

Obituary.

CHARLES VACHELL, M.D. LOND.,

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN TO THE CARDIFF INFIRMARY.

By the death of Dr. Charles Vachell Cardiff has lost one of its foremost medical men and one of its most public-spirited citizens.

Charles Tanfield Vachell was born at Cardiff in 1848. He was the eldest son of the late John William Vachell and grandson of Alderman Charles Vachell (Mayor of Cardiff in 1849 and 1855). His forbears had been settled in Berkshire for some centuries. He was educated at Hereford Cathedral School, and after matriculating in the University of London he entered King's College in 1865. He took the degree of M.B. in 1870, and graduated M.D. in 1874. In that year he became house-surgeon at the Cardiff Infirmary; in 1879 he was appointed medical officer to out-patients. In 1882 he was promoted to the position of full surgeon, and, strange as this custom may now appear, to that of physician in 1886. For some years, and up to the time of his death, he was consulting physician to the Infirmary, now known as King Edward VII Hospital.

He was a most accomplished practitioner, and throughout his life rendered distinguished service to the hospital.

In the affairs of the British Medical Association he always took a warm and active interest. He had been president of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Branch and of the Cardiff Division, and was foremost in the controversies aroused by the Insurance Act. He was a frequent contributor of papers to the Cardiff Medical Society, of which he had been president, and until recently took an active interest in the discussions. Hanging on the walls of the Society's rooms is a series of photographs illustrating some of Dr. Vachell's pioneer work in the surgery of the thyroid.

For many years he enjoyed an extensive and lucrative

practice, and he was justly regarded by a large circle of patients as a steadfast friend and trusted adviser. He was one of the founders of the Cardiff Provident Dispensary.

The wide range of his interests and tastes was very notable. For many years he was an active officer in the Glamorgan Artillery Volunteers; he attained the rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, and was awarded the V.D. decoration after twenty-two years' service. For ten years he was honorary secretary of the Cardiff Naturalists' Society, and on three occasions filled with distinction the post of president. He was a great lover of natural history, and possessed a wide knowledge of botany. Associated for many years with the old Cardiff Museum, he did yeoman service in securing the location of the National Museum of Wales in Cardiff; he was a member of the court of governors, the council, and of various committees of the Welsh Museum from the start. He was a J.P. for the counties of Cardiff and Glamorgan. In politics he was an ardent Conservative. For a long period a worshipper at St. John's Church, Cardiff, he had for some years discharged the duties of churchwarden with general satisfaction.

His striking characteristics were an unbounded and infective enthusiasm, inexhaustible capacity for work, and great kindness, sympathy, and generosity. He was a man of strong personality and striking presence. His was essentially a full life. His skilful, devoted, and kindly services to the poor, his readiness at

all times to help his colleagues with his wise counsel, and his unwavering loyalty will always cause him to be remembered with affection and esteem.

In 1887 he married Winifred, the daughter of the Rev. J. W. Evans, Rector of Cossey, Norfolk, and he is survived by his widow, a son, and two daughters.

His funeral on Monday, July 6th, was attended by a large number of his colleagues and friends, and afforded a striking testimony to the universal respect and affection entertained for him.



CHARLES VACHELL.

H. COOPER ROSE, M.D. ST. ANDREWS,
HAMPSTEAD.

Dr. H. COOPER ROSE, who practised in Hampstead for over forty years, died on July 1st at the age of 83. He was born at Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, and received his medical education at the medical school of Middlesex Hospital, where he gained high honours. He took the diplomas of M.R.C.S. Eng. and L.S.A. in 1853, and graduated M.D. at the University of St. Andrews in the following year. After residing a short time in Devonshire, he settled in Hampstead in 1865. He was appointed medical officer to the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Hampstead, in 1860, and earned the love of the children, and

the high esteem of the committee and staff. He became one of the surgeons of the Hampstead Provident Dispensary in 1866, retained that position for many years, and was appointed consulting surgeon on his retirement. He was a Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society and a member of its council in 1886-7, a Fellow of the Pathological Society, and a member of its council in 1873-4, and a Fellow also of the Obstetrical Society, serving on its council in 1875-6. In addition he was a Fellow of the Linnean, the Geological, the Royal Geographical, and the Zoological societies. He became a member of the British Medical Association at an early stage of his career, and was a member of the Central Council from 1870 to 1877. He was also a member of the

Council of the St. Andrews University Graduates' Council from 1870 until recently.

During his long life in Hampstead Dr. Cooper Rose took an active and generous part in almost every work of public interest or importance in the district. He was a member of the Hampstead Vestry for many years, and first chairman of its Sanitary Committee. In 1869 he originated the Hampstead Literary and Scientific Society, which had the advantage of listening to addresses by Sir Richard Owen, Dr. Edwin Lankester, and many others, including Dr. Rose himself. He was a Conservative in politics, was a member of the Conservative Association when Hampstead formed part of the constituency of Middlesex, and when Hampstead became a separate borough took an active part in its Conservative Association and in the Constitutional Club then established. In 1888 he was called to the Bar, and his knowledge of law helped him materially in his public work. He joined the Hampstead Rifle Volunteers, and served for six years as a private and for eight as a medical officer; in 1869 he joined the Royal East Middlesex Militia as surgeon-major, retiring at the end of fifteen years' service, retaining his military title and the right to wear the uniform. He was also for some years divisional surgeon to the Hampstead police. Dr. Rose's health broke down in 1895, and in that year he retired from practice and from his public work in Hampstead.

WE regret to announce the death of Dr. FRANK PORTER NEWELL, Fellow and member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, which took place after a somewhat prolonged illness on June 24th, at his residence in Dublin. Dr. Newell was an articled apprentice to the late Sir George Porter, Bart., studied at the Meath Hospital, and graduated in the University of Dublin. When qualified, he acted as house-surgeon and resident medical officer of the Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary for the unusual period of nine years. Subsequently he was appointed medical officer of the Castle Street Dispensary, and served in that capacity down to the time of his death. He was kind and sympathetic to the poor of his district, and a good and loyal friend. His death will be much regretted by his patients and many others.

DR. JOHN GAREY, an ex-member of the Town Council of Glasgow, died in a private nursing home in Glasgow on June 19th, after an operation. He was a native of Ayrshire, and became M.R.C.S.Eng. in 1880. Thirty years ago he began practice in the southern suburbs of Glasgow, and always took a keen interest in public affairs. In 1891 he was returned to Glasgow Town Council, and continued a valued member for a period of fourteen years. He was a J.P. for Glasgow, and was well known as a keen bowler and draught player. He was the first president, and for many years secretary, of the Hampden Bowling Club, Glasgow, and also for many years president of the Scottish Draughts Association. He is survived by his widow and two daughters.

DR. MURDOCK ALEXANDER LINDSAY, the young Professor of Pathology at Dalhousie University, Halifax, lost his life in the terrible disaster which befell the ss. *Empress of Ireland* on May 29th. Dr. Lindsay was on his way to England to be married. He was in his 32nd year. He was born in Halifax and educated at the academy there; he took the B.Sc. degree and his first two years in medicine at Dalhousie; the following three years he spent at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degrees of M.B., Ch.B., in 1908. After spending some time in the hospitals of Edinburgh, Liverpool, Leeds, and Birmingham, he returned to his native city in 1911. He was appointed Pathologist at the Victoria General Hospital and Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology in the newly-established Faculty of Medicine at Dalhousie University. The esteem in which Dr. Lindsay was held was shown on the occasion of his funeral, which was one of the largest in Halifax for many years.

The Services.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE following circular has been issued:

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA: ARMY DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 14th April, 1914.

Attendance.

To the Director, Medical Services in India.

Sir,—I am directed to say that the Government of India have had under consideration the question of introducing a more definite reciprocity between the civil and military medical services than that at present existing as a result of the Orders promulgated in India Army Circulars, Clause 189, dated the 31st October, 1881. They have now decided that all medical officers, assistant and subassistant surgeons in military employ shall, when called upon to do so, render their services to civil departments gratuitously, and that similarly all such servants of Government in civil employ, including purely civil assistant and subassistant surgeons, shall perform, without payment, duties required of them on the military side in cases of necessity. Cases in which such officers, assistant or subassistant surgeons are called on to perform any specially arduous duty outside their own immediate work will be dealt with under the provisions of Finance Department Resolution No. 249-E.A., dated 15th July, 1912.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) W. R. BRDWOOD, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Copy of the above, together with a copy of the Indian Army Circular referred to, forwarded to—

The Home Department.
The Foreign and Political Department.
The Finance Department.
The Public Works Department.
The Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
The Department of Commerce and Industry.
The Department of Education.
The Railway Department (Railway Board).
The Financial Adviser, Military Finance.
The Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
The Chief of the General Staff.
The Adjutant-General in India.
The Quartermaster-General in India.
The Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The Director-General of Ordnance in India.
The Director-General of Military Works.
The Director, Royal Indian Marine.
The Military Accountant-General.
The Controller of Military Supply Accounts.
The Controller of Military Accounts, 1st (Peshawar), 2nd (Rawalpindi), 3rd (Lahore), 4th (Quetta), 5th (Mhow), 6th (Poona), 7th (Meerut), 8th (Lucknow), 9th (Secunderabad), Burma, Divisions.
The Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.

(Sd.) A. W. CHITTY, Major,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY CIRCULAR.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 31st October, 1881.

Attendance.

CLAUSE 189.

Medical Officers of the British and Indian Services bound to give their Professional Services without Remuneration when required by proper authority in the interests of Government.

Officers of the Army Medical Department and of the Indian Medical Service are not entitled to extra remuneration for the performance of any duty prescribed by regulation which may be required of them by proper authority in the interests of Government.

If the services of a medical officer, in military employ, are temporarily needed for Government purposes in other departments, they are to be asked for through the military authorities, and no fee for such special or extra duty is admissible.

Similarly, in cases of emergency, military authorities are entitled to apply officially to local heads of departments for the gratuitous services of medical officers in civil employ.

It will be observed that the Army Circular of October 31st, 1881—Clause 189—referred to officers of the Army Medical Department (now Royal Army Medical Corps) and of the Indian Medical Service, that is, to commissioned officers only.

The Order of April 14th, 1914, extends the scope of the Army Circular of 1881 to the Indian Civil Subordinate Medical Departments—to include all assistant and subassistant surgeons, and also to all civil assistant surgeons and subassistant surgeons—that is, purely civil officers who have no connexion with the army.

The Army Circular of 1881, though not generally known, has apparently worked without friction, and is in itself a proper order, and its extension to all Government medical servants, of whatever grade, seems to be without objection. But the new Government of India Order (April 14th,