

especially instrumental in extending the hospital and adding a children's ward.

He was also Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion East Surrey Regiment, and, after many years' service, received the volunteer decoration. Mr. Bateman more than once filled the office of President of the Thames Valley Branch of the British Medical Association and was a frequent contributor to its proceedings; at the time of his decease, too, he was a member of Council of the Richmond Division, into which the Thames Valley Branch became merged under the new constitution. He was also President of the Richmond Athenaeum a few years since.

His genial disposition and genuine, yet unostentatious, kindness of heart endeared him alike to his professional colleagues and his large circle of friends and patients, of whom there was a crowded attendance at his funeral service on March 14th. Mr. Bateman's death followed a surgical operation, and much sympathy is felt with his widow, a daughter of Dr. Julius, and their large family in their bereavement. An old King's College friend adds: "Nothing I can write can adequately express my high esteem both of Mr. Bateman's professional and private character and the sense of loss which all who knew him are experiencing on his removal from our midst."

ARTHUR ERNEST SANSOM, M.D. LOND., F.R.C.P.,
CONSULTING PHYSICIAN TO THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

In the person of Dr. Arthur Ernest Sansom, who died on March 10th, at Bournemouth, of pneumonia, there passed away a well-known member of the medical profession, much respected both at home and abroad. Born at Corsham, near Bath, on May 13th, 1838, and educated at Queenwood College, Stockbridge, Hants, and afterwards at King's College, London, where he was an exceptionally brilliant scholar, he early showed tastes for original research. In 1865 he wrote one of the first and most practical works on anaesthetics entitled, *Chloroform; its Action and Administration*, followed by a paper read before the Obstetrical Society, on "Anaesthetics in Obstetric Practice," in which he advocated the employment of anaesthetic mixtures of absolute alcohol and chloroform.

In 1869-70 he brought before the medical profession in this country the importance of Pasteur's researches on fermentation, and embodying those views, together with the results of many experiments of his own, brought them before the Medical Society of London in a series of papers, subsequently publishing them in a book entitled *The Antiseptic System* (1871). His researches on carbolic acid and the introduction of the sulpho-carbolates into medicine are well known. In his later years he became better known in connexion with diseases of the heart, and wrote *The Physical Diagnosis of Diseases of the Heart* (1876), *Treatment of Some of the Forms of Valvular Disease of the Heart*, together with articles on the heart in *Allbutt's System of Medicine*, and many others.

He was Consulting Physician to the London Hospital and to the North-Eastern Hospital for Children; late Examiner in Medicine at the Universities of London and Durham, and at the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, London; ex-President of the Medical Society of London; Fellow or Corresponding Member of the Medical Societies of Paris, New York, and Moscow.

To all who knew him he was the embodiment of uprightness of conduct, and he lived and died a pattern, not only of a good physician, but of an English gentleman.

HENRY ST. JOHN BROOKS, M.D.,
FORMERLY UNIVERSITY ANATOMIST, DUBLIN.

We learn with very much regret of the death of Dr. Henry Brooks, of Dublin, who died in that city on March 16th, after an operation. He was born in Cape Colony, and became a graduate of the University of Dublin in 1882, after a most distinguished undergraduate course. He was First Senior Moderator in Natural Science, and Medical Scholar. After holding the office of Demonstrator of Anatomy he became University Anatomist in Dublin University, under Professor D. J. Cunningham, and Surgeon to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital. He was a remarkable enthusiast in his work, but that was by no means confined to anatomy. He had a very extended knowledge of many collateral

sciences, and one of his relaxations was the study of languages and out-of-the-way subjects. His writings were very numerous. He was the author of *The Nervous System* in Morris's *Treatise of Anatomy*, and he contributed frequently to the *Proceedings* of the Royal Dublin Society, the Royal Academy of Medicine, the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology*, etc., and his reports showed the completeness of his investigation. Some years ago he went to Australia, where it was found necessary to subject him to an abdominal operation for some obscure complaint. Later on he returned to Dublin, where he lived in restored health. Some months ago he began to complain of symptoms which made it necessary to perform another operation last week, but he rapidly sank.

Dr. Brooks's death will be regretted by all his old pupils and by all who knew him. He was a fine and rare type; in some senses a genius, whose force was never fully realized.

In the tragic death of M. BERTHELOT, at Paris, on March 18th, in his 80th year, the scientific world must record the severance of one of the strongest links which bound the present with the past. As a man of science Berthelot ranks with the greatest, for the reforms which he introduced into the study of chemistry have been of fundamental importance. Before his day the methods of organic chemistry were almost entirely analytic, but to this method he added the synthetic. To him we owe the preparation of acetylene from its elements—an achievement rapidly followed by the artificial formation of various hydrocarbons, alcohols, fats, and sugars. The developments which followed these discoveries make it clear that to no other one worker does organic chemistry owe a greater debt. The founder also of thermo-chemistry, he was indefatigable in devising and conducting experiments to establish it on a firm foundation. Nor was his work purely or even chiefly of theoretical importance; the world at large has already benefited by his discovery of the true mechanism of the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen in the soil. Despite the vast amount of his original work, the great French thinker found time to devote himself to the history of the science he loved so dearly, and his researches on the beliefs and the achievements of alchemy, both European and Asiatic, have added enormously to our knowledge and appreciation of the Middle Ages. For a time he served his country as Foreign Minister; but the almost absolute unanimity with which the French Chamber decreed the honour of a public funeral was a homage to the man of science, and was a fitting culmination to the many marks of public recognition accorded to him in his lifetime.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Election of Chancellor.—In a Convocation held on Thursday, March 14th, the Right Hon. George Nathaniel, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, M.A., Hon. D.C.L. All Souls College, was elected Chancellor of the University.

Degree.—In a congregation held on March 14th the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on J. Freeman, University College.

Degree Days.—The degree days for next term are the following: Thursday, May 2nd, at 10 a.m.; Saturday, May 25th, at 2.30 p.m.; Thursday, June 20th, at 10 a.m.; Thursday, June 27th, at 10 a.m.; Saturday, July 6th, at 10 a.m.

Official Fellowship in Natural Science at Jesus College.—The Principal and Fellows will shortly proceed to elect to an Official Fellowship, to be held in conjunction with an Assistant Tutorship in Natural Science. The Fellow so appointed will be expected to teach one of the larger subjects recognized in the Honour School of Natural Science, to undertake the entire direction of the science tuition of the College, and generally to superintend the College laboratory now in course of erection; this, when completed, will be adapted for the teaching of Chemistry and Physics. He must be a graduate of some University within the United Kingdom, and must be unmarried. His duties will commence at the beginning of the October term, 1907, and he will be required to reside in College during full term. The emoluments will be those of an Official Fellowship, together with such a sum from the Tuition Fund as the College may from time to time determine, the whole stipend being not less than £450 per annum, together with the free use of rooms in College, and the usual allowances. Applications, together with a statement of the candidate's qualifications and experience, and such testimonials as he may desire