

more frequently in such cases of gastric ulcer than in cases allowed fluid by the mouth; (3) that it is an outcome of the dry condition of the mouth, and that mouth-washes do not prevent its occurrence; (4) that it is more often unilateral than bilateral; (5) that suppuration occurs in about one-fourth of the cases, and that this constitutes a grave complication.

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THE PREVENTION OF PAROTITIS DURING RECTAL FEEDING.

By W. SOLTAU FENWICK, M.D.,

SENIOR PHYSICIAN, LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL.

THE necessary prohibition of food and water by the mouth after severe haematemesis is not infrequently followed by inflammation of the parotid glands, which usually develops on the fourth day after the haemorrhage. The side first affected is determined to a great extent by the position assumed by the patient, the gland which is most frequently in contact with the pillow being first attacked. An examination of the pus obtained from the abscess shows a variety of micro-organisms, the most constant of which—the *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus* and *Micrococcus lanceolatus*—are also abundantly present in the thick secretions of the mouth. The impossibility of keeping the buccal cavity absolutely clean in these cases permits an ascending infection of Stenson's ducts, with consequent inflammation of the glandular tissues.

When I first adopted the use of large nutrient enemata of peptonized milk (15 to 20 fl. oz.), some ten years ago, and trusted to the usual methods of cleansing the mouth, a very large number of cases developed suppurative parotitis. An effort was then made to promote a continuous secretion of saliva, with the object of irrigating the ducts, and thus of preventing an ascending infection, and with this object the patients were directed to chew horse-radish, pellitory, or pieces of raw meat at intervals, or to keep a pebble constantly in the mouth. Eventually it was found that an india-rubber teat about 2 in. in length met all the requirements of the case, and that patients were quite content to suck it for hours at a time, with the result that the mouth remained quite clean and moist. When not in use the teat is kept in a weak solution of Condy's fluid.

Since this simple device was adopted I have treated more than 300 cases of haematemesis by rectal alimentation, lasting from ten days to seven weeks, without being troubled in a single instance by parotitis. It is only in hospital practice, where the mouth is very foul at the time of admission, that the gland occasionally becomes inflamed before any measures can be taken to prevent it.

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

OVERDOSE OF EUCALYPTUS OIL.

THE taking of so large a dose as 3v or 3vj of eucalyptus oil is not of frequent occurrence. It may, therefore, be of interest to record the following facts:

About 1 a.m. on March 3rd, 1909, W. A., a man of about 55 to 60 years of age, a railway engine driver, came home from his work. He had a slight cold, and was in the habit about that time of taking six drops of eucalyptus oil on sugar, followed by what he called a tablespoonful of cod-liver oil. I was shown the spoon, and it was more like a small ladle, and I should say it would hold from

3v to 3vj. He took his six drops of eucalyptus, and put the bottle back on the shelf. He then took down in the dark what he thought was the cod-liver oil bottle, standing close to the other, but which was the same bottle containing eucalyptus oil, and poured himself out sufficient to fill the capacious tablespoon mentioned. No doubt the fumes of the six drops were still in his nose, covering the other, for it was not till he had swallowed the eucalyptus oil that by the warm feeling of it in the stomach he realized it was not cod-liver oil. He then told his wife of his mistake, but went to bed and fell asleep.

About 4.30 or 5 a.m. he awakened and felt very sick. He did not, however, vomit for some little time. When I saw him, about 8.45 a.m., he was so sick that he could not move his head or limbs, nor so much as lift up his eyelids to look at me. He had been vomiting a straw-coloured, watery, mucous fluid, which smelled strongly of eucalyptus. His skin was pale and even grey in colour. He was very cold, and could not be warmed up. His pulse was not hurried, nor small in the wave, nor high in its tension; it seemed a natural pulse of medium tension inclining to the soft side. The pupils were equal and medium in size, and reacted well to light.

By 3.30 p.m. he was very much better. He was not sick, had no headache, had a good healthy colour, and a moist clean tongue. His pulse was as before. He had slept very heavily. He had had some hiccup, breathing was never sighing.

On March 6th and 7th he still was shaken in his nerves, and did not feel "tone" enough to return to the footplate. He, however, was able to resume his usual employment in a day or two after that. He is now in his usual health.

Greenock.

KEITH ROBERTSON, M.D.

PETROLEUM IN FAVUS.

ON February 18th a woman brought to my surgery her two boys, aged respectively 6 and 10 years, both suffering from tinea favosa. The younger first began to show evidences of the disease, and it was ascertained that he had a habit while at his grandmother's house of frequently handling a cat, from which tufts of hair were falling out. His mother, beyond cropping his hair and applying some simple ointment, took very little further notice of the eruption until the elder began to show traces of the same disease, and whereas it spread but slowly in the younger boy's scalp, it spread very rapidly in that of the elder.

When I saw them, yellow scabs in size from a penny downwards to mere specks and having a mousy smell were thickly scattered all over their scalps, especially on the crown. The areas underneath the scabs were suppurating, and from these areas hair roots treated with caustic potash under an $\frac{1}{8}$ objective showed the parasite. I cut the hair shorter and began to depilate; but this proved so very painful, especially in the case of the roots on the outskirts of the suppurating areas, that I desisted. The usual watery antiseptic lotions (very likely from no fault in themselves) were unavailing to stop the spreading margins, although I persevered for a week or so, and one day I soaked the scalps in turpentine, in the hope that this spirituous antiseptic, by its greater penetrating quality would succeed where the watery antiseptics had failed. On the following day the skin was very inflamed and tender, and only olive oil was applied until these symptoms somewhat abated. I decided to try ordinary petroleum as less irritating but yet possessing equal, if not superior, penetrating properties. My object at first was mainly to limit the spreading margins, but after two or three applications I could see that the petroleum possessed curative properties also, and henceforth no other treatment was tried. The scalps were washed daily with soap and warm water, and after careful and thorough drying ordinary petroleum, purchased at 7d. a gallon for a stove, was allowed to soak for several minutes into the skin, gentle friction being used meanwhile. A suitably fitting cotton cap as the only dressing was worn under the ordinary cap. Little or no irritation from the petroleum was observable, and in less than a month from the first petroleum bath bald patches alone remained to indicate the spots where the disease had been. They were perfectly healed.

HUGH LAWRIE, M.B., C.M., D.P.I.

Ramsbottom, Lancs.

in John Quincy's *Pharmacopoeia Officinalis et Extemporanea*, or a Complete English Dispensatory (Second Edition, London, MDCCXIX). The following is his formula: Take mucilage of marsh mallow, roses, or Foenugreek (fennel) and linseed, ana lb. j; old oil, lb. iij; litharge, lb. jss. Boil to a consistence.

Although the French are rather boastful of their freedom from what they regard as superstitions, they are much given to the worship of relics—provided they have no association with religion. Gambetta, it appears, had his right eye enucleated by de Wecker, and had to get a glass eye in its place. A French journal has recently—we cannot help thinking, somewhat unkindly—published a letter from the great Tribune of the people to his father, in which he tells him of the operation, dwelling on the loss of time caused thereby, the cost of the artificial eye, the increased cost of living owing to the Paris Exposition and a present he will have to give the surgeon, who refused a fee. Whether this eloquent appeal had the effect on the old tradesman of Cahors which it seems to have been intended to produce is not stated. We are told, however, by another journal that a pupil of de Wecker, who assisted at the operation, took possession of the eye and sealed it up in a bottle. When Gambetta had become famous, the pupil, who had in the meantime gained fame as an ophthalmologist, one day showed the eye to an American millionaire, who bought it for a great price. Americans, we know, are always on the watch to capture European works of art; but if they also buy up the damaged works of Nature, some of our museums might do a brisk trade.

Last year there was published in the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde* an account contained in a pamphlet in the library of the University of Leyden of an operation for the separation of xiphopagus twins which was successfully performed at Basel in 1689. Dr. Curt Schelenz of Brunswick, writing in the *Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift* not long ago, pointed out that among the reports of the Imperial Leopold Academy (years 8th and 9th) there are two accounts of the event—a summary of the Leyden pamphlet by Dr. Emanuel Koenig and a fuller account by the operator himself, Dr. Fatius. It was published by Theodor Zwinger, who was professor at Basel from 1658 till 1724. It is there stated that the twins were born at Huttingen, and notwithstanding the unfavourable position in which one of them lay—*recurvato capite et reliquo corpore*—the delivery took only two hours. The next day the twins, which were girls, were taken by Dr. Samuel Braun to Fatius at Basel. Fatius consulted all the leading professors at Basel, who gave it as their opinion that although the issue was very doubtful, an operation should be attempted. The uniting band extended from the ensiform cartilage to the navel, and was of considerable thickness. The cartilaginous portion was cut through with a knife; the softer parts were divided by means of a strong string. The chief magistrates and officials of the city were invited to witness the operation. The wound healed in ten days. The children made a good recovery. The pamphlet contains illustrations which were reproduced in the Reports of the Emperor Leopold Academy.

Medical News.

THE University of Leipzig will celebrate its five-hundredth anniversary at the end of July.

DR. D. EDGAR FLINN, Medical Inspector, Local Government Board, Ireland, and Dr. W. J. Howarth, M.O.H. Kent, have been elected Fellows of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

GEORGES DREYER, M.A. Oxon., M.D. Copenhagen, Professor of Pathology in the University of Oxford, has been elected a member of the Danish Royal Academy of Letters and Science.

A MEETING of the Socialist Medical League will be held at the Holborn Restaurant on Thursday next, when Dr. J. Jenkins Robb of Bourneville will open a discussion on the nationalization of the medical profession; the chair will be taken by Dr. Salter, L.C.C., at 4 p.m.

THE annual Welsh medical dinner will be held at the Criterion Restaurant, London, on Tuesday, June 15th, when the chair will be taken by Dr. D. C. Lloyd Owen, of Birmingham, at 7.30 p.m. The date has been chosen in connexion with the National Eisteddfod in London, and will not clash with any of its celebrations.

THE tuberculosis exhibition at the Art Gallery, White-chapel, arranged by the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis will be opened on Wednesday next, at 3 p.m., by the President of the Local Government Board; discussions will be held on June 8th, 9th, and 10th. The exhibition will remain open until June 19th, and popular lectures will be delivered on eight evenings.

THE sixth meeting of the French National Periodical Congress of Gynaecology, Obstetrics, and Paediatrics will be held at Toulouse in September, 1910. The following questions are proposed for discussion: Acute curable forms of pulmonary tuberculosis in children; eczema of nurslings; vertebral osteomyelitis; pyloric stenosis in sucklings; megacolon; solid tumours of the ovary; biliary lithiasis complicating pregnancy and parturition; pathogeny and treatment of obstinate vomiting of pregnancy.

AT the last meeting of the International Physiological Congress, which was held at Heidelberg in 1907, it was decided to hold the next Congress at Vienna in 1910 at Whitsuntide. It has been found, however, that at this time of year it would be impossible for a large number of physiologists to attend the congress, and the local committee of the congress at Vienna has therefore, after consulting the local secretaries in the various countries, determined to change the date of the congress. In accordance with the general wish, it will be held from September 26th to 30th, 1910.

A COMMITTEE has been formed to collect funds to provide for a suitable memorial to the late Dr. J. J. Ridge of Enfield, honorary secretary of the British Medical Temperance Association since 1874 until his death. It is proposed to erect in some public place in Enfield a memorial in granite and to found a Ridge Convalescent Fund for the benefit of patients at the Enfield Cottage Hospital, of which Dr. Ridge was the originator. Donations may be sent to the Enfield Branch of Lloyd's Bank, Enfield Town, to the credit of the account of the Ridge Memorial Fund, or to the Honorary Treasurer, Dr. Howard Distin, Holtwhite House, Enfield. A sum of between £70 and £80 has already been received.

MR. C. B. LOCKWOOD occupied the chair at a special meeting of the Motor Union Committee of Medical Motorists held at the offices of the union to consider the Budget proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in so far as they affect members of the medical profession using motor cars. There was a representative attendance, members having travelled from the North and West of England in order to be present. The committee resolved that the motor car has now become an absolute necessity to a medical practitioner, who is, therefore, entitled to make a special claim for abatement. It was resolved to approach the Chancellor of the Exchequer with a view to securing a rebate of 1½d. a gallon on petrol used by medical men. A letter was read from Mr. W. Joynson Hicks, M.P. (Chairman of the Motor Union), stating that the Chancellor had agreed to receive a deputation on the matter.

THE ninth annual dinner of the Medical Graduates' College and Polyclinic was held on May 24th at the Trocadero Restaurant, Piccadilly. Professor Howard Marsh, who was in the chair, in proposing the toast of the Polyclinic, emphasized the importance of post-graduate teaching, and observed that it was impossible for a doctor to learn his work once and for all. He considered that the public should contribute to the funds of the Medical Graduates' College and Polyclinic. Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, in replying, described in detail the merits of the consultation methods followed at the Polyclinic, and the success with which the plan answered, especially in regard to obscure and difficult cases. Dr. Theodore Williams also replied. Dr. C. O. Hawthorne, in proposing a toast to Captain A. E. Howard Pinch, I.M.S., referred to the administrative difficulties in connexion with the Polyclinic from an academic as well as from a domestic point of view. He eulogized the achievements of Captain Pinch during his tenure of office as Medical Superintendent of the Polyclinic, and concluded by reading the words of a testimonial to Captain Pinch, and presented it to him with a cheque for one hundred guineas. Captain Pinch said that during his ten years' work at the Polyclinic he had done his best, and regretted much leaving. The toast of "The Guests" was submitted by Dr. Dundas Grant in a humorous speech, during which he averred that the Polyclinic was not a "close borough," but a valuable agent for the spread of post-graduate teaching. Sir William Church, who replied, said that the Polyclinic filled a wide gap. Sir Donald MacAlister proposed the toast of "The Chairman," who suitably replied.

MEDICAL WITNESSES: A HARD CASE.

ROSACEAE writes that he has arranged with a locum tenent and booked rooms for himself and family at a watering place for the first fortnight in June. He has since been served with a subpoena to attend the county court as a witness on June 9th. (1) Is he compelled to attend the county court? (2) Can he claim hotel expenses, as he would have to stay the night? (3) Is he entitled to travel first-class?

** (1) He is bound to attend on his subpoena. (2) In the county court the expenses allowed to a medical witness are from 10s. to 20s. a day, and for travelling a sum reasonably paid for such purpose, but it must not be more than 6d. a mile one way. This is usually reckoned from his residence, and it is doubtful whether it could be claimed from a locality to which the medical man had gone for his holiday.

Medico-Ethical.

The advice given in this column for the assistance of members is based on medico-ethical principles generally recognized by the profession, but must not be taken as representing direct findings of the Central Ethical Committee.

A COMPLICATED CASE.

TRIO writes: A., B., and C. are independent medical practitioners in the same neighbourhood. A. went away for three weeks, leaving B. in charge of his cases. The patient whom he was engaged to attend in a confinement refused to accept B., and engaged C. Six weeks before her confinement she underwent a small operation, which was performed by C., with B.'s assistance. A fortnight later C. fell ill, and B. carried on the treatment for a fortnight. C. then resumed attendance. When the confinement came on, C. was ill, and B. attended until the return of A., who then resumed the care of his patient. He asks what would be a fair way of distributing the fees.

** As the patient declined to accept A.'s substitute and B.'s relation to the case was purely as a substitute for, or as assisting C., A. has strictly no claim to any share of the fees. B. is entitled to half the fee for the confinement, such fee as may be usual for the assistance rendered by him at the operation, and half the fee for the fortnight during which he attended, C. taking the balance. If, however, C. chooses to regard himself as having acted as A.'s substitute, he would get only half the fee for the operation, half the fees for the time he attended, and B. would get half the fee for the confinement, the customary fee for rendering assistance at the operation, and half the fees for the fortnight during which he attended and dressed the case, while A. would retain the balance.

ATTENDANCE AFTER INJURY INFLICTED BY UNQUALIFIED DENTIST.

LODGE SURGEON asks a question regarding the granting of a sick certificate to a member of the lodge to which he is medical officer under the following circumstances: M., a member of the lodge, is advised by his medical adviser—we do not gather from our correspondent's letter whether he is the medical man who advised M.—to have all his teeth extracted. Some friends recommend M. to employ a certain dentist who comes to the town once a week. This M. does; the dentist injects a local anaesthetic—presumably cocaine—into the gums and extracts all the teeth. Two days after the lodge surgeon is consulted and finds M. is suffering from (1) an overdose of cocaine; (2) alveoli torn away round the teeth, gums lacerated; and (3) mouth badly inflamed and gangrenous. The lodge surgeon finds out that the dentist M. employed is unqualified. While agreeing that M. is unfit for work and must remain indoors, the lodge surgeon does not consider that M. can claim sick allowance from his lodge, as in his opinion the injured mouth is due to the careless extraction of teeth by the unqualified practitioner, and that his claim in law is against the dentist. The lodge surgeon also considers that by signing a sick certificate granting such sick allowance he would be implicating himself as covering and condoning an unqualified dentist and render himself liable under the Medical Acts. The question therefore that lodge surgeon asks is this: Can he sign a sick certificate for M. and not render himself liable in any way under the Medical Acts?

** We consider he should sign M.'s sick certificate. M., as many others do, went to this dentist presumably in the full belief that he was a fully-qualified dental practitioner. Unfortunately for M. he has suffered the penalty for doing so, and has been compelled to call in the services of the lodge surgeon, who, clearly, in our opinion, should attend M. until the condition of his mouth is such that he is able to resume work, at the same time granting the necessary sick certificates as long as they are required. We do not see how, under any circumstances, the lodge surgeon would be held as con-

doning or covering this unqualified dentist; he is called to attend M. in his capacity as lodge surgeon for an accident for which, although due to the want of skill on the part of the unqualified dentist, M. is not to blame. M., as already pointed out, went to this man in the belief that he was qualified to extract teeth in a skilful manner. The remedy M. has, as our correspondent has already pointed out, is in a court of law, where he will, judging from cases which have appeared in court lately, probably obtain substantial damages. With reference to this we would point out that if M. takes the case to a court and he is denied medical advice at this time, his case against the dentist would be very materially weakened. We are further of opinion that M. can demand professional attendance from the lodge surgeon, as, under agreement, M. pays so much a week or month, as the case may be, for the services of the lodge surgeon.

The Services.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS (TERRITORIAL).

HONORARY COLONELS.

DIAGENES writes to suggest that some of the senior retired officers of the Army Medical Staff be appointed honorary colonels of medical units of the Territorial Army. Up to the present only one such retired officer has been so appointed. There are very few positions connected with the army open to army medical retired officers, and they differ in that respect from combatant officers, many of whom are appointed honorary colonels; but the reorganization of the Territorial Forces affords some opportunity to place retired medical officers on the same footing as combatant officers. Surely men who have passed the best years of their lives in the army are entitled to consideration in bestowing those honorary appointments.

Universities and Colleges.

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

THE Dublin Commissioners appointed under the Irish Universities Act, 1908, to make statutes for the general government of the National University of Ireland, have just issued the statute, comprising 57 chapters.

Registrar.

The salary of the first Registrar shall be £1,000; of his successors £500, rising £25 annually to £700.

Terms.

The terms shall be known as the Michaelmas, the Hilary, and the Trinity.

Matriculation.

The subjects of study for matriculation shall be proposed by the General Board of Studies, submitted to the Academic Council of each constituent college, and prescribed by the Senate after consideration of the General Board of Studies and the Academic Council of any constituent college.

Degrees.

1. The university may confer the following degrees upon students under conditions laid down in the statutes and regulations.

A.—In the Faculty of Arts.

Bachelor of Arts (B.A.).
Bachelor of Music (B.Mus.).
Master of Arts (M.A.).
Doctor of Literature (D.Litt.).
Doctor of Music (D.Mus.).

B.—In the Faculty of Philosophy and Sociology.

Doctor of Philosophy (D.Phil.).

C.—In the Faculty of Celtic Studies.

Master of Celtic Studies (M.Litt.Celt.).
Doctor of Celtic Studies (D.Litt.Celt.).

D.—In the Faculty of Science.

Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.).
Bachelor of Agricultural Science (B.Agr.Sc.).
Master of Science (M.Sc.).
Master of Agricultural Science (M.Agr.Sc.).
Doctor of Science (D.Sc.).

E.—In the Faculty of Law.

Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.).
Doctor of Laws (LL.D.).

F.—In the Faculty of Medicine.

Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), Bachelor of Surgery (B.Ch.),
Bachelor of Obstetrics (B.A.O.).
Bachelor of Science, Public Health (B.Sc., Public Health).
Master of Surgery (M.Ch.).
Master of Obstetrics (M.A.O.).
Doctor of Medicine (M.D.).
Doctor of Science, Public Health (D.Sc., Public Health).
Bachelor of Dental Surgery (B.D.S.).
Master of Dental Surgery (M.D.S.).

G.—In the Faculty of Engineering.

Bachelor of Engineering (B.E.).
Bachelor of Architecture (B.Arch.).
Master of Engineering (M.E.).
Master of Architecture (M.Arch.).

H.—In the Faculty of Commerce.

Bachelor of Commerce (B.Comm.).
Master of Commerce (M.Comm.).

The statute sets out the conditions on which the degrees shall be conferred in the several faculties.

The University College, Dublin.

It is provided that this College shall have a President, who shall hold office until he shall have attained the age of 70. The stipend shall be £1,500 a year, but until an official residence, fuel, and light have been provided he shall be entitled to an annual sum of £300 in lieu thereof.

The Academic Council.

There shall be an Academic Council, which shall consist of the President and Professors of the College, with such Lecturers of the College as may be co-opted by the President and Professors.

The Faculties.

The Professors and Lecturers within the College shall be constituted into the following Faculties:

Arts, Philosophy and Sociology, Celtic Studies, Science—including Technology and Agriculture, Law, Medicine, Engineering and Architecture, Commerce.

The Stipends.

In Greek and Latin the professors shall receive £600 and £700; in modern Irish, £600; in early Irish, £600; in anatomy, £800; in experimental physics, £800; in medicine, £250; in midwifery, £200; in surgery, £300; in French and romance philology, £500.

Officers of Residence.

The governing body shall appoint two or more deans of residence and one or more lady superintendents, hereinafter called "officers of residence," and shall require every student to enter under such one of these officers of residence, subject to the direction of his parents or guardians, as he may choose.

University College, Cork.

The statute for the University College, Cork, follows the same lines as that for the University College, Dublin, with the addition of chapters on pensions, the museums, and saving of rights and privileges.

The stipend of the President shall be £1,200 a year, and he shall in addition be entitled to residence, fuel, and light.

Amongst the stipends allocated to the professorships and lectureships are the following:

| <i>Professorships.</i> | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|------------------------------|------|
| *Physics | £600 | Surgery | £250 |
| Zoology | 550 | Therapeutics | 100 |
| *Anatomy | 600 | Hygiene | 50 |
| Medicine | 200 | Materia Medica | 50 |
| Obstetrics and Gynaecology | 200 | Medical Jurisprudence | 50 |
| *Pathology | 500 | Mental Diseases | 50 |
| *Physiology | 600 | Ophthalmology | 50 |
| <i>Lectureships.</i> | | | |
| *Physics | £300 | Dental Mechanics | £50 |
| *Botany | 350 | Dental Surgery | 50 |
| Ophthalmology | 50 | | |

** Full-time appointments.**University College, Galway.*

The President shall receive a stipend of £800, with residence, fuel, and light. The professorships are about the same as in Cork. The stipends are appended:

| <i>Professorships.</i> | | | |
|---|------|------------------------------------|------|
| *Physics | £350 | Medicine | £150 |
| *History, English Literature, and Mental Science | 350 | Surgery | 150 |
| *Chemistry | 350 | Obstetrics and Gynaecology | 150 |
| *Anatomy and Physiology | 350 | Materia Medica and Pharmacy | 150 |
| <i>Lectureships.</i> | | | |
| Medical Jurisprudence | | Fever Cases | £20 |
| and Hygiene (2) each | £40 | | |

** Full-time appointments.*

The teaching of Irish has been most abundantly provided for, so as in some sense to meet the clamour which has been raised in favour of an "Irish" national university. Thus in the Dublin University College there will be a professorship of Celtic Archaeology and Antient Irish History, £600; a professorship of Early Irish, £600; Modern Irish Language and Literature, £600; a lecture on Modern Irish History, £250; and a lecturer on Irish Language, £150 a year. In Cork University College there will be a professor of Irish Language and Literature at £450; a lectureship on Modern Irish, £150; a lectureship on Modern Irish History, £250; a lectureship in Irish Language, £250. In Galway the professor of Modern Irish will receive £300, on Celtic Philology, £150.

In the case of Galway there is a curious innovation. In a medical school, which in the senior subjects exists with some difficulty, there are to be two lectureships on Jurisprudence and

Hygiene at £40 each, and a lectureship on Fever Cases at £20. Some one is to benefit by this arrangement, but the western school will hardly have its glory increased by providing for a specialist in fevers.

THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

The *Calendar of the Royal University of Ireland* for the year 1909 has now been published in two volumes, containing together some 1,300 pages.* The first volume, in addition to other information, shows that 4,136 students entered for examinations in the various faculties during the year 1908, and that 2,575 of them were approved. Of the remainder 1,377 were rejected, the balance either failing to appear at the examinations or retiring during their progress. The second volume furnishes copies of the papers set.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

UNIVERSITY COURT.

A MEETING of the Court was held on May 17th.

Recognition of Teachers.

Sir John Batty Tuke and Dr. John Keay conjointly were recognized as teachers in mental diseases.

Examiners.

On the recommendation of the Senatus, Dr. Martin, Director of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London, and Professor Ewing, Royal Naval College, Greenwich, were appointed additional examiners of theses submitted for the degrees of D.Sc.

Carnegie Trust.

Principal Sir William Turner was reappointed the university's representative on the Carnegie Trust for the universities of Scotland.

Usher Institute.

Mr. Sydney T. Champtaloup, M.B., Ch.B., was appointed an assistant in the Usher Institute in connexion with the bacteriological work of the city.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

The Visit of the King and Queen.

THE announcement of the intended visit of the King and Queen has already had a stimulating effect in relation to the university's appeal for more funds. During the last few days a number of donations, amounting together to nearly £1,000, have been promised. Others are expected to follow, and the council of the university will shortly publish the first list of contributions.

Honorary Degrees.

It is intended to confer honorary degrees on certain distinguished men of science, letters, medicine, and commerce at a special congregation in July. The congregation will probably follow immediately on the King's visit. These will be the first honorary degrees conferred by the university.

The Huxley Lecture.

Sir E. Ray Lankester, F.R.S., has resigned his appointment as Huxley Lecturer for the coming session, and Professor W. Bateson, F.R.S., of the University of Cambridge, has accepted an invitation to fill the vacancy. The Huxley Lecture will probably be delivered in October or November.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

COUNCIL ELECTION.

THE Secretary has circulated the usual annual announcement that a meeting of the Fellows will be held at the college for the election of Fellows into the council. The date on this occasion will be Thursday, July 1st, at 3 p.m., and the vacancies are three in number, being occasioned by the retirement in rotation of Mr. A. W. Mayo Robson, Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart., C.B., and Mr. R. Clement Lucas. Blank forms of the requisite notice from a candidate and of his nomination may be obtained on application to the Secretary, and must be received by the Secretary, duly filled up, not later than Friday, June 4th. The voting papers will be distributed to each Fellow, whose address in the United Kingdom is registered at the college, on Tuesday, June 15th. Our usual analytical list of the members of council, giving their date of election or re-election, will be found in the JOURNAL of May 22nd, pp. 1271-2, and we have added, as usual, a note of the proportional representation of the metropolitan medical schools and the provinces.

We are informed that Mr. Clement Lucas, and probably Sir W. Watson Cheyne, will offer themselves for re-election, and we understand that Mr. W. Harrison Cripps and Mr. W. H. Jessop, both of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, will be candidates, the latter as an ophthalmic surgeon.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

FELLOWSHIP EXAMINATION.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FIRST FELLOWSHIP.—R. H. Barter, F. C. Crossle, J. L. Lunham, Captain I.M.S.; P. M'Cartan, S. A. M'Swiny.
FINAL FELLOWSHIP.—A. Chalmers, Captain I.M.S.; J. H. Dauber, S. English, T. H. Hay.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF
EDINBURGH.

New Fellows.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows at a meeting of the College held on May 19th: J. M. Christie, J. Gilmour, R. T. Jupp, A. D. Macintyre, J. S. Mitchell, G. Raffan, H. Spiers, C. H. Tewsley, R. W. Townley.

Medal Competitions.

The Bronze Medal and Microscope presented to the College by Colonel William Lorimer Bathgate, in memory of his late father William McPhume Bathgate, F.R.C.S.E., Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Extra-Academical School, was awarded to Miss Marion Macintyre.

The first annual award of the Ivison Macadam Memorial Prize in Chemistry, consisting of a bronze medal and case of instruments, was made to Mr. C. H. Kemball after a competitive written examination in chemistry.

APOTHECARIES' HALL, DUBLIN.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FIRST PROFESSIONAL.—G. M. Mayberry, B. J. M. Neary, M. O'Donnell.

THIRD PROFESSIONAL.—E. Murphy, J. J. O'Mullane, G. Andeen.

FINAL.—G. H. Fisher, J. J. O'Mullane, J. H. Nichol, S. E. David.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

SURGERY.—†J. H. Clarke.

MEDICINE.—†R. J. Cyriax, †A. H. C. Dawes, †J. A. Laughton,

†W. E. North-Smith.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.—J. A. Koch, J. W. Williams.

*Section I.

*Section II.

Obituary.

WILLIAM WOTHERSPOON IRELAND, M.D. EDIN.

ON May 17th Dr. W. W. Ireland peacefully passed away at his home, Victoria Terrace, Musselburgh, in his 77th year. The son of an Edinburgh publisher of some note in his day, and was a lineal descendant of Mrs. Welsh, daughter of John Knox, the Reformer. He studied medicine at Edinburgh University and in Paris, graduating as M.D. Edin. in 1855. He obtained an assistant surgeoncy in the H.E.I.C.S., and was attached to the Bengal Horse Artillery throughout the Mutiny. During the siege of Delhi (of which he afterwards wrote an account) he saw Lieutenant (now Lord) Roberts wounded, and attended him; finally, after seven months' campaigning, Ireland himself received the wound of a bullet which destroyed one of his eyes, and passing round the base of the skull towards the opposite ear was extracted from that situation. This wound led to his retirement from the service, and after some time spent in a prolonged convalescence at Madeira and a sojourn on the Continent (during which he wrote a novel, *Randolph Methyl: A Tale of Indian Life*), he returned to his native country to take up the post of Medical Superintendent of the Scottish National Institution for Imbecile Children at Larbert, succeeding his friend Dr. Brodie, whose obituary he published in the *Journal of Mental Science* as recently as April last. For several years Dr. Ireland filled this post with much distinction, taking the utmost scientific interest in his work; and in 1877 he published the result of his observations in a large volume entitled *On Idiocy and Imbecility* in the first edition, and later (in an extended form) *The Mental Affections of Children*. This book obtained the position of a classic on the subject of which it treats, and laid the foundations of a classification of the varieties of idiocy and imbecility which has been widely chosen. Dr. Ireland's literary efforts were not, however, restricted to the speciality which he had chosen; his linguistic attainments affording him ready access to whatever of neurological and psychiatric interest appeared in the publications not only of this country and America, but of the Continent, and he was a voluminous contributor to medical journals (and especially to the *Journal of Mental Science*) of reviews and digests of all that was notable in this department of medicine. He wrote several important articles in Hack Tuke's *Dictionary of Psychological Medicine* and in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*. Dr. Ireland had always a bent for historical research and delighted in studying historical characters from the standpoint of the

psychologist, as may be seen in his interesting works, entitled *The Blot upon the Brain* and *Through the Ivory Gate*; and of late years he had been engaged in dealing with the period of the Commonwealth and of the Civil War, and published in 1905 *The Life of Sir Henry Vane*.

On the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation Dr. Ireland was the recipient of a jubilee gift and illuminated address, subscribed for by numerous friends. Dr. Clouston, in making the presentation, referred to the varied and valued nature of Dr. Ireland's work, and congratulated him on his having made his mark, not only in medicine but "in literature, in science, and in history, and on his having opened up a new path in biography by the application of medico-psychology and studies in heredity in the elucidation of the lives of men who have made history."

Dr. Ireland's personal character endeared him to all who knew him. Of distinguished personal bearing and of keen mental activity, his manner was unassuming, and with earnestness and love of justice and truth he combined a geniality of manner and pleasing humour which rendered him a welcome guest at the medical gatherings, both at home and abroad, to which he was a frequent visitor.

After his resignation of his post at Larbert, Dr. Ireland for some years had a private establishment for feeble-minded children at Prestonpans and at Polton, but retired, after his wife's death, to Musselburgh. He leaves behind him a son, Dr. Thos. Ireland, late of the West India Medical Service, and a daughter to mourn his loss.

ERNEST ALFRED SNAPE, M.D. BRUX., L.R.C.P. LOND.

WE regret to have to record the death of Ernest Alfred Snape, who died at his residence, 41, Welbeck Street, on May 11th. He was the eldest son of the Rev. W. A. Snape, M.A., for many years Vicar of Bury St. Edmunds, and was born in London in 1864, educated at the Merchant Taylors, Bury St. Edmunds Grammar School. Afterwards he became a medical student at Charing Cross Hospital, where was Gold Medallist and Pereira Prizeman. He became L.S.A. in 1887, L.R.C.P. Lond. in 1889, and M.D. Brux. in 1893.

He held the posts of House-Physician and of Electrical Assistant at Charing Cross Hospital, and afterwards was for some time Resident Medical Officer at the Welbeck Street Dispensary. When he gave up this appointment, he started in general practice in Welbeck Street, where he lived till the time of his death.

He was Honorary Physician to the Cripples' Home, Marylebone, and of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, and was at one time President of the Brussels Medical Graduates' Association, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, and of the British Balneological and Climatological Society. He was recently elected a Representative of his Division on the Metropolitan Branch Council of the British Medical Association.

He was joint author with Dr. W. K. Sibley of a report on all the special hospitals in London with reference to the question of hospital abuse, which was prepared on behalf of the Hospital Reform Association, of whose Council he was a prominent member. This report was published in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* in April, 1897, and also in the *Lancet* about the same time.

Dr. Snape was an active Volunteer, and served as Captain in the R.A.M.C. London Companies, and at the time of his death was Captain in the 3rd London Field Ambulance R.A.M.C. 1st London Division of the Territorial Force. For many years he was an enthusiastic politician, and served as a member of the St. Marylebone Borough Council, but his increasing practice compelled him to retire some time ago.

Dr. Snape will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and patients. He was a good and kind friend and a staunch and loyal colleague, and always most ready to help those in need of his professional assistance. He had naturally a very cheerful disposition and genial manner, and was gifted with a considerable amount of optimism.

For some years he had had slight attacks of rather indefinite abdominal symptoms, but never severe enough to lay him up, but on Monday, May 3rd, typical symptoms of appendicitis appeared, and although successfully operated upon by Sir Watson Cheyne he succumbed to an attack of pneumonia a week afterwards. His widow was the daughter of Mr. F. Hahn, C.E., of Mexico.