

at the Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children, and at St. Andrew's, Dollis Hill. About four years ago he entered into partnership with Dr. E. B. Hinde of Norwich, and became medical officer of the 4th Norfolk Territorial Regiment. He was on his way by road to join this battalion in camp at Roedean, near Brighton, when about 10 p.m. on July 14th he was involved in a collision with another car. He was taken to the Horley Cottage Hospital, where he died two hours later without recovering consciousness. He was buried at Church Norton, near Selsey, the C.O. of his regiment providing a bearer party and bugler to accord him the last honours. Dick Yelf was 36 years old and unmarried. He was keen on his work and games. He played Rugby football for his school and hospital, and was devoted to swimming and music. Above all, he had a great faculty for friendship, and many contemporaries at school and hospital and in the regiment will miss his cheery personality.

Dr. ELIZABETH GOULD BELL, who died recently at her residence, College Gardens, Belfast, was one of the first women medical graduates in Ireland, taking her degrees in the Royal University, Ireland, in 1893. Dr. Bell devoted most of her time to the welfare of children and women. She was honorary physician to the Women's Maternity Home and the Babies' Home, Belfast, and one of the medical officers appointed by the Belfast Corporation in connexion with their babies' clubs welfare scheme. Ill-health compelled her to resign the latter position some years ago. She was one of the keenest advocates in the pre-war movement for the extension of the franchise to women, and through this she became a close friend of Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughter and Lady Betty Balfour. Dr. Bell married Dr. Hugh Fisher, who died some years later. There was one son of the marriage, Mr. Hugo Bell Fisher, who was a medical student at Queen's University when war broke out, and who died of wounds received when his battalion of the Munster Fusiliers was decimated at Passchendaele. His mother also volunteered for service in the campaign, and was in charge of a ward in the Malta Hospital.

The death took place on July 13th, in Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary, of Dr. ROBERT GLOVER, a well-known surgeon in the Dumfries district. Dr. Glover, who was born in 1868 at Maxwelltown, took a medical course at Edinburgh University, and graduated M.B., Ch.B. there in 1907. After holding a resident appointment at Preston Royal Infirmary, and practising for a time at Manchester, he settled in Dumfries. Latterly, being in indifferent health, he gave up private practice to a large extent, and accepted the post of medical superintendent of Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary. Dr. Glover has two brothers in the profession, Dr. T. A. Glover of Doncaster and Dr. J. A. Glover of Tadcaster.

Mr. JOHN FREDERICK JENNINGS, F.R.C.S., whose death we record, was born at Cardiff on August 7th, 1876, the son of John Jennings, a timber merchant. Educated at the Cardiff University, in Geneva, and privately, it was intended that he should enter the business of his father. He decided, however, that he was more suited for medicine than for a business career, and entered as a medical student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He took the M.R.C.S. in July, 1900, and was selected by the late Sir Henry Butlin to act as his house-surgeon. Sir Henry resigned in November, 1902, and the rest of Jennings' term of office was passed under William Bruce Clarke, who then became full surgeon. In 1903 Jennings was elected F.R.C.S., and was for a short time a demonstrator in the pathological laboratory at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, then under the control of Professor F. W. Andrewes. Jennings went into practice in Mayfair as soon as his term of office had expired, and quickly obtained a large circle of patients, who also became his friends. His sound knowledge of his profession, his absolutely fair dealing, his buoyant manner, his fluent knowledge of French, and his numerous good stories went far to ensure

this success. During the Great War he acted as surgeon specialist to the Queen Alexandra Military Hospital, and consulting physician to the Swedish Hospital and to the Michil Hospital at Queen's Gate. He married Gwendolin Thomas in 1906, who survives him, but without children. He died on July 5th at 11, John Street, Mayfair, and the funeral service took place at Golders Green, the service being taken by the Rev. Christopher Cheshire of Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street. P.

Dr. FRANCIS EDWARD FORWARD died at Mottingham, London, S.E., on July 2nd, aged 67, after an illness of over eighteen months. He was born at Chard in Somerset in 1866, and was educated at Sherborne School. After studying medicine at St. Thomas's Hospital he qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1889, and obtained the diploma of F.R.C.S.Eng. a year later. After serving as house-physician and ophthalmic house-surgeon at St. Thomas's he was, appointed medical officer of the Holberton Hospital in Antigua, British West Indies, and held that position from 1891 until 1899, during which time he was made a justice of the peace and a member of the Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands, of which Antigua is the seat of government. He was then transferred to H.M. Home Department, and held various appointments under the Home Office until he retired in 1930. On his retirement he received the O.B.E. Dr. Forward leaves a widow and one son.

## The Services

### DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Major-General George Bainbridge, Bombay Medical Service (ret.), died at Dawlish on July 6th, aged 89. He was born in August, 1844, the son of Frederick Bainbridge, surgeon, of Knaresborough, was educated at Leeds and at St. Mary's, and took the M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. diplomas and the L.S.A. in 1866; subsequently the M.R.C.P.Lond. and the M.D.Durh. in 1891. Entering the I.M.S. as assistant surgeon on April 1st, 1867, he became surgeon colonel on August 4th, 1896, and surgeon major-general on August 16th, 1897. His whole service was spent in the Bombay Presidency, and wholly in civil employ, except for the short period of a year after his promotion to administrative rank, when he held the post of deputy surgeon general of the Sind District. He held the civil surgeoncies, successively, of Dhulia and Satara, till, in 1878, he was appointed ophthalmic surgeon and professor of ophthalmic surgery in the Grant Medical College, Bombay. He always had a particular bent for ophthalmic work, and about 1888, when he was at Karachi, he was specially detailed to operate on the Meer of Hyderabad-Sind for double cataract. After sick leave in 1880, he was again appointed civil surgeon of Satara, and afterwards of Karachi, and held the latter post till his promotion. In August, 1897, he became surgeon general with the Government of Bombay, and held that appointment for five years, till his retirement on October 30th, 1902. During his tenure of office plague was at its height in Bombay; he did useful and responsible work as a member of the Plague Commission, and was the author of a *Report on Plague in Sind in 1896-7*. General Bainbridge had been a member of the British Medical Association for sixty-five years. He never allowed himself much relaxation from his duties, but as a young man he was extremely keen on big game shooting and riding, and had many fine trophies. After retirement he led a quiet, studious life. He was an omnivorous reader of books on science, politics, sport, and travel, and also current medical literature. He retained his health and memory almost to the end, and had a richly stored mind.

Colonel Jonas William Leake, C.M.G., late R.A.M.C., died at Belmont, Surrey, early in July, aged 60. He was born on August 8th, 1873, the son of the late Surgeon J. R. Leake of the 80th Foot, was educated at St. Edmund's College, and at Charing Cross Hospital, and took the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond. in 1897, and the D.P.H. of the London Colleges in 1906. Entering the R.A.M.C. as lieutenant on January 28th, 1899, he became lieutenant-colonel in the long war promotion list of March 1st, 1915, and colonel on December 20th, 1923, retiring in 1926. He served throughout the South African War of 1899-1902, when he took part in the relief of Ladysmith, including the actions of Spion Kop, Vaal Krantz, Tugela Heights, Pieter's Hill,