After retirement, Jim Scott continued to attend and participate in clinical conferences at both the Radcliffe Infirmary and the Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre, giving a great deal of pleasure to his colleagues and to junior house staff; indeed, the day before he died he had coffee after the orthopaedic rounds with all the staff. He was a continuous and great reader of medical journals and always kept up to date and was continually producing some rare gem from the whole field of the orthopaedic publication.

He is survived by his wife and four sons, one of whom is following in his footsteps as an orthopaedic surgeon. His family can take comfort in the fact that many have been enriched by his friendship and by his lifetime of service and will continue to remember him with gratitude and affection. R.G.T. R.B.D.

Mr James C. Scott, "Jim" to a vast number of friends, and orthopaedic surgeon in Oxford for thirty-nine years, died suddenly on June 23, 1978.

He was the initiator of many new ventures. In 1941 he was involved in the first use of penicillin on a patient. This was a man with acute osteomyelitis and septicemia. The penicillin was provided by Professor Florey, who personally supervised its administration, and the result was astonishingly successful. In the treatment of hand infections he introduced the method of excision of slough and suture of the wound under antibiotic cover, which cut the total treatment time in half. His flair for administration was shown by his introduction of the punch-card system for accident details, which facilitated research into methods of treatment. In his animal research programme he was able to demonstrate with conviction the role of stress in the causation of intervertebral disc protrusion. In the early part of the war Oxford was designated an official centre for nerve injuries. Professor Seddon dealt with the nerve lesions while Scott and Truea coped with the associated injuries. The work of this team had a significant effect on surgical practice in the treatment of wounds of the extremities.

In spite of a very full programme which included clinical research into congenital dislocation of the hip, scoliosis, tuberculosis of bone and joint, and the running of a very busy accident service, papers and lectures appeared regularly (some ninety publications); but Jim always found time to talk to his juniors and he will be remembered by many orthopaedic surgeons in training for his kindness, encouragement and guidance. He himself was grateful to Girdlestone for his personal interest in the early days and so was determined to help his juniors develop their full potential. He set out to guide them towards surgical competence with quiet efficiency, but with gentle firmness when necessary. He was gifted with clarity of thought and a tact that helped him persuade the Ministry of Health toward better accident and emergency services. He must have had some satisfaction in seeing the upgrading of many casualty departments to accident and emergency centres throughout Great Britain.

He is survived by his wife, Phyllis, and four sons. To them we extend our deep sympathy. L.W.P.

Jorge Draper Mineiro 1918–1978

Jorge Mineiro died suddenly on Easter Sunday (March 26) after a fall from his horse. He was a leader of orthopaedic endeavour in Portugal, the first professor of orthopaedic surgery in the University of Lisbon, a former Corresponding Editor of this Journal, and a man with many friends abroad.

Jorge Draper Mineiro was born on September 3, 1918, in Lisbon, the son of a well-loved country practitioner. His mother was Irish and had come to Portugal via the United States of America. Her English-speaking background meant that her son was virtually bilingual from an early age. He graduated from the University of Lisbon in 1943, and after completing a number of house officer appointments in Lisbon he decided upon a career in orthopaedic surgery and came to Britain for further surgical training. After some preliminary experience in the treatment of war injuries at the Wingfield Morris Orthopaedic Hospital (now the Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre) in Oxford, he went north
to Glasgow for training in general surgery under Professor Sir Charles Illingworth. Thus equipped, he came back in 1946 to Oxford and the Wingfield Morris Hospital, where he worked under the powerful influence of such notable men as Gathorne Girdlestone, Herbert Seddon, Joseph Truea and J. C. Scott. Oxford at that time was particularly active surgically, with much long-stay orthopaedic work and many problems of reconstructive surgery after major war injuries. Mineiro was therefore unusually well trained when he returned to Portugal in 1948 to begin his orthopaedic career in Lisbon. After some years at the S. Roque Children's Hospital and at the University Hospital of Santa Marta, he was in 1966 appointed Director of Orthopaedic Surgery at the newly built University Hospital of Santa Maria where he set about establishing an active orthopaedic and traumatological department. Finally, in 1970, he was appointed the first Professor of Orthopaedics in the University of Lisbon—a post that he held up to the time of his death. In the meantime, he had established his own private orthopaedic and accident clinic in central Lisbon, where with a number of assistants he provided a comprehensive service that could not be matched at the time in the State hospitals. He also maintained an interest in research, and he returned to Oxford for three extended periods to study, in particular, the anatomy and pathology of the spinal column. For this work he was in 1966 awarded the Doctorate of Medicine in Lisbon University.

Jorge Mineiro succeeded in his career mainly through hard work, a deep feeling towards his patients and staff, and an engaging personality that brought him many friends. His task was not easy, for orthopaedic surgery was in its infancy in Lisbon when he arrived on the scene, and there were many obstacles to be overcome. That he was able to build up a flourishing teaching department was indeed a considerable achievement. He was a Fellow of the British Orthopaedic Association and of a number of orthopaedic societies at home and abroad; but the honour that gave him at least equal pleasure was the presidency of the Girdlestone Society based at Oxford, a post that he held for fifteen years.

Amid his enormously busy professional life, he liked to relax from time to time with his family at their farm in the country, where his main enjoyments were riding and shooting. He also found time to travel extensively and to lecture in many countries as far afield as Latin America and South Africa. But it was to Britain that he came back most frequently. He regarded it as his second home, and with his wife, Manuela, he delighted in renewing acquaintance with his many old friends in Oxford, London, Edinburgh and elsewhere. He will be greatly missed by many in this country as well as in Portugal. We extend our sympathy to his widow and to his son (a medical student) and three daughters.

J. C. A.

FREDERICK ROBERT TUCKER
1912–1978

F. Robert Tucker, Professor of Orthopaedics, University of Manitoba, died on January 24, 1978, after a long illness.

Dr Tucker was born on July 29, 1912, in Toronto, Ontario, and received his medical education at the University of Manitoba, graduating in 1936 with the Chown Gold Medal in Surgery. He continued his postgraduate surgical training in England and became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1939. From 1940 to 1945 he served as a major in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps with Number 22 General Hospital. As Research Fellow in Orthopaedic Surgery of the University of Liverpool from 1947 to 1948 he published significant papers on the arterial supply of the femoral head and the use of radioactive phosphorus in the diagnosis of avascular necrosis.

Dr Tucker returned to private practice in Winnipeg in 1949 and was appointed full-time Professor and Head of Orthopaedics, University of Manitoba, in 1959. He was very interested and active in teaching and developed an excellent postgraduate training programme. He was instrumental in founding a Prosthetic and Orthotic Research Unit in 1963 and with Mr James Foort introduced the modular system of prosthetics in North America. He was actively involved in the development of improved prosthetic components and the design of miniature myotelemetry implants for control of upper limb prostheses. Ill health forced his retirement as Head