

for the game throughout the season. He was apparently not ambitious, and contented himself in helping humanity within the ambit of normal consultant practice. One feels that no professional eminence could have remained inaccessible to him had he wished to reach it. It is rare to meet a man so gifted, self-effacing, and so kind as the Billy Campbell I remember.

D. H. S. writes: The news of Bill Campbell's death came as a great shock to a Queen's man, long since left Ulster, who worked closely with him many years ago. We were together at Inst. (The Royal Belfast Academical Institution), then six years at Queen's (we took a B.Sc. in physiology on the way to M.B.), as housemen at the Royal Victoria Hospital, and then three years as demonstrators at Queen's. I think one fact should be recorded about a quite extraordinary undergraduate career. With the exception of his first year (now called premedical) he obtained every single prize, medal, and scholarship throughout his course, and, in addition, first-class honours in the B.Sc. and first-class honours in the M.B. This record, which has surely never been equalled, detracted in no way from an extremely modest exterior which belied the great gifts so abundantly possessed.

#### Major R. W. G. HINGSTON

M.C., M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., I.M.S. (RET.)

Dr. ROBERT C. CUMMINS writes: Major Hingston (obituary, 20 August, p. 474) and I were fellow students at University College, Cork, where we both obtained our medical degrees from the National University of Ireland. Our courses then diverged: he joined the Indian Medical Service, while I remained in civilian medicine except for service during the first world war. He remained a close friend for the rest of his life.

Of his many military medical experiences he told me that in the great influenza pandemic of 1917-18 he was the only medical officer in a whole province in India, where the dead and dying were lying in the streets of the teeming villages in literal thousands without help. But it was to the remarkable work that he accomplished after the war, while still in the I.M.S., that attention should be called, that I would draw attention. He was called from the hottest part of Mesopotamia, where the pipeline was being guarded, to the 1924 Mount Everest Expedition. He went as high as the base camp at 20,000 ft., where the temperature fell to 50 degrees of frost. He made many important observations on the gradual acclimatization of the human body to high altitudes, and incidentally he made the discovery of what is, I believe, regarded as the highest-living form of life—a tiny spider living under the stones, which it is calculated must have been frozen solid for nine out of the twelve months. Spiders are carnivorous, but what it fed on was never ascertained.

Major Hingston had a very wide and comprehensive medical knowledge, covering both home and tropical diseases, and was able, after an interval of years in other important

and onerous work, to take up the burden again when he was called up for the second world war, through the whole of which he served in India, cut off from his family. His long service, and constant travel in many lands and under varying climatic and physical stresses, began to take their toll, and a crippling arthritis led to a long and painful illness, which he bore without complaint and with a fortitude that was part of his character. He was simple and unassuming, with a vast range of knowledge, often of a curious and unexpected nature.

Our sympathy goes to his widow, to his son, who is working on a malaria commission in Australian New Guinea, and to his two daughters, one of whom is in general practice in England.

#### R. S. C. COUCH, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.F.R.

P. R. F. writes: As a student Ronald Couch (obituary, 6 August, p. 366) was intellectually outstanding, a fine athlete, and universally popular. Before devoting his great abilities to radiology he had spent several years in the practice of clinical medicine, in which he was undoubtedly very good, as distinguished a career as he had in his chosen speciality. He had a most equable disposition, and was always placid and untroubled. To all who knew him he was invariably kind and thoughtful; nothing was ever too much trouble for him. He will be sadly missed by his family, to whom he was so devoted, and by all his many friends.

#### C. J. PENNY, O.B.E., M.A., M.D.

K. M. R. writes: John Penny (obituary, 20 August, p. 474) died a violent death on the last day of July. Up to the time of his retirement his life had been lived violently: working, planning, and fighting with so much zest and to such great pressure that those who tried to keep pace with him were often left exhausted. Physically he was small in stature but powerfully built, and he had excelled as a courageous scrummage half-back at Mill Hill, at Cambridge, and at the Middlesex Hospital. In the first world war he served with distinction, and was decorated.

When he started in practice in Winchester he soon became the driving force which led to the formation of one of the first group practices in the country. At the St. Clements medical centre, as it might now be called, he foresaw the needs for a wide and comprehensive service, and by his energy and determination brought into being services which are now, thirty years later, held to be essential for a well-run partnership. During the same period he was building a maternity department at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, on whose honorary staff he served, first as physician and later as obstetrician for a quarter of a century. It would be no exaggeration to say that the maternity department, which became the envy of all who saw it, was built almost with his own bare hands, and certainly it was largely financed by his own generosity. He was in great demand among all social levels in a very mixed prac-

tice. He appeared to enjoy every moment of those arduous days and nights. Always he found time for one more service, as when early in February 1942 he drove fifty miles at midnight to procure a supply of the new sulphur drug sulphadiazine for a junior partner who had pneumonia and who was finding sulphapyridine intolerable. It was typical of him that he made flying his hobby, and by 1930 he had earned his civilian pilot's licence.

From the inception of the National Health Service Penny was quick to see features which he regarded as unwise and dangerous, and all his energies were redeployed to oppose them. But the many pressures were to be too much for him. His great work for his hospital was not to be recognized as it should have been, and a rigid and ungenerous system deprived him of consultant status in the department he had built. This, together with many other frustrations, contributed materially to a severe episode of rheumatoid disease. Though he recovered well from the physical infirmity his spirit was broken, and having surrendered, in protest, the qualifying diplomas of the two Royal Colleges, he retired from active practice, leaving Winchester, and Hampshire, impoverished. Though he did not receive the recognition to which his life's work entitled him, he must in his retirement have looked back with great satisfaction—a little sadly sometimes, no doubt—to see so many of his own aims and achievements not only being accepted as necessary for a good medical practice but being preached as a new gospel. Those who knew him, and especially those who worked with him, were infected and inspired by his vitality, his energy, and his human kindness, and the late Lord Horder, to whom he was devoted, would, I am sure, have echoed our feelings about John Penny when we think of him as another "little miracle."

#### F. R. E. WRIGHT, M.B., D.P.H.

R. M. J. H. writes: Dr. Ellison Wright (obituary, 20 August, p. 475) was in general and ophthalmic practice in Beunton for more than half a century, and during that time took an active interest in natural history, especially in botany and entomology. He was a recognized authority on the flora and fauna of North Devon, especially on the unique characteristics of the Braunton Burrows. He published in 1926 his book *Braunton: a few Nature Notes, with Lists of Flora, Macro-Lepidoptera, and Birds Known to Occur in the District*. He made many distinguished contributions to the journals of learned societies, often reporting original observations over a wide field of natural history, and he discovered the undescribed species of braconid on Lundy Island which now bears his name.

Dr. Wright's expert knowledge gave him close links with the British Museum and with Kew Gardens, as well as with university departments throughout the South-west. A wide circle of distinguished men of science frequently consulted him and drew freely on his encyclopedic knowledge. He was a member of the ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom and was a Fellow of the Royal Entomological Society.

Major Richard William George Hingston, M.C.

An appreciation by  
Professor N. E. Odell

It was at Darjeeling in March 1924 that I first met Hingston, when we were foregathering for the Mount Everest expedition of that year. He had been seconded from the R.A.F. Hospital at Baghdad to serve as our doctor and naturalist, and 'Hinky' soon became one of the most popular members of the party. His great qualities, as well as his Irish humour, have been well recorded by our leader, Lt.-Col. E. F. Norton, in his book, *The Fight for Everest*, which unfortunately omits Norton's inimitable and characteristic sketches of Hinky in 'full cry' after specimens of insects, etc.; for he was mainly responsible for the collection of over 10,000 specimens of animals and 500 specimens of plants in the course of the expedition, and wrote appropriate chapters on that activity as well as on the high-altitude physiological tests, and effects, upon us, the enduring specimens. He professed not to be a mountaineer, yet made 'no bones' about reaching the North Col at 23,000 feet!

But Hingston had already made a name for himself as a naturalist with the Indo-Russian Pamir Triangulation Expedition of 1913. In later years he served with the Indian Marine Survey, 1925-27, and the Oxford expeditions to Greenland, 1928, and to British Guiana, 1929, of which latter he was leader. His interests, especially entomological, extended to Africa, for, after retirement from the Indian Medical Service in 1927, he was with the mission to investigate methods for preserving indigenous fauna in Northern Nigeria, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda in 1930.

Apart from many scientific papers, he wrote several important and fascinating books, seven in all, the first in 1920 being *A Naturalist in Himalaya*, dealing mainly with the lovely district of Hazara, bordering on Kashmir. Then, *Problems of Instinct and Intelligence* was published in 1928, which covers his acute observations and experiments particularly on insects in the tropics and his important deductions from their behaviour; these he showed, indicate that, although intelligence is not highly developed in the lower animals, we are not justified in erecting an impassable barrier between their mentality and that of man. This book was followed in 1933 by *The Meaning of Animal Colour and Adornment*: another challenging treatise based upon Hingston's scholarly studies over many years.

He died on August 5, 1966 at Passage West, Co. Cork.

Do you Know—

# HEC

## AIR COMPRESSORS

for  
Industrial use  
Process control  
and Instrumentation

Air cooled,  
Stationary and Portable.

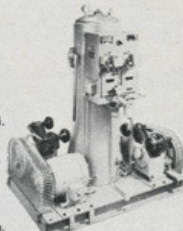
Pressure up to 200 lbs. p.s.i.

Dual-operating unit for  
instrumentation and process  
control or positive  
interchangeable stand-by  
supply.

Capacity: 2-42 CFM displacement.

Pressure: 25-200 lbs. sq. inch.

H.E.C. can supply either a compressor (Pump only) for your existing plant, thus prolonging its life by many years, or we can offer complete replacement plants, safe, reliable and trouble-free.



### HEC COMPRESSORS & ENGINES LTD.

LEVIS WORKS, STETCHFORD, BIRMINGHAM 33. PHONE: STE 2232 (PBX)

#### SECOND-HAND & GOVERNMENT SURPLUS INSTRUMENTS FOR THE GEOGRAPHER

Sighting Alidade	£2 5 0	Multi-purpose Mk IV Level	75/-
Abney Levels	£6 10 0	6 x 30 Prismatic Binoculars with measuring graticule	£8 15 0
Mark III Prismatic Compass	£7 15 0	4" Grid Liquid Compass	90/-
4" Liquid Prismatic Compass		5 V 3 Stereoscopes	£35
Rotating bezel and sighting vane	£8 15 0	Box Sextants	£7 10 0
Indian Clinometers	£3 15 0	Pocket Reflecting Level	£2 4 0

CHARLES FRANK Ltd

67/75 SALTMARKET, GLASGOW C.1

Phone BELL 21047  
Established 1907  
Britain's greatest stocks of new and second-hand Cameras, Binoculars, Telescopes, Microscopes and Surveying equipment Catalogue on request

THE WORLD'S GREATEST BOOKSHOP  
LARGE DEPARTMENT FOR BOOKS ON

## Archaeology

Dependable postal service

### FOYLES

FOR BOOKS

119-125 CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON, W.C.2

Open 9-6 inc. Sats. (Thurs. 9-7)

Nearest Station: Tottenham Court Road

## X OBITUARY X

**MAJOR R. W. G.  
HINGSTON, M.C.** 17

Major Richard William George Hingston, M.C., noted author, naturalist and doctor, who had served in the Indian Medical service, has died at his residence, "Horsehead," Passage West, Co. Cork. He was in his late seventies, and was third son of the Rev. R. E. H. Hingston, of Merton, London, and had lived in Ireland since his retirement.

Educated at Merchant Taylor's Schools, London, and University College, Cork, he qualified in medicine, and joined the Indian Medical Service, retiring in 1927. During this period he served as naturalist in the Indo-Russian Pamir triangulation expedition in 1913. In the first World War he served in East Africa, France, and Mesopotamia, being awarded a Military Cross and twice mentioned in despatches. When the war ended he commanded military hospitals in various European countries for a period of six years. In 1924 he was appointed medical officer and naturalist to the Mount Everest expedition, where he made exhaustive physiological investigations into the effects of high altitudes on the human body. From 1925 to 1927, Major Hingston was surgeon-naturalist to the Indian Marine Survey.

In 1928 he was second-in-command to the Oxford University expedition to Greenland and the following year organised and led the university's expedition to British Guiana. In the next few years he conducted expeditions to Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda, to investigate methods for preserving their indigenous fauna. His outstanding publications included "A Naturalist in Himalaya" (1920), "A Naturalist in Hindustan" (1923) and "Nature at the Desert's Edge" (1925). In 1934 he was commissioned to write a book on the life of Darwin which met with instant approval. He was a Fellow of the following societies—The Royal Zoological, The Royal Entomological, The Linnean and the Royal Geographical.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. M. S. Hingston, Dr. R. G. Hingston, New Guinea (son), Miss Maureen Hingston, Passage West and Dr. Jill Hingston, Yorkshire, England (daughters).

The remains were interred at Marmullane cemetery, Passage West, the Rev. Canon W. W. C. Johnston, M.A., officiating.

**RT. REV. MGR. M.**



## 18 WAS NOTED AUTHOR, NATURALIST, LATE MAJOR HINGSTON

The death took place recently at his residence, "Horsehead," Passage West, Co. Cork, of Major Richard William George Hingston, M.C., a noted author, naturalist and doctor, who had served in the Indian Medical Service.

The deceased who was in his late seventies had been invalidated for some time.

Third son of Rev. R. E. H. Hingston "Felhampton", Merton, London, he domiciled in this country at a very early age and after his retirement took up permanent residence in the country of his adoption.

Educated at Merchant Taylors School and University College, Cork, he qualified in medicine with first class honours. He also had the distinction of being a Blaney scholar. After graduating he entered the Indian Medical Service retiring in 1927. During this period he served as naturalist to the Indo-Russian Pamier Triangulation Expedition 1913.

When World War I (1914-18) broke out he served in East Africa, France and Mesopotamia, being awarded the Military Cross and was twice mentioned in dispatches. When the war ended he commanded military hospitals in various European countries for a period of six years. In 1924 he was appointed medical officer and naturalist to the Mount Everest Expedition where he made exhaustive physiological investigations into the effects of high altitudes on the human body. From 1925-27 Major Hingston was surgeon-naturalist to the Indian Marine Survey.

In 1928 he was second-in-command to the Oxford University Expedition to Greenland. In 1929

he organized and was leader of the Oxford University Expedition to British Guiana. In the following few years he conducted expeditions to Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda to investigate methods for preserving their indigenous fauna.

His outstanding publications included:

"A Naturalist in Himalaya" (1920);  
"A Naturalist in Hindustan" (1923)  
and "Nature at the Deserts Edge" (1925).

In 1934 he was commissioned to write a book on the life of Darwin which met with instant approval.

### WROTE MANY PAPERS

Both on his active service and retirement in Ireland he wrote numerous papers on natural history for scientific and government publications. He was Fellow of the following societies, Zoological, The Royal Entomological, Linnæan and Royal Geographical.

The deceased will be remembered with pride and affection by a host of friends and colleagues in this country, in England and throughout the European countries where he spent most of his active life as one of nature's gentlemen who loved the simple life. Throughout a full and varied career he still found time to indulge in his favourite hobbies mountaineering and yachting.

He is survived by his widow Mrs. M. S. Hingston, Dr. R. G. Hingston, New Guinea (son), Miss Maureen E. Hingston, T.C.N.F.F., Passage West and Dr. Jill Hingston, Yorkshire (daughters).

The remains were interred at Marmullane Cemetery, Passage West, Canon W. W. C. Johnston, M.A., officiating.

GIVE AN IRISH GIFT