

good classification as in any voluntary hospital, in regard to visiting medical officers. There are Poor Law hospitals where there are not only visiting physicians and surgeons, but ophthalmic surgeons and dental surgeons.*

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

LIME WATER IN THE TREATMENT OF VERRUCA PLANA.

A YEAR ago a young lady who had been suffering for three years with warts on the hands came to me for treatment. The condition was that known as verruca plana, and there were at least 300 to 400 warts on the back of each hand and wrist, but none on the face or any other part of the body.

I ordered her calcium chloride internally, but, as this had no effect, calcium iodide and liquor arsenicalis, and at the same time various preparations were used locally. The patient then went to France and I did not see her again for a few months, but when she returned the condition of the hands was unchanged. I then tried cauterizing the warts with acid hydrarg. nit. dil. After several applications the warts cauterized disappeared, and the patient began to cauterize the warts herself; some of the caustic got on to the healthy epidermis and oedema of the hands developed; this subsided in a day or two under local applications; but, as I was very dissatisfied with the progress—or, rather, lack of progress—of the case, I sent her to an eminent skin specialist. She was under his care for four months, and he tried various modes of treatment: magnesium sulphate internally, liq. carbonis detergens in alcohol locally, and x rays; all these having failed, he resorted to scraping each wart and applying pure carbolic acid. This had the desired effect on the wart treated; but during this time fresh crops appeared, and the patient came back to me in October quite discouraged.

As local treatment appeared useless, since crops of warts kept appearing, I fell back on an old remedy, which, as far as I can make out, has fallen into disuse, and ordered her half a pint of lime water a day for a week. In the course of four days all the warts disappeared, and since then (two months) no fresh outbreak has occurred.

I have brought this case to the notice of the profession, as none of the recent books on the subject mention lime water as a cure of this very intractable disease.

DUDLEY KENNARD, F.R.C.S.E.,

Honorary Surgeon, Westminster General Hospital.

London, W.C.

FRACTURE OF THE GREAT TUBEROSITY OF THE HUMERUS.

IN the JOURNAL of December 11th, 1909 (p. 1674), Dr. A. P. Gibbons reported a case of fracture of the great tuberosity of the humerus. I have at present a similar case under treatment.

On September 13th, 1909, a man, aged 35, slipped and fell a distance of about 20 ft. into one of the Cardiff docks; his left shoulder came in contact with the side of a ship. After being assisted out of the water he found that he could not use his left arm. The locumtenent of a doctor found that the shoulder was dislocated; the dislocation was immediately reduced, and the arm bandaged in the usual way. The joint was kept at rest for five weeks; at the end of this time he consulted a second doctor, as the locumtenent had left. He was advised to have the adhesions at the joint broken down, under an anaesthetic, because he was only able to move his arm very slightly. This was done, and there was improvement in the movements. On November 15th I was asked to examine the man on behalf of an insurance company. I found that the movements at the shoulder joint were limited—that of

abduction being nearly absent. There was well-marked antero-posterior broadening at the shoulder, thickening at the great tuberosity, and acute pain on pressure. There was also pain and crackling in the joint due to arthritic changes. A skiagram of the shoulder joint showed that the man had, in addition to the dislocation a fracture of the great tuberosity of the humerus. For the last three weeks he has been undergoing a course of massage with passive movements and exercises, and intends to resume work in a few days.

Cardiff.

W. G. WILLIAMS, M.B., Ch.B.

ON January 15th, 1907, I examined such a case as Dr. A. P. Gibbons describes, and the skiagram shows clearly a detached fragment in just the position indicated by Dr. Gibbons's diagram, but the fragment in my case was not so large as his would seem to have been. I only saw my patient some time after the accident took place, but inferred, from the history given, that the damage was done by direct violence. I agree with him that cases of detachment of the greater part of the tuberosity are probably rare, as the above is the only one I have seen in the course of thirteen years of x-ray diagnostic work. I think, however, from my experience, that it is by no means uncommon to have small fragments torn away from the region of the tuberosities in cases of complete dislocation of the humerus.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WILLIAM MARTIN, M.D. Durh.

Reports

ON

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

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.

A CASE OF ABDOMINO-PERINEAL EXCISION OF THE RECTUM COMBINED WITH HYSTERECTOMY.

(By MAYNARD SMITH, M.B., B.S. Lond., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to Out-patients.)

THE patient, a female aged 58, was admitted on October 30th, 1908, having been sent to me by Dr. W. T. Harris of Chiswick. For some eight months she had suffered from constipation, and had found it necessary to take aperients to secure an action of the bowels. She had been subject to pain in the region of the rectum at the time of defaecation, and also after standing for any length of time. Four months before admission she had passed a considerable amount of blood from the bowel, and since that time had noticed streaks of blood in the motions. She was wasting rapidly. At the time of admission she was very emaciated, and looked extremely ill. She had irregular pyrexia—the temperature rising at times to 100° F. Rectal examination disclosed the presence of a hard nodular growth completely encircling the bowel at a point corresponding to the upper part of the sacrum. The finger could not be passed through the growth, which, however, appeared to be freely movable.

Operation.

It was decided to remove the growth by the abdomino-perineal route, if abdominal exploration showed this to be feasible. The operation was performed on November 4th after the usual preparation. The abdomen was opened by a free incision in the middle line. The growth was found at the junction of the pelvic colon and rectum, and a careful examination did not give evidence of any enlargement of glands or of any peritoneal involvement. It was seen, however, that fibroids of the uterus had enlarged that organ to the size of a large orange, and that this enlargement would constitute a formidable obstacle to the performance of the operation which was contemplated. The condition of the patient, although not good, appearing to warrant the more extensive operation, I decided to remove the uterus, and afterwards to proceed to the

* Dr. M. Russen Rhodes particularly wishes it to be understood that Dr. J. Milson Rhodes's paper was incomplete at the time of his death and had not been revised by Dr. Milson Rhodes, but his recommendations are clearly defined above in the paragraphs prefixed by the Roman numerals, I to IV.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

MEETING OF THE SENATE.

A MEETING of the Senate was held on December 15th, 1909.

Recognition of Teachers.

The following teachers were recognized as teachers of the university in the subjects indicated:

University College.—Dr. Frederick N. K. Menzies (hygiene).
St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School.—Mr. Ernest M. Cutting (biology), Dr. John Mellanby (physiology).

Westminster Hospital Medical School.—Dr. Eric D. Macnamara (medicine), Mr. James M. G. Swainson (clinical surgery).

St. George's Hospital Medical School.—Mr. Francis E. Fremantle (hygiene), Mr. Robert R. James (ophthalmic clinical surgery), Dr. E. Ivens Spriggs (pharmacology).

National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic.—Mr. Sydney R. Scott (aural surgery).

Probationary recognition has been granted to Mr. Gordon C. M. Mathison as a teacher of physiology at University College.

University Extension Lectures.

Mr. J. Lionel Taylor, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., has been included in the panel of university extension lecturers in the department of medical sociology.

Readmission of Graduates to Convocation.

It was resolved:

That up to the receipt of the writ to be issued in connexion with the forthcoming election of a member of Parliament for the university the Vice-Chancellor be empowered to readmit to convocation all applicants who have fulfilled the statutory conditions, the name of each person so admitted to be reported to the Senate at their next meeting.

Research Scholarship in Craniology.

The Senate accepted with thanks an offer from Mrs. Norman-Robinson to found a scholarship in craniology and anthropometry tenable in the biometrical laboratory of University College, in memory of the late Dr. R. C. Benington. Regulations for the award of the scholarship will be issued at a later date.

Gilchrist Studentship for Women.

The Senate will proceed shortly to an appointment to the Gilchrist studentship for women of the annual value of £100, tenable for one year by a graduate of the university who is prepared to take a course of study in an approved institution in preparation for some profession. Further particulars can be obtained from the Principal, by whom applications must be received not later than February 28th, 1910.

Advanced Lectures in Physiology.

The following course of lectures have been arranged during the second term:

1. Eight lectures on the rate and conditions of chemical change, in the Physiological Laboratory of the University, by V. H. Veley, D.Sc., M.A., F.R.S., on Fridays at 5 p.m., beginning on January 21st.

2. Eight lectures on the physiological action of light, by W. M. Bayliss, D.Sc., M.A., F.R.S., at University College, on Fridays at 5 p.m., beginning on January 21st.

3. Eight lectures on recent progress in physiological chemistry, by O. Rosenheim, Ph.D., and F. S. Locke, M.D., at King's College on Mondays at 4.30 p.m., beginning on January 24th.

4. Eight lectures on the physiology of the skin, by M. S. Pembrey, M.D., at Guy's Hospital, on Thursdays, at 5 p.m., beginning on January 20th.

Courses numbered 2, 3, and 4 have been recognized by the Senate as courses of advanced lectures which a candidate at the B.Sc. (honours) examination in physiology may name for part of his practical examination.

The course of lectures by Mr. Hardy announced to be given at the university during the second term has been postponed.

Lectures by the Professor of Protozoology.

A course of fourteen lectures on protozoan parasites, with special reference to those of man, will be given at the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Chelsea, by Professor E. A. Minchin, on Mondays and Thursdays at 5 p.m. during the second term, commencing on January 17th. The course is intended to provide instruction (a) to students past the intermediate stage—that is, to those preparing for the B.Sc. examination, pass or honours, or taking protozoa as a special subject for the B.Sc. examination, or to those preparing a thesis upon the group for the D.Sc. degree; (b) for medical men and others interested in the practical aspects of protozoology. The course is open free (1) to all members of the university, (2) to medical men or registered medical students, (3) to other persons who may obtain tickets on application to the Academic Registrar.

Degrees.

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FIRST M.B., B.S.—G. A. Bird, † Marjorie A. Blandy, Marion M. B. Burt, N. St. J. G. D. Buxton, F. H. L. Cunningham, J. H. Dancy, † R. F. Fagan, R. Fagan, V. Feldman, J. Fielding, † S. L. Green, H. L. H. Greer, H. E. Griffith, W. A. E. Karunaratne, R. H. Leigh, G. T. Loughborough, H. J. McCurrah, O. S. Martin, † C. S. Miller, L. D. Phillips, J. S. Ranson, T. W. Robbins, P. D. Scott, J. H. Sewart, W. G. Shakespeare, H. J. D. Smythe, J. H.

Staley, R. S. Stewart, A. L. Stokes, E. B. Sunderland, J. B. Thackeray, H. Q. F. Thompson, † M. S. Woolf, † J. P. Bracken, † Gwendolyn M. Burns, † E. J. Coombe, † T. W. David, † H. H. Fisk, † F. B. Gilhespy, † T. W. Robinson.

* Distinction in Inorganic Chemistry.

† Distinction in Physics.

‡ Distinction in General Biology.

§ Completed the examination under the old regulations.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

Annual Report.

THE annual report for 1909 states that the total number of matriculated students was 3,322, including 594 women, and that of this number 1,386, including 27 women, were enrolled in the Faculty of Medicine. The degrees of M.B., Ch.B. were conferred on 180 persons, that of M.D. on 70, that of Ch.M. on 2, and those of M.B., C.M. on 1. The diploma in tropical medicine and hygiene was conferred on 8 persons. The report makes references to the changes in the staff of the university, all of which, as far as they affect the medical faculty, have already been noticed in our pages. The gifts of Emeritus Professor Chiene of his surgical museum, diagrams, and laboratory apparatus, and of Mrs. Anderson, widow of the late Dr. John Anderson, of £100 for the purchase of books for the department of anatomy, are referred to. The Crichton Research Scholarship Fund has increased, so as to permit the institution of an additional scholarship of £100 a year, raising the number of these scholarships in the Faculty of Medicine to five.

Medico-Legal.

PARTNERSHIP RECEIPTS.

JUSTICE.—One of the partners in a medical firm, where the profits of the whole practice are equally divided, is asked to examine the members of a "home nursing class," for which a fee of one guinea is paid. Is the fee earned by him to be reckoned a part of the profits of the firm, and consequently to be shared with the other partners?

** We are advised that this fee ought to be reckoned with the other professional receipts of the firm and divided in the same manner.

FEE IN THE CASE OF LUNATICS.

A CORRESPONDENT who has recently certified a private lunatic and has had some difficulty in getting his fee wishes to know who is responsible. He also asks what is the usual fee in such cases.

** A very usual fee is 1 guinea, and our correspondent can claim payment from those legally responsible for the care of the lunatic.

A PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT.

R. M.—A., a practitioner in indifferent health, sells one-third of his practice to B., with an option of purchasing up to a half share at the end of five years, and with further permission at the end of seven years to practise for himself in the district. At the end of three and a half years B. finds that he will be unable to purchase the half share, and wishes to practise for himself in the district at a distance of about three hundred yards from A.'s residence. We are asked what would be a fair compensation to pay to A. under such circumstances.

** If the contract of sale had been properly drawn up, it should be impossible for B. to do as he proposes without A.'s consent. In that case A., as is only right, would be the judge as to what was a fair compensation. On the data given, it would be quite impossible for any outsider to estimate the proper compensation.

A MEETING of the General Council of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, at which the proceedings were for the most part purely formal, was held on January 3rd, Sir William Church in the chair. A letter received by the honorary secretaries from Sir Arthur Bigge was read stating that, as President of the Fund, the Prince of Wales had reappointed the Finance Committee as before constituted; that Lord Richard Cavendish and Mr. Danvers Power retired from the Executive Committee, and that Mr. Sydney Holland and Dr. J. R. Bradford had been appointed thereto, and the other members reappointed. To the Distribution Committee were appointed Mr. Danvers Power, Dr. F. H. Champneys, and Mr. Y. R. Eccles, and the other members, with the exception of the Rev. Canon Barnett, who retires, were reappointed. To the Convalescent Homes Committee was appointed Dr. Fowler, Mr. Alfred Willett and Sir Richard Havelock-Charles retiring, the other members being reappointed. The resolutions providing for the work of the Fund for 1910, approved at the meeting on December 13th, as reported in the SUPPLEMENT to the issue of this JOURNAL for December 18th, 1909, were formally adopted.