

hard on the Managing Committee of that institution. He also helped to found, and took great interest in, the Kensington Dispensary, of which for twenty-five years he was Physician and a member of the Medical Board. He was Consulting Physician to the Industrial Institution for the Blind and to the Working Ladies Guild. Dr. Pearson was a man of attractive personality, gentle, wise, and dignified, with a touch of old-world courtesy. He never acquired a very large practice, and amongst his patients were a considerable number of people of gentle birth but little fortune, who seemed to gravitate into his kind and sympathetic hands, and always commanded his utmost efforts for their welfare. But rich and poor gained confidence from his steadfast character and skilful handling, and his memory will be held in affection and respect by many friends and former patients. Dr. Pearson contributed some thoughtful papers to the Pathological and Clinical Societies of London and to the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. He married in 1869 Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. James Rae, of Phillimore Gardens, who survives him, and has left a family of several children, of whom four are sons—one (Dr. Allan Pearson) is in the Army Medical Service, another is in the Royal Engineers, and two are in the Indian Civil Service.

PROFESSOR ADOLF FICK, who died at Blankenberg at the age of 72, some time Professor of Physiology in the University of Würzburg, apart from his well-earned fame as a physiologist, was well known as a philosopher, as a physicist, and as a mathematician of no mean order. Born at Cassel, he first studied mathematics and later medicine at the Universities of Marburg and Berlin, taking his doctor's degree in 1851. In 1852 he became prosecutor under Ludwig at Zürich, and ten years later, as successor to his master, he became ordinary professor of physiology. In 1868 he was called to the chair of physiology at Würzburg, and this post he held for thirty-one years, resigning it at the age of 70, to make room for the younger generation. Professor Fick investigated the muscular mechanisms of joint movements, the physiology of muscular contraction, and of the blood pressure in the earlier stages of his career. He especially did good work relative to the physical chemical changes of muscular contractions. He improved the apparatus for examination of blood pressure, and introduced the "spring manometer," the "plethysmograph," and other well-known instruments. His manual skill was shown off to great advantage in the extremely neat and exact construction of these instruments, which he made himself with the help of very simple tools. He also worked at the physiology of the special senses, metabolism, glandular physiology, and digestion, as well as many other branches of this science. Besides many publications on physiological subjects, he wrote a number of articles on subjects lying half way between physics and philosophy; a certain number of his literary productions were purely philosophic. Professor Fick's highest ideal of life was that a man should throw himself with the whole energy of his mind into the work he has to carry out, and should sacrifice a fair proportion of his worldly good to the benefit of the object of his work. In his private life he was in every way exemplary.

WE regret to announce the death from apoplexy of Dr. ALBERT LEARY GIBON, Senior Medical Director of the United States Navy, retired. Dr. Gibon was born in Philadelphia in 1833, received the degree of A.B. in 1850, and that of A.M. from Princeton in 1854. In the meantime he took the M.D. degree at the Philadelphia College of Medicine and Surgery in 1852. He was Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Philadelphia College of Medicine and Surgery for the session of 1853-54. Entering the navy as Assistant Surgeon in 1855, he served continuously until his retirement in 1895. He was present at the engagements which resulted in the capture of the barrier forts on the Pearl River, near Canton, China, in 1856, and again saw active service with the blockading squadron off Fernandino and South Carolina during the civil war. Dr. Gibon was attached to the hospital ship *Idaho* at Nagasaki, Japan, during the typhoon of September 21st, 1869, and for services rendered to the Portuguese fleet on that occasion he received from the King of Portugal the decoration of Knight of the Military Order of Christ. He also received the thanks of the English and French Govern-

ments for services rendered. He was retired from active service on September 25th, 1895, with the rank of Commodore. Dr. Gibon represented the navy at many of the meetings of medical, sanitary, and climatological associations, and was a member of numerous American and foreign medical and sanitary societies, in several of which he held important office, having been President of the American Academy of Medicine, of the American Public Health Association, and of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. His principal contributions to medical literature are monographs such as *Practical Suggestions on Naval Hygiene*, which appeared in 1871; *Need of Sanitary Reform in Ship Life*, *Sanitary Commonplaces Applied to the Navy*, and *The Prevention of Venereal Diseases by Legislation*.

On December 3rd there passed away at the early age of 39, WILLIAM SINGLETON FULSHAW, who for the last fifteen years has worked hard and patiently among the inhabitants of Earl Shilton, in Leicestershire. After several years of study at Queen's College, Birmingham, he took the L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. of Edinburgh, and joined his father, the late Ralph Fulshaw, M.R.C.S., in practice. Mr. Fulshaw was Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Earl Shilton District of the Hinckley Union, and also Certifying Factory Surgeon. As recently as November 26th he performed his daily work, but the same evening was compelled to take to his bed with signs of acute pneumonia. Dr. Shiels, who came to discharge the manifold duties attendant on a large practice, and Dr. Franklin of Leicester did all that human power could do, but without avail. On December 6th, amid signs of universal respect and sympathy, he was laid to rest. As a staunch Churchman, as an enthusiastic Mason, and as "the poor man's friend," Mr. Fulshaw will be sorely missed. To know him was to love him.

By the death of Mr. WILLIAM McCORMACK, L.R.C.S. Edin., J.P., on October 31st, the medical profession in the South of Scotland has lost one of its oldest and most honoured members. He was born on September 16th, 1816, the son of a farmer in the parish of Kirkmabreck, Kircudbright, and, after receiving his early education at the parish school of Kirkcowan, he commenced the study of medicine in the University of Glasgow. He subsequently continued his studies at Edinburgh, and took there the L.R.C.S. diploma in 1840. For two or three years he practised in Kirkcowan, but in 1845 he removed to Glenluce, being appointed Medical Officer to the parish of Old Luce, and he remained there until the time of his death, more than fifty-five years later. Bringing with him an excellent reputation, and having a great capacity for work, he soon acquired an extensive practice. He was held in high esteem by his brother practitioners in Galloway and Dumfriesshire, and he was called far and wide into consultation. He led a very active professional life until 1896, when he retired from general practice, still, however, continuing to do consulting work. Not only was he in great esteem on account of his professional abilities, but his kindness to the poor was also a subject of constant comment. He took a great interest in education, and was elected a member of the School Board of Glenluce on the passing of the Education Act in 1872. In 1880 he was chosen Chairman, and continued in this office until he retired from the Board in 1900. He was on the Commission of the Peace for the county of Wigtown. His wife, who was a daughter of the Rev. John M'Dowall, late minister of the parish, survives him.

THE MARQUIS DE MAGAZ who recently died at Madrid at an advanced age was a leading member of the medical profession in Spain. He was for some time Professor of Physiology in the University of Barcelona, and later was transferred to Madrid. There he filled the office of Dean of the University. He was also a Member of the Council of Public Instruction, and Representative of the University of Barcelona in the Spanish Senate. He retired from active professional life many years ago. The Marquis de Magaz was a member of the Spanish Academy of Medicine, and the author of various works, the principal among them being a treatise on physiology which enjoyed a long run of popularity in the Spanish schools.