

a syphilitic one. As a subsidiary classification, he suggests two main groups; cases with and without blood change, further subdividing the former into genuine leukaemia and the various forms of pseudo-leukaemia, and the latter into cases with and without enlargement of the spleen and lymphatic glands.

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- (3) **Holm, Ejler (Copenhagen).—External exudative retinitis. (Retinitis exsudativa externa.)** *Klin. Monatsbl. f. Augenheilk.*, September-October, 1917.

(3) **Holm** gives an account of ten cases of external exudative retinitis illustrated by drawings and reproductions of fields of vision. All the cases showed retinitis in the outer layers of the retina with a more or less developed subretinal exudate; in other respects there were considerable differences both clinically and ophthalmoscopically. The first two cases were typical of Coats's group 1 and the third of his group 3. The fourth and fifth cases resembled cases of retinitis circinata. The sixth case showed symmetrical exudation with haemorrhages at both maculae. Three years after these were first noticed the patient died and a pathological examination showed the typical condition of external exudative retinitis, with small perivascular foci in the retina, choroid, and orbit, consisting mainly of epithelioid cells and masses of leucocytes. This patient suffered from lymphogranulomatosis. The seventh case resembled the sixth. In the eighth case the appearances were also confined to the macular areas, but were more scar-like in character. There were no haemorrhages but some irregular pigmentation. The ninth case was that of a child of nine, and belonged to Coats's group 1. In spite of considerable exudate with retinal detachment, the vision nine years later was 6/6, and there was no defect to be found in the field. The tenth case was a child with congenital syphilis. Holm suggests that a separate syphilitic group of cases may be recognized. He would also add to Coats's classification a senile group, in which the changes are confined to the macular area, and in which the exudate is seldom prominent and has a definite limitation.

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OBITUARY

A great man of science, Lord Rayleigh, died at Terling Place, Witham, Essex, on June 30th, aged 76 years. In 1865 he was Senior Wrangler and Smith's prizeman. He became in 1873 a Fellow of the Royal Society. A few years later (1879) he succeeded Clerk Maxwell as director of the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge,

a post that he held for five years. In 1908 Lord Rayleigh (who succeeded his father as third baron in 1873) was elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. In 1885 he became Secretary of the Royal Society, and twenty years later its President. He was among the first to receive the Order of Merit, when that Order was instituted in the year 1902. A couple of years afterwards he was awarded the Nobel prize for physics. Lord Rayleigh's connection with science was of a far-reaching nature. His earlier investigations dealt with the theory of sound. In conjunction with the late Sir William Ramsay he discovered argon, thereby pointing the way to a new group of monatomic gases. In 1910-11 he was a member of the Departmental Committee of the Board of Trade on sight-tests for the Mercantile Marine. Lord Rayleigh was a distinguished looking man, endowed with a pretty wit. "What is the difference between the North and the South Poles?" he is said to have asked a friend. "All the difference in the world," was Lord Rayleigh's answer. To the world at large he was known from the fact that he converted many acres of rough soil in Essex into good farming land, where he kept 1,000 cows, the produce of which helped to supply London with milk obtained from dairies conducted on scientific principles. Lord Rayleigh married first a sister of Mr. Balfour, and secondly the daughter of the second Marquis of Salisbury. He is succeeded by his son, the Hon. Robert John Strutt, F.R.S., professor of physics in the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington, well known on account of his researches into the Becquerel Rays, the origin of radium, and the measurement of geological time by radio-active data.

We regret to announce the death, at Torquay, on May 13, after a long illness, of Arthur Alison Bradburne, aged 47, once of Southport and more recently of Manchester. He was widely known as a writer, particularly on such subjects as ocular imbalance, squint, and the eyesight of children. He devised a very useful retinoscope. He was the English correspondent of the American journal, *Ophthalmology* (now defunct), and of the newly-founded Cuban periodical, *Revista Cubana de Oftalmologia*. He leaves a widow and three children.