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moustache in all male tuberculous patients if only for the sake of the nursing staff.

This Report of a body with such responsibilities and such diverse medical and social activities as the M.A.B. is a fascinating study; and these brief references may indicate the varied contents of the Report, much of which is, as we have tried to show, of interest and value to our specialty.

H. ROSS SOUPER.

OBITUARY

ANDREW JOHN BRADY.

ON 25th August 1927, in the evening of a life spent for the benefit of humanity, Andrew John Brady started on his last journey. Almost up to the last he had continued his professional and philanthropic work. While he was ill he had risen from his bed to attend a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Sydney Hospital, of which he was President. Six days later he was dead.

Brady was born on 23rd July 1849, at Swanlimbar in County Fermanagh, in the north of Ireland. His father and his grandfather before him had been landowners. He went to school at Portora in Enniskillen. In due course he left school and entered the Medical School in Dublin, where he studied for the Diplomas of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland. In 1872 he secured the former, and in the following year he obtained the Diploma of Licentiate in Midwifery. Half a century ago the medical course was different from what it is to-day. Bacteriology had just been established; immunology as a science was non-existent; pathology was largely a matter of morbid anatomy; physiology was relatively crude and elementary as compared with the present. But the physicians of these days were wise men, wonderful observers and shrewd diagnosticians. Brady made the most of his practical training and emerged from the School with a sound grounding of professional knowledge.

His uncle, the late John Moffat, was in medical practice in Sydney, and it was arranged that Brady should travel half round the world to start his remarkable career. His uncle and he conducted a general practice from a house in Castlereagh Street, where the City Mutual Life Insurance Company now has its offices. He was appointed to a resident position in the Sydney Hospital shortly after his arrival in Australia.

From the first he took an active interest in the affairs of the profession, and was recognised by his colleagues as an unusually strong

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and resourceful partisan. In 1880, the Sydney and New South Wales Branch of the British Medical Association came into being and obtained recognition by the Central Council. Two years later Brady was appointed a member of the Council of the Branch. His keenness, his equitable mind and his sound judgment, rendered him a particularly valuable councillor. He was re-elected once and then withdrew from nomination because he determined to visit Europe for a special purpose. For over a year he worked at the celebrated ear, nose, and throat clinic in Vienna, under the great Politzer. This special training laid the foundation for his future activities, but it did much more. Up to that time there were no throat specialists in Australia. Brady recognised that Australian medicine suffered on this account and he made it his business to set a high standard for others to emulate. On his return he continued his special studies, and it was at once apparent that this young man would soon be known all over the world as a leader and as an authority.

He worked steadfastly for the formation of a special department for diseases of the ear, nose, and throat at the Sydney Hospital. His colleagues and associates on the Board of Directors were so impressed by his energy and argument that the department was created in 1887 and placed under his care. The soundness of this innovation was immediately apparent. Not only was his clinic crowded with patients who derived great benefit from Brady's skill and knowledge, but many of the young graduates attended to learn what he had to teach concerning the commoner and rarer diseases of the ear, nose, and throat. The authorities of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital feared that they would suffer by comparison if a similar department were not established at their hospital. Brady was invited to become specialist at the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital; he accepted the invitation, but later, owing to the increase of work, he had to resign one of the appointments, and he decided to remain at the Sydney Hospital.

At this time Brady recognised that the pharynx, fauces, and larynx were in intimate pathological relationship with the teeth, and that his work in the hospitals was being restricted and hampered because facilities for dental treatment were not provided. He therefore persuaded the Directors of the Sydney Hospital to institute a Dental Department; it proved of immense benefit to the patients. In addition, his experience in England and on the Continent had taught him that the physician and surgeon depended to a large extent for success on skilled nursing. At that time there was no training school for nurses, and he pressed for this innovation to raise the standard of nursing in Australia. It need scarcely be emphasised in the year 1927 how important this movement was.

In 1893, Brady was again elected a member of the New South



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Wales Branch of the British Medical Association. In 1894, he revisited Vienna, and he also spent time in London, studying the methods of the eminent throat surgeons of the day. His own methods were sound and some were original, but he was always anxious to learn from others and to adopt procedures which appeared to him to be good. In the years that followed his return, he manifested the same spirit of reform and initiation, the same keenness to lead and to benefit humanity as of yore. He contributed occasionally to the literature of his specialty and his articles were always instructive and important. Several of his best articles appeared in the *Journal of Laryngology and Otology*, including one descriptive of his operation for the treatment of fibromata of the nasopharynx. Within recent years his pen has not been busy, and only a few articles have been given to the medical profession of Australia.

He was one of the few original Founders and Fellows of the Australian College of Surgeons and took a great interest in its inception.

The secret of his success was not far to seek. Apart from his skill and knowledge and from his unswerving determination to achieve his objectives, there is the fact that Brady was a courtly gentleman, lovable, sensitive to the sufferings of humanity, gentle and large-hearted. His reputation was world-wide. In Australia he was respected by all and revered by those with whom he came in intimate contact. He gained the complete confidence of the lay members of the Board of Directors of the Sydney Hospital. This institution is indebted to him for more than the mere service over a period of fifty-three years. He did not appear to grow old. He was possessed of excellent health until an attack of influenza with fever and digestive symptoms occurred. This was during the week ending 20th August 1927. Later, acute peritonitis supervened and ran a rapid course.

We are indebted to Dr Charles F. Warren, for the above notice. "As his partner for fourteen years," Dr Warren writes, "I had unique opportunities of appreciating his sterling qualities and work. He was thorough and conscientious in all his dealings and endeavoured to live up to his ideals. As a teacher and adviser to the younger generation, he occupied a position which, I believe, will be difficult to fill."