

in Devon. Torquay now possesses a beautiful, well-equipped, and well-organized hospital, and this achievement is due in no small part to the indefatigable efforts of Dr. Gough through many years. Among his medical colleagues he was held in the highest esteem, and his opinion on medical problems was much sought after and valued. He was for many years a member of the Torquay Medical Society, of which he had held the presidency. At the Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association in 1907 he was Secretary of the Section of Diseases of Children.

Dr. Gough was a very active worker for the social welfare of Torquay. He was a keen lover of music, and was a member of the Torquay branch of the British Musical Society and the Torquay and District Organists' Association. He was also a zealous student of natural history and archaeology (especially of Devon), and was a member of the Torquay Natural History Society. He was one of the first people in the West of England to possess a motor car. Although he had been ill since January the end was sudden, and the manner in which Torquay and Paignton reacted to the shock of his death was convincing evidence of the love and admiration held for him, not only by his colleagues and patients, but also by a much wider circle of friends. He leaves a widow and five sons, the eldest of whom, Dr. J. H. H. Gough, is practising at Chichester, and the youngest is studying medicine in the University of Cambridge.

The recent death of Dr. RICHARD McCULLOCH has been deeply felt by his professional brethren in Northern Ireland. Richard McCulloch had an unusually wide circle of friends, and was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him. His cheery good humour was a strong and unflinching characteristic, and the kindness and generosity of his nature knew no bounds. Few men have been better loved by their fellows or deserved the affection more. His memory will long be held dear by his colleagues in Ulster. He graduated M.B., B.Ch., and B.A.O. at the Queen's University of Belfast in 1912, obtaining the D.P.H. in 1916, and after a preliminary resident post in the Belfast Infirmary was appointed assistant tuberculosis officer to the city of Belfast, which office he held until 1928. This experience no doubt prompted him to undertake private consulting practice in clinical and radiological chest work. He was appointed honorary radiologist to the Belfast Hospital for Sick Children, and after only five years had succeeded in attaining a sound reputation as an authority on the radiography of the chest. This was well deserved, as his radiographs of this region were perfect examples of their kind. A man of wide interests, he was a Fellow of the Ulster Medical Society, and a regular attender and contributor to its work. At the time of his death he was also honorary treasurer of the Belfast Division of the British Medical Association. He was an ardent Freemason, and was as well known in Masonic circles as in his own profession.

We regret to record the death of Dr. THOMAS CUMING ASKIN, M.B.E., who was at one time a familiar figure at Panel Conferences, and before the war at Representative Meetings of the British Medical Association. Born in March, 1864, he studied medicine at Trinity College, Dublin, graduating B.A., M.B., B.Ch. and B.A.O. in 1899, and proceeding soon after to the M.D. degree. After holding house appointments at the Huntingdon County Hospital and the Liverpool Northern Hospital he practised for many years at Alderton, in Suffolk. He was a member of the Representative Body in 1912-14, and when he retired to live in London the Suffolk Branch, of which he was a past-president, made him an associate member. He was chairman of the Local Medical and Panel Committee from 1915 to 1926, a member of the Insurance Acts Committee 1920-2, and of the Rural Practitioners Subcommittee 1919-25. Dr. J. R. Whitwell sends the following appreciation: Dr. Cuming Askin, a friend

of nearly forty years' standing, was a most conscientious and sincere man, always his own hardest taskmaster and judge, and a staunch friend. In his practice he never spared himself; every minute of his time was devoted either directly to his patients or indirectly to the furthering of some scheme which he believed to be for their ultimate benefit—in fact, he became not only the doctor but also "the father of his people," and they loved him, for they knew, from the squire to the panel patient, in his semi-peninsular practice, that in their doctor they had an honest man whose sole aim, as a medical man, was their welfare. In official life he had the reputation of being a "fighter," but everyone who really knew him realized that this "pugnacity" was the expression of a deep, intense, and dominating principle, based on the highest ideals, and for these he was prepared to sacrifice everything of self. Although not attached to any of the organized religions, he was of a deeply religious nature (using that word in the Max Müllerian sense) and this undefinable idealistic relationship to the Infinite governed all his actions, was the keynote of his life. He was truly an example of the Ciceronian ideal: "Omnia profecto, cum se a caelestibus rebus referet ad humanas, excelsius magnificentiusque et dicet et sentiet" (*Orator*).

Dr. CORDLEY BRADFORD died on May 17th at his residence in Acocks Green, Birmingham, after a short illness; he had been carrying on his professional duties on the previous Friday. Dr. Bradford was born at Weston Hills, Lincolnshire, in 1851, and went to Birmingham in the early 'seventies. His medical education was carried out at Mason's College and the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, where, after qualifying, he filled the posts of house-surgeon and house-physician. He then took up the post of medical officer to Messrs. Tangye's works, Smethwick. In 1880 he bought Dr. Woodfield's practice in Acocks Green, where he remained ever since. In 1903 he took the degree of M.B., B.Ch. of Birmingham University. He occupied a leading place in the medical life of the Birmingham district, having been president of the Birmingham Branch of the British Medical Association, and of the Birmingham Medical Benevolent Society. He was elected a magistrate for the county of Worcester in 1909, and in latter years was chairman of the Wythall Bench. In 1878 Dr. Bradford married Alice, daughter of George Lunn of Fladbury, and they celebrated their golden wedding five years ago; Mrs. Bradford died in 1930. Their son, Dr. Ernest Cordley Bradford, is in practice in Sussex. Dr. Bradford's infinite capacity for work, foresight, and love of his fellow men endeared him to all the people of Acocks Green. For more than half a century his influence extended over a wide area. He was vicar's warden of St. Mary's Church for twenty-six years. His passing will leave a great gap in this district, both on account of his professional services and of his social services. As one of his brethren in the profession said: "He was a grand old man, and for the end to come at his age actually in harness was wonderful, and I feel that his type will not be seen again. He belonged to a generation that produced some wonderful people, whose enjoyment of work the new generation simply cannot understand." When in the prime of his life he worked for eight years without a break of as much as a week. He often said that work was never a trouble to him, and when it was he would give it up.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. NORMAN COOK at the Church Missionary Society Hospital, Zaria, Nigeria, on May 11th, from general septicæmia. Norman Ethelbert Cook was born at Kampala, Uganda Province, on February 21st, 1903, the son of Dr. J. H. Cook, medical secretary of the Church Missionary Society, and nephew of Sir Albert Cook of Uganda. He was educated at Highgate School and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, graduating M.B., B.S.Lond. in 1928. At school he gained the Evors Prize for the best all-round athlete, and he was captain of cricket at Highgate School, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and London University. He occupied the post of house-surgeon for a year at the Mildmay Mission Hospital,