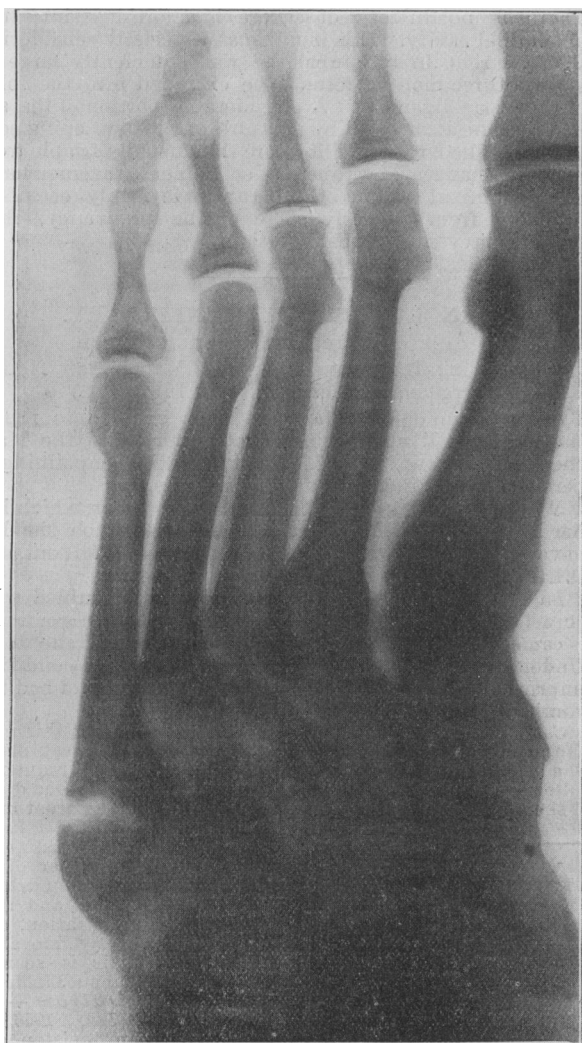


reports many cases in soldiers from prolonged marches, jumping, etc. Von Bergmann² agrees that the condition is one more frequently met with in soldiers, and considers that the heavy knapsack they carry has some bearing in this connexion. He mentions that in more than 90 per cent. of the cases reported the break was in the middle of the second and third metatarsal, and never in the first. He further states that with the *x*-rays Schulte, Stechow, and Kirchner found that what Breithaupt described as "tumour of the foot" was due to the fracture of a metatarsal bone (the majority being incomplete greenstick fractures), produced generally by slight violence and usually overlooked at first owing to the slight disturbance occasioned.



Robert Jones³ reported the fracture of his own fifth metatarsal near the base while dancing, and four other cases from some slight indirect violence. In all these cases, as shown by the skiagraphs published, the fracture is anterior to the base, some being nearly in the centre of the shaft. He explains the fractures in his cases thus:

When the heel is off the ground the body weight expends itself upon the fifth metatarsal, rotating it slightly inward. The opposition to this force takes place at its base, where the strongly attached ligaments resist its displacement. A fracture occurs, therefore, exactly where our skiagraphs illustrate [that is, anteriorly to the base].

It will be observed that in the case now reported the fracture involves the articulation with the cuboid, and has broken off only the tubercular eminence, where it should seem there should be little or no strain, with no inversion of the foot occurring at the time. Jones lays stress on the difficulty in diagnosis of these cases without *x* rays, as crepitus is in the majority of them unobtainable.

Whitman⁴ alone among the authorities I have consulted states that the injury may occur without apparent cause other than walking, and that the pain and swelling may

be inexplicable without *x* rays, but he gives no instances nor any explanation for a fracture thus occurring.

REFERENCES.

¹ Tobold, *Deutsche militärärztliche Zeitschrift*, 1903. [Part A. Abst. in *Centralblatt für Chir.*, 1904, p. 433. ² Von Bergmann, *System of Practical Surgery*, vol. iii. ³ Jones, *Annals of Surgery*, 1902 (June). ⁴ Whitman *Orthopaedic Surgery*, 1904.

MEMORANDA; MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

FILARIA IN BIRDS.

WITH reference to the notes by Professor St. Clair Symmers and Dr. A. C. Coles in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of October 20th and November 3rd on the occurrence of filariae in blackbirds, it may be of interest to say that I have found filariae in the blood of at least half a dozen jungle crows (*Corvus macrorhynchus*) in this place.

These filariae swarm in the blood, as many as ten being often seen in one field, under a $\frac{1}{2}$ power, while the crows containing them seem to be in perfect health. They resemble those described by Professor Symmers. They are devoid of sheath, with a smooth, structureless cuticle. The ends are blunt—one so blunt as to be almost square, the other slightly more pointed. On staining they are seen to be full of granules, with a clear space about one-third of the length from the sharper end.

I have not measured their length, but in breadth they are rather less than the shorter diameter of the red cells.

Halteridia were also present in two of the crows.

F. WYVILLE THOMSON,
Dehra Doon, India. Lieutenant-Colonel, I.M.S.

A CASE OF BULLET WOUND.

A YOUNG coloured woman, aged 19 years, was accidentally shot by a man who was standing within two yards of her with a loaded revolver. The bullet entered the *left* ala nasi about three-quarters of an inch from its free margin and at its junction with the cheek, and emerged half an inch in front of and a little above the *right* external auditory meatus. When seen by me, within an hour of the accident, there was profuse bleeding from the wound of exit and from the pharynx. I administered a full dose of opium and 15 gr. of Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.'s suprarenal tabloids. Four hours afterwards all bleeding had ceased, and the girl was quite comfortable. Two days after the injury the right eye became considerably suffused, and there was profuse lachrymation. This condition, however, disappeared after a few days, as did also some air crepitus in the right cheek over the antrum. There was but slight shock and never any fever, and the girl was to all intents and purposes well in a fortnight.

The case seems remarkable on account of the apparently light injury inflicted by a fairly large and heavy bullet (0.38 calibre) in traversing such an important region.

Richmond, Jamaica. P. O. MALABRE, M.B., C.M. Edin.

PYTHOGENIC PNEUMONIA.

THE following instance of so-called "pythogenic pneumonia," which recently occurred in my practice, appears worth recording.

On October 1st, 1906, I saw Mrs. D., aged 28. She was suffering from severe catarrhal sore throat presenting all the appearances of the ordinary "hospital sore throat," and her temperature was 104° F. Rain had fallen heavily on that day after a long spell of dry weather; I learnt that the water supply to the house had given out some days previously, and that the closets had not been flushed for three days. The next day Mr. D., aged 30, was in bed with a temperature of 102° F., and all the symptoms of pneumonia. On the following day a large consolidated patch corresponding to the lower lobe of the right lung could be distinctly made out. The course of his attack was uneventful, the temperature falling gradually and remaining below 99° F. after the ninth day.

In the meantime Mrs. D.'s throat had got well, and she had helped to nurse her husband until October 20th, when she also was attacked with pneumonia at the base of the right lung, her temperature rising rapidly to 105° F. on October 22nd. On October 26th the left lung became

affected, delaying her recovery till November 2nd, from which date her temperature remained below 100° F., and she rapidly picked up.

The interest of these events seems to be:

1. The almost simultaneous infection of Mrs. D.'s throat and Mr. D.'s lung at a time when the house drains were dry and foul, favouring the opinion that the nature of the infection was the same in both (septic?), and fixing the incubation period of the pneumonia to within three days.

2. The infectiousness of the disease, as proved by Mrs. D.'s attack, unless it be supposed that her system had been infected from her throat, and that the disease had developed later in the lung—a supposition, I think, rendered of little value by the fortnight of health she enjoyed between the two complaints.

3. The influence of insanitary conditions as a source of the infection, lending weight to the term "pythogenic pneumonia."

Llangollen.

H. FREETH, M.D.

REPORTS

ON

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTICE IN THE HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, MANCHESTER.

A CASE OF ABDOMINAL SECTION FOR ECTOPIC GESTATION.*

(Reported by D. LLOYD ROBERTS, M.D., F.R.C.P.,
Physician to the Hospital.)

E. W., aged 37, married, with two children aged 12 years and 9 months respectively, was admitted on May 4th, 1906.

History.—After her last confinement (in July, 1905), she had amenorrhoea until December, 1905, when she had a normal menstrual period, a second occurring a month later (in January, 1906). She then had another period of amenorrhoea, lasting ten weeks, at the end of which time she was suddenly attacked with severe pain in the right side, which necessitated her going to bed. She also fainted several times. No haemorrhage occurred at this time, but a fortnight later she had what she considered a normal menstrual period, in which she passed a few shreds of skin-like material.

State on Admission.—Abdominal examination revealed nothing abnormal, but bimanually a fluctuant tender mass, about the size of an orange, could be felt behind to the right, and adherent to a rather small uterus. The patient was kept in bed for some time, in the hope that the mass would be absorbed; but, as absorption did not take place, it was decided to perform an abdominal section.

Operation.—On July 26th, 1906, the abdomen was opened in the middle line, exposing to view a dark red, very friable mass, about the size of an orange, lying behind and to the right of the uterus. Some time was spent in separating adhesions about the pelvis. The pelvic cavity and lower abdomen were then found to be occupied by a dark blood clot, and on clearing this out a fetus of 3 in.

in length was brought to the surface. A mass of about the size of a large orange, consisting of the right appendages, was then lifted up to the abdominal wound, when it appeared obvious that the fetus had escaped from a gravid tube by a large rupture

into the broad ligament, and thence into the abdomen. The broad ligament beneath tube and ovary were ligatured in sections with catgut, and the pelvis cleared out by sponging, after which the abdomen was closed in the usual manner. The patient made an uninterrupted recovery.

Description of Specimen.—The specimen consists of a right Fallopian tube, ruptured on its superior surface, and the right ovary. The Fallopian tube forms the main mass of the specimen, being greatly distended with placental tissue, internal to which is a cavity lined with fetal membranes. The ovary was cystic, flattened out and adherent to the surface of the mass external to its main bulk. To the ovary was attached the unruptured fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube. The whole specimen measured 5 in. long by 3 in. wide.

REMARKS.—The case is one of a ruptured ectopic gestation occupying the central portion of the Fallopian tube. There is no history of severe haemorrhage into the abdominal cavity. This is unusual, especially considering that the rent in the tubal sac was sufficiently large to allow a three months fetus to be extruded into the folds of the broad ligament. A considerable portion of the sac had become attenuated by pressure of the developing contents, and had rendered it more than usually friable from necrotic changes, and thus not so liable to haemorrhage. The abdominal ostium of the tube was firmly occluded, probably from an early stage of the pregnancy, thus perhaps preventing tubal abortion.

MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY.

A CASE OF HAIR BALL IN THE STOMACH.

(By F. G. PELL-ILBERTON, M.B., Ch.B. Manch., late House-Surgeon, Manchester Royal Infirmary.)

By permission of Mr. Thorburn I am enabled to report the case of E. T., aged 29, milliner, admitted to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, March 18th, 1906, complaining of persistent pain and vomiting after meals.

When 15 years of age she had scarlet fever, which left her in a very debilitated condition, from which she has never recovered. At this time also her hair fell out, and it has not grown at its usual rate since.

In the autumn of 1904 she began to be troubled with occasional vomiting after meals. The condition gradually became worse, till she vomited all the food she took. Under medical treatment, rest in bed, etc., her condition improved somewhat, but directly she got out of bed the vomiting began again.

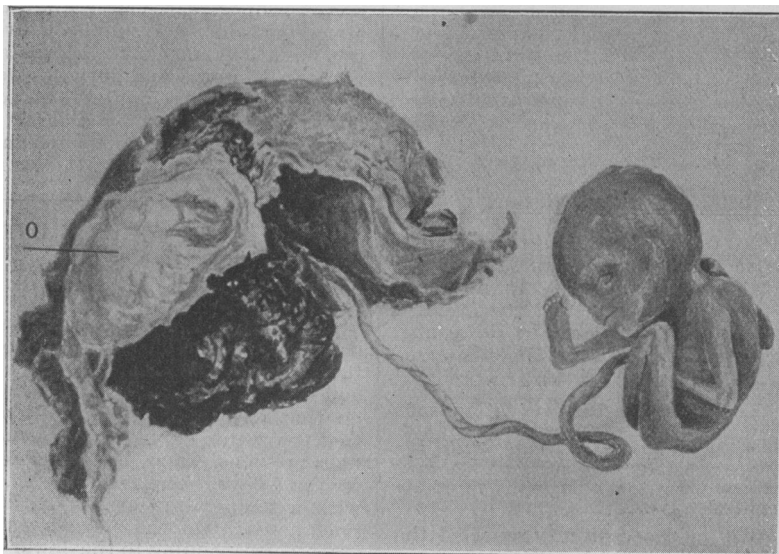
Condition on Admission.—The patient is a pale, thin girl, the constant loss of food having reduced her to a weak state. She has considerable abdominal pain after meals, frequently followed by vomiting, but she can usually keep the food down if she remains in the recumbent posture. On examination a

mass can be felt in the epigastrium, extending over into each hypochondrium, which rises and falls with respiration, and is freely movable. Her hair is scanty, and is about 3 in. long.

Operation.—On April 3rd, 1906, a median incision was made by Mr. Thorburn from the ensiform cartilage to the umbilicus, and the abdominal cavity opened. The mass was found to be in the stomach, which was drawn up into the wound, and a longitudinal incision about 3 in. long made in its anterior wall. The stomach was opened and a hair ball removed. The wound in the stomach was closed with three rows of catgut sutures, and the viscus returned to the abdomen. The

abdominal wall was sutured up, and a dry dressing applied. The wound healed by first intention, and the patient made a good recovery.

REMARKS.—The hair ball was shaped exactly like the stomach; it weighed in the dry condition 2½ oz., and measured: Length, 3½ in.; depth, 2½ in.; and width, 1½ in.



(To illustrate Dr. Lloyd Roberts's case.)
Sac consisted of tube ruptured into broad ligament, which was distended so that the ovary lay flat upon the sac wall. O = ovary.

* Communicated to the North of England Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society at Liverpool, October 19th, 1906.

patients and making from £2 to £3 a day. Then he is depressed, striving to make both ends meet by writing. It should be said that he entertained with reckless hospitality. Of one of his parties he says: "I had three earls and two ambassadors on Tuesday, and am keeping that set exclusively in my interest." That he did not find this profitable is shown by his continual complaints of wanting money "most considerably." Finally, in 1840, he writes that he has thrown physic to the dogs and determined to trust his fortune to the frail skiff of literature. He seems sometimes to have regretted that step. Shortly before his death we find him moralizing as follows:

Having given up the profession, for which I believe I had some aptitude, to follow the precarious life of a writer, I suppose I am admitting only what many others, under like circumstances, might declare, that I have had my moments, and more than mere moments, of doubt and misgiving that I had made the wiser choice; and bating the intense pleasure an occasional success has afforded, I have been led to think that the career I abandoned would have been more rewarding, more safe from reverses, and less exposed to those variations of public taste which are the terrors of all who live by the world's favour.

We are inclined to think that Lever, with his mercurial temperament and his pleasure-loving disposition, was out of place in a profession requiring so absolute a devotion, and so full of trials and disappointments as that of medicine.

Lever tells a story which may serve to point a moral at present, as it shows the evils to which the want of regard for professional secrecy may lead:

You have heard, I suppose, of the great gossip of the day—Lady Lincoln's affair with her doctors. The real case appears to be a most infamous one, nothing less than this: These two Polish M.D.s here have threatened, unless they receive 400,000 francs, to disclose certain secrets her ladyship unfortunately let slip in the ravings of her insanity during her illness. Lord Lincoln resents the iniquitous demand, and the affair is to come before Le Tribunal. Anything so thoroughly blackguard I never heard of before.

He goes on to draw the moral, which is gratifying to our national pride as well as edifying in itself:

But it is a salutary lesson to the English for their mad preference of foreign quacks and humbugs to the highly educated medical men of Ireland and England.

Havasztis is the title of a new periodical issued at Buda-Pesth devoted to the popularization of cremation in Hungary. The editors are Dr. Wilhelm Friedrich and Herr Samuel Pap.

MEDICAL NEWS.

THE British Gynaecological Society will hold its dinner at the Café Monico, Piccadilly Circus, on Thursday, January 17th, at 7.30 p.m.

THE next formal session at the West London Post-Graduate College, West London Hospital, commences on Monday, January 14th.

A DENTIST has been appointed to the Rudolf Virchow Hospital in Berlin. This is said to be the first time in Berlin, and perhaps in the German empire, that dentistry has been accorded a place in a hospital staff.

DR. LILLIE E. DUNN, on her resignation of the post of Resident Medical Officer at the Toxteth Park Workhouse Infirmary to proceed to India, was presented with an illuminated address, medical books, and a set of surgical instruments by the staff of the workhouse and infirmary.

DR. WILLIAM BRYCE ORME, District Surgeon Federated Malay States, and formerly P.M.O., Government Hospital, Port Said, has received permission to accept the Fourth Class of the Order of the Medjidieh, conferred upon him by the Khedive of Egypt in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

THE fund formed in connexion with the candidature of Drs. Langley Browne, Latimer, and McManus for the General Medical Council has been duly audited. The expenses amounted altogether to £79 10s. 8d., towards which general subscriptions to the amount of £43 10s. 8d. were received.

THE governors of the Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow, at their meeting on December 13th, placed on record in the minutes of the meeting their appreciation of the able and efficient manner in which Dr. Binnie Dunlop had managed the affairs of the infirmary as acting superintendent during the four months' absence of the superintendent.

THE report for the year, submitted at the annual general meeting of the constituents of the Hospital Sunday Fund for London on December 20th, showed that the total collection for the year amounted to £83,000. Of this sum, however, only £44,647 was collected in places of worship, or less by over £4,000 than the amount of such contributions in 1905. It was determined to hold the next Hospital Sunday on June 9th, an appeal being made in the Roman Catholic churches on the preceding Sunday.

IN the course of an inquest of January 1st, in which the possibly detrimental effect of an expensive patent medicine used by the deceased came into question, the Southwark coroner, Dr. F. J. Waldo, said that he had had to deal with numbers of cases of quack medicine. People were deceived by the duty stamp on the packages and bottles, and were deluded into believing that it constituted a Government guarantee. Government reaped a rich harvest from these stamps, which, however, should be abandoned, so that the people might no longer be deceived.

THE *Evening Standard* and *St. James's Gazette* published on the last day of the year its annual list of British centenarians, or, rather, of the persons to whose attainment to the reputed age of 100 or upwards attention has, in one way or another, been attracted. These lists have been published for the last twenty years, and appear to be kept in such fashion that the same person cannot be counted twice over. Of the 57 who receive mention this year, 41 are women and only 16 men. The gross number of centenarians whose existence our contemporary has recorded from 1886 to 1905, both years inclusive, is 868, about 63 per cent. of the total being women.

THE report of Livingstone College for the past year records the foundation of an exhibition of £25, in memory of Mrs. Bishop, an old supporter of the College, who was greatly impressed with the practical importance to missionaries of a sound knowledge of hygiene. The great need of the College at the present seems to be an increase of students; this will doubtless follow so soon as missionary institutions more generally recognize the wisdom of arming those whom they send abroad with a knowledge of the best means of protecting their own health. The report also mentions that an institution, modelled on Livingstone College, is about to be started in Germany—a fact which affords strong testimony to the value of the work done by the Principal, Dr. C. F. Harford, and his assistants.

THE Board of Hygiene and Temperance formed some time ago to promote scientific teaching in these subjects in elementary schools, by arranging courses of instruction for teachers, has recently completed its first course, and the results have been so satisfactory that a second course will be commenced at the Birkbeck College Laboratory, Chancery Lane, W.C., on January 11th. The syllabus of the course includes instruction in elementary physiology, in personal hygiene, in the disabilities and diseases of childhood, and in the sanitation of the school and home. Mr. Birrell, in replying to a memorial, stated last summer that he was convinced that the teaching in hygiene and temperance in elementary schools should, as far as possible, be given by the ordinary members of the school staff, and in this opinion we believe that most medical and educational authorities would heartily agree. It is to be hoped that the work commenced by the Board of Hygiene and Temperance may be increasingly successful, and that eventually similar classes may be held in other centres where they have not yet been established.

MEDICAL MAGISTRATES.—DR. W. M. MORISON, Annfield Plain, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Durham. The Lord Chancellor has added the name of Dr. J. H. Croudace, of Foregate, to the list of borough justices for Stafford.

ROCHDALE INFIRMARY.—DR. Richard Burdett Sellers, Senior Surgeon to the Rochdale Infirmary and Dispensary, resigned his appointment last month after twenty-four years in the service of the institution. The Board, in accepting his retirement, passed a resolution appointing him Consulting Surgeon, and placed upon the minutes an expression of its extreme regret at the loss of his services in an active capacity; these, both professionally and as a member of the House Committee, having been of the greatest value.

BELGIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP.—The medical members of the Belgian Parliament have, in a petition addressed to the Minister of the Interior and of Public Instruction, asked him to consider the expediency of creating a clinic of dentistry in each of the State Universities. They express the opinion that such a step is desirable. The Minister has agreed to look into the matter. The Parliamentary Group has further decided to press forward as much as possible the debate on the proposed law on the practice of medicine, and that on compulsory vaccination.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

Mechanics and Physics.—W. H. D. Ackland, Christ Church; G. Adam, Christ Church; W. A. Akers, Christ Church; R. Atkin, Jesus; O. Barkan, Trinity; G. E. Beaumont, University; H. S. Breakspear, St. John's; W. Burridge, Christ Church; D. L. Hammick, Magdalen; F. A. Hampton, New College; G. T. Hebert, Christ Church; J. S. Huxley, Balliol; H. E. Jones, Jesus; P. E. Meadon, St. John's; T. R. Merton, Balliol; W. H. Ogilvie, New College; D. R. Parry-Jones, St. John's; A. D. Phoenix, Jesus; P. Pickford, Lincoln; Q. D. Pictor, Exeter; V. Ramaiengar, Bindignavale, St. John's; W. R. Reynell, Balliol; A. H. Simpson, Corpus Christi; D. B. Sothers, St. John's; W. G. K. Sparrow, Magdalen; J. F. Venables, Magdalen; H. T. Vadden, Exeter; C. Whitley, Balliol; G. I. Wishart, Jesus; R. S. Wix, Brasenose.

Chemistry.—G. Adam, Christ Church; W. A. Akers, Christ Church; R. Atkin, Jesus; G. E. Beaumont, University; W. H. Bleadon, Brasenose; S. M. Bose, Worcester; H. S. Breakspear, St. John's; W. Burridge, Christ Church; G. C. Clarence, Magdalen; W. A. Cooke, Worcester; A. W. Dennis, Keble; D. L. Hammick, Magdalen; F. A. Hampton, New College; G. T. Hebert, Christ Church; H. E. Jones, Jesus; A. Juett, Brasenose; S. P. L. Lloyd, Magdalen; T. R. Merton, Balliol; J. S. Morrice, Queen's; P. L. Nortje, Pembroke; W. H. Ogilvie, New College; W. I. Perrott, Worcester; A. D. Phoenix, Jesus; P. Pickford, Lincoln; W. R. Reynell, Balliol; A. H. Simpson, Corpus Christi; D. B. Sothers, St. John's; R. O. Spencer-Smith, St. John's; W. D. Standfast, Jesus; R. B. Turbutt, Christ Church; J. F. Venables, Magdalen; H. T. Vadden, Exeter; C. Whitley, Balliol; R. B. Winsor, Corpus Christi; G. I. Wishart, Jesus; R. S. Wix, Brasenose; J. A. Wood, University.

Botany.—P. G. Doyné, Trinity; L. B. Holland, Trinity; E. G. Martin, New College; E. O'Connor, Lincoln; R. L. Robinson, Magdalen; G. B. Tarring, Merton.

Physics.—W. A. Cooke, Worcester; G. Cranston, Oriel; C. H. F. Harvey, Christ Church; S. P. L. Lloyd, Magdalen; N. S. Lucas, New College; R. C. Ozzanne, Hertford; J. Sainsbury, Oriel.

Organic Chemistry.—A. C. Ballance, New College; C. F. Beevor, B.A., Magdalen; C. F. Cranswick, Exeter; C. B. Fenwick, Magdalen; A. D. Gardner, B.A., University; H. M. C. Green, B.A., Wadham; N. F. Hallows, Keble; C. H. L. Harper, Wadham; S. Hibbert, University; G. J. Z. Jessel, B.A., University; N. S. Lucas, B.A., New College; A. E. Mavrogordato, M.A., Trinity; R. C. Ozzanne, Hertford; T. A. Townsend, New College; G. H. Varley, B.A., St. John's.

ateria Medica.—R. F. Bridges, B.A., University; C. Gouldsbrough, B.A., Christ Church; G. E. Thornton, B.A., Oriel.

Human Anatomy and Physiology.—F. J. Aldridge, B.A., Magdalen; H. C. Bazett, Wadham; P. N. Cave, B.A., University; G. E. Downs, Magdalen; C. Gouldsbrough, B.A., Christ Church; H. M. C. Green, B.A., Wadham; W. D. Kennedy, B.A., University; S. F. Moore, B.A., Trinity; J. A. Noble, B.A., Queen's; J. F. Penson, non-collegiate; G. E. Thornton, B.A., Oriel.

Pathology.—M. B. Baines, B.A., Exeter; S. Hartill, B.A., New College; H. A. Philpot, B.A., New College; S. E. Whitnall, B.A., Magdalen.

Forensic Medicine and Public Health.—B. E. A. Batt, B.A., Trinity; H. H. Carleton, B.A., Keble; E. A. Cocayne, B.A., Balliol; R. Evans, M.A., Jesus; F. Howson, M.A., non-collegiate; C. T. Raikes, B.A., Trinity.

Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.—B. E. A. Batt, B.A., Trinity; C. Beards, B.A., Jesus; H. H. Carleton, B.A., Keble; H. A. Philpot, B.A., New College; H. R. Ramsbotham, B.A., Brasenose; H. G. F. Spurrell, B.A., Merton; J. Wallace, B.A., Exeter.

Preventive Medicine and Public Health.—Part I: P. de Mello, E. M. Griffiths. Parts I and II: A. H. Gerrard, H. C. Lecky, B.M., Christ Church; A. H. Macdonald. Part II: A. H. Hogarth, B.M., Christ Church.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Degrees.

THE following degrees were conferred on December 13th, 1906:

M.D.—J. M. Bennion, Joh.; W. L. Ascherson, non-coll.
M.C.—E. M. Corner, Sid. Suss.
M.B.—G. C. E. Simpson, Joh.; C. F. Fothergill, Emm.
M.B., B.C.—F. S. Hewett, Gonv. and Cai.; F. M. Bulley, Emm.; A. Walker, Emm.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FIRST M.B. (Chemistry and Physics).—L. A. P. Anderson, Emm.; G. V. Bakewell, Cla.; D. S. Bryan Brown, Down; C. H. Crawshaw, Christ's; S. S. Crosse, Pemb.; J. Deighton, Trin.; J. W. Dew, Cla.; E. L. Dobson, King's; G. V. Fiddian, Down; T. L. Hardy, H. Selw.; S. M. Hattersley, Emm.; I. W. Joynt, Emm.; J. S. Kennedy, King's; R. S. Kennedy, Christ's; G. L. Keynes, Pemb.; W. O. R. King, Sid. Suss.; J. M. D. Mackenzie, Trin.; Q. Madge, Emm.; E. G. Martin, B.A., Trin.; H. H. Mathias, King's; G. O. Maw, Pemb.; M. Moritz, Emm.; H. J. S. Morton, Pemb.; F. C. Newman, B.A., Down; W. M. Oakden, Pet.; J. A. H. Pondered, Cai.; M. N. Perrin, Pemb.; M. J. Petty, Down; E. G. T. Poynder, Cla.; P. W. Ransom, Pemb.; H. A. Richards, Cla.; F. H. Robbins, Pemb.; H. N. Sealy, Trin.; H. Sharpe, B.A., Pemb.; R. Sherman, Cai.; G. D. Sherwood, Emm.; T. H. G. Shore, Joh.; F. B. Smith, King's; G. A. Smythe, Emm.; L. C. Somervell, King's; V. F. Southill, Emm.; A. K. Soutar, Emm.; G. Sparrow, Cai.; O. W. D. Steel, Emm.; A. L. Sutcliffe, Sid. Suss.; J. F. Taylor, H. Selw.; G. R. S. Thomas, Down; W. F. Thompson, King's; J. W. Touks, Cai.; J. B. Trend, Christ's; F. Twedale, Down; P. Verdon, Jes.; J. R. Waddy, Pemb.; F. W. Watkyn-Thomas, Trin.; W. G. Watson, Cai.; A. M. Wheeler, Sid. Suss.; S. M. Wilcox, Emm.; G. Winfield, Down; J. Winterbotham, King's; C. Worster-Drought, Down; A. M. Zamora, Christ's.

FIRST M.B. (Elementary Biology).—G. V. Bakewell, Cla.; H. W. Barnes, Jes.; A. E. Beecroft, Christ's; L. G. Bradford, Cai.; D. S. Bryan Brown, Down; C. H. Crawshaw, Christ's; J. W. Dew, Cla.; C. Ede, King's; G. V. Fiddian, Down; C. M. Forster, Cai.; J. R. Heath, Trin.; A. R. Jennings, Jes.; R. S.

Kennedy, Christ's; G. L. Keynes, Pemb.; W. O. R. King, Sid. Suss.; H. H. Mathias, King's; G. O. Maw, Pemb.; W. M. Oakden, Pet.; M. N. Perrin, Pemb.; M. J. Petty, Down; N. P. Pritchard, Trin.; P. W. Ransom, Pemb.; F. H. Robbins, Pemb.; A. N. Rushworth, Trin.; F. T. Shackell, B.A., Pemb.; R. Sherman, Cai.; G. D. Sherwood, Emm.; T. H. G. Shore, Joh.; G. Sparrow, Cai.; W. F. Thompson, King's; W. F. Thompson, Pemb.; K. S. Thomson, Joh.; J. B. Trend, Christ's; F. W. Watkyn-Thomas, Trin.; G. T. C. Watt, Cai.; A. J. Waugh, Pemb.; G. Winfield, Down; C. Worster-Drought, Down; J. Winterbotham, King's; A. M. Zamora, Christ's.

SECOND M.B. (Human Anatomy and Physiology).—C. W. Archer, B.A., Trin.; H. L. Attwater, B.A., Pemb.; H. W. Barber, Cla.; A. M. Bodkin, King's; L. Bromley, B.A., Cai.; W. H. Cam, B.A., Cai.; A. S. Cane, B.A., King's; W. T. Channing-Pearce, Emm.; K. Comyn, B.A., H. Selw.; J. P. H. Davies, B.A., Jes.; J. R. Dick, B.A., Down; C. A. Dottridge, B.A., Cla.; H. L. Duke, B.A., Cai.; E. A. Dyson, B.A., Jes.; A. Feiling, B.A., Pemb.; R. H. Fisher, B.A., Emm.; P. K. Gilroy, B.A., H. Selw.; S. Gordon, B.A., Pemb.; A. K. Hargreaves, B.A., Trin.; G. Holmes, Cai.; R. H. Hutchinson, B.A., Cla.; P. C. V. Jones, B.A., Joh.; R. F. Jones, Joh.; G. C. Kidd, Christ's; A. C. C. Lawrence, Trin.; W. Ledlie, M.A., Christ's; N. F. Lock, Cai.; G. C. Lim, John; A. F. Morcom, B.A., Cla.; A. H. Moore, B.A., Trin.; C. G. H. Morse, Emm.; N. Mutch, Emm.; H. F. Percival, B.A., Trin.; W. S. Perrin, B.A., Cai.; L. Powell, King's; E. L. N. Rhodes, B.A., H. Selw.; F. E. W. Rogers, Emm.; R. C. Staples-Browne, M.A., Emm.; H. S. C. Starkey, Down; C. J. Stocker, Trin.; R. M. P. Thursfield, B.A., H. Selw.; W. W. C. Topley, Joh.; V. T. R. Webster, B.A., Emm.; J. M. Weddell, B.A., Christ's; H. M. Whiting, Down; N. S. Williams, Cla.

THIRD M.B. (Pharmacology and General Pathology).—G. C. Alderson, B.A., Cai.; F. R. Armitage, B.A., Pemb.; W. Boys-Stones, B.A., Cai.; R. D. D. Brownson, B.A., Joh.; J. P. Buckley, B.A., Trin.; H. V. Byatt, B.A., Cla.; H. B. Carlyll, B.A., Joh.; F. G. Caley, B.A., Pemb.; H. G. P. Castellain, M.A., Trin.; F. G. Cawston, B.A., Cai.; A. J. Clark, King's; J. H. Crofton, B.A., Pemb.; G. H. Davy, B.A., Cai.; H. B. Elton, B.A., Cai.; P. Fildes, B.A., Trin.; J. C. Fox, B.A., Trin.; W. B. Gourlay, B.A., Trin.; G. Graham, B.A., Trin.; C. B. Heald, B.A., Cai.; T. S. Hele, B.A., Emm.; R. F. Higgin, B.A., Cai.; C. H. T. Iott, B.A., Cai.; F. A. Juler, B.A., Trin.; B. T. Lang, B.A., Trin.; R. Knowles, B.A., Down; W. E. Lee, M.A., Trin.; K. A. Lees, B.A., King's; A. J. May, B.A., Sid. Suss.; B. H. Palmer, B.A., Pemb.; J. M. Postlethwaite, B.A., Emm.; A. V. Poyser, B.A., Magd.; K. D. Pringle, B.A., Cai.; H. G. Rice, B.A., Joh.; E. N. Russell, B.A., Trin.; J. G. Saner, Cai.; M. R. Sawhney, B.A., Down; L. Shingleton-Smith, B.A., Joh.; G. L. Siddle, B.A., Cai.; H. C. Snell, B.A., Cai.; T. S. Swan, B.A., Christ's; G. Walker, B.A., Trin.; R. R. Walker, B.A., Joh.; C. F. O. White, B.A., Trin.; H. B. Wilson, B.A., Pemb.

THIRD M.B. (Surgery, Midwifery, and Medicine).—E. E. Atkin, B.A., Cai.; L. J. Austin, B.A., Sid. Suss.; I. G. Back, Trin. H.; G. F. S. Bailey, B.A., Cai.; A. S. B. Bankart, B.A., Trin.; F. A. Barker, B.A., Emm.; A. S. Burgess, Inc., Cai.; C. Cassidy, B.A., Sid. Suss.; H. P. Crampton, M.A., Cla.; A. H. Fardon, M.A., Christ's; H. J. Fardon, M.A., Christ's; J. F. Gaskell, M.A., Cai.; H. J. Gauvain, B.A., Joh.; G. W. Goodhart, B.A., Trin.; J. M. P. Grell, B.A., H. Selw.; T. S. Hele, B.A., Emm.; R. A. P. Hill, B.A., Cai.; C. W. Hutt, B.A., Trin.; J. H. Iles, B.A., Cai.; P. P. Laidlaw, B.A., Joh.; J. W. Linnell, B.A., Joh.; Otto May, M.A., Joh.; J. Mellanby, M.A., Emm.; H. F. G. Noyes, B.A., Cai.; B. K. Nutman, B.A., Jes.; G. G. Packe, Trin.; D. G. Pearson, B.A., Pemb.; W. O. Pitt, B.A., Emm.; C. H. Rippmann, B.A., King's; D. W. Roy, B.A., Sid. Suss.; A. L. H. Smith, Cai.; W. H. R. Sutton, B.A., Down; W. S. Tresawna, B.A., Sid. Suss.; H. A. R. E. Unwin, B.A., H. Selw.; R. Wade, B.A., Christ's; S. L. Walker, B.A., Sid. Suss.; J. K. Willis, B.A., Queens; N. Wilson, B.A., Pemb.; F. P. Young, B.A., Christ's.

M.C.—H. M. Davies, M.A., Trin.; E. H. Dooty, M.D., King's; E. C. Hughes, M.A., Cla.

Dr. Barclay Smith has been reappointed Demonstrator of Human Anatomy.

F. F. Blackman, M.A., St. John's College, has been reappointed a Member of the Board of Managers of the Quick Fund.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.D.—In Medicine.—H. E. Barnes, E. Bayley, B.S.; G. L. Bunting, L. E. Dickson, B.S.; J. Evans, B.S.; R. H. Lee, B.S.; W. N. May, B.S.; J. Owen, F. B. Pinniger, B.S.; G. W. Russell, P. Savill, C. R. Verling-Brown, B. H. Wedd, T. J. Williams, B.S.; S. Zobel, B.S.

In Pathology.—C. G. Seligmann (University Medal); In Mental Diseases and Psychology.—S. J. Ormond.

In Midwifery and Diseases of Women.—H. H. Mills, A. B. O'Brien, B.S.; H. D. Smart, B.S.; Blanche E. Walters, B.S.; C. White, B.S.

In State Medicine.—Annie T. Barnard, B.S.; F. A. Smith, B.S.

In Tropical Medicine.—A. E. Horn, B.Sc.; S. P. James.

M.S.—Olive M. Elgood, G. E. O. Williams, M.D.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

Guild of Graduates.

In the Charter of the University provision is made for the formation of a Guild of Graduates, but the number of graduates has only lately become large to render such a step advisable. The Council has decided that all graduates of the University and associates of Mason College may become members of the Guild, and already about 125 have been enrolled. It is expected that the first general meeting will be held in January for the purpose of drawing up a constitution.

Economic Zoology.

A new department of economic zoology was started last September, and it is under the direction of Mr. W. E. Collinge, M.Sc., who is well known for his work on diseases of fruit trees.

Women's Hostel.

The scheme for building a residential hostel for women students is progressing. About £14,000 is required for this purpose, and already £9,000 has been promised.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

THE final examination for degrees in Medicine, which, in conformity with a recent regulation, are now held in March and December, instead of in March and July, were concluded on Monday, December 17th, 1906, and on Wednesday the degrees of M.B., B.Ch. were conferred by the Vice-Chancellor in the Library of the Medical School on the following successful candidates:

V. C. Hackworth, W. O. McKane, E. W. Reed, T. Whitehead.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

THE following degrees and licences were conferred on December 20th:

M.D.—R. P. Beatty, B. G. Brooke, de V. Condon, T. L. De Courcy, F. O. B. Ellison, J. A. Hartley, W. P. Ringland, E. S. Smythie (*in absentia*).

M.B., CH.B., B.A.O.—M. K. Acheson, F. Casement, R. A. Connell, C. T. Conyngham, E. C. Crawford, P. B. Egan, F. O. B. Ellison, T. O. Graham, W. Hutcheson, H. B. Leech, J. du P. Langrishe, M. P. Leahy, T. C. Somerville, D. F. Torrens, G. S. Walton.

LICENCE IN SURGERY, MEDICINE, AND OBSTETRICS.—L. V. Hunt.

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

D.P.H.—Part I: W. J. Powell. Part II: J. T. Wigham, H. Knaggs.

LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

THE following gentlemen have been approved at the twenty-second sessional examination:

*Major S. A. Harriss, I.M.S.; *F. M. Suckling, M.B., Ch.M.Syd.; *P. H. Pereira, M.B.Madras (Colonial Service); *W. B. Orme (Colonial Service); *Major J. B. Smith, I.M.S.; O. Bluhme, M.D.Havana; W. Cammack, M.D.Chicago; Mrs. W. Cammack, M.D., State Univ., Iowa; E. P. Caropoulos, M.D.Athens; C. F. Fothergill, D.Giordano, M.D.Rome; H. W. Gush, M.B., Ch.B.Edin. (Colonial Service); F. I. M. Jupe, M.A.Camb. (Colonial Service); E. J. Maxwell, B.A., M.B., B.C.Camb.; H. B. G. Newham, H. McG. Newport (Colonial Service); Captain J. M. Phalen (U.S. Army); Miguel Paz, M.D.Guatemala; A. R. S. Powell (Colonial Service); C. C. Robinson, M.B.Lond. (Colonial Service); F. O. Stoeck, M.B.Oxon.; K. R. Tampi; W. A. Trumper; A. H. Wilson, M.D.Camb. (Colonial Service), W. W. Woolliscroft.

* With distinction.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

Surgery.—*R. L. H. Davy, *G. B. Messenger, *F. B. O'Dowd, *†W. F. Skinner, *S. H. Watton.
Medicine.—*†A. E. Blythman, *†R. L. H. Davy, *†Q. S. Keat, *†D. E. C. Pottinger, *†W. F. Skinner.
Forensic Medicine.—R. L. H. Davy, D. E. C. Pottinger, W. F. Skinner, W. W. Stacey.

Midwifery.—R. L. H. Davy, D. E. C. Pottinger.

The diploma of the Society has been granted to Messrs. R. L. H. Davy and Q. S. Keat.

* Section I.

† Section II.

PUBLIC HEALTH

AND

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.**VACCINATION.****Calf Lymph.**

TU QUOQUE.—(1) It is not possible for a private practitioner to obtain the calf lymph supplied by the Local Government Board by purchase or otherwise. (2) "Tu-Quoque" will find the lymph prepared by the Lister Institute for Preventive Medicine, for which Messrs. Allen and Hanburys are agents, excellent, as is also that prepared by Dr. Renner, 75, Upper Gloucester Place, London, N.W.

ROYAL NAVY AND ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.**R.A.M.C. VOLS. (GLASGOW COMPANIES).**

THE annual gathering of this regiment was held recently in the St. Andrew's Halls. This was the first occasion on which the annual gathering had taken the form of a dance, but the success of this year is likely to result in the repetition of this form of social gathering as on the whole the most suitable. The *Corps Annual* was distributed during the evening, maintaining its high standard both in literary matter and in illustrations. The Glasgow companies are in a very flourishing condition. They commenced a good number of years ago in a modest way, but they have now definitely established themselves in popular favour, and the numbers on the roll amount to close on 700 men, though this year there is a slight decrease compared with the numbers of the previous year.

**LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO
CORRESPONDENTS.**

COMMUNICATIONS respecting Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, 2, Agar Street, Strand, W.C., London; those concerning business matters, advertisements, non-delivery of the JOURNAL, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, at the Office, 429, Strand, London, W.C.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES and LETTERS forwarded for publication are understood to be offered to the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL alone unless the contrary be stated.

AUTHORS desiring reprints of their articles published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL are requested to communicate with the Manager, 429, Strand, W.C., on receipt of proof.

CORRESPONDENTS who wish notice to be taken of their communications should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication.

CORRESPONDENTS not answered are requested to look at the Notices to Correspondents of the following week.

MANUSCRIPTS FORWARDED TO THE OFFICE OF THIS JOURNAL CANNOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES BE RETURNED.

In order to avoid delay, it is particularly requested that ALL letters on the editorial business of the JOURNAL be addressed to the Editor at the Office of the JOURNAL, and not at his private house.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS.—The telegraphic address of the EDITOR of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL is *Attitology, London*. The telegraphic address of the MANAGER of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL is *Articulate, London*.

TELEPHONE (National):—

EDITOR,
2631, Gerrard.

GENERAL SECRETARY AND MANAGER,
2630, Gerrard.

Queries, answers, and communications relating to subjects to which special departments of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL are devoted will be found under their respective headings.

QUERIES.

Q. asks any reader who has used a glass wind screen on a motor car to give his experience of its value.

INCOME TAX.

J. B. writes: A. and B. are interested in a partnership to the extent of two-thirds and one-third respectively. How ought the income-tax return to be made and paid?

* * The return should be made in one sum by the precedent acting partner, and duly paid accordingly. If, however, the total income of either partner does not exceed £700, he may claim to be separately assessed in respect to his share of the partnership profits in order that he may obtain the allowance of the abatement applicable to his income.

THE ODOUR OF FISH MANURE.

T. M. W. asks if an attack of illness characterized by "pain at stomach, vomiting, and nervous prostration," and lasting six weeks, could be produced by the odour emitted from a heap of rotting fish manure at a distance of 120 yards, and inhaled on the day before the onset of the illness. The patient was a nervous young woman.

* * We cannot undertake the responsibility of diagnosing the cause of the illness referred to. It is difficult to take our correspondent's question quite seriously, but we advise him to discriminate between the physiological and the psychological potency of the odour of fish manure. We know of no scientific observations which would justify the belief that the illness could have been produced by the direct physiological action of toxic gases inhaled under the conditions specified. Psychologically considered, the problem is very abstruse, because the mental possibilities of a "nervous young woman" are not amenable to precise calculation. Of course, a nasty smell might upset her—gastric disturbances are often neurotic in origin; but one would like to know if she really thinks that it was the fish manure that upset her and, if so, why it took a day before the upset came on; probably she knows better than anybody else. The psychological influence of smell is a subject which has been much neglected, and if our correspondent wishes to enlighten it by some scientific observations he has a wide field before him. He might well begin by studying the influence upon the neurotic of an offensive odour such as that of fish manure, and then, as control experiments upon normal subjects are always necessary in scientific investigations, the record of his own experiences would be valuable.

PATHOLOGICAL TECHNIQUE.

I.M.S. asks: (1) How to stain Schaudinn's spirochaete of syphilis; (2) the nature of van Gieson's stain; (3) the name of an up-to-date textbook on methods of preparing and staining pathological sections.

* * (1) Prepare a mixture of 10 drops of Geimsa's stain (which must be brought ready prepared), 50 drops of distilled water, and 2 drops of a 1 in 1,000 solution of potassium