

both muscles and lungs. The heart has to augment the pressure in the aorta to effect this. It is this increased pressure due to work the valves have to support, and not an increased weight of blood due to position.

I trust I may not be considered quibbling in pointing out this essential difference which appears to have been overlooked in the discussion on Dr. Gordon's paper.—I am, etc.,
Mentone, Nov. 27th.

D. W. SAMWAYS.

OBITUARY.

HENRY ISAAC FOTHERBY, M.D.LOND.

DR. FOTHERBY was born at Louth, Lincolnshire, in 1822, and was educated at the Priory School in that town. He came up to London at the early age of 15, travelling all night by coach, and arriving on the morning of January 1st, 1838. He served his apprenticeship with his uncle Mr. William Graves, a surgeon in Great Alie Street, who had a large practice in the East End. While working hard in his uncle's surgery, he matriculated at the University of London, and began his studies at Guy's Hospital in 1841, taking the diploma of M.R.C.S. in 1847. His teachers were Dr. Addison, Mr. Aston Key, and Mr. Edward Cock, and he was closely associated in his student days with Mr. Cooper Forster and his lifelong friend Dr. Braxton Hicks; the three took the degree of M.B. together in 1847. Fotherby also read with the late Sir William Gull, who at that time held the office of House-Physician; with him Dr. Fotherby always maintained the most cordial intimacy. He entered into partnership with his uncle at Trinity Square, Tower Hill, and in 1857 he married his cousin, a daughter of the late Henry Ewen, F.R.C.S., of Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, a fine specimen of a country surgeon, a shrewd, able, and skilful practitioner, an accomplished botanist, and so zealous that he learnt to use the ophthalmoscope only a few years before his death. Fotherby's happy union was very brief, for after four years his wife passed away, leaving one son, Henry Arthur, also educated at Guy's Hospital, and now in practice at Headcorn, Kent.

Dr. Fotherby became a well-known practitioner at the East End, and was allowed to pass by day or night through streets which were unsafe for any one else. He had many patients in the Tower of London, and had the pass word given him every night during the epidemic of cholera in 1858. In 1866 he married the daughter of the late Charles F. Engström, British Consul at Gottenburg, Sweden, with whom he lived nearly forty years of domestic happiness. His widow and daughter survive to mourn his loss.

In 1867 he took the degree of M.D.Lond., and in 1870 moved to Finsbury Square, where he henceforth practised as a Member of the College of Physicians. He was for many years physician to the Metropolitan Hospital in Devonshire Square, now rebuilt in the Kingsland Road, and retained the post of Consulting Physician until his death. This threw him into contact with many Jewish patients, by whom he was universally beloved and respected, and they elected him Physician to several of their societies.

His work for the Hunterian Society, which he joined in 1854, was a very important feature in his life. He became Secretary in 1857, and infused much of the energy of his own character into its work. In 1869, on the jubilee of the Society, he, as Vice-President, gave the annual oration on the Rise, Progress, and Influence of the Society. He became Treasurer and Trustee in 1872, President in 1876, and continued his Treasurership till 1887 and his Trusteeship till 1903, when failing health compelled him to resign.

He was a member of the Pathological Society and Fellow of the Geological Society. For many years and until the last he was closely connected with the London Institution and a constant attendant at the Board of Management, beloved and respected by all his colleagues. He was a lover of the old City of London, a Member and Past-Master of the Fruiterers' Company, where he initiated much practical work for the furtherance of fruit culture in England.

In 1888 he retired from practice to his home at Reigate, where his love for his garden gave him many hours of interest and enjoyment. He was able almost to the last to visit the London Institution and continued a wide range of general reading, besides keeping up with everything connected with his beloved profession. His devotion to his native county of Lincoln was an absorbing passion, and to the last he loved to read and talk about the old scenes and the history of the county.

Surrounded by faithful friends, his last years were peaceful

and happy. While a faithful member of the Church of England, all Christian work, whether philanthropic or missionary, had his sympathy and help.

In November, 1902, he had a slight stroke of paralysis, and although he made a good recovery he never regained his former strength. A sudden attack of pneumonia spared him the "cold gradations of decay," and put an end to his long, useful, and honourable life on November 18th.

JOHN AUGUSTUS TATAM CARTWRIGHT,
M.R.C.S.ENG., L.S.A.LOND.

WE regret to record the death of Dr. John A. T. Cartwright, which took place at Leintwardine, Herefordshire, on November 17th. He received his medical education at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and obtained the diploma of M.R.C.S. in 1871, taking that of L.S.A. in the following year. After filling the post of Resident-Surgeon at the Salop Infirmary, Dr. Cartwright succeeded to a large general practice at Leintwardine at the early age of 23, and for thirty-six years he worked unsparingly and with marked success in the district. He died practically in harness at the age of 59.

A good physician and a kind friend, his death is mourned not only by his patients but by his neighbouring professional brethren, who recognized in him a man of sterling worth and high principle. To do as he would be done by was the ruling principle of Cartwright's life; to the poor he was ever kind and generous, whilst his wealthier patients regarded him as their true friend and adviser as well as their doctor.

His funeral, which took place on November 21st at Leintwardine, was largely attended by all classes of the community, and amidst a profusion of wreaths and flowers the body of the "dear old doctor" was laid to rest close to the Parish Church of the district which he had loved so well and which held him in such deserved affection and respect.

PUBLIC HEALTH

AND

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE POOR LAWS.

THE following are the terms of reference of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws. The Commission is instructed to inquire:

- (1) Into the working of the laws relating to the relief of poor persons in the United Kingdom;
- (2) Into the various means which have been adopted outside of the Poor Laws for meeting distress arising from want of employment, particularly during periods of severe industrial depression; and to consider and report whether any, and if so, what, modification of the Poor Laws or changes in their administration, or fresh legislation for dealing with distress are advisable.

The Commissioners are:
The Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M.P. (Chairman).
The Right Hon. The O'Conor Don.
The Right Hon. Sir H. A. Robinson, K.C.B., Vice-President of the Local Government Board for Ireland.
The Right Hon. Charles Booth, F.R.S.
Sir Samuel Provis, K.C.B., Permanent Secretary to the Local Government Board for England.
Mr. F. H. Bentham.
Dr. A. Downes.
The Rev. T. Gage Gardiner.
Mr. George Lansbury.
Mr. C. S. Loch.
Mr. J. Patten Macdougall, Vice-President of the Local Government Board for Scotland.
Mr. T. Hancock Nunn.
The Rev. L. R. Phelps.
Professor William Smart.
The Rev. H. Russell Wakefield.
Mrs. Bernard Bossanquet.
Mrs. Sidney Webb.
Miss Octavia Hill.
Mr. R. H. A. Duff, of the Local Government Board, has been appointed Secretary.
The only medical member is Dr. Downes, senior medical inspector for Poor-law purposes to the Local Government Board in England.

CLAIM FOR PENSION UNDER SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1896.
C. J. S., who is 54 years of age, holding two poor appointments, one for twenty-seven years, the other for twenty-four years, asks the following questions: Could he claim a pension on one of these and continue to hold the other? Would certified ill-health be allowed to shorten the regulation period (*sic*)? Could he appoint a deputy for two or three years while he took a rest and then claim a pension? Could he obtain permission to reside out of his district for several years, leaving a deputy in his place?

. As our correspondent is not 60 years of age, and has not had forty years' Poor-law service, he could only claim a pension under the Superannuation Act, 1896, if he has become incapable of discharging the duties of his office with efficiency by reason of permanent infirmity of body or mind (duly certified). We cannot see that under any circumstances