great benefit of the health of the boys and the peace of mind of their leaders.

My own boys' club in Hoxton has for nearly twenty years now been fortunate enough to have the services, voluntarily given, of house-physicians or last-year students from a great teaching hospital in East London. Other clubs have not been so fortunate, and the purpose of this letter is to seek through your *Journal* the help of other doctors and students who may be able to spend a couple of evening hours weekly or fortnightly in a boys' club in some part of London. Though in the nature of a "busman's" holiday," there is enjoyment in such work, especially as time passes and "the Doc." becomes, like the managers, a part of the furniture of the club; the London boy requires no praise from me.

If any young physicians reading this feel they can give a little time to this invaluable work, I shall be grateful if they would write to me at 222, Blackfriars Road, S.E.1, when I shall be able to put them into touch with a club in their neighbourhood.—I am, etc.,

IAN M. LESLIE.

Chairman, London Federation of Boys' Clubs.

Obituary

W. B. FEATHERSTONE, M.D., J.P.

Dr. William Barltrop Featherstone, who died on Dec. 25, had been a member of the British Medical Association for 60 years. Though professionally a general practitioner, his long association with public work in Birmingham—he was a member of the City Council for 33 years—stands as an example to others. At the funeral, representatives were present from many aspects of the life of Birmingham, and particularly of Erdington.

Born on May 16, 1861, at Laleham, in the house where Dr. Thomas Arnold had lived before becoming headmaster of Rugby School, he was educated at Queen's College and at Mason's College, Birmingham, won prize medals in four subjects, and qualified M.R.C.S. in 1885; he graduated M.B.Lond. with first-class honours in 1887, preceding M.D. two years later. When newly qualified he was beaten by a brilliant and more senior man in a close contest for the post of medical tutor, which in those days was the portal of entry to the staff of the Birmingham Medical School. Featherstone decided that he could not afford to wait for the next vacancy and felt, after some hesitation, that the public health service was not sufficiently absorbing, though he had taken the D.P.H. Therefore after holding posts in hospital and elsewhere he entered general practice at Erdington in 1890. For 20 years his main preoccupation was his busy practice, but he found time to develop local medical, nursing, and social interests. Moreover, in 1899 he joined as chairman of the directors a business enterprise which in the next 46 years prospered under his energetic leadership and balanced judgment. At the arbitration on the amalgamation of Erdington with Birmingham in 1911 he was a witness; a year later he was returned unopposed as Councillor for North Erdington on the Birmingham City Council, continuing to be a vigorous member until last October. He was opposed at only one election, and was made an alderman in 1932 while still in practice. A member of the Education Committee, he was chairman of the Elementary Education Subcommittee for 14 years, and spent each Easter at the annual conference of the National Union of Teachers; he was also an active member of the Hygiene and Special Schools Subcommittee and served on other important committees and boards. He was a Birmingham magistrate and for 30 years took a keen interest in local politics. When the controversy raged over the National Health Insurance Act in 1912 he was a firm supporter of moderate opinion, and for many years served on the Birmingham Panel Committee. Dr. Featherstone's other public activities and the parts he played in philanthropic work were too numerous to mention here. He practised at the Grove, by Erdington Village Green, for over 40 years, and in retirement lived at Wylde Green, Sutton Coldfield.

Punctual, quick, and methodical, he fulfilled each of his many duties with an ease that astonished those who knew how busy he was. He was a clear and concise speaker, and until his hearing failed a most efficient chairman; brief in utterance, far-seeing, tactful, and good-tempered, with a thorough grasp of the subjects to be discussed. In all things he endeavoured to keep acquaintance with what was going on: his oft-repeated inquiry was "Anything fresh?" A man of affairs, he loved to have plenty of appointments to keep.

When asked if he would have preferred to be a consulting physician he replied that he had no regrets; he was deeply interested in his community and in contact with people from so many aspects of their lives. Too old for active service in either of the great wars he worked as medical officer at the Norlands Red Cross Hospital in 1914-18. He married in 1893 Isabella, daughter of Henry J. Davies, of Brooklyn, U.S.A. She brought her vigorous personality to help him in his activities and was a well-known figure in the charitable, social, and political work of Birmingham until her death in 1929. Of their two sons, the younger was killed in France in 1918; the elder, Dr. H. W. Featherstone, O.B.E., served in the R.A.M.C. in both wars.

A. SIMPSON-SMITH, M.Ch., F.R.C.S.

Temp. Lieut.-Col. Alexander Simpson-Smith, R.A.M.C., surgeon to Great Ormond Street Hospital, was reported missing at Tobruk in June, 1942, but was known to have escaped once after all casualties had been dealt with. He is now reported killed, and buried in the war cemetery at Halfaya-Sollum, aged 42.

He was educated at Worksop School, at Cambridge University, and at Guy's Hospital, qualifying in 1925. He obtained the F.R.C.S. diploma in 1929, and a year later, after taking the M.Chir. degree at Cambridge, he was awarded a Richardson research fellowship at Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston. After returning to England he became resident surgical officer and radium registrar at Guy's, where he had already been junior demonstrator of anatomy and staff anaesthetist; later he was appointed resident assistant surgeon and then surgeon to outpatients at the West London Hospital and was elected to the surgical staff of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street. Alex. Simpson-Smith was also consulting surgeon to the Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples Hospital at Alton and to the mental hospitals at Napsbury and Shenley. He joined the B.M.A. in 1925, had been honorary secretary of the Medical Society of London and of the Clinical Section of the Royal Society of Medicine, and a member of the Council of the Harveian Society. On the outbreak of war he left his many civilian appointments to take a commission as major in the R.A.M.C., and after the fall of France went to the Middle East and served in Cairo and Tobruk with promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. For his work in Tobruk he was mentioned in dispatches, and a tribute to his original and successful methods of treatment has reached us from a surgeon in Rome, Dr. Giorgio Colognato, who saw the excellent results in an Italian hospital ship which carried many British prisoners of war in 1942.

News has been received from Canada of the death in Montreal of Dr. DAVID ALEXANDER SHIRRES, who was physician to the late Marquess of Aberdeen during his term as Governor-General of the Dominion. Dr. Shirres was born in Aberdeen in 1864 and studied medicine at the University of Aberdeen and at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and graduated M.B., C.M. Aberd. in 1886. He practised for a time in London in Harley Street before going to the United States in 1893, where he became professor of diseases of the nervous system in the State University of Vermont. Later he was appointed neurologist to the Montreal General Hospital.

Dr. JOHN GRACIE, consulting physician, Western Infirmary, Glasgow, died on Nov. 17, 1945. John Gracie was born at Moidart, Lochailort, Inverness-shire, in 1877. He graduated M.B., Ch.B. at Glasgow University in 1900 and became a Fellow of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in 1920. After graduation he engaged in general practice in the Partick district of Glasgow with his brother, the late Dr. Farquhar Gracie. During the war of 1914-18 he served in France with the R.A.M.C., and was in charge of a hospital in Marseilles. He joined the staff of the Western Infirmary in 1907, and was visiting physician from 1927 until 1942. Owing to staff shortage he was asked to retain his post as visiting physician. This he continued to do until March, 1945, despite the burden imposed upon his failing health. Dr. Gracie was honorary lecturer in clinical medicine at Glasgow University from 1930 until 1945. He was also visiting physician to Larkfield Hospital, Greenock, and Killlearn E.M.S. Hospital. His advice and judgment were sound and always helpful, and by his original and kindly personality he earned the respect and affection of his colleagues and patients. He was medical superintendent to the Anchor Line, Ltd., Glasgow, and derived

great pleasure from the personal contacts that this work afforded him. However, his greatest pleasure came from his teaching and associations with medical students. They were a source of unending interest to him, and he had the remarkable facility of forming lasting friendships with students and junior colleagues. He was keenly interested in the Highlands, and took an active part in the various Highland associations, especially those which concerned themselves with the welfare of students. A keen fisher, he always looked forward to a quiet month's fishing in his native county.

News has been received of the death on Dec. 6 of Dr. ERNEST BARON ROGERS, who in 1935 went to India as medical officer to a tea-planting firm in Assam and practised at Dooars, in Bengal. He was a medical student of Guy's Hospital and took the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1929, becoming house-surgeon to the Warneford General Hospital at Leamington Spa. Dr. Rogers was honorary secretary of the Bengal and Dooars Division of the B.M.A. in 1939 and honorary secretary of the Assam and Northern Bengal Branch in 1941-3.

Dr. ENID KESTENBERG, formerly of the Malayan Medical Service, died at Epsom on Dec. 14. Born at Kilmarnock in 1899, Enid Aimée Robertson entered Queen Margaret College, Glasgow, and obtained the M.B., Ch.B. degrees of Glasgow University in 1921. After a period with the Church of Scotland Missionary Society at Kalimpong, India, she was appointed by the Colonial Office to various posts in Malaya at Kuala Lumpur and Kuala Kangsar. She took the D.T.M.&H. in 1928 and carried out research in Malaya on tropical diseases, more particularly typhus fever, which she herself contracted in 1936 and was invalided home. When war broke out she became interested in the M.T.C., and it was then that she met her husband, Mr. Arthur Kestenberg, who survives her with a son aged 2. Her brother, Dr. R. Cecil Robertson, of Shanghai and Hong Kong, died in Japanese hands in 1942.

Dr. EDWARD MILLIKEN GOLDIE, who died suddenly on Dec. 15, 1945, was the eldest son of the late James M. Goldie, a Northumbrian who came to London and was one of a small group of civil servants who founded the Civil Service Stores about 80 years ago. He was born in 1866, and was educated at King's College School and at Edinburgh University, where he became M.B. in 1890 and M.D. in 1896; a younger brother was also in the medical profession—Dr. J. O. Goldie, who died some years ago. After qualification Dr. E. M. Goldie held a resident post at the Mental Hospital at Bootham, York, and thereafter was for some years at the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum (now St. Andrew's Hospital). Before the end of the last century he had started in private practice at Woodford, Essex, from which he retired about ten years ago. For many years he was visiting medical officer to the Royal Merchant Seamen's Orphanage, Snaresbrook. He is survived by his widow, formerly assistant matron at the "Poplar and Stepney," and has one son and two daughters. His modest and unassuming disposition did not conceal from those who knew him his merits as a careful and trustworthy general practitioner of the older school. He joined the British Medical Association in 1894.

Dr. HARRY CORNER, of Jersey Farm, Sandridge, St. Albans, who died on Dec. 18, 1945, aged 81, was the second son of the late Dr. F. M. Corner, of Poplar. His elder brother was the late Dr. Frank Corner, J.P., and one of the younger brothers is Mr. Eored Corner, F.R.C.S., formerly surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital; the late Dr. Cursham Corner was a first cousin. The family are of Yorkshire origin, from the village of Lythe, near Whitby, and are related to many Yorkshire families in that part of the North Riding. Harry Corner was educated at Epsom College and at the London Hospital, where he became house-physician. He qualified as M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1888, proceeding to M.B.Lond. in 1890 and M.D. in 1892. He took up mental hospital work, was assistant medical officer at Bethlem Hospital, and finally became medical superintendent at the Earlswood Idiot Asylum. He was also at one time lecturer on neurology and psychiatry at the North-East London Postgraduate College. In his youth Corner was a very good rugby player, both for his hospital and for Kent County. After retirement he took up the breeding of pedigree Jersey cattle and made much more than a local reputation at it. He married Miss Janet Connell, who died about ten years ago, leaving two sons and a daughter. The latter is also a keen Jersey breeder and has her own herd. Dr. Corner joined the B.M.A. in 1891.

Dr. GEORGE VICTOR BAKEWELL, who died on Dec. 19 at Beaconsfield, was chairman of the Bucks Division of the B.M.A., which he joined in 1918, and represented his

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Division at two Annual Meetings. Born in 1887, he studied medicine at Cambridge University and the London Hospital, taking the English Conjoint qualifications and the B.A., M.B., B.Ch. degrees in 1912. At the London Hospital he served as house-physician, house-surgeon, and resident accoucheur, and during the war of 1914-18 held a commission in the R.A.M.C. as specialist in operative surgery with the rank of major, and was mentioned in dispatches and awarded the O.B.E. He was a past-president of the Windsor and District Medical Society, and in recent years had been medical officer in charge of the Red Cross convalescent home at Beaconsfield.

The death took place on Dec. 22 at the Kent and Sussex Hospital at Tunbridge Wells of Dr. EDWARD TURTON, formerly honorary physician to the Hull Royal Infirmary. He was the third son of the late Thomas Coates Turton, L.D.S., of Goole, and was educated at Drax Grammar School and the Leeds Medical School. He graduated M.B., Ch.B. with honours at Victoria University in 1898, and in the same year passed as M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. He obtained the M.D. degree in 1902 and the membership of the Royal College of Physicians in 1904. After acting both as house-surgeon and as house-physician at the Leeds Royal Infirmary he served as a captain in the Cape Medical Staff Corps in the South African War and was awarded the Queen's and King's medals. Shortly after his return from South Africa he was appointed an honorary physician to the Hull Royal Infirmary, to which he rendered distinguished service for many years until his retirement. He was also consulting surgeon to the Beverley and Driffield Hospitals. When the Territorial Force was formed he received a commission as captain in the 5th Batt., East Yorkshire Regiment, with which he was mobilized in 1914. He was given command in 1915 of the 2/1 Northumbrian Field Ambulance, which he took out to Salonika with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was very active in the social life of Hull and was for two years president of the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society. He was a past-president of the East Yorkshire Branch of the B.M.A. and of the Hull Medical Society. He was a Past Master of the Kingston Lodge of Freemasons, being one of three brothers to hold this office, and a P.P.G. Deacon of North and East Yorks. He leaves a widow and one son. In his younger days Dr. Turton was a keen athlete and was particularly interested in wrestling. He was also an excellent shot with a Service rifle. He retired from practice somewhat early in life, but will be remembered by the older members of the profession in Hull and district as an able and painstaking physician who inspired the confidence of his fellow-practitioners. He was always willing and anxious to assist his colleagues, and to the younger ones his sound advice and friendly help were unselfishly accorded—H. L. M.

Dr. CHARLES HORNE WARNER, who died at Southwell, Notts, on Dec. 29, studied medicine at the Middlesex Hospital after graduating B.Sc.Lond. in 1908, and took the M.B., B.S. degrees in 1917 and the M.D. in 1921. He was house-physician and house-surgeon at the Middlesex and assistant M.O. at the Western and Park Fever Hospitals under the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Before taking the D.P.H. and becoming M.O.H. for the Beeston and Stapleton Urban District Council Dr. Warner had been lecturer and member of the board of examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. During the war of 1914-18 he held a commission in the R.A.M.C., serving as M.O. to the 1/5 London Field Ambulance and the 1/20 Battalion London Regiment. He published a number of papers on chemical subjects and an article on "Ankylostomiasis in London" in these columns on July 26, 1919. He married Dr. Refna Horne Mallet.

We regret to report the death in London of Dr. H. A. DE MORGAN, of Douglas, Isle of Man, where he had practised for the past twenty years and was much beloved by his patients. A student of the Middlesex Hospital, where one of his relatives was a surgeon and is commemorated in the name of a ward, Harold Aylmer De Morgan qualified in 1915, and after serving with the rank of captain, R.A.M.C., in the war of 1914-18 and as house-surgeon in Torbay Hospital, he took the M.B., B.S.Lond. degrees in 1920. Soon after settling in the Isle of Man he was elected honorary physician to Noble's Hospital; he was also a medical referee under the National Health Insurance Acts, and held numerous other appointments, including that of medical assessor to the Royal Courts of Justice. In 1938-9 Dr. De Morgan was president of the Isle of Man Medical Society and the Isle of Man Branch of the B.M.A., which he had joined in 1927. Though the strain of the war years must have told upon his strength he seemed in good health until November, when he came to London for specialist advice at his old hospital, and died there on Dec. 8. At the funeral

service in St. Thomas's Church, Douglas, Archdeacon Stockwood gave an address paying tribute to Dr. De Morgan's work and character. The congregation included almost every member of the medical profession in the island and representatives of the hospital committee and nursing staff.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY OGLE WOODS, a senior member of the medical staff of the Swansea General Hospital, who died on Dec. 29, aged 70, had been chairman of the Swansea Division of the B.M.A. in 1933. The son of an Irish father and a Welsh mother, he studied medicine at Cambridge and at St. Thomas's Hospital, taking his B.A. in the Natural Sciences Tripos and graduating M.B., B.Ch. in 1901, and then served as house-surgeon at St. Thomas's and senior resident medical officer at Queen Charlotte's Hospital. He obtained the F.R.C.S.Ed. diploma in 1925. His work at the Swansea General Hospital began as senior resident surgical officer in 1916, and from January, 1925, he was honorary anaesthetist until his appointment as supernumerary surgeon in April, 1926. He became a full surgeon in 1935 and orthopaedic surgeon a year later; he was also medical officer in charge of the venereal diseases clinic. Mr. Woods suffered much disability after the amputation of one leg twenty years ago. He was, in the words of a colleague, "a painstaking surgeon whose judgment was very sound; an extraordinary man of tremendous courage, who just carried on despite his handicaps, probably doing more work than any of us. A mechanical mind, and perhaps his own experience, helped him in his orthopaedic work, and he made at least as great demands upon himself as upon his patients."

J. B. G. S. writes: May I be allowed to pay tribute to my old chief Surg. Commander A. H. D. RICHMOND, R.N.V.R., who was S.M.O. for over 2 years at H.M.S. *St. Vincent*, Gosport. I feel the profession as a whole, and the Royal Naval Medical Branch in particular, have lost a fine figure. I served under him for 10 months during parts of 1944 and 1945, and no one could have had a more lovable and loyal superior officer. He was a gifted organizer and knew how to obtain the best from his juniors. He had served with the R.N.V.R. during the war at Grimsby, where he was formerly a practitioner and had occupied the post of Admiralty surgeon and agent and police surgeon as well. He was universally popular at *St. Vincent*, and no one ever consulted him professionally without feeling better for it. His personality radiated confidence. In later life he battled most heroically against a blood affection which needed constant watching and treatment; it might well have daunted a man of lesser spirit, and of the ultimate issue he was well aware. His sudden death after a short sharp illness in the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar has come as a shock and sorrow to all who knew him. He has bequeathed to them the memory of a great gentleman and inspiring chief.

The following well-known medical men have died abroad: Dr. ALEJANDRA A. RAIMONDI, an eminent phthisiologist of Buenos Aires, aged 67; Dr. F. H. ALBEE, a prominent orthopaedic surgeon of New York, aged 68.

Thirty-two members of the Canadian Forces who served over-seas and are now demobilized have been awarded scholarships by the British Council to enable them to study in Britain. All of post-graduate standing, they have been selected in co-operation with the Canadian Department of Veterans' Affairs, and their subjects include medicine, dentistry, physics, geology, textile technology, town-planning, librarianship, economics, law, education, music and drama, and fine arts. The scholarships are for periods ranging in the first instance from six months to a year, but some may be extended. The holders of medical scholarships and the colleges, etc., at which they are now studying are: Capt. R. W. Begg, educated at Dalhousie University and was medical officer with the 1st Canadian Parachute Batt., studying pathology at Lincoln College, Oxford; Capt. J. M. Corston, of Halifax, N.S., educated at Dalhousie and Edinburgh Universities, a medical officer, studying obstetrics and gynaecology at the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford; Major C. Hollenberg, of Winnipeg, educated at the University of Manitoba, a medical officer, studying surgery at the University of Liverpool; Capt. G. Homer, of Winnipeg, a medical officer whose early work was among Eskimos, studying surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons; Surg. Cmdr. A. B. McCarten, of Winnipeg, educated at the University of Manitoba, studying surgery at St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Capt. W. H. Rose, of Montreal, a medical officer, studying cardiology at the British Postgraduate Medical School, London; and Major F. R. Tucker, educated at the University of Manitoba, a medical officer, studying orthopaedic surgery at the University of Liverpool.