

Brigade, and to several Friendly Societies. He was also Surgeon-Major in the Royal Kettering Yeomanry Cavalry. From the first Dr. Dryland was *persona grata* in the district, and throughout the greater part of his career exercised a wide influence in its local affairs. He was a member of the School Board and Chairman of one of its Committees, President of the Conservative Association and of the Kettering Conservative Club, and a trustee of several local institutions. In his time he was a keen sportsman, well known with the Pychley hounds, and an excellent cricketer. In the latter sport his interest did not diminish, and he remained president of the local cricket club up to the time of his death. In first aid and ambulance work Dr. Dryland also took much interest, teaching the first class ever held in Northamptonshire, and subsequently arranging classes for railway employes; he thus initiated a movement which has always remained popular in the district.

Some three years ago the Lord Chancellor placed him on the Commission of the Peace for the County, and so long as his health continued Dr. Dryland devoted to work on the bench the same intelligent industry that he showed in everything he took up. For the last two years, however, owing to a serious illness which lasted several months, he had been unable to do nearly as much work as before. He recovered sufficiently to recommence work, but fell ill again last winter, and since then had been more or less an invalid. Dr. Dryland was twice married, and leaves a widow and several daughters and sons, one of whom is a medical man and has been associated with his father for several years past.

THE death took place on June 23rd, in Kilkelly, of Dr. JAMES BUTLER-NORRIS CANE. He was born in 1844 in Kilkenny, and received his general education first at a private school, and afterwards at the St. Francis Xavier College in Dublin. As a medical student he attended the Peter Street School of Medicine, and the Meath, Mercer's, and Coombe Hospitals. His career at this time was one of promise and distinction, for he gained the Sir Charles Cameron Gold Medal in chemistry, and in physiology the silver medal awarded by the Science and Art Department. His professional diplomas, L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S.Edin., he received in 1866, and then became Surgeon to the old *Thornton*, the last of the sailing ships carrying emigrants to America. A little later he was appointed Resident at the Birmingham Lying-in Hospital, and then saw something of English private practice in Rochdale and Wigston Magna. The year 1868, however, found him back in Ireland as Medical Officer of the Kilmackerogue District of the Waterford Union. This position he held for a long time, and his career was remarkable for the extraordinary series of attacks to which he was subjected. First and last some dozens of charges were made against him to the Irish Local Government Board. Many of them were the subject of sworn investigation, and all were dismissed as either frivolous or unproven. This persecution did not disturb Dr. Cane's equanimity or abate his courage, and he continued to hold his post for thirty-one years, not retiring until a pension was allotted him by the guardians. The balance of his years, some seven in number, he spent in County Mayo at Kilkelly, where his only son is in practice. His wife and a daughter likewise survive him. Dr. Cane, as might have been expected, was an ardent advocate of reform in the Poor-Law Medical Service, nor did his interest in the matter cease with his personal activities. He was a good friend and a loyal enemy, and his name is not likely soon to be forgotten in the district where he worked and fought so long.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL THEOBALD RINGER, M.D., Indian Medical Service, died at Cheltenham on June 12th, in the 80th year of his age. He joined the Bengal Medical Department as Assistant Surgeon, April 17th, 1854, and became Deputy Surgeon-General, September 21st, 1881, in which year he retired from the service.

SURGEON-MAJOR FRAMJI RUTTONJI DIVECHA, formerly of the Indian Medical Service, Madras, died at Chinchpoo on June 11th, at the age of 53. He entered the service as Surgeon, March 31st, 1880, was made Surgeon-Major twelve years thereafter, and retired in 1897. He served with the Soudan Expedition at Suakim in 1885-6.

MAJOR STANLEY J. W. HAYMAN, retired pay, late Royal Army Medical Corps, died at Southsea on May 23rd, at the age of 45. He joined the Army Medical Service as a Surgeon, January 30th, 1886, and was made Surgeon-Major, January 30th, 1898. He took part in the Burmese campaign in 1886-8, and had received a medal with two clasps.

LIEUTENANT WALTER HYDE HILLS, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, died at Cawnpore on June 22nd from cholera at the age of 28. He was educated at Cambridge and at the Medical School of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and entered the Army Medical Service as a Lieutenant, July 30th, 1904.

DR. ANDREW D. BLANCHARD, of Melrose, U.S.A., who is said by the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* to have been the oldest surviving surgeon of the American Civil War, died in June at the age of 83. He was born in Medford, and graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1846.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are: Dr. Ludwig Ebner, Professor of Surgery in the University of Graz, and Dr. A. Josias, Member of the Académie de Médecine, Physician to the Paris Hospitals.

## MEDICO-LEGAL AND MEDICO-ETHICAL.

### THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CASE.

THE trial of George Robert Adcock for the manslaughter of Major John Nicholas Whyte, D.S.O., was commenced by Mr. Justice Bigham at the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, June 27th. It lasted until Saturday, June 30th.

The Attorney-General (Sir J. Lawson Walton), Mr. Charles Matthews and Mr. Bodkin appeared to prosecute; Mr. Kingsbury, Mr. Curtis-Bennett and Mr. Hastings for the prisoner.

The Attorney-General in opening the case said the allegation against the prisoner, who had been in practice for some years and was still on the *Register*, was that by neglecting to use ordinary care and skill as a medical practitioner towards the deceased he has been guilty of a breach of duty which accelerated the death of the deceased. Major Whyte was thrown from his horse while hunting on February 13th, 1903, and fractured his spine. He then passed into the hands of Sir Victor Horsley and was placed in a condition which made ultimate recovery quite possible if not probable, but his progress was necessarily slow. In convalescence he was sent to the Officers' Home at Osborne, and, unfortunately, while there became associated with persons who practised Christian Science. In September, 1904, he returned to London to the house of a Mr. Smith, and from that time down to January, 1905, he was attended by a Christian Scientist named Captain Baynes. He continued to improve until the end of 1905, when there was a reaction. The deceased's valet having noticed that he was suffering from bedsores, called in the prisoner to attend him. The prisoner, said counsel, was called in as an ordinary medical man, and his only treatment of the bedsores was to powder them with iodoform. In the result, a large abscess was formed; and in spite of other medical aid, which was summoned by Mrs. Whyte, the deceased's mother, he died on April 29th in the present year. On April 25th the prisoner wrote to Mrs. Whyte, saying that Major Whyte had been treated under Christian Science. "Beyond looking after the wounds, I have given him no medicine, and he refused to take any drugs since taking up Christian Science. Before taking up Christian Science, he told me the doctors had given up hope of his getting better, and he told me that if it had not been for the help he got from Christian Science he would not have been alive now." In conclusion, the Attorney-General pointed out that the prisoner was possessed of a standard of knowledge by which he must be judged. The law could take no cognizance of Christian Science. There was a duty upon the prisoner, and a breach of that duty had hastened the death of Major Whyte.

Mrs. Whyte, mother of the deceased, admitted that her son had told her that he had earnestly studied the question of Christian Science for months, and had deliberately come to the conclusion that Christian Science was best for him. He forsook the Roman Catholic religion early in 1905, but returned to it before he died.

Dr. Ludwig Freyberger detailed the results of the *post-mortem* examination. He said death was due to blood poisoning resulting from the bedsores. The poisoning had been going on for some months.

The Judge: Then it had been going on before the prisoner was summoned?—Yes.