

Mr. A. L. Whitehead, F.R.C.S., senior ophthalmic surgeon to the Leeds Infirmary, said he had examined the man in February, 1923, when the right eye was quite normal and the vision of the left eye 6/24; there was a ragged scar across the lower third of the cornea. He examined the man in February, 1924, when the vision of the left eye was said to be no perception of light. "I tested him with a prism and came to the conclusion that he had considerably better vision than he stated. I was in considerable difficulty because the man struck me as being an honest and truthful man, but I could not find anything in the condition of his eye to account for so marked a deterioration of vision as from 6/24 to no perception of light. I thought that he should have had about 6/60 vision in that eye." Asked if he accepted Mr. Pooley's test (as to the vision of the left eye), Mr. Whitehead replied that he did accept it. In February, 1924, he found that the injured eye was congested over the lower portion. "This redness did not subside after an interval of half an hour as it would have done if produced by rubbing, but was markedly increased and spread over the whole eye after exposure of the eye to a bright light and the manipulation of the eye necessary for testing it. That indicates that the eye is not perfectly sound, and work exposing it to dust and other irritating influences is unsuitable." In reply to a remark by the judge that this would exclude most kinds of work for such a man, Mr. Whitehead said he was referring more especially to irritating dust such as lime dust. In cross-examination, he stated that he had not found signs of iritis or keratitis punctata in this case, and that, apart from another injury, there was no likelihood of sympathetic disease being set up.

A. B., the injured workman, stated in his evidence that he could not see at all out of his left eye, that the right eye had been "rather damaged from the left eye," that since the injury he had had pains in the head and both eyes and been very dizzy. "It prevents me doing any work. I am afraid of falling over. Any time I might fall over."

The judge was assisted on the bench by Mr. Herbert Caiger, F.R.C.S. (Sheffield), as medical assessor. In giving his verdict in favour of the employers, the judge said that he had been able to form his own opinion as to the credibility of the man's statements by what he had himself just said in the witness-box. Malingering had been proved in this case more completely than usual.

Judgement was given in favour of employers with costs on scale C.

This case deserves the attention of all ophthalmic surgeons engaged in work connected with the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Obituary.

THE death took place recently of Dr. CHARLES ALFRED RAYNE of Lancaster at the age of 79 years. He was a native of Kendal, and received his medical education at University College, London. He graduated M.B., B.S.Lond. with honours in 1873, and M.D. in 1887; he also took the diploma of M.R.C.S.Eng. in 1873. After serving as clinical and pathological demonstrator at the University of Oxford, resident physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, and assistant physician to the Children's Hospital, Manchester, he succeeded in 1881 the late Dr. Moore in practice at Lancaster. For thirty-two years he served as honorary medical officer to the Royal Lancaster Infirmary, of which institution he was consulting physician at the time of his death. Dr. Rayne, who was unmarried, had been in indifferent health for some time.

Dr. JOHN HENRY HERBERT PEARSON, who died on April 30th, in his 40th year, was a son of the minister of Newhaven, a suburb of Edinburgh. He graduated M.B., Ch.B. in the University of Edinburgh in 1908 and M.D. in 1913. After doing post-graduate work in the Royal Infirmary as clinical assistant in various departments, he began general practice from his father's manse. He got on well; with an inborn love of medical study and work he devoted himself to the care of his patients. Later he took a house and soon had an important practice. At the outbreak of the war he volunteered for service, and later was sent to Gallipoli, where in 1915 he contracted dysentery. He was sent home from the East, but went to France in 1916, where he was awarded the Belgian Croix de Guerre and the Order of Leopold, and was severely wounded. His long illness, pernicious anaemia, showed to those around him the full beauty of his character. At intervals hope was revived by temporary improvements in his condition, and he worked again amongst his patients and fished in his spare time. But with one of the relapses it became clear that his work was over, and the house and practice were disposed of. For eighteen months after that he lived, so ill at times that it seemed as if he could not last an hour; but now and

then better to the extent of getting out of bed and even, once or twice, of going for a little time into the country. Through all these alternations of hope and disappointment he remained cheerful and uncomplaining. He leaves a widow and a son and daughter.

We regret to record the death, on May 4th, of Miss GWEN FFOULKES ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B.Liverp., in her 28th year. She had only a few weeks taken up her duties as one of the house-surgeons at the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital when she contracted scarlet fever from a case admitted in error to her ward, and succumbed to a malignant attack to which she offered little resistance. It is inevitable in a children's hospital that the incidence of infectious disease among the unprotected members of the nursing and junior medical staffs should be high. It is tragic when infection results in the cutting short of a young and promising life and the termination of a career upon its threshold. As a student at Liverpool University and at the hospital where she became resident, Miss Roberts had given much promise of success in her profession. Her work was done with meticulous care and self-sacrifice; her disposition endeared her to all. She was the only daughter of Dr. J. W. Roberts of Knayton, Yorkshire, who died suddenly a few months ago; and much sympathy is felt with her widowed mother and her only brother, also a member of the medical profession.

The deaths are recorded of Professor P. FRIEDRICH, formerly professor of oto-rhino-laryngology at Kiel; Professor F. SCHIFFERS, president of the Belgian Society of Oto-rhino-laryngology; and Dr. ALBERT MAHAHM, professor of psychiatry at Lausanne.

The Services.

ROYAL NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

SURGEON VICE-ADMIRAL J. CHAMBERS, C.B., C.M.G., Director-General, Medical Department, R.N., has been appointed Honorary Physician to the King in succession to Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur W. May, K.C.B., K.H.P., deceased.

The Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Officers' Decoration has been awarded to Surgeon Commander H. L. Murray.

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES.

Brigade Surgeon Patrick Walter Stafford, R.A.M.C.(ret.), died at Wimbledon on April 14th, aged 87. He was born in Wexford, and, after taking the L.K.Q.C.P. and the M.R.C.S. in 1859, entered the army as assistant surgeon in January, 1860. He became surgeon major in 1875, and retired, with a step of honorary rank, in 1885. As a regimental officer he served in the 56th Foot, now the 2nd battalion of the Essex regiment. During the Ashanti war of 1873-74 he was present at the battle of Amoafu, and received the medal with a clasp; in the Zulu war of 1879 he took part in the battle of Ulundi, was mentioned in dispatches, and received the medal with a clasp.

Brigade Surgeon William Edmondson Dudley, R.A.M.C.(ret.), died at Bath on April 13th, aged 86. He was educated in the school of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, took the L.A.H. and L.R.C.S.I. in 1862, and the L.R.C.S.Ed. in 1863, and entered the army as assistant surgeon in April, 1863. In the old regimental days he served for five years in the 76th Foot, now the 2nd battalion of the Duke of Wellington's West Riding regiment. He became surgeon major in 1876, and retired, with a step of honorary rank, in 1884. He served in the Zulu war of 1879 with the 3rd Foot, the Buffs, and received the medal with a clasp.

Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Andrew Gormley, R.A.M.C.(ret.), died at Bournemouth on March 1st, aged 76. He graduated M.D. and M.Ch. (Queen's University, Ireland) in 1873, and entered the army as surgeon in the following year. He became surgeon lieutenant-colonel after twenty years' service, and retired on June 3rd, 1903. He had seen a great deal of war service: Perak campaign, 1875-76, medal with star; Afghanistan, 1878-80, medal; Sudan, 1884-85, Nile campaign, medal with clasp, and Khedive's bronze star; South Africa, Matabele campaign of 1896, as principal medical officer, mentioned in dispatches, *London Gazette*, March, 1897, and specially promoted to brigade surgeon lieutenant-colonel; and South Africa, 1899-1902, as principal medical officer of a division and of a general hospital, operations in the Orange Free State, actions at Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, Karee Siding, Vet River, and Zand River, operations in Transvaal at Johannesburg and Pretoria, Queen's medal with three clasps and King's medal with two clasps. After his retirement he was employed at Kingston-on-Thames from August, 1903, to April, 1912, and again during the recent great war.