

of the Royal Chemical Society of Edinburgh, and in 1886 a Fellow of the Calcutta University. Dr. Warden came to England on furlough in June, 1893, and shortly after officiated for Dr. Macnamara, the Examiner of Medical Stores at the India Office, succeeding to the permanent appointment on the latter officer's death in 1899. He retired from active service on the expiration of his furlough in June 1900.

Of a somewhat retiring disposition, and not caring for the ordinary pleasures of society, his chief delights lay in the laboratory and in his garden which as a scientific botanist he loved so well. To those who had the privilege of his friendship he always extended a warm welcome, and there are many who mourn the early loss of a true and warmhearted friend and brother officer. In his public capacity he was held in the very highest repute by the head of the Indian Medical Service as a well-educated and broadly scientific officer; his services were in almost constant demand, and he never failed to come up to the expectations formed of him. The value of his work was well recognised, and his assistance highly appreciated in those more abstruse questions of a scientific character only remotely connected with the ordinary duties of Indian medical administration. Amongst Dr. Warden's many contributions to various scientific journals the following may be mentioned as representing the variety of the work which occupied his attention: (1) Analysis of Soil from the Gold Coast; (2) The Active Principles of Indian Hemp (jointly with Surgeon Madden); (3) Analysis of Mud from the Mei Range; (4) Indigenous Drugs of India; (5) Memorandum on Fusel Oil; (6) Memorandum on Certain Experiments connected with the Manufacture of Country Liquor.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, M.D., L.F.P.S. GLAS.,

Consulting Surgeon, Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary.

WE regret to record the death of Dr. William Marshall, of Dumfries, which took place on August 30th, at the age of nearly 80 years. He was born in Caledon, county Tyrone, where his father, Mr. Huggins Marshall, was then resident, and received his medical education in Glasgow. He took the L.F.P.S. in 1845, and the M.D. at St. Andrews University in the same year. Afterwards he proceeded to the Southern States of America. Returning to this country in 1848, he was sent with eleven others to Dumfries to assist during the cholera epidemic of that year. On the cessation of the outbreak Dr. Marshall remained in Dumfries as assistant to the late Dr. McCulloch, and after a few years started practice on his own account. He was recognised as a skilful practitioner, and his kind and genial manner secured for him a host of friends and an extensive connection. Dr. Marshall took a keen interest in the affairs of his adopted home, served on its Town Council and zealously supported schemes for improving the sanitary condition of the town, especially in regard to its water supply. He was specially concerned in the welfare of the Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary, on the medical staff of which he actively served up to about four years ago, when he retired and was appointed consulting physician. He was also Medical Officer to the Dumfries Parochial Board for over forty years, being eventually assisted by his elder son, who predeceased him. Dr. Marshall was one of the first in the district to be connected with the volunteer movement, and served as surgeon for some eight years, taking part in the review by the Queen at Edinburgh in 1860. Dr. Marshall possessed all the wit and charm of manner which distinguish the natives of the Emerald Isle. He was a capital raconteur, and not even severe suffering would prevent his making witty remarks or telling a good story. He took a keen interest in all outdoor sports, especially coursing, bowling, and curling. He was fond of music, and until a contraction of his little finger became pronounced, not a mean performer on the violin. He was an enthusiastic Freemason, and recently was an office-bearer in the Provincial Lodge. Dr. Marshall was twice married, and has one surviving son now in New Zealand.

JOHN ANDERSON, M.D., LL.D.

DR. JOHN ANDERSON, who recently died at Buxton at the age of 66, was the son of the late Mr. Thomas Anderson, Secretary to the National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh. He was born in that city in 1833, and educated at the George Square Academy and the Hill Street Institution, and finally at the Edinburgh

University. In 1861 he took the degree of M.D., being awarded a gold medal for a thesis entitled *Observations on Zoology*. After graduation he was appointed Professor of Natural Science in the Free Church College, Edinburgh, but he resigned the office in 1864, and was appointed Superintendent to the Indian Museum, Calcutta, in 1865. Two or three years afterwards he was also given the chair of comparative anatomy in the Medical College, Calcutta. In 1868 he accompanied an expedition to Western China through British and Independent Burma as scientific officer; and in 1874 he went again to Western China in the same capacity. In 1881 he was sent by the trustees of the Indian Museum to investigate the marine zoology of the Mergui Archipelago, off the coast of Tenasserim. In 1887 he retired from the service of the Government of India. Dr. Anderson was the author of numerous papers on zoology, and of a Report on the Expedition to Western China via Bhamo, published by the Government of India in 1871; *Mandalay to Momiën*, an account of the two expeditions to Western China under Colonel Sir Edward Sladen and Colonel Horace Browne; and *Anatomical and Zoological Researches* including an account of the zoological results of the two expeditions to Western China in 1868-9 and 1875. The scientific results of his researches in the Mergui Archipelago were published in 1890 an account of *English Intercourse with Siam in the Seventeenth Century*, in Trübner's Oriental Series. In 1896 Dr. Anderson published a small volume on *The Herpetology of Arabia*, and he was lately engaged on a work dealing with The Fauna of Egypt. In addition to being a Fellow of many learned societies, he was also a Fellow of the Calcutta University and a Corresponding Fellow of the Ethnological Society of Italy. In 1885 the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D.

WE regret to announce the death of Dr. THOMAS MARTYN SIBBALD, R.N., who died at Taku, China, recently, after having been for nearly a quarter of a century in the service of his country. He studied medicine at King's College, and obtained the diploma of M.R.C.S. Eng. in 1875 and that of L.R.C.P. Ed. in 1876. The deceased officer, who was in the prime of life, was on the staff of Admiral Seymour on board the flagship *Centurion*, and had attained the rank of Fleet Surgeon. Had he survived the present outbreak in China he would have in due course been made Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals and a C.B. Dr. Sibbald was no doubt, says the *Daily Mail and Empire* of Toronto, unduly taxed by his work among the large number of wounded, and when seized with quinsy was unable to bear up. A relative in Canada received from him a letter dated Tien-Tsin, June 28th, in which among other things he said:

We have just returned from an expedition which tried to reach Peking to rescue the various ministers. We failed, as the Chinese tore up the railway, and our force was too small to go on, being practically surrounded by the Chinese army. We have lost very heavily. Our captain is dangerously wounded, but I have hopes he will recover. Five other of our officers are wounded and our captain of marine artillery killed, all by shell and bullets. Many of the men were killed and a large proportion wounded. I got off with a small hole in my trousers and a slight graze above the knee, which stung a bit at the time but otherwise caused no inconvenience. At one time we thought it was all up with us; but we stormed and captured a fort, where we entrenched ourselves, and, though several times attacked, managed to keep the enemy off. None of us had been through so many days of incessant fighting. We suffered rather from want of food, but not much. We fortunately found large stores of rice in a building close to our enclosure. A relief column, composed chiefly of Russians, fought their way up to us three days ago and got us out of an uncomfortable position as you can imagine, and we came down here, where we remain for the present. I live with the admiral and staff in a very good house here, and have an enormous amount of work. The town hall, club, and other buildings have been converted into hospitals.

Dr. T. M. Sibbald was the younger of two sons of the late Captain Thomas Sibbald, R.N., of Eildon Hall, Lake Simcoe, Ontario, and grandson of the late Colonel Sibbald, of Pinnacle, Roxburghshire. He was a nephew of Mr. Hugh Sibbald, a large property owner in Ontario, and a relative of Sir John Sibbald, M.D., late Commissioner in Lunacy for Scotland.

Captain JOHN STUART STEVENSON, I.M.S. (Bengal), whose death was announced in a recent issue of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, died at Lucknow on July 20th, in his 26th year, of heat apoplexy. He was the only son of Surgeon-General W. F. Stevenson, R.A.M.C., lately Professor of Surgery at Netley, now P.M.O. with Lord Roberts. Captain Stevenson entered