

other "causes" there enumerated can have been factors in the production of this essentially organic disease? And he inquires if I am wedded to the belief that syphilis is a sole factor in any given case—it is a trivial matter, but if he is so interested in my beliefs I may assure him that I am. In an article on "The Probable Ætiology of General Paralysis," published nine years ago, I suggested, on clinical grounds alone, syphilis as the prime factor in every case of this disease, and recent pathological evidence of an irrefutable character has certainly not shaken my conviction.

These, gentlemen, are all the points of evidence in "Resartor's" indictment, by which he seeks to establish my "shakiness in inferences and conclusions." As to his criticism of my literary manner, which he regards as "too vigorous," it surely is a subject of regret that during the eleven years in which I have reviewed these reports no other Daniel has come to judgment, nor until now has one arisen to urge this trenchant objection to my style, for I would willingly have clothed my contentions in more sober, though I believe less effective, utterances, to avoid offence to the susceptibilities of some of your readers.

During the time that I have, under you and your predecessors in the editorial chair, reviewed these reports for the JOURNAL, I flatter myself that I have, accidentally perhaps, been the means of introducing alterations into the official statistical summaries, as well as of modifying the views previously held by the Commissioners as to the alleged increase of insanity—at all events emendations have directly followed the suggestions I ventured to offer,—and it seems late in the day to be taxed with charges of unfairness of comment and inaccuracies of deduction, not one of which "Resartor" has, save in his own judgment, established.

But all this may perhaps be regarded by those of your readers who are hypercritically disposed as "pointing to the value of the reviewer," and with your permission I shall follow the example set me and similarly hide my identity.—I am,
yours truly,
F. S. S.

OBITUARY.

BONVILLE BRADLEY FOX.

We had long known that Dr. Bonville Fox was in a grave state of ill-health, and so his death at the early age of 49, which occurred on April 2nd, 1902, though most deeply regretted, came to us all as no surprise. It was a long and a painful illness, and borne by him with the greatest patience and fortitude.

Dr. Bonville Fox was the son of the late Dr. Francis Kerr Fox, the well-known proprietor of Brislington House Private Asylum; the nephew of the present Dean of Westminster, and the half-brother to the late Dr. Edward Jay Fox, of Clifton, Ex-President of the British Medical Association, who pre-deceased him only by a few days.

He was educated at Dr. Hudson's School, Manilla Hall, Clifton, and at Marlborough College, and afterwards took his degree of B.A. at Christ Church College, Oxford, in 1876.

He studied medicine at St. George's Hospital, taking his M.R.C.S. in 1878. After this he acted as Assistant Medical Officer at Bethlem Hospital for a period of six months. In 1879 he took his M.B. degree at Oxford, and in 1882 his M.D. After his work at Bethlem he became Assistant Resident Medical Officer at Brislington House, his father's well-known private asylum, which has always stood in the forefront of similar institutions in this country.

At the death of his father he became joint proprietor with his brother, Dr. Charles Fox, and sole proprietor on the retirement of the latter some few years ago.

Dr. Bonville Fox married the daughter of the late Mr. Tom Danger, who for many years was Clerk of the Peace for the City of Bristol. He leaves a family of two sons and one daughter.

In addition to his professional work, of which we shall presently speak, Dr. Bonville Fox was a zealous member of the Keynsham Board of Guardians, and was for a considerable time the vice-chairman of that body.

In politics he was a staunch conservative, and an active worker on the Brislington District Conservative Committee. Always having a great liking for agriculture, he became a most useful member of the North-East Somerset Farmers' Association. He was a capital shot, an enthusiastic cricketer, and a man who endeared himself to a large circle of friends and neighbours.

His loss is greatly felt in the district, and it was with feelings of deep regret at his early death, and of heart-felt sympathy for his wife and his children, that large numbers of those who had known him assembled at the quiet private cemetery of Brislington House on April 5th, when his body was laid to rest.

In the west of England he held a high position as a mental consultant, and his great experience and his sound judgment made his advice in this branch of medicine frequently sought and most highly valued.

By the members of the Medico-Psychological Association he will be much missed. For years he was a regular attendant at the quarterly meetings, and he had been elected a member of the Council several times. His thoughtful and scholarly mind was appreciated by all who knew him, and whenever he rose to speak he commanded immediate attention and respect, for it was always recognised that he seldom brought forward an opinion which had not been carefully weighed and logically reasoned.

He contributed an article to Tuke's *Dictionary of Psychological Medicine*, and several papers to the *Journal of Mental Science*. Many will remember his capital paper on "Exaltation in Chronic Alcoholism," and the interesting discussion which followed; while those of the Association who were fortunate to be his guests at the meeting held at Brislington House on May 1st, 1891, will have happy recollections of that pleasant day and his kind and generous hospitality.

His death causes a gap in our Association not easily filled, and we mourn with many the loss of a kind heart, a scholarly mind, and an ever thoughtful courtesy.

LIONEL WEATHERLY.

ARTHUR STRANGE.

"Arthur Strange, Med. Supt. Salop and Montgomery County Asylum, Bicton Heath, Shrewsbury, M.D.Edin., 1867."

Such is the description of the subject of this notice given in the *Medical Directory*, and it is eminently characteristic of the man. There is no parade of titles, of appointments held in other places, of attachments to learned societies, of papers written, or work done. Simply a plain statement that he was qualified in a certain way and was carrying on a definite appointment in a certain part of the country. It reads almost like an inscription on a monument, and, indeed, to those who knew him no more appropriate legend could be engraved on the walls of the building in which he worked and where he died than the simple facts drawn up in his own words.

Dr. Strange, who was 58 years of age at the time of his death, was appointed to the charge of the county asylum at Bicton Heath in the year 1872, previous to which time he had held various degrees of assistant medical officership at the Chester, Gloucester, Leavesden, and Colney Hatch Asylums. The immediate cause of his death was meningitis, and he died literally in harness, for he was only off duty for three weeks before his death. About seven years ago he had a severe illness, erysipelas and sequelæ, and was off duty for three months. He was buried in Oxon Churchyard, Shrewsbury, and he has left a widow and seven children to mourn his loss. Descended from families honourably associated with the treatment of insanity—his father was the superintendent of the asylum at Powick, and by his mother's side he was related to the Skaes—he successfully carried on the traditions of his ancestors, imbued from an early age with those advanced and sound principles which later on he carried into effect. It is difficult to convey to others a real estimate of his character, because he was essentially a man who had to be known to be fully appreciated. Not that he was reserved in conversation, or that he hesitated to ventilate his opinions; on the contrary, he was free and ready of speech, and often expressed himself with a force and fearlessness that could only arise from a man of strong convictions, obtained by familiarity with the subject he was discussing; but he was essentially of a practical mould, obstinate perhaps, but impatient of listening to the discussion of matters about which he had already formed strong opinions. He was opposed to irrelevancy of any kind, and