

Address of George David Pollock, F.R.C.S., President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, at the annual meeting, March 1st, 1887.

Contributors

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OF

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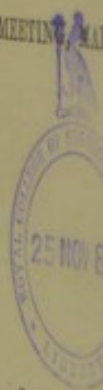
OF THE

ROYAL MEDICAL AND

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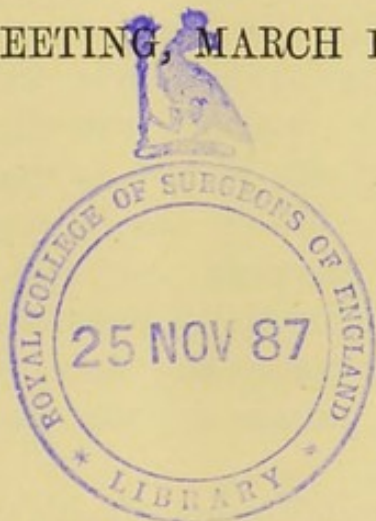
OF THE

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL

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AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, MARCH 1st, 1887.



LONDON:

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ADLARD AND SON, BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE.

1887.

A. D. H. S. S.

GEORGE DAVID FORBES, F.R.C.S.

PRESIDENT

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL

SOCIETY OF LONDON

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, MARCH 18, 1881.

LONDON:

JOHN BARNARD, 11, PATERNOSTER ROW.

1881.

ADDRESS
OF
GEORGE DAVID POLLOCK, F.R.C.S.,
PRESIDENT,
AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING, MARCH 1st, 1887.

GENTLEMEN,—The year that has passed has removed by death no less than fifteen of our Fellows; and I fear that even the short account of their lives and work which I have to lay before you this evening, will sufficiently exhaust your patience, without reference on my part to other matters connected with our Society. I must, however, mention that the names of two of our late Fellows were omitted in the address of our President at the Annual General Meeting of last year through their deaths not having been publicly announced. It is therefore incumbent on me to speak of them on this occasion before I allude to those removed from our list during the past twelve months.

Dr. William Roden was elected a Fellow of this Society in 1843. He was a native of Knowle, in Warwickshire. At the early age of fourteen he was articled to a general practitioner at Kidderminster. At the expiration of his articles his medical education was continued, first at

Queen's College, Birmingham, and subsequently at University College, London.

He became a Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries in 1836, and M.D. of St. Andrew's in 1844. In 1857 he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and in 1860 a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. He appears to have entered upon the active duties of his profession at a very early age, and was equally precocious in his devotion to public matters. He settled in practice in Kidderminster, and there remained in active professional work till his death, which took place on the 19th of October, 1884, in the seventieth year of his age.

From an early period of his connection with the town of Kidderminster, Dr. Roden took an active part in both its municipal and political affairs. He was a member of its Corporation, and on four occasions was elected Mayor. He was also a Justice of the Peace of the Borough. A few weeks prior to his death he presided at a meeting of the medical profession, held at Kidderminster, to consider the cause of the severe epidemic of enteric fever then raging in the town. He was a frequent contributor to the horticultural journals of the day, and was extremely devoted to all that related to horticultural pursuits.

Some three or four years prior to his death, Dr. Roden was disabled for some little time by an attack of paralysis.¹ From this he so far recovered as to be enabled to resume practice. It was on the 16th October, while making his morning round of visits, that he became conscious of a seizure similar to that from which he had previously suffered. This induced him to return home. He now found himself unable to partake of his mid-day meal; nor was he able to take the medicine he had at once prepared for himself. He spent the afternoon in moving from room to room, and in visiting his much-loved greenhouse and garden, as if taking mentally a final farewell of all his earthly surroundings. Towards the evening he retired to his bed; but on

¹ Letter from Dr. Jotham.

the arrival of his son soon after, he was unable to converse with him. Shortly afterwards he became insensible, and so continued till early the following day, when he died.

Throughout his active life he appeared to find sufficient relaxation in change of occupation ; he was satisfied to vary his medical and public duties by indulgence in the pleasures of horticulture. His habits of scientific experiment and observation enabled him to make many suggestions of improvement in this, his favourite pursuit.

Mr. John Ware died at Clifton, on the 27th of February, 1885, in the ninetieth year of his age. He was born in London on the 15th of June, 1795. His father, Mr. James Ware, of Lawrence Lane, in the City, was a well-known oculist of his day, and a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was the founder of the School for the Indigent Blind. He was also one of the founders of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men ; and founder, by donation, in 1788, of the Fund, the interest of which is paid to the Directors for attendance at the meetings of the Society. He left £200 to the Society, of which he was President from the year 1809 to his death in 1815.

After a short University career at Cambridge, Mr. John Ware commenced his medical education at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he was a pupil of Mr. John Abernethy. He became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1817, and subsequently commenced to practise in New Bridge Street, in partnership with his brother, Mr. Martin Ware. He there devoted himself very successfully to ophthalmic practice. His professional career was, however, cut short by failing health, and in 1829 he was compelled to relinquish practice. He left London for Clifton, near Bristol, and there he resided till his death.

During his long residence at Clifton, Mr. Ware never actively resumed the practice of his profession. He chiefly devoted himself to works of philanthropy. He was ever interested in all that related to medical science, and to the last continued his membership of the different Medical Societies to which he had subscribed in earlier life.

He was one of the founders of the Clifton Dispensary, the Clifton Friendly Society, and the District Visiting Society ; foremost in starting and supporting all the various national schools of Clifton and the Hot Wells, the Bristol Ragged School and Blind Asylum, also the Clergy Daughters' School, of which he was secretary for some time. He aided Bishop Monk in starting the Diocesan Training College, and Bishop Baring in his new Diocesan Society.

For the last fifteen years of his life failing strength and increasing deafness compelled him to withdraw entirely from all active work. But there was no failure in his mental powers. To the last he retained a lively interest in the works in which he could no longer take part. For many years he was confined to his room, where, with a cheerfulness and humility very touching to see, in peace and hope he waited with patience the end, which came within a few months of his ninetieth year.¹

Great was the regret expressed by all who knew *John Cooper Forster* when told of his sudden and severe illness. While our late distinguished President was addressing us at the last Annual General Meeting poor Cooper Forster was fast sinking into his grave.

He had but a short time previously vacated the seat of President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He was well known to many Fellows of our Society, in which he had not infrequently held office, so that this sad news came as a shock, and spread much sorrow among us. He expired the following morning.

Cooper Forster, as he was familiarly known, had appeared amongst us but a few days previously, vigorous, active, and hearty ; in such apparent health and strength that a long happy repose from professional labours, and continued enjoyment of a prolonged life in the midst of his family, promised to be the outcome of the uncertain future, if we had ventured to forecast what that future might bring ; for

¹ Letters from Mr. James T. Ware, Dr. Henry Marshall, and Mr. Charles Hawkins.

Cooper Forster had retired with ample means from professional work.

John Cooper Forster was born in Lambeth on the 13th November, 1823. He was a son of Mr. John Forster, who practised for many years in that neighbourhood. He was educated at King's College School, and subsequently entered at Guy's Hospital. He passed through a distinguished career as a student; graduated as Bachelor of Medicine in 1847 at the University of London, and was placed second in honours, with gold medal, in Surgery, and also second in honours in Midwifery. He was one of the first among consulting surgeons who availed himself of the University of London Degree.

He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1849. In 1855 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and continued so to act till 1870, when he became Surgeon on the retirement of Mr. Hilton.

An opportunity soon offered itself to test his judgment and qualities as an operator, and he proved himself equal to the occasion.¹ The facts are of so much importance as bearing on the advance in this country of the operative surgery of the abdomen, that I make no apology for referring to them.

A patient came under the care of Dr. Habershon, in Guy's Hospital, with symptoms of obstruction of the œsophagus, which in the course of some few weeks became so complete that it was manifest the patient would be starved, unless some measure of relief could be afforded. Consequently Mr. Cooper Forster was consulted, and he at once decided to open the stomach. With regard to the operation and operator Dr. Habershon's words are the best commentary: "The skill with which the operation was executed, the scientific coolness and care displayed, and the manner in which it was brought to a successful termination, all who witnessed the operation can confirm."² Mr. Forster

¹ Letter from Dr. Wilks.

² 'Guy's Hospital Reports,' 3rd series, vol. iv, 1858.

had no precedent to guide him, yet he brought the operation to a satisfactory termination, though the patient died in the course of two days from exhaustion.

It is not desirable to discuss here the circumstances connected with Guy's Hospital which immediately preceded Mr. Cooper Forster's resignation of the office of Surgeon; but, as a result of what took place, he, in conjunction with Dr. Habershon, finding their position more than uncomfortable, tendered their resignations, and thus was severed the long official connection with Guy's Hospital, not, however, without an expression of regret on the part of the Staff and his numerous pupils. A handsome testimonial was also presented to him—satisfactory evidence of the opinions of those who knew him best, and were able to judge of his conduct.

As a Surgeon Cooper Forster was considered prompt and decided. Ever alive to test any suggested or supposed improvement in surgical practice, those he approved of he carried into effect with an enthusiasm quite characteristic of the man.

A paper on 'Acupressure,' published by him in the 'Guy's Hospital Reports,' relates how he journeyed to Aberdeen to see for himself this method of arresting hæmorrhage, practically illustrated by Dr. Pirrie and Dr. Keith; and how, on his return home, he at once adopted it. The following year, however, produced another article from his pen, on the comparative merits of acupressure and torsion of arteries, and he soon learnt to prefer the latter to the exclusion of every other method of arresting arterial bleeding after operations. When the use of antiseptics in the surgical treatment of wounds was first being advocated, Cooper Forster was one of the earliest at Guy's Hospital to test the worth of their employment. Some years past, when the temperance movement began to make an impression on the general public, Cooper Forster adopted the treatment to the strict letter with patients admitted to his wards. This for a time only; for as a result of his investigations he came to the conclusion that the judicious use of

stimulants was not only advantageous, but often necessary, under many surgical conditions.

Besides the publication of numerous papers in 'Guy's Hospital Reports,' two were contributed to our Society, and were printed in the 'Proceedings.'¹ Mr. Cooper Forster was also the author of a work on the 'Surgical Diseases of Children,' a work founded on his large experience at the Hospital for Children and Women in the Waterloo Road, a charity to which he was Surgeon for many years.

He lectured on Anatomy at Guy's Hospital School for some time, and on the death of Mr. Poland he succeeded to the Chair of Surgery, and resigned it on the retirement of Mr. Birkett from the Hospital.

Cooper Forster served this Society in many offices, and in all faithfully and well. He acted as Surgical Secretary in 1873, 74, and 75. As Treasurer from 1879 to 1884. He served on the Council in 1868-69; was Vice-President in 1877-78, and Referee for many years. He had long been a member of the Council of the College of Surgeons, for two years was one of the Vice-Presidents, and in 1884 was elected President of the College. When his period of office terminated in 1885, his seat in the Council also became vacant by lapse of time. Nor did he seek re-election. He now decided to relinquish practice, and his private means enabled him to look forward to the indulgence of those tastes which were congenial to his feelings, without the drawbacks of professional work.

He left England in January of last year for the South of France, exchanging the comforts of an English home for the doubtful atmosphere of Continental hotels. While at Nice he began to lose appetite, and as a feeling of weakness continued, he decided to return to London without delay. He travelled without rest. The exposure and the privations of such a journey must have seriously added to the gravity of his case. He arrived at his house in Upper Grosvenor Street on the evening of Wednesday, the 24th of February, in a state of extreme collapse. He was at once seen by his

¹ 'Proceedings,' vol. ii, p. 43, and vol. v, p. 319.

old friends Dr. Habershon and Dr. Wilks, but he daily became worse and died the following Tuesday, within a week of his return home, in the sixty-third year of his age.

Dr. Frederic Weber was born at Trieste in 1808. He died in the seventy-eighth year of his age, on the 10th of March, 1886.

He was a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, had served on the Council, and also occupied the office of Vice-President in 1865.

At the age of eighteen Frederic Weber went from Trieste to Heidelberg University, and from thence to Pavia, where he obtained his Doctor of Medicine degree in 1836. He subsequently travelled for two years to attend the hospitals of Parma, Leipzig, Berlin, and Paris, and lastly came to London.

To the latter place he came for the first time in 1838, intending eventually to settle in his native town. But this was not to be. The late Sir Thomas Watson, Robert Ferguson, and other physicians already in good practice in London, were greatly taken by his charm of manner and excellent qualities, and persuaded him to remain here to practise. He had made an especial study of the properties of the mineral waters and baths of Europe, while he had secured the friendship of a large number of medical men at the different watering places which he had visited in his travels on the Continent. In addition to all this good foundation for a successful start in practice, he had made many friends—attracted by his courteous manners and medical acumen—and consequently commenced practice in London with many professional advantages.

Dr. Weber worked for some time at the Middlesex Hospital, and was connected for many years as Physician with the St. George's and St. James's Dispensary in King Street. He took great interest in, and devoted much time to, the Harley Street Institute for Invalid Ladies, and was attached to it from its first establishment until within a few years of his death, a period of forty-six years' service. He also held at different times the appointment of Physician to several Foreign Embassies.

All who were acquainted with Dr. Frederic Weber learnt to appreciate his gentle nature. A more kindly, courteous character it would be difficult to meet with. I had the privilege of knowing him for many years and frequently met him in consultation. I cannot express myself too highly in his favour to do justice to my own estimate of his character. I have seldom met with one so diffident, more clear-headed, more charitable, and yet so firm of purpose. He was, too, a man of much deep feeling. His son, a pupil at St. George's while I was still on the active staff of the Hospital, was taken seriously ill and died soon after. I cannot forget the tenderness of expression and the gratitude with which he received my sympathy on that occasion; and I was especially struck by the truly patient and gentle submission with which he met his severe affliction. Dr. Weber possessed great musical talent. His voice would have enabled him to realise a fortune had his tastes led him in that direction, rather than to lean on the merits of his professional acquirements. He invariably declined the society of the most fashionable, when satisfied that he was only invited to make himself of use; Vanity Fair had no attractions for one of his worth.

Mr. John Fremlyn Streatfeild was the seventh son of the Rev. Thomas Streatfeild, of Charts Edge, Kent. He was born on the 14th of October, 1828, and died on the 18th of March, 1886, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

The Streatfeilds, with whom the subject of this memoir was connected, are a very old Kentish family, and have been settled at Chiddingstone, near Penshurst, in the County of Kent, for more than 350 years. John Fremlyn Streatfeild himself took a great interest in the antiquities of his native county, and spared no pains to collect all that related in literature and other ways to the history and antiquities of that part of Kent. He was a good artist, especially in architectural subjects, and was at the time of his death preparing a work on the Antiquities of Kent, with illustrations by himself.¹

¹ Letter from Mr. Marcus Beck.

Mr. Streatfeild was a pupil at the London Hospital. He became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1852, and a Fellow by examination in 1862.

Soon after the commencement of the war in the Crimea, he volunteered for service in the East. His services were accepted, and on his arrival there he was appointed Assistant Surgeon to the British Civil Hospital at Smyrna. There he remained until peace was proclaimed between England and Russia. His services were then no longer in requisition, and he returned home.

Soon after settling himself in practice he was elected Assistant Surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital in Moorfields, and Assistant Ophthalmic Surgeon to University College Hospital. He was Senior Surgeon to the former Institution, Professor of Clinical Ophthalmic Surgery in University College, and Surgeon to the Hospital at the time of his death.

Mr. Streatfeild had been in a somewhat delicate state of health for some few years previous to his death. In the bitter cold weather of last March he became the subject of an acute attack of pneumonia which proved fatal in the course of a very few days, at his house in Upper Brook Street.

He was the first Editor of the 'Ophthalmic Hospital Reports;' and many of the contributions to its numbers were the work of his pen. He was also author of the chapters on Ophthalmic Surgery in Erichsen's 'Science and Art of Surgery,' also of articles on ophthalmic subjects in 'Quain's Dictionary of Medicine.'¹

As an operator on the eye, Mr. Streatfeild, in the opinion of those best capable of judging, appears to have excelled, with much-deserved distinction. He was dexterous in manipulation, accurate and collected, but rapid in execution.

The subject of adhesions of the iris had been for some time one of great interest to him, and he had given much time to it. To correct the evil results of the various forms of iritis, he had introduced an operation for liberating adhesions of that membrane to the capsule of the lens, and

¹ 'British Medical Journal,' March 27th, 1886.

of late years had conducted a series of experiments in the treatment of synechiæ by electricity, though I am informed without satisfactory results.

At University College Hospital he was very much liked by those who knew him intimately; but he was somewhat shy and retiring in disposition, and frequently failed to make that impression on strangers, and acquaintances generally, that a more genial, though less sincere, man would more frequently secure with advantage to himself and his well-doing.

Mr. Streatfeild was elected a Fellow of this Society in 1858. He was a Member of the Council in 1874-75, and served on the Library Committee in 1867-68.

Dr. John Parkin died at Brighton on the 18th of March, 1886. He was born on the 10th of May, 1801. His father was one of the principal officers of Her Majesty's Dockyards at Sheerness and Chatham. He was educated by Dr. Griffiths, one of the canons of Rochester, and studied under Abernethy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and a Corresponding Fellow of the Royal Academies of Medicine and Surgery of Madrid, Barcelona, and Cadiz.

Dr. Parkin commenced practice in London, in Dover Street, Piccadilly, and from all I can learn his practice was chiefly confined to the treatment of mental disorders. During his residence in London he had, first at Chelsea, and subsequently at Battersea, private accommodation for the reception and treatment of the insane. In the study of this special subject he is reported to have taken the deepest interest, though I do not discover that he has left behind him the results of his observations and experience. This is remarkable, as he was a most industrious and thoughtful writer on subjects he took up for examination or investigation.

Prior to his settling in London he had spent much time in different parts of Spain, that he might have the opportunity of investigating the subject of cholera.

When that disease broke out in the West India Islands, he, at great pecuniary sacrifice, at once severed his connection with York House, at Battersea, and went out at his own expense. He remained there for many months, during which time he was continuously engaged in attending and prescribing for all who came within his province. Such was his experience, and such the estimate of his services, that on a second visitation of cholera in the West Indies he was sent out by the Government as Her Majesty's Medical Inspector.

Dr. Parkin visited Calcutta after his return from the West Indies, for the special purpose of studying the phenomena of cholera, under the different circumstances of soil, climate, and race.

From his long observation of this disease under various conditions and in various climates, he became strongly impressed with the conviction that cholera and other epidemics are in some measure due to those atmospheric conditions which attend or follow volcanic disturbances. He was a strong opponent of all measures of quarantine, and although his statements may not be considered sufficient to prove the soundness of his views, still he has brought a large amount of evidence to bear upon this question; and much that is worthy the consideration of all interested in the subject.

Dr. Dill attended Dr. Parkin in his last illness at Brighton, and has furnished me with the following notes. He writes: "The intense earnestness of his character and indomitable pursuit after knowledge in the investigation of any subject which laid hold of his mind, was shown by the fact that all his life he laboured under the physical infirmity of spina bifida. My intercourse with him having been always professional, I had little opportunity of knowing his views on subjects generally, but I saw enough of him to reach his mind on the one subject which regulated his daily life: he was a humble and sincere Christian."

It is interesting to be able to record that one suffering from spina bifida should, notwithstanding the general ten-

dency of this affection to shorten life, have gone through so much exposure and active exertion, as did the subject of this memoir, and yet have lived to the ripe age of eighty-five. He died in the full possession of every faculty, and to the last took a most vivid interest in everything relating, not only to his own profession, but to every topic of the day.

Mr. Isidore Isaac Lyons was born in 1843, and after receiving his education at Dover, entered as a student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1866, and was elected a Fellow of this Society in 1882.

Having become a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, he turned his attention to Dental Surgery, and studied this branch of the profession with great industry, both at St. Bartholomew's and the Dental Hospital.

Having long assisted, unofficially, in the dental department at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and rendered services that were highly appreciated by the Staff and students, as well as by the patients, he was appointed Assistant Dental Surgeon to that Institution in 1879. He also became Dental Surgeon to the Evelina Hospital in Southwark.

Mr. Lyons was rapidly gaining practice when, in 1882, he was attacked by disease of the nervous system, and he died in May, 1886.

He was not only able and successful in his profession, but he had won the sincere regard of all who knew him by the modesty and kindness of his disposition, and the conscientious and devoted manner in which he performed his duties.¹

He was buried in the Jewish Cemetery at Willesden.

Mr. William White Cooper died on the 1st of June, 1886. He was born on the 17th November, 1816, so that he had lived to the age of threescore years and ten.

I was well acquainted with him. As pupils we had worked together at the Ophthalmic Hospital in Moorfields, in the days of Tyrrell, Scott, and Dalrymple. As colleagues we were associated for a few years in connection

¹ Letter from Mr. Howard Marsh.

with a small ophthalmic institution, which he and some few friends established in Charlotte Street, Portland Place.

Mr. White Cooper came of an old Wiltshire family. His grandfather held the Rectory of Hambledon in Surrey, and was also Vicar of Yetminster. The eldest son of the Rector was the father of White Cooper, and being a man of independent means had no occasion to follow a profession. Mr. White Cooper came to London about the year 1834 to study medicine. He entered at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and at the same time became a house pupil of the late Mr. Stanley. While a pupil he gave much attention to comparative anatomy, a subject on which Richard Owen then lectured at St. Bartholomew's.

It was in consequence of White Cooper's love for comparative anatomy that an intimacy was established between him and Richard Owen, which lasted through life. In a letter received from the latter, he says, "My scientific relations with my dear and deeply regretted friend were as follows. In a course of lectures on comparative anatomy at Bartholomew's Hospital, Cooper, then a student, gained my prize for his diligent attendance, and the fulness and accuracy of his notes. These after revision I consented to his publishing, and they appeared in successive 'numbers,' making an octavo volume on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Invertebrate Animals, published in 1843. Mr. Cooper accompanied me to the 'meeting of the German Association of Science,' under the Presidency of Professor Oken, at Freiburg. On the journey there and back, we visited the notable museums of natural history and anatomy in both Germany and Holland; and he added much to my profiting thereby, by taking notes of every object, or series, that seemed worthy of attention. These notes have done good service in subsequent editions (1853 and 1855) of my 'Anatomy of Invertebrates,' and in my 'Anatomy of Vertebrates.'"¹

Having secured the membership of the College of Surgeons in 1838, White Cooper visited Madeira before settling

¹ Letter from Sir Richard Owen.

in practice, not apparently on a matter of health, but rather one of pleasure, and change after his hospital life. On his return he published a guide for the use of those who wished to seek a more genial climate in winter than England can offer. Subsequently he travelled for a short time on the Continent, and then settled in London.

He continued to be connected with the Institution in Charlotte Street, already referred to, until elected Ophthalmic Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital in 1851, when the duties of this appointment, and his increasing private work, obliged him to sever his connection with that which might be justly called the offspring of his own influence and exertions. In 1859 White Cooper was gazetted Surgeon Oculist to the Queen, an appointment which was due entirely to the high professional estimate in which he was held by the late Sir James Clark and Sir Benjamin Brodie. This appointment only terminated with his death.

As an ophthalmic surgeon he always appeared careful and discriminating in the examination of cases; judicious in treatment, and most kind and attentive to all under his care. As an operator he was skilful and neat, and simple in his management of cases after operation. He resigned his appointment to St. Mary's Hospital in 1862, and was then appointed Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to that charity.

White Cooper published in 1847 his 'Practical Remarks on Near Sight, Aged Sight, and Impaired Vision.' He also published a short account of "Conical Cornea," a work on 'Wounds and Injuries of the Eye,' and was also author of the article "Vision" in the 'Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology.'

In May of last year, after a slight chill, he was attacked by acute inflammation of the lungs, which, notwithstanding the attention of Sir William Jenner and Dr. Wilson Fox, proved fatal in the course of four days. After many years of professional attendance on the Queen, Her Majesty intimated to Mr. White Cooper her intention of conferring upon him the honour of knighthood. He was naturally

extremely gratified at this evidence of a just appreciation of his services. But "man walketh in a vain shadow." The offer came too late. Before his name could be published in the Gazette, or he could appear before his Royal Mistress, to receive from Her Majesty the Badge of Honour, his body was carried to its last resting place. He died on the 1st of June. On the 2nd of June there appeared in the 'Court Circular,' by command of the Queen, the following kindly allusion to his death and to his long services to Her Majesty :—"The Queen has received this morning, with great regret, the news of the death of Mr. White Cooper, who attended Her Majesty for upwards of thirty years as oculist, and for whom Her Majesty had a sincere regard." Nor did Her Majesty intimate her regard and esteem for White Cooper in words only. While he was confined to his bed at his country residence, Her Majesty, on her return from Balmoral to Windsor in the autumn of 1885, drove to his house, sat by his bedside for some time, and evinced great feeling and interest in his illness and recovery. The world is familiar with Her Majesty's generous sympathy and kindness to those who have met with affliction or are in sorrow; but it is almost exceptional to have to record the visit of a Queen to the sick chamber of one of her trusted medical attendants, a visit intended to cheer the suffering invalid and to brighten his spirits in his convalescence. Such sympathy, like the quality of mercy, "is twice blessed, it blesseth him that gives and him that takes," and it did for White Cooper, to use his own words, "more good in recovery than any other thing."

White Cooper married, in 1845, the eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Poyser, of Derby, who survives him. He was connected by marriage with the families of the first Sir Benjamin Brodie and the late Sir George Staunton.

Mr. Francis Mason was well known to a large number of the Fellows of this Society, and was most esteemed where most intimately known.

He was, at the time of his death, one of the surgeons of St. Thomas's Hospital, and a most active and industrious

member of the Surgical Staff. He was born in 1837; the youngest son of Mr. Nicholas Mason, of Wood Street, Cheapside. His early education was commenced at the Islington Preparatory School, at the time when Dr. Jackson, the late Bishop of London was head-master there. Subsequently he became a student at King's College Medical School and Hospital. In the wards of the latter he appears to have worked, and to have discharged the duties of dresser, with such interest and zeal, as to secure the notice of those under whom he acted. He also carried off the prize in Surgery of his year.

Sir William Fergusson early learnt to appreciate his excellent qualities, and constantly called on him for assistance at operations in private and for other professional purposes. To the day of Sir William's death, Francis Mason was his intimate and trusted friend.

Mr. Mason became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1858. He officiated, as House Surgeon, at King's College Hospital in the years 1859-60. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons by examination in 1862. His first public appointment was that of Surgeon to the St. Pancras and Northern Dispensary. He was then appointed Assistant Surgeon to King's College Hospital. But as promotion here appeared remote and uncertain, he took advantage of an opening in the Surgical Staff of Westminster Hospital, and passed over to it as Surgeon. He was also appointed Lecturer on Anatomy at the Medical School.

In 1871, when the new buildings of St. Thomas's Hospital were ready for the reception of patients, the Governing Body decided to reorganise and increase the Medical and Surgical Staff. It deservedly fell to the lot of Francis Mason to be selected as one of the Assistant Surgeons, whereupon he resigned the Westminster Hospital. He was also appointed one of the Lecturers on Anatomy. He succeeded Mr. Simon as Surgeon in 1876.¹

Mr. Mason delivered the oration at the Medical Society

¹ 'Lancet,' June 12th, 1886.

in 1882, and the Lettsomian Lectures in 1878. The subject of these Lectures was "The Surgery of the Face," and included a very complete review of the whole question. These lectures were published in the 'Lancet,' and were subsequently re-issued in a separate form. Mr. Mason was also the author of a work, entitled, "Harelip and Cleft Palate," and although nothing in the shape of novelty was added to this already well-considered portion of surgery, still it must be said that all points connected with it were very clearly brought to the notice of the profession, and were illustrated by several plates of original cases.

Mr. Mason was a man of much genial character, generous, and hospitable—a character which, combined with the high musical talents with which he was gifted, his kind and cheerful disposition, and his friendly and social habits, not only endeared him to all who knew him, but secured him many sincere friends amongst his professional acquaintances and his patients.

Erysipelas of the upper part of the larynx, with diffuse inflammation of the soft tissues of the neck, attended by great constitutional disturbance, were the marked symptoms of his last and fatal illness. These conditions ran a rapid course, and notwithstanding the constant and careful attention of several colleagues and professional friends, he sank within four days of the commencement of his attack.

Mr. Hutchinson Royes Bell died on the 15th June, 1886. He was born at Sydney in 1843, but as his family returned to this country when he was quite young, his education was conducted partly in Jersey, and partly at King's College School in London. As he subsequently decided on Medicine as his future profession, he became, in 1860, a private pupil of Mr. Henry Smith, Surgeon to King's College Hospital. Shortly afterwards he entered the Medical School of King's College, where, it is reported, he was remarkable for his diligence, and especially for his devotion to the study of surgery.

After going through the course of lectures and attendance on hospital practice, he obtained his diploma as

member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. In 1864 he was appointed House Surgeon to King's College Hospital; and subsequently held, consecutively, the offices of Surgical Registrar and Administrator of Anæsthetics. After a tour of study at Vienna and Paris, he returned to London, and set himself down to hospital work. For some short time he held the appointment of Prosector at the College of Surgeons; and in addition acted as Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in his own school at King's College. He became a Fellow of the College of Surgeons by examination in 1868, and was also an Honorary Fellow of King's College, London. When a vacancy occurred in the Surgical Staff of King's College Hospital, at no great distance of time subsequent to his having held the office of House Surgeon, Mr. Bell was elected Assistant Surgeon. In this position he worked diligently for eight years, at the expiration of which time he was appointed Surgeon to the hospital. With this appointment a certain number of beds were allotted to him for his especial use.

In the out-patients' department he was distinguished for the zeal and assiduity with which he endeavoured to impart instruction to the pupils of his class, and was consequently much appreciated by them. Notwithstanding a certain shyness and indecision of manner he became a great favourite with the students, and was justly looked upon as a thoroughly good teacher. Mr. Bell was very much interested at all times in all that related to plastic surgery. His operations for the remedy of various deformities, and the measures taken to overcome congenital defects, are reported to me to have been very successful.

His own contributions to surgical literature consisted of the Lettsomian Lectures, delivered to the Medical Society of London, on "Diseases of the Testis," and not long antecedent to his death he had completed an article on "Diseases and Injuries of the Male Genital Organs" for Ashhurst's 'Encyclopædia of Surgery.' This article evinces a great amount of careful research and a considerable general knowledge of the subjects therein considered.

Royes Bell was never a strong man. He appeared to many, who knew him but slightly, what may be denominated as "prematurely old," and although very energetic in the performance of duty he felt much the effects of work. He had gone to Folkestone for change in the month of June. On the morning of the 14th of that month he was seized with complete paralysis of one side, and became insensible. So sudden and severe was the attack of cerebral hæmorrhage that he did not recover consciousness. He expired the following day, as related, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

Hutchinson Royes Bell came of a worthy family, which had long been established near Leaconfield, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and who formerly possessed a considerable estate in that neighbourhood. He retained himself a small freehold property in that county.

He is said to have been grave in manner and of a very modest and retiring disposition—so much so, that in his intercourse with strangers, or those not intimate with him, he failed to do himself justice; but by those who knew him intimately he was much appreciated as a most agreeable companion, and as one on whose judgment they could rely whenever it became necessary or desirable to solicit his opinion or advice.¹

Dr. Walter Moxon died on the 21st of July, 1886, having but just completed his fiftieth year. His death was sudden, and not only its suddenness, but its coming at a comparatively early period of life, threw a sad gloom over those with whom he was associated at Guy's Hospital, as well as those by whom he was beloved and all who knew him well. His father was in the Civil Service of the Government, and became Chief Accountant of Inland Revenue. In the course of his duties he had to serve some time in Ireland, and it was during this time that Walter Moxon was born. This was on the 27th June, 1836, at Middleton, in the County of Cork. He entered as a student

¹ Letter from Mr. Henry Smith and 'British Medical Journal,' June 26th, 1886.

at Guy's Hospital in 1854. At his first M.B. examination at the University of London he took many prizes, and when he graduated as Bachelor of Medicine in 1859 he took honours in every subject. In 1864 he took his Doctor of Medicine degree.

Dr. Moxon was appointed one of the Assistant Demonstrators of Anatomy at Guy's Hospital Medical School in 1857, and in 1864 was elected Assistant Physician to the Hospital. He succeeded Dr. Wilks in the Chair of Pathology, and here he appears to have been in his element, showing great power of work and accuracy in detail, with extreme aptitude of conveying information in pithy and expressive language. His demonstrations are described as deliberate, elaborate, and emphatic. Disease was illustrated by finished drawings, many of which may be referred to in the 'Transactions of the Pathological Society.' Everything from his pen was clear, terse, and the result of honest work, honest conviction, and much original thought, "never slight or trivial in substance, and always brought up to the requirements of scientific accuracy." After being engaged for several years in teaching pathology, he was appointed to the Joint Lectureship of Medicine, and he continued his work at that post to the time of his death.

In 1868 Dr. Moxon became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and subsequently took an active part in its affairs. He had of late years resided at Highgate, but retained his consulting rooms in the City.

He had not been in good health for some time; his look was delicate, his temperament nervous and energetic. He had had several attacks of hæmaturia, and suffered on occasions from headache, and often from want of sleep. It is reported that on the day of his death he had suffered in this manner, with the addition of persistent vomiting and some hemiplegic weakness. And thus passed away one of the most honorable of men, one of the most careful, courteous, and conscientious of physicians, a warm-hearted and generous friend.

Dr. Moxon was elected a Fellow of this Society in 1868,

and was a Member of the Council at the time of his death. He contributed one paper to the 'Transactions.'

To 'Guy's Hospital Reports' his communications were numerous and important, and conspicuous among others, articles on Chronic Arteritis, Atheroma, Aneurysm and Insular Sclerosis may be mentioned. He also delivered the Croonian Lectures before the College of Physicians, which were illustrative of his accuracy of observation and minute investigation of all that related to the subject under consideration.

It is impossible for me to do justice to the character and work of Walter Moxon. I did not know much of him till of late, and knew nothing of his hospital work. I do not attempt therefore to speak of him from my own knowledge.

Walter Moxon was a man of much original mind, of great energy, of great capacity for work, of great honesty of purpose, seeking truth in every subject he took up, and working always for a good purpose.

As a lecturer he was clear, impressive, and entertaining; as a teacher, exact, accurate, and convincing. His powers were very considerable, whether as a worker, a teacher, or as a companion. He was a warm-hearted man, generous, and hospitable.

A true lover of nature he delighted in all that woods and pastures and running streams could offer for admiration or study. He not only cultivated in his garden every flower or plant that soil and climate would permit, but his daily care was to supply food for the wild birds which frequented his grounds, and which soon learnt to recognise the hand that fed them.

One of the most interesting papers from his pen was published in the 'Medico-Chirurgical Review,' under the title of "The Explanation of the Association of Aphasia with Right Hemiplegia." In this paper he put forth the view that the left hemisphere takes the initiative in right-handed persons, whilst the right acts in unison with it, and so under ordinary conditions the left hemisphere controls the organs of speech.

Dr. Moxon was not only a writer and thinker, and a man of action in his profession, but occasionally he contributed to the non-professional literature of the day.

He was a devoted and loving husband, a kind and affectionate father, and a true friend. Generous, warm-hearted, and benevolent, he was ever ready to lend a helping hand to those in distress. Many a poor student has been assisted through his difficulties and many an orphan has been temporarily supported by his open purse. The amount he gave away in private charity would be scarcely credited. Sensitive and tender-hearted he was deeply affected by the signs of pain, and he rebelled against anything akin to oppression.¹

Mr. George Busk died at his house in Harley Street on the 10th of August, 1886, after a long and painful illness.

He was born in 1807 at St. Petersburg. At an early age he gave promise of those tastes and of that aptitude for research which, developing with his years, gained for him the high position which he was destined to hold among the scientific workers of his time.

He was a student at St. Thomas's Hospital, but attended the practice of St. Bartholomew's Hospital for one year from October, 1828.

After being admitted a Member of the College Mr. Busk was appointed in 1832 Assistant Surgeon to the Seamen's Hospital Ship at Greenwich, when the "*Grampus*" was used for this purpose. Subsequently the "*Dreadnought*" was given over by the Government for the accommodation of a larger number of patients, and Mr. Busk became in time Surgeon to that floating hospital.

Mr. Busk held the appointment to the Hospital Ship for about twenty-five years; and it was this twenty-five years of hospital work which may be said to have embraced the strictly professional period of his life. In 1855 he resigned his appointment to the "*Dreadnought*," and at the same time came the determination to withdraw from the practice of his profession. He settled in London, but while refusing

¹ '*Lancet*,' August 7th, 1886.

to be hampered by such calls on his time as the attendance on patients would necessitate, he wisely decided not to dissociate himself from all public professional occupation. He was nominated a Fellow of the College when the Fellowship was first established, and was elected a Member of the Council in 1863. In 1868, he was elected a Member of the Board of Examiners. Having held the office of Vice-President of the College for two years, he succeeded to that of President in 1871.

Mr. Busk was one of the Trustees of the Hunterian Museum, and for three years held the Hunterian Professorship in Comparative Anatomy. He was a Member of the Senate of the University of London; and for many years acted as Treasurer of the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

By refusing the demands of private practice he secured the leisure requisite for the cultivation of those studies which were congenial to one of his scientific turn of mind, and he warmly threw himself into biological work. About this time he became one of the Editors of the 'Microscopical Journal;' and the numerous communications which appeared from his pen in the pages of that periodical contributed largely to its popularity and success.

In 1856 his article "Polyzoa" was published in the 'English Cyclopædia.' In it we have an exhaustive account of the structure, and the first satisfactory attempt at a scientific arrangement of that group. Soon after this he undertook to draw up an illustrated descriptive Catalogue of the Polyzoa contained in the collection of the British Museum, and brought to bear on the descriptions and systematic arrangement of the species those principles whose soundness he had already established. He also reported on the new species of Polyzoa and Hydroids collected during the voyage of the "Rattlesnake" in the Australian Seas. His report is published in the narrative of the voyage, and forms an important addition to our knowledge of these animals.

In company with Dr. Falconer he visited Gibraltar in

1864, for the purpose of investigating the ancient fauna which had been discovered in the caves of that region.

To attempt on this occasion to do anything like justice to the work and character of George Busk would be to trespass far too long on the time allotted to us this evening. I must not, however, omit a reference to his last labours. These were devoted to the preparation of a Report on the Polyzoa collected during the Voyage of the "Challenger." The first part of this work was completed in 1884, while the second and concluding portion he left behind in a condition nearly ready for the press. This under the judicious supervision of the proofs by his eldest daughter, through whose loving care during his last months of suffering he was enabled to carry on his work to completion, is now ready for publication.

Early elected a Fellow of the Royal Society he served on the Council and was four times nominated as a Vice-President. He was, more than once, President of the Microscopical Society, and of the Anthropological Society. He was for a time Zoological Secretary of the Linnean Society, and would have been made President had he not felt himself unequal to the duties of the office.

For his researches in Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, the Royal Society in 1871 awarded him the Royal Medal, while for his palæontological researches he received from the Geological Society the Lyell and Wollaston Medals. On the passing of the Cruelty to Animals Act, he was appointed inspector of the various medical schools and physiological laboratories registered under the Act, and the judgment and skill with which he performed the difficult duties of the office bear ample testimony to the wisdom of his appointment.¹

George Busk was a genuine lover of nature. Generous and liberal to his fellow-workers, he was ever ready to place his rich store of material at their service, and never envious of whatever success might accrue to them as a result of his liberality.

¹ Letter from Dr. Allman.

When it was decided by Government to throw open to public competition the medical services of the Army, Navy, and India, it became requisite to appoint examiners to test the relative merits of the candidates, and Mr. Busk was selected for the office of Examiner in Physiology and Anatomy, an appointment which he held to within a few years of his death.

His latter days were days of much suffering, but he bore all with patient fortitude. His health broke down as the result of long-continued neuralgic suffering, consequent on an attack of herpes. But notwithstanding these and other physical troubles incident to advanced life, severe drawbacks to his ease and comfort, he was engaged to within a few days of his death on the work already alluded to.

I am permitted to add some few lines, forwarded to me by one who knew him long and intimately, and who was well capable of judging of his worth. He says that no one in our time has more remarkably combined the possession of complete skill in surgery with an accurate and far-extending knowledge of comparative anatomy and anthropology. He wrote but little on surgery, and it was only by report that I knew of his work on board the Dreadnought Hospital Ship. His operations were admirable, and his dexterity in the many difficult things that are classed in minor surgery was greater than his colleagues had ever seen. It was on board the Dreadnought that he studied the pathology of cholera, on which he and George Budd published their celebrated paper in our 'Transactions,'¹ and there he studied scurvy, and showed many interesting and novel facts concerning the changes in the effused blood. In his time the Dreadnought was a place of very active pathological study.

As an Examiner, he was careful, patient, and very just, though always, I think, with an inclination to mercy. Very few, I believe, have been members of the councils of as many learned and scientific societies as he was; and in all these he was singularly punctual, business-like, studious of

¹ Vol. xxi, p. 152.

the questions to be settled, and very fair and courteous in discussion. He was altogether one of the best men I have ever known; full of knowledge, but without one shade of personal vanity; laborious, but always as if with enjoyment of his work; a patient and industrious collector of facts, and of their illustrations in specimens and drawings, and very cautious in drawing his conclusions from them. He had a remarkable knowledge of languages. He could read nearly every one in which scientific works are published, and he continued to the last a habit of reading some of the best classics. And it is but right to tell that, with all this rare knowledge and laborious devotion to science, those who knew him in his home might often have thought that domestic love determined his whole course in life.¹ He died in his seventy-ninth year, beloved and regretted by all who knew him well.

Dr. Samuel Woodman died at Ramsgate on the 13th September, 1886, in his forty-third year. His death was the result of an attack of typhoid fever, which he was supposed to have contracted while absent from home on a short holiday.

He was born in Exeter, in which town his father practised as a surgeon. He was educated at the Exeter Grammar School, and subsequently entered as a pupil at St. Mary's Hospital in London in 1861. After having officiated as House Surgeon at this hospital for the usual time he settled at Ramsgate, in partnership with the late Dr. Webster of that town.

Dr. Woodman was a Fellow by examination of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and a Doctor of Medicine of Durham University, the Doctorate given to practitioners of fifteen years' standing. He was in a large and a good practice. He was much liked, and was very active in other matters besides those connected with the practice of his profession. His bent was towards surgery; he was a good and bold operator, especially in cases of lithotrity. He was a man of genial manners and a

¹ Letter from Sir J. Paget.

thorough optimist, believing in his friends as well as in himself, and taking the cheery view of things in general, in which must also be included the prospects of his patients.¹ He was Consulting Surgeon to the Ramsgate and St. Lawrence Royal Dispensary, and Surgeon to the Board of Trade for Ramsgate Harbour.

He was the trusted adviser of the late Sir Moses Montefiore ; and he had established for himself locally a considerable professional reputation. He was also a Justice of the Peace for the Cinque Ports' division of Kent.

One who knew him well has favoured me with the following account of him : " Dr. Woodman was a very able man, honest, straightforward, and manly, and at the same time modest and unselfish ; altogether a most attractive character."²

As medical adviser to the late Sir Moses Montefiore he may be said to have gained a well-deserved credit. His constant attendance during the last few days of his patient's life was the admiration of both relatives and friends, and was undoubtedly a severe strain on himself. But during the recent illnesses of his well-known patient, when a large public daily looked for bulletins as to the condition of the good old man, it was Dr. Woodman's constant endeavour not to have any allusion made to his name in the hourly telegrams and reports which were most widely solicited and dispatched ; a high sense of honour and a refined feeling in regard to professional propriety which might not be inappropriately taken as a guide under all similar circumstances.

About a month previous to his death Dr. Woodman proceeded to the Continent with the intention of visiting Switzerland, but at Nuremberg he was not well and at once returned to Ramsgate with the commencing symptoms of the attack of typhoid to which allusion has already been made. On reaching home the nature of his malady was at once detected by his brother-in-law, Mr. Raven, and under his

¹ Letter from Mr. Raven, Dr. Woodman's brother-in-law.

² Letter from Dr. Broadbent.

advice Dr. Woodman took to his bed. Hæmorrhage with symptoms of perforation of the bowels manifested themselves some two days before his death, and then fatal collapse.

"He met death," writes his friend, "not bravely merely but cheerfully, trying in this way to help his poor wife; his mind was clear to the last." And thus passed away one who was beloved and respected by all who knew him; one to whom life seemed to be bestowed for all that was right in work, kindliness, and friendship.

Mr. Frederick Chapman, of Old Friars, Richmond Green, was well-known as a sound practitioner, and highly esteemed by a large number of his professional brethren. He had practised in the town for many years, and his death occurred there on the 26th of October, 1886, after a painful illness, in his seventy-third year.

He was born at Richmond in 1813. He commenced his professional career by being apprenticed to Mr. Taylor, of Kingston; after this he entered the Medical School at University College, and I am informed on excellent authority that he was one of the most distinguished pupils of his year. He commenced practice in Richmond as a partner of the late Mr. James Smith, and continued in the active performance of professional duties for upwards of forty-five years.

He took a most active part in the foundation of the Richmond Hospital, of which he held the office of Treasurer and Chairman of Committee, besides taking his place on the Hospital Staff. The latter appointment he resigned in 1882, when he was nominated Consulting Surgeon to the Hospital. This hospital now contains thirty-six beds. Mr. Chapman had always taken the warmest interest in its well-doing, and worked hard for its maintenance; and it was largely due to his exertions that this charity has been placed in its present prominent and useful position.

A subscription has been started since Mr. Chapman's death in order to establish a memorial to him in connection with his work for the hospital, and a sum of about £260 has been subscribed for this object. It has been decided that the interest of this money shall be appropriated as a

"Convalescent and Surgical Aid Fund" to be called "The Chapman Fund."

Mr. Chapman was Medical Officer to the Richmond Union Workhouse for upwards of forty years, and the long time he occupied this office was ample evidence of the efficiency and punctuality with which he performed his duties.

Mr. Chapman was a member of an old and much respected family, long resident in Richmond. His father had been in practice there for many years as an architect and surveyor. He was himself one of a large family, which included a brother, who became the senior partner of that well-known and highly-respected firm of publishers, Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

Towards his latter days he suffered much from pain and local discomfort, which seemed to point to some malignant complication about the bladder or lower bowel. He gradually became emaciated and sank after great and prolonged suffering. He was buried at Petersham, amidst every mark of respect and regret. No one in the place was more loved and respected. His memory will long be cherished as an active and useful member of society, as well as gratefully treasured by all who can testify practically to the value of his professional tact and experience.¹

Dr. Edwyn Andrew, of Shrewsbury, became a Fellow of this Society in 1862. He was a student at University College Medical School, and became a Member of the College of Surgeons and Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries in 1855. He took his M.B. degree in 1856, and became M.D. London, in 1859. In 1866 he became a Master in Surgery and was Gold Medallist in Surgery of that year.

He was Resident Medical Officer and House Surgeon at University College Hospital, and also Physician's Assistant. For a short time he held the office of Assistant Surgeon to St. Pancras Infirmary. He was a Member of the Pathological and Ophthalmological Societies, President of the Shropshire and Mid-Wales Branch of the British Medical

¹ Letter from his son, Mr. H. F. Chapman.

Association, and Honorary Local Secretary and Treasurer to the Royal Medical Benevolent College.

Dr. Andrew settled in Shrewsbury, and soon appears to have devoted himself especially to the treatment of diseases of the eye. He became attached to the institution known as the Shropshire and North Wales Eye and Throat Hospital, a small and very inadequate building, when he was first appointed Surgeon to it, but under his exertions, and with the aid of others, he lived to see a new hospital erected, and completed in 1881, replete with every comfort and with ample accommodation within its walls for the reception of patients.

Dr. Andrew died in January of this year. He had been confined to his bed for about nine weeks, his illness arising in the first place from a cold, but ultimately developing into a serious attack; and although he rallied at intervals very slight hopes of his recovery appear to have been entertained. He contributed to the journals occasionally, and among his writings may be found some "Observations on Extirpation of the Lachrymal Gland in Obstruction of the Nasal Duct," "A new method of Extraction of Cataract," and "the Use of the Cautey in Eye Diseases."

Dr. William Daubeny was elected a Fellow of this Society in 1848. He was born on the 18th of June, 1820, at Wraxhall Lodge, Wiltshire, and was educated at Rugby. He subsequently studied at St. Thomas's Hospital, became a Member of the College of Surgeons in 1843, and a Doctor of Medicine of St. Andrew in 1845. He commenced practice in London, in partnership with the late Mr. Pope, of Manchester Square, but the differences of opinion and character which mark men did not apparently blend harmoniously in this professional alliance. Dr. Daubeny found it desirable for his future prospects and general comfort that he should be able to act independently in his practice, and so severed this professional connection. He then practised for some short time in the neighbourhood of Portman Square, and soon secured a large and good class of patients, with all of whom he was ever a personal

favourite, and with most of whom he became the trusted and honoured friend.

In the midst of this fair promise of a successful future Dr. Daubeny became the subject of an attack of acute rheumatism, the effects of which he apparently was never able to shake off. His health broke down, and he was crippled to such an extent that he was compelled to give up practice in London, in order to seek a climate more congenial to his constitutional condition than any place in England is able to afford. After travelling abroad for some two years, he decided to settle at San Remo. This was twenty-five years ago, when San Remo was but little known to the English public, and when it could have afforded but little professional employment to an English physician. But twenty-five years have worked a great change in many of what were then but small villages on the Mediterranean coast of France and Italy, and San Remo has in no small measure participated in the improvement and growth. To some extent this change may justly be attributed to Dr. Daubeny's advocacy of its attractions, and his personal merits and good qualities as a physician. He might justly be looked upon as one of the founders of this popular and desirable winter residence for those who seek protection from the cold winds and frost, of more northern latitudes; only one English resident having preceded him in making San Remo a home.

Dr. Daubeny was an extremely shrewd and clever practitioner; a keen observer, with great knowledge of human nature; very witty and clever in repartee; a most genial companion and firm friend.

He was greatly beloved by all who knew him, and highly esteemed by all the residents of San Remo, English and foreign. He was a most straightforward, honorable member of our profession, a man respected by patients and friends.¹

Dr. Daubeny died at San Remo on the 26th of January of this year, after an illness of some thirty days, due to

¹ Letters from Dr. Freeman, Dr. Kay Shuttleworth, Dr. Turner, and Mr. Le Gros Clark.

congested lungs and cardiac complications. He was assiduously attended by his friend Dr. Freeman, in consultation by Dr. Kay Shuttleworth. He died in his sixty-seventh year.

Mr. George Gaskoin died on the 5th of February, in the seventieth year of his age. He commenced his professional education as hospital apprentice at St. George's Hospital, and after passing through the usual period of studentship, served as House Surgeon in 1839. It was during this time that I acted under him as a dresser to the late Mr. Robert Keate, then Senior Surgeon to St. George's Hospital and Serjeant Surgeon to the Queen.

Mr. Gaskoin became a Member of the College of Surgeons in 1838, and a Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries in 1841.

He settled in London, and his first intention was to occupy himself with general practice, but subsequently he confined himself in some measure to the treatment of diseases of the skin. In this department of practice his uncle, Mr. John Samuel Gaskoin, had obtained a well-deserved reputation, and for forty years was looked upon as an excellent authority on diseases of the skin, and might truly be said to have been a most successful and popular practitioner. Mr. George Gaskoin became connected as Surgeon with the British Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, an appointment which he held to within a short time of his death. He also held the appointment of Surgeon to "The Artists' Benevolent Fund."¹

He gained the Wyatt Edgell Prize of £200 for his essay on the 'Sanitary Condition of Great Britain' in 1882. He also contributed some interesting papers to the medical journals at different periods on the subjects of cholera, hereditary tendencies in health and disease, and the history of syphilis. He published a translation of the medical writings of Francisco de Villalobos in 1870, and so highly was his work in this translation estimated, both in

¹ Letter from Mr. Charles Hawkins.

Spain and Portugal, that he was created a Knight Commander of the Royal Military Order of Christ of Portugal, and Knight Commander of the Order of Isabella la Catholica of Spain.

He was a man of much general information, was well read, and of good conversational powers; of a retiring disposition, but a courteous gentleman, and professionally most honorable and straightforward. He might truly be said to have been a man without guile, so simple, true, and honest was he in all his views and actions in life.

Mr. George Gaskoin was elected a Fellow of this Society in 1851. He communicated two papers to our 'Transactions.'

He was never married, and had retired from practice a short period prior to his death. About two years ago symptoms of serious cerebral disease manifested themselves, obviously of an incurable character, and although intelligence remained intact almost to the last days of his life, he gradually sank, and died last month at the residence of his brother in Wales.

Gentlemen, in conclusion, allow me before I sit down to offer my best thanks to the Vice-Presidents and other members of the Council for the kindness and support I have received from them during the past year of office. My thanks are also greatly due to my friends on my right and my left, Dr. Cheadle and Mr. Howard Marsh, for the ease with which my work has been accomplished, both in Council and in this chair. I beg also to express here my best thanks to our active Resident Librarian, Mr. Bailey, for the assistance he has afforded me in collecting information about those who have been taken from us; and, lastly, to you, gentlemen, I beg to offer my sincere thanks for the kindness with which you have received me on this and all occasions.

