

the next scene was flat. He came from farming stock and loved the land, and showed the exuberance and originality of the first generation away from it. The notably good, kind, noble, and clever have their biographers, but I am not sure that we should not be even more grateful to the small class to which Larking conspicuously belonged—the animating. At any rate we miss them as much, or more.

Dr. ROBERT GODWIN CHASE, who died at Brampton, Cumberland, on August 6 at the age of 68, was born at Ashley, near Market Harborough, on August 28, 1883, and was educated at Kibworth grammar school, from which he won a scholarship to Oundle, then under the headmastership of the famous Dr. Sanderson, for whom Chase had a profound admiration. While at Oundle, Chase was captain of cricket, rugby, and fives, and was a prefect and head of his house. From Oundle he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, with an exhibition, and obtained a first class in the Natural Sciences Tripos in his second year. He received his clinical training at Guy's Hospital, where he held various appointments, including that of house-surgeon to Mr. R. P. Rowlands. He qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1907, and took the M.B., B.Chir. degrees in the following year. While at Guy's he won the Treasurer's Prize for an essay on the diagnosis of acute abdominal conditions. After leaving hospital he practised successively at Chesterfield and Bourton-on-the-Water, where he was surgeon to the local hospitals, and at Sydenham. He was president of the Sydenham District Medical Society in 1932. In 1934 he joined the regional service of the Ministry of Health, serving for several years in the north-eastern division at Leeds. Chase was on the London Panel Committee for many years. He was chairman of the Lewisham Division of the British Medical Association in 1925-6; a member of the Distribution Committee from 1928 to 1935; the Insurance Acts Committee from 1929 to 1931; and the Ophthalmic Committee and its standing subcommittee in 1930-1. Besides being a keen sportsman Chase was much interested in photography. For the last few years of his life his health was poor, but he bore his infirmities with characteristic stoicism. He was a man of strong and determined character, with a tendency to dogmatism, but a sound clinician who to the last maintained his interest in medical science. As a colleague he was loyal and as a friend he was one to be trusted. All who knew him held him in high esteem.—A. R. R.

We record with regret the death in Edinburgh (resulting from an accident) of Dr. WILLIAM JOSEPH MALONEY, consulting neurologist to the City Hospital, New York. William Joseph Maloney was born in Edinburgh on October 16, 1882. He had a brilliant career as a student at Edinburgh University, winning the Houldsworth, Ettles, James Scott, and McCosh Scholarships. After graduating M.B., Ch.B. with first-class honours in 1905 he worked as a senior resident in several well-known Scottish and English hospitals, including the Hospital for Sick Children and the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, and then continued his studies abroad in Paris and Munich. He proceeded M.D. in 1907 and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1912. In 1911, after he had held a research post at the Crichton Royal Institution, he went to New York, where he became well known as a neurologist and as a leading member of Irish-American circles. One of the appointments he held was the chair of nervous and mental diseases at Fordham University, which awarded him the degree of LL.D. in 1922. He was also on the staff of the Postgraduate Hospital Medical School, New York. At the outbreak of the first world war he immediately joined the R.A.M.C. He served in France and Gallipoli with great gallantry, being twice mentioned in dispatches and winning the Military Cross. He was invalided out of the Army in 1916 as a result of wounds. For a short time after returning to New York he served as a medical recruiting officer for the British Army, but he gave up this post because of his sympathies with the Sinn Fein movement in

Ireland. Later he attained some notoriety as the author of a pamphlet entitled *The Reconquest of America*, which he wrote as a skit on British propaganda. Apparently this was taken seriously by some officials in the U.S.A. and described as "an amazing British secret service document." During the early part of his career Maloney published many papers on neurological and other subjects, and he wrote a book on *Locomotor Ataxia*, which was published in 1918.

Medico-Legal

NOT A "HOSPITAL" WITHIN THE ACT

[FROM OUR MEDICO-LEGAL CORRESPONDENT]

By his will Mr. H. A. Couchman, who died on January 9, 1941, left a legacy of £100 and a share of his residuary estate to the Leominster Orthopaedic Clinic. The clinic, which before 1948 was a voluntary institution first affiliated to and later a unit of the Herefordshire branch of the British Red Cross Society, provides aftercare treatment in a hut belonging to the Red Cross in the grounds of the Leominster Cottage Hospital. Since July, 1948, the work of the clinic has been carried on under the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital Management Committee. The funds due under the will were claimed by the Herefordshire branch of the British Red Cross Society and by the hospital management committee, and accordingly the trustees of the will took out a summons in the Chancery Division of the High Court asking to whom they should be paid.

Mr. Justice Danckwerts decided¹ that the bequest was not a gift to the Red Cross branch, but a gift for the charitable purposes described in the will—namely, the purposes of the clinic. He also decided against the management committee's claim under the provisions of section 60 of the Act, on the ground that the clinic was not a "hospital" as defined by section 79 of the Act—that is, "any institution for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from illness or mental defectiveness . . . and includes clinics . . . maintained in connexion with any such institution. . . ." In his lordship's view "reception" in the section meant taking people into a building and keeping them there, as was done in the ordinary case of reception into hospital. Accordingly he came to the conclusion that this particular institution was not for the reception and treatment of persons within the meaning of the definition section of the Act, nor was it maintained in connexion with a particular hospital. He directed that the charitable purposes of the bequest should be carried out by a scheme which in the circumstances should be administered by the hospital management committee.

¹ *The Times*, February 6.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The following have been reappointed Associate Lecturers in the Faculty of Medicine for three years from January 1, 1953, in the subjects indicated: *Physic*, L. B. Cole, M.D., F.R.C.P., L. C. Martin, M.D., F.R.C.P., and A. P. Dick, M.D., M.R.C.P. *Surgery*, P. H. R. Ghey, M.Chir., F.R.C.S., V. C. Pennell, M.B., B.Chir., F.R.C.S., and B. McN. Truscott, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. *Orthopaedic Surgery*, R. W. Butler, M.D., M.Chir., F.R.C.S., and T. J. Fairbank, M.B., B.Chir., F.R.C.S. *Otolaryngology*, A. S. H. Walford, M.B., B.Chir., F.R.C.S., and K. F. Wilsdon, B.M., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.Ed. *Ophthalmology*, E. G. Recordon, M.D., and G. F. Wright, M.B., B.Chir., D.O.M.S. *Obstetrics and Gynaecology*, O. Lloyd, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G., and Janet E. Bottomley, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G. *Paediatrics*, D. M. T. Gairdner, D.M., M.R.C.P. *Dermatology*, C. H. Whittle, M.D., F.R.C.P. *Psychiatry*, E. B. Davies, M.D., D.P.M., and R. A. Noble, M.B., Ch.M., M.R.C.P., D.P.M. *Radiology*, F. R. Berridge, M.B., B.Chir., D.M.R.