

We much regret to see the announcement of the death on March 9 of M. Lucien Poincaré, Vice-Rector of the University of Paris, at fifty-eight years of age.

DR. SAMUEL HATCH WEST, who died on March 2 at the age of seventy-one, was well known in London as a consulting physician. He was trained at Oxford under Rolleston and Acland, and as Radcliffe travelling fellow he studied in Vienna and Berlin. He was physician to the Royal Free Hospital and to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, but his life's work was carried out at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he received his medical education, and held successive medical appointments until he became full physician. Dr. West was a successful clinical teacher, and many generations of students will be grateful to him for the thorough manner in which he taught them to examine a patient, system by system, so that no important organ could be overlooked. Dr. West deserved his high reputation as a careful clinical observer. Diseases of the lungs were his particular study, and on this subject he produced a monograph in two volumes which is a monument of industry and a veritable mine of information. He delivered the Lettsomian lectures at the Medical Society of London in 1900, taking as his subject "Granular Kidney," but it is by his teaching and his work on diseases of the lungs that he will best be remembered.

A CORRESPONDENT, "G. P. B.," writes:—"All zoologists who have ever worked at the 'Stazione Zoologica' of Naples will be grieved to read of the death of Prof. Eisig whose obituary notice by Prof. R. Dohrn appears in the *Zürich Zeitung* of February 19. Hugo Eisig was born in Baden in 1847. When Anton Dohrn, aged thirty-one, decided to sink his whole fortune in the building of the Naples station, knowing that it would suffice to rear up only the ground story, his friend Kleinenberg went with him; Eisig, seven years their junior, offered himself also, and was accepted. Many years of great difficulty followed, and then many years of very great success. Through all Eisig continued the career which he had chosen as part and parcel of the *Stazione Zoologica*. His contribution to zoology is not to be measured by his published work, even though it includes his great 'Monograph of the *Capitellidæ*.' To all of us who worked at Naples he was a friend, loyal, sympathetic, unselfish, and gentle. In 1907 Eisig retired on a pension from his administrative post in the Zoological Station, but continued his own zoological work. Two years later Anton Dohrn died, and was succeeded by his able son, but in 1915 Prof. Reinhard Dohrn, with Eisig and others of the staff, had to leave Naples for the hospitality of the *Zürich Zoological Museum* and Swiss territory. There Eisig died on February 10 last from the after-effects of an operation which appeared to have been successful. He died in exile from his home of forty-four years, but in the warm memory of many friends all over the world."

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### Notes.

A MEETING convened by the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge and the president of the Royal Society was held on Thursday, March 4, at the rooms of the Royal Society, to consider the question of a memorial to the memory of Lord Rayleigh. After a preliminary statement by the president of the Royal Society announcing the purpose of the meeting, speeches in favour of the proposal to erect a memorial were made by Mr. A. J. Balfour, Sir Charles Parsons, Dr. P. Giles (Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge), Sir Arthur Schuster, Sir Richard Glazebrook, and Sir Joseph Larmor. It was agreed that a fund should be raised for the purpose of placing a memorial, preferably a window, in Westminster Abbey. A general committee was appointed, as well as an executive committee, to consider details, and also the further question of raising a fund in memory of Lord Rayleigh, to be used for the promotion of research in some branch of science in which Lord Rayleigh was specially interested.

A PUBLIC meeting was held in the University Museum, Oxford, on March 6, to initiate a memorial to the late Sir William Osler, Bart., Regius professor of medicine in the University for the past fifteen years. The Vice-Chancellor presided. Sir Clifford Allbutt, who introduced the proposal, paid a feeling and eloquent tribute to the memory of Sir William Osler, to the wide range of his intellect, and to the singular charm of his character. He referred to his international reputation and to the binding influence he had on the medical profession in many lands, to his love of peace and goodwill, and to the extraordinary power he exerted in diffusing without diluting friendship. The president of Magdalen, Sir Herbert Warren, mentioned the many-sidedness of Osler's interests and activities, the breadth and accuracy of his scholarship, and the clear and steady optimism with which he regarded life and its progress in all ages. Sir William Church, who introduced the specific proposal that the memorial should take the form of an Osler Institute of General Pathology and Preventive Medicine, stated that such a memorial as that suggested would be a singularly appropriate tribute to the outlook and ideals that Osler had kept before him in his life-work. Prof. Thomson emphasised the need of new laboratory accommodation in Oxford for teaching and research. The Dean of Christ Church and Sir Archibald Garrod also spoke. It was announced that the hon. secretary, Prof. Gunn, had received expressions of sympathy with the proposed memorial from a large number of people representing many interests, and that a collateral committee had been formed in America to aid in raising the memorial.

A MOVEMENT has been started to commemorate the life and work of the late Sir James Mackenzie Davidson by an appropriate memorial. The proposal is that steps should be taken to found a Mackenzie Davidson chair of radiology at some university, but, whereas nothing could be more fitting as a memorial to the work of one who devoted a large part of his