

in bringing about the employment of the advance mobile field surgical units which did such magnificent duty in all active theatres of war from 1942 onwards. The American citation refers to "extraordinary fidelity and exceptionally meritorious conduct with performance of outstanding service," and this decoration, perhaps above all others, Jock Monro regarded with pride and satisfaction, largely because it seemed to cement permanently his great friendship with the many outstanding American colleagues he met and worked with during the second world war. He leaves a widow and an adopted daughter.

Major-General J. M. MACFIE writes: David Monro was one of the cheerful company of young doctors who came forward in the early months of the first world war to reinforce the officer cadre of the Royal Army Medical Corps and one of the considerable number who remained in the Corps to make the Army their career. How long he remained "David" in the Corps is not on record: to his friends he quickly became "Jock," and with the passing of the years the name Jock Monro became almost legendary not only in his own Corps but in the Army at large, both British and Indian.

The stories told of him—his zest for life, his wit, and the pranks he played—were almost as many as the stories he had to tell, and they were beyond number. He was in demand for every party, always the centre of the party and the perfect host. A very good golfer, he played for the R.A.M.C. on many occasions and was a member of the Corps team which won the Army Cup in 1926. He was also an expert flyfisher and a keen naturalist.

But it was as a practising surgeon that he really endeared himself to the Army and to the British soldier. Most of his active surgery was done at Woolwich, at Millbank, and especially at Rawalpindi, and it was a revelation to see him going round his wards. Every eye lit up at his approach, and he had a word of cheer for each bedside. One remembers especially a young signaller in the surgical ward at Rawalpindi, terribly smashed in a road accident: he counted the hours until the next visit and was cherished back to life by the sheer personality of his surgeon. There were many such. Jock always seemed to know of lame dogs for whom he could speak and whom he was ready to help.

His last duties on the active list were those of consulting surgeon to the Army at the War Office and in the Middle East. At a retired officer he was most happily selected to take charge of an out-patient department at Millbank, where most of the senior officers of the Army knew where to find him if in need of minor treatment or advice or even no more than a tonic brush with his happy personality.

J. C. W. writes: General Monro's death illustrates the true meaning of the saying that "Those the gods love, die young," as, in spite of three very serious illnesses, he never grew old, and only a week before his death brightened my day with yet another of his inimitable anecdotes.

I first met General Monro 22 years ago and admired his superbly dexterous operative skill as much as his charm and friendliness to a very junior officer, an admiration that every subsequent meeting served to reinforce. His contribution to military surgery was unique, but it was his unfailing cheerfulness, his utter unselfishness and outstanding kindness that endeared him to all. There will never be another "Jock" Monro, and the world will be a duller place for all who knew him.

LOUIS BAZY, M.D., Hon.F.R.C.S., F.A.C.S.

Dr. Louis Bazy, a French surgeon of great achievements and distinction, died recently in Paris after a long illness. He was 77 years of age.

Louis Pierre Jean Bazy was born in Paris on February 23, 1883, the son of Dr. Pierre Bazy, who was himself a famous surgeon. He studied medicine in the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Paris, and at an exceptionally early age he was appointed an intern of the Paris hospitals. Further appointments followed: consultant at the Faculty of

Medicine of Paris (1913), surgeon of the Paris hospitals (1919), and consultant surgeon to the St. Louis Hospital, Paris (1930). During his internship he had an accident while operating and as a consequence lost an eye. At this very early age he was made an Officer of the Legion of Honour.

As consulting surgeon to the French Army he served in both world wars. During the first world war he began to come into contact with surgical colleagues from other countries, and from then on he always strove to further international surgical collaboration. As a military surgeon he interested himself particularly in problems of infection and immunization, and he was a pioneer in vaccination against tetanus. But he was not a narrow specialist, and the 300 or more papers he wrote covered an enormous field—pathological anatomy, clinical and operative surgery, endocrinology, bacteriology, and immunology. One of his interests was the medical service of French Railways, to which he was consultant surgeon.

As a leading figure in the surgical world both at home and abroad he received many honours. He was a Commander of the Legion of Honour and Officer of the Order of Leopold of Belgium. Having been secretary-general of the French Academy of Surgery, he was elected its president in 1942; and he was also a member of the Academy of Medicine, of the Academy of Sciences, and president of the French Red Cross organization. Admitted to the Honorary Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1946, he was also an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, of the British Association of Surgeons, and of the American College of Surgeons.

Sir HENRY SOUTTAR writes: I first met Louis Bazy in September, 1914, when he was in charge of a French Hospital and I of an English at Furnes in Belgium, and we remained friends ever since. In 1937 he asked me to help in the renewal of the Académie de Chirurgie in Paris, which had fallen into decay. In its interest the Royal College of Surgeons sent over the President, Cuthbert Wallace, together with Max Page and myself, to Paris for the occasion. It was a very great success, and we three had the honour of being made Officers of the Legion of Honour. Louis Bazy was made an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and he had the very rare distinction of being one of the only two surgical Members of the Académie Française.

GEORGE SIMPSON, O.B.E., M.B., B.S. F.R.C.O.G., M.R.C.P.

Dr. George Simpson, who played an important part in the founding of the Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia, died suddenly on November 24 in Melbourne, where he was a well-known obstetrician. He was 61 years of age.

George Simpson was born at Hamilton, Victoria, Australia, in 1899, and was educated at Hamilton College and at Melbourne University, where he graduated M.B., B.S. in 1922. He was admitted a Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1926, and in 1933 he obtained the Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynaecology of Melbourne University. Elected a Member of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists in 1935, he became a Fellow in 1951. After graduation he held the appointment of resident medical officer and registrar at Melbourne Hospital. He was honorary obstetrician to the Royal Women's Hospital, Melbourne, for many years, being honorary consulting surgeon to this hospital at the time of his death.

In 1925 he collaborated with the Rev. John Flynn in the first experiments with "pedal wireless" in inland Australia, and from these experiments emerged the plan for a flying doctor service. In 1927 he was appointed medical adviser to the Australian Inland Mission of the Presbyterian Church of Australia, and made a preliminary health survey of the interior by car, travelling some 4,500 miles, to assess the actual extent of the need for an aerial medical service. Later in the same year, on August 2, 1927, he inaugurated the flying doctor service, travelling by air with a patient with a