

incidence of leprosy in the French colonies. For this purpose he visited Indo-China, Yunnan, Burma, Siam, Malacca, and the Dutch Indies, where he collected a large amount of valuable information, which he subsequently published about leprosy and other tropical diseases, especially beri-beri, framboesia, tinea imbricata, and small-pox and syphilis in the native. From 1904 to 1909 he made a series of clinical and histological studies on juxta-articular nodosities, which he proved to be an independent disease, unconnected with framboesia or syphilis. In 1919 he succeeded Professor Gaucher in the chair of dermatology and syphilography at the Hôpital St. Louis, where he sought to substitute out-patient treatment for confinement in hospital. He also took an active part in the campaign against venereal disease, and, in 1923, founded La Ligue Française contre le Péril Vénérien. In 1931 appeared under his editorship the first volumes of a *Traité de Syphilis*, to which, among other articles, he contributed an important historical introduction. He was also an active participant in the international congresses of the history of medicine as well as a frequent contributor to the proceedings of the Société Française de l'Histoire de la Médecine. Professor Jeanselme was elected a member of the Académie de Médecine in 1919, and at the time of his death had been nominated by the Council of the Royal Society of Medicine as an Honorary Fellow.

We regret to record the death, at the age of 71, of Dr. WILLIAM BAIGENT, who had been for thirty years medical officer of health to the Northallerton Urban District Council. He studied medicine at the University of Durham College of Medicine in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and graduated M.B. in 1885, proceeding M.D. five years later with a gold medal for his thesis. Before settling down in general practice at Northallerton he had held the posts of senior house-physician and resident anaesthetist at the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle, and resident medical officer to the Dunston Lodge Asylum, and in 1893 he contributed to the *Northumberland and Durham Medical Journal* a statistical analysis of 3,000 cases of anaesthesia with chloroform. He was for many years a member of the British Medical Association, and from 1919 to 1925 served on the Rural Practitioners' Subcommittee of the Insurance Acts Committee. Dr. Baigent was very well known as an authority on fly fishing and fly-dressing. He had been vice-chairman of the Tees Fishery Board for ten years, and succeeded Lord Gainford as chairman last year. During the war he organized and conducted the Northallerton Red Cross Military Hospital and was commandant of the local Voluntary Aid Detachment, for which services he received the M.B.E.

Dr. ADAM FREDERICK JOHN MICKLE, whose death occurred on February 20th, in his eighty-eighth year, was the third son of the late David Mickle, M.D., who practised in Yorkshire. After receiving private tuition he proceeded to Edinburgh, where, in 1875, he obtained the L.R.C.P. & S. diplomas. He then entered Aberdeen University, where, in 1878, he obtained the M.B. degree, and two years later proceeded M.D. In 1882 he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. Dr. Mickle took up private practice at Alva in Scotland, where he remained some three years, relinquishing it to return home to help his father. In consequence of the strenuous work his health gave way temporarily, and he went for a sea voyage. Arriving in New Zealand in 1880, he was at once appointed house-surgeon to the Christchurch Hospital, a position he held for about nine months. In 1881 he married Miss A. M. Esmond, the then matron of the Christchurch Hospital, and took up private practice in the city of Christchurch, where he continued for about forty years. Owing to a breakdown in health he retired to New Brighton (a suburb of Christchurch) in 1921, and resided there until his death. In 1925 he was elected an honorary member of the New Zealand Branch of the British Medical Association. A prominent citizen writes: Born of good British stock and of Christian

parentage, Dr. Mickle inherited great principles, which laid the foundation of excellent citizenship. He was a lover of the British race and Empire, and admired everything in her Government and history that made for the common good. "Loyalty and duty" were his watchwords, and were brought to bear upon all he did and said. He was a great student of leading political affairs, and, though Conservative in politics, yet he was a man of wide outlook, a clear and logical thinker, and a sound adviser. Frequently through the Press with his versatile pen he has placed the people of this province under a great debt for the exquisite letters descriptive of Nature's charms. Nor was he one whit behind in business and political acumen, when, with his uncompromising pen, he entered the arena of controversy on some political or business proposition. Professionally he was an eminent practitioner, but he would have been equally great as a statesman. Socially he was the friend of all and the enemy of none. To know him fully and intimately was to love and admire him as one of God's gentlemen. During the Great War and afterwards both he and his devoted wife did much to further the cause of Empire. His interests in all that made for social betterment remained unabated to the end. He never coveted popularity—private or public—but by quiet and helpful deeds endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact.

Dr. JOHN GAY, of Upper Richmond Road, who died on April 20th at the age of 75, was a well-known and greatly respected figure in Putney, and had served as medical officer to the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables for thirty-two years. After studying medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and in Paris and Dublin, he took the M.R.C.S. in 1884, the L.R.C.P. in 1887, and the D.P.H. of the English Conjoint Board in 1892. In 1909 he obtained the M.D. degree of Durham University. Dr. Gay's early appointments included those of house-surgeon at St. Bartholomew's, and resident clinical assistant at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest. In more recent times he was chairman of the Wandsworth Division of the British Medical Association, president of the South-West London Medical Society, and chairman of the L.C.C. School Treatment Centre. He was a well-known freemason, and had been associated for many years with the Fulham and Putney Division of the British Red Cross Society. He was also a member of the Wandsworth Borough Council for some years, and had long been a liveryman of the Company of Leathersellers.

## The Services

The King has conferred the Efficiency Decoration of the Territorial Army upon Colonel Alfred Hope Gosse; Honorary Colonel Frank Marsh, C.B.E. (R.A.M.C. Units, 48th South Midland Division; Brevet Colonel, retired, T.F.); and Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Herbert Leslie Garson, O.B.E., M.C.

### DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Lieut.-Colonel William Hooper Pinches, R.A.M.C. (ret.), died in London on April 9th, aged 73. He was born in London on August 10th, 1861, was educated at Bart's, and took the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Lond. in 1884. Entering the Army as surgeon on August 1st, 1885, he became lieutenant-colonel after twenty years' service, and retired on August 25th, 1906. He had a long list of war service: the Hazara expedition of 1891, on the North-West Frontier of India (Frontier medal and clasp); the Dongola campaign of 1896 (Egyptian medal with clasp, and 4th class of the Medjidieh); the Nile campaign of 1898, including the battle of Khartum, where he took part in the famous charge of the 21st Lancers under Colonel Martin at Omdurman (mentioned in dispatches in the *London Gazette* of September 30th, 1898, medal, and clasp to Egyptian medal); and South Africa, 1899 to 1902, operations in Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and Cape Colony (Queen's medal with three clasps, and King's medal with two clasps). He also rejoined for service in the war of 1914-18.