

Derby Scheme and was called up in 1916. He was attached to the Royal Scots, and at the Battle of Arras he won the Military Cross, being later taken prisoner. On his release he returned to his practice at Aynho. Since then he had done a large amount of lecturing for the British Red Cross Society in many places, and also lectured on anti-gas. The last eight years of his life were spent in the adjoining town of Brackley, where he had an extensive practice. He was medical officer for the Public Assistance Committee and also of the Brackley Cottage Hospital. In addition he had been borough coroner for Banbury, Oxon, for about ten years. Dr. Rickards was a keen musician, noted for his organ-playing in the district. He had been a member of the B.M.A. for 40 years.

A very learned man in his special field of study, Dr. JOHN SMYTH CRONE, deputy coroner for West Middlesex 1916-39, and for a year Sheriff of Middlesex, died at Ealing on Nov. 6. He was born in Belfast on Nov. 25, 1858, and was educated at the Royal Academical Institution, at Queen's University, Belfast, and at the London Hospital. He qualified in 1882, and during 40 years' practice in Willesden he became widely known as an authority on Irish literature and history and a whole-hearted bibliographer. He was a member of the Irish Literary Society of London from its foundation in 1892, and its president for seven years, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, and a member of the Royal Irish Academy. He founded and edited for 15 years a monthly magazine, *The Irish Book Lover*; wrote a book on the life and work of Henry Bradshaw, the famous librarian of Cambridge University; and compiled a *Concise Dictionary of Irish Biography* which stands as a memorial to his industry and enthusiasm. Dr. Crone was a J.P., had been chairman of the Willesden District Council, a member of the Middlesex County Council, chairman of the Willesden Division of the B.M.A., and president of the Willesden Medical Society.

Lieut.-Col. ERNEST FREDERICK GORDON TUCKER, I.M.S. (ret.), died on Nov. 11 at Oxford, where he had served during the war as chairman of the Medical Recruitment Board. Born in 1869, he studied medicine at St. Mary's and the London Hospitals, qualified in 1895, and took the M.B., B.S. (Lond. degrees (with distinction in surgery) in 1909, and the M.R.C.P. in 1910. During his period of service in the I.M.S. Col. Tucker was senior physician to the J.J. Hospital, and professor of medicine at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, and had served with the China expedition of 1900. He published a paper in 1904 on the management of a plague epidemic. After his retirement he lectured for a time in tropical hygiene for the I.C.S. Delegacy at Oxford, and became a member of the university, taking the B.Sc. and B.A., and the M.A. in 1932. He joined the British Medical Association in 1904, and acted as representative at the Annual Meeting at Aberdeen, which broke up just before the declaration of war in August, 1914; he gave up membership two years ago on account of failing health.

Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG WOODBURN, who died at Southsea on Nov. 13 aged 66, was associated with the Royal Portsmouth Hospital for 26 years, having been appointed honorary assistant physician in 1919 and promoted to the senior staff in 1937. He undertook in addition to his other duties the charge of the out-patients clinic for treatment of rheumatism at the hospital; he was also medical officer to the Royal Naval and Marine Orphans' Home for over thirty years. Dr. Woodburn, a native of Australia, studied medicine first in Melbourne and then in Edinburgh, graduating M.B., Ch.B. (Ed.) in 1903, and proceeding M.D. in 1906. In the war of 1914-18 he served with the R.A.M.C., and from the time of the outbreak of war in September, 1939, he remained on duty in Portsmouth and worked there throughout all the air raids. A keen cricketer, who bowled with much success up to the age of 54, Dr. Woodburn was also a good shot, played a useful round of golf, and was a formidable opponent at lawn tennis. In professional life his thoroughness and devotion to duty, combined with great sympathy, endeared him to all his patients. He joined the B.M.A. in 1911, and at the Portsmouth Annual Meeting in 1923 was secretary of the Section of Tuberculosis.

Dr. GEORGE HERBERT LANCASHIRE, consulting physician to the Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases, and formerly lecturer on dermatology in the University of Manchester, died on Nov. 20 at Alderley Edge. He was born in 1866, and from Manchester Grammar School went to study medicine at Owens College, qualifying M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1890 and taking the Brussels M.D. in 1901, after a period of study in Vienna. From 1895, when he was elected to the honorary staff of the Manchester and Salford Skin Hospital, he devoted himself entirely to dermatology. He published numerous articles on his specialty, and translated from the German Dr. L. Freund's *Elements of General Radio-Therapy*

in 1904. He joined the B.M.A. in 1896, and held office as secretary in 1902, vice-president in 1922, and president in 1929, of the Section of Dermatology when the Association met in Manchester. He became a member of the Dermatological Society of London in 1902, and was elected a Corresponding Member of the Dermatological Society of Vienna.

The death of Dr. DAVID F. TODD removes a vigorous personality who for many years took an active part in the work of the British Medical Association, both in the North-East of England and at headquarters in London. He studied medicine in Belfast and Edinburgh, took the Scottish triple qualification in 1890, and settling in practice at Sunderland became surgeon to the Sunderland Dispensary and medical referee under the Workmen's Compensation Act. During the war of 1914-18 he served as temporary major, R.A.M.C., attached to the 3rd Northumberland Brigade, R.F.A., and as medical officer in charge of troops and medical inspector of recruits. David Todd joined the B.M.A. in 1897, and represented the Sunderland Division at no fewer than twenty-three Annual Meetings between 1905 and 1939; he was also for three periods a member of the central Council and served on the Naval and Military Committee, the Finance Committee (five years), the Medico-Political Committee (five years), and the Contract Practitioners Subcommittee. In November, 1922, he stood, without success, at the General Election as Unionist candidate for the Parliamentary Division of Chester-le-Street; in the following year he was elected chairman of the Durham County Insurance Committee, and in 1925 became a member of the Health Committee of the Durham County Council. He held office as president of the North of England Branch of the B.M.A. in 1924-5. His last appearance at an Annual Representative Meeting was in Aberdeen five weeks before the outbreak of war. Death has taken toll of the friends he used to meet year by year at the A.R.M., but many survive to mourn his passing.

Dr. GHULAM HUSSEIN Pirmohamed d'ed in Zanzibar on Jan. 19, 1945. Born at Karachi, India, on Nov. 20, 1896, he studied medicine at Grant Medical College, University of Bombay, and obtained his M.B., B.S. degrees in 1922. He practiced medicine for three years in Bombay, and later took up the appointment as a physician in charge of the Nasser Noormohamed Charitable Dispensary, Zanzibar, in 1925, which position he resigned in 1941 to start his own practice. Dr. Ghulam Hussein was for many years an active member of the Zanzibar Maternity Association and was also appointed unofficial member of the Liquor Licensing Court on many occasions. He was a member of the B.M.A. As a physician he had established a high repute, and his loss has been keenly felt in Zanzibar. He leaves a widow and six children, with whom much sympathy is felt.

The following well-known medical men have died abroad: Dr. HUGH CABOT, the eminent surgeon of Boston, U.S.A., aged 73; Dr. DAVID LINN EDSALL, emeritus Jackson professor of clinical medicine at Harvard Medical School; Dr. FROELICH, honorary professor at the Nancy Faculty of Medicine; Dr. L. DELREZ, professor of surgery at Liège; Dr. PAUL H. VALDERVEHR, a prominent physician of Brussels; Dr. WILLIAM NINGEN, an outstanding surgeon of Hungarian birth and emeritus professor of surgery at Long Island College, aged 72; Dr. JUAN N. CORPAS, a distinguished surgeon of Colombia, formerly rector of the National Faculty of Medicine at Bogota and professor for many years in the general and surgical clinic of the same faculty and ex-Minister of Education; Dr. ROBERTO SALÉ, a distinguished surgeon and anatomist of Buenos Aires, and honorary professor in the University and ex-president of the Buenos Aires Academy of Surgery.

The Services

Surg. Lieut.-Cmdr. K. J. R. O'Connor, R.N., and Temp. Acting Surg. Lieut.-Cmdr. T. B. Fitzgerald, D.S.C., R.N.V.R., have been mentioned in dispatches for bravery, skill, and endurance while serving in certain of H.M. ships in mine-sweeping operations and the bombardment, supported by air strikes, of Japanese airfields in Puket Island, Salang, during July, 1945.

CASUALTIES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICES

Died.—Surg. Cmdr. Archibald Hamilton Douglas Ord Richmond, R.N.V.R.

Died in a prison camp in Malaya.—Capt. Henry Alexander Deverell, R.A.M.C.

Died in a prisoner-of-war camp, Borneo.—Capt. Kenneth Daniels, R.A.M.C.

Universities and Colleges

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

ANNUAL MEETING OF FELLOWS AND MEMBERS

The annual meeting of Fellows and Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England was held on Nov. 15, Sir ALFRED WEBB-JOHNSON, Bt., presiding. In submitting the report of the Council for the year ended July 31 last, the President referred at length to the proposal for bringing the three Royal Colleges together on one site—a matter, he said, which interested not only their own College but the whole medical profession and a considerable section of the public. The Council of the Royal College of Surgeons had pledged the funds of the College to the extent of £100,000 to provide the opportunity, and if the opportunity was missed it would not be their fault. What they had done meant a considerable sacrifice—namely, the loss of income on that sum year after year—but they thought it their duty to keep the opportunity open.

He then read correspondence on the subject with the Royal College of Physicians, who had written on Oct. 23 stating that they had come to the conclusion that their interests would best be served by remaining in their present premises in Trafalgar Square. A further letter, at the request of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, had been forwarded to Lord Moran, P.R.C.P., stating that in spite of this decision it was hoped that the Comitia would consider very seriously whether the future of academic medicine in this country would not best be served by having their buildings in close proximity. In 1941 the governing body of each of the Colleges had affirmed that the desirability of bringing the three Colleges into close proximity was of "infinitely greater importance than that of attachment to any particular site." The letter continued:

"The Fellows and Members of this College [of Surgeons] have consistently supported the plan for contiguous College buildings because they have felt that there were much bigger issues involved than the immediate interests of their own College. They consider that, in order to secure and retain the confidence of the Government and people, the representative academic medical institutions must be able to advise the State with a single authoritative voice, and that they can do this more effectively from a common centre. Moreover, a medical academic centre, in which each College would retain its identity, would have great imperial and international influence. It would be a centre of research and learning. It would be able to maintain liaison with the Dominions and foreign countries, to arrange and conduct international congresses, and provide for the organization of research and the publication of standard medical literature in foreign languages."

It was added that the plans for the restoration and development of the Royal College of Surgeons included many facilities which would gladly be placed at the disposal of the sister colleges. "While financial considerations and the present interests of each college may determine a decision on a short view, my Council feels that the big question of future policy requires a different approach." The present opportunity would be kept open by the retention of the properties already acquired in the hope that on future consideration the Comitia of the R.C.P. would decide to co-operate, and no negotiations would be entered into to dispose of the sites for other purposes without information first being given to the other Royal Colleges.

The meeting passed unanimously a resolution approving the action of the Council in the matter.

The Proposed National Health Service

The PRESIDENT went on to refer to the proposals for a National Health Service. The Council, which had debated this matter on several occasions, had considered it from the point of view of what would be best for the people, without any consideration of vested interests. When they talked about the freedom of the profession it was not vested interests they had in mind, but the fundamental right of a free people to get independent professional opinion. Rumours as to the character of the new service were flying about; he hoped they were not well founded, because a service so set up would not be in the best interests of the people. It would be well not to go into detail when so much was uncertain, but to confine themselves to two fundamental principles which must not be outraged if a satisfactory service was to be forthcoming. The first was the freedom of the profession, and the second that there must be a real partnership between the administrators of the service and those who actually carried out the treatment of the patients.

Mr. CYRIL E. BEARE proposed:

(1) That this meeting is of opinion that in any proposed National Medical Service no hospital shall be prevented from carrying out such work as its medical staff can efficiently perform in that hospital;

(2) That this meeting is of opinion that the efficiency of the work done and not the number of beds in a hospital is of primary importance in any National Medical Service.

He was concerned at the course which might be adopted with regard to the smaller hospitals, that the Government might offer to leave the large teaching hospitals in an independent position, provided the smaller hospitals were placed under the control of local authorities. It was to the advantage of both the public and the profession that the voluntary hospitals, both large and small, should survive, and that the place of the hospital in the medical service should be determined not by its size or the number of its beds but by the efficiency of the work done and the ability of its staff to provide the service which the patients demanded.

The PRESIDENT said that the resolutions were such as could generally be accepted. He assured Mr. Beare that the Council and the members of the staffs of the teaching hospitals were just as anxious to preserve the non-teaching voluntary hospitals as the staffs of those hospitals themselves, and the point was rather covered by the general principle that there should be a true partnership between the administrators and the profession. There could not be a better example of such partnership than a well-run voluntary hospital. With regard to the second resolution, the corporate body of surgeons from the earliest times had been concerned with the quality of the practice of surgery by ensuring that those who practised it were qualified to do so and by maintaining a proper code of ethics among practitioners. Admittedly the Government was concerned with quantity and distribution, but quality was the particular concern of the College.

The resolutions were unanimously carried and the proceedings ended.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Kenneth Mellanby, Sc.D.Camb., Ph.D.Lond., has been appointed to the university readership in entomology tenable at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine from Oct. 1, 1945. Dr. Mellanby was engaged in research at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in 1930-6, and was elected Sorby Research Fellow of the Royal Society in 1936. He joined the R.A.M.C. in 1943, but was released in 1944 to proceed to South-East Asia for research on behalf of the Medical Research Council.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

Dr. Douglas Guthrie, consulting aural surgeon to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh, whose recent book, *A History of Medicine*, was reviewed in these columns on Nov. 3 (p. 606), has been appointed lecturer on the history of medicine in the University of Edinburgh, in succession to the late Dr. J. D. Comrie.

WELSH NATIONAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Postgraduate Courses for Demobilized Medical Officers

Provided there are sufficient candidates, a fortnight's concentrated course of instruction for demobilized medical officers will be held at this School of the University of Wales from Jan. 14, 1946, and, in addition, a special week-end course in paediatrics will begin on Friday, Jan. 11. Demobilized medical officers may attend both the week-end course and the fortnight's concentrated course, but the Government grant and allowances will be available for one of the courses only, a fee for the other being charged by the School. Applications to attend the above courses should be received by the secretary, Welsh National School of Medicine, 10, The Parade, Cardiff, not later than Saturday, Dec. 22.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH

At a quarterly meeting of the College, held on Nov. 6, with the President, Dr. A. Fergus Hewat, in the chair, Dr. A. J. Murray Drennan (Edinburgh) and Dr. William Forbes (Edinburgh) were introduced and took their seats as Fellows of the College. Dr. Angus MacNiven (Glasgow), Dr. J. S. Fulton (Glasgow), and Dr. W. D'A. Silvera (Jamaica) were elected Fellows of the College.

The Hill Pattison-Struthers bursary in anatomy and physiology was awarded to David Bull.

The Oct.-Nov. number of the *Austrian Medical Bulletin* is published at 1s. 6d. by the Association of Austrian Doctors in Great Britain, 14, Craven House, Kingsway, W.C.2. The contents include an article by Dr. H. S. Baar on hyperchromic anaemias, and a plan by Dr. Robert Schnitzer for a modified E.M.S. hospital for emergency work in Austria; also medical notes on current events and reconstruction work in Austria.