

3. That infection may take place either during the process of swallowing or by ingestion of the infective agent.

4. That cats are susceptible to whooping-cough, and may therefore occasionally be the means of disseminating the disease.

MEMORANDA:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

HYPERSENSITIVENESS TO ANTIDIPHTHERITIC SERUM.

IN view of the increasing use of diphtheria antitoxin as a prophylactic I think that the following notes may be of interest to other practitioners.

I suffered from a mild attack of diphtheria in 1889, followed by a troublesome paralysis, and hence I have since on three different occasions injected myself with a prophylactic dose of the serum (1,000 units) when attending cases of diphtheria in which I have been more than usually exposed to a virulent infection. My first injection was in December, 1902, after which I suffered from a slight urticarial rash round the seat of injection. My second was in September, 1904. This was followed by a more general rash and some malaise. My last injection was in November, 1907. Two days after the injection I felt very unwell; three days later I could hardly do my work as I felt so ill, and my suboccipital lymphatic glands were enlarged and tender. On the night of the seventh day I went to bed with the intention of stopping there next day, as I felt unfit for work, and was suffering from a more or less generalized urticaria. At 12.30 a.m. I awoke feeling sick, and vomited almost continuously for half an hour, till I was quite exhausted. The rash by this time had become general, and on the abdomen was in places quite the size of a five-shilling piece, and raised nearly half an inch. I was completely covered from head to foot with the exception of the palms and soles. The irritation was almost unbearable. At 3 p.m. I was again seized with vomiting, which lasted quite half an hour. By this time my tongue had swollen, due to the urticaria, and I found some difficulty in breathing. At 4 p.m. the joints below the hip and shoulder were attacked, and became so swollen that I could not bend my fingers. By 8 a.m. the rash had almost gone, and I felt better, but on getting out of bed I found that I could not stand, and fainted. By the evening I felt well, but very shaken and weak. My temperature was normal during the week preceding the attack. I know that I had eaten nothing which could have upset me, and I believe that the vomiting was due to urticaria of the stomach. I also experienced some thoracic and abdominal pain during the height of the attack.

The serum used was prepared in February, 1907, by a well-known firm. I injected the patient (a man of 29) with 5,000 units, and his wife and baby (aged 1 year), who had been exposed to infection, with 500 units each of the same batch and series; none of them experienced the slightest inconvenience. I have since heard from the director of the laboratory where the serum was prepared that it was some of a large batch of 3,000 phials issued in February last, and that mine is the first complaint received. He suggests that my case is an instance of hypersensitiveness to horse serum, in connexion with which an article by Dr. Goodall in the *Journal of Hygiene* for July, 1907, is of much interest. He also tells me that mine is the first recorded case of progressive increase of reaction to serum with more than two injections at long intervals. He suggests that I should publish my experience for the benefit of other practitioners using the serum, as it seems that such results are by no means of rare occurrence.

Woking.

R. THORNE THORNE, M.D.

A CASE OF VAGITUS UTERINUS.

IN view of the discussion which followed the publication of a note in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of July 6th, 1907, I think the following case will be interesting.

On Sunday morning, December 22nd, 1907, shortly after midnight, I was called to attend a confinement. The os was almost, but not quite, fully dilated, the membranes

were still intact, and I at once ruptured them with my fingers during a pain. Almost immediately after the crying of the infant *in utero* surprised me so much that it caused me to stay my examination and listen, my fingers being still in the vagina. At the same time, *before I had spoken*, the nurse exclaimed, "Why, the baby is sobbing before it is born. I never heard that in my life before." There were two distinct cries, which the mother also states she certainly heard.

I hastily put on forceps and easily delivered the patient of a full-time baby, weighing about 6 lb. There was very little cyanosis, and the infant cried quite lustily in about twenty seconds.

This case firmly convinces me that the phenomenon of vagitus uterinus is possible. I agree with Dr. S. Marx when he describes the cries as "The weirdest call for help that can be imagined"; as "weird" is certainly the only adjective to describe it. On the other hand, this case bears out Pelser's conclusion, as opposed to Marx's, that the prognosis is by no means unfavourable to the infant when the cries are heard. There is not the slightest possibility of mistaking this case for one of "vagitus vaginalis," as the cries were heard before the end of the second stage.

STEWART McNAUGHTON, M.B.

New Cleethorpes, Great Grimsby.

REPORTS

ON

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

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

A CASE OF GUMMA OF THE THYROID.

(Reported by R. M. R. THURSFIELD.)

THOMAS B., a waiter, aged 53, was seen by Mr. D'Arcy Power in the casualty department at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on November 4th, 1907, complaining of a lump in his neck. He had first noticed the swelling one month previously. The patient contracted syphilis about thirty years ago and was treated for six months at the Lock Hospital. He has since had various tertiary manifestations, which have been cured by potassium iodide, a drug to which he is peculiarly susceptible, as he quickly shows signs of iodism when it is administered. He has had repeated attacks of gonorrhoea. Last September he suffered from influenza, and since then his voice has been hoarse. His father died of asthma; his mother committed suicide.

The patient was a sickly-looking man. There was an oval swelling situated on the right side of the neck. It measured 2 in. by 1 in., and the long axis pointed obliquely outwards and upwards. The lower and inner end of the tumour lay in the suprasternal notch, whilst the outer and upper extremity lay about an inch above the clavicle but behind the posterior border of the sterno-mastoid muscle. The carotid artery lay behind it and to the outer side. The skin over the tumour was natural. There was no difference in temperature on the two sides of the neck. The tumour was hard and solid with a smooth surface and rounded margin. It was painless and did not pulsate. It was neither adherent to the skin nor to the sterno-mastoid, but moved freely on swallowing, and was clearly a part of the right lobe of the thyroid gland. The outer end of the swelling felt so stonily hard that it was thought to be calcified. A radiograph was taken of the neck and the negative showed a distinct shadow in the position of the swelling.

The patient was ordered a mixture containing potassium iodide and ammonium carbonate. In a fortnight the swelling was reduced to nearly half its size, and in a month it could no longer be felt; but in spite of this the patient was put upon a course of mercury, as it was pointed out that he was still suffering from syphilis.

REMARKS BY MR. D'ARCY POWER.

Syphilis affects the thyroid gland more often in the earlier than in the later stages. It is not unusual for a slight general enlargement to take place during the early stages of syphilis, the swelling being

Since then they say they have frequently met with clinical confirmation of that opinion, and in reading the pathological histories of celebrated men, so many of which have appeared in recent years, they have several times been led to a "retrospective diagnosis" of inflammatory tuberculosis. They point out that Jean Jacques Rousseau's condition has even, in the most recent deliverances on the subject, been described as "arthritis" or "neuro arthritis." Quite lately, however, a last will and testament of the author of *Emile* has been discovered at Neuchâtel, by M. Theophile Dufour. In this document Jean Jacques Rousseau gives a full description of his physical ailments from the age of 15 till his death, and MM. Poncet and Lériché find in it materials on which they base a "new and exact diagnosis." Their conclusion is that Rousseau suffered from congenital urethral stricture. They hold that Rousseau, instead of being a "psychasthenic," carrying, as some one has said, his bladder in his head, was the victim of urinary troubles which explain his eccentricities and his "madness." As age came on his prostate became enlarged, and finally he died of cerebral hæmorrhage on July 2nd, 1778, at the age of 66. The authors discuss the result of his urinary troubles with much critical insight. We cannot follow them throughout the details of their ingenious argumentation, nor, to speak frankly, does it seem worth while to do so. We may point out, however, that in some remarks made on their paper by Professor Landouzy, he recalled the fact that another famous hypochondriac, Michel de Montaigne, suffered much from renal calculus, for which he sought relief at French, German, and Italian medicinal springs, but without much success. His contempt for the healing art was doubtless inspired and confirmed by the failure of the medicine of his day to give him relief.

THE PLAGUE.

INDIA.

DURING the weeks ended December 7th and 14th, 1907, the total number of deaths from plague in India amounted to 3,340 and 3,133. The principle figures were: Bombay Presidency, 1,986 and 1,401; Bengal, 113 and 203; United Provinces, 211 and 334; Punjab, 291 and 366; North-West Frontier Province, 4 and 20; Central Provinces, 125 and 108; Central India, 31 and 26; Madras Presidency, 112 and 117; Mysore State, 474 and 350; Hyderabad, 95 and 90; Burmah, 57 and 61.

SOUTH AFRICA.

No cases of plague reported between October 21st and December 14th, 1907. Rats continue to be found plague-infected at King Williamstown.

MAURITIUS.

During the weeks ended January 1st and 8th, the fresh cases of plague numbered 3 and 3, and the deaths from the disease 3 and 3 respectively.

GOLD COAST, WEST AFRICA.

A telegram from Accra, received at the Colonial Office on January 11th, states that ten natives died in Accra recently of (suspected) plague. On January 12th a second telegram stated that two more deaths from the disease had occurred. No Europeans attacked. The port of Accra has been declared infected.

MEDICAL NEWS.

THE name of Dr. J. E. Harburn (Buxton) has been added to the Commission of the Peace for the County of Derby.

THE annual dinner of the West London Medico-Chirurgical Society will take place at Wharncliffe Rooms, Hotel Great Central, Marylebone Road, W., on Thursday, February 13th, at 7.30 p.m.

THE innovation at the Great Northern Central Hospital, in the early part of the winter, of the weekly delivery of a post-graduate lecture is deemed to have been so successful that a new series is to be commenced forthwith. The hour has been changed to 3.30, and it is proposed to give them more the character of clinical demonstrations than heretofore. The first lecture of the new course will be given next Friday.

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.—The Earl of Plymouth, Lord Lieutenant of Glamorganshire, has consented to act as President of the twenty-fourth Annual Congress and Exhibition of the Royal Sanitary Institute to be held at Cardiff from July 13th to 22nd, 1908. The public meeting to consider the arrangements of the Congress will be held

at the City Hall, Cardiff, on Thursday, February 6th, when the Lord Mayor will take the chair.

At the annual dinner of the Bristol University College Colston Society, Mr. O. A. Wills, the President, announced that his father, Mr. H. O. Wills, had promised £100,000 towards the endowment of the University for Bristol and the West of England, provided that a charter be granted within two years. It was further stated that, of the £250,000 required before the charter can be applied for, £197,000 had been given or promised.

INTERNATIONAL FIRST AID CONGRESS.—The first International First Aid and Life-Saving Congress will be held at Frankfurt-on-the-Main this year soon after Whitsuntide. The work of the Congress will be divided among ten sections as follows: (1) Medical first aid in cases of accident; (2) instruction of lay persons in first aid; (3) ambulance work in towns; (4) ambulance work in the country and in industrial and small communal centres; (5) ambulance work in land traffic (railways, automobiles, etc.); (6) ambulance work at sea, on coasts and on inland waters; (7) ambulance work in mines, etc.; (8) ambulance work by fire brigades; (9) ambulance work on mountains; (10) ambulance work and sport. All communications relative to the Congress should be addressed to the Secretary of the Organizing Committee, Dr. Dums, Nikolaikirchhof, 2, Leipzig.

NEW SANATORIUMS IN AMERICA.—A tract of 1,000 acres of land near Colorado Springs recently purchased by the Executive Council of the Modern Woodmen of America is (we learn from the *St. Louis Medical Review*) to be used as the site for a sanatorium for the treatment of members of the order afflicted with tuberculosis. It will be called the Ambler Ranch. At the Pennsylvania State Legislature last session 1,000,000 dollars were appropriated for the use of the Department of Health in its endeavour to suppress tuberculosis. Out of this sum 60,000 dollars are to be used for the purchase of more land to enlarge the State Sanatorium at Mount Alto, and for the erection of numerous small cottages. The remainder will be applied towards the establishment of a tuberculosis dispensary, where treatment will be given, in every county of the State, and from which information regarding the cure and prevention of tuberculosis will be sent out through the surrounding country.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND TROPICAL MEDICINE.—In recognition of the great work that Mr. Chamberlain inaugurated by the establishment of Schools of Tropical Medicine, the Incorporated Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine decided to present Mr. Chamberlain with the Mary Kingsley Memorial Medal. A letter was sent with the medal, in which it was stated that in selecting the right honourable gentleman as a recipient of the medal, the School desired to recognize the fact that his services to the great cause of the advancement of our knowledge of Tropical Medicine had assisted that cause as effectively as the labours of the most devoted scientists. In acknowledging the medal, Mr. Chamberlain said he felt, and had always felt, that the Liverpool School had largely contributed to the altered sanitary conditions of the tropics, and he regarded with pleasure any efforts he might have been able to render to the cause though he felt that they had been small compared with those of such institutions as the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.

SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN.—A quarterly Court of the above Society was held on Wednesday, January 8th, at 5.30 p.m., at 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, Dr. Blandford, President, in the chair; twelve members of the Court were present. Applications for membership were received from five medical men, and they were duly elected members of the Society. Since the last Court, one of the annuitants of the Society, aged 91, had died; she had been in receipt of grants since 1866, and had received £2,824 from the Society; her husband had paid in subscriptions £27 6s. Some letters that had been received from widows of medical men, asking for relief; but this had to be refused, as their husbands had not been members of the Society. £534 was distributed as a special Christmas present amongst the annuitants of the charity in December, each widow receiving £10, each orphan £3, and those in receipt of grants under the Copeland Fund £5 each. The sum of £1,257 10s. was voted for the payment of the half-yearly grants to the 48 widows and 16 orphans at present on the books of the Society. Relief is only given to the widows or orphans of deceased members. Membership is open to any registered medical practitioner who, at the time of his election, is residing within a twenty-mile radius of Charing Cross. Full particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, at the offices of the Society, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.

and so it may be trusted that in the next edition of that authoritative publication the obsolete term "ophthalmia," as applied to diseases of the eye, will also be similarly expurgated.—I am, etc.,

London, W., Jan. 10th.

PERCY DUNN.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

SIR,—As it is not compulsory for municipal authorities to remunerate medical practitioners for their notifications under the above Act, I am afraid that they will not do so. This is so manifestly unfair that I propose that our Association should consider that:

If no payment is to be made to the practitioner for these notifications by any particular municipal authority, that all the members of the British Medical Association within the jurisdiction of that authority refuse to notify.

—I am, etc.,

Liverpool, Jan. 11th.

A. STANLEY PARKINSON.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

PRELIMINARY—Mechanics and Physics.—C. F. Beeson, non-coll.; C. M. Berlein, New; B. Blackman, Queen's; C. M. Burrell, University; A. F. Coventry, Magdalen; C. L. Cumming, Trinity; J. C. Ellis, Jesus; E. A. Fisher, Balliol; J. G. Fry, Exeter; R. A. Gillis, St. John's; W. R. Grose, Keble; E. Hancock, Lincoln; R. St. A. Heathcote, New; S. Holliday, non-coll.; Lal C. Khosla, non-coll.; H. S. Knowlton, Keble; A. M. Munro, St. John's; A. L. Parson, Christ Church; J. R. L. Pastfield, Worcester; R. Ross, non-coll.; E. G. Swann, St. Edmund Hall; J. R. Thomas, Jesus; W. W. Waller, New; J. W. Woodrow, Queen's.

Animal Physiology.—D. H. Jones, Jesus.

Botany.—R. C. Briscoe, St. John's; A. A. M. Davies, University; W. K. Fiemmer, Trinity; F. A. Hampton, New; G. T. Hebert, Christ Church; A. Jackson, Queen's; M. M. Machaya, St. John's; F. M. Oliphant, St. John's; W. J. Pearson, University; E. D. Rose, St. John's; J. Sainsbury, Oriel.

Chemistry.—H. D. Barnes, Magdalen; C. F. Beeson, non-coll.; C. M. Berlein, New; R. C. Briscoe, St. John's; J. Bromfield-Williams, Exeter; C. M. Burrell, University; E. W. Carrington, Keble; A. F. Coventry, Magdalen; C. L. Cumming, Trinity; J. C. Davies, New; C. Dean, Trinity; H. C. Doynne, Trinity; J. C. B. Ellis, Jesus; F. H. Gee, non-coll.; R. A. D. Gillis, St. John's; A. C. Godson, St. John's; O. H. Gotch, New; W. R. Grose, Keble; J. M. Guilfoyle, B.N.C.; E. Hancock, Lincoln; H. L. Harvey, Oriel; O. J. Hobbs, Merton; E. W. N. Hobhouse, New; O. Jackson, Queen's; D. H. Jones, Jesus; H. S. Knowlton, Keble; F. C. Lacatta, Balliol; W. Lawton, St. John's; T. Lindsay, Balliol; F. S. MacNalty, Worcester; G. A. Maling, Exeter; A. M. Munro, St. John's; A. L. Parson, Christ Church; J. L. Pastfield, Keble; A. L. Pearce-Gould, Christ Church; G. B. R. Pease, University; C. G. Roach, Exeter; G. S. Robinson, Exeter; H. A. C. Sim, Exeter; E. B. Speyer, New; J. W. G. Steell, Trinity; E. G. Swann, St. Edmund Hall; B. Tunstall Behrens, Pembroke; B. H. Walker, Queen's; B. E. Wall, Lincoln; W. D'Arcy Ward, Trinity.

FIRST M.B.—Organic Chemistry.—W. A. Cooke, Worcester; G. Cranston, Oriel; A. A. M. Davies, University; A. W. Dennis, Keble; R. C. Fairbairn, Exeter; G. T. Hebert, Christ Church; A. Ivett, B.N.C.; E. G. Martin, New; E. E. Mather, Exeter; E. O'Connor, Lincoln; E. L. Pearce-Gould, Christ Church; W. J. Pearson, University; H. M. Pope, Lincoln; M. O. Raven, Trinity; J. Sainsbury, Oriel; G. Stanger, Lincoln; T. O. Thompson, St. John's; J. F. Venables, Magdalen; S. White, Keble.

Maternal Medicine and Pharmacy.—A. Booth, Keble; W. F. Harvey, Balliol.

Human Anatomy and Human Physiology.—S. F. Mutch, B.N.C.; E. P. Poulton, Balliol; A. F. Sladden, Jesus; A. E. Taylor, Trinity.

FINAL M.B.—Pathology.—M. Bates, St. John's; C. N. Binney, Corpus Christi; N. Flower, Exeter; H. M. C. Green, Wadham; W. D. Kennedy, University; B. A. W. Stone, B.N.C.

Forensic Medicine and Public Health.—M. Bates, St. John's; G. D. Carpenter, non-coll.; E. P. Cumberbatch, Keble; N. Flower, Exeter; D. B. Todd, Lincoln; S. E. Whitnall, Magdalen; A. P. Yonge, Exeter.

Medicine, Midwifery, Surgery.—C. G. Douglas, Magdalen; S. Hartill, Exeter; G. M. Johnson, Magdalen; E. G. Klein, Corpus Christi; S. E. Whitnall, Magdalen.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE following candidates have satisfied the Examiners for the Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene:

H. L. Deck, W. R. Gibson, A. L. A. Webb, F. A. Wille.

T. Manners-Smith, M.B., Downing, has been reappointed Demonstrator of Anatomy for five years.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

ON Wednesday, January 22nd, at 5 p.m., Dr. C. Spearman, Reader in Experimental Psychology, will deliver an inaugural lecture on experimental psychology and its relation to education. Professor Adams will be in the chair.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

ANNUAL REPORT.

THE annual report for the year 1907 contains some interesting figures. The General Council of the University now numbers 10,358 members; while the number of students who have matriculated now reaches 3,278, the highest total for fourteen years. Of those belonging to the Medical Faculty—1,478—a number which includes 55 women, 47 per cent. hail from Scotland, 21 per cent. from England and Wales, nearly 18 per cent. from India and British Colonies, and the balance, with the exception of 24 foreign students, from Ireland. The graduations in Medicine and Surgery, or both, numbered 271, these including 19 women. The diploma in tropical medicine and hygiene was conferred on 5 candidates. The total annual value of the University Fellowships, bursaries and prizes, now amounts to about £18,520, of which £3,630 is allotted to the Faculty of Medicine. In addition there are a number of bursaries in the gift of private individuals, and a sum of £600 a year derived from the Earl of Moray Endowment Fund which is annually available for the encouragement of original research. The chief change in the ordinances of the University is one affecting the medical curriculum and the periods of examination for graduations in medicine and surgery. It gives increased opportunity for taking the examinations in sections, and allows examinations for medical degrees to be held in December as well as in Spring and Summer. There has only been one change in the professoriate, that brought about by the death of Professor Annandale.

EXAMINING BOARD IN ENGLAND.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations undernoted:

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.—*A. Abdel-Al, G. Bailey, B. F. Beaton, W. H. Broughton, F. W. Campbell, R. B. Campion, N. Cheune, H. D. S. Close, †A. S. Coalbank, *F. C. Cowtan, E. P. Drabble, *A. R. Esler, *M. S. Esler, *H. D. Field, †W. T. Flocks, *M. Foulkes, C. A. R. Gately, *F. H. Guppy, †O. Gwatkin, *F. M. Hughes, J. L. D. Lewis, V. A. Luna, *G. N. Martin, †W. F. Mason, †E. A. J. Murphy, L. E. Pickett, H. C. Rigg, †E. U. Russell, †C. P. C. Sargent, *D. Scott, *W. A. Thompson, C. de B. Thompson, C. W. Treherne, A. Viney, *I. L. Waddell, S. A. Wilkinson, *W. N. P. Williams, †H. S. Young.
* Part I only. † Part II only.

ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY.—R. B. Agaskar, G. Aspinall-Stivala, G. Bailey, W. S. Birch, H. Chorley, A. G. B. Fenwick, G. Garland, C. A. R. Gately, W. E. Hallinan, L. P. Harris, J. R. Hayman, G. B. H. Jones, E. T. H. Lea, D. Lewis, V. A. Luna, A. Macrae, R. V. Martin, A. G. Morris, E. A. J. Murphy, F. A. M. Nelson, J. B. Patel, M. Pern, G. B. Pritchard, W. A. Reynolds, H. C. Rigg, C. P. C. Sargent, J. M. Shah, C. Shaw-Crisp, W. A. Thompson, C. B. Vakil, W. C. Whitworth, W. N. P. Williams, W. Wörger.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—P. R. Bhaya, G. N. Brandon, J. M. Brito-Salazar, I. G. Cobb, W. L. Cowardin, M. R. Dalal, W. J. Dearden, H. W. Doll, S. Falkner, I. S. Gabe, R. L. Glass, W. M. Glenister, H. J. Hacker, W. P. Harrison, A. J. Hickey, W. H. S. Hodge, W. H. Hooton, R. L. Jones, J. B. Jordan, C. H. Kantawala, R. D. Kapadia, W. S. Lacey, W. E. Latham, D. C. Lloyd, W. G. Masefield, A. E. Moore, M. M. Munden, B. R. Naidu, N. E. Naik, A. P. Nicolle, G. N. Palmaer, A. C. Paterson, E. A. Penny, J. Powell, T. B. B. Price, J. Pryce-Davies, I. Rihan, H. E. Scargill, S. H. Smith, H. Stobie, A. H. Todd, R. H. Vercoe, L. R. Warburton, E. P. W. Wedd, A. White, R. F. Wilkinson, E. T. Willans, J. W. Williams, R. J. Wooster.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

PRIMARY, PART I.—Biology: S. B. Webster. **Chemistry:** A. J. Cardell, E. Carter.

PRIMARY, PART II.—Anatomy: E. G. Carroll, J. B. Holmes, W. H. Hooton, C. W. Jenner, L. M. Potter, H. Wetherbee. **Physiology:** C. B. Hawthorne, W. H. Hooton, G. F. Malden, L. M. Potter, H. Wetherbee.

APOTHECARIES HALL OF IRELAND.

At a special examination on January 3rd, E. Magennis, M.D., D.P.H., was admitted a Licentiate of the Apothecaries Hall.

ROYAL NAYY AND ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.

THE HEALTH OF THE NAVY.

THE *Statistical Report of the Health of the Navy for the Year 1906* has just been issued.*

Summary of Returns for Total Force.

The returns for the total force for the year 1906 show a continuous improvement in the general health of the Fleet as compared with that of previous years. Not only are invaliding and death-ratios for the year under review lower than the average ratios for the last nine years,

* London: Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office by Eyre and Spottiswoode, Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. And to be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman and Sons, Limited, 103, Fetter Lane, E.C.4; and 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.1; or Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; or E. Peasonby, 115, Grafton Street, Dublin.