

contributed papers on such subjects as Ligature of the External Iliac Artery by High Operation (Nottingham, 1876), Three Cases of Foreign Body in the Urethra (1877), Ligature of Femoral Artery under Antiseptic Plan (1879), and many others. In 1877 he was President of the Midland Branch.

At the Nottingham Meeting of the Association in 1902 he read a paper on simultaneous ligature of the subclavian and carotid arteries for innominate aneurysm, and showed the patient completely cured, on whom the operation had been performed nearly two years previously. The patient had previously been under the care of the writer of this notice, who has a vivid recollection of the admirable dexterity with which the operation was performed. The writer can also say from personal observation that Marriott never appeared in the slightest degree perturbed or daunted by the most untoward occurrences during the progress of his operations. On one occasion, after opening the abdomen with a view to removing a large growth, it was found that its base was too large for ligature—it was a sarcoma, and grew from the posterior wall of the abdomen. The retracted skin could not be drawn back over it to close the incision. Mr. Marriott, after a very few seconds of reflection, called for two long pins, with which he transfixed the base of the tumour at right angles to each other. He then wound a stout Esmarch's elastic ligature round beneath the pins, sliced off the greater part of the growth, and was thus enabled nearly to close the wound. Recovery was, of course, impossible, but the end of the patient was much more comfortable than it would have been if the growth had been left protruding.

Leicestershire, as the premier hunting shire, is naturally a locality where many accidents occur; and persons of the highest social standing from all parts of the kingdom, and even of the Continent, will remember Charles Marriott as their surgeon when suffering from the effects of such casualties.

Though during his surgical education in London the principles of asepsis and antisepsis were imperfectly understood, no sooner had Lister made clear to the profession the paramount importance in surgery of the rigid observance of all that goes under the name of Listerism, than Mr. Marriott at once proceeded to introduce the new procedure into his practice, and, having the advantage in the early Eighties of the co-operation of Mr. C. J. Bond as house-surgeon at the Leicester Infirmary, surgery in that institution soon became first antiseptic, and finally aseptic, to a degree unsurpassed elsewhere.

Another modern development in the care of the sick of which he early saw the importance was the scientific training of nurses. The Leicester Trained Nurses' Institution was founded largely owing to his influence and co-operation; he was for many years on its governing body, and always took a most lively interest in its welfare and progress.

Outside his strictly professional work he was an energetic member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; his affection for animals was always a marked trait in his character. As he became able to devote more time to non-professional subjects, he took no inconsiderable part in the political life of the district in which he lived. Returning to his family home at Kibworth Harcourt while retaining his consulting-rooms in Leicester, he became the Chairman of the Unionist Association of the Market Harborough Division of Leicestershire. He led his party through several contested elections, unsuccessful from his point of view, but, as even his political opponents allowed, not from lack of energy on his part, and his last appearance in public was when he recorded his vote at the recent election. He was a supporter of all manly sports, though unable from stress of work to indulge in them during the best days of his life. He took great interest in cricket, was a Vice-President of his county club, and the writer has seen him when near or past 60 standing at a wicket in his garden withstanding not ineffectually the united assaults of two or three of his sons, no mean performers, and one a 'Varsity Blue and representative of Gentlemen v. Players.

He married at the age of 30 the daughter of the late Rev. John Gibson. He was singularly happy in his married life, and leaves a family of four sons and two daughters. One son is a barrister practising in the Midland Circuit, two are solicitors in London, and one

succeeds him in practice and as a distinguished surgeon of the Leicester Infirmary.

His professional and political services were rewarded by His Majesty the King, who in 1904 bestowed on him the well-merited order of knighthood.

He was buried on February 17th in the churchyard of Kibworth Harcourt, close to his family home, and a large number of medical and other friends attended the funeral.

He was emphatically a strong man—strong in the tenacity of his opinions, strong in his friendships, his likes, his dislikes. Incapacity in any form was abhorrent to him. Nurses trembled before him if conscious of short-coming, but he was always ready to recognize and approve assiduity and ability. Of somewhat stern exterior, though distinguished in appearance, those who knew him best were aware what kindly feelings and lovable traits lay beneath.

T. KILNER CLARKE, M.A., M.B.CANTAB., M.D.(T.C.D.),
F.R.C.S.

SURGEON, HUDDERSFIELD INFIRMARY.

WE have with deep regret to record the death, on February 14th, of Dr. T. Kilner Clarke, of Huddersfield. Dr. Clarke, who was never of robust constitution, had been in indifferent health for eight or nine months, and the immediate cause of death was Bright's disease. Thomas Kilner Clarke was the son of the late Dr. J. W. Clarke of Huddersfield, who was once spoken of by the late Sir William Broadbent as the best general practitioner he had ever met.

Thomas Kilner Clarke, who was born sixty-six years ago, graduated M.A. Cambridge in 1871, and received his medical education at Cambridge, Paris, and Guy's Hospital. In 1871 he took the degree of M.B. Cantab., and the diploma of M.R.C.S. As a young man he held the offices of House-Physician to the London Fever Hospital, Clinical Assistant to the Evelina Hospital for Children, and Resident Clinical Assistant at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest. In 1872 he became Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and in 1873 took the degree of M.D. Trinity College, Dublin. At about this period he succeeded to his father's practice; he was appointed Surgeon to the Huddersfield Infirmary, and turned his attention particularly to surgery. He followed the practice of the late Mr. Lawson Tait for six months, and became one of the most successful abdominal operators in the West Riding; he was, we believe, the first surgeon in England to perform successfully the operation of gastro-enterostomy with Senn's approximation plates. The case was reported by him in a short paper which he published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of November 16th, 1889, adding, "No toilet of the peritoneum was needed, and cleanliness was the only antiseptic." About ten years ago he gave up general practice and confined himself to consulting work. Among the subjects of which he wrote was the treatment of tuberculous peritonitis by washing out the abdominal cavity with carbolized water, gastro-enterostomy, and extrauterine gestation.

He had served the office of president of the Yorkshire Branch of the British Medical Association, of the West Riding Charitable Society, and of the Leeds and West Riding Medico-Chirurgical Society, and was vice-president of the North of England Gynaecological Society. He was a certifying factory surgeon for the Huddersfield district, and a medical referee under the Workmen's Compensation Act; he was Medical Officer to the Huddersfield Post Office, and to the London and North-Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Companies. He was placed on the Commission of the Peace for the Borough of Huddersfield in 1903. He was a Conservative in politics, and a loyal member of the Church of England.

In the midst of a busy life he found time to gratify his love of sport; he was a good shot and a great fisherman. Not many years ago he went to the Gulf of Mexico for tarpon fishing, and one of the trophies he brought home from this expedition—a tarpon weighing 136 lb.—is now in the Huddersfield Technical College Museum. He also enjoyed hunting, and his love of horses and detestation of the bearing rein led him to become President of the Huddersfield branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Dr. Clarke is survived by his wife, for whom very wide sympathy is felt, for Dr. Clarke had endeared himself to the people among whom he lived

as not only a brilliant surgeon, but a most courtly and kindly gentleman.

Dr. REGINALD G. ALEXANDER (Consulting Physician to the Halifax Royal Infirmary) writes: Dr. Kilner Clarke was the best "all-round man" I ever met. I formed this opinion of him many years ago, when he called me over to see a case of his in consultation, and gave me a most graphic account of its history and progress—a distressing case of aneurysm; but for the comfort and well-being of his patient he had applied every possible means of treatment which human ingenuity could suggest or contrive for amelioration of suffering, and for the possibility also of a spontaneous cure. I returned with the feeling that Huddersfield was most fortunate in the possession of such a practitioner. I speak only of his professional capacity. Of his loyalty to the profession, and his geniality, those who have been constantly with him bear abundant testimony. Our profession would be greatly ennobled if we had more men like Kilner Clarke.

PROFESSOR WILHELM KRAUSE,
BERLIN.

PROFESSOR WILHELM KRAUSE, Geheimer Rath, the well-known anatomist, died in Berlin on February 2nd, and is much regretted by all who knew his writings and had the pleasure of his friendship. Krause's father was an anatomist of repute; he wrote an elaborate work on human anatomy, which was afterwards edited by his son, and published in four volumes. Wilhelm Krause came under the influence of Hyrtl of Vienna, and of Henle, and of Karl Ludwig of Zurich, afterwards of Leipzig. He used to tell of his first introduction to Hyrtl. He was ushered into a room where on looking round he discovered Hyrtl on his knees on the floor looking for a small mouse that had escaped from captivity. Much of Krause's life was spent at Göttingen with Henle. There he made many of his histological researches on muscle and nerve, and wrote an elaborate book on the anatomy of the rabbit. This was dedicated to Ludwig of Leipzig. Professor Krause reminds Professor Ludwig that he had obtained the degree of Doctor of Zoology from Leipzig University. Krause went to Berlin eighteen years ago, where the Anatomical Institute, of which Professor Waldeyer was, and is, Director, had already given promise of a wider and more extended field of usefulness. Krause became President of the Laboratorium and Lecturer on Anthropology. He also continued to give lessons on histology. He was much interested in the progress of the work for the new buildings for both men and women students, and participated in the aspirations of the director and his colleagues to have the equipment perfect. When advised to slacken off work, his keenest regrets were that he would not be able to arrange the specimens. It was obvious to all Professor Krause's friends that he was in a whole-hearted manner devoted to his work. He was loyal to his friends, whose interests he identified with his own. Krause was a student all his life; the keynote of his character was accuracy of thought and precision of action. He did not seem ever to be tired working at his favourite science, and was greatly attached to the director, his colleagues, and students. The vivid nature of his writings in manuscript and type was remarkable; the words and sentences appeal at once to the reader; they have the singular properties that the works of Charles Darwin, Huxley, and Carpenter had of stimulating men to action and research. Krause took much interest in the workers in anatomy in all countries. Indeed, he reviewed their writings for special departments in both Schwalbe's and Virchow's *Jahresberichte*.

A few years ago he wrote an account of the revised anatomical nomenclature. He had been secretary of the committee appointed for the revision of this. Professor Krause also wrote, in recent years, an anatomical text to accompany a new book of anatomical plates. His last book was published about a year ago—a volume on the bones of the arm and leg, for the colossal work on anatomy, edited by Professor K. von Bardeleben. He was already growing weaker before this book was completed, but the work shows no signs of abating energy or mental fatigue. This is not the least wonderful feature in the life of this eminent man, who was 76 years of age when

the book was published. The work is a crowning monument of a laborious life. Professor Krause belonged to that class of men for which Continental science is remarkable, and which counted Kant and Hegel, Helmholtz, and Kronecker, J. Müller, Kölliker, Ludwig, Cruveilhier, and Hyrtl amongst the number who studied how best to fit themselves for laborious and important work, and to maintain the working machine in the greatest efficiency. Professor Krause's friends in this country will sympathize with the director and his colleagues in Berlin in the great loss they have experienced.

It will be remembered that the international monthly journal of anatomy and physiology founded by Professor Krause published a *Festschrift* in his honour in 1904. This contained contributions from the director and staff of the Anatomical Institute at Berlin and from many old friends and pupils.

Professor Krause leaves a wife and sister to mourn his loss.

We regret to announce the death on February 13th of ARTHUR WILLIAM WHEATLY, M.B. Durh., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., of South Kensington, at the age of 54 years. Dr. Wheatly was a student of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and he was known from the first as industrious and painstaking. In 1880 he obtained the gold medal for *Materia Medica* of the Apothecaries' Hall and other honours from the teaching and examining bodies. A career which began so well developed into that of a reliable and skilful practitioner. He endeavoured to qualify himself in various special departments, as, for instance, in orthopaedic work, public health, and in ophthalmology. He was specially attracted by the latter, and, having been appointed Assistant Surgeon at the Western Ophthalmic Hospital, became in due course Senior Surgeon, and at the time of his death was Consulting Surgeon. But his friends always regarded him as a most reliable general practitioner. Soon after settling in Kensington some twenty-five years ago he succeeded to the practice of the late Dr. James Lattey, who held him in very high esteem. He was peculiarly successful in diagnosis, and rarely ventured an opinion beyond the facts before him. He understood drugs, and was cautious in their use. He had a high sense of what was due to his professional brethren, who always found him courteous and helpful. He had been in ailing health for a long time, but at the end was laid up only for about a month.

To the great regret of his friends Dr. SAMUEL EVANS died at Dovercourt on February 6th, aged 63 years. He received his medical education at University College, London, and obtained the diplomas of M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., also the diploma of the Apothecaries' Society in 1870. Soon afterwards he settled in Harwich, and resided in that borough until his death. He held the following appointments: Admiralty Surgeon and Agent, Poor Law Medical Officer, Medical Officer to the Post Office and the Trinity House. He held the above appointments up till about three years ago, when, owing to failing health, he retired from practice. He was one of the original members of the Medical Defence Union, and was a few years ago elected to the council of that society. He had also been intimately associated with the municipal life of the borough of Harwich; he served on the town council for three years; in 1897 was elected Mayor, and carried out his duties during his period of office with conspicuous ability. He was also a borough magistrate, and was a constant attendant on the bench, where he was always sympathetic and merciful. Dr. Evans leaves a widow, two daughters, and a son, who is in the Welsh Regiment in Egypt, to mourn his loss.

THE death is announced of Deputy Surgeon-General ALFRED ETESON, C.B., M.D., late of the Indian Medical Service, in his 78th year, after a short illness. He entered the Bengal Medical Department as an Assistant Surgeon, May 20th, 1854, becoming Deputy Surgeon General December, 20th, 1883, and retiring from the service in 1889. He served in the Indian Mutiny campaign in 1857-8, being present at the relief of Arrah, at the capture of Juddespor, and the actions of Amoral