OBTITUARY

only cure, as by no other means can one get a medicament to the bottom of the infected hair follicle. For nearly all types of corneal ulcer zinc ionization is far superior to other modes of local antisepsis, as it penetrates deeply into the cornea. Mr. Fleming’s paper would have been of much more practical value if he had stated which pole he used for the various drugs. Zinc, being a kation, is of course used on the positive pole in order to be attracted to the negative, the kathode. I presume that the alkaloids are anions, but would be grateful for specific information.

Yours, etc.,

E. TEMPLE SMITH.

141, MACQUARIE STREET,
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.
November 3, 1943.

OBIITUARY

WALTER H. KIEP

THE sudden death of Walter H. Kiep, of Bradford, came as a painful shock to his many friends. Though, for several months he had, at times, shown obvious signs of ill health, he had made no complaint to his colleagues on the Hospital Staff, and had attended to his out-patients on the day prior to his death. He was found in bed in a comatose condition on Sunday, November 21, and died the same evening.

Kiep was born in Glasgow 58 years ago, and studied medicine at the University there, graduating M.B., Ch.B., with commendation in 1908. After holding various house appointments, he became assistant surgeon to the Ophthalmic Institution and honorary oculist to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children in that city. His whole clinical outlook on ophthalmology was greatly influenced at this time by the teachings of Maitland Ramsay, with whom he worked in very close association, and for whom he ever entertained the highest regard.

During the last war he was specialist in ophthalmology in Malta from 1915-19, and acquired considerable experience of certain tropical diseases of the eye.

At the termination of the war, he became professor of ophthalmology to the Medical School at Cairo, and relinquished this office on his appointment as honorary ophthalmic surgeon to the Royal Eye and Ear Hospital, Bradford, in 1923.

Kiep was a member of, and a very zealous worker for the North of England Ophthalmological Society, which he joined immediately
after his return to this country. Within a year after doing so, he was appointed local secretary to the Society, two years later its treasurer, and retained both offices until the time of his death. He was elected its President in 1936. The Society owes a great deal to the unselfish devotion to its welfare of the late Percival Hay—the honorary secretary since its inception—and Walter Kiep, and has suffered an irreparable loss by the death of its two principal officers within a few months of each other. Many contributions to the Society under Kiep’s name will be found in the Trans. Ophthal. Soc. U.K.

His genial and kindly disposition had endeared him to those with whom he came in contact, and he will be very greatly missed.

NOTES

Death

We regret to record the death on March 3, 1942, at Melton Constable, Co. Norfolk, of Frank Hewkley, at the age of 81 years.

We are indebted to the Royal College of Surgeons of England for the details which follow and apologise to our readers for this belated notice.

Hewkley was born in 1861, a son of Mr. George Hewkley of the Stock Exchange. His education was at the City of London School and he was a student of the London Hospital. He qualified in 1881 and six years later proceeded to the fellowship. He was also M.B.Durham. An old Moorfields student he was later ophthalmic surgeon to the Westminster General Dispensary and to the St. Pancras Infirmary, to which in due course he became consulting ophthalmic surgeon. He joined the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom in 1905 and for many years practised in the City of London.

Hewkley was an amateur painter of considerable ability.

Ophthalmology and British Medical Bulletin

ROUGHLY 7 out of 11 pages in the ninth issue of the first Volume of the British Medical Bulletin (1943), is devoted to ophthalmology. As our readers probably know the object of the Bulletin is to provide a guide to medical science and thought in Britain. Ophthalmology has been chosen as the first of a series of brief outlines of the development of special aspects of medicine in Britain. The history of ophthalmology in Britain is contributed by R. R. James, but the most important contribution is an admirable paper on the task of ophthalmological research by Professor Arnold Sorsby, which every ophthalmologist should read and take to heart.