

The fact that the arms and hands were more or less involved is distinctly in favour of strychnine.

A point which was specially noticeable was that outside influences, noises, jars, movements of the bed, bright light, etc., had no effect whatsoever in causing or increasing the intensity of the spasms.

Persistent Rigidity.

The persistent rigidity and partial relaxation from time to time point strongly to a chronic variety of tetanus.

Pain and Temperature.

The absence of all acute pain, even during the severe exacerbations of the spasms, seems to be quite an unusual feature.

A high temperature used to be thought diagnostic of tetanus, but more recent researches have shown that strychnine poisoning gives rise to high temperatures as well. In both diseases the temperature is apt to rise in a marked degree after death. The presence of this *post-mortem* rise was not ascertained here.

Rigor Mortis.

In strychnine poisoning the back especially is generally rigid for a long time after death, and in a certain famous case it was found to be so two months after. It has, however, been known to pass off after twenty-four hours. It is usually present very shortly after death.

On the whole the balance of evidence seems to be slightly in favour of a chronic form of tetanus. The case was a remarkable one, for the balance between the two conditions, especially when she was first seen, was so evenly adjusted that each slight alteration in her symptoms seemed to incline it first in one direction and then in the other.

As time went on it became increasingly difficult to entertain the idea that the case was one of strychnine poisoning, especially when one considered that the duration of such a case from the onset of the symptoms averages two hours.

But even supposing that the spasms were due to a chronic form of tetanus, many of the symptoms still remain to be accounted for in some other way.

I am indebted to Dr. Francis Hawkins, under whose care the patient was in this hospital, for the permission to publish these notes.

PRELIMINARY NOTE ON THE HISTOLOGY OF EGYPTIAN MUMMIES.

By MARC ARMAND RUFFER, M.D.,

ALEXANDRIA.

SOME time ago my friend Professor Elliot Smith, F.R.S., gave me some fragments of mummies of the XXI dynasty (dating from 1000-1050 B.C.), and I endeavoured to examine these fragments by histological methods. As far as I knew then, this was practically the first attempt to study microscopically the minute structure of tissues mummified for about three thousand years; at any rate, I found nothing bearing on this subject in the literature at my disposal, but I was informed that Professor Looss of Cairo had shown the striation of mummified muscular fibres to his colleagues. I demonstrated some of my sections at the Sheffield meeting of the British Medical Association and at the December meeting (1908) of the Cairo Scientific Club. Quite lately my friend Mr. Shattock has read a paper on a similar subject before the Royal Society of Medicine.

METHOD.

It was found impossible to obtain good microscopical sections without first restoring, to some extent at any rate, their flexibility to the tissues, as their brittleness and hardness broke the edge of the microtome knives; even when a fair section was obtained, this invariably crumbled up when transferred to the slide. I need not describe the various methods tried and rejected, but it will be sufficient to note that, by combining an alkaline salt such as carbonate of soda with a hardening reagent such as alcohol or formol, the mummified tissue placed in the mixture gradually swells up and resumes its former shape.

The solution which has given me the best results is composed of alcohol 100 parts, water 150 parts, 5 per cent. carbonate of soda solution 60 parts. In many cases, however, such a solution softens the tissues too much, and more alcohol must then be added.

After a period of time, the length of which depends on the bulk and nature of the tissue, the solution is replaced by 30 per cent. alcohol, and more alcohol is added day by day. After two or three days the softened tissue is transferred to absolute alcohol, then chloroform, paraffin, and cut *secundum artem*. During these manipulations the tissue remains pliable, though it shrinks a good deal. Very thin sections do not present any particular advantages, and I generally use three divisions of Minot's microtome. Such preparations stain readily with the ordinary dyes, but for tissues such as muscular fibre teased preparations, after maceration in 1 in 10,000 caustic potash, give excellent pictures.

RESULTS.

I have prepared sections of muscle (voluntary, cardiac, and involuntary), blood vessels, skin, intestine, stomach, liver, kidney, bone, mammary glands and testicles, and the main characters of all these organs and tissues can be readily recognized. The striation of muscular fibre, for instance, the muscular coats, the submucous tissue, and occasionally even the glands of the intestines and the convoluted tubules, the straight tubules and glomeruli of the kidneys, the various layers of the skin can be identified with certainty. I have no doubt that coarse pathological changes, such as inflammation, cirrhosis, tubercle, or cancer, could be demonstrated by this method.

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

NUTMEG POISONING.

NUTMEG poisoning itself is rare, and this case is especially interesting in that, although the amount taken was so small, it led to very definite symptoms and also to my hearing of two similar cases. I was sent for to see a man, aged 22, who had suddenly been taken ill after a midday meal of cold mutton and milk pudding. The pudding was a small one and he had eaten the whole of it himself. It was flavoured with about a quarter of a moderately-sized nutmeg. Within a few minutes he felt his face flush and he began to itch all over and went up to his bedroom. Here he was immediately sick and vomited his dinner, and at the same time his nose began to bleed. He then lay down on his bed and did not remember anything more till I roused him. I saw him about half an hour later. He was lying face downwards on the bed in a completely collapsed condition. His face was swollen, especially his lips and lower eyelids, and he was cold and markedly cyanosed. The pupils were contracted, but not pin-point. The radial pulse was rapid and scarcely palpable; the heart was thumping and irregular. On speaking to him he appeared dazed, but was able to give me a clear description of what had happened. His tongue was clean, slightly swollen, and he complained of a feeling of fullness in his throat. He also had some slight abdominal pain, but this soon passed off. About an hour later the cyanosis had disappeared and was replaced by a diffuse flush. His face was still swollen, and he still complained of slight itching. The pupils were now normal. There was no further vomiting, and beyond a feeling of drowsiness there were no further symptoms, and he awoke the next morning feeling perfectly well. The vomit obviously consisted of his dinner in an undigested condition. It did not smell of nutmeg. Careful inquiry elicited no other cause for what was evidently a case of acute poisoning. The patient was a healthy, well-developed youth.

The two other cases were described to me by his mother, a publican's wife. Some years ago two barmaids in her employ were awakened at night with abdominal pains, vomiting, and diarrhoea. Their faces were noticed to be swollen and blue. On going to bed they had each taken half a nutmeg in a glass of stout, as they had been assured that this would cure a rash they had. They recovered without further symptoms.

Holmdale, Parkstone.

K. MAYOR GIBBINS.

MÉNIÈRE'S DISEASE.

I READ with much interest the able paper by Dr. W. Syme, in the JOURNAL of April 10th, on aural vertigo. May I mention a few points noted in a personal attack, and gathered from cases that have come under my care?

Under the term "Ménière's disease" is grouped a class of cases, rare in occurrence and unique in character, in which vertigo is caused by perversion or abeyance of the labyrinthine function, the cause of which may be either of an irritative or destructive character, whilst there is always present coincident disease of the semicircular canals.

The vertigo occurring in Ménière's disease is its most prominent symptom, and is of a functional character, and may show itself in a person seemingly in good health, or the subject only of some slight neglected auditory disease. He finds he has a noise in one of his ears, and suddenly becomes giddy. Surrounding objects appear to be revolving; if in a room there may be a sensation as of walls and ceiling falling in upon him, or he may feel that he is going through movements of gyration, which have been compared to the sensation caused by long-continued rotary movements of the body. If the vertigo be slight, the patient may be able to walk unsteadily; if in a greater degree, walking is impossible, associated with inability to stand without support. In a severe attack the patient falls, or rather is suddenly thrown to the ground. If in bed when the attack comes on he may complain of the bed rising or sinking, or of rotation. There is no loss of consciousness, except, perhaps, momentarily in severe cases; nor do the facial or other muscles show any muscular spasm. In one of my patients, if sitting, the legs were thrown out violently, and the hands became blanched—the latter condition due possibly to some disturbance of the inferior cervical ganglion and brachial plexus. The attack is followed by a feeling of extreme prostration. The paroxysm may only last a few moments, may recur many times a day, or only at rare intervals. Tinnitus is commonly persistent, and before the onset of the attack may be found to be increased.

The mental anxiety is no doubt a reflex condition, and is often most persistent and distressing; the patient may be afraid to walk across the street, or to be left alone, although the general health may be good and a long time may have elapsed since an attack; this state of apprehension of a recurrence of the attack may last for months or even years. Successive attacks may recur at variable intervals, depending largely on the recurrence of any of its causes.

Common to the majority of cases will be found three cardinal associated symptoms—vertigo, tinnitus, and deafness. Vomiting may be present, but is not constant.

I think it may be granted that most of the cases seen are the result of some congestive or inflammatory derangement of the auditory nerve, usually of the nerve terminals of the labyrinth; if due to this condition, on placing a watch on the affected mastoid, it will be heard very imperfectly, or not at all, and, further, that all cases of functional vertigo are not cases of *vertigo ab aure laesa*.

Deafness, to a greater or less extent, is constant, but not an essential symptom. Clinically, we find a certain proportion of cases occurring in subjects with normal auditory conditions; when present, the deafness is in the internal ear, and as the deafness increases the tendency appears for the patient to improve. My experience leads me to agree with Trousseau, who called this affection stomachal vertigo—*vertigo a stomacho laeso*—that dyspepsia plays an important part in many of the cases seen. Gout and influenza are also well-known qualities in its production, particularly in patients where there may be overtaxing of the mental faculties and anxiety of mind.

With regard to treatment, we must endeavour to remove the exciting cause, be it gastric, gout, or neurasthenia. I avoid quinine and sodium salicylate owing to their well-known sequelae; I consider strychnine the remedy *par excellence*, alone or given in conjunction with dilute hydrobromic acid, with counter-irritation behind the ear by a stimulating liniment or blister, followed later by galvanism. In an obstinate case, on the advice of my friend the late Mr. H. Bendelack Hewitson, a seton was introduced behind the ear, and worn for some time with success. Irritating and painful as the wearing of a seton is, I should certainly recommend its trial before advising the more

radical operation of destroying the labyrinth, which should only be carried out as a last resource.

J. FLETCHER HORNE, M.D.St. And., F.R.S.E.,
Honorary Consulting Surgeon, Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.

MAMMARY CANCER RECURRING SIXTEEN YEARS AFTER OPERATION.

WITH reference to Dr. D. McNeill's case of mammary cancer recurring and causing death fourteen years after the primary operation (page 841), I lately lost a patient from the same cause, on whom the original operation was performed on October 9th, 1891; her death, from recurrence, took place at the age of 55, on June 11th, 1908, sixteen years and eight months! In my case subsidiary operations were performed in 1895, 1897, and 1898.

Old Elvet, Durham.

SELBY W. PLUMMER.

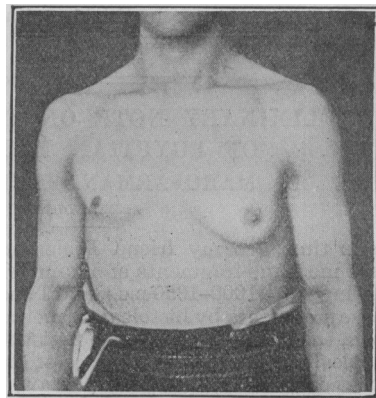
Reports

ON

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTICE IN THE
HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS OF THE
BRITISH EMPIRE.ROYAL HAMADRYAD SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL,
CARDIFF.APPARENT UNILATERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE MAMMA
IN THE MALE.

(By JOSEPH H. WHELAN, M.D., R.N. (ret.),
Medical Superintendent.)

C. A., aged 26, A.B., a bright, intelligent Swede, presented himself at the hospital on February 18th, 1909, with a well-developed, apparently female type of breast on the left side, well shown in the photograph. He stated that eight years previously it was much the same as that on the right side, which is the usual rudimentary male organ. Since then—that is, practically during his sexual life—it had gradually and painlessly enlarged symmetrically. The areola was large and the nipple prominent. He said that he had felt no subjective sensations in the latter at any time, that it was not erectile, though at times it exuded a clear fluid; but he was naturally reticent on the subject of his peculiarity. He was very desirous to have the organ removed, as it was the cause of unpleasant attentions from his comrades on board ship. In other respects he was entirely a well-developed male.



On February 24th I removed the breast, which weighed in the fresh state just under $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. It was perfect in form and appearance.

I sent the specimen to Professor David Hepburn, F.R.S.Edin., of the University College, Cardiff, who took a great interest in the case from an anatomist's point of view. The following was found on dissection: The superficial surface of the specimen was covered by subcutaneous fat, and on removing this layer it presented a convex surface with depressions suggesting lobulation, spreading from the nipple as a centre. The deep surface was smooth and fairly flat. On section the naked eye detected no appearance of cysts, and the colour of the mass was uniformly white. By the microscope the tissue was simple fibrous material, but scattered through it were dilated ducts lined by nucleated epithelium. It had been hardened and preserved in strong formalin solution.

Medical News.

THE Duke of Northumberland, President of the Royal Sanitary Institute, will preside at the annual dinner to be held on May 11th at the Langham Hotel.

THE Road Club (Carlton House, Regent Street, S.W.) has recently arranged to provide free accommodation for the motors of country members visiting London at the club's garage in Jermyn Street.

THE Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has published an illustrated booklet giving particulars of the Whitsun pleasure cruises that can be made by their steamers to Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Morocco, Canary Islands, and Madeira.

ON April 14th Dr. Thomas Sellar, who has practised in Aberlour (Banffshire) and district for twenty-five years, was presented by patients and friends with a motor car. Nearly every family in the district was represented in the subscription list.

THE British Balneological and Climatological Society has chosen Torquay as the place for its provincial meeting this year, the date fixed being Saturday, May 8th. Arrangements have been made to allow of members remaining over Sunday to explore the neighbourhood.

IT is announced that Dr. Tatham, who for the last sixteen years has held the office of Superintendent of Statistics of the General Register Office, will shortly retire under the age clause, and that he is to be succeeded by Dr. T. H. C. Stevenson, School Medical Officer, Somerset.

LECTURE and laboratory courses in tropical medicine, public health, and sanitation, including school and factory inspection, have been inaugurated at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and will be given with the co-operation of the United States Army and United States Navy Medical Corps.

THE Spring meeting of the South-Eastern Division of the Medico-Psychological Association will be held, by the courtesy of Dr. E. S. Pasmore, at the Croydon Mental Hospital, Upper Warlingham, on Tuesday, April 27th. Dr. Pasmore also invites the members to luncheon at 1.30 p.m. Dr. T. Claye Shaw will read a paper on the clinical value of consciousness in insanity.

A SERVICE for members of the University of London will again be held on presentation day in Westminster Abbey. It will take place at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, May 12th, when the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Canon Barnett. Further particulars can be obtained from the Honorary Secretaries of the Westminster Abbey Service Committee, 88, Gower Street, W.C.

A CONFERENCE of the Friendly Societies' Medical Alliance was held at Darlington on April 12th, when it was reported that the alliance comprised thirty-one associations with a membership of 283,983, an income of £49,649, and an expenditure of £49,222. A resolution was passed to the effect that the conference would not recognize any decision accepting a wage limit for medical attendance.

THE Lord Mayor of London will preside at a meeting on behalf of the National League for Physical Education and Improvement to be held at the Mansion House at 4 p.m. on Wednesday next. The Bishop of Ripon, Lord Ashbourne, and Lord Halsbury will address the meeting, calling attention to the work of the league and emphasizing the necessity for improving the physical welfare of the nation, whether for defence or commercial prosperity. Tickets of admission can be obtained from the Secretary, 11, Southampton Row, London, W.C.

A PROVINCIAL sessional meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute will be held at the University, Birmingham, on Saturday, May 8th, when a discussion on tuberculosis and the milk supply will be opened by Mr. J. Malcolm, F.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Superintendent, Birmingham Corporation, at 11 a.m. In the afternoon a visit will be paid to the farm at Tyburn, where a herd of cattle is in the process of being freed from tuberculosis, and afterwards to the sewage purification works of the Birmingham Tame and Rae District Drainage Board.

THE Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has recently created a medical mission department, and the first public meeting in connexion with it is to be held at the Church House, Westminster, next Wednesday, at 8 p.m. The speakers include Professor Clement Cooper, of Shanghai; Dr. Hugh Weir, of Korea; Dr. Jane Walker, Dr. Champneys, and Sir Dyce Duckworth. Information respecting the new department will be gladly supplied to those interested by its Secretary, the Rev. W. P. Dott, 15, Tufton Street, S.W. For the meeting no tickets are required.

THE British Committee, of which the honorary secretaries are Mr. D'Arcy Power, 10A, Chandos Street, W., and Dr. Clive Riviere, has received a communication from the central office of the Royal Hungarian State Railway at Buda-Pesth stating that that office has been entrusted with the duty of finding accommodation for members attending the sixteenth International Congress of Medicine, to be held at Buda-Pesth from August 29th to September 4th. The accommodation is arranged in three classes, and the intending visitor must give notice and remit the price beforehand.

THE first portion of the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, the institution which represents the three orthopaedic hospitals previously existing, was declared open by Princess Alexander of Teck on April 20th. This is the out-patient department and nurses' home, and consists of a building of several floors. The lower part, entirely given up to the out-patient work, provides a waiting hall, six consulting rooms, an orthopaedic gymnasium, and massage and electrical annexes. The upper floors, which have been furnished by subscriptions from nurses and their friends, constitute a complete nursing home. The building has three entrances, those for nurses and for the medical staff being in Bolsover Street, and that for patients in Euston Road. Of the total anticipated expenditure some £25,000 still remains to be collected.

THE object of the Factory Girls' Country Holiday Fund is fairly well covered by the title. In its essence the fund is a kind of beneficent tourist agency for young women working in London factories; in addition to making arrangements with cottagers for the accommodation of factory girls, the fund pays a part of the expenses out of the money placed at its disposal by subscribers. This sufficed last year to enable it to send over 5,000 girls for a fortnight of fresh air and country life. The total expense was £3,925, of which £1,550 was paid by the girls themselves. The fund, which is managed on thoroughly business-like principles and well worthy of support, has for honorary secretary Miss Paget, 28, Campden Hill Square, W.

THE directors of the thermal brine springs at Oeynhausen Spa, Westphalia, issue an illustrated pamphlet giving full particulars of the chemical constituents of the springs, of the arrangements for the comfort and treatment of patients, and of the means of reaching Oeynhausen from this country, the routes being by Flushing, Hook of Holland, Ostend, or Calais. There are four springs rich in carbonic acid gas, and two simple brine springs. The bathing arrangements are good, and by mixing and heating the baths can be given at different temperatures and different strengths in salt and gas. The place is especially known as suitable for treatment of disorders of the nervous system, but its waters resemble those of Nauheim, and are used also for disorders of the heart and vascular system. There is an institute fitted with mechanical appliances suitable for use in disorders of the joints and bones. The waters have also been recommended in diseases of women, in affections of the respiratory organs, and in disorders of metabolism and digestion.

AT the Nursing and Midwifery Conference and Exhibition held last week in the Grafton Galleries, London, Dr. T. Outterson Wood, in the course of an address, said that the great want felt at the present time in the nursing world was one uniform system of training, examination, and certification, that a definite standard of proficiency might be reached which would entitle successful candidates to a qualification, not of this or that hospital—which might be a variable quantity—but of one great qualifying body. Nurses might broadly be divided into the following classes: (1) The general hospital trained, including medical and surgical; (2) the hospital nurse, who has in addition special training, such as fever, children, etc.; (3) obstetric nurses, or midwives; (4) the mental or asylum trained, including male and female. He referred to the several organizations that existed to register the above classes. There was the Royal British Nurses' Association, which was promoting legislation for the State registration of nurses. The Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland had already one uniform standard of training, examination, and certification. There was also the Asylum Workers' Association and Queen Victoria's Jubilee Nurses, while the midwives had their own association, known as the Midwives' Institute. Dr. Wood said that he was glad to see that in the bills before Parliament for the State registration of nurses the medical profession was well represented upon the proposed council. If State registration became an accomplished fact, the scale of fees would have to be arranged upon a reasonable basis, as otherwise many nurses would be debarred from registering, and the movement would be a failure.

deal of his time to literary occupations. In addition to his knowledge of modern languages he was a good classical scholar, and at the time of his death was engaged in the compilation of metrical translations of some of the Greek and Latin writers whom he more specially favoured. Another matter in which he took special interest was first-aid work. As a lecturer to the local branch of the St. John Ambulance Association he was particularly successful, and his work for the corps had recently been recognized by his appointment as an examiner to the central body. He was also a member of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh, and for a good many years took an active part in the proceedings of the Sheffield Medico-Chirurgical Society, of which he was at one time President. Dr. Clarke was married, and is survived by his wife, the youngest daughter of Mr. Bowery Douglas.

DR. THOMAS CRAWFORD HAYES died on Monday, April 5th, at his residence in Clarges Street, W., after a long illness. He was the son of Frederick William Hayes, a mill-owner in county Down, and was born at Seapatrick, Banbridge, on October 18th, 1843, the youngest of nine children. His father died when he was 9 years old. At the age of 7 he was sent to Dr. Forrester's school in the Isle of Man, and was afterwards instructed by a private tutor until he returned to Ireland. He originally intended to enter the Church, but after becoming a student at Trinity College, Dublin, he found that he felt more fitted for the cure of bodies, and during his college career he spent much time in coaching younger and more backward fellow students. Precocious as a child at school he proved brilliant as a student at Trinity. He became a Senior Moderator and Gold Medallist at Trinity College; afterwards he studied at King's College, London, and became House-Physician to the hospital. He obtained the diploma of L.S.A. in 1870, that of M.R.C.P. in 1872, and graduated M.B.Dub. in 1873; he graduated M.D. in 1875, and was elected F.R.C.P. in 1889. In 1872 he was appointed Assistant Physician for Diseases of Women and Children, and Assistant Accoucheur to King's College Hospital, and seven years later succeeded to the appointment of Physician for Diseases of Children, and Physician Accoucheur to in-patients and out-patients; Dr. Playfair, holding a similar appointment, reckoned as senior. In 1898 Dr. Hayes became Physician Accoucheur, the title given to the senior appointment, Drs. Playfair, Hayes, and J. Phillips working together at the hospital for several years. Dr. Hayes also held corresponding teaching appointments at King's College, beginning as Lecturer on Practical Obstetrics in 1889. He was appointed Professor on Practical Obstetrics in 1896, and Professor of Obstetric Medicine and Diseases of Women and Children in 1898. On his retirement in 1906, Dr. Hayes was made Consulting Physician to the hospital, and Emeritus Professor to the College. He was also on the medical staff of the Royal Free and other hospitals, and was for a time Examiner in Midwifery and Diseases of Women on the Conjoint Board. Dr. Hayes wrote little; he was, however, an active Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of London in the Eighties, exhibiting many specimens and reading clinical reports of considerable interest.

WE regret to have to record the death of Mr. THOMAS WILLIAM NUNN, Consulting Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, which took place at his country residence, near Royston, on April 13th, after a very short illness. He was 84 years of age, and until within the last few years was a familiar figure in London. Several generations of students of the Middlesex Hospital will have pleasant recollections of him, as he was on the active staff from 1846 to 1879, when he was appointed Consulting Surgeon. Mr. Nunn received his medical education at King's College, of which he was a Medical Associate, and where for a time he assisted in teaching anatomy. In 1846, however, he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Middlesex Hospital, to which institution he remained attached, and where he was often to be found for the rest of his life. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon in 1858, Surgeon in 1863, and Consulting Surgeon in 1879. He taught anatomy for sixteen years, and gave it up, much to the regret of his pupils, to teach practical and operative surgery, which he continued to do till 1873. He served for a time as a combatant officer in the Militia, but after a few years changed

this for a medical commission, and joined the West Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, from which he retired as Surgeon-Major after over twenty years' service, receiving the Volunteer Decoration. His chief publications were on the subject of cancer, particularly as to its treatment, but he also contributed papers on various subjects to the medical journals and the Clinical and Pathological Societies; of the latter he had been a Vice-President. He was twice married, and leaves a widow but no family. His funeral took place on April 19th in Royston Cemetery, and was attended by some of his old colleagues and pupils.

ON March 30th there passed away, in the person of GEORGE PERCIVAL HADLEY, of Lozells Road, Birmingham, a well known and highly respected practitioner of medicine. He was born in 1845, the son of John Joseph Hadley, who was for many years a general practitioner in Birmingham. He was educated at King Edward School, Birmingham, from whence he passed the matriculation of the London University. He commenced his medical education at Sydenham College and the General Hospital, Birmingham, and obtained the M.R.C.S. in 1867, and the L.S.A. in 1868. Afterwards he proceeded to the Queen's College, Belfast, where he obtained the M.D. in 1868. Shortly after this he purchased a practice in the Lozells district of Birmingham, and continued to practise there until a few years ago, when the condition of his health compelled him to retire. In his early life he was for some years a Surgeon in the Birmingham Rifle Corps, and shortly after settling in the Lozells became a member of the Aston Manor Local Board; he was one of the first members of the Free Libraries Committee, and took a deep interest in the work connected with that institution. As his practice grew Dr. Hadley was compelled to relinquish these public offices, but he continued to take a great interest in the work of the Established Church, of which he was an ardent member. He did much for his parish church (St. Paul's, Lozells), being first a member of the Building Committee, then for many years Vicar's Warden and Treasurer of the Home Mission Fund. He was a member of the British Medical Association and the Midland Medical Society, and one of the oldest subscribers to the Birmingham Benevolent Society. He was twice married, and leaves by his first wife a family of three sons and five daughters. One of his sons is following his father's profession, and is a graduate of the Birmingham University. His second wife survives him. Such is a short account of a man who was a firm friend and a conscientious adviser in all matters connected with his profession. His retirement was much regretted by his former patients, and he will now be greatly missed by his personal friends.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are Dr. Theodor von Dunin, Physician to the Hospital of the Child Jesus in Warsaw; Dr. J. P. Barette, Professor of Clinical Surgery at the Medical School of Caen, aged 54; Dr. von Mangoldt, a leading surgeon of Dresden, where he had charge of the surgical department of the Olga Hospital, aged 50; Dr. N. S. Speransky, Lecturer on Dermatology and Syphilography in the University of Moscow; Dr. Phineas S. Conner, for forty years Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, aged 80; Dr. Robert Raeburn of Washington, one of the surgeons who attended President Garfield on his deathbed, and was for some years Dean and Professor of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine in Howard University, aged 75; Dr. W. F. Woskressenski, Professor of Operative Surgery and Topographical Anatomy in the University of Charkoff; Dr. Theodor Haase, Member of the Austrian House of Lords, and a well-known sanitarian and promoter of the building of hospitals, aged 74; and Dr. E. Kufferath, Professor of Obstetrics in the University of Brussels.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS lost in March a much-valued inhabitant in the person of Dr. JAMES BISSHOPP, of Mount Pleasant. He was a cadet of a very old Sussex family, and received his medical education partly at St. George's Hospital, partly at Guy's. Entering the latter in 1846, he was a member of the Guyite Club, and at the date of its dissolution a year or two ago was one

I should perhaps add that the semi-suburban streets were at 10 o'clock on Sunday night more or less deserted.

We all agree that the highway must not be rendered dangerous by the passage of motor cars at excessive speed; at the same time, many of us feel that public ends will be served if under special circumstances doctors' carriages are given a right of way such as that enjoyed by the vehicles of the fire brigade in this country and by ambulance carriages abroad.

Doctors are undoubtedly human, and should not be tempted to make use of a special privilege to serve their private convenience. I wish, therefore, to suggest that they should on occasions of urgency be empowered to make use of a distinctive sign, visible or audible, which will give them a right of way; that the use of this sign should in every case be reported by the police, together with the number of the car; and that the doctor should be bound to substantiate on oath the urgent character of his mission, at a subsequent date.

In a word, I think that the doctor should, in the interest of the public, be treated as a public servant, and that on urgent occasions his carriage should be afforded the same facilities, under the same restrictions, as those which it has always been thought politic to give to the vehicles of the fire brigade.

As your article and this letter may possibly be reviewed by writers in the public press, I will, if you please, enclose my name merely as a guarantee of good faith, and ask you to allow me to sign myself here—

April 19th.

E. B. W.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Radcliffe Prize, 1909.

THE Master and Fellows of University College, upon the report of the Examiners, have awarded the Radcliffe Prize for 1909 to A. F. Hertz, D.M., Magdalen College, Assistant Physician, Guy's Hospital, for his dissertation upon the physiology and pathology of the movements of the intestines.

The College desires to call attention to a statement in the report of the Examiners to the effect that original work, in each case fully worthy of the prize, was submitted by the following candidates: A. G. Gibson, D.M., Christ Church; A. C. Inman, B.M., M.A., Wadham College. The next award of the prize will be in 1911.

Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship, 1909.

At a meeting of the Radcliffe electors, M. W. Flack, B.M., M.A., Keble College, Demonstrator in Physiology at the London Hospital, was elected to a Fellowship under the Trust, on the report of the Examiners.

Oxford Graduates' Medical Club.

The summer dinner of the club will take place on Thursday, May 20th, at the Hotel Cecil. The chair will be taken by the President, Sir W. S. Church, Bart., K.C.B., and among the guests who have accepted the club's invitation to attend are the Chancellor of the University, the Master of University College, the Rector of Lincoln College, the Provost of Queen's College, and the two University Members of Parliament.

Lectures on the History of Greek Medicine.

Six lectures on the history of Greek medicine up to the age of Hippocrates will be delivered at the Examination Schools by Joseph F. Payne, D.M., Hon. Fellow of Magdalen College, on Wednesdays and Fridays at 5.45 p.m.:

May 5th.—The Background of Greek Medicine: Oriental systems.

May 7th.—Medicine in Homer: The Cult of Asklepios.

May 12th.—Greek Lay Medicine before Hippocrates: Public physicians.

May 14th.—Hippocrates and his immediate precursors: their relation to the Philosophers, etc.

May 19th.—The Hippocratic writings: more important of those now regarded as genuine.

March 21st.—The Hippocratic writings continued.

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

SECOND M.B.—*S. R. Armstrong, *T. P. Davy, *N. B. Graham, B.A., *T. Hill, *J. J. Keirans, *J. J. H. Mitchell, *H. F. Moore, *M. D. Staunton, W. F. Alges, C. Barragry, D. J. Barrett, M. J. Cogan, S. H. Davison, B. Doyle, B.A., E. C. Fawcett, C. L. Gaussen, J. M. Gibson, N. C. Graham, G. S. Harvey, G. H. Hayes, E. Heffernan, G. Jackson, James Lyons, John Lyons, S. McComb, R. McCulloch, M. McGing, R. C. McMillan, I. W. Magill, E. W. Mann, H. Marshall, W. Megaw, A. G. Mitchell, H. H. Mulholland, J. O'Connor, P. Purcell, J. M. Rowe, H. A. Skillen, M. Sweeney, W. M. Walker, J. R. White.

* Upper Pass.

CONJOINT BOARD IN ENGLAND.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FIRST COLLEGE (*Part I, Chemistry; Part II, Physics*).—*G. Aspinall-Stivala, C. H. B. Avarne, M. H. Barton, *C. S. Baxter, *W. A. H. N. Bell, *J. H. Bennett, *A. C. O. Brown, *C. F. Burton, *H. Chorley, *G. Cock, G. B. Craig, *T. H. Cresswell, R. W. Davies, *H. R. Dive, *A. J. Drew, *H. Dudley, M. D. Evans, *W. T. Flocks, R. H. Gaverick, O. Hairsine, T. W. Hancock, *W. B. H. Haddy, N. Hoffmeister, *G. G. B. Holroyde, E. L. Ivans, *W. B. G. Jones, J. W. Kemp, T. R. Kenworthy, *S. H. Keys, H. H. A. Kleberg, *J. G. L'Etang, *J. Lloyd, W. K. McKay, R. T. Macrae, D. D. Malpas, B. R. Mayman, A. D. Morris, *A. G. Morris, *E. H. Morris, *H. F. Mullan, *L. E. Napier, *T. H. Oo, H. Parker, W. P. Penhale, G. S. Phillips, *G. W. Pool, *A. A. Prichard, *C. S. Ramsay-Hill, S. W. G. Ratcliff, *P. H. Rawson, *J. G. Richards, G. M. Roberts, G. D. Robertson, *C. W. Roe, H. A. Rowell, *P. Savage, *A. W. M. Sawyer, *K. V. Smith, *E. A. Sutton, C. T. Tresidder, *O. R. Unger, L. E. van Geysel, V. C. W. Vickers, *G. H. D. Webb, *E. R. Williams, *F. H. Woods.

FIRST COLLEGE (*Part III, Elementary Biology*).—H. L. Addison, A. D. Anderson, C. H. B. Avarne, J. D. Bangay, M. H. Barton, S. B. Beare, E. A. Brock, F. H. Cleveland, G. M. Coope, R. W. Davies, E. R. Derner, C. K. G. Dick, H. R. Dive, A. J. Drew, S. E. Elphick, C. L. Emmerson, G. F. Fawn, L. E. Forster, J. W. Gilbert, T. S. Greenaway, E. W. Griffith, H. Gwynne-Jones, E. J. Harley-Mason, R. B. Hick, F. T. Hill, G. G. Jack, R. B. Johnson, J. W. Kemp, J. Kinneir, J. G. L'Etang, W. D. McDonald, D. A. S. McGregor, W. K. McKay, K. H. McMillan, O. G. Maginness, D. D. Malpas, C. J. D. May, A. D. Morris, J. Neal, H. Parker, W. P. Penhale, G. S. Phillips, I. Rashad, G. M. Roberts, J. A. Robinson, C. W. Roe, H. A. Rowell, P. Savage, S. Simons, C. R. Smith, K. V. Smith, H. G. Sparrow, W. A. Stewart, W. V. T. Styles, E. A. Sutton, H. J. H. Symons, A. H. Taymour, T. H. Thomas, M. L. Treston, A. E. Upton, L. E. van Geysel, G. H. D. Webb, K. G. Wee, T. C. Williams, F. H. Woods, A. K. S. Wyborn.

SECOND COLLEGE (*Anatomy and Physiology*).—G. Aldridge, T. S. Allen, C. V. Anderson, C. N. Atlee, H. F. Barge, W. R. Barlow, T. B. Batchelor, E. C. Bowden, R. E. R. Burn, T. C. Butler, A. J. Clarke, T. Clarke, C. F. Constant, H. G. Crawford, J. H. C. Davis, A. E. L. Devonald, W. E. S. Digby, J. C. Ellis, A. G. T. Fisher, C. M. Forster, P. W. Green, F. Guevara-Rojas, G. Hadfield, T. L. Hardy, E. R. Hart, H. Harvey, J. R. Hayman, E. H. Heaton, R. H. Hodges, B. W. Howell, A. E. Huxtable, W. S. Hyde, J. C. Jefferson, S. Lal, M. Mackenzie, M. D. Mackenzie, F. C. Newman, C. J. Nicholson, B. N. Norman, J. F. O'Connell, W. G. Orchard, J. B. Patel, C. L. Pattison, C. J. H. Pearson, G. H. Pearson, J. Pinder, C. H. G. Pochin, T. W. W. Powell, R. C. Poyser, R. F. Quinton, E. G. Reeve, C. G. Reinhardt, E. U. Russell, A. Sabri, W. R. Sadler, H. K. V. Soltan, W. Steuart, H. Stott, W. E. Tanner, J. Taylor, K. S. Thakur, V. Vessilovsky, V. D. C. Wakeford, P. J. Watkin, J. R. D. Webb, C. G. Whorlow.

* Part I only.

† Part II only.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

ELECTION OF EXAMINERS.

A MEETING of Fellows will be held on Tuesday, May 4th, at 4.30 p.m., pursuant to the provisions of the supplemental charter, to witness the election of Examiners.

The candidates will be chosen to serve on the following Courts: Conjoint Licence, Diploma in Public Health, Preliminary, Fellowship, Licence in Surgery (for registered practitioners), Licence in Midwifery (for registered practitioners), and Licence in Dental Surgery.

Candidates are requested to lodge their applications in writing with the Registrar, at the College, on or before Tuesday, April 27th, at 10 a.m.

CONJOINT BOARD IN IRELAND.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FIRST PROFESSIONAL.—*J. P. English, J. G. Atkins, J. B. Barry, W. D. Beamish, J. Cockburn, J. T. Dier, L. C. Dillon-Kelly, J. J. Elliott, D. J. Healy, D. Leahy, J. S. Lewis, J. D. MacCormack, D. A. MacErlane, F. Murray, M. Murphy, J. A. O'Driscoll, T. J. O'Riordan, A. F. I. Patterson, A. T. Rhatigan, T. S. Smith.

* Honours.

LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

MEDICAL ZOOLOGY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the holding of advanced courses in Protozoology, Arthropodology, and Helminthology three times a year. The subjects will be taken by the following lecturers: *General Medical Zoology*, Colonel A. Alcock, I.M.S.; *Protozoology*, Dr. C. M. Wenyon; *Arthropodology*, Colonel A. Alcock, I.M.S.; *Helminthology*, Dr. R. T. Leiper. The courses in the order indicated will commence in the first, fourth, seventh, and tenth week of each of the three annual sessions of the school. Students will be allowed to attend the lectures on all the subjects or to devote the whole session to one of them. The lecturers will give a practical character to the courses throughout, the object being to train those attending them sufficiently to enable them to pursue unassisted investigations abroad or elsewhere.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

PRIMARY, PART I (*Biology*).—J. F. Bourke, P. R. Cross, J. E. Kitchen, L. F. Pain, H. E. Rose.
Chemistry.—J. F. Bourke, P. R. Cross, J. E. Kitchen, W. A. Oaten, H. G. Steel.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—P. R. Cross, F. I. G. Hunter, R. E. Laurent.
PRIMARY, PART II (*Anatomy*).—H. Cox, H. N. Eccles, C. de C. W. Langdon, P. J. Montgomery, F. G. Norbury, H. Rimington, R. A. Robinson.
Physiology.—H. Cox, L. S. Daly, P. J. Montgomery, F. G. Norbury, H. Rimington, R. A. Robinson.