Among his distinguished honours one may mention the "Middlemore Prize of the British Medical Association," given for the best contributions to Ophthalmology during the three years ending 1899; this he obtained for his Tests and Studies of the Ocular Muscles to which we have already alluded; the "Doyne Memorial Medal of the Oxford Ophthalmological Congress" in 1921, for his contributions on Heterophoria.

He was at different times a member of the Council and Vice-President of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom, and President of the Ophthalmic Section of the British Medical Association, at its meeting held in Eastbourne in 1931, and was to have been President at the Meeting in Bournemouth, in 1934. He was a corresponding member of the "Société française d'Ophthalmologie."

Dr. Maddox married, in 1893, Grace Rivers, daughter of Alexander Monteath, C.S.I., of the Broich and Duchally, Perthshire, by whom he had a large family, and to whom the sympathy of Ophthalmologists all over the World is extended.

J. Burdon Cooper.

T. H. Bickerton

It is with great regret that we announce the death on November 23, 1933, of Mr. Thomas Herbert Bickerton, the doyen of ophthalmology in the North of England. His whole working life was passed in Liverpool, of which great city he was a leading citizen; and although he retired from practice some years ago and had settled in the South of England, he returned to his native place about three years ago after the death of his wife, and spent the last years of his life in his beloved Liverpool.

Mr. Bickerton was born in 1857. His father, Thomas Bickerton, was a Liverpool surgeon, who practised in diseases of the nose and throat as well as in ophthalmology. He died while the subject of our memoir was in his teens. Educated at the Liverpool Institute and Royal Infirmary, the son completed his medical education at the London Hospital and took the M.R.C.S.Eng. in 1879. After having held the post of House Surgeon at the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, he became clinical assistant at Moorfields and later took a postgraduate course at Vienna. He was thus peculiarly well fitted to specialise in ophthalmology on his return to England. He joined Mr. Shadford Walker (first as assistant and later as partner), who at that time was the senior ophthalmic surgeon in Liverpool. In 1886 he was elected ophthalmic surgeon to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, of which institution he was President in 1923. But besides his work in Liverpool itself he was connected with numerous other Hospitals in a consulting capacity. He conducted a very large practice and was a popular and highly respected surgeon.
Mr. Bickerton became a life member of the Ophthalmological Society in 1881 and contributed a number of papers to the Transactions. It was curious that his communications to the Society came in spasms. The index in Vol. X does not record any papers by him; but that of Vol. XX, gives six papers. The next ten years again are blank, and the index of Vol. XL shows seven papers from his pen. His most important communication was read at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association in Glasgow in 1888. It dealt with colour blindness in relation to accidents at sea, a subject to which he constantly returned, and on which he was a recognized authority. He was a vigorous critic of apathy of the Board of Trade at this date in these matters; and it is not too much to say that his criticisms, endorsed as they were by Nettleship and Argyll Robertson, were responsible for the great improvements that have taken place. Mr. Bickerton was one of the prime movers in the foundation of Liverpool University; of which he held the degree of Ch.M. honoris causa, and where he was lecturer in ophthalmology from 1917-1926.

But his work was by no means limited to ophthalmology. He was a great collector of material for a medical history of Liverpool, and it is hoped that this will be published in the near future. In his younger days he was a keen horseman and a first-class shot. His eminence was still further recognised when, in 1926, he was elected to the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons. He was a Justice of the Peace for his native city and took a keen interest in the cause of temperance.

Col. R. E. Bickerton, D.S.O., his half-brother, is surgeon to St. Dunstan's and late honorary surgeon to H.M. the King; while of his two sons, one is an ophthalmic surgeon in Liverpool and the other ophthalmic surgeon to King's College Hospital, London. His sisters were married to the late Prof. Rushton Parker, of Liverpool, and the late Dr. L. Webster Fox, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Harold Grimsdale writes:—

Bickerton was known to many generations of students in Liverpool; his long connection with the Royal Infirmary, and his lectureship on ophthalmology at the University of Liverpool had brought him into touch with many of the younger men who attended his clinic and listened to his able and interesting teaching. His professional life in the City extended almost to fifty years. Perhaps his most important work both as an ophthalmic surgeon and as a good citizen, was on colour blindness, especially in connection with the mercantile marine; it was largely due to Bickerton's perseverance that Parliament came to legislate in this matter. In private life, Bickerton was a keen supporter of total abstinence and
for many years he delivered lectures for one or other of the Temperance Societies. He was a great admirer of Meissonier's etchings and at one time possessed a fine collection thereof.

DR. ALFRED OSBORNE

DR. ALFRED OSBORNE died at his residence in Alexandria, on November 15, at the age of 68 years. He was the senior ophthalmic practitioner of Egypt, an active member and a previous President of the Archaeological Society, and was as well known to Egyptians as to the British and other European communities of Alexandria.

Dr. Osborne was a descendant of an old Scottish family, and his ancestors settled in Prague, 150 years ago. Thus he performed his military service in the old Austro-Hungarian Army and received an excellent medical and ophthalmological training in the clinics of the late Duke Carl Theodor of Bavaria, the "princely oculist" and father of Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians.

After a scientific journey in Asia Minor, Dr. Osborne arrived in Alexandria, in 1895, as successor to Dr. Tachau, a famous ophthalmic surgeon, and took charge of the eye section of the European Hospital. Under Osborne's guidance this section developed enormously and eventually contained over 70 beds for in-patients and hundreds of operations were performed every year. The number of out-patients receiving treatment at the clinic was over 4,000 a year. He remained in charge of the eye section for twenty years. On the outbreak of war he returned to Europe and lived in Germany until 1921, when he returned to Alexandria but only to resume private practice.

Osborne was an excellent physician, a skilled surgeon and a fervent member of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt of which in 1902 he was one of the founders. In 1903, on his advice a donation by Sir Ernest Cassel, of £40,000, for ophthalmic purposes was utilised in the equipment and maintenance of two travelling clinics for the treatment of eye diseases, the first of their kind in the country. Now thanks to the enthusiasm of MacCallan, Shahine Pasha and their collaborators there are over fifty clinics, most of them in specially built hospitals, throughout Egypt.

Osborne's great work in fighting the epidemic eye diseases of this country is beyond praise and tens of thousands of sufferers have been cured by his skilful hands. He further found time to write many scientific publications of no inconsiderable value to medicine.

Osborne was a connoisseur of German literature, especially of Goethe, and a great admirer of classic art. He leaves a fine and valuable library and an excellent collection of Graeco-Roman antiquities. His sincere and honest character as well as his happy family life won him the regard and friendship of everybody who knew him and his friends will not forget him.

MAX MEYERHOF.