

I have only to add that the reason why I did not remove the cervix as well as the body of the uterus was because the patient's condition rendered it desirable that the operation should not be prolonged. In this case it had lasted for twenty minutes, and it then seemed that the further ten minutes or so which would be required to remove the cervix might turn the scale against the patient. On theoretical grounds, however, I should prefer the total operation in a similar case.

"CLEAN MIDWIFERY" IN GENERAL PRACTICE.

By ARTHUR H. GREGSON, M.B., CH.B.,
BLACKBURN.

For five years no doubt had ever entered my mind as to the efficacy of mercury perchloride as a hand and labial disinfectant and a sure preventive of puerperal fever; but in December, 1905, a midwife sent for me to attend one of her septic cases, which proved fatal within a week; and after that, though none were fatal, several of my own had unpleasant rises of temperature; it seemed as though the infection would not be got rid of, so I determined to use rubber gloves.

At first they were carried in a glass bottle containing glyc. ac. carbolic. diluted ten times at one end of my bag; a yard of cotton-wool was also put in, and the midwifery forceps transferred to a sterilizer made by a local tinsmith for 7s. 6d. The nurse was required to find an enamel pan and some soda to boil the gloves, a bowl for lysol to transfer them to, another for perchloride to wash the labia with, as the lysol is too irritant, besides the usual washhand basin, the whole making a somewhat formidable array.

Before long, however, a case occurred in which elaborate preparations were out of the question; even a pint basin for the perchloride had to be borrowed—just such a case where perfectly clean midwifery would be held an impossibility. In these poor houses the gloves are put into the kettle and transferred to the mercury solution instead of to lysol, and this is found to do quite well. Of course the soda is omitted, and then the gloves must be boiled in it at home to remove any trace of blood or fat before being used again; whereas this is usually done at the patient's house, the pan being kept at one side throughout the case and used repeatedly.

The gloves having been boiled, one's own hands are washed with soap and water, all the folds of the patient's genitals and adjacent parts cleansed with perchloride and the vagina swabbed as thoroughly as possible with cotton-wool wet with the same solution and never dipped into it a second time; then one's hands are sterilized in the ordinary way and the gloves put on without filling with water, a pad of cotton being used to work them on, and the examination made without any lubricant except the 1 per cent. lysol when convenient, contamination from the anus being prevented by keeping a pad of dry wool over it. The patient is always instructed to have an enema before she sends for me, but too often she omits it. If during the vaginal examination the rectum is found overloaded and the os not fully dilated, an enema is given.

If instruments are found to be required, boiling water is poured into the tin, the gloves put in, and 2 per cent. lysol added. The whole are then boiled for five minutes with the spirit lamp, half the solution poured into a jug as a reserve, and cold added to the tin.

Such a change in routine had its disadvantages. Tactile sensation required re-educating, but half a dozen cases were sufficient to complete this. The waste of time was at first about an hour, but now it is only fifteen minutes, and is fully compensated for by not having to give intra-uterine douches later. If any rotating or turning is required, lysol makes the gloves too slippery, and perchloride must be used instead.

The greater peace of mind is worth much, although two or three cases of puerperal fever have occurred in my own practice since.

The first was one in which the patient had taken plenty of castor oil, and refused to have an enema, with the result that faeces contaminated my glove during the

rotation of an occipito-posterior into an occipito-anterior presentation, and taught me to leave the pad at the anus.

The second might easily have been a mystery, but that on my arrival a neighbour said, "She won't be long now, doctor." "You have examined her?" I asked. "Yes, but my hands are clean; I am washing," she answered. A washerwoman making a vaginal examination! In this case the mother-in-law remarked, "There should be no blood poisoning here," when she saw my preparations to prevent it.

The third was an occipito-posterior presentation delivered by rotation and instruments; the perineum was torn. There was swelling of the abdomen six hours later, which disappeared after defaecation next day. The temperature never rose above 99.6°, and became normal after removing a painful suture on the fourth day; the pulse fell from 108 immediately after delivery to 80 during the same time. Satisfactory progress reported on the seventeenth day. At noon on the eighteenth day I was called in again. She had vomited; was suffering from pain in the right iliac region; the temperature was 102°, and the abdomen again swollen. On vaginal examination there was tenderness limited to the right fornix; an intrauterine douche brought away nothing and caused no improvement. Involuntary defaecation commenced soon after, and a rigor occurred on the twentieth day. A consultation was held on the twenty-first day; the uterus was normal for the time, and the perineum healed, but the abdomen was more distended. Septic peritonitis was diagnosed, and the appendix mentioned as a possible source; but, owing to the circumstances, it was decided to regard the genital canal as the route of infection. She had always been much troubled with wind—a complaint which I remembered (when too late) that two of my male patients have recently been completely cured of by removal of the appendix.

Patients themselves like the gloves, because they slip in more readily than the bare fingers, and one commented that I had not scratched her.

The greatest enemies were the neighbours, who declared unanimously against the innovation, one admitting that she had not sent for me "because Dr. Gregson is so faddy"; another asking if I was afraid of blood; but the most annoying incident was the setting out of the report that a certain patient must have had syphilis, or gloves would not have been used, after which I put up a notice that an extra charge of 2s. 6d. would be made for rubber gloves.

Memoranda :

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

PRIMARY EPIDIDYMITIS IN MUMPS.

On the evening of April 16th, 1909, I saw a youth, aged 18 years, lying in bed and complaining of a pain in the right testicle. This on examination proved to be due to epididymitis, the body of the testicle being quite sound. The temperature was 99.4°, and the history of the onset quite sudden and non-traumatic.

There was no urethral discharge or scalding, nor had there been any; the boy (a country lad) denied any sexual history, nor was there anything about the meatus urinarius to cause me to doubt the truth of his statement. I recommended supporting the testicle on a pillow covered with mackintosh, and hot fomentations, giving at the same time a saline purge. The next day the true nature of the case revealed itself. The left parotid swelled out in the typical way, and also the right submaxillary gland. The temperature rose to 103° and a little over. The body of the testicle began to swell the following day. In about ten days the fever and swelling subsided, and salivary glands and testicle resumed their normal appearance.

The unusual feature of the case is the primary manifestation in the epididymis. The so-called metastatic orchitis frequently precedes mumps, but in no case can I find a record of the epididymis taking the lead. The testicular manifestations are almost invariably unilateral and are frequently followed by atrophy of the gland, which fortunately did not occur in this case.

Whittlesey.

J. J. WADDELOW, F.R.C.S.Eng.

THE TREATMENT OF BOILS AND CARBUNCLES. No boil or carbuncle need be painful, nor should the treatment cause pain. I recently gave gas for a friend who opened and scraped a very painful boil on a man's arm. The treatment was drastic, it may have been efficacious, I do not know, but it certainly was painful. Not long previously I had treated a glycosuric man for one of a series of large boils on his neck. The previous boils had been cut or scraped *secundum artem*, and had caused great pain.

The treatment which I employ is simple. A pledget of cotton soaked in carbolic glycerine is applied to the boil and covered with gutta-percha tissue and a bandage. As soon as pus shows, the epithelium is gently turned back and the glycerine reapplied. As soon as a slight cavity appears some of the glycerine is gently inserted by means of a simple glass syringe, and again the poultice of glycerine is applied. In two or three days the slough separates, and after one final poultice of glycerine the cavity speedily closes, with the minimum of scar, under any simple dressing. The hygroscopic action of the glycerine relieves the tension—the cause of the pain—very speedily, and it need never recur.

I have never had occasion to use any other treatment. I have never seen a carbuncle spread when once this treatment was begun, still less have I seen any danger to life in my own cases.

One very serious case I saw recently in consultation—that of a butcher with a carbuncle 6 in. by 4 in. between the shoulders. The treatment described above was adopted, the spread of the carbuncle was promptly arrested, and a quick recovery ensued.

My glycosuric patient tells me he has had more than one boil since, but has not needed my help as he independently treated himself in the same way.

This method is not original. I owe it to my old teacher, the late Dr. John Duncan of Edinburgh. It may be that glycerine alone would suffice, but I have no fear of the carbolic acid, as the glycerine dehydrates the tissues and so probably prevents absorption.

London, E.C.

A. OGIER WARD, M.D.

TETANUS FOLLOWING SURGICAL OPERATIONS. I HAVE been deeply interested in the excellent paper by Mr. W. J. Richardson on the subject of tetanus occurring after surgical operations, and in the subsequent contributions by other writers on the same subject. I have personal experience of one case that occurred at the Ingham Infirmary, South Shields, in March, 1907, where I was at the time senior house surgeon. At the request of the surgeon who operated, I sent complete notes of the case very soon after it occurred to the *Northumberland Medical Journal*. It also formed the subject of a very prolonged and very interesting discussion by the Newcastle-on-Tyne Medical Society. I have unfortunately mislaid the notes of the case and the journal in which it was published; but I have been favoured by the Secretary of the Clinical Research Association with an exact copy of the report on the examinations made for me, and I believe I can give the other details fairly well from memory.

The patient was a woman, about 31 years of age, and the operation was ovariectomy. Everything went well from the time of the operation, the wound healed by first intention, and the patient was making an excellent recovery. About the seventh or eighth day after the operation she began to complain of pain and stiffness in the back of the neck, a little later this was followed by stiffness in the jaws and difficulty in opening the mouth. This condition advanced very rapidly, and within a few hours from the onset of the first symptom I came to the conclusion that she was undoubtedly suffering from tetanus. I started antitoxin treatment immediately, but in less than thirty hours from the commencement of the trouble she was dead.

I at once drew off some of the cerebro-spinal fluid and sent it to the Clinical Research Association of London for examination, but nothing specific was found. The catgut was suspected. We had at the time four varieties of catgut at the hospital from four different firms. The catgut used in that particular operation came from a stock we had just got in and which we had only then used for the first time. I may also say that to the best of my recollection it came from a firm—I remember the name of the firm—that supplied us then for the first time. The method of sterilizing in that particular case was the same as had been in practice at the hospital for a considerable number of years. I took samples of the four varieties of catgut, marked them A, B, C and D, and sent them to the Clinical Research Association for examination, which was carried out with great precaution and

every possible attention to detail. I quote here from their report.

"Several varieties of sporing bacilli, including aerobic as well as anaerobic organisms, were obtained from the various samples, but it was only in 'D' that an organism having the characters of the *Bacillus tetani* was found. . . . From the cultures of this sample 'D' of catgut we have isolated a large anaerobic bacillus, of which certain of the individuals show large terminal spores, giving to the rod the drumstick appearance characteristic of the *Bacillus tetani*."

A note was added to the report to the effect that it would not be possible to find proof of the specific nature of the bacillus without animal inoculation, and "that they were not authorized to have an animal experiment made"—this a triumph for antivivisectionists!

It only remains for me to add that sample "D" of the catgut came from the stock we had used in the operation here described, and I regret very much that the investigation was not carried further, and an animal experiment made.

London, N.

J. I. JAFFÉ, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

POISONING BY BISMUTH SUBNITRATE INJECTED INTO A KNEE-JOINT.

IN view of the frequency of bismuth injections into cavities for diagnostic purposes by radiography, the following note may interest surgical readers:

P. E., aged 37, with a history of venereal trouble and joint affections but no injury, came under my care on March 8th. His right knee was swollen, and had been getting sorer and larger for two months. Several examinations of the fluid, which was at first grumous and later serous with some stringy fibrous clots, revealed no organism, either by culture or microscope. Calmette's test gave a slight positive reaction. As the serous discharge was rather profuse, I injected over 2 oz. of a 1 in 3 suspension of bismuth subnitrate in vaseline on April 12th. A rather tight bandage was applied, and in thirty-six hours a characteristic bismuth stomatitis with ulceration developed. There were no digestive symptoms except anorexia. The joint was evacuated, and the ulcers in the mouth healed up in a week, with the help of a feeble acid mouth wash and free use of swabbing with a solution of potassium chlorate. There was no looseness of the teeth. The joint also rapidly improved, and the knee was quite well to appearance and painless three weeks later. There was still some coloration round the teeth and gums when he left hospital.

Dundee.

ALEXANDER DON, C.M., F.R.C.S.

Reports

ON

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

DEVON COUNTY ASYLUM.

A CASE OF SUDDEN DEATH FROM PANCREATIC HAEMORRHAGE.

(Reported by SIDNEY J. STEWARD, M.B., B.C. Cantab., Assistant Medical Officer.)

THE patient in the following case, a man aged 65, had been in this asylum for seven years, suffering from depression with intermittent insomnia.

History.

During the last two years he became partially demented and had a delusion that something was wrong with his testicles, which he wished to have cut away. There was never any indication of organic physical disease, but he was always rather thin and sallow, with flabby muscles and a small, soft pulse. Being suicidal he was under constant observation, and his bowels and bladder were seen to act regularly; he ate well, did not vomit, and seemed in his usual state of health up to the time of his death.

He got up at 6.30 a.m. and dressed and washed himself, and at 7.30 a.m. he was seated in a chair, being tidied, when he suddenly fainted in the attendant's arms; he became pallid, cold, and pulseless, and died in two or three minutes, with no other symptoms than those of syncope.

own dentist, but as he grew steadily worse his gaolers became alarmed and sent for Lemonnier. The doctor was given leave to visit Louis twice a day for a week, and one cannot doubt that these visits were a consolation to the unhappy King and his family. Lemonnier had a great respect and affection for Louis as well as for his sister, and was profoundly distressed by their misfortunes. These two examples, taken at random from a score of others, might be multiplied indefinitely, and show us that, side by side with doctors such as M. Souberbielle Belhommé, there were members of the profession who remembered their duty and dared to brave the guillotine in performing it.

Medical News.

DR. R. DEANE SWEETING has been appointed to represent the University of Oxford at the forthcoming Sanitary Congress at Leeds.

DR. WM. STIRLING, Professor of Physiology, University of Manchester, has been elected a foreign corresponding member of the Reale Accademia di Medicina of Turin.

DR. ELLIOT SMITH'S Arris and Gale Lectures at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, which were to have been delivered on June 25th, 28th, and 30th, have been postponed. They will be delivered during the winter months.

SIR WILLIAM BENNETT will take the chair at a conference on the medical inspection and treatment of school children arranged by the Incorporated Institute of Hygiene, to be held on Monday next at 4.30 at 34, Devonshire Street, W.

THE Savings Bank of Milan has voted a grant of £10,000 to the Italian Committee for the study of cancer, on the understanding that the money shall be payable when the proposed National Institute of Cancer Research is in working order.

AT the recent sitting of the Board of Examiners of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, held in Edinburgh, nine students of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College passed the final examination and were granted the diploma of M.R.C.V.S.

THE Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has told off for Norwegian and Morocco cruises this summer two of its finest vessels, one having a swimming bath in addition to ordinary accommodation. A booklet describing the tours, none of which are expensive either in time or money, can be obtained on application at any of the company's agencies.

THE Council of the Royal Institute of Public Health have awarded the Harben Gold Medal for eminent services to the public health, which they are empowered to do triennially, to his Excellency Professor E. von Behring, M.D., Marburg, Germany, and have appointed Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Leishman, M.B., R.A.M.C., Professor of Pathology, Royal Army Medical College, the Harben Lecturer for the year 1910, and Professor Angello Celli, M.D., Rome, the Harben Lecturer for the year 1911.

THE Inter-University Congress, which met in Belfast last year, is to meet in Durham and Newcastle-upon-Tyne at the end of this month. A large gathering of the Students' Representative Council of the universities and medical colleges is expected. Already invitations have been issued by the University of Durham College of Medicine and the Armstrong College to social functions. There will be, in addition to the more serious business of the meetings, the usual sports.

A CRICKET match for the members of the British Medical Association visiting Belfast will be held on Thursday, July 29th, on the grounds of the North of Ireland Cricket Club, which are only ten minutes' walk from Queen's College. Dr. J. W. Taylor has kindly arranged to give luncheon to the teams, and afternoon tea to them and the spectators as well. Cricketers who are willing to take part in the match are asked to communicate as soon as possible with Dr. J. W. Taylor, Dunelin, Malone Road, Belfast.

COMMEMORATION Day at Livingstone College was celebrated in the grounds of the institution at Leyton on May 26th, the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, presiding, and a large number of medical men being among the visitors. The speakers included Dr. C. F. Hartford, the principal of the college, who said that in

the last fifteen years public opinion as to the need of missionaries having some medical training had changed, and the Master of Trinity, who, touching on the same point, said that he had had missionaries among his own relatives, and felt that their lives might have been saved had they had the advantage of the knowledge afforded by a residence at Livingstone College. Professor Alexander Macalister said that when the institution first commenced its work he had had some doubt as to the wisdom of the training given; but now, as an old medical teacher, he had thorough confidence in it. A missionary ought to be in a position to render simple medical aid to natives when qualified medical assistance could not be obtained, and to know how to safeguard his own health. He hoped that before long training such as was provided at Livingstone College would everywhere be regarded as an absolute necessity for missionaries. The meeting was also addressed by the Central Asian explorer, Dr. M. A. Stein, who said that he had come specially to bear testimony to the value of the services rendered him during his recent travels in the Himalayas by an old student of Livingstone College. When making for home towards the end of his expedition his feet were so badly frostbitten that he felt it imperative to obtain assistance of some kind. He therefore caused himself to be carried on an improvised litter over a pass between 17,000 and 18,000 ft., and was met by an old student of Livingstone College, the Rev. Sebastian Schmitt, who took him to Len and gave him the attention he required. He had since consulted eminent surgeons both in India and in England, who said nothing could have been better than the conservative surgery carried out by Mr. Schmitt. His left foot had entirely recovered, and the utility of the right foot was far greater than he had any right to expect.

THE annual meeting of the Society for Training Teachers of the Deaf, and for the diffusion of the "German" or pure oral system, was, by the kind invitation of Mrs. Symes-Thompson, held at 33, Cavendish Square, on May 26th. Sir Melvill Beachcroft, Chairman of the London County Council, presided, and in moving the adoption of the report, pointed out that, according to the latest available census returns, there were at least 20,000 deaf and dumb persons in the United Kingdom. The London County Council provided school accommodation for 625 deaf children, of whom about 400 were in day classes and 225 in residential institutions. For these about 65 specially trained instructors were required. The demand for trained teachers was much in excess of the supply, one reason being that the cost of training exceeded that of the training of the ordinary elementary teacher. It seemed remarkable that while the State imposed on the local educational authorities the duty of providing for the teaching of deaf children it gave no financial aid—or at best, inadequate aid—to the training of their special teachers. In these circumstances the work of such colleges as that at Ealing and its sister institution in Fitzroy Square called for support in sympathy and funds from the benevolent to help in supplying this great public need. Dr. Shuttleworth seconded the adoption of the report, supporting the chairman's statements as to the inadequacy of State assistance in the provision of teachers for deaf children, though the instruction of the latter was compulsory by law, and pointing out the danger to the community of the untrained deaf drifting into the asocial and criminal classes. He referred to a recent case in which a "stone-deaf" prisoner, without the benefit of education, had by reason of his inability to plead been, without trial, for his offence committed to prison as "non-sane." Though the prison surgeon did not consider him insane, he still remained in custody awaiting "His Majesty's pleasure," three learned judges having decided that the man's inability to plead constituted "insanity" in point of law. From such a predicament special education would no doubt have saved him. Such a case seemed a strong argument in favour of the beneficent work of this society. The resolution having been carried, Sir M. M. Bownaggee, K.C.I.E., moved the reappointment of the officers, and referred to the fact that no less than 148 teachers had been successfully trained at the Ealing College, which was admirably and economically managed, satisfactorily reported on by the Board of Education Inspector, and capable of even more extended utility if only better supported by private benefactions or public funds. Mr. A. E. Miles is Treasurer, the Rev. A. J. Thompson Honorary Secretary, and Miss E. Hewett, Principal of the Training School at 47, Eaton Rise, Ealing, which receives deaf children for education, besides training teachers.

to share in this tribute to his memory. Subscriptions, limited to a sovereign, may be sent to the undersigned.

A. N. COOPER, Vicar.

HENRY FOSTER,)
A. V. MACHIN,) Churchwardens.

Filey, June 7th.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS: A WARNING.

SIR,—Will you permit me through your columns to warn medical practitioners to be careful in buying surgical instruments and apparatus from persons purporting to be agents of manufacturers or distributing firms selling such goods? In a case which has lately come before the Medical Defence Union a man representing himself to be an agent of a well-known firm of instrument makers sold to a surgeon a certain instrument and received payment for the same. Later the surgeon was written to by the firm in question, stating that the "agent" had in reality stolen the goods he was offering for sale, and making a demand either for the return of the instruments or payment of the value to them. The matter was placed in my hands, and on behalf of the surgeon I declined to carry out the suggestion made, as the action of the member concerned was bona fide and he had paid the price demanded by the agent, whose credentials he had no reason to disbelieve; and also stated that, should the firm desire to test the matter in court, our solicitors would be fully instructed to defend. Since the date of my letter I have heard nothing further. It would be as well for medical practitioners to merely give an order, and, when payment is required, to send a cheque to the business address of the firm, and not to pay the "agent" himself, unless absolutely certain that he is as he represents himself to be.—I am, etc.,

London, W.C., June 11th.

A. G. BATEMAN.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Lectureships.

THE following reappointments have been made:

University Lecturer in Organic Chemistry.—Dr. Ruhemann.
University Lecturers in Chemistry.—Dr. Sell and Dr. Fenton.
University Lecturer in Physical Anthropology.—Dr. Duckworth.

University Lecturer in Special Pathology.—Mr. Strangeways.

Degrees.

The following degrees were conferred on June 10th:

M.D.—A. W. Izard, Trin.; C. N. Le Brocq, Pemb.; A. E. Martin, Down.

M.B., B.C.—E. Beaton, Gonv. and Cai.; A. S. Burgess, Gonv. and Cai.

M.B.—A. F. Jackson, Pemb.

B.C.—L. W. Sharp, Gonv. and Cai.

The report of the syndicate on alterations for the general examination has passed the senate, one alternative being a preliminary examination in science in the subjects of the First M.B.—namely, chemistry, physics, and biology. A student who has passed this preliminary examination in science in all these subjects will be regarded as having passed the First M.B. Examination without the payment of an additional fee. The subjects may be passed separately.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN.

THE Fishmongers Company has awarded a University Exhibition of £60 per annum for three years to Miss Naomi Tribe, a student of the school.

The Council has appointed Miss Kate Brown, M.B., B.S., to be Demonstrator in Anatomy and Curator of the Museum.

Lady Northcote will present the prizes and certificates to students for 1908-9 on Friday, July 2nd, when Mrs. Garrett Anderson will take the chair at 4 p.m.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

Endowment Fund.

THE first list of donations promised in response to the special appeal for the University Endowment Fund contains 125 names, and the total amount of the subscriptions is £75,839. The Chancellor (the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.) heads the list with £1,000, £10,000 is subscribed by the Lord Mayor (Alderman G. H. Kenrick), and £2,000 by the Vice-Chancellor (Alderman Beale). Other large contributions are £30,000 from Sir Charles Holcroft, Bart., and £2,000 from Mr. J. A. Kenrick. Among donors of £1,000 each are the treasurer (Alderman Clayton), Sir John Holder, Bart., Messrs. W. A. Albright, J. S. Beale, W. Waters Butler, Barrow Cadbury, Neville Chamberlain, Edward Cheshire, Cregoe Colmore, F. Dudley Dockes, W. Gibbins, A. B. and C. B. Holinsworth, A. Keen, the

Right Hon. W. Kenrick, T. Grosvenor Lee, F. W. V. Mitchell, and H. F. Osler.

The Resignation of Mr. Bennett May.

Mr. Bennett May, F.R.C.S., has resigned his post as Professor of Surgery in the university, and the following resolution has been passed by the council:

That the resignation of Professor Bennett May be accepted with regret, and that the best thanks of the council be given to him for his valuable and distinguished services to the Birmingham Medical School during a period of thirty-three years.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

ORDINARY COUNCIL, JUNE 10TH, 1909.

Mr. HENRY MORRIS, President, in the Chair.

Fellowship Examinations.

At the recent examination in Anatomy and Physiology for the Fellowship 45 candidates were approved.

Diplomas of Fellowship were issued to 34 candidates found qualified at the final examination as follows:

Name.	Medical Qualification and School.
Charles Henry James, Maj. I.M.S....	L.R.C.P.Lond., St. Thomas's.
Carlton Oldfield, Leeds	M.D.Lond., Leeds.
Percy Montague Smith, London ...	M.D.Lond., St. Mary's.
Edmund Arthur Dorrell, London ...	L.R.C.P.Lond., Bristol and St. Bart's.
Archibald Hugh Pavan Dawnay, London ...	L.R.C.P.Lond., St. Thomas's.
Walter Rothney Battye, Capt. I.M.S., Wimbledon	M.B.Lond., St. Thomas's and St. Bart's.
Thomas Wilfrid Litchworth, Walton-on-Thames	M.B.Camb., and St. Bart's.
William Herbert Forshaw, Newark ...	L.R.C.P.Lond., London.
Aaron Levy, London	M.D.McGill, St. Bart's.
John Jekyll Rainforth, Lincoln ...	M.B.Lond., London.
Herbert Francis Woolfenden, Southport ...	M.D.L'pool., Liverpool and London.
Clifford Sidney White, London	M.D.Lond., University College.
Robert Alfred Worthington, Hale End, near Chingford	M.B.Camb., and Lond.
Frank Anderson Juler, London	M.B.Camb., St. Mary's.
Thomas Charles Clare, Edgbaston ...	M.B.Lond., Birmingham.
John Davis Barris, London	L.R.C.P.Lond., Camb. and St. Bart's.
Thomas Bramley Layton, London ...	M.B.Lond., Guy's.
James Eustace Radclyffe McDonagh, London	L.R.C.P.Lond., St. Bart's.
Sydney Gray MacDonald, Sydney ...	M.B.Camb., St. Thomas's.
Hamilton Ernest Quick, Swansea ...	M.B.Lond., St. Bart's.
Rupert Farrant, London	L.R.C.P.Lond., Westminster.
Alexander Fleming, London	M.B.Lond., St. Mary's.
James Leonard Joyce, Tenbury ...	L.R.C.P.Lond., Camb., St. Bart's.
Christian Frederic Louis Leipoldt, Clanwilliam, Cape Colony	L.R.C.P.Lond., Guy's.
William Fulton Neil, Dunedin, N.Z. ...	M.B.New Zeal., New Zeal. and London.
Cecil Frederick Robertson, London ...	M.B.Lond., Middlesex.
Edward Kenneth Martin, Weston-super-Mare	M.B.Lond., University College.
Robert Ollerenshaw, Glossop	M.D.Vict., Manch. and London.
Hugh Raymond Guy Poate, Sydney ...	M.B.Syd., Sydney and London.
Frederick Charles Pybus, Stockton-on-Tees	M.B.Dur., Durham and St. Bart's.
Vincent Zachary Cope, London	M.D.Lond., St. Mary's.
Arthur Cecil Devereux, Charlton ...	M.B.Edin., Edin. and Middlesex.
William Maxwell Munby, North Shields ...	M.B.Edin., Edin. and London.
Laurence Christopher Panting, Truro ...	M.B.Oxon., Oxford, and Guy's.

Report of the Committee on By-laws.

As requested by the Council on May 13th, 1909, the Committee has taken into consideration the copy of a letter addressed by the Society of Members to the Home Secretary and sent by him to Mr. Wilde for the observations of the College in reply. The Society asked the Home Secretary not to sanction the by-law relating to the admission of women to the College diplomas on the grounds:

1. That it is not necessary.
2. That it places women in an inferior position under an Act not adopted by any other qualifying body.
3. That paragraph 1 is in flat contradiction to paragraph 2.
4. That women will be invidiously treated under the scheme for a future London degree.
5. That the Council has throughout this matter acted directly in the face of the opinion expressed by the Fellows and Members of the College.

The following reply was forwarded by the Committee on the authority given it by the Council to the Secretary of State.

1. It is not customary and it is unnecessary for the College to apply for a Charter to effect changes which it has the power to effect by by-law. The power to admit women to examination for the diplomas of the College is given by the Medical Act, 1876, and the by-law has been made in accordance with the provisions of that Act.

2. The Medical Act of 1876 clearly contemplates a difference in the corporate standing of men and women admitted to medical qualifications, and the Royal College of Surgeons is entitled to give effect to this definite provision of the Legislature.

The property of the College is not vested in the existing Members, but in the body corporate. Members upon their admission pay a fee, in return for which they receive a diploma entitling them, in association with the licence of the Royal College of Physicians, to registration, and to other professional and collegiate privileges, but they pay no further fee or subscription.

If, on petition being made at any future time by the College, the Crown should be advised to grant a Charter giving full corporate rights to women, the fact that the by-law now proposed existed would not place women in any worse position than that in which they are at present.

3. The Royal College of Surgeons is not comparable to a university with its numerous faculties, and there is no reason why it should follow the example of such bodies in framing its regulations. It may be pointed out that the course adopted by the Royal College of Surgeons is the same as that adopted by the Royal College of Physicians of London.

4. In the scheme for conjoint examinations by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons and the University of London, it is contemplated that three qualifications should be granted, each of which would be held subject to the laws and regulations in force at the particular institution from which it was derived.

There is nothing anomalous or unprecedented in this arrangement, and indeed it is the position which actually prevails at the present time with regard to those who hold more than one degree or diploma.

5. The quotation in paragraph 5 of the letter from the "Society of Members," with regard to Clause 1 of the proposed By-law XXVI, by omitting the important words, "subject to the provisions therein and hereinafter contained," endeavours to show that the By-law is contradictory in its terms, but these words prevent this being the case.

6. The result of the Poll taken by the Council is set forth in the accompanying document. It will be seen that more than one-third of the Members to whom circulars were sent failed to express any opinion. As regards the supplementary poll mentioned, the Council has no information regarding the number and nature of the replies received, nor, so far as it is aware, have these particulars been published.

The foregoing was adopted by the Council.

Report of the Committee on Anaesthetics.

The Committee recommended that the following be added to the regulations for the licence in Dental Surgery:

6. Of having attended at a recognized dental hospital and school

(h) A course of practical instruction in the administration of such anaesthetics as are in common use in Dental Surgery.

The Committee further recommended that a certificate of such attendance be required of all candidates for the licence in Dental Surgery of the College who enter at a recognized dental hospital or school on or after October 1st next.

This was adopted by the Council.

Examiner in Dental Surgery.

Mr. Haslam was appointed a member of the Board of Examiners in Dental Surgery in the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Mr. A. Pearce Gould.

Examiners for the Membership and Fellowship, and the Diploma in Public Health for the Ensuing Year.

The following appointments were made:

Elementary Biology.—James P. Hill, Thomas William Shore.

Anatomy.—Wm. Hy. Clayton Greene, Arthur Robinson, William Wright.

Physiology.—Ernest Henry Starling, Benjamin Moore.

For the Fellowship:

Anatomy.—Charles Herbert Fagge, Frederick Gymer Parsons, James Sherren, Arthur Thomson.

Physiology.—George Alfred Buckmaster, E. W. Wace Carlier, Charles Frederick Myers-Ward, William Henry Thompson.

Midwifery.—Hugh James Moore Playfair, William Rivers Pollock, James Henry Targett, Walter William Hunt Tate.

Diploma in Public Health.—Part I, Harold Robert Dacre Spitta. Part II, Richard Deane Sweeting.

University of Bristol.

Mr. R. J. Godlee was appointed the Representative of the College on the Court of the University of Bristol.

Arris and Gale Lectures.

The Arris and Gale Lectures, which were to have been given in June by Dr. G. Elliot Smith, have been unavoidably postponed until the winter.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

AN extraordinary comitia was held at the college on Wednesday, June 16th, the President, Sir R. Douglas Powell, in the chair.

Lectures.

The following appointments were announced for the year 1910: Gulstonian Lecturer, Dr. Joseph Shaw Bolton; Lumleian Lecturer, Professor Osler; Oliver Sharpey Lecturer, Dr. Mott; FitzPatrick Lecturer, Professor Sir Clifford Allbutt; Horace Dobell Lecturer, Dr. Wm. Bullock; Croonian Lecturer, Dr. F. W. Andrewes, vice Dr. Arthur Gamgee, deceased. Dr. Henry Head was appointed Croonian Lecturer for the year 1911.

Darwin Anniversary.

The College Seal was affixed to an address to the University of Cambridge on the Darwin Anniversary.

Communications.

The following communications were received:

1. From the Secretary of the College of Surgeons, reporting proceedings of their Council on June 10th.

2. From the Rev. John G. Geare, of Farnham Rectory, Bishop's Stortford, asking leave to have a photograph taken of the portrait of Dr. Richard Hale (1670-1728) in possession of the College. Permission was granted subject to the usual restrictions.

University of Bristol.

On the nomination of the President, Sir William Church was appointed the Representative of the College on the Court of Governors of the new University of Bristol.

Report.

A report was received from the Representative of the College on the General Medical Council, Dr. Norman Moore, on the proceedings of the Council at their May session.

THE CONJOINT BOARD IN ENGLAND.

Syllabus of Examination for D.P.H.

THE secretary of the Conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in England gives notice that on and after January 1st, 1910, a new syllabus for Parts I and II of the examination for the Diploma in Public Health will be adopted. Copies can be obtained on application to the secretary at the Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment.

The Services.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

AMBULANCE COMPETITION IN LONDON.

THE competition for the Hamilton Challenge Bowl took place on Monday at the head quarters of the 5th London Rifles, Bunhill Row, City, and was won by a squad of six men, under Lance-Corporal A. Gray, drawn from the 1st City of London Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C.T.F. The subjects included first-aid and stretcher drill, and the competition was open to all the medical units of the 1st and 2nd London Divisions Territorial Force, and to all regimental stretcher bearers and cadet corps. The examiners were Surgeon-Colonel W. Colver James, M.D., F.R.C.S., Honourable Artillery Company, and Major A. Ducat, M.B., Royal Artillery Corps T.F.

The Challenge Bowl was presented by the late Surgeon-General J. B. Hamilton, M.D., A.M.S., and has been keenly competed for by N.C.O.'s and men of the Volunteer Force for many years. Colonel P. B. Giles, F.R.C.S., A.M.O., 1st London Division, in announcing the result, stated that the Challenge Bowl would be held for twelve months by the Officer Commanding 1st City of London Field Ambulance, and that the conditions of the competition would be changed from time to time.

Medico-Legal.

PRACTICE BY UNQUALIFIED DENTISTS.

A DECISION of considerable importance to those whose duty it is to suppress the practice of dentistry by unqualified persons has been recently pronounced by the Court of Appeal. The facts of the case as stated were that certain persons entered into partnership to carry on the business of "the extraction and adaptation of teeth." It was a term of the articles that if any member of the firm should take any title, or do anything which should contravene the Dentists Act, 1878, the other partners should be at liberty to terminate the partnership.

Section 3 of that Act provides that a person shall not be entitled to take the name or title of "dentist" (either alone or in combination with any other word or words), or of "dental practitioner," or any name, title, addition, or description implying that he is registered or that he is a person specially qualified to practise dentistry unless he is registered. Two members of the firm fixed upon the partnership premises the following notice: "Bellerby, Heyworth, and Bowen. Finest artificial teeth. Painless

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BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING. JULY 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, 1909.

Members of the British Medical Association who intend to visit BELFAST during the Annual Meeting will greatly facilitate the labours of the Local Committee if they will fill up the following form and forward it by post as addressed on the other side. This will eventually be sent to the Head Office, London, to issue the necessary certificate to enable members to obtain Railway Tickets at reduced fares.

MEMBERS DESIRING ACCOMMODATION ARE REFERRED TO NEXT PAGES.

The Forms are intended for the use of Members of the British Medical Association exclusively.

*It is my intention to be present at the ANNUAL MEETING in BELFAST,
and I expect to be accompanied by**.....

Name

Address

* Here indicate whether accompanied by a lady, as separate vouchers are required to enable Members to obtain Railway Tickets at reduced fares.

It is my intention to be present at the ANNUAL DINNER of the Association on Wednesday Evening, July 28th, and I herewith enclose Cheque (or P.O.O.).†

Signature

† DINNER TICKET without Wine, but inclusive of Aerated Waters, 15s.
Wine to be paid for as ordered.

Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to the Secretary of the Executive Committee, CECIL SHAW, Esq., M.D., and enclosed in an envelope, together with this form, directed as on the reverse. Early application for Tickets is requested by the Committee, to enable them to provide accommodation and allot seats.

[SEE NEXT PAGE]

SEVENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING, BELFAST, July 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, 1909.**LIST OF HOTELS WITH SCALE OF CHARGES.**

Hotels.	Single Rooms.	Double Rooms.	Bed, Breakfast and Attendance.	Distance from Queen's University Buildings.
GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL— Royal Avenue	50	50	7/6 to 12/-	8 min. tram.
ROYAL AVENUE HOTEL— Royal Avenue	10	20	6/6	8 „ „
IMPERIAL HOTEL— Donegall Place	50	—	5/- to 7/6	8 „ „
ROBINSON'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL— Donegall Street	25	—	4/6	10 „ „
STATION HOTEL— York Street	20	—	7/- to 14/	15 „ „
GRAND METROPOLE HOTEL— Donegall Street and York Street	12	12	4/6	10 „ „
EGLINTON AND WINTON HOTEL— High Street and Victoria Street	20	—	5/-	14 „ „
INTERNATIONAL TEMPERANCE HOTEL— College Square East	20	—	4/- to 4/6	5 „ „
ROYAL HOTEL— Wellington Place	20	—	6/6	6 „ „
LINENHALL HOTEL— Donegall Square West	10	—	4/6	5 „ „
MONTEITH'S COMMERCIAL TEMPERANCE HOTEL— York Street	—	several	4/-	14 „ „

Penny Stamp.

*CECIL SHAW, Esq., M.D.,**B.M.A. Secretaries' Office,**Queen's College,**BELFAST.*

SEVENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING, BELFAST, July 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, 1909.

LIST OF LODGING HOUSES WITH SCALE OF CHARGES.

Address.	Rooms.	Bed, Breakfast and Attendance.	Distance.	Address.	Rooms.	Bed, Breakfast and Attendance.	Distance.
Mrs. S. Johnston, 2, Windsor Gardens, Malone Road	1	6/-	5 mins. walk.	Mrs. M. Black, 1, Eblana Street, University Street	3	2/6	3 mins. walk.
Mrs. J. T. Paul, 80, Macaulay Terrace, Clifton Park Avenue	2	3/6	15 mins. tram.	Miss Regan, 85, Eglantine Avenue, Malone Road	5	6/-	5 " "
Mrs. M. Newsome, 4, Elmwood Avenue, University Road	2	5/-	3 mins. walk.	Mrs. Jamison, 50, Delhi Street	4	4/-	15 " "
Mrs. Murray, 20, Camden Street, University Road	1 double	5/-	3 " "	Mrs. Taylor, 3, Crescent Gardens	4	5/-	4 " "
Mrs. Hammond, 4, Eglantine Avenue, Malone Road	1 double 1 single	5/-	5 " "	Mrs. Fawcett, 23, University Street	3	5/-	5 " "
Mrs. Teggart, 6, Eglantine Avenue, Malone Road	2	5/-	5 " "	Mrs. Browne, 58, University Street	1	—	5 mins. walk
Miss M. J. Dougan, 30, Cromwell Road, Botanic Avenue	several	3/-	3 " "	Mrs. Muirhead, 58, University Street	3 single 1 double	5/-	" "
Mrs. Millar, 62, Cromwell Road, Botanic Avenue	3	3/-	3 " "	Mrs. Brown, 94, University Street	4	4/6	" "
Mrs. Irwin, 30, Wolsley Street, Cromwell Road	3	4/-	3 " "	Mrs. Buchanan, 113, University Street	2	3/-	" "
Miss M. R. Scott, 91, Fitzroy Avenue, Ormeau Road	1 or 2	5/-	3 " "	Mrs. Johnston, 14, Canterbury Street	2	2/-	" "
Mrs. Grierson, 62, Botanic Avenue	3	4/-	3 " "	Mrs. Fields, 48, Botanic Avenue	2 double	4/6	" "
Mrs. Thallon, 169, University Street	3 or 4	5/6	5 " "	Mrs. A. M. Johnston, 49, Botanic Avenue	2	4/6	" "
Miss M. J. Brew, 9, Connaught Terrace, Cromwell Road	2	3/6	3 " "	Mrs. J. Kirk, 52, Botanic Avenue	4	3/6	" "
Miss Byron, 120, Gt. Victoria Street	2	3/-	7 " "	Mrs. M. E. Mullins, 24, Ireton Street, Botanic Avenue	1	4/- (?)	" "
Mrs. Thompson, 5, University Avenue	2	3/-	5 " "	Mrs. Martin, 6, Cromwell Road	—	—	" "
Mrs. Wallace, 4, Cromwell Road, Botanic Avenue	4	3/-	3 " "	Mrs. L. K. Costigan, 17, Mountcharles	3 single 1 double	5/-	" "
Mrs. McAllister, 12, Wellington Park	2	4/-	5 " "	Mrs. A. M. Wallace, 2, Elmwood Avenue	2	5/6	" "
Mrs. M. Walker, 14, Westminster Street, University Street	2 at 3 at	3/- 2/6	3 " "	Mrs. Smyth, 89, Wellesley Avenue	3	5/-	" "
Mrs. McCausland, 50, University Street	3 or 4	5/-	3 " "	Mrs. M. Wright, 91, Wellesley Avenue	2	5/-	" "
Mrs. M. A. Baird, 124, Fitzroy Avenue, Botanic End	2	3/-	3 " "	Mrs. Agnew, 1, Wellington Park Avenue	2	3/6	" "
Mrs. A. Dougan, 30, University Street	2 or 3	3/-	3 " "	Mrs. McEvel, 110, Eglantine Avenue	1	5/-	" "
Mrs. Minnis, 14, Mountcharles, University Road	4	3/6	2 " "	Miss Dudgeon, 13, Malone Avenue	2	3/6	" "
Mrs. McKee, Arden Villa, Balmoral, 402, Lisburn Road	2	3/-	7 mins. tram.	Mrs. McKee, 114, Malone Avenue	1 two bedded 1 single	5/-	" "
Mrs. E. A. Bryars, 46, Cromwell Road, Botanic Avenue	1	3/6	3 mins. walk.	Miss L. Reid, "Wilmington," Marlborough Park	2	4/6	7 mins. tram.
Mrs. Neill, 7, Connaught Terrace, Lawrence Street	3	3/6	3 " "	Mrs. L. Armstrong, "Norham," Bladon Drive	1 double 1 single	4/6	" "
Miss Convery, 1, East Bridge Street, Cromac Square	2 single 1 double	3/-	15 mins. tram.	Mrs. Cole, 31, Stranmillis Road	4	5/-	5 mins. walk.
Mrs. McCann, 2, Franklin Street	several	4/6	5 " "	Mrs. A. K. Armstrong, 43, Stranmillis Road	1 two bedded	4/-	" "
Mrs. Houston, "Lisheen," Sans Souci Park	2	7/6	7 mins. walk.	Mrs. Pinnion, 4, Toronto Terrace, Lisburn Road	1 two bedded	3/6	" "
Mrs. E. E. Johnston, 18, Elmwood Avenue	1	7/-	2 " "	Mrs. Hutchison, "Martello," College Park	3	3/6	" "
Mrs. McGowan, 25, Thorndale Avenue, Antrim Road	3	4/6	15 mins. tram.	Mrs. Wilson, 58, Shaftesbury Avenue	3	3/6	" "
Mrs. M. Allan, 122, Eglantine Avenue	3	7/6	3 mins. walk.	Mrs. M. Fry, 136, Fitzroy Avenue	1 two bedded 1 single	4/-	" "
Mrs. S. Lee, 6, University Street	1	4/6	3 " "	Mrs. M. Brannigan, 100, Gt. Victoria Street	4	3/6	7 mins. walk.
Mrs. Lvons, 8, Lower Crescent, University Road	3	7/6	2 " "	Miss R. Young, 127, Great Victoria Street	1 two bedded 2 single	3/6	7 " "
Mrs. Martin, 1, Wilmont Terrace, 53, Lisburn Road	2	3/6	5 " "	Mrs. A. J. Walters, 7, Fountainville Avenue	4	—	3 " "
Mrs. M. Stewart, 19, Jubilee Avenue, Antrim Road	1 double	5/-	17 mins. tram.	Mrs. Patterson, 3, Cromwell Road	—	3/6	3 " "
Mrs. O'Shea, 72, Fitzroy Avenue	2	3/6	3 mins. walk.	Mrs. E. M. Johnston, 5, Ireton Street, Botanic Avenue	2	3/6	3 " "
Mrs. Vivash, 61, Ulster Avenue, Lisburn Road	2	3/6	3 " "	Mrs. M. Daly, 17, Eglantine Gardens, Malone Road	2	4/6	5 " "
Mrs. S. J. Phillips, 133, University Street	4	5/-	3 " "	Mrs. C. A. Martin, 6, Cromwell Road	2	3/6	3 " "
				Mrs. Coulter, 19, Mountcharles	3	—	3 " "
				Mrs. Haddock, 128, University Avenue	2	4/-	5 " "
				Miss O'Hara, 93, Fitzroy Avenue	2	4/	3 " "

[SEE NEXT PAGE]

SEVENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING, BELFAST, July 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, 1909.

LIST OF LODGING HOUSES WITH SCALE OF CHARGES.

Address.	Rooms.	Bed, Breakfast and Attendance.	Distance.	Address.	Rooms.	Bed, Breakfast and Attendance.	Distance.
Mrs. Bogan, 34, Botanic Avenue ...	1	5/6	3 mins. walk.	Mrs. J. W. Johnston, 46, Botanic Avenue ...	—	5/-	3 mins. walk.
Mrs. Colvin, 37, Botanic Avenue ...	4	3/6	3 " "	Mrs. Flower, 62, Malone Avenue ...	2	3/6	5 " "
Mrs. Gowdy, 68, Fitzwilliam Street...	1	—	1 " "	Miss Ferguson, 149, University Street	2	3/6	3 " "
Mrs. Thompson, 5, Fountainville Avenue ...	5	5/-	5 " "	Mrs. McKee, 39, Botanic Avenue ...	—	—	3 " "

HOSTELS.

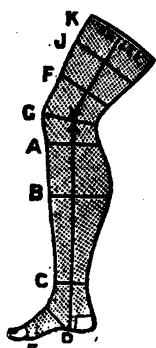
The authorities of Campbell College will provide bed, breakfast, and attendance for a minimum number of 50 and for a maximum of 130 Members at 6s. each per diem. Dinner can be had by arrangement. Special tramcars will be arranged for to proceed direct from Campbell College to the Queen's University buildings: time required about 35 minutes. For further particulars, apply to W. CALDWELL, M.D., 6, College Gardens, Belfast.

Members desiring to engage rooms are requested to communicate direct with the persons whose names are given in above list, or with the managers of hotels.

A. G. ROBB, M.B., 15, University Square, Belfast. } *Hon. Secs. Hotels, Lodgings;*
J. B. MOORE, M.B., 11, Clifton Street, Belfast. } *General Purposes Committee.*

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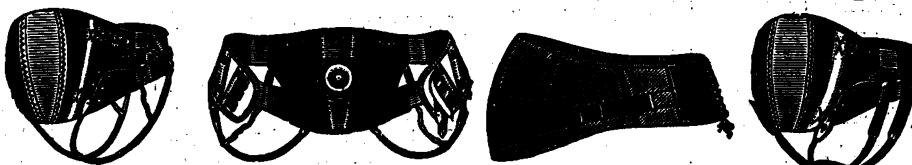
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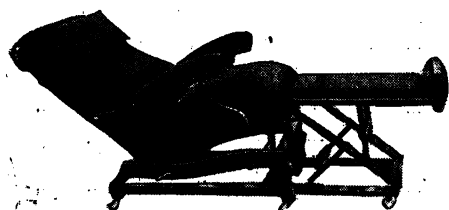


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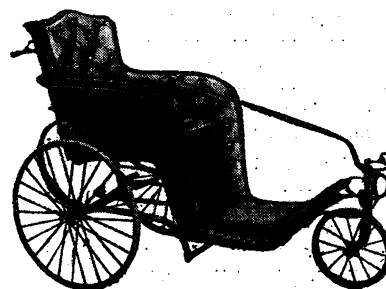
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