

diet, but I shall be glad of the explanation of such an occurrence after a twenty-two days' fast. The bowels acted only after enemata, eight plain water ones being given. Three Turkish baths were taken to assist elimination.

My time was occupied chiefly in reading, exercise, and conversation. I retired generally between 10 and 11 p.m., and generally spent twelve to fourteen hours in bed with the windows wide open. My average loss of weight was 1 lb. a day. My exercise was walking three miles and a half and cycling five miles and one-fifth a day. After the first two days I felt no hunger. I suffered much from cold, especially in the feet and hands, probably to some extent due to my being too lightly clothed for this climate. At times I was very irritable. Throughout the fast my tongue was coated and my breath offensive. During the last eight days I had very little inclination for exertion of any kind.

This fast was broken on the completion of thirty days with 1 lb. of fruit, in spite of eating which my weight dropped 1 lb. during the next seventeen hours, and my urine was loaded with "urates." Then I took fuller meals of milk, rice, fruit, toast, honey, etc., and gained weight rapidly ($4\frac{3}{4}$ lb. in two days). I then had some travelling to get through, and on the third day took a long railway journey, including crossing London; on the fourth day I cycled fifteen miles, and took another long railway journey, and during the following night I had acute dyspepsia with very violent diarrhoea, which latter continued, with intermissions, for three days. After this I ate well and steadily, gained weight (10 lb. in ten days). During the third week my mouth was very tender, and my sublingual glands were considerably swollen, and during this week I gained 3 lb. in weight.

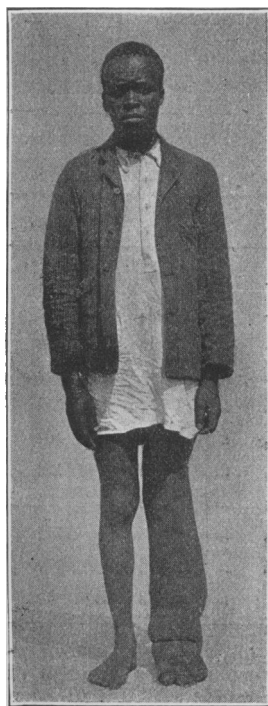
For some days during the second and third weeks there was very free diuresis.

This fast was not carried to a finish—that is, until my tongue cleaned and natural hunger returned, as described by Dr. Dewey—and I have not yet completely satisfied myself with regard to the objects for which the fast was undertaken, but I hope for better success next time.

Memoranda :

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

A CASE OF TRUE ELEPHANTIASIS.



THE unfortunate young Zulu shown in the photograph was committed to gaol for a breach of the peace; his age is from 22 to 25; he is pleasant and intelligent and in good health, with the exception of the condition of his foot and leg. He was, he says, in a normal state of health up to 8 or 9 years of age, when the trouble commenced in his foot, and has gone on to its present state. He tells me that he is the only member of his family with this affection, and he has not heard of any ancestor being so troubled. He has a little pain at intervals, but, as a rule, beyond the weight and unwieldy condition, he is not troubled. I find there are two or three similar cases in this district, which is a small percentage, considering that there are about 30,000 natives in the Mapumulo division. Unfortunately I did not get a lateral picture, which would have shown more folds of hide-like skin so characteristic of the elephant.

H. S. REYNOLDS, F.R.C.S.E.,
District Surgeon, Mapumulo, Natal, S.A.

NAEVUS PIGMENTOSUS.

THE accompanying illustration shows an Armenian child, aged 2, who was seen by me in Ispahan, Persia. She was being taken to India to be exhibited. She is a bright, intelligent girl, rather fairer than is usual among children here. Large hairy moles cover a large portion of her body. There are considerably over 100 in all. The largest is on the left side, extending from the region of the left scapula behind to about 2 in. to the right of the umbilicus in front. In its widest part it measures 12 in., breadth 7 in., diagonally 17 in. There is a patch 5 in. by 4 in. on the right buttock. There is one tuft of hair above the left eyebrow, otherwise the face is normal. There are several moles on the scalp. Both labia have an outgrowth of hair on them. The moles on the legs are more pedunculated in character. The hair on the moles is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and darker than that on the head. It is very fine.



The patient is the third of a family of four children. There is no hereditary history of naevus pigmentosus, nor of maternal impression.

ELIZ. N. MACBEAN ROSS, M.B., Ch.B.Glasg.

Reports

ON

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

KENSINGTON INFIRMARY.

EPITHELIOMA OF OESOPHAGUS IN A WOMAN AGED 26.

(By J. BASIL COOK, M.D., D.P.H., Senior Assistant Medical Officer.)

M. C., aged 26, was admitted on April 23rd, 1909, and died two days afterwards.

History.

She had been losing flesh for three months, and for the past seven weeks had experienced considerable difficulty in swallowing. There was no family history of cancer.

Condition on Admission.

She appeared very ill, was emaciated, and was quite unable to swallow solid food, and liquids only with difficulty. There was no coughing or regurgitation after swallowing, but she groaned both when awake and asleep. No history could be obtained of her having swallowed any hot or corrosive fluid; there was no evidence of syphilis, nor any sign of thoracic growth, aneurysm, or pharyngeal abscess. The heart and lungs were normal. There was some obstruction of the air passages as there was marked recession on inspiration. At the level of the cricoid cartilage there was a slight fullness of the throat, and about 2 in. lower down on the right side a small, hard gland was easily palpable. There was an offensive blood-stained discharge from the throat. An unsuccessful attempt was made to pass various sized bougies, which when withdrawn were bloodstained. The obstruction was opposite the cricoid cartilage. The patient was fed with nutrient enemata.

Post mortem there was an epitheliomatous growth completely surrounding the upper end of the oesophagus, and extending downwards for a distance of 4 in. Beyond the small gland in the right side of the neck there was no sign of secondary deposit anywhere. The thorax and the organs of the body were free. The tonsils were apparently healthy.

REMARKS.

This case is chiefly interesting on account of the rarity of the condition in so young an individual. Gastrostomy was contraindicated because of the grave condition of the patient. The offensive discharge and obstruction to the passage of a bougie enabled one to diagnose the case and to eliminate the hysterical dysphagia occasionally met with in young women.

Physiology. There is a room for the servants of the institute.

There are two dark rooms for photomicrography, etc. One of these rooms is provided with a masonry pillar with slate top, so as to provide a support free as far as possible from any vibration.

Sheds for Animals.

In the yard on the south side of the building, and extending as far east as the racquet court, is a building about 12 ft. deep by 76 ft. long, containing accommodation for animals (Fig. 9). It is divided up into a number of rooms, namely: (1) Small laboratory; (2) store room for food; (3) dog kennels; (4) rabbit room; (5) room for animal cages; (6) a room, with stone bench and gas, for the preparation of the animals' food. In this room is also situated the heating apparatus—a gas stove which warms a run of hot-water piping passing through the different rooms. There is a yard in which cats and other animals can take exercise.

The opening of the new Institute of Physiology will mark an important date in the evolution of scientific teaching in this country, and we look with confidence to Professor Starling and his associates for results corresponding to the splendid opportunities of research now open to them.

MOTOR CARS FOR MEDICAL MEN.

COST OF RUNNING.

SWIFT AND SURE writes: As a user for over two years, may I stand up for the motor car in general and the little Swift in particular? For the man who values a little leisure in life over and above that spent in sleep, the motor is a veritable godsend, and surely he is prepared to pay a small sum for that sorely-needed commodity. Again, if he uses his car other than for his practice, he should be prepared to pay a little for that pleasure which is an extra.

To the general practitioner who tells me he runs 12,000 miles per annum in his practice, I cry, "Fudge." How many of us could stand cycling 40 miles a day? and yet most of us did our work upon the handy "bike" before taking to motors. My father and I have each of us cars with recorders, and I find that I average about 5,000 miles a year, and my father, who does about the hardest practice in this city, about 6,000 miles. As to tyres, I have all my original Dunlop tyres on the car, only two of them being retreaded, and this after 10,500 miles. My repair bill besides this has been confined to overhauling and renewal of brake bands. Most of the necessary work on a car can be done by any intelligent man who understands it. I have recently cleaned out my engine and ground in the valves in five hours. My car is running to-day almost as well as when I bought it, and if I bought another to-day it would be a "Swift."

The total expenses for last year, including garage, lighting, cleaning, warming, overhauling and some varnishing, insurance, oil and petrol—in fact, everything—totalled with me £78. Care and attention to one's car cuts down expenses out of all proportion to the time bestowed; and if doctors would read their cars as they do their patients, and relieve their little groans and squeaks, their repair bill—at any rate, in their early years—is practically negligible. Why, even my sparking plugs have been in for almost two years!

If the medical man wishes to economize on his car, let him get a two-seater with big tyres. It is the man who buys a large-bodied car and takes his family all over the country, driving on small tyres, who grumbles, and he forgets that his wear and tear is accomplished in the time which is not concerned in his practice, and the useless weight he carries around with him when it is.

MEDICAL BAG ON MOTOR CYCLE.

DR. Q. R. DARLING (Eardisley, Hereford) writes: In reply to "J.D.'s" query in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, June 5th, p. 1365, after fifteen years as a medical cyclist, I can strongly recommend "Turner's Bi-carrier" on back of cycle, and Lucas's "Bundle Carrier" on handle bars. These will carry a large quantity of luggage and not be found to interfere with the riding, as a bag carried on the top bar.

STEAM CARS.

R. E. E. asks for notes of experience of the upkeep of steam cars, say Stanley 10 h.p., their advantages and disadvantages.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

DR. AMBROSE ATKINSON (Green Lanes, Hornsey, N.), writing as a town doctor, emphatically advises any medical men contemplating changing from horse to motor not to do so. The motor for a general practitioner in a town is, he considers, a constant and serious source of anxiety. He offers to give any one thinking of making the change from horseflesh to motor the benefit of his pecuniary experience.

Medical News.

THE King has been pleased to grant permission to the undermentioned gentlemen to accept the decorations stated against their respective names which have been conferred upon them on the nomination of the Khedive of Egypt in recognition of valuable services rendered by them: Henry Pottinger Keatinge, Esq., M.B., F.R.C.S., Director of the School of Medicine and of the Hospital of Kasr-el-Aini, the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Medjidieh, Second Class; Frank Cole Madden, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., Professor at the same School of Medicine, the Order of the Medjidieh, Third Class.

DR. AENEAS JOHN McDONNELL, of Toowoomba, has been appointed a member of the Queensland Medical Board.

At a meeting of the Royal Microscopical Society, 20, Hanover Square, on Wednesday next, at 8 p.m., Dr. J. A. Braxton Hicks will give an exhibition of the better known tropical parasites.

THE honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Professor C. S. Sherrington, Professor of Physiology in the University of Liverpool, at the graduation ceremonial of the University of Glasgow, on June 8th.

At the meeting of the Medical Society of the State of California, held recently at San José, Dr. James H. Parkinson, of Sacramento, was elected President for the ensuing year. Dr. Parkinson holds British qualifications, and is a member of the British Medical Association.

THE annual general meeting of the Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene will be held at the rooms of the Medical Society of London, Chandos Street, on Friday, June 18th, at 5 p.m. On the same evening Professor Ronald Ross, C.B., F.R.S., will take the chair at a dinner to be held at the Trocadero Restaurant.

THE Cavendish lecture will be delivered before the West London Medico-Chirurgical Society by Sir Victor Horsley, F.R.S., on Friday, June 25th, at 8 p.m., at the Kensington Town Hall. The subject of the lecture is the cerebellum. The society will hold its conversazione on the same evening.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the members of the London and Counties Medical Protection Society will be held on June 23rd, at 3.30 p.m., at the offices of the society, 31, Craven Street, Strand, W.C., for the purpose of considering certain alterations in the articles of association. The annual general meeting of the society will take place on the same day at 4 p.m. for the reception and adoption of the annual report and balance sheet and for the election of officers.

THE International Council of Nurses, founded in 1899, will hold a meeting on July 19th at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, to report progress and to receive reports from different countries upon questions relating to the welfare of the sick and of the nursing profession. Following the business meeting of the International Council an international congress of nurses and nursing exhibition will be held at Caxton Hall on July 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd.

AN the Conference of the National Federation of Hair-dressers, which was recently held at Scarborough, rules enjoining strict cleanliness on all working in barbers' shops were adopted. A special committee has been appointed to deal with all questions relating to "foul-shave" charges, "barber's rash" advertisements, and also to approach the British Medical Association with the view of inducing them to use the correct term of "tinea sycosis" instead of "barber's rash" or "foul shave."

THE sixth annual course on ophthalmology in connexion with the University of Oxford has been arranged from July 5th to July 17th. The main idea of the course is to demonstrate—on actual patients as far as possible—the whole range of ophthalmology in order to make the reading of a textbook more profitable than can be the case when relying merely on pictures. The first part will be mainly devoted to demonstrating the practical examination of eye patients, the use of the ophthalmoscope and the work of refraction. During the second part the work will be more specialized and the lectures delivered by various ophthalmic surgeons. Altogether some 500 cases will be available for demonstration. The fee for the course is £5 5s. Gentlemen attending it will be provided with board and residence at Keble College at the rate of 7s. 6d. a day during the second week, but during the first week lodgings must be secured. Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. Robert W. Doynne, M.A., Margaret Ogilvie Reader in Ophthalmology in the University of Oxford, 30, Cavendish Square, London, W.

crown means to me just now." And I know quite as well that there are very few whose income reaches a comfortable competency even in these days of great wealth; but I am impelled to add that the apathy of those who are unconcerned by the necessities of silent and suffering poorer brethren is shameful to members of a liberal profession. We, who endeavour to direct their attention to the limited resources of the fund and the urgency of the claims made upon it do not ask for great sacrifices or notable contributions: we merely plead for the steady annual subscription of moderate sums. If every medical man on the *Register* gave 5s. the result would be some £10,000 for yearly distribution. The accounts of the grant department for 1907 showed receipts barely reaching £1,700. For the credit of the profession, for the necessities of our poor, it is not enough.—I am, etc.,

Perth, June 7th.

A. R. URQUHART.

"THE DOCTOR AS A VICARIOUS PHILANTHROPIST."

SIR,—I fear Dr. Wishart Kerr's suggestion will not commend itself to the bulk of the profession. Not many of us would have the fortitude to risk the "cursing of a hostile and threatening crowd" outside our surgeries (which are generally also our homes), and indeed I cannot but think that we should fall in our own estimation as well as in that of the crowd. In such a case as Dr. Kerr describes, it seems almost our duty to give our services gratuitously; the patient cannot guarantee remuneration, and there is no onus on any of the crowd to do so. Our assistance, skilled though it is, is but what we owe of humanity to the unfortunate victim; moreover such cases (street accidents) are rare, perhaps two per annum to each medical man, and entail no serious loss of income or derangement of business.

Night calls are in another category; they are demanded by responsible persons—the patient himself or his friends—and entail a serious disturbance of rest and health; but even they would be better dealt with on another basis than that of pecuniary reward. My custom is to *refuse all night calls except from my own patients*. I have no "red lamp," as I wish nobody to find me at night except those who can do so without a directing light. Night calls are made on a doctor by strangers generally because they fear their own doctor (to whom they already owe money) will not go; and my answer to such is that my own patients give me all the night work of which I am physically capable, and that theirs is the responsibility and duty of keeping on good terms with their doctors.

I commend this plan to my professional brethren. Night calls (even if paid for) are a poor source of income. Never admit any question of a fee, and one's position will be a great deal pleasanter in the event of the matter becoming public.—I am, etc.,

Bristol, June 5th.

HARRY GREY.

MANCHESTER (WEST) DIVISION.

SIR,—In the account of the proceedings of the General Medical Council, published in the SUPPLEMENT to the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of June 5th, certain assertions appear which imply that the Manchester (West) Division has dealt with the complaint against Dr. C. W. Brown, a member of the Association, residing in the Division.

As Honorary Secretary of the Division, I beg to state that no complaint against that gentleman has ever been received by me, and that neither the Division nor its Executive Committee has at any time discussed this case or taken any action whatever in connexion therewith.—I am, etc.,

Manchester, June 8th.

J. SKARDON PROWSE,
Hon. Sec., Manchester (West) Division.

SIR,—In justice to the Honorary Secretary of the West Manchester Division, may I ask you to correct a self-evident error which has crept into the summary of my evidence before the General Medical Council on May 26th last?

From the printed report, it would appear that the Honorary Secretary had informed me that the complaint of Dr. Paterson had been received and considered by the West Manchester Division; this is incorrect; the evidence given by me was to the effect that the Honorary Secretary had

informed me that the West Manchester Division had *not* considered, much less decided to prosecute, a charge against Dr. Brown, and I further supported this statement by pointing out that, by the rules of the Division itself, as no notice of complaint had been sent to the person accused, the Division *could not* have considered the complaint, and much less could they have taken a vote on it!

This evidence was given by me in reply to questions asked by Mr. Bodkin with the object of rebutting the opening statement of the prosecution that the complaint had been considered by the West Manchester Division, and was now brought before the General Medical Council by the unanimous request of that Division; and this evidence was made further use of by Mr. Bodkin for this purpose in his opening address on the following day.—I am, etc.,

Manchester, June 8th.

T. ARTHUR HELME.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Prizes in Botany and Zoology.

THE Vice-Chancellor has received an offer from Mr. Francis G. Smart to give £600 to found an annual prize for Botany and Zoology respectively.

Degrees.

The following degrees were conferred on June 3rd:

M.D.—M. A. Cassidy, Cla.; C. W. Ponder, Emm.; R. N. Hart, Sid. Suss.
M.B., B.C.—K. M. Walker, Gonv. and Cai.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Meeting of the Senate.

A MEETING of the Senate was held on May 19th.

Recognition of Teacher.

Dr. William H. Willcox has been recognized as a teacher of forensic medicine at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School.

Amendment of Regulations.

It was resolved that the following should be substituted for Section 17 of the Regulations as to approved courses of study (Red Book, September, 1908, p. 9):

A student who has matriculated in January, or has been exempted from matriculation under Statute 116 as from January, may be registered as an internal student as from the date of the beginning of his course of study, provided that such date be not anterior by more than four months to the date of the first day of the matriculation examination which he passed, or in respect of which he was registered, and that the present regulation shall not apply to students who matriculated or were exempted from matriculation before January, 1906.

Brown Animal Sanatory Institution.

Mr. F. W. Twort, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., has been appointed superintendent of the Brown Animal Sanatory Institution for three years from June 1st, vice Professor T. G. Brodie, M.D., F.R.S., resigned.

Mr. Malcolm Allan, M.R.C.V.S., has been reappointed Veterinary Assistant for the coming year.

The annual report of the Committee of the institution stated that the number of cases treated last year as out-patients was 6,264, and as in-patients 699.

Amendment of the Scholarships Regulations.

It was resolved that the following amendments be made in the scholarships regulations (the references are to the *Calendar*, 1908-9):

(a) On page 264 insert the following:

11. The term "matriculated students" as used in these regulations includes all students who are registered as matriculated students of the university by reason of having passed the matriculation examination of the University of London either in its ordinary form or in the form of the school examination (matriculation or higher standard) conducted by the university for its school-leaving certificate, or an examination accepted in lieu of the matriculation examination under the terms of the statutes, Section 116.

(b) On page 263, Regulation 5, line 3, for "with the receipt for," substitute "before the payment of."

(c) On page 265, line 1, for "paragraph" substitute "paragraphs."

Instruction in Practical Midwifery for the M.B., B.S. Examination for Internal and External Students.

In connexion with the recommendation of the Faculty of Medicine suggesting that the teaching of practical midwifery in the wards of a lying-in-hospital or lying-in ward of a general hospital should be made compulsory as soon as practicable which the Senate on May 13th, 1908, directed to be sent to the medical schools of the universities and other medical schools

from which certificates were received, the Senate on May 19th, 1909, adopted the following resolution:

That, in order to allow the medical schools of the University and the other medical schools from which certificates are received for the M.B., B.S. examinations to take time to complete the necessary arrangements for the teaching of practical midwifery in the wards of a lying-in hospital or the lying-in ward of a general hospital, further action in connexion with the resolution contained in Minute 2333 of May 13th, 1908, be postponed for twelve months from the present date; and that the schools in question be informed accordingly.

B.Sc. (Honours) Degree in Human Anatomy and Morphology.

It was resolved that for internal students the following be substituted for paragraph A (Red Book, September, 1908, p. 207).

A. Candidates who have passed the second examination for medical degrees as internal students.* Such candidates must pursue a further approved course of study extending over one year, and must have attended . . . (The rest of the paragraph as at present.)

For internal and external students: That for the words (Red Book, September, 1908, p. 209; Blue Book, p. 311): Subsidiary subjects, Physiology, Zoology, be substituted the following:

Candidates for the B.Sc. (Honours) degree in Human Anatomy and Morphology will not be required to present any subsidiary subject.

The Senate.

Dr. E. G. G. Little (Convocation, Medicine), Mr. H. H. Clutton (Royal College of Surgeons of England), and Professor E. H. Starling, F.R.S. (Faculty of Medicine) have been re-appointed to the Senate, while Sir William H. Allchin succeeds Dr. P. Pye-Smith as the representative of the Royal College of Physicians of London on the Senate.

Appointment of Representative.

Dr. E. G. G. Little has been appointed the Representative of the University at the Health Congress to be held at Leeds in July, 1909.

Boards of Examiners for Medical Degrees.

The following have been elected chairmen in the subjects indicated for the first and second examinations for medical degrees for internal and external students: *Anatomy*, Professor J. Symington, M.D., Ch.M., F.R.S.; *Chemistry*, Mr. J. A. Gardner, M.A., F.I.C., F.C.S.; *Biology*, Mr. F. E. Beddard, M.A., F.R.S.; *Pharmacology*, Professor A. R. Cushny, M.D., C.M., M.A., F.R.S.; *Physics*, Mr. A. W. Porter, B.S.; *Physiology*, Professor G. A. Buckmaster, M.D., B.Ch., M.A., D.P.H.

Advanced Lectures in Physiology.

Professor E. H. Starling's course of lectures on recent advances in physiology has been postponed until next term.

University of London Lodge of Freemasons.

Dr. Robert Henry Cole has been elected Master for the ensuing year.

London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women.

The following scholarships will be awarded on the result of the Intercollegiate Scholarships Board examination to be held on September 21st and the following days:

1. The School Scholarship, value £30 a year for one year, open only to candidates who have passed a recognized preliminary examination and are not holding any other scholarship. The successful candidate will be required to enter at once upon a full course of medical study at the school. Students who have been at the school only one term can also compete for this scholarship.

2. St. Dunstan's Medical Exhibition, value £60 a year for three or five years. Candidates must be: (1) Not more than 20 years of age on June 1st, 1909. (2) Resident in the Metropolitan Police district area for the past three years or longer (this area includes a large district round London). (3) Matriculated students of the University of London. (4) In the opinion of the governors in need of such an exhibition for the prosecution of their medical studies.

The Fanny Butler Scholarship, value £14 10s. a year for four years, is open only to candidates willing to practise in connexion with the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, 27, Chancery Lane, W.C.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

THE CHAIR OF ANATOMY.

ALL medical students past and present who have had the opportunity of working under Professor Young at Owens College will most sincerely regret that ill-health has compelled him to retire from the Professorship of Anatomy at the Manchester University.

* Students who have passed in Anatomy and Physiology at the second examination for medical degrees as internal students will be allowed to submit for the B.Sc. (Honours) degree in Human Anatomy and Morphology a course of study extending over one academic year from the date at which they passed in the subjects enumerated above, but in no case shall they be allowed to present themselves for such B.Sc. (Honours) examination unless they shall have passed the second examination for medical degrees (or the intermediate examination in science subject to the conditions given under B. below).

The post has now been filled by the appointment of Mr. Grafton Elliot Smith, Professor of Anatomy in the Government School of Medicine at Cairo. Professor Smith graduated at the University of Sydney in 1893, and obtained the degree of M.D. in 1895 with first class honours and the university medal. After acting as house-physician and house-surgeon in the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital of Sydney, he was demonstrator of anatomy for two years under Professor J. T. Wilson. He obtained a travelling Fellowship of the University of Sydney, and proceeded to Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1902. He was elected to a Fellowship of St. John's College, and was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy. Later he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Government School of Medicine at Cairo. He has done a considerable amount of original work in embryology, anthropology, and surgical applied anatomy, and was director of the archaeological survey of Nubia. He was selected in 1905 to make the official catalogue of royal mummies at the Cairo museum. He is author of *The Brain in Reptiles and Mammals*, and is perhaps best known for his researches on the anatomy of the brain and nervous system.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

VISCOUNT TREDEGAR, who, since its establishment, has frequently given practical proof of his interest in the college, has just expressed his intention of contributing another £5,000 towards the new college fund; this brings his donations towards the building fund to £12,500. His first was a sum of £2,500, given on the occasion of the first effort made to establish a building fund. Viscount Tredegar is the largest of all the private donors. The Drapers' Company of London has contributed £16,000 towards the new library; Mr. Harry Webb has also given £500 towards the building fund.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

THE COUNCIL ELECTION.

THE number of candidates for election on the council now amounts to seven, and the list is complete, as no more applications can be received. The three retiring members of council—Sir Watson Cheyne, Mr. Mayo Robson, and Mr. Clement Lucas—seek re-election. There remain four candidates. The senior of the four as a Fellow of the College is Mr. Harrison Cripps (Fellow, June, 1875; Member, July, 1872); the second is Mr. C. H. Ballance, M.V.O. (Fellow, June, 1882; Member, July, 1879); the third, Mr. Bland-Sutton (Fellow, June, 1884; Member, April, 1882); and the fourth, senior to Mr. Bland-Sutton as a Member but junior as a Fellow, is Mr. Walter Hamilton Hylton Jessop (Fellow, December, 1884; Member, 1880).

Our annual analysis of the council, including the proportional representation of medical schools and provincial hospitals, will be found in the JOURNAL for May 22nd, p. 1272. The contest—as all the three retiring members seek re-election, and all the four candidates are well-known surgeons—will be of unusual interest. Mr. Harrison Cripps has twice served on the council as a substitute member, and distinguished himself as Chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. Ballance, M.V.O., has won wide renown as an authority on the surgery of the brain and the great arteries. Mr. Bland-Sutton is a leader in gynaecological surgery, and Mr. Jessop is Ophthalmic Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

THE sixty-sixth annual meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland was held on June 5th, when the chair was occupied by Mr. John Lentaigne, the President.

Finance.

The Auditor's certificate for the year showed that the receipts for the year amounted to £4,174 3s. 8d., leaving a balance due to bank at close of year of £121 1s. 9d. The general investment account shows a sum of £9,469 18s. 11d., while there are the usual sums invested for prizes.

Diplomas.

Nineteen candidates were admitted to the Fellowship. Forty-seven candidates received the Conjoint Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. One candidate, a registered practitioner, was admitted a Licentiate. Twenty-seven candidates received the Conjoint Diploma in Public Health of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. Sixteen candidates received the Licence in Dental Surgery. Seventy candidates having passed the Conjoint Preliminary Examination with the Royal College of Physicians received certificates.

Physical Education.

It was moved by Dr. J. B. Story, and carried unanimously:

That having regard to the importance of physical education, and the neglect with which it has hitherto been treated in Ireland, it is desirable that representatives of the medical profession, as such, be appointed upon the Board of National Education and upon the Board of Intermediate Education.

Election of Officers.

At a meeting of the Fellows held on June 7th, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, John

Lentaigne; Vice-President, Robert H. Woods; Secretary of the College, 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 Chance, 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, Thomas E. Gordon.

CONJOINT BOARD IN IRELAND.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

D.P.H., Parts I and II.—W. W. Browne, Captain, R.A.M.C. (with Honours); R. F. O'T. Dickinson, Lieutenant, R.A.M.C.; B. D. Gibson; D. J. O'Connor; N. D. Walker, Captain, R.A.M.C.

Medico-Legal.

SLANDER ACTION AGAINST A MEDICAL MAN.

JUDGEMENT has been given in the Falkirk Sheriff Court against Dr. Gardner in an action brought against him by a nurse. This nurse averred that Dr. Gardner had said of her that she was no nurse at all, that no respectable persons in Falkirk would let her into their house, and she had no right to wear uniform. She claimed £250 in the name of damages. The pursuer also stated that Dr. Gardner had said of her that she was a dangerous woman, that the condition her children were in was owing to her drinking, and if the worst came to the worst he could prove that that she was a dirty woman. Dr. Gardner denied having slandered Nurse McLachlan, and pleaded that in any case what he said was privileged in view of his position of medical attendant to the persons to whom the statements were made. Sheriff Mowatt, in his judgement, finds the first of the statements not proved, but finds it proved that the defender said of the pursuer that she took drink, and that the condition her children were in was owing to her drinking. He also finds that the defendant said of the pursuer that she was a dangerous woman, and that he would prove she was dirty, and that on neither occasion was the statement in any way privileged. The damages were assessed at £10, with expenses.

Public Health

AND

POOR LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD IN ENGLAND.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION.

IN connexion with the annual grant voted by Parliament in aid of scientific investigations concerning the causes and processes of disease, Mr. Burns, the President of the Local Government Board, has authorized the following special researches:

1. A continuation of the investigation into protracted and recurrent infection in enteric fever, by Dr. Theodore Thomson, Medical Inspector of the Board, in conjunction with Dr. Ledingham of the Lister Institute.
2. A continuation of the investigation into protracted and recurrent infection in diphtheria, by Dr. Theodore Thomson and Dr. C. J. Thomas.
3. A continuation of the investigation into flies as carriers of infection, by Dr. Monckton Copeman, Medical Inspector of the Board, and by Professor Nuttall of Cambridge.
4. A continuation of Dr. Andrewes's investigation on the presence of sewage bacteria in sewer air, with a view to ascertaining their number and the distance they can be carried by air currents. Also a continuation of Dr. Andrewes's investigation into the part played by changes in bone marrow in the defensive mechanism of the body against infection.
5. A continuation of Dr. Savage's investigations on the bacterial measurement of milk pollution, and on the presence of the Gaertner group of bacilli in prepared meats and allied foods.
6. An investigation into the chemical and physical changes undergone by milk as the result of infection by bacteria, and into the relation of the pancreas to epidemic diarrhoea, by Dr. H. A. Schöberg, Lecturer in Bacteriology in University College, Cardiff, and Bacteriologist to the Glamorgan and Cardiff Council Councils; and Mr. Wallis, Lecturer in Physiology, University College, Cardiff.
7. An investigation of the records of charitable lying-in hospitals as to the nutrition of the mother and other factors influencing the vitality of infants and their progress in the first fourteen days of life, by Dr. Darwell Smith, Physician to the British Lying-in Hospital.
8. An investigation into the occurrence and importance, in relation to treatment, of mixed infections in pulmonary tuberculosis, by Dr. Inman, Pathologist to the Brompton Hospital for Consumption.
9. An investigation on the relative importance of certain types of body cells in defence against the tubercle bacillus, and the effect of tuberculin and other remedial agents on their activities, by Dr. J. Miller, Pathologist to the General Hospital, Birmingham.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

THE following document has been sent by the Honorary Secretary of the Winchester Division, with a request that it should be published in the JOURNAL:

The Court of Governors of the Royal Hants County Hospital have had their attention called to the recent provisions for Medical Inspection of Children.

It would seem that provision is now made for the Medical Examination of all Children under Section 13, Subsection B, of the Education Act (Administrative Provisions), 1907, the duty of providing for such Medical Inspection is placed upon the local Education Authority. In the event of Children being certified to require medical care and attention, the Court of Governors consider it probable that it may become the custom to send many such cases to the special departments of the Hospital for treatment. It would seem that this idea has probably occurred to the Board of Education, inasmuch as Circular 596, dated 17th August, 1908, addressed to the Local Education Authorities, contains suggestions for contributions to Hospitals, Infirmarys, Dispensaries, etc. (Clause 78), and making it "permissible to include among the conditions of contribution a provision allocating a reasonable remuneration to the Medical Men working for such Institutions."

The Court of Governors feel, after full consideration, that this latter proposal would be undesirable, and, greatly though funds are needed, could not be entertained. Any such scheme of payment would alter the whole of the existing arrangements and cause the Hospital to be worked on totally different lines and in a way which the Court of Governors could not approve. The Medical Staff attached to the Hospital give gratuitously their services to the Hospital Authorities, and the public owe them a great debt of gratitude. The Court of Governors feel that, having regard to the heavy demands that are made upon their Staff, they would not be justified in allowing general treatment of the numerous cases that must arise as the result of the Medical Inspection provided by the Act referred to, and they desire to suggest that the Local Education Authority should, before these questions arise, proceed to make arrangements for the discharge of these duties by the medical men in their respective districts, which they have ample powers to do.

The Hospital will not object to taking, as at present, urgency cases, or other cases requiring, in the opinion of a responsible medical man, such care and attention as only the Hospital can supply.

The Court of Governors desire to bring this matter before the Local Education Authority in order to allow ample time for provision to be made and to prevent any misunderstanding or difficulty arising.

TUBERCULOUS MEAT.

THE Corporation of the City of London has issued a circular for the information of meat salesmen within the City who, it is recognized, are anxious and willing to do anything in their power in the interests of public health and legitimate trading to prevent unsound meat being offered for sale. The circular states that for many years the Corporation has instituted legal proceedings, resulting in many instances in the infliction of heavy fines or terms of imprisonment against farmers, butchers, and other persons for sending diseased or unwholesome meat into the City markets, or for exposing such meat for sale. In some instances the offence may have been due to gross carelessness or even ignorance of the symptoms of disease in the living animal, or of the appearance of unsound carcasses after slaughter, and the object of the circular is to make public a memorandum by Dr. Collingridge, the Medical Officer of Health of the City, pointing out the signs of tuberculosis in the carcass and organs, and another by Mr. James King, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Inspector to the Corporation, on the symptoms in the living animals.

DRAINAGE OF LOW-LYING TOWN.

M.O.H.—Drainage of a small town where there is practically no fall presents special difficulties. At Chester, where sewage purification works were carried out by Major Hector Tulloch, C.B., R.E., the sewage has all to be pumped up before it can be purified, for the reason that it reaches the outfall 8 or 10 ft. below the level of the ground, which for miles on both sides is below the level of the river, and would be flooded but for embankments. It is pumped by suction gas engines and centrifugal pumps. The gas is made out of anthracite coal, and at the price of 24s. or 20s. a ton of coal the makers will now guarantee from 8 to 10-h.p. an hour for a penny. Centrifugal pumps are used, because any form of plunger pump is out of the question for sewage in which there is so much hard material like gravel, sand, etc., which wear out the surfaces of the brass plunger cylinders.