

**ON CAPON**  
F.R.C.O.G.

us professor of child  
erpool, died on Jan. 7

He attended Liverpool  
t Liverpool University,  
ing president of the  
of Undergraduates, and  
ating M.B. in 1916 with  
lass' honours, and dis-  
ms in medicine, obstet-  
and gynaecology. He  
ed the M.D. (with special  
) in 1921, and he was  
d F.R.C.P. in 1931. He was  
earch-worker, under the  
es of the Medical  
rch Council, in antennal  
etrics from 1920 to 1922,  
renal disease in children  
1923 to 1924. He was  
nted paediatrician to the  
1923 (one of the first such  
onorary physician to the  
l in 1924, honorary physi-  
pital in 1925, and lecturer  
iversity of Liverpool. He  
rician to the Royal Liver-  
Hey Children's Hospital.  
: in diseases of children,  
he was appointed the first  
: University of Liverpool

1 paediatrics in the city  
f the Provincial Children's  
Lapage, Ashby, Fordyce,  
ll of whom were original  
ic Association when it was  
ressing the Postgraduate  
Town in January, 1932.  
wborn baby was his first  
1923 he recommended the  
baby unit at the Liverpool  
half a century later, his  
an accomplished fact. In  
son Williams prize for his  
natal paediatrics, and he  
of F.R.C.O.G. which was  
y of his numerous publica-  
ndard paediatric textbooks  
ly born baby, but other  
For example, his inaugural  
resident of the Liverpool  
-titled Tradition in Paediat-  
to the paediatric sector  
in 1945 was concerned with  
rs; and the subject of his  
was the nursing of infants

cal Research Council mem-  
y, on sulphonamide trials of  
l on streptomycin trials. He  
was a member of the Ministry  
and of the Platt Committee  
a Hospital. Many honours  
was Milroy lecturer, Grand

West lecturer, and a councillor of the Royal College of Physicians; he was Convocation lecturer of the National Children's Home in 1947; and he was president of the British Paediatric Association in 1951 and of the Liverpool Medical Institution in 1952.

In spite of such local and national recognition of his eminence in the paediatric field, Norman was essentially a kindly, humble, and approachable man. He was a first-class clinician and diagnostician, being particularly at home in the clinical setting of the outpatient clinic and the ward, caring for his young patients and their families. For him, the individual child was paramount, in the context both of the family and the wider community setting. Human relationships were of prime importance to him, whether he was concerned with children, nursing staff, house staff, or consultant colleagues. Those of us who were privileged to be members of his university staff mourn his passing and salute the memory of a lovable and distinguished paediatrician.

R. McL. T.

**JOHN HANS SIGISMUND HELLER**

Ph.D. Prague, M.D. Cantab., F.R.C.P.

Prof. Hans Heller, professor of pharmacology in the University of Bristol from 1949 to 1971, died on Dec. 29 at the age of 69.

He was born in Czechoslovakia, the son of a physician. He first studied chemistry at Vienna and Prague, then in 1929 he began medical studies at Cambridge, but after taking the Natural Science Tripos he returned to a pharmacology post in Vienna. In 1935 he returned to London and completed his medical training at University College Hospital. Thereafter he remained in England, a dedicated Anglophil and a British citizen.

He worked first at U.C.H. and then as a Beit fellow at Oxford, before moving to Bristol in 1942 to become, in 1949, their first professor of pharmacology. When his department was created it was very much a one-man band, housed in inadequate, old-fashioned laboratories. One of his major achievements was to develop this over the next decade into a vibrant, productive laboratory of great international prestige, but which retained a happy family atmosphere. It was a great joy to him when, about ten years ago, the whole of the first generation of his junior colleagues were appointed, in rapid succession, to chairs at Manchester, London, Calgary, and Liverpool.

Heller's main scientific contribution was to endocrinology. He was chairman of the Society for Endocrinology when he died, and president of the European Society of Comparative Endocrinology from 1965 to 1969. As editor of the *Journal of Endocrinology* from 1963 to 1974 he worked prodigiously to create a very high standard, which he imposed meticulously. He was author or editor of numerous books on endocrinology, but his great reputation was based on his personal investigations, published over four decades, on the neurohypophysis, particularly the hormones controlling water balance. Whilst still an undergraduate at Cambridge, in 1930, he described an effect of neurohypophysial hormones in amphibia, and this broad approach of comparative endocrinology embracing species from man and other mammals through birds and amphibia to fish and lampreys eventually made him the pre-eminent world authority on pituitary peptide hormones and their evolution. He relished field work anywhere in the world and studied the neurohypophysis of African lungfish and elephants, South American peccaries, Australian marsupials, and North American elasmobranchs. Nevertheless, one of the highlights of his work was the isolation and characterization in 1959 of fish water-balance hormone from cod pituitaries collected from Hull.

Throughout his professional life, Heller retained his

interest in clinical medicine. He was especially proud to be an F.R.C.P.; he kept his department active in medical teaching and he positively enjoyed lecturing to medical students, which he did in an inimitable style, without notes and with unusual spontaneity and clarity of principle. He acted widely as an examiner at other medical schools. At Bristol he served as medical dean, and on numerous committees for the regional hospital authorities, for the M.R.C., and for rheumatology organisations. He also served on the council of the Society for the Study of Addiction for 8 years. Whenever possible he extended his scientific expertise to clinical research, for instance in his investigation of kwashiorkor in Uganda.

Hans Heller was a deeply cultured and dignified European, with a wide knowledge of classical ancient history. This, and his early European upbringing, broadened the philosophical guidance offered to the younger men who came to his department. He was, above all, a kind and tolerant mentor whose stimulus was that of example and encouragement. All who worked with him are saddened by the sudden extinction of this lovable scholarly man.

He leaves Josephine, his wife, and their two daughters who, fittingly, studied at Oxford and at U.C.H.

R. J. F.

**ALBERT CLIFFORD MORSON**

O.B.E., F.R.C.S.

Mr A. Clifford Morson, formerly surgeon to St. Peter's Hospital for Stone and first director of studies at the Institute of Urology, London, died on Jan. 5 at the age of 93.

Born in 1881 and educated at Haileybury College, he subsequently studied in Paris, and he received his medical training at the Middlesex Hospital, London, qualifying in 1906 and becoming F.R.C.S. in 1912. His student career was distinguished both academically and in athletics, for not only was he awarded the Lyall gold medal for practical surgery, but he also became captain of the hospital's rugby football team. After qualifying he held various resident appointments both at the Middlesex Hospital and St. Peter's Hospital before becoming registrar under Sir John Bland Sutton in the cancer laboratories at the Middlesex in 1912. It was during this period that he developed his interest in surgical pathology, particularly of the genitourinary system, which was destined to prove such an asset in his subsequent career as a urologist.

In 1903 he had become an original member of the R.N.V.R. (London Division), and on the outbreak of war in 1914 he received a temporary commission as surgeon in the Navy. He served throughout the Gallipoli campaign, and was appointed O.B.E. Following his return at the end of the war he was appointed consultant surgeon to St. Peter's Hospital in 1919, a post which he held with distinction until 1946. During this period he was associated with such illustrious colleagues as Sir Peter Freyer and Sir John Thomson-Walker and others who were dedicated to the development of urology as a specialty—an ideal for which he always vigorously strived. Indeed, in 1946, it was largely due to his endeavours that a linkage was proposed between St. Peter's and St. Paul's Hospitals with a view to establishing a combined postgraduate urological training centre pending the introduction of the National Health Service. After further discussions with Sir Francis Fraser, then director of the British Postgraduate Medical Federation, his foresight was rewarded by the establishment of the Institute of Urology (University of London), with formal recognition of the associated hospitals, as a self-governing postgraduate urological centre under the Ministry of Health.

During an active professional life Clifford Morson also held honorary consultant appointments to the Whittington

and Hampstead General Hospitals as well as becoming consultant to the L.C.C. and Whipps Cross Hospital. The breadth of experience thus gained, together with his membership of the North-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, proved of immense value when he became director of studies at the Institute of Urology and later chairman of its committee of management and a member of the board of governors of the associated hospitals. In such various capacities he was instrumental in adding a third hospital—St. Philip's—into the St. Peter's framework, with the object of encouraging the development of medical urology, a branch of the specialty then still in its infancy. The "three Ps" thus became a factual and endearing colloquialism for an accomplishment in which, as his contemporaries would all acknowledge, he had played the major part.

Nor were his activities directed solely towards the planning and advancement of facilities for urological training. Earlier, as surgeon to St. Peter's, he had been in frequent contact with numerous visiting postgraduates from both home and abroad who attended the practice of the hospitals to improve their acquaintance with the specialty. This demanded an up-to-date appraisal of current surgical procedures, in the exposition of which he gained a high reputation and made many friends. He was president of the section of urology of the Royal Society of Medicine in 1933-34, and a founder member of the British Association of Urological Surgeons at its inception in 1945, being its second president in 1947-49. Overseas, he was accorded honorary membership of the Canadian and Finnish Urological Associations, but undoubtedly his most signal honour was the presidency of the International Society of Urology. Already well acquainted with many of the leading figures in Continental urology during the earlier part of his career, his zest for travel created further bonds throughout the world, which brought him universal respect.

Although during his active period as consultant his literary contributions were comparatively few, he devoted considerable time on his retirement to an outstanding work on the history of St. Peter's Hospital for Stone to mark the centenary of the establishment of the hospital in Covent Garden in 1860. Here may be found memoirs and biographical notes revealing the personalities and abilities of many former members of the staff who strove to raise the standard of diagnosis and treatment in urology.

Clifford was known as a person who was always eager to offer encouragement to younger men. Though ever ready to discuss urology, he showed an innate understanding of general current affairs, and he was always ready to discourse on subjects related to his main recreation, listed in *Who's Who* as "all outdoor sports". His vigour and mental acuity remained undiminished throughout his retirement.

He is survived by his wife, Adela, and three sons.

J. D. F.

### JOHN SHARP GRANT

M.D.Edin., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.C.S.E.

Dr John Sharp Grant, who was for many years associated with British Railways, first as a regional medical officer and later, from 1965 to 1971, as chief medical officer to the Railways Board, died on Dec. 14 at the age of 65.

Born in Inverness-shire, he was educated at George Watson's College and at the University of Edinburgh, graduating M.B. in 1934. After house-appointments in Greenock, Carlisle, and Edinburgh he became F.R.C.S.E. and spent two years in general practice at Howick. He proceeded M.D. in 1949 and was elected F.R.C.P.E. in 1971. In 1939 he enlisted in the R.A.F., rising to the rank of squadron leader, and spending the last two years of the war with the Special Services Group in Holland and Bel-

gium. Shortly after demobilisation he joined the Medical Service, becoming in 1947 chief medical officer to the newly formed Eastern Region. In 1963 he was appointed medical adviser and in 1965 chief medical officer to the British Railways Board.

It was to the medical services of British Railways that John Grant made his chief contribution. His friendly, unassuming manner and his obvious competence earned the respect and affection of all railwaymen, from the man on the platform to the man on the Board. His administrative skills raised to a high level the standards of medical supervision and the care of railway employees. He was accepted as an international authority, and was consulted by the South African, South Australian, Japanese, Indian, and Nigerian Governments on the problems of health which affect the railways.

He wrote and lectured extensively on industrial medicine and on the railway medical service. He was visiting professor in industrial medicine to the University of Dundee, St. George's Hospital Medical School, and examined for the D.I.H. for the Society of Apothecaries and the General Medical Board. He was a member of the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council, a former president of the section of occupational health of the Royal Society of Medicine, and first president of the International Association of Railway Medical Services; in 1966 he was a member of the M.R.C. committee investigating the human factors in railway accidents.

John Grant had a genius for friendship, and his life came from all walks of life. He delighted in making arrangements for their enjoyment or their convenience. He knew the right man to approach and the right man to always delight to do him a service. Many of his colleagues remember with gratitude his help and kindness.

He is survived by his wife and a daughter from his first marriage.

A memorial service for Dr Grant will be held at noon on Thursday, Jan. 23, at St. Columba's Church, Pont Street, London SW1.

### ARTHUR WILFRID ADAMS

M.S.Lond., F.R.C.S.

Mr A. Wilfrid Adams, honorary consultant surgeon to the genitourinary department, United Bristol Hospitals, and to Southmead Hospital, Bristol, died on Dec. 9 at the age of 82.



He qualified in 1915 and served as an officer in the R.A.M.C. in the 1914-18 war. He became F.R.C.S. in 1919 and graduated M.S. from the University of London in 1921. In the same year, at the age of 26, he was appointed to the honorary staff of Bristol Royal Infirmary. He was consultant surgeon to several hospitals, and his two main attachments were to Southmead Hospital and the Bristol Royal Hospital for Sick Children.

He was, by turns, a specialist in many surgical fields. If he took up a problem he was determined to master the necessary technique. At the Children's Hospital his painstaking and successful work on the foot is still remembered; he went to Newcastle to see first-hand, the Wardill procedure for treating cleft feet, and he pioneered work with spinal anaesthesia, and with cytoscopy and herniorrhaphy performed in the patient department some time before it became the normal practice in Edinburgh and elsewhere. Before turning