

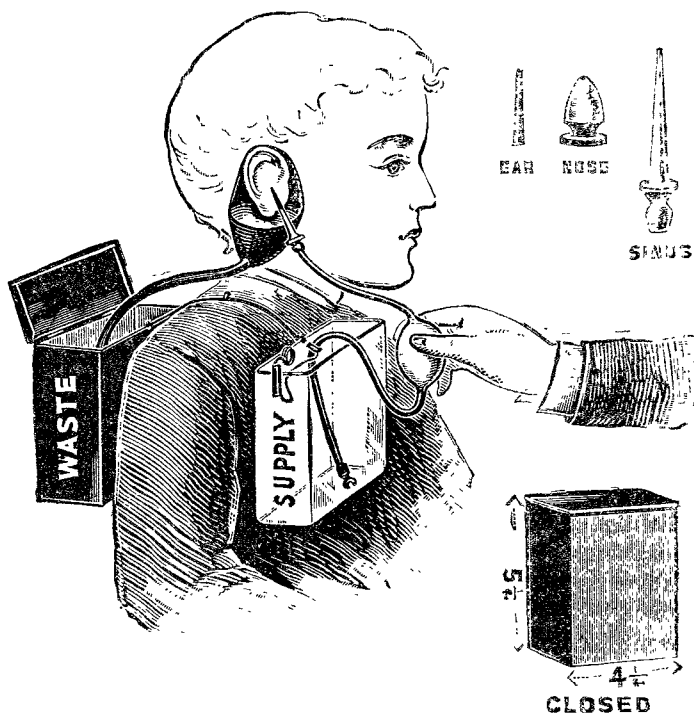
London; in 1869 he was appointed public health inspector by the Privy Council; and in 1871 he was made assistant medical officer of the Local Government Board. He retained this appointment till 1883 and died in 1884. George Owen Rees was born at Smyrna in 1813. He studied medicine at Guy's Hospital and at Paris, and finally at Glasgow University, where he graduated as M.D. in 1836, and at once commenced practice in London. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1844, was Gulstonian lecturer in 1845, censor in 1852-3, Croonian lecturer in 1856 and 1858, senior censor in 1863-4, and Harveian orator in 1869. Dr. Owen Rees was one of the first who studied the chemistry of the urine, his earliest papers on which subject appeared in 1833. His other published works include treatises on the analysis of blood and urine and the diagnosis of Bright's disease, together with articles on the structure of the blood corpuscles and on lymph, chyle, and milk. He died in 1889. Francis Henry Ramsbotham was born in 1801, received his medical education at the London Hospital, and in 1822 graduated as M.D. at Edinburgh University; in 1844 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London. He was obstetric physician and lecturer on obstetric and forensic medicine at the London Hospital. His principal published work, and that on which his reputation rests, was the *Principles and Practice of Obstetric Medicine and Surgery*, the fifth edition of which appeared in 1867. Dr. Ramsbotham died in 1868. Three Quains figure in this volume. Jones Quain was born in Ireland in 1796, and studied medicine in Trinity College, Dublin, graduating there as M.B. in 1820 and M.D. in 1833. Having come to London in 1825, he at first taught anatomy at Mr. Tyrrell's school in Aldersgate-street, and in 1828 published the work on the *Elements of Anatomy*, which has become the standard English text-book on the subject; the tenth edition, in three volumes, appeared in 1890. From 1831 to 1835 Quain was Professor of General Anatomy at University College. He died in 1865, the last twenty years of his life having been spent in the leisurely cultivation of scientific and literary pursuits. Among Jones Quain's pupils at Aldersgate-street was his brother Richard Quain, who was born in 1800 in county Cork. In 1828 Richard Quain became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and in 1832 he was appointed Professor of Descriptive Anatomy at University College, a post which he held until 1850. He also received the appointment of assistant surgeon to University College Hospital in 1834, and was full surgeon from 1848 to 1866. When the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of England was established in 1843 Quain was among the first recipients of the new distinction. He was elected President of the College in 1868 and delivered the Hunterian Oration in 1869. He died in 1887, having bequeathed to University College the bulk of his fortune, amounting to about £75,000. Besides bringing out the fifth edition of his brother's *Elements of Anatomy* in 1848 he published *The Anatomy of the Arteries of the Human Body*, *The Diseases of the Rectum*, and *Clinical Lectures*. Another of the medical worthies who have found a place in the pages of the dictionary is Dr. John Rae, well known to geographers by his explorations of the frozen shores of North America and his recovery of relics of Sir John Franklin's Polar Expedition. He was born in one of the Orkney Islands in 1813, became qualified as a surgeon in Edinburgh in 1833, and immediately entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. He was a member of the expeditions sent in search of Sir John Franklin in 1847 and 1850. A boat expedition sent out by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1853 with Rae in command obtained relics of Franklin from the Eskimos in May, 1854; and on the return of the party to England they

were found to be entitled to a reward of £10,000 offered by the Government to those who first brought back definite news respecting Franklin. Rae's last years were mostly spent in London, and he died there in 1893. Sir John Richard Quain, a Judge of the Queen's Bench, half-brother of the two distinguished medical Quains and cousin of the present President of the General Medical Council, is the third of his name who finds a place in this volume, as does Dr. Francis Hopkins Ramadge, from whose biography the most distinctive facts have been omitted. This may be kindness, but it is not history.

## New Inventions.

### TWIN TANK EAR SYRINGE.

ALL who have had any practice in aural surgery will have felt the inadequacy of the old ear-syringing apparatus, which has, I believe, remained unchanged for a great number of years. Feeling this, I suggested to Messrs. Reynolds and Branson of Leeds the idea of an improved instrument, which they have now brought out under the



name of the "Twin Tank Ear Syringe." The advantages are that the waste must go into its receiver, and not down the patient's neck and clothes; the operator has both hands at liberty; and the patient can sit in an easy instead of a constrained position—in dealing with children this is most advantageous. It is most compact and more portable than any we have had in use heretofore, the whole fitting as it does into the metal tank.

J. J. JACKSON, L.R.C.P. & L.M. Edin., &c.  
East Ardsley, Yorkshire.

THE President and Council of the Society for the Study of Inebriety have issued invitations to a reception at which Professor G. von Bunge, Professor of Physiological Chemistry in the University of Basle, will be present. The reception will be held in the rooms of the Medical Society of London, 11, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, W., on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 8th, 1896. Dr. Norman Kerr will take the chair at four o'clock, when a paper will be read by Dr. Wm. Huntly, late of Rajputana, on "The Opium Habit; some points in Diagnosis and Prognosis." Ladies will be present and tea and coffee will be served before the meeting.