

## SATINWOOD DERMATITIS,

WITH A SUGGESTION AS TO TREATMENT.

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SEVERAL cases of this condition have been recorded, among them being the outbreak described by Dr. Jones in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of June 25th, 1904 but its occurrence is so readily passed over that it is right that it should be again brought to notice.

J. S., aged 51, who had worked at his trade of cabinet-maker for thirty years, and never suffered from any irritation before, was attacked with an eruption on the face and arms whilst working with this wood. He was aware that irritation sometimes followed the working with teak, but although he had previously worked with satinwood he never had heard of it causing any trouble. After going to his present situation he was engaged for six or seven weeks in planing and sawing mahogany, and only after subsequently working with satinwood did his symptoms develop. The present attack had lasted for nineteen weeks when I first saw him, and as far as could be gathered it had started after a week of exposure to the irritation. During this time he attempted to work on two separate days, but a recurrence immediately ensued on each occasion. In the same workshop there were other five men similarly affected, although not to the same extent. Some of these were only employed in shifting the blocks, but others, like my patient, were more in contact with the dust, their duties being planing, sawing, and veneering.

The first signs noticed were itching at the back of the neck, and the presence of a papulo-vesicular rash on the backs of the hands. This soon became moist, and spread up the forearms, whilst at the same time the face became so erythematous that the doctor whom he then consulted, diagnosed erysipelas, a diagnosis which he, however, altered next day, as the eruption had subsided partly.

The history is thus fairly typical, commencing on the exposed parts, namely, the hands and face, and when examined at the Skin Department of Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, the face, neck, backs of the hands and forearms were still swollen and showing a tendency to exfoliation. The posterior aspects of the fingers were the seats of a moist dermatitis, the papular rash was mostly at the upper parts of the forearms and neck, and here and there vesicles could be observed.

The reason for the present attack, previous contact with the same wood having left no ill effects, may be explained in various ways.

1. The large amount of the wood being used may have had some influence. The patient stated that he had never seen so much of it together at once.

2. There are various kinds of satinwood, and they are not all equally harmful. Unfortunately I have been unable to ascertain the source of the present supply; the patient informed me, however, that it comes from West Africa and India.

3. It is a well-recognized fact that a man may work for several years with various irritating substances, and at the end of that time develop dermatitis. General debility is the reason in some cases, but in others no determining factor can be found out. None was found here.

4. The presence of seborrhoea is of importance. I have frequently noticed that patients who are prone to any kind of trade dermatitis suffer at the same time from seborrhoea, and it was so in this individual. This should occasion no surprise, as this class of case has an imperfectly lubricated skin—that is, there is a faulty flow of sebum, not always an excessive flow. If this sebum is of a thick, claggy type, it stands to reason that many parts lack their proper supply of lubricant, and therefore are more exposed to the effects of irritating substances. Unfortunately, even with the added lubricants so often used in these cases, there is still the presence of decomposed sebum which mars the result.

The report of the Chief Factory Inspector, published in 1906, gives details of previous outbreaks, and states that the removal of dust is of no value. He also mentions the fact that one man was enabled to continue at his work by using dilute acetic acid (1 in 4 of water). I found that the wood had a faintly alkaline reaction, and this may explain its effect to a certain extent. Furthermore, I examined the sawdusts of different woods microscopically, but could draw no conclusions from this. Most observers hold that the resin or oil in the wood is the actual cause of the eruption.

## TREATMENT.

A mixture of putty and linseed oil was used by one of the sufferers from the present outbreak, and, according to

my patient, it cured the condition. It could not have been universally successful, or the others would have followed suit.

From the present standpoint one has to deal with a trade dermatitis of an obstinate type, therefore what is the best method of treatment?

Naturally cessation from working with this wood is the first suggestion, but at once economic reasons for not doing so have to be met. Work is scarce and money still more so. Lubricants are generally ordered and often succeed in mitigating the evils of the irritant. When this patient was first seen a lotion of boric acid and calamine was prescribed, but as after a week there was little or no improvement, even with cessation from work, other means were thought of.

In one of the French periodicals I had noticed a suggestion as to the use of x rays in trade dermatitis and determined to try their value here. The patient was given 10-minute exposures thrice weekly to the various parts and a beneficial result was soon evident. The first change was a cessation of the oozing, later the redness commenced to decrease, and after ten days the condition was practically cured. Still more interesting is the fact that on his returning to business and again working with satinwood there was no recurrence. The use of this wood soon ceased, however, and the man has remained well ever since.

The explanation may be theoretically propounded that the x rays act by hardening the skin and enabling it to resist the irritant effects of the wood; at any rate, we know that they have a distinct anti-inflammatory action.

Another case came under my notice shortly after—it was that of a teacher of chemistry who had a similar condition on his forearms and hands, produced probably by alkali, which he used in his demonstrations. The eruption was very stubborn, and constantly recurred in spite of intelligent treatment by the patient, and accordingly I tried x rays in the same manner as in the preceding case. Here the result was equally gratifying, as the condition rapidly improved, and ultimately got quite well. Six weeks later there was a slight recurrence, which also rapidly disappeared with treatment.

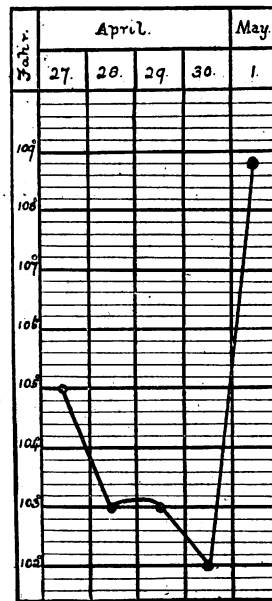
If these results are borne out by other observers, then the x rays have an added field of usefulness.

## MEMORANDA:

## MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

## HYPERPYREXIA IN PNEUMONIA.

THE accompanying temperature chart of a case of acute croupous pneumonia at the left apex presents unusual features.



I was called to see the patient, a child aged 2 years and 2 months, on April 27th. The case was then in the second stage, and the temperature as shown in the chart was 105°. Sponging was ordered, and this was continued throughout. The child seemed to be progressing on the whole favourably, and on April 30th showed rather more marked improvement. I was called on May 1st at 8 a.m. to see him, as he was said to have become worse. I found him in a collapsed condition with a temperature of 108.8°. The wet pack was applied (the bath being objected to), but the child rapidly sank and died at 9.20 a.m.

London, E.

EDWARD TOWNSEND TUCKER, M.B., B.Ch.

**ACUTE FAECAL IMPACTION IN THE RECTUM.**

THE following case bears out several of the points referred to by Dr. W. M. Robson in his paper (p. 1041). A few weeks ago I was asked to see a lady who had had very severe haemorrhage in connexion with abortion at two months. She had no action of the bowels for four days, and she then began to pass slight watery stools containing a good deal of mucus; there was violent tenesmus, and she also had very severe vomiting; the vomited matter was bile-stained, but did not become faecal. On examination per rectum I found a hard mass of faecal matter about the size of the clenched fist, which was broken up with the finger, and was evacuated after a copious enema of soap and water. This gave immediate relief, and there was no further trouble.

In this case no doubt the cause of the condition was the loss of fluid consequent upon the haemorrhage. The patient had had no previous attack of the kind, nor had she ever suffered from constipation.

London, W.

W. H. PEACOCK, M.B., B.S. Durh.

**A FATAL CASE OF INVERSION OF THE UTERUS.**

IN view of the cases reported in recent numbers of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, an experience of my own may be of interest.

A few weeks ago I received through my chief, Dr. Septimus Farmer, one of those now familiar summonses of the certified midwife requesting my immediate assistance. On my arrival at the house I was informed that the patient had fainted, but a short examination soon revealed to me that life was already extinct. I then learnt the following facts. She had had a normal delivery some six hours before, the placenta following spontaneously in about half an hour, and, everything having been satisfactorily arranged, in due course the midwife left her. All went well until some five hours afterwards, when, expressing a desire to pass water, she was assisted on to her knees in bed, and there strained considerably to void the urine, with the result that "something else began to come away." The midwife was again sent for, and she diagnosed the tumour which now showed at the vulva as the head of a twin about to be born. The patient was by this time showing signs of exhaustion, and the midwife deemed it wise to have medical assistance, and, as a consequence, I was soon on the scene. After ascertaining that life was extinct, I discovered between the woman's thighs a flabby, sac-shaped mass, larger than a large child's head, which I had no difficulty in determining to be the completely inverted uterus. The placental site seemed to be in the usual place, but the perineum, which had not been recently torn, was much reduced in size, about half an inch only remaining between the vaginal and anal orifices. The patient was aged 27, and had had six children, one premature, in very rapid succession.

I concluded that the act of straining during micturition while in the kneeling posture, coupled with a large and gaping vaginal orifice, had been too much for the feeble, non-contracting uterus, and had given rise to the condition which I have described. Death, I imagine, was due to shock following on the sudden withdrawal of the uterine mass from the abdomino-pelvic cavity.

A. R. GUNN, M.B., Ch.B. Edin.

Spennymoor, co. Durham.

**ASCARIS LUMBRICOIDES.**

ON March 17th, 1908, I was called to see an Armenian child aged 3 years, suffering from typical bronchopneumonia. As the mother stated some worms had been passed, santonin, gr. ij, was given, and 42 large round worms were passed; the next day 38 were passed. Santonin was again administered, and the day following 7 were passed by the rectum and 2 by the mouth, making 89 in all. The pneumonia ran a normal course and terminated favourably. The mother stated that the child had had enteric fever the year before, and that 62 worms had then been passed. I have recorded this case, as even in this country (where practically the whole of the population, adult and juvenile, harbour worms) such large numbers are rare. I have to thank Dr. Aganoor, in whose practice this case occurred, for permission to report it.

E. N. MACBEAN ROSS, M.B., Ch.B., L.M.

Isfahan, Persia.

**TREATMENT OF CARBUNCLE.**

IN connexion with the very interesting memorandum on Some Uses of Peroxide of Hydrogen, by Dr. G. S. Hovenden, in the JOURNAL of May 2nd, may I invite attention to a very simple method of treating carbuncles which I have never known to fail? Immediately a case is seen, unless an opening already exists large enough to allow a free discharge of matter, an incision sufficient to ensure this is made. A thick pad of lint, large enough to overlap the inflamed area by at least an inch all round, is then thoroughly soaked in a hot saturated solution of boracic acid. This is placed over the inflamed area, covered with oiled silk, and retained in position by a lightly applied bandage. The pad, resaturated as often as necessary, is left *in situ* for twenty-four to thirty-six, or, in bad cases, for perhaps forty-eight hours. By this time the pain, induration, and inflammation will have subsided, and the wound will present a quite healthy appearance. A light dressing of lint moistened with boracic lotion is then all that is needed to ensure rapid healing.

G. H. YOUNGE, F.R.C.S.I.,  
Lieutenant-Colonel, R.A.M.C. (Ret.).

**REPORTS**

ON

**MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTICE IN THE HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.****THE MILITARY HOSPITAL, GIBRALTAR.****A CASE OF MULTIPLE INJURY.<sup>1</sup>**

(By T. DU B. WHAITE, M.B., B.Ch. Dub., Lieutenant-Colonel, R.A.M.C.)

THE patient in the following case, a lance-corporal in the Royal Engineers, aged 24, was brought in unconscious on September 12th, 1907, it being stated that, together with the car of the aerial railway, he had fallen from a height of some 30 ft.

*State on Examination.*—He had a double depressed fracture of the right parietal bone, with a scalp wound communicating, and also several slighter wounds of the scalp. There was rupture of the lateral internal ligaments of right knee joint, with large extravasation of blood in popliteal space. In addition there were in this leg numerous abrasions, showing he must have fallen on his right side. There was no paralysis and he was very restless, the pupils remaining dilated but reacting to light. His breathing was stertorous, his pulse slow and full, his temperature normal, and there was nothing pointing to a fracture of the base.

*Treatment.*—On the following day a trephining operation was performed close to the site of the fracture and the depression raised. The dura mater was punctured but there was no extravasation of blood. After the operation he remained unconscious, but his general condition improved and he could swallow.

*Progress.*—The unconsciousness persisted till the 18th, when, on being loudly addressed, he mumbled some incoherent sounds. The following day he answered questions and was more coherent. The scalp wound looked healthy and the other wounds were doing well. On September 23rd, or four days later, he got a sharp attack of diarrhoea and passed much mucus and had an evening rise of temperature, and from this date until September 30th his condition was very serious and nothing seemed to have any effect on his diarrhoea. He became restless, irritable, and actively violent, and broke everything that was used to keep his knee in position, but there was nothing which pointed to any localized cerebral lesion. During the next ten days he lost control of his bladder and rectum, making it very difficult to prevent bedsores, but the knee-joint was secured by placing it in a poroplastic splint, after reducing with some difficulty the internal semilunar cartilage which had become displaced. From October 10th he began to improve, and five days later he became sufficiently sensible for his splint to be removed and the limb massaged daily. On October 25th and 26th he showed signs of returning irritability and needed constant supervision. This lasted some days, but at the end of a fortnight he had no more brain trouble.

**RESULT.**

On November 13th his knee splint was removed finally and he was allowed to get up and move about with the aid of a stick. A month later he was sent for change of air to England, and has since returned to Gibraltar for duty perfectly well.

<sup>1</sup> A paper read at the April meeting of the Gibraltar Branch.

## MEDICAL NEWS.

MR. THOMAS H. BICKERTON, oculist to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the city of Liverpool.

MAJOR R. J. BLACKHAM, R.A.M.C., was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple on May 13th. He is, we believe, the first military medical officer to become a member of the English Bar.

THERE will be a special demonstration of instantaneous radiography in the out-patient buildings of the London Hospital at 3 p.m. next Wednesday, at which any qualified medical man will be welcomed.

THE shooting for the Spens anniversary medal of the Royal Company of Archers (the King's Bodyguard for Scotland) took place at the archery range in the Meadow on the 13th. It was won by Dr. Robert A. Fleming.

THE annual general meeting of the Asylum Workers' Association will take place on Friday next, at 3.30 p.m., at the Medical Society's House, 11, Chandos Street, W., under the presidency of Sir William Collins, M.B.

THE annual meeting of the Society for Training Teachers of the Deaf and for the Diffusion of the Pure Oral System will be held, by kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, at 20, Devonshire Place, on Wednesday next, at 3.30 p.m.

THE annual meeting of the State Children's Association will be held, by invitation of Sir Edwin and Lady Durning-Lawrence, at 13, Carlton House Terrace, on Tuesday next, when the chair will be taken by the Earl of Lytton at 4 p.m.

AN examination for not fewer than twenty commissions in the Indian Medical Service will be held in London on Monday, July 27th, and the five following days. Particulars as to pay, promotion, etc., may be obtained from the Military Secretary, India Office, London, S.W., and should be carefully studied by intending candidates.

THE annual Wightman Lecture of the Society for the Study of Disease in Children will be delivered at 11, Chandos Street, W., at 5 p.m., next Friday, by Mr. Watson Cheyne, who has chosen as his subject the defensive arrangements of the body as illustrated by the incidence of disease in children and adults.

THE late John William Crombie, M.P. for Aberdeen, who died on March 22nd, aged 50, left estate of the value of £146,494 net. In the contingency of failure of issue and subject to his widow's life interest, he left one fourth of the residuary estate to the University of Aberdeen to found and endow chairs and laboratories or for other educational purposes.

THE diplomas, medals, and certificates granted by the National Health Society will be presented by the Duchess of Westminster at a meeting at Grosvenor House on Wednesday, June 3rd, at 5 p.m. The Earl of Derby, President of the Council, will take the chair, and among the speakers will be the Lord Chief Justice and Dr. Baxter Forman, late Chairman of the Public Health Committee of the London County Council.

THE towns of Breslau and Bremen have given £500 each; those of Halle and Königsberg, £150 each; those of Stettin, Duisburg, and Altona, £50 each; and the German Medical Societies' Union, the German Public Health Association, and the German Surgical Society, £25 each, towards the establishment of the Robert Koch Institute. The St. Blasien Sanatorium for Lung Disease has contributed £77 for the same purpose.

OFFICERS of the Indian Medical Service intending to be present at the annual dinner of the service to be held at the Gaiety Restaurant on Thursday, June 18th, at 7.45 p.m., under the presidency of Surgeon-General A. M. Branfoot, C.I.E., are requested to communicate with the honorary secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Freyer, 27, Harley Street, W. As already announced, Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M., Secretary of State for India, will be the guest of the evening.

A MEETING of the National Union of Public Health Authorities will be held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Thursday next, May 28th, at 2.30 p.m., when the draft articles of association prepared by the provisional council will be considered and officers for the current year appointed. A report of the provisional council as to paid secretary, officers, and an official organ will be submitted, and Dr. A. E. Thomas, M.O.H. Chester, will read a paper on milk and its undesirable contamination.

DURING the last year or two the number of operations at the Throat Hospital, Golden Square, have so largely increased, that the authorities have often been in great straits to find room even for very pressing cases. A little time ago a suggestion was made by which the number of available beds could be materially increased, but it

seemed impossible owing to lack of the necessary funds. This difficulty, however, has been now overcome owing to one of the surgeons, Mr. C. J. Heath, presenting the committee with a cheque for a sum sufficiently large to allow it to carry out the suggestion forthwith.

WE have already referred to the International Congress on Tuberculosis which is to be held at Washington, U.S.A., September 21st to October 12th, 1908. We have received from Dr. J. J. Perkins, Honorary Secretary of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other Forms of Tuberculosis, a list of the Executive Committee for Great Britain and Ireland, of which Sir William Church is Chairman, Professor Osler, M.D., Vice-Chairman, and Dr. T. D. Acland Honorary Treasurer. Among the representatives of England are Sir Thomas Clifford Allbutt, Professor Sims Woodhead, Dr. H. Timbrell Bulstrode, Mr. Watson Cheyne, Dr. J. Kingston Fowler, Dr. James Kerr, Dr. Arthur Newsholme, Dr. Theodore Williams, Sir Isambard Owen, Professor Sheridan Delépine, and Dr. Nathan Raw. Dr. William Williams, Medical Officer of Health for the County of Glamorgan, represents Wales. Among the representatives of Scotland are Professor Matthew Hay, Dr. R. W. Philip, and Professor Ralph Stockman. Among the representatives of Ireland are Sir John Byers, Sir John William Moore, and Professor E. J. McWeeney.

IT is now very generally acknowledged that a sanitary staff employed in large centres of population is not complete unless it includes among its members one or more women health visitors. In twelve of the metropolitan boroughs such officers have been appointed and have done admirable work. Although Stoke Newington is not yet included in this number, the medical officer of health has for some time had the assistance of a small staff of voluntary workers, each member of which is expected to devote two half-days a week to the work. Dr. Kenwood sends particulars to one of their number as to the various visits required to be made, and she gives the necessary instructions to her colleagues. Once a month they meet Dr. Kenwood and they see him at other times when necessary. The houses principally visited are those in which there has been a birth; where a case of zymotic diarrhoea or other sickness, not of an infectious nature, amongst young children has come to the knowledge of the medical officer of health; and where an infant has recently died. A fourth class of house visited is where a person is suffering from consumption. In 1906 the five ladies who undertook the duties visited 320 houses and in 1907 the number visited was 363. Valuable as this work is, it must not be supposed that it will altogether take the place of that which would be done by a paid worker, and the Stoke Newington Council will be well advised if they act upon the advice of their medical officer of health and give him the assistance of a paid official.

THE annual dinner of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on May 19th in the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole. Mr. J. Rymer Young, who was in the chair, in proposing "The Houses of Parliament," thanked Mr. Lough and Mr. Idris for their efforts on behalf of the society. He spoke in a depressed way of the pharmacists fighting for their very existence against combinations of moneyed interests; the very title of the members of the society was in danger of being wrested from them. Mr. Lough, in replying, said that the society had presented the serious problem to Parliament of preserving the designation of chemists, and the question had been passed on from one Parliament to another. Mr. Idris, who also replied, appeared to be disappointed with the action of a certain section of the House of Lords, and warned chemists and druggists of the possibility of their privileges and title being filched from them. They might soon have to influence every intelligent member of the House of Commons on their behalf. The chairman then proposed "The Medical Profession" in most eulogistic terms, adding that there was no member of the community that was so preyed upon as the everyday general practitioner. Sir R. Douglas Powell, who acknowledged the toast, spoke of the advances that had been made in medicine and surgery, and in the purity and the standardization of drugs. He did not share in the pessimistic view taken by the President of the present position of the pharmacist. Sir B. Redwood, in proposing the toast of the society, said that it was not and never had been a trade protection society, or even a trade society. It had never had any concern with the question of the prices of drugs. It protected in the broadest sense those who carried on the business of chemists and druggists by elevating their status. The toast was responded to by the President. Mr. M. Carteighe submitted "The Chairman of the London County Council," which was suitably acknowledged by Mr. R. A. Robinson.

## UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

## UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

*Applied Anatomy.*

A. P. PARKER, M.A., B.M., Magdalen College, F.R.C.S. Eng., has been appointed University Lecturer in Applied Anatomy for five years from the first day of Michaelmas Term, 1908.

## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE following degrees were conferred on May 14th:

M.D.—R. H. Robbins, Trin.; A. H. Brehaut, H. Selw.

M.C.—H. T. Gray, Trin.

M.B., B.C.—L. Shingleton Smith, Joh.

M.B.—W. P. Morgan, Cla.

B.C.—H. G. Frean, Joh.; H. E. H. Oakeley, Joh.; A. H. Falkner,

Pet.; W. B. Grandage, Cla.

The Final M.B. Examination begins on Monday, June 15th.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

THE foundation oration of the Union Society of University College, London, will be delivered on Thursday evening, June 4th, by Mr. J. Lewis Paton, M.A., who will deal with the subject of the university and the working classes. Visitors will be received by the President at 8 p.m.

## LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

A course of four clinical lectures will be delivered by Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.S., Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery to the London Hospital, on Tuesdays, beginning on June 16th. The lectures, which will be delivered in the Clinical Theatre at 3 p.m. each day, are free to all students of the university and to medical graduates. The lecture on June 16th will deal with the liver and jaundice in reference to skin diseases; that on June 23rd with stigmata insectorum; that on June 30th with vegetable pathology; while the last, on July 7th, will treat of the present state of the leprosy question.

## UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

## CHANDOS CHAIR OF PHYSIOLOGY.

THE Secretary to the University Court desires, in order to remove misapprehensions which have apparently arisen upon the subject, to state that the University Court of the University of St. Andrews (which is patron of the now vacant Chandos Chair of Physiology in the United College, St. Andrews) has resolved that the appointment shall be open, and that the person to be elected shall be the person whom it seems to be the best candidate, whatever may have been his previous sphere of work. The Court is not pledged to any one candidate, and the election is not a foregone conclusion.

## UNIVERSITY OF WALES.

## ANNUAL COLLEGIATE MEETING.

THE annual extra-collegiate meeting of the Court of the University of Wales was held at the Victoria Hall, Llandrindod Wells, on May 13th. Sir Isambard Owen (Senior Deputy Chancellor) presided over a very large assembly. Reference was made to the loss sustained by the university through the death of the Hon. George T. Kenyon, whose name had been inseparably connected with the University of Wales. Congratulations were accorded to Mr. Lloyd George on his appointment as Chancellor of the Exchequer, to Sir Samuel T. Evans (an old student at Aberystwith) on his appointment as Solicitor-General, and to Principal Ellis Edwards upon the honour recently conferred on him at Edinburgh. On the recommendation of the senate, which met the previous evening, it was unanimously resolved to confer the honorary degree of LL.D. upon the Right Hon. David Lloyd George, M.P., in recognition of his great services to the nation as President of the Board of Trade and of his appointment as Chancellor of the Exchequer. The recommendation was carried with acclamation. Sir Isambard Owen was re-elected senior Deputy Chancellor and Sir David Brynmor Jones junior Deputy Chancellor. In addition to *ex-officio* members, namely, Sir Isambard Owen (senior Deputy Chancellor), Sir D. Brynmor Jones (junior Deputy Chancellor), Lieutenant-General Sir James Hills Jones (Treasurer), Principal T. F. Roberts (Vice-Chancellor), Principal Sir Harry Reichel, and Principal E. H. Griffiths thirteen members were appointed on the standing executive for the ensuing year. Sir John Williams, Sir Isambard Owen, Dr. Emrys Jones (Manchester), and Dr. W. Williams, County Medical Officer for Glamorgan, were appointed to serve as members on the medical board of the university.

## UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE.

From the *Calendar of the University of Melbourne* for the present year it would appear that the number of students on the roll at the end of the first term of the year 1907 was 853, an increase of about 33 per cent. in four years. Of this total over three-quarters were students taking full courses for a degree, and the number does not include 90 students attending the

Conservatorium of Music, which is affiliated to the University. In the Faculty of Medicine the number of students was 285. The degrees granted during the academic year ending in 1907 numbered 284, among them being 53 degrees of Bachelor of Medicine, 68 degrees of Bachelor of Surgery, and 19 degrees of Doctor of Medicine. The university also grants diplomas in a few subjects, the number awarded in the year in question being 24. Provision is made for a diploma in Public Health, but would appear to be of recent introduction since there is no record of such diploma having been awarded during the year. A point to be noted in connexion with the degrees in the Medical Faculty is that in regard to almost all parts of the examinations certain books are recommended for study and others for reference purposes, and that in regard to special departments of medicine, such as ophthalmology, only one book is commonly recommended. A new scheme with regard to hospital attendance, proposed by the staff of the Melbourne Hospital and approved by the Faculty of Medicine, comes into operation this year, and under it all candidates for the M.B., unless specially excused, will have to attend *post-mortem* examinations daily in the second, third, and fourth term of their fourth year, and in the first term of their fifth year, and not less than three times a week in the remaining terms of that year. From the statements made as to fees, it would appear that the cost of a medical education at Melbourne is somewhat higher than is usual in Great Britain and Ireland.

Throughout the *Calendar* women figure largely; they contribute 128 to the total number of students on the University roll in 1907, besides forming about 85 per cent. of those attending the Conservatorium, and they are fully represented among the degree winners in the Medical Faculty. They take considerable part likewise in the teaching provided at the constituent colleges of the University. Thus at Queen's College the lecturer on biology is a lady, at Trinity College the German, French, and English lecturers belong to the same sex; and at Ormond College four out of the total staff of twelve are ladies, the subjects on which they lecture being history, English, French, and German.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

AN extraordinary comitia was held at the College on Thursday, May 14th, the President, Sir R. Douglas Powell, in the chair.

*Announcements.*

The President announced that he had nominated Sir John Williams as the Representative of the College on the Medical Board of the University of Wales.

The President further announced that he had received a notification that the Third International Congress on the Care of the Insane would be held at Vienna on October 7th to 11th, 1908.

*Fellowship.*

The gentlemen who had been elected at the previous comitia were admitted Fellows of the College. The list was published in the *JOURNAL* of May 9th, p. 1148.

*Pharmacopoeial Committee.*

On the motion of Dr. Norman Moore, seconded by Dr. Theodore Williams, a vote of thanks was passed to the Pharmacopoeial Committee for the labour and care displayed in their report presented at the preceding comitia.

*Conversazione.*

On the motion of the President it was resolved that a conversazione be given in the College in the course of the summer, and the College officers, with Sir William Allchin and Dr. Theodore Williams, Wethered, and Morley Fletcher, were appointed a Committee to make the necessary arrangements.

*Communications.*

The following communications were received:

1. From the Clerk of the Privy Council, in continuation of previous correspondence, forwarding regulations and a provisional programme of business for the International Congress on Medicine, to be held at Buda-Pesth, August 29th to September 4th, 1909. On the motion of the President, Dr. Pavy was appointed to represent the College.

2. From the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, acknowledging with thanks the vote of sympathy with that College on the death of its President, Dr. Charles E. Underhill.

*Reports.*

Reports were received from Dr. F. Roberts, the representative of the College on the Court of Governors, University of Sheffield, and from Sir Felix Semon, the representative of the College at the first International Congress on Laryngology and Rhinology at Vienna, and cordial votes of thanks were passed to them. The quarterly report, dated April 24th, of the College Finance Committee and the quarterly report of the examiners for the licence on the results of the January examinations were received and entered on the minutes.

*Library.*

Books and other publications presented to the library during the past quarter were received and thanks returned to the donors.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.  
THE COMING COUNCIL ELECTION.  
THE Council is at present constituted as follows:

*President.*

Mr. H. Morris; C, (1) 1893 (substitute), (2) 1888, (3) 1906.

*Vice-Presidents.*

Mr. R'ckman J. Godlee; C, (1) 1897, (2) 1905.

Mr. W. Watson Cheyne, C.B.; C, (1) 1897 (substitute), (2) 1901.

*Other Members of Council.*

Mr. F. H. Marsh; C, (1) 1892 (substitute), (2) 1894, (3) 1902.

Mr. Mayo Robson; C, (1) 1893, (2) 1901.

Mr. Butlin; C, (1) 1895, (2) 1903.

Mr. Edmund Owen; C, (1) 1897, (2) 1905.

Mr. F. R. Cross; C, (1) 1898, (2) 1906.

Mr. J. Ward Cousins; C, (1) 1895 (substitute), (2) 1897 (substitute), (3) 1900.

Mr. Pearce Gould; C, 1900.

Mr. R. Clement Lucas; C, 1901.

Mr. J. H. Morgan, C.V.O.; C, 1902.

Mr. H. H. Clutton; C, 1902.

Mr. C. W. Mansell Moullin; C, 1902 (substitute), (2) 1907.

Mr. Clinton C. Dent; C, 1903.

Mr. G. H. Makins, C.B.; C, 1903.

Mr. F. S. Eve; C, (1) 1904 (substitute), (2) 1907 (substitute for Sir J. Tweedy till 1912).

Mr. A. A. Bowlby, C.M.G.; C, 1904.

Mr. G. Barling; C, 1904.

Mr. C. H. Golding Bird; C, 1905.

Mr. W. H. Cripps; C, 1905 (substitute for Sir Alfred Cooper till 1908).

Mr. G. A. Wright; C, 1906.

Mr. W. Bruce Clarke; 1907.

Mr. Charters J. Symonds; 1907.

The following list shows the proportional representation of metropolitan medical schools and of the provinces:

|   |     |    |
|---|-----|----|
| St. Bartholomew's   | ... | 4  |
| Charing Cross...  | ... | 1  |
| Guy's   | ... | 3  |
| King's College...   | ... | 1  |
| London  | ... | 2  |
| Middlesex   | ... | 2  |
| St. George's  | ... | 1  |
| St. Mary's  | ... | 1  |
| St. Thomas's  | ... | 2  |
| University College  | ... | 1  |
| <hr/>   |     |    |
| Total number attached to London schools                                   | ... | 18 |
| London member unattached to any hospital                                  | ... | 1  |
| Provincial members (Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Manchester, Southsea) | ... | 5  |
| Total   | ... | 24 |

At an ordinary Council on May 14th, diplomas of Membership were issued to 101 candidates found qualified at the recent examinations.

*Dental Surgery.*

The following report was adopted:

The Board of Examiners in Dental Surgery report to the council that they have considered the communication from the Registrar of the University of Liverpool, forwarding the following recommendation from the Senate and the Board of Dental Studies of that University, namely:

"That application be made to the Royal College of Surgeons of England to accept two summer sessions and the second winter's attendance at general hospital practice for the L.D.S. Eng., instead of two winter sessions as required by their present regulations."

The board are of opinion that the suggestions made would simplify the arrangement of the student's curriculum, and they recommend that it be adopted, and that the regulations be altered accordingly.

As the Board of Examiners are nevertheless of opinion that a student should be required to attend a recognized medical school during two winter sessions, the board further recommend that a note be added to the regulations requiring that the courses of lectures on medicine and surgery be attended after the completion of the courses of lectures on anatomy and physiology.

The following are the clauses in the present regulations referred to in the above recommendations, namely:

8. Of having attended at a recognized medical school:

- (a) A course of lectures on anatomy.
- (b) A course of lectures on physiology.
- (c) A separate practical course of physiology.
- (d) A course of lectures on surgery.
- (e) A course of lectures on medicine.

10. Of having attended, at a recognized hospital or hospitals, the practice of surgery and clinical lectures on surgery during two winter sessions.

In the event of the Council adopting the recommendations of the board, it is proposed to alter the regulations as follows:

8. Of having attended at a recognized medical school:

- (a) A course of lectures on anatomy.
- (b) A course of lectures on physiology.
- (c) A separate practical course of physiology.
- \*(d) A course of lectures on surgery.
- \*(e) A course of lectures on medicine.

\* These must be attended after the completion of the courses of lectures on anatomy and physiology.

10. Of having attended at a recognized hospital or hospitals the practice of surgery and clinical lectures on surgery for twelve months during the ordinary sessions.

*Mr. Howard Marsh.*

The resignation of Mr. Howard Marsh was accepted with regret. The vacancy so occasioned on the council will be filled in, with the other vacancies, in July.

*University of Wales.*

The President reported that under powers conferred upon him by the University of Wales, he appointed Mr. J. H. Morgan, C.V.O., a member of the Medical Board of the University.

*The Fellowship.*

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FIRST FELLOWSHIP.—A. P. Bacha, Bombay and University College; H. J. Baldwin, St. Bartholomew's; E. S. Calthrop, Charing Cross; R. H. Campbell, Glasgow and London; R. H. Candy, London; W. E. Carswell, Otago and Middlesex; K. N. Coorlawala, London; W. C. Dale, St. Bartholomew's; K. K. Dadachanji, Bombay and Middlesex; D. W. Daniels, St. Mary's; A. C. Devereux, Edinburgh, Middlesex, and King's College; J. Eadie, Glasgow and London; S. B. Gadgil, Bombay, University College, and Birmingham; A. Glendinning, Durham and Guy's; C. D'O. Grange, Leeds; F. R. Hoton, New Zealand and King's College; G. Jefferson, Manchester; J. S. Jobson, Cambridge and London; H. D. Kanga, Bombay; R. W. Knox, Edinburgh and St. Bartholomew's; N. C. Lake, Charing Cross; T. W. Letchworth, Cambridge, St. Bartholomew's, and King's College; S. G. MacDonald, Cambridge, St. Thomas's, and King's College; A. V. McMaster, Belfast and King's College; G. Maxted, Guy's; A. L. Moreton, St. Bartholomew's; B. Nauth, Punjab and St. Thomas's; H. Neame, London; E. H. B. Oram, St. George's and King's College; H. G. Pinker, St. Bartholomew's; A. T. Pitts, Middlesex; J. B. Reid, Toronto and King's College; N. C. Rutherford, Edinburgh; P. M. Smith, St. Mary's, King's College, and Charing Cross; E. G. Stanley, St. Bartholomew's; A. Stokes, Dublin; T. E. A. Stowell, St. Thomas's; H. H. Tanner, St. Mary's; T. W. Todd, Manchester; J. R. H. Turton, St. Bartholomew's; J. E. P. Watts, Westminster and King's College; K. J. Willan, Durham; A. C. T. Woodward, Edinburgh.

CONJOINT BOARD IN ENGLAND.

At a meeting of committee of the Royal College of Physicians on April 30th, and at the quarterly meeting of council of the Royal College of Surgeons on May 14th, the diplomas of L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. were conferred upon the following candidates:

A. R. Alguire, K. C. Anklesaria, C. J. Aveling, A. P. Bacha, H. Bardsley, D. D. Baria, J. W. Bennett, C. T. V. Benson, R. N. W. Biddulph, B. B. Billings, G. S. Candy, G. D. H. Carpenter, G. F. Carr, W. J. Carr, E. V. Connellan, E. N. Cook, C. D. H. Corbett, A. E. Cullen, D. I. Dakeyne, A. Davidson, T. B. Davies, E. J. Dermody, H. B. Ellison, R. C. J. Evans, A. W. Ewing, E. G. Fearnside, C. J. Fernandes, H. H. B. Folitt, H. G. Frean, H. S. Furness, A. H. Gifford, W. C. Gilday, H. L. Grabham, H. M. Grey, K. G. Haig, W. R. Harris, A. E. W. Hird, F. W. Hobbs, F. G. Hodder-Williams, E. H. V. Hodge, C. E. Howden, H. T. Howells, E. E. Isaac, G. L. H. Johnston, J. M. Johnston, R. B. Kambata, F. J. Kolaporewalla, A. V. Ledger, W. E. Lloyd, A. K. Lynch, C. K. McKerrrow, O. W. McSheehy, E. K. Martin, J. B. Mennell, A. Miles, J. G. Morgan, R. Mugliston, B. Muir, M. A. Nicholson, E. H. Nolan, A. C. Oliver, M. Onslow-Ford, A. H. Owen, W. N. A. Paley, H. K. D. Pantou, H. K. Paterson, N. C. Patrick, T. G. Percival, W. J. Petty, G. H. Pooley, D. A. Powell, J. W. Power, K. Pretty, C. E. Price, R. C. Priest, K. D. Pringle, E. A. Pywell, W. E. Roberts, H. A. H. Robson, H. A. Sandford, C. F. O. Sankey, J. E. Sawdon, F. S. Scott, C. L. Seccombe, J. G. E. Simpson, F. R. Smyth, R. Svensson, A. J. Syner, J. Thompson, P. S. Tomlinson, G. Viner, B. Wallis, P. T. Watkin, C. H. S. Webb, T. A. Weston, C. F. O. White, S. E. Whitnall, R. F. Whittall, W. Wilgeonewardena, C. M. Wilson, G. L. J. Wilson, H. A. F. Wilson, C. S. E. Wright.

† Diploma of M.R.C.S. granted on Thursday, April 9th.

CONJOINT BOARD IN IRELAND.

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FINAL PROFESSIONAL.—S. Broderick, H. C. Burbidge, G. Collins, M. B. Dooley, E. Evans, F. N. Holden, G. S. Lewis, F. W. Mathews, A. E. S. Martin, K. A. P. R. Murray, J. J. McGreal, D. O'Dwyer, M. Power, G. W. Stanley, J. F. Walsh.