

spent 18 months as registrar in Neath General Hospital.

In December 1948 Dr. Evans entered general practice in the Welsh mining village of Cwmgwrrach in the Vale of Neath, where he remained for 14 years. A proud Welshman, he did much to promote a love of all things Welsh in the area, and was largely instrumental in starting a Welsh school there. He was held in great esteem by his patients and was sadly missed when in January 1963 he decided to return to hospital work. His last three years were spent in various hospitals, and at the time of his death he was on the staff of Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital, near Mansfield.

Bernard Evans had a great capacity of friendships, and his many friends, shocked and grieved at his tragic death, are very conscious of his absence. To his only sister we offer our sincere sympathy.—J. F. R. and C. M. E. R.

N. F. GRAHAM, M.C., M.B., B.S.

Dr. N. F. Graham, a general practitioner at Tibshelf, Derbyshire, died in his sleep on 28 December at Teversall, Nottinghamshire. He was 77.

Norman Frankish Graham was born at Stockton in 1888. Educated at University College, London, and at the London Hospital, he graduated M.B., B.S. in 1912. He then joined the R.A.M.C. in the first world war, serving with the Royal Warwicks, the 6th London Regiment, and the Scottish Rifles, and was awarded the M.C. for bravery under fire and was twice mentioned in dispatches. After holding house-surgeon appointments at the London Hospital and the Sheffield Royal Infirmary he took up general practice at Tibshelf, in Derbyshire, where he remained for nearly forty-six years, and was still in active practice up to his death. There he was a model family doctor, physician and friend to a host of patients.

Dr. Graham is survived by his wife, the daughter of the late James Hall, M.D., and by his daughter and four grandchildren, to whom he was devoted.—J. E. C. S.

L. G. R. ROBERTS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Dr. L. G. R. Roberts, a general practitioner, died at his home in Leigh, Lancs, on 8 January after a long illness. He was 60.

Lionel George Rymer Roberts was born at Lancaster in 1905. He was educated at Lancaster Grammar School and Liverpool University, where he qualified in 1928. His early appointments included those of orthopaedic house-surgeon at the Royal Southern Hospital, and resident surgical officer at Alder Hey Children's Hospital, Liverpool. He entered general practice in Leigh in 1931, serving also as honorary surgeon at Leigh Infirmary for several years. During the second world war he served as captain in the R.A.M.C., and was stationed for the greater part of the time in Malta.

After demobilization he returned to general practice in Leigh in 1946. In addition to a busy practice he served as chairman of the Leigh Division of the B.M.A. from 1949 to 1950, and as secretary of the local Branch

for the 12 years preceding his death. He also found time for a good deal of service to the community as a Liberal councillor.

He will be sorely missed, not only by his widow but also by his many friends and professional colleagues.—E. S. M.

J. R. SQUIRE, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Professor MICHAEL GELFAND, of Salisbury, Rhodesia, has sent the following appreciation (obituary, 15 January, p. 173):

Just a brief stay of about a week was enough for John Squire to give Rhodesians the stimulus they needed when he visited us nearly two years ago. Such a short time, yet he won the affection of all those with whom he came into contact. So aware were we of his active mind and physique that none of us could possibly imagine that his life would be so short. The new medical school was in its infancy, and, as with all new ventures, it had its teething troubles. Then came John Squire with his boundless energy and enthusiasm, his intense interest in every member of the medical staff and their personal problems. He sought to know the difficulties in the path of everyone, from the most junior to the most senior, and smoothed their way with his wisdom and his friendliness. Within a few days he seemed to banish all feelings of depression about our problems. His enthusiasm was infectious, and he made us realize that much had been achieved already and gave us confidence in the future. Our wives felt that he was a friend to them as well. His energy was amazing. He never seemed to stop. His knowledge of hospital construction and his advice on the details of medical school planning were most valuable. After a heavy day of meetings and discussions, when most people would have been willing to relax, in the late afternoon he chose to go on ward rounds, so determined was he to learn everything possible about the work here. His lecture on nephrosis to the medical association was not only one of the best attended but regarded as one of the highlights of the year. He certainly brought a message of good will from our friends in Birmingham to the medical school which he, with them, helped to create.

His friendship and interest did not end with his departure. He did not forget us. Every now and then an encouraging little note would arrive for one of us asking how we were doing, and later for Christmas flowers were delivered to all the wives whose houses he had visited. We too shall always remember him with pleasure and affection. It was a privilege to have known him.

Professor WILLIAM GISSANE writes: John Squire (obituary, 15 January, p. 173) came to the Birmingham Accident Hospital after his distinguished war work with S.E.A.C. He saw in accidents similar problems to those he had tackled by a combination of clinical and operational research methods in the Army.

In 1946 he took control of the Medical Research Council's Wound Research Unit at the hospital, so ably founded by Sir Ashley Miles and Professor R. E. O. Williams, as they now are. Within his few years of tenure in this directorship he started to develop and expand this invaluable hospital

research team into the Industrial Injuries and Burns Research Unit it now is.

When he first came to the Unit the infection rate of small wounds of the hand, all too trivial to be initially referred to hospitals, was a major concern. Under his direction a statistical assessment was first made of the size of the problem at factory level. This was followed by a successful clinical trial of antibiotics. But for John Squire this was not enough. He sought for and found the initial cause of these very common minor wounds—sharp, small pieces of waste metal extruded from metal-cutting machines towards the workers' hands. Next he formed a committee of engineers of the firms making these tools and found that there was no reason why this metal should not be extruded away from the worker.

When the full story can be written of accident prevention in this machine age, it will be found that this type of penetrating research has made a major contribution, but much more remains to be accomplished before any appreciable control of accidents can be expected.

John Squire gave generously—in view of his untimely death perhaps too generously—of his great abilities. Colleagues found that questions on the care of difficult clinical problems, of new scientific methods of approach, and finally the critical assessment of results, were all willingly tackled, and no one was disappointed in his response.

If he knew that I wrote of him "we shall not see his like again" he would be deeply hurt. When a man like John Squire dies he leaves behind a rich inheritance for others, of his example, his delightful modesty and friendliness, and his penetrating research abilities. Progress in preventive and curative medicine, not least in the field of injuries from accidents, will depend on men such as he. His example will be followed, for his life's work was very much worth while.

B. C. S. S. writes: Recently Professor Squire and the senior administrative medical officer of the North-west Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board met a delegation from the Harrow and Hillingdon and the Wembley Divisions of the B.M.A. to discuss the proposals for the Northwick Park Hospital. There is no doubt that Professor Squire made a profound impression on the general practitioners present at that meeting. In the short time that he was with us we realized that here was a man of great enthusiasm, energy, and initiative; one with an extensive scientific knowledge allied to a deep understanding of the human problems involved; a consultant who would welcome general-practitioner co-operation and would return that co-operation, not only in his research activities but also in his care of patients. It is certain that general practitioners in the Harrow and Wembley area have suffered a grievous loss. He will be difficult to replace.

A Memorial Service for Sir Gordon Holmes will be held in the Chapel at the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Queen Square, London W.C.1, on 4 February at 12.15 p.m.

Correction.—Dr. H. W. A. Post (obituary, 15 January, p. 174) died of a pulmonary embolism eight days after an operation, not two days as stated.