

situated in the upper half of the breast, interferes with the wearing of a low-necked dress.

3. For exploration of, and if innocent for removal of, tumours situated in the upper hemisphere of the breast the incision and method of Collins Warren should be employed, because, in the event of the tumour proving innocent and needing simply local removal, this method prevents a disfigurement which, to a sensitive patient, is distressing and, surgically, is unnecessary.

REFERENCE.

¹ *Annals of Surgery*, June, 1907.

MEMORANDA:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

ON ATROPHY OF THE PROSTATE AND ON MEASURING THE LENGTH OF THE URETHRA.

I saw two cases recently of disseminated spinal sclerosis, accompanied by prostatic atrophy, and would much like to know if neurologists have noticed this. Both patients were middle-aged men. No trace of prostate could be felt in either; in both impotency and partial urinary retention existed, and in both also a catheter drew off the urine when passed 7 in. exactly. I say "exactly" because I wish to point out the inexact means usually adopted for measuring the urethra. This passage may vary in length fully an inch in the same person according to the degree the anterior part is stretched over the instrument used, and this is important since knowledge of length accurately determined is a valuable aid in the diagnosis of prostatic alterations, and in the retention of catheters. Personally I always measure not only the anterior urethra, but the degree the penis is stretched; this entails no trouble. The length of the former deducted from the length of the catheter required to "tap" the urine shows, of course, the length of the deep urethra—the only measurement worth knowing. Finally, the proper way to drain the bladder by the urethra is not only to pass the catheter just the proper distance, but to pass it with its eye facing the trigone. Other things being equal there will be no leakage and little irritation.

JAMES MACMUNN.

LARGE THYMUS: SUDDEN DEATH.

On the last voyage from New York to the Mediterranean with about two thousand passengers on board, I had a case which might be of interest to readers of the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*. One morning at 5 o'clock I was called to attend a child in the steerage that was said to be dying. A few minutes later I found a stewardess holding the child in her arms, and the parents and others standing around weeping. The child was dead, and as nothing had been said to me the previous day regarding it, I naturally suspected that the mother had overlain it. I made inquiries and gathered the following particulars: Parents Austrian, above the average peasant intelligence, and apparently healthy. One other child died about a year previously, aged 6 months, cause unknown, but also very sudden. This second child was a male, 3 months old, born in America, and with no history of illnesses. On the previous evening it was quite well, and took its milk as usual at 8 p.m., when it was put to sleep in its baby carriage, in the same room as the parents. When the latter retired at 10 p.m. it was sleeping quietly, and was all right at 1 a.m., when the mother woke up. About 5 a.m. the father rose up and looked into the baby carriage, when he noticed the child's eyes turning up, and before I could be called there was a spasm, and immediately afterwards it lay still, death having apparently taken place at that moment. I made a *post-mortem* examination and found the body to be well developed, well nourished, and quite normal in appearance. On opening the thorax I found a very large thymus gland, extending nearly the whole length of the sternum and adherent to the pericardium and to the pleura on both sides. It extended backwards to the vertebrae and seemed to occupy a large part of the thorax. The heart and lungs were healthy, but displaced by the enlarged thymus. The liver was much enlarged and the spleen enlarged. The stomach and intestines were normal. The left kidney was somewhat enlarged, and both suprarenals were enlarged. The thyroid gland was slightly

larger than normal. The brain was rather soft, with some effusion on the cortex. The pineal gland was enlarged. Death was probably due to pressure on the vagus by the enlarged thymus.

DAVID D. F. MACINTYRE, M.B., Ch.B. Glasg.,
Naples. Surgeon, Gunard R.M.S. *Corpatha*.

ACUTE FAECAL IMPACTION IN THE RECTUM. WITH reference to the case reported by Dr. W. M. Robson in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of May 2nd, p. 1041, the following cases may be of interest:

Case I.—A little shrivelled old woman was admitted to the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, a few years ago, when I was house-physician to Dr. Richard Caton. Apart from great emaciation and apathy amounting almost to dementia, she appeared to have no special disease. Inspection of the abdomen showed visible peristalsis, and this was taken to point to chronic intestinal obstruction. The patient took very little nourishment. Examination of the rectum revealed a large rounded faecal mass, blocking the anus like a ball valve, but allowing the passage of liquid faeces to a certain extent. I removed the mass piecemeal with my fingers.

Case II, of which I have no notes, was that of an infant in ordinary health, and from 12 to 18 months old. The procedure was similar to that in the preceding case.

Case III, a well-built man about 24, with a mitral systolic bruit, had a slight haemoptysis, and was, therefore, kept in bed, very still, and fed upon milk. One night I was sent for because he was in pain and could not defaecate, in spite of aperient medicine and a desire to do so. I found the rectum filled with a ball of faeces like stiff clay, which the bowel was quite unable to manage or the anus to pass. I removed this as in the other cases, the operation causing considerable pain. The lump was almost as big as a fetal head, and the expulsion of the mass with assistance much resembled the act of parturition. The patient had been taking calcium chloride, and this drug was probably one of the chief causes of the condition, by forming a dry calcareous motion. In none of the cases was there excessive loss of fluid, either by diarrhoea or haemorrhage; nor was there rectal feeding, as in Dr. Robson's cases, but no doubt there was insufficient attention to the intake of water, a point to be remembered in the prevention of the condition.

Liscard.

SEYMOUR W. DAVIES, M.B., Ch.B. Vict.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE IN PUERPERAL SEPSIS.

In view of Dr. Knyvett Gordon's paper on the treatment of puerperal fever, and Dr. Hovenden's note on the use of hydrogen peroxide in septic conditions, the following case may be of interest: I was called on the fourteenth day to see a puerperal woman who had been attended by a midwife. The pulse was 140, the temperature 104°; there was great pelvic pain and tenderness, and pus was seen oozing copiously through the os uteri. I curetted at once, then swabbed the uterine cavity thoroughly with pure lysol, and inserted a large double wick of sal alembroth gauze soaked in 1 per cent. lysol (removed next day). In a few hours there was considerable improvement. The pulse fell to 98, the temperature to 103°, and pain and tenderness almost disappeared. In two days, however, she became as bad as when first seen—or indeed worse. I again swabbed out the uterus, this time using hydrogen peroxide solution (10 vols.) and draining with sterile iodoform gauze soaked in the solution. The effect was most striking. In three hours the temperature fell from 104.2° to 100°, the pain vanished, and she looked like a different woman. When the gauze had been in the uterus for twenty-four hours she had a sudden rise of temperature to 104°, and pulse to 120; but this was apparently due to the gauze ceasing to act as a drain and becoming a plug, for on its removal the temperature fell to 98° and the pulse to 80, and recovery proceeded smoothly. It should perhaps be mentioned that before each uterine manipulation an attempt was made to discourage the vaginal germs by means of mercurial douches given with sterile apparatus. Fowler's position was employed throughout. The point that seemed noteworthy in this case was the marked superiority of the hydrogen peroxide over the pure lysol, both being used under practically identical conditions in the same patient.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

V. T. CARRUTHERS,
Lieut., R.A.M.C.

MEDICAL NEWS.

THE first sanatorium for tuberculosis at Amsterdam has recently been opened.

THE President of the Board of Education has appointed Miss Janet M. Campbell, M.D., to the Medical Department of the Board.

THE Spanish Government has under consideration a scheme for the granting of pensions to the widows and children of doctors who have fallen victims to professional duty in times of epidemic.

THE annual dinner of the Association of British Postal Medical Officers will be held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, London, on Tuesday, July 14th, when the chair will be taken at 7.30 p.m. by Dr. G. A. Mason.

THE Hunterian Society have decided to award a silver medal annually for the best essay by a general practitioner embodying the results of original observations. Intending candidates can obtain full particulars from the Senior Honorary Secretary, Dr. Langdon Brown.

THE summer dinner of the West African medical staff will take place on Monday, June 22nd, at the Gaiety Restaurant. Any medical officers who have not yet received an intimation should communicate without delay with Dr. Prout, 78, Rodney Street, Liverpool.

THE annual dinner of the West London Post-graduate College and Past and Present Members of the West London Hospital will take place at the Trocadero Restaurant, on June 23rd, Mr. L. A. Bidwell in the chair. Further particulars can be obtained on application to Mr. Aslett Baldwin, 6, Manchester Square, the Honorary Secretary of the dinner.

DR. DAVID FERRIER, F.R.S., will deliver the annual Bollingbroke Lecture to the South-West London Medical Society on Friday, June 12th, at 9 p.m. The subject of the lecture, which will be delivered at the headquarters of the 4th Volunteer Battalion East Surrey Regiment (opposite Clapham Junction Station), is hysterical paralysis, and medical men who are not members of the society are invited to attend.

THE summer dinner of the Southern Branch of the Durham University Medical Graduates' Association was held on May 29th, at the Imperial Restaurant, London, W., when 45 members and guests were present. The President of the Association, Dr. Charles W. Chapman, occupied the chair. The toast of the University, proposed by the Rev. George Hilton, B.A., was acknowledged by Professor Sir George Hare Philipson, and that of the visitors by Mr. R. A. Robinson, J.P., Chairman of the London County Council, in a delightful speech. Excellent music was provided under the direction of Miss Jessica Leeson, and contributed in no small degree to the success of a very pleasant evening.

THE Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health has arranged a course of lectures and demonstrations on medical inspection of school children during the Whitsun week, commencing on Tuesday, June 9th. The opening meeting takes place at 3 p.m., after which Dr. James Kerr, chief medical officer of the London County Council Educational Department, will deliver an address. On Wednesday, at 11 a.m., Dr. O. J. Thomas, L.C.C. Education Department, will lecture on medical inspection; at 2 p.m. visits will be paid to schools; at 3 p.m. Dr. Shrubbsall will deliver a lecture on anthropometry. On the following day, June 11th, Dr. Kerr will give a demonstration of special cases at 10.30 a.m.; at 11.30 Dr. Thomas will deal with office routine, ringworm examination, etc., to be followed by visits to schools. At 2.30 Dr. Kerr will lecture on eyes and ears, to be followed at 3.30 by Dr. H. Meredith Richards on school and home infectious diseases, and at 5.30 Dr. Hogarth will speak on school clinics. On the last day, June 12th, there will be at 10.30 a.m. a demonstration by Dr. Kerr at the London County Council Educational Offices.

THE annual report and balance sheet of the Glasgow University Club in London, presented at the meeting of the club on May 29th, contained a sympathetic reference to the loss sustained through the death of Lord Kelvin. The club has presented fifty guineas to the Glasgow University Students' Union Extension Fund. The resignation of Dr. C. O. Hawthorne, one of the honorary secretaries, was received with regret; he has held that office with conspicuous success for seven years, and well deserved the thanks accorded to him. Lord Lister has been made President of the club. In the evening the members dined together at the Trocadero. Pica-dilly, under the chairmanship of Professor D. W. Finlay, who in proposing the toast, "The University and the Club," said that Sir William Gairdner practically intro-

duced modern clinical teaching at Glasgow. He mentioned with pardonable pride that the club now numbered nearly four hundred members. Sir Henry Craik, M.P., proposed "The Guests," and this toast was replied to by Dr. Sidney Coupland, who said that the attempt to turn the University of London into a teaching as well as an examining body had not yet been thoroughly realized; the House of Commons would probably be asked to settle the question. Professor J. M. Thomson gave the toast of "The Chairman," which was suitably acknowledged.

THE French Medical Association known as the E.M.I.—one which makes an annual pilgrimage to places of medical interest outside France—proposes to visit England in the middle of July, and to stay in London for a week from July 12th. The chief attraction is the Franco-British Exhibition, but it is also intended to examine the working of some of the principal hospitals, including more particularly St. Bartholomew's and its new out-patient department. The staff of this hospital has arranged to give a reception in honour of the visitors, and the governors of the hospital have agreed to the delivery of an address by Professor Landouzy, in the Great Hall. Such general arrangements as are necessary to ensure the success of the visit on the scientific side are being made by Dr. Leonard Williams, Physician of the French Hospital, with the co-operation of Dr. Leonard Mark and Mr. Macleod Yearsley. It is also proposed to give a dinner which, like everything else connected with the visit, will be of entirely informal character. A good many medical men in London have already expressed their wish to be present at this dinner, but Dr. Leonard Williams and his colleagues will, of course, be glad to hear from others. It is intended to hold it at the Exhibition, and that there shall be no speeches beyond a toast to the heads of the respective Governments.

THE report of the National Sanitary Department of Cuba shows a mortality of 2,380 during January, which is equivalent to an annual death-rate of only 14.04 per 1,000. This is a peculiarly satisfactory result for a tropical island, for it compares most favourably even with the statistics of the healthiest localities in the world, and this with nearly one-third of the population coloured. The details of the report call for no special remark except with regard to the yellow fever returns. During 1907 there occurred 168 cases of this disease, and a summary of these is given. January only furnished one case and March one. May, June, and July averaged 4 cases only, but the outbreak was in full swing in August, when 46 cases were notified, and in September with 45. The numbers lessened to about half in October and November, and to 8 in December, but the year has begun unsatisfactorily, for no less than 13 cases were recorded in January. A spell of warm weather occurring in the latter end of December necessitated close vigilance to extinguish the last foci while the season remained favourable, and competent experts were appointed to act as scouts to keep close watch over the infected zones. The measures taken seem to have been attended with success, but the report shows pretty clearly that the mastering of an epidemic is no very easy matter even with a thoroughly trained organization.

AT the third Latin-American Medical Congress held at Monte Video last month Dr. Jaime Oliver read a paper on actinomycosis in Uruguay, the outcome, apparently, of a similar contribution relative to Argentina made at a previous congress by Dr. Cranwell, who had spoken of his experiences of it in Buenos Aires. The disease, it appears, was practically unknown, but Dr. Oliver, by addressing a circular to all his fellow-practitioners in Uruguay, was enabled to form a fairly conclusive idea of the actual extent of its prevalence, and states, as the result of his inquiry, that, in the human subject, the malady is extremely rare, for he could only discover three microscopically-confirmed cases in a period of ten years. It remained to be seen, however, what was the extent of its frequency in animals, and here the careful examination which is carried on in the cowhouses and abattoirs of Monte Video was of the greatest assistance. In the former, of 17,192 cows examined, 29 were affected with actinomycosis, the part diseased being the udder in 22 cases, the maxilla in 6, and the crural region in 1. Of 601,806 animals killed in the abattoirs 165 were affected, 99 in some part of the head and 66 in the mammary region. This is instructive as showing that actinomycosis is much more common in stall-kept cows than in animals living in the open, being in the proportion of 1 case in 592 cows in the former, as compared with 1 in 3,889 in the latter. In stall-kept cows the mammary form of the disease is much the most frequent, as stated above, having an average of 1 case in 781 cows; but in the slaughterhouses there was only 1 case of mammary actinomycosis in 1,880 beasts.

first-class honours in medicine and honours in midwifery, the B.S., first in honours, with scholarship in surgery and gold medal. The following year, at the age of 22, he took the M.D. degree. At the end of his medical curriculum Dr. Ridge was appointed House-Surgeon to the St. Thomas's Hospital, where he gained the goodwill and respect of all with whom he came in contact.

Dr. Ridge commenced practice at Clapham, but after four years migrated to Enfield, succeeding the late Dr. Godfrey. In 1881 he was appointed M.O.H. to the Enfield Rural District Council and Medical Officer to the joint board administering the Isolation Hospital to Enfield and Edmonton. He was responsible for the building and organization of the hospital; but it has been stated that the finest monument to his memory is the Enfield Cottage Hospital, founded at his suggestion by a number of public men with whom he came in contact.

Great as have been Dr. Ridge's services directly to public health, the work by which he will be longest remembered will be that he did for temperance. As a young man he took the keenest interest in Band of Hope work, and at Grafton Square Congregational Church worked along with the late Mr. Robert Rae and Mr. John Turner Rae, his son. The former also he assisted in bringing out the *Medical Temperance Journal*, a periodical that ran for some twenty years. In 1892 it gave place to the *Medical Pioneer*, Dr. Ridge taking over the editorship, and in later years its place was filled by the *Medical Temperance Review*. During the whole of that period Dr. Ridge was actively engaged in bringing under the consideration of the medical profession the disastrous effects of alcohol, especially in certain types of disease. Dr. Ridge was firmly convinced that alcohol was a most important factor in the production of disease, and from first to last had the courage of his convictions. He and Dr. James Edmunds were the original members of the staff of the Temperance Hospital, to which the first patient was admitted in October, 1873. Dr. Ridge remained on the staff for twenty-five years, and to the last took the keenest interest in it and in the welfare of the patients.

On March 20th, 1876, Sir G. Burrows presided over a meeting of medical men in the Shoreditch Town Hall at which it was suggested that a temperance society, of which only medical men should be members, should be formed. Amongst others present at this meeting were Drs. Branthwaite, Clarke, Crespi, J. Gill, Lyons, Mitchell, Poole, Scatliffe, Williams, and Ridge. At a second meeting, held in the offices of the National Temperance League, the society was formally constituted, and Dr. James Edmunds was elected first president and Dr. Ridge secretary, a position he held up to his last illness. It is of interest to note that in the second year of the existence of this society there were 38 members, whilst last year the number of members had risen to 624 and of associates to over 350. Dr. Ridge was the mainspring of this society. It will be difficult for any one to continue the work he did with such whole-hearted devotion. He was in close touch with all the medical temperance workers in this country and abroad. He was recognized as the leader in international temperance work, and when in July of last year the International Medical Temperance Association was formed at Stockholm everyone turned to Dr. Ridge as being naturally first President, and the matter was settled without a vote being taken. Dr. Ridge had looked forward with great pleasure and interest to the congress that is to be held in London next year, and his death will make a gap very difficult to fill.

Many people knew one side only of Dr. Ridge, and only those who knew him best realized what a many-sided man he was. He was Senior Deacon at Christ Church (Congregational), Enfield. An active worker in the Sunday School and Band of Hope, his sympathy with the struggling poor made him take a keen interest in all social movements for the improvement of their condition. Fond of art, a widely read man with good literary taste, his pen was often busy advocating some temperance movement, some political reform, or some religious advance. He was appealed to from all parts of the world for information and advice, appeals that often involved an enormous amount of labour, but appeals that were never neglected. Dr. Ridge, with his great power of concentration, invariably gave of his best to his patients, but when their needs were satisfied he deemed it his duty to help a

far wider circle. That help was freely given, sometimes in the teeth of public opinion, but no one who knew him could for a moment doubt either his honesty or his courage, his singleness of purpose, or his love for his fellows.

To give a list of his works would be to run through the whole gamut of temperance literature, especially that part of it dealing with the medical aspect of the question. Some of his experiments have become classical and have formed the starting point of much recent work. Many of those associated with Dr. Ridge had hoped to have the benefit of his encouragement and advice for years to come. That is not to be, but his personal influence will undoubtedly be felt for long after that of men who have made a more immediate stir in the world has passed away. Some indication of the respect and esteem in which Dr. Ridge was held was given by the very large attendance at his funeral on May 30th, when the pastor of the church, the Rev. Mr. Thoms, gave a most interesting and touching account of Dr. Ridge's association with Enfield and its public life, and the Rev. Mr. Sibree, of Madagascar, paid a tribute to the personal worth of Dr. Ridge, and spoke of the affection in which he was held in the family circle. A large number of representatives of the various bodies and institutions with which Dr. Ridge had been associated joined to pay a last token of respect to their departed friend and co-worker.

DOVE M'CALMAN, M.D.,

OBAN, ARGYLLSHIRE.

By the death of Dr. M'Calman Argyllshire has lost one of its best-known medical practitioners. Born at Bonawe sixty-five years ago, Dr. M'Calman removed to Glasgow in early life; there he engaged in business on his own account, and was very successful, but, desiring to enter the medical profession, he prepared himself without relinquishing his business until he had entered on his medical career. He graduated M.B. at Glasgow University in 1875, taking the degree of M.D. a few years later. He spent a year at Bonn and Vienna, afterwards acting as medical officer in an English asylum. Relinquishing this appointment, he started practice in Ballachulish, and settled in Oban about twenty years ago. He gradually built up an extensive practice. Dr. M'Calman held no public appointments, except that of medical referee under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Chiefly through his exertions the West Highland Cottage Hospital at Oban was founded, and has proved an inestimable boon to the West Highlands. He acted as Medical Superintendent until last year, when failing health led him to retire, and he was appointed Consulting Physician and Surgeon to the hospital. Dr. M'Calman was a member of the British Medical Association. He was unmarried.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Appointment of Lecturer.

A. F. HERTZ, D.M., Magdalen, Assistant Physician, Guy's Hospital, has been appointed Lecturer in Materia Medica and Medical Pharmacology for the year, beginning with the first day of Easter Term, 1908.

Appointment of Examiner.

J. B. LEATHES, B.M., New College, Lecturer in Physiology, St. Thomas's Hospital, has been appointed a Public Examiner in Animal Physiology, to hold office from the first day of Michaelmas Term, 1908, to the first day of Michaelmas Term, 1910.

Examinations in Materia Medica.

The examination in Materia Medica and Pharmacy has been transferred from the First to the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and the subject will in future be entitled Materia Medica and Pharmacology.

Medical School Dinner.

The annual dinner of the past and present members of the Medical School will be held in University College on Saturday, June 20th. It is intended that this year the meeting shall take the form of a farewell dinner to Dr. Gustav Mann, who is leaving Oxford to enter on his new duties as Professor of Physiology at New Orleans, U.S.A. The Secretary of the dinner is Mr. C. F. Beevor, Magdalen College.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Meeting of the Senate.

A MEETING of the Senate was held on May 13th.

University College Faculty Organization.

It was resolved that in place of the existing divisions of the professorial board of the University College into three college faculties, namely, the Faculty of Arts and Laws, the Faculty of Science, and the Faculty of Medical Sciences; that the membership of that professorial board be divided into five college faculties as follows: The Faculty of Arts, the Faculty of Science, the Faculty of Laws, the Faculty of Engineering, and the Faculty of Medical Sciences.

The University College Faculty of Medical Sciences will consist of the college professors of anatomy, botany, chemistry (general and organic), hygiene and public health, pathological chemistry, pharmacology, physics, physiology, and zoology, and comparative anatomy, together with Mr. E. C. C. Baly, Dr. W. M. Bayliss, Dr. G. A. Buckmaster, Mr. N. Eumorfopoulos, and Dr. R. H. Aders Plimmer.

Brown Animal Sanatory Institution.

The annual report of the Brown Animal Sanatory Institution Committee which was received, stated that the number of out-patients in the institution last year was 7,435 and in-patients 572, and that Mr. Malcolm Allan, M.R.C.V.S., had been reappointed veterinary assistant.

Amendment of Regulations at Medical Examinations.

It was resolved that in the regulations for the M.B., B.S., degrees for internal and external students the following be substituted for paragraphs (13) and (14) (Red book, September, 1907, p. 139; Blue book, p. 200):

- (13) A course of demonstrations in practical midwifery.
- (14) The conduct, subsequent to attendance at a course of demonstrations under (13) above, and to experience as medical clinical clerk during six months, and as surgical dresser during other six months, of at least twenty labours.*
- (14A) Experience as clinical clerk in the gynaecological wards or out-patient department of a recognized hospital during three months.

and that the regulations come into force for all candidates who shall pass the intermediate examination in medicine in or after July, 1908, but that other candidates be permitted to present themselves for examination under the present regulations.

With reference to the award of gold medals at the M.D. examination for internal and external students it was resolved that the following be inserted in the regulations as a footnote to the fifth paragraph on page 152 of the Red Book, and to the fifth paragraph on page 211 of the Blue Book, September, 1907:

Candidates who have already taken the M.D. degree in one branch, and who are exempted on this account from a paper in medicine, will be at no disadvantage in respect of the award of the gold medal for the branch for which they present themselves.

King's College.

It was reported that King's College London (Transfer) Bill was read for the third time in the House of Lords on May 11th and for the first time in the House of Commons on May 12th.

The court of the Fishmongers' Company has made a donation of £1,000 towards the fund for the incorporation of the College with the University.

University College Annual Report.

The report of University College Committee for the year 1907-8 states that during last session there were 1,191 students, 467 of whom registered as internal students of the University and 171 as post-graduate and research students; 75 students of the college graduated at the University, 45 of the degrees being with honours. The fees received in all faculties of the college amounted to £20,618. The financial statements show that the Treasury grant for the session was £10,000, and that the total income exceeded the expenditure by £1,890 ls. Among the principal benefactions and donations recorded in the report was £3,000 from Dr. Ludwig Mond, and £2,000 from Dr. Aders Plimmer towards the erection of the physiology and pharmacology building. The building had already been commenced.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.B., B.S.—W. G. Attenborough, G. N. Bartlett, B. H. Barton, H. Blakeway, B.Sc., H. O. Blanford, G. A. Bosson, Rhoda H. Butler, Muriel C. Bywaters, W. H. Chesters, Hilda Clark, J. A. Clark, Winifred J. Cox, D. M. Davies, Gladys M. C. Dunbar, J. S. Earl, Clara Eglington, F. P. Fisher, W. Gilliat, Edith M. Guest, C. E. K. Herapath, F. G. Hitch, F. G. Hodder-Williams, H. S. Hollis, H. Holroyd, E. C. Hood, H. Howink, Rose F. Jordan, D. Judah, H. E. King, A. J. Lee, E. L. M. Lobb, O. Marriott, E. K. Martin, J. C. Macdonald, Florence M. Morris, E. E. T. Nuthall, Mary O'Brien, J. Parkinson, E. W. Parry, J. J. Paterson, B.Sc., E. S. Phipson, R. B. Price, R. W. Rix, Mona D. Roberts, E. L. Sandiland, C. F. O. Sankey, F. S. Scott, F. G. Sergeant, L. J. Short, T. G. S. Smith, E. W. Squire, H. Stott, A. G. Sworn, A. J. Symes, A. N. Thomas, R. E. Thomas, Margaret H. Wild, B.A.

* Certificates with regard to the conduct of labours will be received from the Dean of a recognized medical school or authorized member of the staff of a recognized hospital.

B.S.—G. Hutcheson.

M.B., B.S. (Group 1 only).—Alicia P. Aldous, H. T. S. Aveline, R. Brown, T. W. H. Burne, Ethel A. Douglas, A. E. Evans, R. C. T. Evans, B.Sc., N. K. Foster, S. F. Fouracre, H. L. Graham, W. A. M. Jack, W. Johnson, E. J. G. Jones, Elsie M. Layman, W. P. Purdom, W. P. Walker, Sophia M. V. Witts.

M.B., B.S. (Group 2 only).—G. S. Candy, C. Colmer, E. N. Cook, T. Evans, H. S. Furness, Gertrude Gazdar, T. J. Hallinan, G. B. Harland, F. W. Hogarth, M. H. E. R. Montesole, Mary E. Parsons, W. J. Petty, T. E. Pryce, Rachel H. Shelley, H. G. Willis, C. McM. Wilson, C. Yorke.

Honours.

The following candidates were awarded honours at the examinations:

Wm. Stephen Fenwick, B.Sc. (a, b, d, bracketed for the University medal), Charing Cross Hospital; Alexander Fleming (a, b, c, bracketed for the University medal), St. Mary's Hospital; Arthur Norman Leeming (a), Guy's Hospital; Edmund Garvin Mack (b, d), University College Hospital; Albert James Walton, B.Sc. (b, c), London Hospital; Chas. Henry Shorney Webb (d, e), Addenbrooks Hospital; Edwd. Musgrave Woodman (d, e, f), St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

a, Distinguished in medicine. b, Distinguished in pathology. c, Distinguished in forensic medicine and hygiene. d, Distinguished in surgery. e, Distinguished in midwifery and diseases of women.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

Pilkington Cancer Research Foundation.

THREE lectures on cancer will be delivered by Dr. C. Powell White on Wednesdays, beginning on June 17th. They will be illustrated by microscopical preparation, museum specimens, and lantern slides, projected by the epidiascope. The lectures will be given in the general theatre of the medical school at 4.30 p.m. on each day, and members of the medical profession and students of medicine are invited to attend.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

Annual Report.

THE report of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland for the past year shows that the receipts were £4,758 6s. 6d., and the expenditure £4,749 8s., leaving a balance in bank of £8 18s. 6d. The investment account amounts to £9,469 18s. 11d., and there are various funds to provide special prizes. Fourteen Fellows, 71 licentiates, 18 diplomates in public health, and 9 licentiates in dental surgery were admitted. There are at present living 13 honorary Fellows, 464 ordinary Fellows, 2,801 licentiates, 6 honorary and 270 ordinary diplomates in public health, and 524 licentiates in dental surgery; 12 ordinary and 1 honorary Fellow, and 30 licentiates died during the year.

Election of Officers.

At a meeting of the college held on June 1st, the following were elected for the ensuing year:—President, John Lentalgne; Vice-President, Robert H. Woods; Secretary, Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B.; Council, Sir Henry R. Swanzy, William Stoker, Sir Charles Alexander Cameron, C.B., John B. Story, Sir Charles B. Ball, Sir Thomas Myles, Sir Arthur Chances, Richard D. Purefoy, Sir Lambert H. Ormsby, Henry G. Sherlock, R. Bolton M'Causland, R. Lane-Joynt, William Taylor, Edward H. Taylor, G. Jameson Johnston, R. Charles B. Maunsell, William Ireland Wheeler, D. Edgar Flinn, and Thomas E. Gordon. Mr. J. S. McArdle and Dr. T. Donnelly lost their seats.

Mr. J. S. McArdle and Mr. J. B. Story have made known their intention to be candidates for the vice-presidency in 1910.

Medico-Legal.

PROPOSED REGULATION OF MEDICAL EXPERT TESTIMONY.

NOWHERE is the proverb that doctors differ more conspicuously illustrated than in the witness box. This gave rise to much unfavourable comment in the newspapers in the Thaw case tried at New York, and at the present moment expert medical evidence is in discredit in France owing to the case of the woman popularly known as "l'ogresse," who, it is said, but for the evidence of experts would have been long before now in safe keeping out of the way of doing further mischief. We wish it to be clearly understood that we are not in any way passing judgement on the evidence in either of these cases. We only call attention to the fact that medical evidence should be placed apart from ordinary evidence and should never be open even to the suspicion of being given *ex parte*. We are glad to note, therefore, that steps are being taken to deal with the matter in the United States. The Committee of the Medical Society of the State of New York appointed to confer with a special committee of the New York State Bar Association in regard to the regulation of expert testimony, has, we learn from the *Medical Record*, prepared the following draft of a bill with the object of regulating expert medical testimony:

At any time in the pendency of any civil proceeding in any court in which any medical or surgical question is likely to be