

not being a man of wide reading or of scientific trend, he preferred to spend his energy in attending to the wants and the comfort of his dependents. Strange was a man of thought and action, but not in a public sense. He never spoke in debate, nor did he write except when officially obliged to do, and yet he was not a nervous man, nor was his a mere humdrum intellect. It was sufficient for him that a duty had to be carried out in as careful and complete a manner as he could do it, and his time and energies were devoted to making his asylum as safe and up-to-date as lay in his power. Of course this meant that he moved to a large extent in a groove, but discursiveness was anathema to him, and he probably best recognised the way in which he could be most useful.

The writer, who was intimately associated in work with him for some time, can speak of him as the embodiment of truth, loyalty, and devotion to principle, whilst his rugged honesty and individuality were reflected in an exterior forcible and unconventional. To us who are left behind Arthur Strange is both an example and a warning; an example in the devotion of his life to duty, in his unswerving fidelity to his friends, in his knock-down denunciation of humbug in any form, and in his uncompromising manner of dealing with deceit or malice; a warning in that he stayed too much in his immediate surroundings, and thus failed to expand to the degree that he was really capable of, and this not from mere inertia or idleness, but from a too keen sensitiveness to criticism, and partly perhaps from the restricted conditions under which the work of a conscientious medical superintendent is carried on, conditions which, during the early and subsequent parts of his career, were of a narrower and more restricted kind than they are nowadays.

To most of the younger members of this Association Dr. Strange must be unknown both in appearance and character; to those who have spent many years in the specialty he will be remembered in the manner which would have been most agreeable to him, as one who by his practice and example endeavoured to do the right thing, and who did it with all his might.

GEORGE FOWLER BODINGTON.

We greatly regret to have to record the death, in his seventy-third year, of Dr. George Fowler Bodington, which occurred recently in Paris. He was the eldest son of Mr. George Bodington, surgeon, of Sutton Coldfield, of whose work as a pioneer in the outdoor treatment of tuberculosis Sir Walter Foster has recently reminded us, and was educated for the medical profession at Queen's College, Birmingham.

After taking the Membership of the Royal College of Surgeons, and holding the post of House Surgeon at Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, he visited as a ship's surgeon Natal and India. He spent some time practising his profession in the back settlements of Pietermaritzburg, where his fees were paid him in elephants' tusks, of which he brought away some hundreds of pounds' worth as the fruits of about eight months' work. He returned to England, married, and settled in practice at Kenilworth in partnership with the late William Bodington, F.R.C.S., his uncle. In 1866 he moved to Middlesbrough-on-Tees and to Saltburn, where he remained until called to take the management of a prosperous private asylum established by his father at Sutton Coldfield, near Birmingham. He bore a leading part in establishing the Birmingham Medical Institute, of which he was one of the early Presidents; and he was also President of the Birmingham and Midland Counties Branch of the British Medical Association in 1876.

He at this time associated himself with the late Mr. Dalrymple in the movement to obtain legislation for the care and control of inebriates. But meanwhile two events happened of considerable importance; he lost his first wife and married again; the asylum, owing to the falling in of the lease, had to be transferred to Ashwood House, Kingswinford, in Staffordshire. Unfortunately, the second Mrs. Bodington never enjoyed good health at Kingswinford, and Dr. Bodington decided to sell the asylum and seek elsewhere, in a more congenial climate, a home for his family. After wandering for a year or two he settled eventually in British Columbia, where he purchased a farm and carried on medical practice, but it is doubtful whether these ventures were altogether successful. The advance of civilisation in these western regions rendered a large lunatic asylum a necessity of the province, and of this Dr. Bodington was appointed Medical Superintendent in

1895. His success in this work is well attested by the following extract from the report of his successor :

"It was apparent that to bring about the required changes would entail an immense amount of work, and Dr. Bodington felt constrained, through the advance of years, to relinquish the labour to younger hands, and seek well-earned rest and retirement in the land of his birth, surrounded by the members of his family and his friends. In this connection I can truthfully testify that no greater general sorrow has been witnessed throughout the institution than that occasioned by the departure of the one who had taken the helm at a very trying time, and had safely piloted the hospital through some difficult passages, giving to it his best energy and utmost attention, though never in robust health, and having already arrived at that period of life when men hope to be able to forget labour and worry. Dr. Bodington's resignation was accepted by the Government, who voted him a retiring allowance for his faithful services, which terminated on February 28th, after six years of most arduous toil, during the greater part of which he was alone in the charge of the institution."

He came to England last year to visit his relations and to renew acquaintance with old friends, and he eventually settled in Paris. His death occurred after a very short illness, but his state of health had not been satisfactory for some time past.

Dr. Bodington was a man of magnificent physique and fine presence, a delightful companion, and an enthusiastic man of letters. He was for many years a member of this Association; he resigned on going to British Columbia, and was re-elected in 1895.—From the *British Medical Journal*.

NOTICES BY THE REGISTRAR.

EXAMINATION FOR THE NURSING CERTIFICATE.

Five hundred and forty-three candidates applied for admission to the May examination for this certificate. Of this number 179 failed to satisfy the examiners, twelve withdrew, and the following were successful :

ENGLAND.

Three Counties, Hitchin.—Females: Edith Folkes, Beatrice Florence Rainbow, Lucy Devereux, Minnie Winter, Maud Rainbow. Males: Charles Michel, Isaac Bottomley.

Bucks County.—Females: Violetta Peck, Emily Hutchins, Emily Hughes, Agnes Louisa Smith, Ada May Johnson, Agnes Louisa Walton, Mary Kinsella. Male: Christopher Hicks.

Cumberland and Westmorland.—Female: Sarah Heron. Males: John Stewart, Richard Lambert.

Devon County.—Females: Ada Trenerry, Annie Elizabeth Harris, Bessie Marley, Mary Ellen Ley. Males: William Henry Ponsford, John Tuplin, Edwin Leach.

Kent County, Maidstone.—Females: Eugenie Emily Bishop, Ellen Lavinia Morris. Male: Charles Thomas Worsel.

Kent County, Chartham.—Male: Harry Percival Hastings.

Lancaster County, Rainhill.—Females: Bessie Case, Nellie Trusler, Edith Maud Alford, Alice Mansfield Caley, Lilian Riley, Annie Moss, Edith J. Poulton, Ada Foster, Sarah Smith, May Hughes, Jessie Hollingworth, Hannah Drabble, Beatrix Ethel Hudson, Emma Smith, Rachel Crilly, Alice Mary Lamb, Mary Mason, Catherine Lamb. Males: James Renshaw, William Leonard Gill, James Everitt, William Stones, Archibald Osman Wynne, Harry Harding, William Charles Boddy, Leonard Roberts Kingdom, Walter Hague.

London County, Bexley.—Females: Annie Berry, Alice Musto. Males: Arthur Watson, Edwin Robert Blackman, Ernest Gordon Clark, Alfred Williams, Thomas Foster.

London County, Cane Hill.—Females: Lily Annie Ashby, Esther New, Elizabeth Rees. Males: John McKeown, George Griffith.

London County, Claybury.—Females: Amy Louisa Lelliott, Catherine Helen