

to say, the body fluids are in a condition of super-saturation. The explanation of these remarkable results cannot at present be satisfactorily formulated.

Experiments carried out by us on the behaviour of colloidal solutions exposed to increased air pressure, seem to throw light on the phenomenon, but further work is necessary before a definite statement can be made.

In any case, that our results do not depend upon personal idiosyncrasies is shown by the fact that analyses carried out by us on samples obtained from caisson workers, and divers agree with our own observations.

TABLE II.  
A. Rotherhithe Tunnel Workers.

Source of Sample.	N <sub>2</sub> per Cent. Found.	N <sub>2</sub> per Cent. Calculated, supposing Urine followed the Pressure.
In tunnel (+ 17 lb.)...	2.38, 1.83	2.35
After decompression (decompression time, 3½ mins.)	1.60, 1.66, 1.51, 1.41, 1.75, 1.74, 1.31, 1.63	1.1

B. From Admiralty Diver C.

Depth.	Time Below and N <sub>2</sub> per Cent. Found.	N <sub>2</sub> per Cent. Calculated.
80 ft.	Below 46 mins. 20 secs. Ascended in 6 min. 50 secs. Sample taken 20 mins. 30 secs. after ascent N <sub>2</sub> =1.73	1.1
84 ft.	Below 46 mins. Ascended in 5 mins. Sample taken 11 min after ascent. N <sub>2</sub> =1.60	1.1
72 ft.	Below 44 mins. Ascended in 6 mins. Sample taken 5 min. after ascent. N <sub>2</sub> =2.11	1.1
	Sample 20 min. after ascent. N <sub>2</sub> =1.03	1.1
80 ft.	Below 46 mins. Ascended in 4½ mins. Sample taken 4 mins. after ascent. N <sub>2</sub> =2.50.	1.1
	Sample taken 20½ mins. after ascent. N <sub>2</sub> =1.38	1.1

It will be seen that these observations are in essential agreement with our own results.

As there is such a considerable excess of nitrogen dissolved in the tissue fluids, even with so slow a rate of decompression as twenty minutes per atmosphere, it may be asked whether even this rate is slow enough for safety. It is true that, even under these conditions, fatal cases are said to have occurred; but it may well be that a certain steepness of pressure slope between dissolved and free gas is necessary for the formation of bubbles sufficiently large to produce injury; hence, we cannot, without further inquiry, regard the excess of gas present as necessarily dangerous.

I may note, finally, that our results agree in principle with those deduced by v. Schrötter<sup>3</sup> from theoretical considerations.

#### REFERENCES.

- <sup>1</sup> BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, July 7th, 1906, SUPPLEMENT, p. 7.  
<sup>2</sup> For full details see The Influence of Increased Barometric Pressure on Man, No. II, by Leonard Hill and M. Greenwood, jun., *Proc. Royal Society (B)*, 1907. <sup>3</sup> V. Schrötter, *Sauerstoff in der Prophylaxe und Therapie der Luftdruckkrankungen*, Berlin, 1904, pp. 35-39.

As already announced, a competition will take place in connexion with the International Red Cross Conference to be held in London from June 10th to 14th for the Empress Marie Teodorovna Prizes. The awards will be made by an international jury for the inventions which present "in whole or in part the best solution of the problem of aid to the wounded, the quickest and surest method of discovering and lifting the wounded on the battlefield on land and at sea, the best types of stretchers, and of vehicles for conveying the wounded to the bandaging posts with the greatest possible rapidity and with the least suffering, or methods of rescue at sea, the best installations in ambulances, railway carriages, on board ship, etc., for the final removal." A sum of about £2,000 is available for three prizes, at the discretion of the jury. Persons intending to compete can obtain particulars from the Secretary, British Red Cross Society, 9, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

## MEMORANDA: MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

### TYPHOID FEVER SIMULATING CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

On April 2nd, 1906, the case of a coal-miner's labourer who had been ill for about two weeks was brought under my notice as probably being one of cerebro-spinal fever, and, as the house where he lived was very crowded, I had him removed to the isolation hospital, where I saw him the same night. He was then rather delirious, but at intervals was more sensible and could answer questions. He complained of fearful headache, chiefly in the temporal, but also in the occipital, region. There was marked retraction of the head and photophobia, and the posterior cervical muscles were tense and very tender. The abdomen was retracted and both legs drawn up. Kernig's sign was well marked on both sides. No enlargement of the spleen could be made out; there was slight vomiting of bile-stained liquid at intervals. The temperature was 101.5° F., pulse 80, full and strong. There was no diarrhoea and no rash of any sort. Lumbar puncture was performed, but no cerebro-spinal fluid was obtained.

On the following day I again performed lumbar puncture with a longer needle, but again failed to get any fluid. As I suspected the case might be one of typhoid of an anomalous type, a sample of blood was sent to the Lister Institute for Widal's test, and also another sample to be tested for cerebro-spinal fever. Widal's reaction was positive, complete agglutination being obtained in one hour with dilutions of 1 in 20 and 1 in 50. The agglutination test with the paratyphoid A bacillus was slight, and with paratyphoid B partial. It was also reported from the Lister Institute that it was practically impossible to isolate the *Diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis* from the blood, but from the result of recent experiments upon animals the agglutination test was probably of some value. Agglutination tests with a forty-eight-hour agar culture of the diplococcus were negative.

#### Patient's Serum:

- Dilution 1 in 2, partial agglutination in 1 hour.
- Dilution 1 in 20, no agglutination.
- Dilution 1 in 50, no agglutination.

#### Control—Normal Serum:

- Dilution 1 in 2, partial agglutination in 1 hour.
- Dilution 1 in 20, no agglutination.
- Dilution 1 in 50, no agglutination.

On making inquiries at the patient's home it was found that several members of the family had been ill with sore throat during the previous four weeks, and that the mother, after three weeks' illness, had died two weeks before the onset of the patient's illness, the death being certified "perityphilitis, gastritis."

The patient died on April 4th, and a *post-mortem* examination was made the same day. The mucous membrane of the last 3 feet of the small bowel was in an inflamed and catarrhal condition, the solitary glands being large and projecting, and one doubtful ulcerated Peyer's patch was seen. The caecum, with 12 in. of the large bowel, was then examined, and a large ulcer, about 1½ in. to 2 in. in diameter, with soft, swollen edges, was found 6 in. from the ileo-caecal valve. The mesenteric glands were enlarged; the spleen slightly enlarged, soft, and friable. On opening the skull the membranes showed extreme congestion, and pus was seen on the surface of the brain in the temporal region. At the base of the brain a sero-purulent fluid was found in large quantity, and a specimen of this under the microscope showed pus cells and a number of diplococci, and also diplococci in rows.

A specimen of the cerebro-spinal fluid was sent to the Lister Institute for examination, and the report showed that neither the *Bacillus typhosus* nor the *Diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis* were present, but a Gram-positive diplococcus occurring in chains was isolated. Two c.c.m. of a broth culture of this diplococcus were injected intravenously into a rabbit, but as the animal was quite well after two days the diplococcus was proved to be non-virulent.

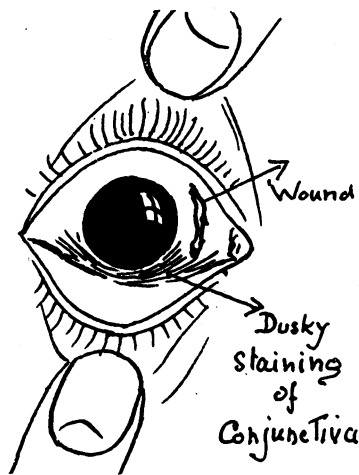
Osler records that meningitis is extremely rare in typhoid, and hence this case is of some interest. It is also worthy of note that the case had all the characteristic symptoms of cerebro-spinal fever, with the exception of the purpuric rash, and that the case had practically none of the usual symptoms of typhoid fever.

JAMES M. COWIE, M.D., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health, Burton-upon-Trent.

#### TRAUMATIC EXPULSION OF LENS AND IRIS, FOLLOWED BY UNEVENTFUL HEALING WITHOUT TREATMENT.

Mr. K., aged 57, was thrown from his bicycle one night during January, 1905, and struck his right eye against a large stone. The pain was considerable at the moment, and the sight of the eye was noticed to be imperfect, but the patient suffered no particular discomfort during the days that followed, and did not think it necessary to consult a doctor. His medical attendant, however, met him by chance on the road four weeks later and advised him to have the eye examined by an ophthalmic surgeon. Mr. K., therefore, consulted me shortly afterwards, when I found the following state of affairs:

A healed wound of the sclerotic, and probably also of the conjunctiva, about 6 mm. long, parallel with the inner margin of the cornea and 3 mm. away from it. Some dusky staining of the lower part of the ocular conjunctiva, owing, no doubt, to absorption of uveal pigment from remains of iris still entangled in the wound. Slight



fogginess of vitreous humour, but not enough to prevent a thorough examination of the unaltered fundus. Complete absence of lens and iris from the interior of the eye. Vision with a strong + lens very good. No apparent need for treatment.

I have recently had an opportunity of examining this patient again, and found the eye quite free from irritation, with no damage in the posterior pole, with a clear vitreous humour, and with vision, aided by a pinhole diaphragm and + 11.0 D. spherical + 3.0 D. cylinder axis vertical,  $\frac{2}{3}$  partly, + 15.0 D. spherical + 3.0 D. cylinder, J. 1 easily. As when I first saw him, no trace of iris was to be found.

I have little doubt that the blow split the coats of the eyeball and shot the iris and the lens in its capsule clean out of the eye. Although I did not see the patient until five weeks after the accident, it is not likely that a lens which had been dislocated in its capsule to the bottom of the globe in a man of 57 would have become so completely absorbed as to leave no trace of itself by ophthalmoscopic examination. Nor is it likely that the accident was followed by a subconjunctival dislocation of the lens with subsequent absorption, since the patient, who is a shrewd man, states emphatically that there never was any lump on the eyeball at any time after the blow.

The painless and surgically-complete recovery from such an accident is certainly remarkable, and the more so when it is remembered that bathing with warm water was the only treatment he adopted. This simplicity of treatment was due to the patient's freedom from discomfort, and not to any masterly inactivity on the part of a medical adviser.

MICHAEL A. TEALE, M.A.Oxon.,  
M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond.,  
Ophthalmic Surgeon, Leeds Public Dispensary.

#### FATAL CEREBRAL HAEMORRHAGE IN A YOUNG MAN.

A GARDENER, aged 23, in steady work, and, but for nasal polypi, for the treatment of which he had for some months attended the out-patient department of a London hospital, considered to be in good health, on February 1st had some polypi removed. On his return he told

his relatives he had lost more blood than usual. He, however, was well enough to spend the evening with friends, and to make a hearty supper on his return home at 10 p.m.

The following morning he rose at his usual time, breakfasted, and did his morning work. While sitting at table waiting for his mid-day meal at 1.45, he said he felt queer in the head, and asked for a drink. He then commenced striking the right side of his head, and complained of pain, fell forward from his chair, and soon lost consciousness. Convulsions ensued, and he was carried to his bed.

I saw him at 3.45 p.m. He was unconscious, and breathing stertorously; the bladder had emptied itself. The arms were flexed, and held tightly to the chest, with clenched hands under the chin. The legs were extended and rigid and trembling. The right pupil was contracted, the left moderately dilated. At times, for a few seconds, it was possible by steady force to extend the arms and flex the legs, but for a few seconds only, as fresh convulsions drew them back to the original position. The convulsions continued until shortly before his death at 4.50 p.m.

*Neuroopsy.*—The membranes and cortex of the brain were normal; the left lateral ventricle was filled with bloody serum, and there was some blood clot in the anterior part, which had been forced through from the right ventricle. The right corpus striatum and optic thalamus were filled with a blood clot as large as a Tangerine orange, and blood clot occupied the whole of the anterior part of the ventricle. There was great hypertrophy of the left cardiac ventricle, and on stripping off the capsules of both kidneys the cortical substance was generally adherent, and the surface torn off with the capsules.

This condition of heart and kidney point to a general state of arterial disease, and account for the rupture of the cerebral artery. The man was a total abstainer, and no evidence of syphilis was seen at the *post-mortem* examination.

W. HABGOOD, M.D.Brux., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.  
Farnborough, Kent.

#### DEAFNESS IN MYXOEDEMA.

THE patient in this case, aged 53, the wife of a working man, up to the end of 1905 always enjoyed good health, but in January it was noticed that her speech was growing thick and her hearing defective.

On visiting her, I found the whole body was more or less swollen, which did not pit on pressure, and in both supraclavicular regions a distinct soft swelling. The skin was dry and very rough; the nails were very brittle. There was no loss of hair of the head, and over both malar prominences a slight flush; the face as a whole was puffy and moon-shaped, and the lips thickened; the tongue slightly coated and bowels constipated; her chief complaint was of deafness. When she did hear, questions were not answered at once, there being some few seconds spent in hesitation before a sentence was commenced. She spoke in a dull, apathetic tone, and had a considerable difficulty in articulating long words.

She was placed on a light, nutritious diet, with laxatives at bed-time as required, thyroid extract in tabloids of gr. ijss being given three times a day after each meal during the first fourteen days, after which the dose was doubled. After six weeks some signs of recovery appeared, the swelling of the body decreased, and the hearing and speech improved considerably.

The point which seems to make the case worth reporting is the deafness, which may have been due to the thickness and dryness of both tympanic membranes. I have looked through several works on medicine, and I find no mention of "deafness" as one of the symptoms of myxoedema.

London, W. ROUS KEMP, B.A.Camb., L.S.A.Lond.

#### BLINDNESS FROM WOOD-ALCOHOL POISONING.

I WAS particularly interested in Professor Casey A. Wood's paper in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of December 29th, 1906, p. 1855, on the above subject, as I have at present under observation (the first case I have met with) a man blind from drinking a large quantity of wood-alcohol in America two years ago.

I think the most remarkable eye symptom produced by this form of intoxication is the more or less complete blindness, followed in a few days by return of vision, and then finally total failure of sight.

Dublin. ROBERT J. MONTGOMERY, F.R.C.S.I.

action whatever by detective or other methods of that sort to see what breaches of the Act did not occur in unregistered places. Replying to a further question, he said it was quite certain that, especially in veterinary matters, breaches of the Act could take place frequently and easily without the Home Office knowing anything about it. He said it was certain that they could, because they had so occurred. Only two years ago it came to the knowledge of the Secretary of State that certain experiments of a proper character—experiments which would have been licensed if the gentleman concerned had applied for a licence—had been carried out by two veterinary surgeons in exposing dogs to distemper and using the inoculation of other matters to try to produce immunity or prophylaxis, at any rate. These experiments were done, and they were distinctly breaches of the law. Prosecutions would probably have taken place but for the fact that the period within which proceedings could be taken had already passed. But strict warning was given to the persons concerned by the Secretary of State through the police. He was not aware that any instructions had been given to the Board of Agriculture by the Home Office to protect animals as far as possible against operations by unlicensed veterinary surgeons. He thought they had not. Asked by the Chairman whether the Home Office under any Act that it administered had any occasion to employ people to make experiments, the witness replied that indirectly the Home Office had been the occasion of a good many experiments in connexion with dangerous trades. The investigations of doctors who had advised them on that subject—Dr. Oliver and others—had necessarily involved experiments on animals, and the Home Office had willingly made use of the results of such investigations. In such cases a gentleman would be licensed just in the ordinary way, and he would be under the same restrictions as any one else. In reply to a further question he said the Home Office in granting a licence to an official of the Board of Agriculture treated him just as it treated any one else. The Home Office had never gone so far as to direct any experiment. It had merely asked certain experts for advice on technical questions connected with disease, and had received and acted on that advice. It knew incidentally that before giving that advice the doctors concerned had to make experiments on animals. They were mostly distinguished men who had had a licence for years. Asked whether he had any means of judging whether the number of experiments made before the Act of 1876 was greater than those afterwards, or whether the operation of the Act was to reduce the total number, the witness replied that he would say, as regards experiments in the laboratories of well-known institutions, that the effect of the Act was at first very slight—it neither diminished nor increased them; but if there were, which was a very doubtful point, any considerable number of experiments going on in private houses and other unknown places, he would think the effect the Act had been to abolish them entirely. It was impossible to believe that in thirty years, if unlicensed experiments were taking place, the Home Office and the police would not have heard of one instance of it. As to whether any cases had been brought before the Home Office for inquiry where it was alleged that unauthorized persons were experimenting irrespective of the Act, without any licence, the witness replied, Yes, a few cases of a very vague character leading to nothing—allegations generally based on the person's own rash statements. He knew of no case where, on investigation, it had been discovered that the allegation was well founded.

(To be continued.)

DR. FLETCHER LITTLE has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of London.

SEÑOR GUILLERMO MANN, Professor of Psychology and Paedagogics in the University of Santiago, has been charged by the Chilean Government with a mission to visit the United States and Europe in order to study the laboratories of experimental psychology already in being. In Europe he will visit the laboratories of Germany and those of St. Petersburg, Budapest, Zurich, and Antwerp; in the United States he will inspect those of Clark University, Harvard, Yale, New York, and Chicago. The object of Professor Mann's mission is to gather information for the guidance of his Government, which intends to found a Laboratory of Experimental Psychology at Santiago.

## MEDICAL NEWS.

THE appeal in the case of *Southern v. Thomas and Skyrme* has been by leave withdrawn.

ST. JOHN'S HOUSE FOR NURSES, for many years in Norfolk Street, Strand, has removed to its new house at 12, Queen Square, Bloomsbury.

At a meeting held on February 1st the Paris Municipal Council voted a sum of £152 for the erection in the Municipal School of Physics and Chemistry of a memorial of the late Professor Curie.

THE new buildings of the City of London Lying-in Hospital, City Road, E.C., will be ready for occupation early next month, and will be open to inspection after the annual court of governors to be held at 3 p.m. on Wednesday next.

THE annual dinner of the past and present students of the University of Durham College of Medicine will be held in the Library of the College on February 22nd, when the chair will be taken by Dr. George Murray at 7.15 p.m. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, may be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, Dinner Committee, College of Medicine, Newcastle.

DR. KOSTA DINIC, Physician in Ordinary to the King of Servia, died of pneumonia at Belgrade on January 31st. Banished from Servia by the Obrenovich Dynasty as an adherent of the Karageorgevich family, he went to the Congo State. On the accession of King Peter to the throne Dr. Dinic returned to his native land.

THE Lister Institute, we learn from a correspondent of *Light*, has been cursed by a clergyman whose name we, in mercy, withhold. It appears this amiable divine "went up to London, donned his priestly robes and solemnly cursed the Chelsea Institution from the street." We are not told that the reverend gentleman had his bell, book, and candle with him. Perhaps this ritual omission spoilt the curse. At any rate we believe that the Institute is still standing, and we have not heard that any one within its gates is one penny the worse.

At the end of the year Dr. O. H. Fowler, one of the leading members of the medical profession in Cirencester, retired from practice in which he had been engaged for more than forty years. His numerous friends took advantage of the opportunity to give him a solid proof of their personal regard for him and their high appreciation of his professional work. Earl Bathurst, on behalf of about three hundred and fifty subscribers, asked Dr. Fowler's acceptance of an illuminated address, bound in book form, with the signatures of the contributors, together with a very handsome and massive silver-gilt double-handled cup, of rich workmanship, of the period of George II, the date being 1752. The ebony plinth bore the following inscription: "To Oliver Humphrey Fowler, M.R.C.S., on his retirement after forty years' practice at Cirencester, the gift of many friends, who will always gratefully remember his skill, judgement, unfailing kindness, and attention.—Christmas, 1906." Mr. T. Kingscote added a few words to Lord Bathurst's appreciative speech, and Dr. Fowler made a graceful acknowledgement. We may be allowed to add our own congratulations to Dr. Fowler, and to express a hope that he may have many years before him in which to enjoy his well-earned rest.

## ROYAL NAVY AND ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.

### PARKES MEMORIAL PRIZE.

THE prize of seventy-five guineas and the bronze medal of the Parkes Memorial Fund for 1906 have been awarded to Major F. Smith, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., for his essay on *The Sanitary Requirements of Naval and Military Units in Peace and War, with Suggestions for Complete Schemes of Sanitary Organization Suitable for both the Navy and Army*. The subject for the next competition is—*The Part Played by Blood-sucking Insects in the Causation and Spread of Disease in Man, and the Measures to be Recommended for the Prevention of such Diseases*. The essay must include the results of personal observation and research, and must reach the Secretary of the Prizes Committee, Royal Army Medical College, on or before December 31st, 1909. It must bear a brief motto, and be accompanied by a sealed envelope similarly superscribed, containing the name and address of the author. The competition is open to the medical officers of the Royal Navy, Army, and Indian services, of executive rank on full pay, with the exception of the professors and assistant professors of the Royal Army Medical College and Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, during their term of office. The successful essay becomes the property of the Prizes Committee. The authors of unsuccessful essays can have them returned on application to the Secretary, The Prizes Committee, under their respective mottoes, giving an address to which they wish the essays sent.

5 p.m. The chief object of this meeting is to determine the name of the new society. The Committee of Representatives hopes that all members of the societies taking part in the amalgamation who desire to become members of the new society or of any of its sections will make an effort to attend.—I am, etc.,

ARTHUR LATHAM, } Honorary  
HERBERT S. PENDLEBURY, } Secretaries.

London, S.W., Feb. 12th.

## UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

### UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

*Election of Delegate of the Common University Fund.*  
WILLIAM OSLER, D.M., Hon. D.Sc., F.R.S., Student of Christ Church, Regius Professor of Medicine, has been elected a delegate of the Common University Fund.

#### *Board of the Faculty of Medicine.*

The following have been elected or re-elected members of the Board: Sir William S. Church, Bart., D.M., Christ Church; S. H. West, D.M., Christ Church; W. Ramsden, D.M., Fellow of Pembroke College; E. W. A. Walker, D.M., Fellow of University College; H. M. Vernon, D.M., Fellow of Magdalene College; W. Williams, D.M., D.P.H., Jesus College; W. Bruce Clarke, B.M., Pembroke College; W. W. Fisher, M.A., Corpus Christi College.

#### *Board of the Faculty of Natural Science.*

The following have been elected or re-elected members of the Board: C. Lendesdorf, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College; A. Thomson, M.A., Exeter College, Professor of Human Anatomy; H. M. Vernon, D.M., Fellow of Magdalene College; W. W. Fisher, M.A., Corpus Christi College; D. H. Nagel, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College; J. Walker, M.A., Christ Church; C. E. Haselfoot, M.A., Fellow of Hertford College; M. V. Sidgwick, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln College; P. J. Kirkby, M.A., Fellow of New College; E. S. Goodrich, M.A., Fellow of Merton College; W. Ramsden, D.M., Fellow of Pembroke College; H. B. Hartley, M.A., Fellow of Balliol College.

### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

MR. F. DARWIN, M.A., M.B., Christ College, has been appointed to represent the University at the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Linnaeus, to be held at Upsala in May, 1907.

The following have been appointed electors to professorships: Professor Marsh for the Professorship of Anatomy; Dr. Vines, Christ College, for the Professorship of Botany; Sir Thomas Barlow, for the Downing Professorship of Medicine; Dr. Gaskell, for the Professorship of Comparative Anatomy; Dr. Sherrington, Caius College, for the Professorship of Physiology; Dr. Humphry, Trinity College, for the Professorship of Surgery; Dr. Nuttall, Christ College, for the Professorship of Pathology.

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

#### MEETING OF THE SENATE.

MEETING of the Senate was held on January 23rd, 1907.

#### *Co-option of Members of the Senate.*

The Senate, in view of the incorporation of University College in the University which took effect on January 1st, have co-opted Dr. T. Gregory Foster (Provost of the College), and Lord Reay (Vice-Chairman of the College Committee), who had been nominated by the College Committee to represent the College on the Senate.

#### *Vice-Chairman of the Scholarships Committee.*

Dr. Waller, F.R.S., has been elected Vice-Chairman of the Scholarships Committee for the remainder of the period 1906-7.

#### *Federal Conference on Education.*

Sir Arthur Rücker, F.R.S., Dr. T. Gregory Foster, and the Rev. Dr. A. C. Headlam have been appointed delegates to the Federal Conference on Education to be held in London in May and June next under the auspices of the League of the Empire.

#### *Invitation to Paris.*

The Senate has accepted an invitation from the University of Paris to send eighty representatives of the University to visit Paris at Whitsuntide.

#### *Francis Galton Laboratory for the Study of National Eugenics.*

As the result of a further gift of £1,000 by Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., the Senate have been enabled to revise and extend the scheme for the study of National Eugenics founded under his previous benefaction; this sum will provide for the carrying on of the work of the Eugenics laboratory for the next three years.

Mr. David Heron, M.A., has been appointed Galton Research

Fellow in National Eugenics, in succession to Mr. Edgar Schuster, M.A., resigned. Miss E. M. Elderton has been appointed Galton Research Scholar, and Miss Amy Barrington (Mathematical Tripos, Cambridge), Computer.

The work in this subject will be carried on under the supervision of Professor Karl Pearson, F.R.S., in consultation with Mr. Francis Galton.

It is the intention of the founder that the laboratory shall act (i) as a storehouse for statistical material bearing on the mental and physical conditions in man and the relation of these conditions to inheritance and environment, (ii) as a centre for the publication or other form of distribution of information concerning national eugenics. Provision is made in association with the biometric laboratory at University College for training in statistical method and for assisting research workers in special eugenic problems.

Short courses of instruction will be provided for those engaged in social, anthropometric, or medical work, and desirous of applying modern methods of analysis to the reduction of their observations.

The laboratory, which is in connexion with University College, is temporarily established at 88, Gower Street, W.C.

#### *University of London Freemasons.*

Dr. Amand Routh has been appointed steward to represent the Lodge at the forthcoming festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution.

#### *Exemptions from Matriculation.*

During 1905 graduates of other universities to the number of 131 claimed exemption from matriculation under Statute 116, and, in addition, Oxford and Cambridge local examinations supplied 188 registrations, and various other certificates 46.

### KING'S COLLEGE.

A course of eight advanced lectures to be given on Mondays at 4.30, by Professors T. G. Brodie, F.R.S., and W. D. Halliburton, F.R.S., on the subject of coagulation, was commenced on January 21st. The course is recognized by the University as a special honours course, and is free to all students of medical schools in London and to medical practitioners on presentation of their cards.

### GUY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

A course of eight lectures on internal secretions, by Drs. A. P. Beddard and M. S. Pembrey, on Thursdays, at 4 p.m., were commenced on January 17th. The lectures are open without fee to all internal students of the University.

### UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

#### *The New Buildings.*

SATISFACTORY progress is being made with the erection of the new buildings of the University at Bournbrook. Blocks A, B, and C have been completed, and the Great Hall and main entrance will be ready for use early in the ensuing summer. The hall is of huge dimensions, being larger than the Town Hall. The Council of the University has approved of the plans for additional buildings to be erected on the Bournbrook site, fronting to University Road. These additional buildings will include the Harding Memorial Library, the department of physics, the department of chemistry, and a central tower, which will rise from the court to a height of about 325 ft. The foundations are already in progress.

To clear off the liabilities on the buildings of the men-students' club-house in Great Charles Street, the Council has decided to provide the sum of £820 from the funds of the University, making their contributions to the buildings amount to £2,820.

#### *Science Scholarships.*

Sir Henry A. Wiggin, Bart., on behalf of Messrs. Henry Wiggin and Co., has offered a donation of £2,000 for providing a scholarship or scholarships, tenable in the University, in memory of the late Sir Henry Wiggin. The Council has gratefully accepted the offer, and has requested the Faculty of Science to report as to the conditions which it is desirable should govern the award. Messrs. William Cooke and Co., Limited, of Sheffield, have offered a scholarship for mining students of the value of £21 annually.

#### *Number of Graduates and Undergraduates.*

The total number of graduates and undergraduates on the register at the end of the session 1905-6 was 419, distributed as follows: Faculty of Science, 177; Faculty of Arts, 141; Faculty of Commerce, 22; Faculty of Medicine, 79. The number of undergraduates on the register at the commencement of the new session is 365, distributed as follows: Science, 153; arts, 137; medicine, 61; commerce, 14.

#### *Finance.*

The total income of the University for the year ending September 30th, 1906, was £45,220. From the endowments £8,532 was received, £11,850 from Government grants, £7,003 from local authorities' grants, £500 from the Guardians of the Standard of Wrought Plate in Birmingham, £10,568 from students' fees, £1,630 from examination fees, £2,733 from the day training college, £813 from the bacteriological department, and £1,340 from the school of brewing. The expenditure came

to £47,904. The balance sheet showed liabilities amounting to £724,040. The assets include £708,228, the balance being made up of cash in hand and at bankers, etc.

#### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

A MEETING of the Council of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire was held at Cardiff on February 7th, Sir Alfred Thomas, M.P., presiding. A vote of condolence was passed with the family of the late Dr. Sheen, a member of the Council. Mr. William Sheen, F.R.C.S., wrote stating that it was his intention to continue the annual Alfred Sheen prize, founded by his late father, to the medical school. The Council resolved to undertake to analyse milk for farmers as to the percentage of fat, at the request of the County Council of Glamorgan, and to appoint Dr. Abell, the lecturer in chemistry, to do this work. The Council passed a vote of appreciation of the beautiful statue to the late Principal Viriamu Jones, executed by Mr. Goscombe John, and also expressed its gratitude to the following for services rendered by them as members and officers of the Executive Committee: Sir Alfred Thomas, M.P., Chairman; Mr. H. Woolcott Thompson, Treasurer; Mr. Austin Jenkins, Honorary Secretary; and Mr. Herbert M. Thompson.

#### ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

AN Ordinary Council was held on February 7th, Mr. Henry Morris, President, in the chair.

##### Issue of Diplomas.

Diplomas were issued to eighty-three candidates found qualified for the Membership of the College at the recent examination.

Diplomas were issued, jointly with the Royal College of Physicians, to twelve candidates found qualified for the Diploma of Public Health.

##### Election of Examiners in Surgery.

Mr. F. S. Ewe was re-elected an Examiner in Surgery. Mr. J. Ernest Lane, Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, was elected to the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Mr. Watson Cheyne.

##### Proposed Admission of Women.

The Council received a petition from the London School of Medicine for Women, and passed a resolution that the petitioners be informed that the question of admitting women to the examinations of the College is receiving the consideration of the Council.

#### CONJOINT BOARD IN ENGLAND.

THE following candidates have been approved for the membership of the Royal College of Surgeons and the licence of the Royal College of Physicians:

R. C. Allen, Birmingham; G. F. E. Allison, Manch. and Guy's; A. K. Armstrong, St. Bartholomew's; C. J. Armstrong-Dash, St. Bartholomew's; \*F. J. Ayre, St. Mary's; \*F. J. Ball, Toronto, U. Coll., and Middlesex; J. C. Balsara, Bombay; E. C. P. Barnes, London; E. C. Barnett, N. Zealand and Middlesex; H. B. Billups, Oxford and St. Thomas's; W. R. Bristow, St. Thomas's; G. T. Burke, St. Bartholomew's; F. Butler, Charing Cross; S. Carter, St. Thomas's; C. P. Charles, St. Bartholomew's; T. C. A. Cleverton, London; A. F. Comyn, Camb. and King's College; A. B. Coomber, St. George's; H. B. Corry, Camb. and London; K. K. Dadachanji, Bombay and Middlesex; K. H. Digby, Guy's; A. E. Evans, University College; A. C. D. Firth, Camb. and St. Thomas's; H. E. Flint, St. Bartholomew's; P. J. Franklin, California, Heidelberg, and King's Coll.; H. G. Gibson, Guy's; R. G. Gillies, Middlesex; J. H. Gurley, St. Bartholomew's; F. N. S. Hitchcock, St. Thomas's; H. G. Hobson, Middlesex; W. H. Hodgson, Camb. and London; C. R. Hoskyn, St. Bartholomew's; A. J. H. Iles, St. Thomas's; J. P. Johnson, London; C. E. M. Jones, Cambridge and Guy's; \*J. E. Jones, St. Bartholomew's and Bristol; T. A. Killby, St. Bartholomew's; R. de V. King, St. Mary's; H. A. Lash, St. Mary's; C. J. Loosely, University College; T. F. Lumb, Cambridge and Middlesex; F. E. McKenty, McGill; L. H. L. Mackenzie, Camb. and St. Thomas's; W. C. McMurtry, McGill, Univ. Coll., and Lond.; D. C. Master, Camb. and Middlesex; D. A. H. Moses, St. Bartholomew's; W. P. H. Munden, Guy's; R. D. O'Connor, St. Bartholomew's; O. P. N. Pearn, Westminster; F. E. L. Phillips, London; J. E. Prentis, Guy's; H. M. Prins, University College; C. T. Raikes, Oxford and St. Bartholomew's; G. L. Ranking, Camb. and St. Bartholomew's; R. J. Reynolds, Guy's; J. S. Rowlands, Liverpool; H. C. Samuel, University College; G. N. B. Sebastian, St. George's; S. Slade, Middlesex; J. T. Smalley, Guy's; C. Speers, St. Mary's; F. E. Sprawson, Charing Cross; W. R. Square, St. Bartholomew's; T. G. Starkey Smith, St. Thomas's; R. W. Stephenson, Liverpool and King's Coll.; R. W. Stocks, St. Thomas's; W. H. R. Sutton, Camb. and St. Thomas's; H. H. Taylor, Camb. and St. Mary's; C. H. B. Thompson, Middlesex; C. B. Ticehurst, Camb. and Guy's; W. F. Todd, London; St. J. A. M. Tolhurst, Guy's; G. S. Totesau, University College; F. T. Turner, King's College; F. F. A. Ulrich, New Zealand; J. A. Vennig, Camb. and St. George's; B. Wahby, Camb. and St. George's; H. Wales, Leeds; T. N. Watt, New Zealand and Middlesex; S. H. West, Manchester; H. O. Williams, Cardiff and St. Bartholomew's; W. H. Williams, Camb. and St. Bartholomew's; \*J. Winder, St. Mary's.

\* Under Regulations dated October 1st, 1884.

The Diploma in Public Health has been awarded to the following successful candidates:

A. G. Banks, M.D., Ch.B. Glasg., Glasgow and King's College; H. G. Bennetts, M.B., C.M. Sydney, Sydney and King's College; W. D.

Betenson, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., St. Bartholomew's; B. Blacklock, M.B., Ch.B. Edin., Edinburgh and St. George's; R. B. Ferguson, M.D., B.C. Cantab., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Cambridge, St. Mary's, and University College; J. H. Hugo (Captain I.M.S., D.S.O.), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., M.B., B.S. Lond., St. Bartholomew's and University College; S. P. James (Captain I.M.S.), M.D. Lond., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., St. Mary's and University College; A. E. C. Keble (Major R.A.M.C.), L.R.C.P. and S.I., Dublin and R.A.M.C.; P. J. Probyn (Captain R.A.M.C., D.S.O.), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., M.B., B.S. Lond., Charing Cross and R.A.M.C.; O. L. Robinson (Major R.A.M.C.), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Dublin and R.A.M.C.; A. G. P. Thomson, M.B., C.M. Edin., Edinburgh and Manchester; A. L. A. Webb (Captain R.A.M.C.), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., R.A.M.C. and University College.

#### CONJOINT BOARD IN IRELAND.

FINAL EXAMINATION.—The following candidates have passed this examination:

T. McFetridge (with honours), C. M. Burton, W. Carroll, I. Clarke, P. J. Cusack, W. F. St. J. Davis, G. H. Kinmouth, B. C. A. Leeper, F. Lyburn, J. H. Lyne, T. O'Brien, J. M. O'Connell, O'C. J. O'Reilly, P. P. Ryan, W. H. Seady.

## OBITUARY.

JOHN GUEST GORNALL, M.A., M.B., B.C.,

D.P.H. CANTAB.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, WARRINGTON.

WE have to record the death of Dr. J. Guest Gornall at his residence, Ribblesdale, Latchford, on February 4th, 1907, at the early age of 40.

Dr. Guest Gornall was the son of Dr. J. Hankinson Gornall, for many years Medical Officer of Warrington, and was born at the old Warrington Dispensary, where his father was the Resident Surgeon. He was educated at the Boteler Grammar School at Warrington, and later at Cambridge and St. Thomas's Hospital. In 1888 he took the degree of B.A. (2nd Class Nat. Sci. Tripos), and in 1892 that of M.A.; in 1891 he obtained the diplomas of M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Lond., and in 1892 the degrees of M.B., B.C., taking the D.P.H. in 1894.

After qualifying he acted for a time as House-Surgeon at the Stanley Hospital, Liverpool; and during the epidemic of small-pox in Warrington, 1892-3, he was Medical Superintendent of the Small-pox Hospital, and thereafter acted as Assistant Medical Officer of Health until the death of his father in 1901, when he succeeded him as Medical Officer of Health, Superintendent of Fever Hospital, and Public Analyst. He was in private practice for several years until his appointment as Medical Officer of Health in 1901, and during this time he held the posts of Visiting Medical Officer to the Lancashire County Asylum at Winwick, and Assistant Medical Officer to the Warrington Infirmary.

His Report on the Warrington Small-pox Epidemic, 1892-3, during which he had under his care 674 cases, with 65 deaths, was pretty generally acknowledged to be of much value; he also wrote articles on the same subject in the *Lancet* and *Practitioner*.

Never of robust constitution, the great strain of the the small-pox epidemic, followed by a severe attack of typhoid fever, during which his life was despaired of, laid the foundation of his fatal illness. Although suffering severely—he was by this time nearly blind—he continued his duties to within a short time of his death, which was due to Bright's disease.

As Medical Officer of Health he was greatly respected by his brother practitioners, and the news of his death was received with deep regret by them and the inhabitants generally. He leaves a widow and six young children.

DR. ROBERT THOMAS FORBES of Sandiacre, Nottingham, who died on January 31st, aged 57 years, took the degrees of M.B., C.M. Glasg. (with commendation) in 1871. He first settled in practice at Moffat, Dumfriesshire, but in 1885 established himself in practice at Breaston, removing to Sandiacre thirteen years ago. He was Medical Officer to the Shardlow Union, and in addition to being consulting surgeon to various colliery companies he was Surgeon to the Midland Railway, and to the Oddfellows and Foresters and other friendly societies. Dr. Forbes leaves a widow but no children.

THE German Society for the Repression of Venereal Diseases will hold its third annual meeting at Mannheim on May 24th and 25th. Among the subjects to be discussed is the expediency of instruction of the young in sexual matters.