

the good wishes of all the medical corporations; a new doctor's diploma was handed to him by the Doctorial College. Dr. Jäger's merits and works as an oculist are well known. He was, we read, the most faithful disciple of his master, Beer—the founder of the Austrian school of ophthalmology. His fame has spread through all Europe; and numerous orders adorn his breast.

THE LATE DAVID EVANS, Esq., OF BELPER.

THE death of Mr. Evans of Belper, which took place on the 20th of November last, requires more than a passing notice.

For the last eight or ten years, owing to the infirmities of advanced age, he had retired from the active duties of his profession; but for many years previous to that time he was widely known as a most eminent operative and ophthalmic surgeon. His operations, in many cases, were marked by great ingenuity and boldness, almost always justified by success. He tied the carotid artery three times; twice successfully. As a lithotomist, and operator for hernia and cataract, he was particularly successful.

One striking excellence in Mr. Evans' professional character was the tenacious perseverance he displayed in applying the resources which great natural ability and careful observation constantly suggested; and he was thus, under Providence, the means of saving life in circumstances often considered hopeless, as illustrated by the following cases.

In a case of poisoning by laudanum, where the patient had taken an ounce and a half of laudanum and half a pint of gin, he successfully emptied the stomach, on December 6th, 1817, by means of a large syringe attached to an œsophageal tube on the principle of the stomach-pump, two years before that instrument was invented. The case was published in 1823 in the *Transactions of the Associated Apothecaries and Surgeon-Apothecaries of England and Wales*.

But the operation which caused a great sensation at that time, and extended his reputation even to foreign countries, was a case of aneurism of the arteria innominate, treated successfully by ligature of the common carotid on the distal side of the tumour. The case is recorded in the *Lancet* of November 1828, and in Wardrop's work on *Aneurism*. It may be interesting to the profession to know that the patient on whom this operation was performed is still living at Belper, in the enjoyment of good health, after a lapse of thirty-four years.

About the year 1833, Mr. Evans extirpated a cancerous uterus, in the case of Mrs. H., who survived the operation thirteen months. The uterus is at present in the museum of Queen's College, Birmingham.

The unwearied attention and kindness which Mr. Evans exercised in the discharge of his professional duties, his readiness at all times to lend his aid, and the confidence he inspired in those who sought it, will be testified to by all who knew him, in every station of life. Of his general character, it is more difficult to speak. Unobtrusive and retiring, and possessing an almost childlike simplicity, he was distinguished in an eminent degree by that charity which "thinketh no evil," while, at the same time, he was ever active in suggesting and promoting every good work. He is gone, full of years, to his rest, having entered his eighty-third year; but his memory will be long cherished, not only by the numerous family which he has left behind him, but by the many friends far and near who have long appreciated his worth.

THE LATE ROBERT KNOX, M.D.

DR. ROBERT KNOX, well known to Edinburgh medical students of thirty or forty years ago, as a highly successful teacher of anatomy in that city, died of apoplexy at his residence in Hackney, on December 20, 1862. He was the son of Robert Knox, teacher of mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, and was born in that city on September 4, 1793. He claimed descent from that ancient and reputable Scottish family of Knox, of which John Knox, the energetic and turbulent Puritan reformer and iconoclast, was a member; and, we believe, was lineally descended from William, a brother of John. He was educated at the High School of Edinburgh, where he obtained the gold medal in 1810, and where his name still shines from a tablet on the wall, on which the names of the medallists are recorded. On leaving school, he studied medicine in the then illustrious Medical School of the University of Edinburgh, and, on taking his degree, entered the Army, and was appointed Staff-Assistant Surgeon, and attached to the 72nd Regiment. He soon after went to the Cape, and saw active service during the first Kaffir war in the years 1819-22. On his return he quitted the army on half-pay, and began to teach anatomy in Surgeon's Square, Edinburgh, as successor to Dr. Barclay. This was the meridian period of Dr. Knox's life. As an anatomist and teacher he was unrivalled: his lecture-rooms were crowded; and he is said to have taught between five and six thousand pupils during the time of his professorship, amongst whom the names of William Fergusson, John Hughes Bennett, Richard Owen, John Goodsir, the late Professor Reid, and the late Director-General Alexander, shine conspicuously. In 1845, he left Edinburgh and came to London, where his intellectual activity found vent in a variety of occupations. He gave lectures on Ethnology at the principal scientific institutes in the kingdom; he attached himself to the Royal Free Hospital in Gray's Inn Lane, and was pathologist to the Cancer Hospital. He also employed himself extensively in literature: and, in addition to a translation of Cloquet, which he had brought out some years before, and of Tiedemann on the Arteries, he translated Milne-Edwards' *Manual of Zoology* (of which a second edition was on the eve of publication at the time of his death); he wrote a new *Manual of Anatomy*, a particularly valuable book for the glimpses which it gave, short though they were, at a something in anatomy above and beyond the dry empirical enumeration of surfaces and processes; a *Manual of Artistic Anatomy for the Use of Painters, Sculptors, and Amateurs*; a work entitled *Great Artists and Great Anatomists*; and, lastly, his immortal book on *Ethnology, or the Races of Men*. But besides these greater works, were many lesser memoirs scattered throughout the transactions of various natural history societies, of which a paper on the *Affinities of the Trout and Salmon* attracted much attention. Dr. Knox was early married, and had six children, of whom one only survives him. So far as outward person is concerned, nature was niggard in her gifts. He had lost an eye from small-pox in early childhood, and his features otherwise were not prepossessing; but no man can expect to be armed at all points; and if Dr. Knox was as ugly as Jack Wilkes, he was as great a favourite with the women. In gifts of speech he was unequalled. His voice bland and harmonious; his manner earnest and persuasive; his *facundia*, or by whatever other name we may call that seemingly inexhaustible flow of the choicest and most apposite language, his clearness, his logical precision in speaking, and the enormous amount of information on all subjects connected with natural history and fine art, which flowed without effort from his lips—all conspired to make him justly a favourite with all who formed his acquaintance. (*Medical Times and Gazette*.)