

The authors performed control experiments with chloroform and phenyl-hydrazine, which caused a central degeneration and very little cirrhosis.

These experiments go to prove that manganese in small doses is stored in the liver and helps in some way in the formation of antitoxin. Walbum found that in larger doses manganese stimulated the growth of bacteria in the body rather than exercising its beneficial effect in increasing the body's resistance. The question of dosage is, therefore, very important; it is clear that if good results are to be obtained it is necessary to follow exactly the technique of this treatment, in which the correct dosage, etc., have been worked out by Dr. Herbert Nott.—I am, etc.,

L. SHILLITO, M.B., B.Ch.Cantab.

West Runton, Norfolk, Aug. 27th.

REMUNERATION OF MEDICAL WITNESSES.

SIR,—The recent controversy in the press regarding the fees allowable by courts of law to medical witnesses prompts me to put before you my own recent experience.

At the request of the police I gave evidence before a metropolitan police magistrate on behalf of the prosecution in a criminal charge. The case was of such gravity that the police magistrate remanded the prisoner to the Central Criminal Court. I was detained at the court from 11 a.m. until 1.15 p.m., and gave what was presumably expert evidence, since it was based upon the consideration of facts of a professional nature. For this period of detention, and in remuneration for this special aid in the cause of justice, the fee allowed was 15s. Accompanying the postal order for this amount was a note stating that "no inquiry respecting the amount now sent, which is the amount ordered by the magistrate sitting at the court where the case was heard, can be answered." The amount is, apparently, "governed by a scale approved by the Secretary of State."

I venture to suggest, having regard to the amount of training required to make the expert, and the undoubted value of his evidence in legal proceedings, that the fee is utterly inadequate, and that, considered in relation to the apparent cost of legal expert evidence, the fee under consideration becomes a subject of jest.—I am, etc.,

ERICHSEN S. PAGE, M.B., B.Ch.Cantab.,
F.R.C.S.Eng.

London, W.9, Aug. 24th.

The Services.

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES.

Lieut.-Colonel Winfred Kelsey Beaman, D.S.O., R.A.M.C. (ret.), died at Durban, Natal, on May 9th, aged 46. He was born on November 7th, 1882, and was educated at Charing Cross Hospital, where he gained the Huxley scholarship in 1901, and the Governors' gold medal for clinical work in 1906. He took the M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.Lond. in 1906, and, after his retirement from the service, the M.R.C.P.Lond. in 1923. After filling the posts of house-surgeon at Charing Cross Hospital and resident medical officer of the Kent County Sanatorium at Lenham, he entered the R.A.M.C. as lieutenant on January 23th, 1907, gaining the Parkes memorial medal at the R.A.M.C. College. He became major after twelve years' service, went on half-pay on October 9th, 1922, and retired with an honorary step of rank in the following year. After his retirement he filled the positions of honorary physician to the Ministry of Pensions Mount Pleasant Hospital, Chepstow, honorary physician to the Pontypool and District Hospital, and honorary consulting physician to the Chepstow and District Hospital and to the Victoria Cottage Hospital, Abergavenny. He served throughout the recent great war, when he was twice mentioned in dispatches—in the *London Gazette* of January 1st, 1916, and January 4th, 1917—and gained the D.S.O.

Captain Henry Anthony de Lom, R.A.M.C. (ret.), died in London on April 12th, aged 75. He was born on June 6th, 1855, at Stratford, Essex, educated at Toronto and at St. Thomas's, and took the M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.Lond. in 1881. He entered the army as surgeon on August 4th, 1883, was placed on half-pay, on account of ill health, on September 28th, 1894, and retired five years later. He served in the Sudan in the Nile expedition of 1885, receiving the Egyptian medal with a clasp and the Khedive's bronze star.

Obituary.

SIR SEYMOUR JOHN SHARKEY, M.D., F.R.C.P.,

Consulting Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.

WITH deep regret we have to record the death, on September 6th, after a short illness, of Sir Seymour Sharkey, at the age of 82.

Seymour John Sharkey was born at St. Peter's, Jersey, on July 10th, 1847, being the third son of Edmund Patrick Sharkey, M.D., of Trinity College, Dublin, who practised at Ballinasloe, Ireland. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, and in 1866 entered Jesus College, Oxford, with an open classical scholarship. After taking a second class in classical moderations, he won a first class in the natural science finals, and in 1873 was awarded the Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship. In accordance with the conditions of the fellowship he spent the greater part of the next three years in scientific work at Berlin, Paris, and Vienna. Before closing this summary of Sharkey's Oxford career it may be of interest to refer to an incident which also found mention in an obituary notice of Sir Ray Lankester published in *Nature* on August 24th. Sharkey and Lankester were the two winning candidates for a fellowship at Oxford, Huxley being the examiner. Twice Huxley sent back the papers of these two candidates, saying that it was impossible to choose between them, and when the choice was finally made in favour of Lankester it was on the ground that the subject he had taken was the better suited for the purpose.

As soon as he was free to do so, Sharkey entered the medical school of St. Thomas's Hospital, in the service of which he was to spend the greater part of his life. He graduated M.B.Oxon. in 1875, and four years later obtained the diploma M.R.C.P. In 1885 he became F.R.C.P., and proceeded M.D. in 1888. Having held various resident posts he was appointed assistant physician in November, 1879, became full physician in November, 1890, and consulting physician on his retirement in June, 1910.

Sharkey very quickly made a great reputation as a teacher, first in the out-patient room and then in the wards. Murchison, who was acknowledged to be one of the greatest teachers of the day, was still in charge of beds, and it was always said that he was the model upon whom Sharkey based his method. At all events Sharkey had a remarkable power of attracting men of every grade of intellect. His visits to the wards were always attended by a large crowd of students, who discovered the round to be not only highly instructive but a very good afternoon's entertainment at each other's expense, the fun being that nobody knew who would be the next victim of the teacher's mordant wit. Sharkey's style of teaching by the Socratic method was certainly of a very challenging kind, and unless one was prepared for hard knocks it was better to stay away. But all this was only by-play. Through it all ran a continuous stream of the very best clinical teaching, based on constant and accurate observation of the patient. A clinical clerk was once given a case for examination and diagnosis. He reported to Sharkey that it was mitral stenosis. "Well, Mr. Martin," said Sharkey in his best lecturing way, "tell me why I don't believe that it is a case of mitral stenosis." "No doubt because I say it is," replied the clerk, and both he and the teacher joined in the general laugh. Sharkey never forgot a portly house-physician of his who said that his six months' office had cost him two stone in weight.

During Sharkey's early days at St. Thomas's the late Professor Osler was settled in London, and for several months constantly accompanied him on his visits to the wards. Years afterwards Osler was distributing the prizes in the medical school, with Sharkey sitting on the platform near him. In the course of his speech Osler leaned over and put his hand on Sharkey's shoulder, saying, "This is the man who taught me all the medicine I know." It was a graceful gesture worthy of both.

As a physician Sharkey was also in the first class, a position largely due to the fact that he practised the habit of intensive observation, which he was never tired of inculcating into his pupils. Moreover, he made constant use

of the best auxiliaries to medicine which were available at that time. For many years he conducted post-mortem examinations on two days of each week, and those were the days when all pathology was included in the post-mortem room and the microscope. Surgery was just then coming into its own, and in his surgical colleague and lifelong friend H. H. Clutton he had a co-operator worthy of him. Those two men represented for the St. Thomas's world of that date the advancing edge of scientific medicine and surgery.

Sharkey was interested in every branch of medicine, but more particularly in that which included the functional disorders of the nervous system. He was one of the first men in this country to adopt the Weir Mitchell form of treatment, and did so with great success. At the Royal College of Physicians Sharkey delivered the Goulstonian Lectures in 1886 and the Bradshaw Lecture in 1906. He was also examiner from 1893 to 1897, councillor from 1902 to 1904, and censor from 1908 to 1912.

In private practice Sharkey did not attain to the measure of success that he deserved. The fact that he was constantly called in by his colleagues to advise as to themselves, their wives, and families shows that any deficiency in a more remunerative form of practice was not due to any failure to arouse confidence. And yet his old pupils were both numerous and prosperous. They were still devoted to their old teacher, and used to speak of him in terms of warmest affection. On the occasion of his retirement from the active staff in 1910 they organized a dinner in his honour; it was attended by over one hundred, and was a brilliant success. And yet they did not call him in to see their patients, at all events not on a scale commensurate with his abilities or their debt to him. The explanation which is accepted by those who should know is that they were afraid that Sharkey would treat them with the scant respect which was stimulating, and even enjoyable, when practised in the ward with other students as their fellow victims, but would be very disquieting in the presence of adoring private patients.

Even St. Thomas's days had to come to an end, and in 1910 Sharkey, though still in the prime of health and vigour, had to retire from the active staff and became consulting physician. Fortunately, about two years later he was appointed medical referee to the Treasury, and this gave ample scope for his best energies. In this capacity he stood as final arbiter in any dispute involving medical questions between the Government and its employees. Not very long after his appointment the war broke out, and, as it continued, the call for the referee's services was increased manifold. Sharkey rose to the emergency, as anyone who knew his ability and courage could have foretold. At one time the question was raised on the part of the trade unions concerned whether they should not claim to have a representative as well as the Government; but such was the impression produced by Sharkey's spirit of justice that the matter was dropped, and the Treasury medical referee from that time has continued to represent both the Government as employer and the workman as employee. This post was held by Sharkey till July, 1923, and then had to be vacated with regret on both sides on account of technical limitations of age. This marked the end of his professional career.

Throughout his life Sharkey was devoted to open-air sports, and had a natural facility for them. Dry-fly fishing was his chief recreation for the greater part, and for many years his spare time was spent in company with his old friend Sir George Savage at his cottage on the Test. Golf was added in the course of time. He had no special interest either in music or the pictorial arts, but he was a keen lover of beauty. Friends and grateful patients were aware of this, and his room was always full of the flowers they had sent him. Fortunately he enjoyed magnificent health, and he has been heard to boast of not knowing what it was to feel tired. He gave the impression of exuberant vitality, and was a most exhilarating companion. Only during the last year or two did he show signs of advancing age, and when the final breakdown came it was mercifully short.

No apology is offered for what may be put down to St. Thomas's egotism in this sketch, for it could not be otherwise. It only expresses the fact that Sharkey gave his

whole life to the place. He was attached to no other hospital, and to this one he gave his all—and that was good indeed. His devotion had its reward in the universal affection with which he was regarded by colleagues and pupils alike.
H. G. T.

A memorial service was held in the chapel of St. Thomas's Hospital on Monday, September 9th, at noon; it was attended by a large company, which included representatives of the Royal College of Physicians, of the Treasury, and of St. Thomas's Hospital. The Rev. J. Anderson Davies, Assistant Hospitaler, officiated. The funeral took place at Kensal Green on the same day and at the same hour.

SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, M.D., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.,
Senior Surgeon to the Samaritan Hospital for Women,
Belfast, and Consulting Surgeon to the Belfast
Maternity Hospital.

SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, whose death at his residence at Craigavad, County Down, on August 31st, we announced last week, was one of the most famous and distinguished surgeons in Ireland. He had been in failing health for some time, after leading a very active life in which he never spared himself, resembling in this respect his brother, Robert Campbell, surgeon to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, who died in 1920.

John Campbell was born in 1860, at Templepatrick, County Antrim; his ancestors came originally from Ayrshire, but had been associated with Ulster since the "Plantation" in the time of James I. He received his early education at the Royal Belfast Academical Institution, from which he passed to Queen's College, Belfast, and graduated B.A. in 1883, winning the senior scholarship in natural history. In the following year he proceeded M.A., with first-class honours, in the then new Royal University of Ireland; three years later he graduated M.D., M.Ch., M.A.O. He continued his medical studies in the London Hospital, and in the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, and afterwards visited Paris, Vienna, Munich, Heidelberg, and Bonn. He obtained the diploma M.R.C.S. in 1888, and the F.R.C.S., by examination, in 1891. He acted for some time as locumtenent for the professor of natural history in Belfast, and was a demonstrator in anatomy in the medical school under the late Professor Redfern in 1888. He was appointed assistant surgeon to the Belfast Hospital for Sick Children in 1891; at the close of the following year he was elected surgeon to the Samaritan Hospital for Women, and, later, assistant in the Belfast Maternity Hospital. From this time he devoted himself entirely to the obstetrical and gynaecological branches of medicine, becoming widely known and respected for his clinical ability, his skill in organization, and his breadth of vision. He contributed many articles to medical journals, and wrote a book entitled *Obstetrics and Gynaecology: A Textbook of Treatment*, which was originally intended to form one of a series of three. His brother, the late Mr. Robert Campbell, was commissioned to write the volume relating to surgical treatment, and Dr. W. Calwell that on medical treatment.

In stimulating the progress of Irish university education John Campbell played a prominent part. He was president of the Royal University Graduates Association, and for some time a member of the senate of the University, on the dissolution of which he received the honorary degree of LL.D. Later he was elected chairman of convocation of the Queen's University, Belfast. He was president of the Ulster Medical Society in 1902 and 1903. He rendered great services to the British Medical Association, and was a member of Council from 1899 to 1900; he was one of the honorary secretaries of the Section of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women at the Annual Meeting at Edinburgh in 1898; a vice-president of the Section of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the Meeting at Oxford in 1904; and president of that Section when the Association met at Belfast in 1909. During the war he was the senior surgeon of the British Red Cross Hospital at Wimereux. He represented the Queen's University in the Parliament of Northern Ireland until the dissolution a few months