

**Presidential address to the Royal College of Physicians, April 13th, 1908 /
by R. Douglas Powell, Bart.**

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PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

TO THE

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

APRIL 13TH, 1908.

BY

SIR R. DOUGLAS POWELL, BART., K.C.V.O., M.D.,
HON. M.D. DUBLIN; LL.D. ABERD.; D.SC. OXON; HON. FELLOW OF THE ROYAL
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND; KNIGHT OF GRACE OF
THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM,
PRESIDENT.

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ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

APRIL 13TH, 1908.

I MUST ask the indulgence of the Fellows while I make my annual statement with regard to the affairs of the College.

The number of Fellows on the College Roll in January of the present year was 333; of Members, 466; and of Licentiates, 10,976, four of the latter being of the old order of "extra urbem" Licentiates, an increase of 3 Fellows, 13 Members, and 37 Licentiates.

We have lost by death 11 Fellows, 9 Members, and 75 Licentiates. One Licentiate has been deprived of his Licence, and to one his Licence has been restored.

Royal Honours and Distinctions.

I have to offer the congratulations of the College to William Henry Allchin, M.D., Consulting Physician to the Westminster Hospital, and a distinguished Fellow, who has devoted loyal service to the College, upon whom, on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, November 9th, 1907, the King was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood; and also to Thomas Clifford Allbutt, M.D., Regius Professor of Physic at the University of Cambridge, and a Member of the Censors' Board, upon whom His Majesty, on the same occasion, conferred the honour of Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath (Civil Division).

Medals and Scholarships.

The Baly Medal for special distinction in the Science of Physiology was awarded by the President and Council to Ernest Henry Starling, M.D., F.R.S., a Fellow of the College, Jodrell Professor of Physiology, University College, London,

and was handed to him by the President on the occasion of the Harveian Oration on St. Luke's Day.

The Jenks Memorial Scholarship was awarded to William Henry Price Saunders, late a student of Epsom College, the 15th Scholar of that College on the Foundation.

The Murchison Scholarship was awarded by the University of Edinburgh to James Sutherland Edwards, M.B. Edin.

The Harveian Oration and Lectures.

The Harveian Oration was delivered on St. Luke's Day by Frederick Taylor, M.D., Senior Physician to Guy's Hospital. Dr. Taylor took for his text "The Need of Research in Medicine," and insisted upon the necessity of testing vital operations in action as well as observing the potential conditions under which they take place or undergo modification. He thus upheld the following of Harvey's injunction "to search and study out the secrets of nature by way of experiment," and that the necessity of doing so should be accepted by the public that they may not hinder those who are well qualified to undertake the duty and responsibility for the good of humanity. Dr. Taylor illustrated his contention by a wide survey of the advances of modern Medicine in the recognition and prevention of disease. The Orator concluded his eloquent Address with the Harveian exhortation to the Fellows to love one another and to act in unison for the dignity of Medicine and the advance of Science, and he alluded to those who had been benefactors to the College in past and recent years.

The Oliver Sharpey Lectures were delivered by Professor W. D. Halliburton, M.D., on April 29th and 30th, 1907, on "New Facts in Relation to the Processes of Nervous Degeneration and Regeneration." Dr. Halliburton described, as the result of degeneration of the neurons consequent upon destructive cerebral lesions, the appearance in the cerebro-spinal fluid of a chemical product of neurolytic origin—choline—which, when absorbed into the general circulation, has the property of reducing arterial pressure. In association with Dr. Mott he had come to the conclusion expressed in his second lecture that regeneration in a divided nerve only proceeded from the centre towards the peripheral end.

Professor Schäfer delivered, on April 7th and 9th, the Oliver Sharpey Lectures, which have occurred for a second time in the present year, choosing for his subject "The Present Condition of our Knowledge regarding the Functions of the Supra-Renal Capsules." Professor Schäfer commenced with a brief but eloquent reminiscence of the great pioneer of modern physiology, Professor Sharpey, who had first inspired him with a zeal for the pursuit of that science. He then gave a very interesting account of the very considerable knowledge of the physiological action and therapeutic uses of the medullary portion of the capsules, all which knowledge had been gathered since the time of Sharpey. Professor Schäfer further discussed the function of the cortical portion of the gland respecting which, although much work had been done, no positive knowledge had yet been arrived at.

The Croonian Lectures were given in June last by Professor W. J. R. Simpson, M.D., on "Plague." Professor Simpson dwelt upon the great value of Haffkine's method of inoculation against plague, both as protective during an epidemic and as greatly influencing the case mortality.

In the Bradshaw Lecture delivered on November 5th, 1907, Sir James Barr dealt with the subject of "The Pleura: Pleural Effusion and its Treatment," discussing some important points in the physics of the respiratory function, and advocating the replacement of fluid effusions by sterilised air.

The Fitz-Patrick Lectures were given on December 3rd and 5th by Dr. Leonard Guthrie, in place of Dr. Pye Smith, who was unfortunately prevented from delivering them. The College is greatly indebted to Dr. Guthrie for his able and interesting "Contributions from History and Literature to the Study of Precocity in Children," which, though prepared at such short notice, was distinguished by learning and research.

The Milroy Lectures were given by Dr. J. W. H. Eyre, in March of the present year, on "*Septicæmia melitensis*" (Malta or Mediterranean Fever), in which, after fully discussing the disease, he drew attention to its still maintained prevalence amongst the native population, a prevalence entirely due to the

milk obtained from infected goats. He expressed the hope that the sanitary authorities would soon be empowered to take the measures necessary to exterminate a disease, the source of which had been so fully ascertained.

In his Goulstonian Lectures, Dr. H. S. French dealt with "The Influence of Pregnancy on Certain Medical Diseases and the Influence of Certain Medical Diseases on Pregnancy," and contributed to our knowledge of Pyelo-nephritis as a disease of pregnancy due to the retention of the *Bacillus coli* in the renal tissues, and of some other diseases with which pregnancy may be complicated.

Sir James Sawyer delivered the Lumleian Lectures on "Diseases and Disorders of the Heart," and eloquently described some of the fundamental considerations which govern the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases.

Gifts to the College—Library and Library Committee.

The College has again in the past year been enriched by some valuable gifts. It may, perhaps, be remembered that in my Address last year I reflected upon our inability to afford as frequently as we would desire hospitality to our Members and Licentiates with the view of keeping them in nearer and more cordial relations with the College. The hope then expressed that at some future time the College might have some fund in hand for this purpose has met with a generous response from one of our senior Fellows, Dr. Coates, of Bath, from whom in January last I received a letter enclosing a cheque for £1,000, with the suggestion that I might use it at my discretion to this end. The generous gift of Dr. Coates was most gratefully received by the College, and I have his hearty approval that the sum should be invested as a nucleus of a fund to be earmarked for entertainment purposes.

An autotype copy of the portrait of James Atkinson (1759-1839) the author of a Medical Bibliography, was presented to the College by Dr. James Ramsay, of York, in July, 1907.

On May 9th, 1907, the College received from the Semmelweis Memorial Committee of Budapest a small plaque in

bronze, of the statue recently erected in memory of Dr. Semmelweis in that city.

On the occasion of the Harveian Oration in 1906 some interesting documents relating to Harvey were shown which had been discovered in an old box in the MS. cupboard of the College. They are Royal Warrants for pensions and other purposes from Charles I to William Harvey, and some of them have the Great Seal attached. These documents have been mounted, under the superintendence of Mr. F. Madan, Sub-librarian of the Bodleian, on a plan suggested by Professor Osler, the Harveian Orator of the day, who has generously defrayed the expense as a contribution to the memory of Harvey.

Many interesting books have been presented to the Library. Dr. A. Morison has given a MS. volume of Reports in Cases of Insanity, written about 1828 by his grandfather, Sir Alexander Morison, Fellow of the College and Inspector of Lunatic Asylums. Dr. Handford has given a MS. Report of William Hunter's Lectures on Anatomy, and Dr. Liveing, Registrar, has presented the Biographical History of Caius College, Cambridge, containing notices of many Fellows of the College. Seventeen books, selected by the Harveian Librarian, have been presented by the Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital. Dr. Osler, Dr. Gibbons, Dr. Hood, Mr. Fleming, and others have also given interesting old books. The Library has also acquired, by the gift of the Harveian Librarian, Dr. Payne, a collection of Medico-legal tracts in 41 volumes, the greater part from the library of the late Dr. Alfred Swayne Taylor.

Several valuable books have been purchased, the most notable being *Fucshius, de Historia Stirpium*, 8vo, 1551, which has on the title page the autograph signature of Harvey, and by whom some of the marginal notes were probably written.

Several new works on Plague and on Tropical Diseases have been added to the Library.

At the meeting of the College on the 30th of January, 1908, the Harveian Librarian gave notice that, at the next meeting of the College, he would move "That a commencement be made

with the work of preparing a new printed catalogue of the College Library," and at a later meeting of the College it was agreed to put the work in hand.

Anniversaries and Congresses.

On the occasion of the 80th anniversary of Lord Lister's birth (April 5th), the College resolved to offer him their congratulations in a brief Address. The Address summed up in a few appropriate words the influence of Lord Lister's life work on the progress of Medicine and Surgery, referring especially to his researches in antiseptic methods as being the means of saving many lives, of mitigating suffering, of promoting the advance of Medical and Surgical Science, and, lastly, of affording an example of brilliant, patient, and persevering investigation. It was presented by the President and gratefully acknowledged by Lord Lister.

On May 9th, in response to an invitation received from the Geological Society, Dr. Michael Grabham, of Madeira, was, on the nomination of the President, approved as a Representative of the College at the Centenary Commemoration to be held in September, 1907. Our distinguished and versatile Fellow contributed much to the interest of the Commemoration, and at a later meeting the College received the thanks of the Society, and a presentation copy of its history from the President and Council.

Second International Congress on School Hygiene.—At the meeting of the College on October 31st, 1907, the Report of Sir William Church and Dr. Heron, the Representatives of the College at the Congress, was received, in which they expressed the opinion: "That in view of the great and growing importance of these two subjects, the College would do well if it were to appoint a small standing committee to bring the College into closer touch with the Medical Officers of Health and the Medical Officers of the Educational Authorities throughout the Kingdom." At a subsequent meeting of the College a committee was appointed consisting of Sir W. Church, Dr. Heron, Sir L. Brunton, and Dr. Abrahams,

whose business would be "to keep the College informed of the arrangements and methods of teaching elementary Hygiene in Training Colleges and Schools, of the working of the Act, of the position of the Medical Officers employed under it, and of any alterations which may be proposed by the Government or others in the education or inspection of children or in the administration of the Act." The Royal College of Surgeons having appointed a similar committee, it was agreed at a meeting of the College on March 20th that it would be desirable and convenient that the two committees should be associated in their working.

Communications with Departments of State.

India Office: Plague.—In October last a communication was received from the Secretary of State, forwarding copies of Reports by the Indian Governments, presented to Parliament in July, on the suggestions of the College with regard to plague measures in India, made to Mr. Brodrick in 1905; and also a copy of a Despatch by Mr. Morley to the Government of India, of July 26th, on the same subject. These were referred to the Standing Committee on Plague, and regarded by them as very satisfactory.

Home Office: London Ambulance Service.—At the meeting of the College on January 30th, 1908, Sir William Church reported orally the evidence he had given at the request of the College before a committee of the Home Office on the Ambulance Service for London, and referred particularly to the value of Motor Ambulances as affording a considerable saving of time in bringing cases under treatment.

Board of Trade: Beri Beri.—On January 17th, 1908, a communication was received from the Marine Department of the Board of Trade enclosing a letter from the Governor of St. Helena to Lord Elgin, forwarding a report from Dr. W. J. Arnold, the Colonial Surgeon, on the necessity for issuing further instructions respecting the treatment of Beri Beri on board ships, and asking the views of the College thereon.

A committee consisting of the President, Sir W. Church, Dr. Payne, Sir. P. Manson, and Dr. R. T. Hewlett, reported

recommending a revision of the Handbook now issued to Marine Officers, pointing out that a Research centre, under the auspices of the Colonial Office, now exists at Kwala Lumpur for the study of Beri Beri, and suggesting that it might be well to await the Report of that enquiry before taking further steps.

General Medical Council—Committee of Management.

The Committee of Management of the two Colleges in their Report dated March 18th, 1907, made recommendations: (1) For reducing the number of Examinerships in Anatomy and Physiology for the second examination; (2) For some relaxation of the rule requiring candidates to pass in Chemistry and Physics together; (3) For some relaxation of the rule that the study of Anatomy should not be recognised until after the first examination in Chemistry, Biology, and Physics has been passed; and (4) For the recognition of Science Schools; all of which were finally adopted by the Colleges.

A considerable discussion took place in the College upon Reports of the Committee of Management on the recommendations of the College Committee on the subject of the teaching of Midwifery, and upon the almost simultaneous report and recommendations of a Committee of the General Medical Council upon the same subject, which the Royal Colleges were invited to consider.

The Reports dealt mainly with the question of providing increased opportunities for the practical instruction of students in Midwifery and Gynæcology, and the principal recommendations in this respect were adopted and sent to the General Medical Council in reply to their communication. The discussion, however, turned largely on a recommendation for increasing the interval between the second and final examinations, so as to allow a longer time for instruction in the final subjects, including Midwifery, and a considerable weight of opinion was expressed in favour of reserving at least two and a-half years for these subjects, and that this should be secured without extending the length of the present curriculum. No final conclusion was arrived at, and the subject will doubtless

come before the College again after there has been full opportunity for considering some very important Reports expected from the Education Committee of the General Medical Council.

Revision of the British Pharmacopœia.

On the invitation of the General Medical Council the College, on January 13th, appointed the following Fellows to assist the Council in the revision of the *British Pharmacopœia*: Dr. Frederick Taylor, Chairman; Dr. Mitchell Bruce; Dr. Tirard; Dr. Hale White; Dr. Calvert; Dr. H. A. Caley, Secretary. The Treasurer's name was subsequently added.

Medical Service of the Territorial Army.

On October 19th, 1897, the President received a letter from the Director-General of the Army Medical Department asking his co-operation with regard to his project for the Medical Service of the proposed Territorial Army. After communicating with the President of the College of Surgeons, to whom Sir Alfred Keogh had also written, the President placed the College Library at the disposal of Sir Alfred for the meeting he desired to hold in London. A large meeting was held on November 12th, which was attended by the Secretary of State for War, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and many Fellows and others especially interested in the matter. The meeting was addressed by the Director-General and the two following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

(1) That the meeting having heard with great interest the proposal for the formation of a Territorial Medical Service, sympathises with the objects in view, approves of the proposal and pledges itself to support the scheme.

(2) That the President of the Royal College of Physicians and the President of the Royal College of Surgeons be jointly requested to form a small Committee to consider and inform the Director-General, Army Medical Service, how the proposal for the Territorial Medical Service can be best carried into effect.

Mr. Haldane, in an interesting speech, moved a vote of thanks to your President and expressed his indebtedness for the

help that had been accorded to the Director-General by so influential a meeting held at the Royal College of Physicians, and his appreciation of the co-operation of so many distinguished members of the Medical profession in promoting an efficient Medical service for the Territorial Army.

In accordance with Resolution 2, the Presidents of the two Colleges, with Colonel Russell of the Royal Army Medical Corps, met and drew up a list of those Hospital Physicians and Surgeons who might be invited to serve in the Territorial force in case of need.

Admission of Women to the Royal College of Physicians.

For a second time in the past twelve years* the question of admitting women to the examinations of the College was brought up, by a petition addressed to the College, emanating from the London School of Medicine for Women. The petition was largely signed and amongst the signatures on this occasion were those of a large number of Fellows of the College. The petition was presented to the College on May 9th, was received and entered upon the minutes, and the President was authorised to take such steps as might be necessary to bring the matter fairly before the College, amongst them a reference of some legal points to the standing Counsel of the College for an opinion. On July 25th a communication from the Royal College of Surgeons was received stating that the Council were favourable to the admission of women to the examination for Membership of the College, and that if the Royal College of Physicians were in favour of their being admitted to the conjoint examination for the L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S., a poll of all the Fellows and Members of the Royal College of Surgeons would be taken on the question; and that in the event of the Royal College of Physicians desiring also to take a poll of its Licentiates, the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons were willing that a combined poll should be taken of those holding the Conjoint Diplomas. Your President pointed out that it would not be a dignified nor a just course for this College to

* Former petition in 1895.

come to its decision first and afterwards to ask the views of the Licentiates, and proposed that the Licentiates should be polled in order that their views might be part of the information before the College when debating the question of admitting women to their examinations. The proposal was, however, not accepted.

At a special meeting on December 12th, after some preliminary statement of opinion from Mr. Cripps, K.C., Senior Counsel of the College, the petition was discussed and the discussion adjourned till January 17th. The resolution which was finally proposed by Dr. Rose Bradford and seconded by Dr. Griffith on that day was: "That it is desirable that such alterations be made in the Bye-laws as to allow the admission of women to the examinations of the College." This was adopted by a large majority. A further resolution was also adopted, on the motion of the Registrar seconded by the Senior Censor, to the effect that no action should be taken inconsistent with the present agreement with the Royal College of Surgeons respecting the Conjoint Diplomas.

The result of the poll which is being taken by the Royal College of Surgeons is now being awaited, and as soon as the action of that College has been decided upon, this College will have to consider the necessary alterations of its Bye-laws to enable women to enter for the examinations for the Licence and Membership or for the Membership only, as the case may be.

The College is thus committed to the admission of Women to its Membership examination, whilst their admission to the Licence depends upon the decision of the College of Surgeons. I am unable to regard the position of the College in this matter as satisfactory.

Finance.

There is no event of importance to report with regard to finance. There was a credit balance at Michaelmas last of £1,708 19s. 6d., and the net result of the year's work reported by the Finance Committee is that the balance of receipt over expenditure, divided between the Royal Colleges, is

£354 19s. 7d. more than in 1906, attributable, chiefly, to reduction in the expenditure which, in 1906, had been considerable for sanitary improvements and repairs of the Embankment building. In the current year, however, it was found that the drainage system of the College buildings and of the Bedell's House had become defective, and at a meeting of the Finance Committee on July 19th, 1907, it was recommended that it should immediately be put in order. The architect of the College, Mr. McVicar Anderson, submitted a plan for the necessary alterations, which included the conversion of the existing lavatory into a much-needed fire-proof Muniment room, and the construction of a new and more convenient lavatory. This plan was accepted by the College (25th July, 1907) and the work was carried out in August and September. The Treasurer, at the meeting of October 31st, reported the completion of the work, and expressed a hope that the cost, which was estimated at about £800, would be defrayed out of the balance in hand.

Proceedings of the Censors' Board.

The Censors' Board in the past year, in reference to two cases of misconduct on the part of Licentiates which were submitted to it by the Secretary of the Medical Protection Society, have had to reply that it can only deal with cases referred to it first hand by the complainants. In one of these cases the complaint was subsequently submitted directly, and was gone into at some length by the Censors' Board. The participation of the Medical Protection Society in preparing the case of the complainant, however, necessitated the retirement of two members of the Board from that Society, as they could not otherwise adjudicate in the matter. The second case had been submitted at the same time from another quarter, and was dealt with independently. In several other instances third parties have presented complaints before the Censors' Board respecting Licentiates of the College, upon which they have themselves already in some instances adjudicated up to the limits of their power. It is obviously inconvenient for the Censors' Board thus to act the part of Referee in matters that

have been considered by other bodies, and which are then submitted to it in order that it may exercise disciplinary powers which the other bodies do not possess; this inconvenience, however, cannot always be avoided.

During the Presidential year from March 26th, 1907, to April 13th, 1908, we have lost by death 11 Fellows, of each of whom it is my duty to give an obituary record, viz.:—

Name.	Date of Death.	Age.
William Henry Ransom	April 16th, 1907	84
Edward Markham Skerrett	April 29th, „	58
Robert Barnes	May 12th, „	89
Joseph Fayrer	May 21st, „	82
Julius Dreschfeld	June 13th, „	62
William Henry Broadbent	July 10th, „	73
George Frederick Elliott	October 6th, 1907	73
Hubert Montague Murray	November 25th, 1907	52
Alfred Baring Garrod	December 28th, „	88
Frederick Willcocks	January 25th, 1908	53
Oswald Auchinleck Browne... ..	April 9th, 1908	53

WILLIAM HENRY RANSOM, M.D. Lond., F.R.S., who died on April 16th at Nottingham, of heart failure, at the advanced age of 84, was a Norfolk man. Born in 1823, at Cromer, his father was a captain and shipowner in the mercantile marine and his mother the daughter of a clergyman. He was educated at Norwich; at the age of 16 he was apprenticed to a Medical man at King's Lynn, and afterwards entered as a student at University College, London. He gained several gold medals, and in 1845 took the first place in a competitive examination in which Huxley was an opponent. After holding the usual resident posts at University College Hospital, he studied for a time in Germany and France, and in 1850 graduated M.D. London and settled in Nottingham.

Dr. Ransom was Physician and Consulting Physician to Nottingham Hospital, and was the moving spirit in the rebuilding of the Hospital (1870–80). He was on the Governing Boards of Nottingham University College and Nottingham High School.

Dr. Ransom made investigations into the embryology of fish, and also into some points connected with the pathology of vegetable tumours, more especially galls. His papers appeared in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* in 1854 and 1867, and he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1870.

Greatly interested in Vegetable Pathology, he, when President of the Medical Section of the British Medical Association at Nottingham in 1892, delivered an Address mainly dealing with that subject. He further developed his views in a treatise, published last year, on "The Inflammation Idea in General Pathology." He also devoted attention to Geology, and found a jaw bone of the lynx, reputed to be the only one discovered in this country.

He was interested in the Volunteer movement and served as a private in the 1st Notts Volunteer Rifle Corps.

An active Liberal in politics and especially interested in the Education question, Dr. Ransom was a thoroughly straightforward man, somewhat abrupt in manner but sincere and inspiring confidence, and held a strong consulting position in Nottingham and the districts around. He was an accomplished man, well versed in collateral sciences, especially Botany and Geology, an ingenious mechanician, the designer of a disinfection stove; robust in his views of hygiene, he was before his time in combating the idea of "cold" being a frequent factor in the causation of disease. His death has been the loss of a strong personality to Nottingham.

Dr. Ransom married, in 1860, Miss Bramwell, who predeceased him, and had three sons, of whom Dr. William Bramwell Ransom, a Fellow of our College, succeeded him at the Nottingham General Hospital.

EDWARD MARKHAM SKERRITT, M.D. London, Senior Physician to the Bristol General Hospital, Emeritus Professor of Medicine, University College, Bristol, died at Clifton after a few days' illness on April 29th, 1907. He was born in Chelsea on December 30th, 1848, and was educated at Mill Hill and Amersham Hall Schools. His father was a corn merchant of some property and influence in Chelsea and in Mark Lane, and

married a widow lady, Mary D. Evans (*née* Godfrey). Both parents were Church of England people at their marriage, but became, through the mother's influence, strong Nonconformists; a sequence which Markham Skerritt reversed, for, being educated a Nonconformist, he became a member of the Church of England in quite later life.

Skerritt studied at University College Hospital, where he gained the Atkinson Morley Surgical Scholarship and other distinctions, and graduated at the London University in 1874, taking the gold medal of his year in Physiology, Medicine, and Obstetric Medicine. He received the Membership of this College in 1876, was elected a Fellow in 1885, and at the time of his death was a member of the Council. In 1897 he delivered the Bradshaw Lecture "On Prognosis in Heart Disease."

In 1875 Dr. Skerritt was elected Physician to the General Hospital, Bristol, and settled there in consulting practice. He became Lecturer on Pathology, and, later, on Medicine, at the Bristol School of Medicine, and became first Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University College, Bristol, after its union with the Medical School. He took great interest in the work of the local Medical Societies, to which he often contributed papers. Dr. Skerritt was President of the Bristol Medical and Chirurgical Society (1892-93) and of the Bath and Bristol Branch of the British Medical Association (1896-97). He was Treasurer and a Vice-President of the British Medical Association and a member of the Board of Advanced Medical Studies of the University of London, whose meetings he regularly attended.

Dr. Skerritt was one of the best known physicians in the West of England and his opinion as a consultant was much valued. He was an abstainer from alcohol and tobacco; he was blessed with good health and a bright and energetic character, with much individuality and force, inheriting business talent from his father and a strong moral character from his mother's side. Naturally somewhat reserved, he was tenacious of his opinions but modest in their expression. He was a man of considerable intellectual power, precise accuracy, and marked sincerity. Those who had met him in professional

circles only would be surprised to find him a keen sportsman, especially devoted to hunting. This saving accomplishment united with his other sterling qualities to produce an upright man of interesting and charming character. He died from acute pneumonia on April 29th at the somewhat early age of 58.

Dr. Skerritt married, in 1875, the eldest daughter of Mr. John Helas and had one daughter who died in 1895 after a few days' illness.

ROBERT BARNES, M.D. London, F.R.C.S. Eng., and F.R.C.P.I. (Honoris causa), Consulting Obstetric Physician to St. George's Hospital, died on May 12th, 1907, at Eastbourne, in his 90th year. He was born in Norwich in September, 1817; his father was an architect, a member of an old Norwich family and the founder of the Botanical Gardens, London. His mother, *née* Harriet Futter, was the daughter of a Norfolk squire of good property. He was at school at Bruges for four years and at the age of 15 was articled to a surgeon in Norwich. He entered upon his medical studies at University College, London, and also studied at St. George's. In 1842, he went to Paris for a year and on his return settled at Notting Hill. He became successively attached to several of the great and some of the minor hospitals.* He took the M.D. of London in 1848, and became a member of this College in 1853 and a Fellow in 1857 and held the office of Censor in 1878-79. In 1883 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and, on the occasion of its Centenary in 1905, an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. He was President and Vice-President of numerous British, and Honorary Member of many Foreign, Societies.

Dr. Barnes was a frequent contributor to the medical journals. In 1847 he published in the *Lancet* a "Memoir on the Placenta Prævia," which he elaborated in his Lettsomian

* *I.e.*, Assistant Obstetric Physician to the London Hospital, 1859, Obstetric Physician, 1863, resigned 1865; Physician to the Seamen's Hospital, East London Hospital for Children, Royal Maternity Charity; Obstetric Physician to St. Thomas's in 1862, and some years later Obstetric Physician and Lecturer to St. George's.

Lectures of 1857 before the Medical Society of London, advocating his method of artificially separating the prævial portion of the placenta. He devoted his professional life to diseases of women, his two most important published works being "Lectures on Obstetric Operations" and "Clinical History of the Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women," both of them, but especially the lectures, of great value, based upon close observation and great experience and written in a forcible and lucid style. In 1873 he delivered the Lumleian Lectures at this College on "The Convulsive Diseases of Women." He will be remembered in the history of Obstetric Medicine for initiating the method of treating placenta prævia, also for originating the hydrostatic dilatation of the os uteri by rubber dilators and, thirdly, by his adoption of the long forceps in labour.

Dr. Barnes was a man of powerful and somewhat burly frame, of solid ability, and great energy of character. He was of somewhat aggressive disposition, a strong controversialist, and capable of very plain and emphatic speaking. Of ardent temperament, he had strong likings and dislikings, and, like all such men, he had warm friends and some enemies. A dispute with the Council of the Obstetrical Society led him to found the Gynæcological Society, of which he was the first President, and which has now, having accomplished good work, happily blended with the Obstetrical in one section of the Royal Society of Medicine. Unquestionably his influence and work in Obstetric Medicine have been for progress, both as regards clear-sightedness of diagnosis and methods of practice and treatment. Dr. Barnes retired from practice about 20 years ago and became much occupied with Prudential Assurance, and was for some years Director of the Prudential Company (1848-1849 and 1884-1907).

He was twice married, first to Miss Eliza Fawkener, by whom he had one son, Dr. R. S. Fancourt Barnes, a Member of the College and Fellow of the College of Surgeons, who has died since his father, and two daughters; secondly, to Miss Hughes, daughter of Captain W. G. Hughes, R.A., by whom he had one son and one daughter.

Surgeon-General Sir JOSEPH FAYRER, Bart., K.C.S.I., M.D. LL.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. Eng. and Edin., Honorary Physician (Military) and Physician Extraordinary to His Majesty the King, Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, died on May 21st, 1907, at Falmouth, in his 83rd year.

Sir Joseph Fayrer was born at Plymouth, the second son of Lieutenant R. J. Fayrer, R.N., and Agnes Wilkinson, daughter of a Lancashire gentleman. He was educated privately and served in the mercantile marine for a year. In 1843 he accompanied his father to Bermuda, where an epidemic of Yellow Fever directed his attention to medicine, and the following year he entered as student at Charing Cross Hospital, and there gained many medals and prizes. His first hospital appointment was that of House Surgeon at the Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital under Guthrie. In 1847 he took the M.R.C.S., and obtained a commission in the Navy as Assistant Surgeon, but gave it up to travel abroad with Lord Mount Edgumbe. At Palermo and in Rome he witnessed some sharp fighting, and gained a practical knowledge of gunshot wounds. He took the M.D. at Rome, being the first Protestant graduate. Returning to England, he joined the Royal Artillery for a short time, but in 1850 obtained an appointment as Assistant Surgeon to the Honorable East India Company and sailed for Calcutta. In 1854 Fayrer served with the Field Force in the first Burmese War, and was present at the capture of Rangoon. For his services there he was appointed by Lord Dalhousie Residency Surgeon of Lucknow, where he remained till 1857, seeing the Annexation of Oudh, taking part in the Defence of Lucknow, and witnessing the first and second reliefs by Outram and Colin Campbell respectively. Fayrer's services were recognised by promotion to the brevet rank of Surgeon, with medal and clasp. He returned to England on sick leave in 1858, took his M.D. at Edinburgh, and was elected F.R.C.S. and F.R.S. Edin. In 1859 he received the appointment of Professor of Surgery in the Calcutta Medical College and remained there till 1872. While in India Fayrer became engaged in extensive practice, and, as he once stated in this College, he was permitted to

treat native women of all ranks in needful cases. He undertook the investigation of snake poison, and in 1872 presented his work on this subject, *The Thanatophidia of India*, to the Government of India. In 1870 he accompanied the Duke of Edinburgh in his travels through the North-West Provinces of India. On his return to England he was elected a Fellow of this College (Member 1860), and in 1873 was appointed a Member of the Medical Board at the India Office and President of the Board in 1874. In 1875-76 he accompanied the Prince of Wales, our present King, to India, and while there he received the honour of Knight Commander of the Star of India. He was created a Baronet in 1896. Sir Joseph Fayrer retired from the Indian Medical Board on the age limit in 1895, but continued to practise till 1904, when he retired to Falmouth, still taking a keen interest in medical and scientific matters.

Sir Joseph married, in 1855, the daughter of Brigadier-General Spens, who with four sons and one daughter survives him. He is succeeded in the Baronetcy by his second son, Joseph, Lieutenant-Colonel R.A.M.C.

Dr. Fayrer was made C.S.I. in 1869; Physician in Ordinary to the Duke of Edinburgh, 1870; Honorary Physician to Queen Victoria, 1871; K.C.S.I. and Honorary Physician to the Prince of Wales, 1876; Baronet, 1896; Physician Extraordinary to the King, 1901. He held several Foreign Orders. In 1882 he delivered the Croonian Lectures on "The Climate and Fevers of India." He was elected F.R.S. in 1876, Ph.D. Padua in 1892. He was President of the Epidemiological Society (twice) and of the Medical Society. He represented the Indian Government at the International Congresses at Amsterdam in 1883 and Rome, 1885; was President of the Section of Preventive Medicine at the Congress of Hygiene and Demography in 1891; and represented this College and the University of Edinburgh at the Tercentenary of Galileo in Padua in 1892. He was an honorary member of many foreign medical and scientific societies.

Most of us remember Sir Joseph Fayrer, a frequent attendant at the College meetings, and whose presence and

occasional participation in our discussions was always appreciated. He was one of the last of the few, too few, of our Fellows, whose lives have been largely spent in India as soldiers and administrators as well as physicians. Of compact, powerful figure, and somewhat leonine cast of features, his whole bearing evinced a masterful, steadfast courage and energy, tempered by geniality and a certain stately courtesy. He was a good, indeed a great, sportsman, and a man of simple tastes. I have spent a happy day with him in his 10-ton yawl, in a gale of wind off Falmouth headland when he was well on in the seventies, and watched his keen enjoyment of the scene. Whether in the more soldierly requirements of the Defence of Lucknow, in his conduct of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh through the Indian Provinces, or in the numerous difficult professional situations in his Indian and home experiences, he invariably showed the same energy, resourcefulness, and efficiency in all that he did. He had the strong heart of a Christian gentleman, and was aptly spoken of in some memorial sentences in the Parish Church of Falmouth as "gifted by nature with more than ordinary powers, a man of wide reading and experience in the world of men, and attaining pre-eminence in many branches of knowledge and paths of life; though by no means demonstrative in matters of religion, there was, nevertheless, in him a deep and abiding current of religious feeling and reverence for the things of God."

Sir Joseph was buried at Falmouth, and a memorial service was held at St. Peter's, Vere Street, by the Rev. W. Page Roberts, which was attended by a representative of The King, the President, Censors, and officers of the College, and by many friends.

Sir Joseph Fayrer published several books and pamphlets, mainly on:—

The Action of Snake Poison.—"Thanatophidia of India";
 "Experiments on the Action of Snake Poison," in
 conjunction with Sir Lauder Brunton, read before the
 Royal Society.

Diseases of Tropical Climates.—"Clinical Surgery in India";
 "Clinical and Pathological Observations in India";
 "The Climate and Fevers of India" (Croonian Lectures);

"On Dysentery" (Lettsomian Lectures); "Preservation of Health in India"; "Epidemiology of Cholera"; "Dengue"; "Sunstroke"; "Beri Beri"; "Liver Abscess."
On Sport.—"The Royal Tiger of Bengal"; "With the Duke of Edinburgh in India."
Biographical.—"Sir Ranald Martin"; "Recollections of my Life."

JULIUS DRESCHFELD, M.D. Wurzburg, F.R.C.P. Lond., B.Sc. Victoria, Professor of Medicine in the University of Manchester, Consulting Physician to the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, died on June 13th, 1907, suddenly, of heart failure, having taken to his bed four days previously, suffering, it was supposed, from influenza. Born and educated in Germany, he went to Manchester when 16 (in 1861), and soon entered Owens College, where he gained many prizes, chemical and mathematical. His medical education, commenced at Manchester Royal School of Medicine, was completed at Wurzburg, with Kölliker, Von Bezold, and Virchow for his teachers. He took the M.D. in 1867, after serving as surgeon in the Austro-Prussian War in 1866. In 1869 he returned to England, took the L.R.C.P. London, and began to practise in Manchester. In 1872 he was appointed Honorary Physician to the Hulme Dispensary; in 1873 Assistant Physician and in 1883 Physician to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, where he remained till 1905, when he was obliged to retire on the age limit, and was appointed Consulting Physician, but was allowed to retain some beds.

Dr. Dreschfeld obtained the Membership of the College in 1875, and was elected Fellow in 1883. He was Examiner in Medicine for three years for this College, and for four years for the University of Cambridge. In 1875 he was asked by the Council of Owens College to supervise the Pathological Section of the Medical Museum; and he became Lecturer and afterwards Professor of Pathology at the College in 1876, and finally Professor of Medicine in 1891. His Pathological Laboratory was one of the first in England. He was elected President successively of the principal Medical Societies of Manchester.

Dr. Dreschfeld was for 15 years a member of the English

Committee of the International Medical Congress, and presided over the Pathological Section in 1886, and in 1902 was President of the Section of Medicine at the Manchester meeting of the British Medical Association.

He did some original work on lateral sclerosis, and also pointed out the changes that take place in the nerve cells after amputation of a limb—in some ways anticipating what is now known as chromatolysis. He wrote also on more general subjects—enteric fever, endocarditis, ulcer of the stomach and duodenum. He gave the Bradshaw Lecture in 1888 on "Diabetic Coma," and studied the digestion of different foods in the stomach, which latter subject he proposed for the Lumleian Lectures of this year, which he did not live to deliver.

Dreschfeld was a man of small physique and swarthy complexion, and spoke with a slight foreign accent. His intellect was keen and bright: he had an exceptionally good memory, and his modest and courteous demeanour and profound knowledge of medicine commanded the respect and attention of those with whom he came in contact, and rendered him a most successful and popular consultant in and about Manchester. He was a very able pathologist, having closely studied histology and pathology under the most renowned Professors of Europe. Thus equipped, and with great powers of observation and a splendid memory for the details of cases, his lectures on Medicine were both lucid and sound. His literary capacity and knowledge of Continental languages kept him abreast of modern Medicine. Of Jewish extraction and upbringing, he became in later life a member of the Anglican Communion. He had a great love for classical music and the drama, which were his principal recreations. He was undoubtedly a powerful personality in the University and School of Manchester, and his loss will be keenly felt.

Dr. Dreschfeld was twice married, and had two sons and two daughters by his first wife.

SIR WILLIAM HENRY BROADBENT, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D. Lond., F.R.C.P. Lond., F.R.S., LL.D. Edin. and St. Andrews, and Toronto, D.Sc. Leeds, Commander of the Legion of Honour,

Physician in Ordinary to H.M. the King and to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, died on July 10th, 1907, aged 73. The son of John Broadbent, of Longwood Edge, Huddersfield, and Esther, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Butterworth, he was born in 1835 and educated at Huddersfield College and Owens College. He was at first destined for a commercial career, but preferring Medicine, he entered at the Royal School of Medicine, Manchester, being at the same time apprenticed to a general practitioner. He had a most distinguished student's career at Manchester, and from there he passed the 1st M.B. of the University of London with gold medals in three subjects, and having previously studied for eight months in Paris, he took the 2nd M.B. in 1858 with first-class honours, and the gold medal in Obstetric Medicine. He now became attached to St. Mary's Hospital, and held the post of Obstetric Officer there, and later held office as House Physician to Dr. Sibson, by whom he seems to have been inspired with an enthusiasm for Medicine. In 1859 he was made Pathologist to the Hospital.

In 1860 he took the M.D. and began teaching at St. Mary's Medical School, successively in Zoology, Physiology, Pathology, and Medicine. However unpractical it may be and undesirable from the students' point of view in the present day for young Hospital Physicians and Surgeons to engage in teaching the elementary subjects of medical education, the Physician or Surgeon who has had the advantage of such an experience must have acquired thereby a more widely and more thoroughly trained mind to carry him on to future success in clinical medicine. Dr. Broadbent was also Medical Superintendent to out-patients (1864), Physician in charge of in-patients (1871), and Lecturer on Medicine at the Hospital from 1871 to 1888, and on Clinical Medicine from 1888 to 1896.

Dr. Broadbent took the Membership of the Royal College of Physicians in 1861, and was elected Fellow in 1869, and in due course served the offices of Councillor, Censor, and Senior Censor (1895). In addition to his appointments at St. Mary's, Broadbent was Physician to the London Fever Hospital (1860-79), and to the New Hospital for Women. In 1896 he was appointed Consulting Physician to St. Mary's.

He was President successively of the Harveian, Medical, Clinical, and Neurological Societies of London, and he was actively interested for many years as Treasurer and President of the British Medical Fund, and as a Governor of Epsom College. He was Chairman of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and took a very prominent part in the British Congress held in London in 1901. He was Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the King's Sanatorium, and Vice-President of the Cancer Research Society. In 1892, Dr. Broadbent was made Physician in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales, and in 1893, on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of York, whom he had previously attended through a serious attack of typhoid fever, he was created a Baronet. In 1897, Sir William was elected F.R.S. for his works on Physiology and Pathology of the Nervous System and Heart, and on the scientific principles of Therapeutics, and the following year he was made Physician Extraordinary to the late Queen, and, at her death, Physician in Ordinary to the King and to the Prince of Wales, and was created a K.C.V.O. in 1901. Sir William was the recipient of many honorary degrees and was an Honorary Member of many Foreign and learned Societies. When the French Physicians and Surgeons came to London in 1904, he was Chairman at the banquet held in their honour, and next year, at the banquet in Paris, the Grand Cross of a Commander of the Legion of Honour was conferred upon him.

Sir William Broadbent was a man of strong affinities, of sturdy frame, and genial presence, shrewd, good-natured, hospitable, a good host and a happy and appreciative guest. He was a strong-natured man with a broad outlook, not wanting in some of the defects of his qualities, sometimes hasty in judgment and impatient in pressing to the end he had in view. His best work, that by which he will be remembered, was in connection with the nervous system, on the co-ordination of the nerve nuclei, as explaining the immunity of bilaterally-associated muscles from complete involvement in hemiplegic attacks, and on some varieties of aphasia. My earliest recollection of him was in connection with his advocacy of the local treatment of cancer by acetic acid injections, and I know that

at a much later period he held opinions on the possibility of attacking that disease by chemical remedies. Sir William became distinguished also for his work on diseases of the heart and vessels. His Croonian Lectures on "The Pulse," in 1887, and his Lumleian Lecture on "Prognosis in Heart Disease," in 1891, which were preceded by a series of lectures at the Harveian Society, in 1884, on the same subject, marked him as a Physician who had profoundly studied the vascular system as a whole, and whose clinical insight, delicacy of touch, and breadth and accuracy of judgment, gave weight and finality to his opinions in circulatory diseases. In later life, Sir William retained his enthusiasm of advocacy and lent the weight of his name and influence to many public health questions, notably on the prevention of Tuberculosis, research into the nature of Cancer, and infant mortality. There are differences of opinion as to whether he did not allow his judgment to be outreached in regard to the crusade against consumption, but all crusaders are impulsive, and the sincerity and enthusiasm of his purpose was never questioned.

Sir William married, in 1863, Eliza, daughter of Mr. John Harpin, of Birks House, Holmfirth, Yorkshire, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. He was succeeded in the Baronetcy by Dr. John Francis Harpin Broadbent, a Fellow of the College and a joint author with his father in his admirable work on "Diseases of the Heart." His second son is also in the medical profession and a Member of this College.

Sir William Broadbent was buried at Wendover, Bucks. A funeral service was held at Vere Street Chapel by Canon Page Roberts and was attended by a Representative of H.M. the King, the President, Censors and Officers of the College, and by numerous professional friends.

Sir William Broadbent published several works, mainly on:—

Nervous Diseases.—"Theory of Construction of the Nervous System"; "Structure of the Cerebral Hemispheres"; "Mechanism of Speech and Thought"; "Aphasia"; "Word Blindness and Memory."

On Heart Disease.—"Angina Pectoris"; "Adherent Pericardium"; "Vascular Tension."

On more general medical subjects—"Ingravescent Apoplexy"; "Arterial Pressure in Bright's Disease"; "Myoidema"; "Peritonitis"; "Blood Pressure";
On Therapeutics.—"The Remote Effects of Remedies";
 "The Application of Chemical Principles in the Action of Remedies and Poisons."

GEORGE FREDERICK ELLIOTT, M.D. Dublin and Oxon, F.R.C.P. Lond., Physician to the Hull Royal Infirmary, who died at Hull on October 6th, 1907, aged 73, was the second son of Mr. William Elliott of Strabane, County Tyrone, a member of the younger branch of the Elliotts of Cavan, by his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Fergusson. An ancestral head of this family, Sir John Elliott, settled in Cavan and was created a Baron at the time of the Ulster Rebellion in 1604.

Dr. Elliott was educated at Foyle College and Trinity College, Dublin. He entered the Navy Medical Service and served in the wars with Russia and China, being present at the capture of the Taku Forts and the Siege of Canton, for which he received a medal and two clasps. After eight years in the Navy he settled at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, where he was appointed Lecturer in the Hull School of Medicine and Physician to the Infirmary, holding this post till the time of his death. He was also Consulting Physician to the Convalescent Home at Withernsea and Honorary Consulting Physician to the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children. He became a Member of this College in 1875, and was elected Fellow in 1883.

Dr. Elliott gave the whole of his time to his profession, and was one of the leading practitioners in the East Riding of Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire. He was a great reader and fond of the English and American humourists. He wrote very seldom but always well, contributing occasionally to the *Lancet* and *British Medical Journal*. He was taken, when apparently well, with syncopal heart failure, and died two days later.

Dr. Elliott married, in 1863, Rebecca de Castro, who survives him, with two sons, one a farmer in Canada, the other a Captain in the 74th Punjaubis, and two daughters.

HUBERT MONTAGUE MURRAY, M.D. Lond., F.R.C.P. Lond., Senior Physician to Charing Cross Hospital and to the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, died on November 25th, aged 52. Born in London in 1855, his father was Scotch, of independent means, but, dying early, his son was brought up by two ladies who were not related to him. He was educated at Brighton, and received his medical training at University College Hospital, where he obtained the Fellowes' Clinical Gold Medal and other distinctions, and held the usual hospital posts. In 1883 Dr. Murray was appointed Medical Registrar at Charing Cross Hospital; he took the M.D. of London the following year, and became Physician to the Electrical Department; and in 1887 Assistant Physician and Pathologist, and held other medical posts. He was Dean of the Medical School (1895), Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Medicine (1900) which post he continued to hold when appointed full Physician to the hospital in 1903 and up to the time of his death. He became a Member of this College in 1884, and was elected Fellow in 1893.

Dr. Murray was also for nearly 20 years a physician at the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, and held the offices of Physician to the Foundling Hospital and Medical Referee to the Guardian Assurance Company. He had been Examiner in Medicine to the Conjoint Board and at the University of London. In 1905 he was appointed Clinical Teacher to the Royal Army Medical College.

A member of the chief Medical Societies of London, he but seldom contributed to their Transactions, or to the medical journals. He was busy in literature, however, and edited two editions of Dr. T. H. Green's "Introduction to Pathology and Morbid Anatomy" in 1895 and 1900, the latter of which was practically rewritten with additional illustrations from photomicrographs taken by himself. He also edited the third edition of Quain's Dictionary of Medicine. Dr. Murray was a careful physician in diagnosis, and lucid and interesting both as teacher and writer. He was one of the first to introduce the use of X-rays into private practice.

Like many good men, Dr. Murray was a bit of a sportsman, captain of his school cricket eleven, fond of pedestrian exercise, a moderate mountaineer, and a good photographer. Always of somewhat delicate physique, and, perhaps, with his great mental energy, and many appointments, constantly overtaxing his mental and physical powers, he began definitely to fail in health two years before his death, and gradually developed chronic inflammatory abdominal symptoms, the exact source of which was doubtful, but which proved fatal on November 25th, 1907.

Dr. Murray was a man of tact and courtesy, and combined with strength of character a sympathetic insight which caused his advice to be much sought for and valued by students and friends. He was actuated by earnest religious convictions, and was a valued member of the King's Weigh House Congregational Church, in connection with which, as Treasurer and in other capacities, he did useful work up to the time of his death.

Dr. Murray was twice married, first to the daughter of Mr. J. M. Voss, by whom he leaves a son, still at school, and, secondly, to the daughter of Mr. Pearl, who, with her daughter, survives him.

Sir ALFRED BARING GARROD, M.D. Lond., F.R.S., Consulting Physician, King's College Hospital, who died on December 28th, 1907, in London, at the advanced age of 88 years, was born in 1819 at Ipswich, and was the son of Mr. Robert Garrod of that town, who married Miss Sarah Ennue Clamp. He was educated at Ipswich Grammar School and apprenticed to Mr. Charles Hammond, Surgeon to the East Suffolk Hospital. He received his medical education at University College and Hospital, where he gained the Galen medal in Botany. He took the first place in Medicine at the M.B. and M.D. of London successively in the years 1842 and 1843 and became a Member of the College in 1851 and Fellow in 1856. He was Senior Censor in 1887 and a Vice-President in 1888, one of the four Vice-Presidents of the College of whom Dr. Pollock alone survives. Dr. Garrod was Goulstonian Lecturer in 1857, taking

for his subject "Diabetes," and Lumleian Lecturer in 1883, subject "Uric Acid: its Physiology and its Relation to Renal Calculi and Gravel." He was the first recipient of the Moxon medal in 1891. Dr. Garrod was made F.R.S. in 1858.

He was appointed Assistant Physician to University College Hospital in 1847, Physician and Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine in 1851. In 1863 he was appointed Physician to King's College Hospital and in the same year Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and also of Clinical Medicine. He held these posts till 1874 when he became Consulting Physician. In 1860 Dr. Garrod was President of the Medical Society of London.

Sir Alfred received the honour of Knighthood in 1887 and the same year was made Physician Extraordinary to Queen Victoria. In 1898 he served on the British Pharmacopœia Committee of this College.

It is many years since Sir Alfred Garrod took any active part in the affairs of this College and he may be unknown to many of the Fellows. He was a man of singularly gentle and amiable manners, but a very close and shrewd observer and very keen in "searching and studying out the secrets of nature by way of experiment." His experiments were, however, clinical, therapeutical, chemical, mainly by the chemical examination of the blood and secretions under varying conditions of disease, of dietary, of drug administration. A junior contemporary of Prout and Bence Jones, his time was precedent to that of experiment upon the lower animals, but he nevertheless achieved some important results. His work on *Materia Medica and Therapeutics* passed through many editions and up to recent times has been the chief text-book of the Schools. Garrod was more successful as an observer and a writer than a teacher. He for many years enjoyed a very large consulting practice.

Sir Alfred married, in 1845, Miss Elizabeth Anne Colchester, by whom he had six children, of whom three survive. His eldest son, a distinguished biologist and Fellow of the Royal Society, died in 1879 at the age of 33. His second son is a distinguished Fellow of this College.

Never of robust frame, Sir Alfred yet suffered no illness and died in more than the fullness of time. He was buried at Southgate and a funeral service held at All Souls, Langham Place, was attended by the President, Censors, and chief officers of the College.

Sir Alfred Garrod's chief works were on Gout, *Treatise on Gout and Rheumatic Gout*, 1859: and on Therapeutics, *Essentials of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, *The Treatment of Rheumatic Fever by Alkalies*, *The Therapeutic Uses of Lithia, Sulphur, and Guaiacum*.

FREDERICK WILLCOCKS, M.D., late Physician to Charing Cross Hospital, died from cerebral hæmorrhage on January 25th, 1908, at Burnham, Somerset, at the age of 53, after two years' illness, having been obliged to give up practice in 1906 owing to an attack of paralysis. He was born in 1854, and was the fifth son of Roger Willcocks, of Teignmouth, who married Miss Elizabeth Snell Knapman, a lady of an old Devonshire stock.

He was educated at Sherborne School, and King's College, London; at the latter he gained many prizes, and was senior scholar in 1877. In 1877-8 he was House Physician, and in 1879 Medical Registrar at King's College Hospital. He took the M.B. London with high honours in 1878, the M.D. in 1880. He became a Member of this College in 1881, and was elected Fellow in 1893. On several occasions he acted as examiner in Materia Medica for the Conjoint Board.

Dr. Willcocks wrote for the medical journals, especially on the pathology of anæmia, and, in conjunction with the late Dr. Baxter, of King's College, on clinical hæmometry. When he retired from practice in 1906 he was a Physician, Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics at Charing Cross Hospital, Physician to the Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, and Physician to the Public Dispensary, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Dr. Willcocks was a Member of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society and the Pathological Society, and Member and Vice-President of the Laryngological Society.

Dr. Willcocks was unmarried.

In his student days Dr. Willcocks was an athlete and a winner in the United Hospitals Athletic Sports. He was a man of wide and varied reading, and of genial and attractive personality.

The College has just sustained a grievous loss by the sudden death of the Assistant Registrar, Dr. OSWALD AUCHINLECK BROWNE, M.D., F.R.C.P., who died on April 9th, 1908. He was the youngest of five sons of Mr. Octavius Browne, of Courtlands, Lympstone, South Devon. He was born in 1855 in the Isle of Wight and was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, received his medical training at St. Bartholomew's and became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1881. He graduated B.A. Cantab. in 1877, M.B. in 1884 and M.D. in 1897. In 1886 he became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians, and in 1898 a Fellow; he was appointed Assistant Registrar in 1903.

Dr. Browne held the offices of House Physician and Consulting Physician at St. Bartholomew's. He was elected Assistant Physician to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest in 1886 and subsequently Physician, and Consulting Physician in 1908. He was also Physician to the Metropolitan Hospital and to the Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease.

Comparatively young, enthusiastic and very capable, Dr. Oswald Browne was an able lieutenant to our esteemed Registrar, and there seemed every prospect of his continuing the work. But those who knew him well were aware that he had had for the last two years periods of abdominal suffering coming on in occasional paroxysms, especially at the end of the day, traces of which were not observed in the brave and cheerful presence with which he faced the day's work. Chronic disease in the neighbourhood of the gall-bladder and duodenum was diagnosed, and, after much hesitation, abdominal section was performed and extensive adhesions connected with a duodenal ulcer disclosed. He succumbed from heart failure on the second day after gastro-enterostomy had been performed.

Oswald Browne was a man of high ideals and deep religious convictions, and, apart from the duties of his profession, he gave much of his spare time to philanthropic work in connection with the Anglican Church, of which he was a devoted adherent: he was also much interested in the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, and served on various hospital committees. He was a very well read man, of æsthetic and cultivated tastes, and a strong sense of humour; but he did not contribute to medical literature beyond the publication of some interesting lectures to nurses, "Some Thoughts about Nursing" and "On the Care of the Dying."

He married, in 1890, the third daughter of the Rev. Canon Tinling, of Gloucester, and his wife survives him. There were no children, but he adopted from early infancy three orphan children of his wife's sister.

The funeral service, which was attended by the President, Treasurer, Registrar, and other Officers and Fellows of the College, was held at St. Mary Magdalene, Munster Square, of which for many years and up to the time of his death he had been Churchwarden.

It only remains for me to express the indebtedness of the College and my warmest thanks to the Censors, the Council, the Committee of Management, the Treasurer, the Librarian, and to the other officers of the College for their services in the past year, and most especially to the Registrar, to whose unceasing devotion to the interests of the College I would wish most earnestly to testify.

I have done my best to attend all the various functions in which the Royal College of Physicians has been invited to take part, and have been invariably received with all the honour due to the College. If, on some occasions in our debates here, I have not felt in touch and sympathy with the views of the majority of the Fellows, I have at least endeavoured to hold the balance of discussion with an even hand, and I beg to acknowledge the courtesy which I have experienced from the College.

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