

surgeon at Moorfields. He joined the B.M.A. in 1912, was chairman of the Isle of Wight Division, and president of the Southern Branch in 1937-8. F. C. E. writes: By the death of Ivor Lloyd Tuckett we are bereaved of an outstanding personality and intellect. His researches on the functions of the pancreas in diabetes—starting on the trail which afterwards led Banting to insulin—made us all expect for him a career of brilliant fruitfulness. But, alas! he had driven himself too hard, and a nervous breakdown compelled him to limit himself to ophthalmic practice in the Isle of Wight. He was greatly interested in psychology and submitted himself to analysis. Always a fearless crusader after truth, he published in 1911 a book, *Evidences for the Supernatural*, in which his skilful pen and critical insight usefully exposed a great deal of nonsense and humbug. This reappeared later in a cheap edition. An inheritor of modest wealth, his chief pleasure was in sharing its amenities with others and in generously helping the less fortunate. Cruising and racing in small yachts was his principal hobby, and he won several of the coveted trophies at Cowes. There will be many, like myself, who mourn the irreplaceable loss of a wonderful friend with a delightful sense of humour all his own.

Dr. JOHN PERCIVAL BROWN of Bacup, Lancs. died on Nov. 30. Born at Bacup in 1878, he was educated at Manchester Grammar School and Victoria University, Manchester, graduating M.B., Ch.B. Vict. in 1900. After holding resident posts in Manchester and Macclesfield, he joined his father, the late Dr. John Brown, in general practice. The remainder of his life was devoted exclusively to service in his native town, until failing health compelled him to cease work twelve months ago. In 1913 he succeeded his father as M.O.H. for Bacup, a position which, between them, they held for fifty-four years. He was a member of the B.M.A. for over forty years. Dr. Brown was a corps surgeon in the St. John Ambulance Brigade, and was actively interested in the movement since the formation of the local divisions about fifty years ago. In 1926 he was appointed an Officer of the Order of St. John. During the last war he did valuable Red Cross work. Throughout his life Dr. Brown was keenly interested in historical medicine and legal medicine, and he rarely missed a meeting of the Manchester Medico-Legal Society, of which he was a member. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, and a son, Surg. Lieut. Douglas J. A. Brown, R.N.

We regret to announce the death at the age of 51 of Dr. MELVILLE ST. CLAIR HAMILTON of Tiverton. He was the youngest of three brothers, all of whom followed their father in the medical profession, and at the outbreak of the last war he was studying at St. Thomas's Hospital. After qualifying M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1916 he was accepted for a regular commission in the R.A.M.C., serving in France, and later in Italy and Turkey, also with the Army of Occupation and with the Expeditionary Force at Archangel. In 1923 he resigned his commission through ill-health, but after long treatment was able to resume work and practised in North Wales until he joined his brother, Dr. A. Keith Hamilton, at Tiverton, where he showed keen and practical interest in many local organizations. During the present war he acted as M.O. to the 20th Devon Battalion of the Home Guard, and undertook the task of organization and instruction with characteristic thoroughness.

We regret to record the death of Dr. JOHN ORLANDO SUMMERHAYES of Newhaven after an operation in London. Born at Ealing on Feb. 7, 1869, the son of William Summerhayes, M.D., he was educated at Yarmouth Grammar School and St. Mary's Hospital, qualifying as M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1891. In 1898, after holding several appointments, he went out to India as surgeon-in-charge of the C.M.S. Hospital at Quetta, returning eight years later to practise at Thame. Summerhayes had a distinguished record in the Territorial Force: he had been medical officer to the 1/4 Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry and went out to France as lieut.-col. R.A.M.C.(T.F.) commanding a field ambulance and won the D.S.O. for gallantry and devotion to duty. Soon after the war he was in charge of a special military mission to prisoners of war in Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Silesia. After returning to civil life at Thame he served as chairman of the Oxford Division of the B.M.A. in 1923-4, and president of the Oxford and Reading Branch in the following year. He then moved to Newhaven, where he built up a large practice and became police surgeon and medical officer to the local infirmary. He was elected to the East Sussex Insurance and Panel Committees and had served as chairman of the former since 1934. His colleagues of the Brighton Division of the B.M.A. elected him their chairman in 1932. At headquarters in Tavistock Square he had been a member of the General Medical Services Scheme Committee and of the Naval and Military Committee.

The death is announced from Moscow of Prof. MAXIM KONCHALOVSKY, president of the All-Union and Moscow Therapeutic Association and of the All-Union Association for the Study of Rheumatism, and also vice-president of the International League for Combating Rheumatism. Prof. Konchalovsky took part in international congresses in Paris, Brussels, Budapest, and Moscow, and was a leading member of the Scientific Medical Council of the People's Commissariat for Health Protection of the U.S.S.R. He published some 200 works, including textbooks, monographs, and scientific articles.

The following well-known medical men have died abroad: Prof. HEINRICH FINKELSTEIN, at Santiago, Chile, the eminent Berlin paediatricist, author of a work on diseases of infants, and honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, aged 76; Dr. MANUEL CORACHAN, professor and director of the Institute of Experimental Surgery at the University of Caracas and author of works on gastric surgery, arthropathy, and arteriography, aged 62; Dr. GEORGE W. HALL, clinical professor of neurology at Rush Medical College, Chicago, from 1925 till his death, aged 72; and Dr. ALFRED S. TAYLOR, professor in operative surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, aged 73.

The Services

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

We much regret to announce the death at the ripe age of 85 of Lieut.-Col. DIROM GREY CRAWFORD, the historian of the Indian Medical Service. He was born in 1857, during the Indian Mutiny, at Chinsura in Bengal, took his medical degree at Edinburgh University in 1881, and gained a high place in the entry for the Indian Medical Service the same year. After the necessary short and uneventful period in military employ, he joined the Bengal Medical Department in 1884 and remained in that Province for the rest of his service, mostly as civil surgeon of the Hugli District, a little north of Calcutta and near his birthplace. In 1903 he published *A Brief History of the Hugli District* and the *Hugli Medical Gazetteer*. He was a sound civil surgeon with a special aptitude for administrative work, and it was unfortunate that he had to retire under the age rules without attaining to administrative rank. During the war of 1914-18 he served at home in hospital ships, was mentioned in dispatches, and was awarded a star and two medals—the only recognition he appears to have received during his long service. Crawford's great occupation in life was historical medical research. His interest in the subject was aroused as early as 1884, when he was resident surgeon at the Calcutta Medical College Hospital, by an article on "Surgeons in India, Past and Present," by Norman Chevers, who was himself the author of the classical *Commentary on Diseases of India*. Crawford began to collect further names, and in time added some 250 to the old list, which covered seventy-four years. He never ceased work at it until the publication in 1930 of his monumental *Roll of the Indian Medical Service 1615-1930*. In 1901 he began another great task by undertaking, at the request of the then editor of the *Indian Medical Gazette*, Major W. J. Buchanan, I.M.S., to write a yearly article entitled "Notes on the History of the I.M.S." In 1914 these chapters, with considerable additions, were published in two handsome volumes as a *History of the Indian Medical Service*. This comprehensive work goes back to the surgeons of the sixteenth century who visited India, and it was only rendered possible by Crawford devoting much of his leave home to studies of the dusty records at the India Office with an assiduity given to few to emulate. All this work eminently qualified him to write accurate and terse obituary articles on his brother officers for the *British Medical Journal* for over twenty-five years, a labour of love in which he can never be equalled. Crawford was a man of the most modest and retiring nature and, although his erudition was universally admired, he had few intimate friends. Those who knew him best had the highest opinion of his good qualities, and some thought that his classical education, wide knowledge, and remarkable powers of application would have found greater scope in the Indian Civil Service; but his brother officers of the I.M.S. are proud to regard him as one of their most erudite members. Although extremely modest as regards his own achievements he was quick to notice and encourage scientific and other work by younger members of his Service. Another of his interests was the collection of all books, medical and non-medical, published by I.M.S. officers. A few years ago he gave this unique and valuable collection to the Royal

Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, in whose library they are preserved together in a separate bookcase for future reference. Crawford never fully recovered from the shock of the loss of his wife only a few years ago, and although he continued to attend the annual I.M.S. dinners up to the time of their cessation during the present war, his health and his sight were observed to be failing. It can truly be said that we shall never see his equal again in the field he made for himself, but he so completely fulfilled his self-allotted medico-historical task that he has left nothing for a successor to do, except it be to write the obituary notice of the Indian Medical Service with the approaching abrogation of British rule in India, not the least of the benefits of which rule has been the work of the I.M.S., of which Crawford was an ornament.

Surg. Cmdr. ELYSTAN GLODRYDD EVELYN O'LEARY, R.N. (ret.), died at Newtonmore, Inverness-shire, on Nov. 8. He took the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1894 and the F.R.C.S.Ed. in 1907. Entering the Royal Navy soon afterwards, he attained the rank of surg. cmdr. in 1912, and retired nearly 20 years ago. He served throughout the war of 1914-18, receiving the medals.

Col. ROBERT REGINALD HEBER MOORE, C.B.E., late R.A.M.C., died at Cheltenham on Sept. 27, aged 84. He was born at Liverpool on April 8, 1858, son of the Rev. Canon Thomas Moore of Midleton College, Co. Cork, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated M.D., B.Ch. in 1890, having qualified L.M., L.Ch. in 1881. Entering the Army in 1883, he became lieutenant-col. after twenty years' service, and retired in 1912. He rejoined for service during the war of 1914-18, when he was employed as D.A.D.M.S., Eastern Command, and was given a brevet colonelcy in 1917. He was appointed a C.B.E. in 1919.

Lieut.-Col. FREDERICK GEORGE FAICHNIE, R.A.M.C. (ret.), died in London on Oct. 30. He was born in India on May 30, 1870, was educated at University College, London, and took the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1890. He entered the Army in 1892, became major in 1903, and retired in 1912. He served on the North-West Frontier of India in 1897-8 (medal with clasp) and throughout the South African War of 1899-1902, when he took part in the relief of Ladysmith, including the actions of Spion Kop, Tugela Heights, Vaalkranz, also in operations in the Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Cape Colony, and Natal, including Laing's Nek. He was twice mentioned in dispatches and received the Queen's medal with five clasps and the King's medal with two clasps. During the war of 1914-18 he was recalled for duty and served as assistant officer in charge of R.A.M.C. records, with the rank of lieutenant-col. He was a brother of the late Col. N. Faichnie, R.A.M.C., and leaves a widow.

Major-General ALEXANDER WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, C.B., I.M.S. (ret.), died suddenly on Dec. 2. He was born on April 4, 1881, and studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, graduating M.B., Ch.B. in 1902. In the following year he entered the I.M.S. as lieutenant, was promoted captain in 1906, major in 1915, lieutenant-colonel in 1923, brevet colonel in 1926, substantive colonel in 1932, and major-general in 1935. General Montgomery was Honorary Surgeon to the King 1933-7, and was awarded the Companionship of the Bath (Military Division) at the time of his retirement from the I.M.S. His last appointment in India was that of D.D.M.S.

Col. CECIL CHARLES MURISON, I.M.S. (ret.), died at Wrington, Somerset, on Sept. 20, aged 68. He was born on Jan. 2, 1874, and was educated at the Edinburgh extramural school, taking the Scottish triple qualification in 1898. Later he took the certificate of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association, the D.P.H. of the Edinburgh Colleges in 1909, and the D.T.M. Liverpool and the F.R.C.S.Ed. in 1910. Entering the I.M.S. in 1900, he became lieutenant-col. in 1910, col. in 1917, and retired in 1931. He served in East Africa, in Somaliland, in 1903-4 (medal with clasp); in the war of 1914-18, in France and Belgium, 1914-15, in Egypt, 1916, and in Iraq, 1916; on the North-West Frontier of India in 1917-21, in the Maksud campaign, 1917, and the Marri expedition, 1918; and was mentioned in dispatches in 1918. Later he served in India as A.D.M.S. and for a time as D.D.M.S. in the Eastern Command, India. He had been a member of the B.M.A. for 42 years.

Col. JAMES FULLER-GOOD, I.M.S. (ret.), died at Fleet, Hants, on Oct. 27, aged 68. He was born on Oct. 14, 1874, was educated at Queen's College, Cork, and graduated M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. of the Royal University of Ireland in 1899. He entered the I.M.S. in 1900, became col. in 1928, and retired in 1931. He served in the war of 1914-18 and was mentioned in dispatches in 1916. For some years he was superintendent of

the medical school at Rangoon and, as A.D.M.S., served in Waziristan. He had been a member of the B.M.A. since 1901.

Lieut.-Col. ALBERT COLEMAN, I.M.S. (ret.), died at Grenoble on Oct. 2. He was born on Dec. 20, 1862, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.B., C.M. in 1887. Entering the I.M.S. in 1887, he became lieutenant-col. after twenty years' service, and retired in 1921. He served in Burma in 1887 (medal and clasp); in the Chin Lushai campaign of 1890 (clasp); and in the Manipur campaign of 1891 (clasp). He was appointed to civil employ in the Punjab in 1893 and spent the rest of his service in that Province, except that he reverted to military duty from Feb., 1916, to April, 1917.

Lieut.-Col. CHARLES ROSS PEARCE, I.M.S. (ret.), died at Bath on Nov. 19. He was born on June 24, 1868, the son of Stephen Pearce, artist, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.B., C.M. in 1892. He entered the I.M.S. in 1894, became lieutenant-col. after 20 years' service, and retired in 1922. He was a member of the B.M.A. for 20 years.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FINAL M.B., Ch.B.—Shirley G. Barrett (Mrs. Ashton), S. Falk, A. I. Goodman, S. Grace, R. Greenwood, H. Lempert, J. Whewell. Part I: J. R. Archibald, H. L. Brisk, J. Hinchliffe, S. B. Rampling.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, has invited Prof. J. M. O'Connor, M.D., professor of physiology in University College, Dublin, to deliver the John Mallet Purser Lecture in 1943.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

At an ordinary meeting of the Council held on December 10, with Sir Alfred Webb-Johnson, President, in the chair, it was decided that the voting papers for the 1943 Council election be sent by air mail to Fellows over-seas whose address is recorded at the College.

The Hallett Prize was not awarded on this occasion.

Diplomas of Fellowship were granted to the following candidates: R. A. Piachaud, N. F. Kirkman, S. C. Mehta, R. Roaf, J. P. Bentley, B. N. Brooke, W. Thompson, D. K. Sambrook, J. P. Childs, H. A. Haxton, D. K. Lennox. A diploma of Membership was granted to G. H. V. Clarke.

Diplomas in Anaesthetics were granted jointly with the Royal College of Physicians of London to the following candidates:

E. H. Ainslie, Evelyn J. Atkins, L. B. Bourne, A. Christie, P. J. De Vescovi, J. Elliott, G. A. Hart, J. A. G. Horton, Brenda G. Hutchinson, I. R. Jones, H. G. Kahlenberg, Isabelle G. Little, Florence M. McClelland, Margaret McClelland, T. F. Miles, Dorothy S. Price, E. N. Price, Shila G. Ransom, Alice C. Rose, J. B. Scarr, T. Sim, A. D. H. Simpson, Dorothy Spence-Sales, R. J. Stout, C. G. Townsend, J. T. Worsfold, Jean R. Young.

Medical Notes in Parliament

Venereal Disease and Regulation 33B

In the House of Lords on December 8 Lord WINSTER asked the Government what was their policy in relation to venereal disease. He said he understood that there had been already complaints from the American and Canadian Service chiefs, especially about London, and the matter was therefore of particular urgency to-day. We had a duty to those countries in this respect, and Regulation 33B showed that we were trying to do something.

Viscount DAWSON OF PENN said that in the 10 years before the war there was a satisfactory decrease in venereal disease, but since the war began there had been a reversal in the trend, and we were now in about the same position as in 1932. There had been an increase of 70% in the number of cases. The increases were chiefly in the ports. In 7 ports, comparing 1939 and 1941, there had been a rise in the figures from 942 to 1,909. There had been a steady increase in the treatments given to civilian women—45.9% in the case of syphilis and 29.3% in the case of gonorrhoea. That led to the reflection that we were not dealing with the same problem as our forefathers were, even in the last war. The women open to contract these diseases belonged to more classes than they used to do. The professional class, who gained their livelihood and must of necessity be promiscuous, were relatively decreasing. There was a second class, the so-called amateur, who got her own living, but who was irresponsible in temperament, and set out