

time he had held the post of house-physician at St. Thomas's. Returning to his native town Dr. Daniel practised there with much success and became a leading figure in the medical profession of the neighbourhood. From the time of his election in 1911 he did good work for the B.M.A., representing the Kingston-on-Thames Division at two Annual Meetings, and served as chairman in 1927-8; a few years later he became president of the Surrey Branch, and at headquarters he was for many years on the Post Office Medical Officers Subcommittee. During the last war Dr. Daniel was civilian visiting surgeon to the County of London War Hospital at Horton. He held a number of local medical appointments, was lecturer for the St. John Ambulance Association, the Central Midwives Board, and the British Red Cross Society, which made him an honorary life member. Outside his professional work he took an active part in the Boy Scout movement, and enjoyed camping, cycling, and photography. N. E. W. writes: The death of E. G. C. Daniel came as a great shock to his colleagues in Surrey. He was a regular attendant at the County Panel Committee meetings and other meetings of the profession. He seldom spoke, but when he did his opinion was listened to with great respect and the advice tendered was always wise and judicious. He was one of the few remaining types of the old school: handsome, courteous, dignified, unruffled, and in every sense of the word a gentleman. No one ever heard him speak ill of a colleague and no one could even imagine him doing a petty or mean act. We benefited by his life. We suffer loss by his death.

Dr. GEORGE HAMER LEIGH, ex-consultant tuberculosis officer of the Lancashire County Council, died on Nov. 12 at Lancaster. He was born in 1876, and qualified M.B., Ch.B. Manchester University in 1911, and later took his M.D. and D.P.H. After several house appointments he undertook private practice for three years, and before joining the County Council as assistant tuberculosis officer in 1914 he was senior medical officer at the Westmorland Sanatorium, Grange-over-Sands. In 1934 he was promoted consultant tuberculosis officer, and became responsible for the dispensary work in a large area extending from Lancaster to Chorley, containing a population of 277,000. In addition he was visiting physician of the Lancaster Pulmonary Hospital. He retired from the County Council service in 1940 on attaining superannuable age, but continued to devote his time and energies to the interests of his profession, being the chairman of the North-Western Tuberculosis Society in 1942. Loyal and most conscientious, he earned the confidence, respect, and affection of his colleagues.

Dr. GEORGE FREDERICK ROGERS died on Nov. 16 at the house of his sister, Mrs. Pitts, at Yelverton, Devon, aged 76. He took the Cambridge B.A. from Gonville and Caius College and went on for his clinical course to the London Hospital, where, after graduating M.B., B.Ch. in 1893, he held the posts of receiving-room officer, house-physician, and resident accoucher. In 1896 he proceeded M.D., and returned to Cambridge as a demonstrator of anatomy under Prof. Alexander Macalister; he also examined in anatomy for the university. For a time Dr. Rogers was a Home Office inspector under the Cruelty to Animals Act of 1876, and it was while carrying out these duties that he contracted the illness which led to his retirement from active work. He spent his later years travelling in many parts of the world. Many Cambridge medical graduates of the older generation will regret the passing of "G. F.," whose great height and kindly welcoming laugh made him a conspicuous figure in the Anatomy Department and in the streets and college courts.

Dr. HERBERT GEORGE CRONK, who practised for many years at Repton, died on Nov. 4 in his 90th year. He began the study of medicine at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he played his part in the revival of the College rowing, and after taking his degree he went to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He qualified M.R.C.S. in 1879, took his Cambridge M.B. in 1880, and was in turn house-physician, house-surgeon, and intern midwifery officer at Bart's; he also worked at the Victoria Park Chest Hospital as clinical assistant. When at Bart's he developed skill in obstetrics under Matthews Duncan, a great asset in the country practice which, together with his post as medical officer to Repton School, was his absorbing interest for 40 years. Between leaving Bart's and going to Repton Dr. Cronk returned to Cambridge for a time as demonstrator of anatomy. He joined the British Medical Association as long ago as 1880 and had thus been a member for nearly 64 years at the time of his death. While in single-handed practice, as he was for long, he could not attend meetings of the B.M.A. frequently or of the Obstetrical Society of London, of which he was an early member. On retirement in 1923 to Welwyn Garden City his

interest in medicine did not cease and his greater opportunities enabled him to keep abreast of new developments right up to his last few years. His son, Dr. H. Leslie Cronk, is County M.O.H., chief school medical officer, and chief tuberculosis officer for Hampshire.

Dr. JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAM SILK, consulting anaesthetist to King's College Hospital, died in retirement on Nov. 18, aged 85. He was born at Gravesend, and from Cranbrook Grammar School matriculated at London University and entered King's College in 1875 with a science exhibition from the Cloth-workers' Company. He obtained the L.S.A. in 1879, the M.R.C.S. in 1880, and at the London Final M.B. examination in 1881 he gained honours in obstetrics and forensic medicine. After house appointments at King's College Hospital and the General Infirmary at Leeds he served for a time as anaesthetist to Guy's Hospital, the Royal Free, and other hospitals in London, and in 1893 returned to King's as anaesthetist and lecturer on anaesthetics. Dr. Silk did valuable work as a member of the Building Committee of the new King's College Hospital. He was one of the founders of the Society of Anaesthetists, of which he became secretary and, later, president. During the last war he received the rank of lieutenant-colonel and was appointed consulting anaesthetist, first to the Malta Command, and later to the Home Command. He was the author of *Modern Anaesthetics*, which reached a second edition in 1920, and of the section on anaesthetics in Cheyne and Burghard's *Surgical Treatment*. He retired from King's in 1921, and afterwards settled at Dartmouth.

## The Services

Col. J. B. Hance, C.I.E., O.B.E., V.H.S., I.M.S., has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the King in succession to Col. T. C. Boyd, I.M.S., ret.

Col. R. A. Money, M.C., E.D., Australian Military Forces, has been appointed C.B.E. (Military Division) in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East during the period May, 1942, to October, 1942.

### CASUALTIES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICES

*Wounded.*—War Subs. Capt. A. M. Gardner and T. E. Moody, R.A.M.C.

*Reported missing.*—Capt. S. Lask, R.A.M.C.

*Died.*—Lieut.-Col. H. C. Tait, M.B.E., I.M.S.

### DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

J. C. G. L. writes: May I crave a little space to pay a tribute of affection from old colleagues and friends to the memory of Major JACK HORNE, I.M.S. (ret.), who died at Strathpeffer on Oct. 31 after a long and distressing period of almost complete physical immobility resulting from a progressive infective arthritis for which he was retired from the Service in Feb., 1925? Elsewhere his friend and former class-fellow in Edinburgh has expressed in fitting words the charm of Horne's personality, his love of Nature and good books, and his reluctance to dwell on the bodily infirmity which had removed him, while yet in the prime of life, from the scientific pursuits for which he was so admirably fitted. In India he had been a member of the Medical Research Department of the Service, and during the last war was in charge of a bacteriological laboratory at Ismailia. Here he was in close association with the work of the Hygienic Institute in Cairo, of which Dr. Charles Todd was then director. After the armistice he served for a time on the staff of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory at Parel. Fortunately, before he was completely laid aside from active work he was able for a time (1925-8) to continue the study of bacteriological problems at the Lister Institute, where he undertook with great zeal and interest an experimental inquiry into the method of spread of furunculosis of salmon and trout, a disease recognized for the first time in England (1911) by Arkwright and Masterman. A full report of his work prepared for the Ministry of Fisheries in 1928 showed *inter alia* that in trout farms no evidence could be found of the presence of furunculosis, that a proportion of live trout taken from the river proved to be carriers of the causative organism, which could be isolated from their blood, and, further, that gobies placed in artificially polluted tanks became infected after a few weeks. These when placed in unpolluted tanks containing fresh running water were able to pass on the infection to healthy contacts. During the past 16 years Horne found solace from his enforced inactivity in unbroken correspondence with old friends, and many young ones too who had learned to love him and drew inspiration from the bearing of one in whom so complete a victory of mind over matter had been achieved. Ave atque Vale.