

throughout the civilian war hospitals of the country. Among the most valuable of his innovations must be mentioned the "information bureau" which he formed at the 2nd Southern Hospital, and which was often the sole channel by which the War Office itself would trace the whereabouts of the wounded in this country. In 1917 he proceeded to Etaples in command of No. 56 General Hospital; the constant bombing to which the hospital camps were subjected left its mark on him during the rest of his life. In August, 1918, he returned from Etaples to become A.D.M.S. of No. 2 Area, Southern Command, an area which comprised all the hospitals in Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and part of Wiltshire. At the end of the war his services were rewarded with the C.B.E., and he retired with the rank of colonel. The King of the Belgians appointed him an Officer of the Crown of Belgium, and he became a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Gloucester.

Among his other activities Bush had held the post of chief surgeon to the Bristol Police, surgeon to the Bristol Post Office, and consulting surgeon to the Almondsbury Memorial Hospital and to the Pontypool Hospital. In University College, Bristol, he was lecturer on operative surgery for many years, and a member of the college council. When the University was founded he was one of the first recipients of honorary degrees—that of Ch.M. He was a member of council of the International Surgical Society, president of the Bath and Bristol Branch of the British Medical Association, successively secretary and president of the Bristol Medico-Chirurgical Society, and a vice-president and member of council of Epsom College. His devotion to this school was intense, and his unremitting efforts as local secretary were rewarded by his returning year by year an ever-growing list of subscribers; even during the long and painful illness which preceded his death his interest in Epsom College never flagged.

A colleague writes: Paul Bush was a man of wide interests, endowed with great energy, thorough and enthusiastic in all his undertakings, and a warm-hearted friend. In the Bristol Medical School he will long be remembered; even in his lifetime he had become one of the traditional characters of infirmity anecdote, ranking therein with "Dick" Smith and Greig Smith themselves. He leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter, with whom deep sympathy is felt.

R. C. B. MAUNSELL, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.I.,

Surgeon, Mercer's Hospital, Dublin; Past-President, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

THE medical profession in Ireland has sustained a severe loss by the unexpected death, on October 10th, of Mr. R. C. Butler Maunsell, while on his return journey from Paris, where he had left his only daughter at school.

Robert Charles Butler Maunsell was born in November, 1872, the son of Mr. Robert Maunsell of Ballinasloe, co. Galway. He received his early education in the High School, Dublin, and subsequently entered Dublin University as a medical student, where, in 1894, he graduated M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. His first appointment was resident surgeon in Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital; after leaving this institution he was appointed in 1898 visiting surgeon and lecturer in clinical surgery to Mercer's Hospital, Dublin, posts which he held until the time of his death. In 1900 he obtained the diploma of Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; in 1904 he was elected a member of its council; he became vice-president in 1922, and was president from 1924 to 1926. During his presidency the Free State Government decided to establish a separate *Medical Register*. At this crisis Mr. Maunsell devoted much of his time and energy to devising a solution of the difficulties entailed which would be acceptable to both the British and the Irish Governments; it was his scheme, with very little alteration, that was finally adopted. He was subsequently elected to represent the Royal College of Surgeons on the first Medical Council of the Irish Free State. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland, and a member of the council of the Surgical Section; Fellow of the Association of Surgeons of Great Britain and Ireland; and president of the Dublin University Biological Association. Among his contribu-

tions to surgical literature were: "Carcinoma of the rectum, complicated by pregnancy and treated by excision" (*British Medical Journal*, 1925); "Surgical treatment of abdominal aneurysm" (*Transactions of the Royal Academy of Medicine*); "Gastro-enterostomy, with description of a new clamp" (*ibid.*, 1906); and "Abdominal aneurysm successfully treated by Colt's method" (*ibid.*, 1913). In 1917 he was one of the chief surgeons attached to the Dublin General Hospital at Boulogne. He was a member of the British Medical Association.

THOMAS PERCY LEGG, C.M.G., M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Surgeon and Lecturer on Surgery to King's College
Hospital.

WE regret to record the sudden death of Mr. T. P. Legg, C.M.G., F.R.C.S., on October 10th, at his residence in Harley Street, at the age of 58.

Thomas Percy Legg was born in Leeds, and received his early education at the old Yorkshire College, which has now expanded into the University of Leeds; he was later a student at St. Bartholomew's and King's College Hospitals. He obtained the diplomas of M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. in 1895, and the degree of M.B.Lond. in 1896; in the following year he became F.R.C.S., and in 1905 graduated B.S., winning the university medal in surgery. In 1906 he graduated M.S. After holding the post of house-surgeon at St. Bartholomew's, and senior resident medical officer, and, later, surgeon to the Royal Free Hospital, he resumed his long association with King's College Hospital, where he was successively senior surgical registrar and surgical tutor, surgeon, and lecturer on surgery. He was also consulting surgeon to the Italian Hospital, the Drury Lane Dispensary, Farnham Cottage Hospital, and Frimley Cottage Hospital. He had been a member of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons of England since 1923, and was examiner in surgery at the University of Cambridge.

In the war Mr. Legg held the rank of colonel, and was consulting surgeon to the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force. His valuable services were recognized by the award of the C.M.G. in 1917. He was the author of numerous papers on surgical subjects in medical periodicals, and was the author, with Sir James Berry, of a book on hare-lip and cleft palate. Mr. Legg was for many years a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, and of the Medical Society of London. The funeral was held at Scarborough on October 11th, and a memorial service was conducted in the chapel of King's College Hospital.

We are indebted to Sir LENTHAL CHEATLE for the following tribute.

By the sudden, unexpected, and premature death of Mr. T. P. Legg the medical world has lost a conspicuous example of those men without whose devoted and unostentatious services the profession could not live. The more public acts of Mr. Legg's service to the profession were those of a lecturer and an examiner in surgery. Whether his desires and great ability were fitted for original research or not, their indulgence was prohibited by the time occupied in carrying out other duties. Perhaps his sound judgement and common sense, as well as the complete knowledge he possessed of his subject, were exploited to the best advantage in the spheres he selected for their employment. The wearing and exacting nature of that work can be wholly appreciated only by those who have undertaken these elementary and critical duties. Legg's reverent and conscientious attitude towards them probably hastened the end we all so grievously deplore. His abounding sense of duty will act as an inspiration to those who will fill the gaps his death has caused. In all his dealings with men his fund of pure, wholesome, and spontaneous humour rendered his companionship delightful, and his lectures popular as well as instructive. His colleagues have lost a wise and independent counsellor, whose advice and notions were founded on careful and balanced consideration; having once made up his mind it could be altered by only very cogent reasons. All patients alike in his private and hospital practice received his individual attention, and the best that surgery and human sympathy could give them in their need.