

SIR MAURICE CRAIG

PSYCHIATRY has suffered a grievous loss by the death on January 6 of Sir Maurice Craig, consulting physician in psychological medicine to Guy's Hospital, and consulting neurologist to the Ministry of Pensions. Born in 1866, he received his education at Bedford Grammar School and Caius College, Cambridge. He was early interested in mental disorders, and was one of the many distinguished men who have gained the Gaskell Gold Medal of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association.

For more than fifteen years, Craig was a resident physician at Bethlem Royal Hospital, years in which he gained a very wide experience in psychiatry, and in the teaching of the subject to students. From 1907 Craig confined himself to consulting work, and built up a very extensive practice. He delivered the Bradshaw Lecture at the Royal College of Physicians on "Mental Symptoms in Physical Disease" in 1922, and the Maudsley Lecture on "Some Aspects of Education and Training in Relation to Mental Disorder" in the same year. In addition to numerous articles in medical journals, Craig published a book on "Nerve Exhaustion" which was much discussed on its appearance. In 1905 the first edition of his well-known textbook on psychological medicine appeared; after exhausting three editions, the book was revised and rewritten in co-operation with Dr. Thomas Beaton and republished as the fourth edition in 1926.

During the War, Craig was a valued adviser on the care and treatment of nervous and mental disorders among officers and soldiers, and afterwards became consulting neurologist to the Ministry of Pensions, and a member of the War Office Committee on shell shock. He received the C.B.E. in 1919, and the honour of knighthood in 1921.

Sir Maurice Craig developed a profound interest in the early evidences of mental disease, and throughout his teaching life insisted on the importance of early symptoms. During the years of his consulting work, he became increasingly concerned in what are known as the psychoneuroses and neuroses. He was an enthusiastic and hard-working chairman of the medical committee of the Cassel Hospital at Popham, and chairman of the National Council for Mental Hygiene up to the time of his death.

Sir Maurice Craig enjoyed a very wide esteem and popularity among his professional brethren. He was made a governor of the Royal Hospitals of Bethlem and Bridewell; he became the president of the Section of Psychiatry, Royal Society of Medicine, and president of the Section for Mental Diseases at the centenary meeting of the British Medical Association in 1932. He was a vice-president of the International Committee for Mental Hygiene. His many appointments reflect his scientific interests, and his universal popularity.

It is impossible to write of Sir Maurice Craig without remembering his charm of manner, his delightful presence and popularity. He was ever ready to help and encourage a younger colleague, and was tireless in his devotion to his patients. Yet he could be quite fearless and outspoken in debate or

criticism. His contribution to psychiatry may be summarised by his constant insistence on the importance of early symptoms in every form of mental disease, and the urgent need of early treatment; by his leadership in making psychiatry a part of general medicine, and freeing it as far as possible from legal restrictions; by the stimulus he has given to improving the education of medical students, practitioners and the general public in matters of mental health and hygiene. Lastly, Craig has focused a keen scientific inquiry on the place taken by fatigue in the etiology of mental disease. His death will be deplored by a very wide circle of scientific men.

THE REV. S. A. McDOWALL

THE death on January 13 of the Rev. S. A. McDowall, chaplain and senior science master at Winchester College, will be felt as a deep personal loss by many Wykehamists and a wide circle of friends.

Stewart McDowall went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, from St. Paul's School and obtained first classes in both parts of the Natural Sciences Tripos. He became a demonstrator in the Biological Laboratory and assistant superintendent of the Museum of Zoology at Cambridge. In 1905 he joined the staff of the Christian College at Madras as temporary professor of zoology, and a year later was appointed an assistant master at Winchester College. In 1908 he was ordained, and in 1915 became one of the College chaplains. In the same year he published the first of a number of works on science, philosophy and religion. "Evolution and the Spiritual Life" was the first expression of his beliefs that evolution was the method by which God had chosen progressively to create free beings, and that science had great gifts to bring to the service of the Christian world.

McDowall was a select preacher at Oxford 1916, at Cambridge 1920, and Hulsean lecturer 1923-24. "Evolution and the Doctrine of the Trinity" appeared in 1919, and the Hulsean Lectures were published as "Evolution, Knowledge and Revelation". Meanwhile, he had been appointed senior science master at Winchester College in 1918, and since that time had much to do with the development of the science teaching both of science specialists and of a general science course which is taken by the whole of the upper part of the school.

McDowall held vigorously the view that every citizen should have sufficient training to appreciate the scientific problems which only the highly specialised technician can be expected to solve, and that all should have some acquaintance with the history of man's growing control over his environment, particularly as it has been attained by scientific methods. During the last year of a boy's school life, he aimed at introducing to him the facts and theories of modern biology in their bearing on the life of a civilised community. His views on this subject were incorporated in his last book, "Biology and Mankind", published in 1931.

For many years McDowall was curator of the College museum and president of the Natural History Society, of which the biennial reports show the