

disease in Allbutt's *System of Medicine*. This not only collated the early literature, but was illuminated by the author's personal experience of cases, and at the time of publication it was recognized as a classic presentation of the subject.

A Nestor of the medical profession, Sir Joseph Verco will be missed by a wide circle of friends and old students, who looked to him for advice and wise counsel in the solution of difficulties, both personal and professional. In 1911 he married Mary I. Mills. There were no children of the marriage.

#### HARRY MORTIMER WHARRY, F.R.C.S.

Surgeon to Ear, Nose, and Throat Department, Bolingbroke Hospital

We regret to announce the death, at the age of 42, on August 1st, of Mr. H. Mortimer Wharry. He had been in indifferent health for some time, but he had recently returned to his duties, and his death came as a great shock to his friends and colleagues.

Mr. Wharry was the son of Surgeon-Major A. J. Wharry of the Egyptian Army, and received his education at Radley and New College, Oxford, coming to St. Bartholomew's Hospital for his clinical studies. He qualified with the conjoint diplomas in 1916, and was at once swept into war-time work, serving in France and later in Mesopotamia, returning at the end of hostilities to work for the English Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, which he obtained in 1922. Mr. Wharry selected the department of oto-rhino-laryngology for his specialty, and worked as assistant in the special clinics for this subject at his own hospital and also in those at St. George's Hospital and at University College Hospital. At one time he was on the staff of the West-End Hospital for Nervous Diseases as laryngologist and otologist, and also on the staff of Mount Vernon Hospital. These positions he had resigned, and his main hospital work of recent years had been in connexion with the ear, nose, and throat department of the Bolingbroke Hospital. He was also a consulting aural surgeon to the Ministry of Pensions and to the Royal Masonic Institute for Girls. Mr. Wharry published some useful work on the subjects of lupus and on tuberculosis of the larynx in the earlier days of his career, but he found an increasing interest in the problems of deafness, to the solution of which he made some valuable contributions. He was chairman of the Medical Subcommittee of the National Institute for the Deaf, and a member of the combined research committee of the National Institute for the Deaf and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. In association with Dr. G. P. Crowden he introduced the methods of prescribing scientific hearing aids for the deaf, and he was the inventor of the differential microphone and binaural electrical hearing apparatus. He was until recently actively engaged in a further study of some of the aspects of hearing tests.

Mr. Wharry was a man of wide interests. He was a Fellow of the Zoological Society, and he was fond of enumerating the very large number of outdoor sports and games in which he had taken part; he was an active member of the Park Lane Ice Club. He married in 1919, and leaves a widow, one son, and two daughters, with whom the greatest sympathy will be felt at such a sudden and premature bereavement.

#### PROFESSOR H. G. GREENISH

Professor of Pharmaceutics, University of London

The death of Professor Greenish, the dean of the Pharmaceutical Society's School of Pharmacy, marks the loss of a remarkable figure—representative of the best of pharmacy in the last forty years.

Henry George Greenish was born in 1855, and became lecturer in *materia medica* in the Society's school in 1890 and professor in 1893. He studied in Dorpat under

Dragendorff, and in Vienna. In the following years he carried out much research and published his well-known *Text-Book of Materia Medica*, for long the standard British work. In 1917 the University of Paris conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science. He retired from his post as dean on July 31st last, and died on August 2nd. Those who did not know him sometimes expressed surprise that Greenish retained his post so long: the reason was threefold. In the first place, until three or four months before his death he remained young for his age, both in physique and in mentality, enjoying a happy disposition and an ever-present sense of humour. Secondly, he possessed in a peculiar degree the power to gain, and retain, the respect and affection of his students—to the end he was able to inspire them with the enthusiasm and the traditions which have long informed the Society's school. In the third place, he was a man of learning, erudite and distinguished, with a remarkable knowledge of pharmaceutical science.

Professor Greenish had a close connexion with three revisions of the *British Pharmacopoeia*: that of 1898, that of 1914 (of which he was one of the two editors), and that of 1932. He regarded pharmacy as an end in itself, and he attached little importance to its contact with medicine. This attitude of mind was perhaps inherited from his father and coloured by the old feeling of competition between the medical man and the pharmacist, both of whom kept open shop for the sale of medicines and poisons. He had a fear that if pharmaceutical education followed modern developments of medical science the pharmacist would become the servant of the medical man; this he was determined at all costs to avoid. If pharmacists were to occupy themselves with biochemical analysis he considered that their activities would be limited to the laboratories of institutions and hospitals, where they would work as subordinates. He regarded pharmacognosy (in the main the study of *materia medica* of plant origin) as the field in which pharmacists could make their proper contribution to the development of science.

Throughout his career Professor Greenish maintained a high standard of education in the Society's school, and thereby ensured that attempts were made to attain a similar standard in other schools. It is to the maintenance of this standard that pharmacists to-day owe their professional position, despite the loss of much of their professional activities. His great achievement during the last ten years of his life was to link the School of Pharmacy with London University by the establishment of the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy.

#### PROFESSOR STORM VAN LEEUWEN

Director of the Therapeutic Institute of the University of Leyden

We regret to announce the death at Leyden, Holland, on July 30th, at the age of 50, of Dr. Willem Storm van Leeuwen, director of the Therapeutic Institute of the University of that town. Professor van Leeuwen had attained a considerable international reputation in many branches of medical science, and it will be remembered that it was he who was called in to investigate the mysterious deaths from the "poison-fog" which occurred in the Meuse Valley in the winter of 1930. Born at Kampen, Holland, in 1882, Storm van Leeuwen became at 21 a cavalry officer, and served for three years in the Dutch East Indies. Malaria caused his return to Holland, and it was not until he was 26 years old that he began at Utrecht his life study of medicine. As early as 1911 he was assistant to Professor Magnus, and he held this post until 1914. From 1915 to 1917 he was director of the Pharmacological Institute, Utrecht, and in 1919 obtained his professorship; a year later he succeeded van Leersum as professor at Leyden. The chief of his many