

expedition, he seemed, to be improving, and talked of resuming his sport.

The end came very suddenly; fortunately, he had his daughter and one of his sons with him. As a proof of the high esteem in which he was held it may be mentioned that the King of Sweden, who was at Marstrand, sent to inquire about him.

In Professor Corfield the country has lost one of the pioneers of preventive medicine and a sanitarian of world-wide reputation; the medical profession has lost a very distinguished member; while his many friends mourn an entertaining companion and a genial and highly-accomplished man.

A FRIEND AND FORMER PUPIL writes:

Professor Corfield belonged to the second generation of hygienists in this country; inspired by the work of such men as Chadwick, Ramsay, Parkes, and Simon, he was the contemporary of Buchanan, Galton, and Thorne, and the teacher of many of those who now hold leading positions in the department of medicine to which he devoted himself. Before leaving Oxford he received, owing in the main to the influence of Acland, a strong bent towards the study of preventive medicine. He came up to London with introductions to, among others, Professor Sharpey, of University College, the Mentor of every young medical Telemachus of that day. Sharpey encouraged him in his inclination to take up preventive medicine as a career, and helped him in many ways. In particular it was largely through Sharpey's influence that Corfield became Professor of Hygiene at University College. He was an excellent lecturer, earnest, humorous, and practical. From an early date he took pains to illustrate his course by practical demonstrations of apparatus, and by visits to waterworks, sewage farms, and other undertakings of municipal public health departments. When, on the death of Parkes, it was proposed to perpetuate his memory by founding a museum of practical hygiene Corfield took the keenest interest in the scheme, and with the help of his friend, the late Mr. Rogers Field, M. Inst. C.E., was mainly instrumental in bringing together a very instructive collection of apparatus, drawings, and plans which was for some time housed in University College. The authorities of that institution, however, never took quite kindly to the scheme, and after a year or two announced that they could no longer find room for the collection. It seemed as if the scheme must fall through, but a few men who perceived the importance of maintaining such a collection, assisted by personal friends of Parkes, raised a fund which rendered it possible to transfer the collection to the building in Margaret Street where it has ever since been maintained. It was not very easy to keep the public sufficiently interested in such a museum to ensure an income to defray rent and

other expenses, but, mainly through the efforts and influence of Corfield, Douglas Galton, Rogers Field, and Dr. Poore, the task was accomplished, and the museum was maintained as an independent institution until it was taken over by the Sanitary Institute. The amalgamation of the Parkes Museum of Hygiene with the Sanitary Institute strengthened both bodies, and at a later date Corfield was Chairman of the Council of the Institute.

As has been said, Corfield belonged to a generation of hygienists now passing away. He began the study of hygiene when bacteriology can hardly be said to have existed, and, while keenly interested in the growth of bacteriology, and possessed to a high degree by that scientific curiosity which impels a man to make himself acquainted with at least the main principles of every scientific advance, Corfield retained to the end that broader outlook which characterized the men who were making the science of hygiene in his youth.

He was, as a practical man, content to accept the conclusion that overcrowding, insufficient ventilation, foul drains, or polluted water supply were inimical to the public health without inquiring too curiously into the precise way in which the injurious effect was produced. For he was, beyond all things, a practical man, a man of detail, hunting out the weak place with untiring perseverance.

For many years he enjoyed what may be called a consulting practice in sanitation. The country houses which he has remodelled in respect of their sanitary arrangements must be numbered by hundreds, and his opinion was much sought with regard to large schemes for water supply and drainage.

Socially he was a clubbable man, and his well-stored memory made his fluent talk agreeable and stimulating. He had read widely, had a retentive memory, and the courage to say frankly "I do not know" when he felt at all uncertain. Thus it was possible to accept any statement he made with confidence.

His loss will be very keenly felt by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, both at home and abroad.

WE regret to announce the death of Dr. FRANCIS COOKE, which took place at Cheltenham on August 18th. Dr. Cooke was one of the oldest practitioners of Cheltenham, and for half a century he was associated with the work of the General Hospital, latterly as Senior Honorary Physician, a position from which he retired in 1893. Dr. Cooke, who was educated at Edinburgh and Paris, was University Gold Medallist at Edinburgh in 1835, taking his M.D. degree in 1836. In the same year he was admitted a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. In 1869 he became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London. He was a member of the Royal Medical and Hunterian Societies of Edinburgh, and was Consulting Physician to the Cheltenham General Hospital. Dr. Cooke was the author of *A Treatise on Consumption*.