

stopped and nutritive processes ceased. Probably a close microscopic examination might show in the viscera and secreting surface some line of withered cells, but the outside of the body alone comes to view, so on the hardened parts of the skin, represented by the nails, the death line can be seen.

"You say your patient was not expected to live, and the same was said of myself. After my operation I had blood poisoning, and at the end of three weeks, having gradually got worse, I was given up by nurses and doctors. Dr. Pye-Smith told my daughter that I should not live through the day. I, however, turned the corner, and showed the event on my nails. Recently, as you know, I have had a far more serious illness as regards pain and the operation, but never at any time did the illness come to a climax, and so I do not present any signs of it at the end of my fingers.

"Two other examples which I remember were cases of autumnal diarrhoea, or English cholera, as it is sometimes called. These both occurred in somewhat aged old gentlemen, who became so collapsed that it was thought they would die. One of these was a clergyman and relative (occurring about fifty years ago), and being the first that I had seen, made a great impression on me.

"Then came a case which I considered the proof of my opinion of what these marks indicate, as they occurred in a gentleman who had had no illness, but was twice nearly dead from sea sickness on his voyage to America, and also on his return.

"He was sent to me by a friend thinking I should like to see him, and he brought with him a photographic



FIG. 2.

picture of his hand with the marking on his nails. These were two white lines or curves with a good space between. I then reckoned the time of his starting, the time he was in America, and the time of his return by the line which was nearest to the root of the nail and the uppermost of the lines. The dates were all accurate. The history of his voyage was written upon him.

"I showed this drawing at the Pathological Society¹

about twenty years after my first communication to the *Lancet*."

[NOTE.—Since these notes were written one more case has come under my own observation. A gentleman, aged 48, in whose case I resected a rib for a left-sided empyema and double septic bronchopneumonia.—N. F.]

REFERENCE.

¹ Pathological Society's *Transactions* for 1888.

Memoranda :

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

THE INFECTIVE GRANULE IN CERTAIN PROTOZOAL INFECTIONS, AS ILLUSTRATED BY THE SPIROCHAETOSIS OF SUDANESE FOWLS.

WITH reference to the paper entitled "The infective granule in certain protozoal infections, as illustrated by the spirochaetosis of Sudanese fowls" (a preliminary note),¹ which I sent you from Khartoum on March 12th, it is of interest to note that I have just received a copy of the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science* for February. In it I find a paper by Dr. Bosanquet on *Sp. anodontae*. He finds that under certain artificial conditions this parasite of the crystalline style of the mussel breaks up into bead-like bodies, and states:

It seems, then, that *Sp. anodontae* goes through a stage in development in which it breaks up into coccoid bodies, just as, according to Leishman, *Sp. duttoni* breaks up into similar bodies inside the body of the tick.

He might have added—just as the spirochaete of Sudan fowls breaks up into granules in the body of *Argas persicus*.

The analogy is most interesting, and I am now in a position to state that I have found that the fowl spirochaetes, ingested by the tick, behave in the contents of its alimentary diverticula exactly as they do in the liver, spleen, lung, and, under certain conditions, in the peripheral blood of infected chicks either at the natural crisis or at a crisis artificially produced by the administration of salvarsan. In other words, they start shedding granules and continue doing so until their periplastic sheaths are empty or nearly so. May I suggest that Dr. Bosanquet would do well to study *Sp. anodontae* by means of the dark-field method, in order to determine if it undergoes the curious and suggestive changes which I have found to occur in the spirochaetes that I have named provisionally *Sp. granulosa penetrans*? It is, I think, possible that the short rod and small spirochaete forms which he shows in his illustrations (24a and 24b) are really developed from the coccoid bodies, and not, as he suggests, a stage prior to the formation of the latter. I have found very similar forms undoubtedly developing from granules in the Malpighian tubes of infected *Argas persicus*.

ANDREW BALFOUR.

Wellcome Laboratories, Gordon College, Khartoum.

A CASE OF MELANCHOLIA WITH ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A MARRIED woman, aged 56, was admitted to Northumberland County Asylum suffering from melancholia following an attack of hemiplegia. In the reception order she was described as suffering from marked depression with horrifying delusions that animals were consuming her, which occasionally caused her to scream loudly for hours at a time. She had expressed a desire for death as she was not fit to live. She had previously attempted suicide by trying to swallow her false teeth.

On admission, she was found to be frail and feeble, with partial paralysis of left arm and leg; cardiac action irregular and intermittent, with loud mitral systolic and presystolic murmurs; pulse 88, temperature 98.2°. She was at once put to bed in the infirmary ward.

Mentally, she was acutely melancholic, very depressed, and suicidal. She continually moaned and said she wished she was dead. She stated that she would never recover, and that it would be better if she were allowed to die. She also said she would put an end to herself at the earliest opportunity. For three weeks following her admission she remained very dejected and querulous, always complaining of pain, and expressing a wish for release from her sufferings by death. She was kept continuously in bed under supervision. Extra diet considerably improved her general bodily health. About a month after admission the night nurse heard her groaning loudly, evidently in great pain. On inquiry the patient told the nurse that she had thrust four knitting-needles into her abdomen.

On examination, three needles were distinctly palpable under the skin of the abdomen, their positions being clearly indicated by the extravasation of blood into the surrounding tissues in the line of the needle track.

Several small punctured wounds could be made out in the region of the umbilicus, where the needles had entered the abdominal wall. Similar wounds were present in the palm of the right hand, which had been used to force the needles into the belly. Two of the needles lay parallel to each other, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. apart, between the umbilicus and ramus of pubes on the left side. The third was situated in the right groin immediately beneath the skin. The fourth needle could neither be seen nor felt, but the patient declared emphatically that they were all four in her abdomen. Her bedding and clothes were searched carefully, but without finding the missing needle.

Mr. Turner of Newcastle examined her under an anaesthetic, but could only locate the positions of three of the needles previously described. After emptying the bladder, Mr. Turner examined the patient per vaginam, but without success.

Two small incisions were then made through the skin of the abdomen, and two of the needles were easily extracted; they had not penetrated any deeper than the sheath of the rectus abdominis. The third needle, in the groin, when withdrawn, was found to be broken about 2 in. from the

¹ BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, April 1st, 1911, p. 752.

distal end, the fracture being evidently recent. The broken fragment could not be felt, and was probably embedded in the muscles of the thigh. The fourth needle was eventually discovered. This had passed through the muscular wall, and had entered the omentum. So far as could be ascertained, the intestines had apparently escaped injury. The knitting needles measured 9½ in. in length.

The incisions were closed in two layers—the peritoneum and muscular portion of the abdominal wall with catgut sutures, the skin with silkworm gut. The wounds were then dressed, and the patient put back to bed.

She bore the operation well. She vomited a little during the afternoon, but slept well at night. On the following day her temperature was normal, pulse quiet, and her condition generally in every way satisfactory.

Since then her bodily condition has steadily improved; the wounds have healed by first intention, but mentally she shows no signs of improvement.

GUY R. EAST, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., B.Hy.,
Assistant Medical Officer, Northumberland County Asylum.

Reports

ON

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

ROYAL INFIRMARY, DUMFRIES.

A CASE OF STRANGULATION OF THE VERMIFORM APPENDIX.

(By A. J. GORDON HUNTER, M.B., Ch.B. Edin.,
late Senior House-Surgeon.)

THE patient in the following case, a boy aged 15, was admitted on January 14th, complaining of pain over the right inguinal canal. On the preceding day he had had occasion to lift several heavy weights, and in the evening began to feel severe pain of a gnawing character in the region above mentioned. His medical attendant was summoned, and a blister applied over the painful area. His condition not improving, he was removed on the following day to the infirmary.

State on Admission.—The temperature was 97.8°, and pulse 78. Inspection showed a distinct fullness over the right inguinal region, and palpation revealed a swelling about the size, in thickness, of an ordinary lead pencil, and very tender to touch, in the line of the canal. The spermatic cord was not thickened, and there was complete descent of the testicle.

Progress.—The patient was kept under observation for forty-eight hours, during which time the temperature gradually rose to 101°, and the pulse-rate increased to 90 per minute.

Operation.—On January 16th an incision was made over the swelling, and in the inguinal canal was found a sac containing the vermiform appendix. Further dissection showed that the sac contained no caecum. The appendix was tense, congested, and rigid as a finger. On gentle traction it could not be made to descend further into the wound. A second incision was accordingly made over the appendicular region, and entrance gained thus to the abdominal cavity. The caecum was found to be dragged downwards and fixed above the internal abdominal ring, whilst the body of the appendix protruded through the ring. The appendix was ligatured at its base, and a little careful dissection sufficed to free it sufficiently for removal. Examination of it showed a well-defined groove, due to constriction at the internal ring. Distal to the groove the appendix was excessively swollen, the proximal part presenting a normal appearance. Within the appendix was found a pellet of No. 10 sparrow shot, which appeared, however, to have occasioned no disturbance. The usual technique of the radical cure for hernia was followed, and the abdominal wound closed.

The patient made an excellent and uninterrupted recovery.

I have to express my indebtedness to Dr. P. M. Kerr, Senior Surgeon to the infirmary, who performed the operation, for his kind permission to publish the notes of the case.

Reports of Societies.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Thursday, March 30th, 1911.

Sir ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, K.C.B., President, in the Chair.

The Chemical Dynamics of Serum Reactions.

CAPTAIN A. G. MCKENDRICK, I.M.S., contributed a paper on this subject, in which he arrived at the following conclusions: (1) Amboceptor and complement are opposed in their action on the cell, with the proviso that the former acts as a catalyst to the latter. (2) Complement action is lytic; amboceptor action is primarily polymerizing, or, as the case may be, agglutinative, and secondarily catalytic to complement. (3) The relation of these substances is expressed by the Law of Mass action, in the form—

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{y}{c} \left(\frac{x}{cz} - z \right) - \left(\frac{y}{c} - z \right)^2$$

(4) When the substance acted upon is in sufficient quantity, this expression describes all serum reactions—namely, haemolysis, bacteriolysis, opsonin and stimulin reactions, agglutination, precipitation, and toxin action. (5) Toxins are compound, and consist of amboceptor and complement.

Variation and Adaptation in Bacteria.

Dr. E. W. AINLEY WALKER read a paper on variation and adaptation in bacteria, illustrated by observations upon streptococci, with special reference to the value of fermentation tests as applied to these organisms. He pointed out that numerous attempts had been made to differentiate and to identify varieties of bacteria by means of chemical reactions produced by them in special culture media. One of the most interesting of these attempts was that made by Gordon to prove the existence of definite varieties among streptococci by the use of certain test media. Gordon and those who followed him believed that they could thus subdivide the streptococci into a number of fixed and independent varieties, and classify them into what Andrewes and Horder had spoken of as "provisional species." Their conclusions, however, could only be accepted were it proved beyond question that the reactions on which they relied were stable and constant. Dr. Walker adduced evidence from an extended examination of particular strains of streptococci that the reactions concerned were by no means constant. Under the conditions of ordinary cultivation in agar jelly, and still more under culture in the environment supplied by special media, particular strains of streptococci exhibited wide variations in their reactions to Gordon's test media. Thus strains which at one time were totally different in their test reactions might at another be found to be identical. Further, it appeared that after suitable manipulation particular strains might be made to assume the characters now of one, now of another of the types supposed to be differentiated by Gordon's tests. Dr. Walker concluded that no evidence existed of any fixed or specific differences among streptococci pathogenetic for man, but that the differences observed were due to merely temporary and casual variations in the metabolism of these micro-organisms which thus readily adapt themselves to changed environment. Accordingly it was quite possible that suitably selected tests might be made to afford some valuable indication as to the probable habitat or recent environment of any given strain of streptococci.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE.

SECTION OF MEDICINE.

Tuesday, March 28th, 1911.

Sir W. H. ALLCHIN, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Electro-cardiograms.

Dr. THOMAS LEWIS read a paper on the electro-cardiographic method, and gave a demonstration of electro-cardiograms from actual patients. After describing the instrument employed—a development of the string galvanometer of Einthoven, the reflected light from the galvanometer making a record on a moving photographic plate—he showed and analysed normal cardiograms and those of premature auricular and ventricular contractions respectively; he concentrated

value of, the operation than could be adduced by any tribunal appointed by Major Fink or any one else."

* * We have endeavoured to give an impartial *précis* of Captain Lister's letter. The only criticism we would venture is to call attention to the point made by Colonel Herbert, I.M.S. (ret.), in the *Ophthalmoscope* in 1909. He pointed out the great difficulty which existed in getting patients in whom the results were bad to come up for re-examination, and suggested that it was only possible to trace and see again those in whom the results were good. So far as we know, this criticism has not hitherto been met.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

THE following candidates have been approved in all subjects of the examinations indicated:

FIRST M.B., CH.B.—F. A. Anderson, T. Bahadur, M. Barseghian, I. Block, F. J. Cahir, J. E. Chow, J. C. B. Crozier, M. W. Danzig, E. A. Ewat, Jean E. Larché, G. Lillio, A. J. E. Ling Lim, P. M. Little, Helen M. Dougall, R. J. S. M'Dougall, R. J. S. M'Dowall, M. M'Kerrow, A. Marry, A. P. Meiring, M. F. Meiring, E. S. Mellor, R. W. E. Miller, Isabel Mitchell (B.Sc.), J. S. Munro, R. N. Phaease, W. B. Postlethwaite, A. J. Desmond Smith, H. F. Rudolf, A. H. Shaik, B.A., A. H. Shennan, *J. M. Smith, R. B. Stewart, C. W. Stump, A. J. Taylor, *H. D. Wright.

SECOND M.B., CH.B.—E. W. Adcock, S. Arnott, E. G. von B. Bergh, J. V. Buchanan, A. Cameron, W. S. H. Campbell, J. V. Cannon, J. B. Cunningham, K. D. Falconer, A. C. Giles, D. Gilmore, D. A. R. Haddon, Julia V. Henslow, J. H. Hood, J. H. G. Hunter, J. L. C. Lagois, J. I. Lawson, J. M'Caig, Margaret N. MacCallum, *W. Mackenzie, Celia M. C. MacNeil, G. MacNeill, Jean Gabriel Marie, S. L. Mitra, S. B. Moll, R. M. Muir, W. H. Pallett, D. Pottinger, C. D. Rogers, C. Sand, A. F. Sinclair, J. Sircar, B.Sc., J. H. Smith, S. W. H. Stuart, G. T. van der Vijer, J. H. D. Watson, W. G. Weston, E. L. White, A. Wotherspoon, G. D. Yates.

THIRD M.B., CH.B.—H. F. W. Adams, J. W. E. Adkins, W. A. Alexander, T. M. Anderson, J. A. Andrews, S. H. Arthur, A. J. Ballantine, B.A., P. Baillie, Ed. B. Barton, F. J. H. Begg, R. C. Begg, M.A. B.Sc., J. H. Boag, G. V. Bogle, B.A., J. C. Booth, J. W. Bruce, A. D. Campbell, S. B. B. Campbell, W. J. Candlish, *J. F. Chalmers, H. T. Chiang, A. Cohen, C. Cook, D. S. Cooper, A. F. Cowan, Lucy D. Cripps, J. H. Cuthbert, A. M. Davidson, F. C. Davidson, J. P. Davidson, A. E. Delgado, Janet S. Doak, G. A. C. Douglas, F. B. Dreyer, H. Evans, R. Fawcitt, A. K. Forbes, J. Geoghegan, J. Gifford, B.A., J. G. Gill, H. Gilliland, W. L. Gregg, R. A. Greenwood, J. M. C. Gunn, M.A., J. F. C. Haslam, R. Hay, W. J. G. Henderson, T. H. Horrax, H. D. M. Inrie, T. W. Jackson, I. W. Jones, K. L. Kapur, W. N. W. Kennedy, S. G. Krieger, Janet S. Laird, J. H. Lamb, Christine Larsen, M. B. Lawrie, W. E. Lewis, D. P. Lindsay, *W. S. Lindsay, B.A., G. J. Linklater, Isabella M. Little, M. R. Macaulay, P. M'Cowan, *W. Macdonald, A. M. MacKay, M. R. MacKay, F. W. Mackenzie, J. C. M'Kerrow, W. F. M'Lean, F. de S. M'Namin, *G. G. Marshall, A. W. Mather, J. Maxwell, W. Mercer, R. W. Miller, J. S. Munro, J. G. O. Moses, B. P. B. Naidu, G. F. B. Page, H. S. Palmer, C. B. Patton, H. F. Penman, E. D. Pullon, B.Sc., G. C. Ramsay, R. K. Robertson, M.A., A. Romanes, M.A., J. N. M. Ross, *A. Rutherford, E. R. Ryner, J. M. D. Scott, M.A., E. Sharpe, W. M. W. Shepherd, *A. W. S. Siebel, B.A., J. T. Smeall, D. M. Smith, *S. A. Smith, J. E. Snodgrass, W. B. Stewart, R. Thomson, Ruby Thomson, C. V. Thornton, R. Thorp, W. G. Thwaytes, C. J. Tisdall, *A. T. Todd, J. S. du Toit, J. S. Tomb, G. D. E. Tullis, G. Walker, Mary B. Walker, R. W. W. Walsh, B. Weinbren, A. B. Wightman, A. Wright, M. B. Yin, H. T. Young. Old Regulations: C. M. Austin, E. O. Beckley, J. P. Blockley, J. R. Bullman, G. Harrison, F. G. Power, T. V. Smart.

* Passed with distinction.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

THE following candidates have been approved in the subjects indicated:

FIRST M.B., CH.B. (B., Botany; Z., Zoology; P., Physics; C., Chemistry).—*I. Abdurahman (B., Z., P., C.), B. Aitken (Z., C.), J. M. Anderson (Z.), J. Anderson (B.), A. D. Blakely (B.), *J. Buchanan (B., Z.), J. Cameron (P.), J. M. Campbell (Z., C.), W. Campbell (Z., C.), M. W. Cantor (Z., C.), A. M. Clark (Z., C.), W. Combe (Z., C.), J. Connal (Z., P.), W. G. Cook (Z., C.), *W. Cunningham (Z., C.), *G. del Pino (Z., C.), J. J. de Waal (Z.), R. S. Dickie (C.), *A. H. Donaldson (Z., C.), *H. T. Findlay (Z., C.), R. Forbes (Z., C.), *A. D. Fraser, M.A. (Z.), G. J. Fraser (B., Z., P.), I. M. Frazer (B., P.), *R. Frew, B.Sc. (Z.), T. R. Fulton (B., C.), W. W. Galbraith (B., P.), *D. G. Gardiner (Z., C.), L. W. Gemmell (B.), J. A. F. Gibson (P.), J. Gilchrist (B., Z., P., C.), N. W. Gilchrist (B., Z., C.), *C. C. B. Gilmour (Z., C.), J. Glaister (Z., C.), W. Gordon (Z., C.), *R. T. Grant (Z., C.), D. C. Hanson (P.), A. C. Hepburn (C.), T. J. Honeyman (Z., C.), T. P. Hutchison (B., C.), *G. Kirkhope (Z., C.), W. F. Kivlichan, M.A. (B., P.), *J. K. Knox (Z., P.), R. Kyle (C.), *R. M. Lang (Z., C.), H. B. Lawrie (Z.), *A. T. Logan (Z., C.), H. L. M. McCormick (C.), *J. M'ulloch (Z., P.), C. F. Macdonald (B., P.), R. W. Macdonald (C.), D. J. Macdougall (P.), D. K. Macdougall (Z., C.), *D. M'Farlane (B., Z., P., C.), *J. M. Macfie (Z., C.), J. P. M'Grechin (B., P.), A. F. M'Intosh (Z., C.), J. M. Mackay (B., P.), D. Mackie (C.), J. A. MacLean (Z., P.), M. B. Macleod (Z., C.), D. M. Macmillan (C.), D. M'Neill (C.), E. J. Macphail (B., Z., P., C.), *X. L. Marshall (Z., C.), W. Martin (Z.), J. C. M'I. Matheson (Z., C.), J. S. Meighan (Z.), T. D. Miller (Z., C.), *J. D. Milligan (Z., C.), P. O. Moffat (B., Z., P.), P. J. Moir (P.), N. Morris (Z., C.), H. A. Munro (B., Z., C.), J. H. Murray (C.), J. A. O'Connor (Z.), *A. W. Panton (Z., C.), J. R. Pate (C.), J. A. Paterson (C.), W. J. Poole (Z., C.), W. B. Primrose (Z., P.), J. Richardson (Z., C.),

K. M'A. Ross (C.), W. J. Scade (Z., C.), S. C. Shanks (Z., C.), J. T. Smith, M.A. (Z.), A. Stenhouse (C.), D. S. Stevenson (C.), C. H. Stewart (B.), R. S. Strachan (Z., C.), R. Taylor (Z., C.), C. R. T. Thompson (Z.), D. F. S. Thomson (Z., P.), R. M. Thomson (C.), E. T. Todd (Z., C.), *A. J. van der Spuy (Z., C.), *W. S. Wallace (C.), R. E. Waters (Z., C.), J. D. Watson (C.), W. J. C. Watt (C.), J. G. Wilson (C.), *R. J. Wilson (Z., C.), T. M. S. Wilson (P., C.), G. Young (B., P.), *T. Young (B., Z., P., C.), Women: *A. E. Cooke (B., Z.), J. B. Davidson (C.), L. F. Goetz (Z., C.), D. M'Cubbin (Z., C.), M. J. MacLachlan (Z., C.), E. C. M'Vie (Z.), G. Montgomery (B., P.), S. Naismith (Z.), M. A. Noble (Z., C.), I. M. Sinclair (B., P.), M. A. H. Stewart (C.), I. S. Thomson (Z.), M. F. Wood, M.A. (B., P.).

SECOND M.B., CH.B. (A., Anatomy; P., Physiology; M., Materia Medica and Therapeutics).—*D. K. Adams, M.A. (A., P.), J. Angus (P.), H. S. Banks, M.A. (A., P.), R. A. Barlow, B.Sc. (M.), A. Blashky (M.), *J. S. K. Boyd (A., P.), W. A. Brechin (A., P., M.), D. P. Brown (A., P., M.), E. A. Brown (A.), J. L. Brownlie (P., M.), E. T. Burke (M.), J. W. Burton (P., M.), J. A. Chrystie (M.), B. Cohen (A., P.), W. MacC. Conley, M.A. (A., P., M.), J. Connell (A., P., M.), G. G. Cooper (A., P.), N. Orishlow (A., P., M.), L. Crombie (A., M.), W. T. Currie (M.), G. Dalziel (M.), W. C. Davidson (M.), G. D. de Kock (M.), A. Dick (A.), W. C. Fleischmann (A.), J. B. Fotheringham (M.), W. Fotheringham (A., P.), J. Fraser (P., M.), W. Fraser (A.), G. Gordon (A.), I. Grant (A., M.), J. L. Gregory (A., P., M.), J. M'F. Grier, M.A. (A., P.), F. Henderson (M.), W. J. Henry (A., P., M.), G. Hislop (A., P., M.), W. Hornsby (A., P., M.), *W. M. Howells (A., P., M.), D. M. Hunter (A., P., M.), J. F. Hutton, M.A. (P., M.), T. P. Inglis (P.), W. J. B. Lavery (M.), A. Lindsay (M.), G. S. Livingston (A., P.), C. Lundie (M.), D. M'Alpine (A., P., M.), J. L. M'Bean (A., P., M.), P. A. M'Callum (A., P., M.), J. A. M'Connachie (A., P.), J. W. M'Donald (A.), J. M'Ghie (P.), J. MacInnes (A., P., M.), D. Mackinnon (A., P., M.), J. E. C. Mackintosh (A., P.), K. N. MacLean (A., P.), B. M'Lean (A., P.), M. N. Macleod (M.), E. M. M'Min (A., P.), E. S. Macphie (P.), *W. E. Maitland (A., P., M.), O. H. Mavor (A.), T. S. Meighan (P.), K. D. Murchison (P.), M. Murphy (A.), *T. M. Newton (A., P., M.), R. Farker (A., P.), *J. Purdie (A.), A. M. Ramsay (A., P., M.), R. Ray (M.), D. R. E. Roberts (A., P.), E. Robertson (A., P., M.), F. M. Robertson (A., P., M.), G. W. Ronaldson (M.), A. W. Russell (M.), N. I. Sinclair (P., M.), D. Smith (A., P., M.), *W. R. Snodgrass, M.A. (P.), R. Stewart (A., P.), W. P. A. Stewart (A.), I. D. Suttie (A., P., M.), G. Taylor, M.A. (M.), E. G. Y. Thom, M.A. (M.), R. B. Wallace (A., P., M.), H. C. Watson (P.), J. C. Watt (P., M.), M. White, M.A. (M.), W. H. N. White (A., M.), J. Whitelaw (A.), J. Whiteside (M.), A. M. Young (A., P.), Women: *N. M. A. Allan (A., P., M.), C. S. T. Anderson (A.), J. R. Anderson (A.), M. P. Hislop (A., P.), J. K. M. Hunter (A., P.), M. A. Kirk (A., M.), S. A. J. Rankine (A., P.), M. Thompson (A., P.), J. A. Woods (A., P.).

THIRD M.B., CH.B. (P., Pathology; M., Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health).—W. L. Anderson (P., M.), J. G. Becker (P., M.), S. Blumenfeld (P.), A. Brown (P., M.), W. Brown (P., M.), J. S. Buchanan (P., M.), N. Cameron (P.), J. H. J. V. Coats (P., M.), G. Cochrane, M.A. (M.), R. Craig, M.A. (P.), A. Cush (P., M.), A. H. Davidson (P., M.), W. T. G. Davidson (P., M.), J. H. Dible (P.), J. Dickie (P., M.), *W. B. Drummond (P., M.), J. H. Dunlop (P.), J. M. Fersyth (P., M.), W. Forsyth (P., M.), J. E. Fyfe (P., M.), J. J. Gibb (P.), A. M. Gibson (P., M.), A. Glen (P., M.), L. Glushak (P.), J. A. Harper, M.A. (P., M.), A. G. Henderson (P.), A. J. Joubert (P.), *C. J. Kirk (M.), E. P. A. Kirkland (P., M.), J. E. Lang, M.A. (P., M.), F. W. K. Lawrie (P., M.), E. A. Lennie (M.), N. V. Lohian, B.Sc. (P., M.), C. Lundie (P., M.), J. R. M'Curdie (P., M.), C. A. M'Guire (P., M.), G. D. M'Lean (P., M.), M. H. M'Leod (P.), J. M. Macpherson (P., M.), J. H. Magoveny (P.), *T. Martin (P., M.), W. Montgomery (P.), A. Neilson (P.), J. P. Orr, M.A. B.Sc. (P., M.), J. C. Pyper (P., M.), D. W. Reid (P.), J. B. R. Ritchie (P.), A. L. Robertson (P.), J. H. Robertson (P., M.), J. I. Robertson (P.), A. W. Russell (P.), S. Rutherford (P., M.), F. Shearer (P., M.), J. F. M. Sloan (M.), H. C. van der Wat Smit (P.), J. A. Smith (M.), M. Sommerville (M.), E. A. Steven (M.), G. Stevenson (P., M.), J. A. Stewart (P.), R. Stewart (P., M.), W. Taylor (P., M.), J. C. T. Teggart (P., M.), C. J. van Lingen (P., M.), A. Walker (P.), T. Walmsley (P.), T. Waterhouse (P.), G. M. Whish (P., M.), E. C. White (P., M.), T. Whitelaw (P., M.), Whitelaw (P., M.), A. Wilson (P., M.), W. B. Wilson (P.), W. F. Wood (P., M.), W. P. Yates (M.), Women: J. M. Davidson (P., M.), I. Inglis (P.), M. L. Kirkwood (P., M.), J. M. Walker (P.).

FINAL.—J. B. Alexander, *J. W. Anderson, D. Arbuckle, Agnes B. Auchencloss, C. Averill, Christina Barrowman, Marie A. A. Beard, A. H. Brown, *J. T. Brown, J. Buchanan, D. Downie, R. Findlay, T. L. Fleming, T. S. Fleming, H. Forrest, T. L. Fraser, D. T. C. Frew, A. Garvie, *J. Gibson, M.A., A. S. Hannay, W. Johnstone, J. D. Mackinnon, *W. MacMurray, S. A. MacPhie, G. H. M'Robert, J. P. M'Vey, M. Manson, M.A., F. W. Martin, R. S. Miller, J. Mowat, H. L. Neil, A. Poole, A. S. Richmond, *Barbara G. Rutherford, J. L. Scott, *J. F. Smith, M.A., W. Sneddon, *J. Stewart, J. T. W. Stewart, T. L. G. Stewart, Barbara Sutherland, M.A., A. G. Waddell, J. D. Walker, A. G. S. Wallace, G. Wallace, J. Williamson, A. S. Wilson, G. J. Wilson, F. H. Young, M.A., J. Young.

* Passed with distinction in one or more subjects of the examination.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

THE following were among the degrees conferred at a meeting of the Senate on April 5th:

LL.D. (*Honoris Causa*).—A. R. Cushny, M.A., M.D. Aberd., F.R.S., Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacology, University of London; A. Keith, M.D. Aberd., F.R.C.S., Conservator of Museum and Hunterian Professor, Royal College of Surgeons of England.

M.D.—D. Buchanan, J. MacFarlane, J. H. Moir, *R. W. A. Salmond, *D. Wood.

M.B., CH.B.—J. Davidson, I. H. J. Rae, M.A., E. P. Duncan, R. M. Easton, M.A., J. Fettes, J. R. G. Garbutt, Mabel Hector, J. L. Hunter, G. Leggatt, D. Miller, J. M. Mitchell, E. H. Moore, A. Smith, W. G. Thomson, M.A., J. W. Tocher, W. M. Will.

* Honours for thesis. † Commended for thesis.

‡ Second-class honours.

On the same occasion Diplomas in Public Health were handed to Messrs. F. W. Falconer, W. I. Gerrard, R. W. Macpherson, and R. Sinclair.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

D.T.M.—B. Blacklock, M.D., C. C. Iles, M.B., Ch.B., A. Ingram, M.D., T. Kirkwood, M.B., Ch.B., B. Knowles, M.B., Ch.B., G. M. B. Liddle, M.B., Ch.B., W. W. MacKarell, M.D., E. R. Murray, M.B., Ch.B., K. A. Rao, M.B., Ch.B., J. A. Sinton, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., B. S. Tarapuravalla, L.R.C.P. and S., L. F. P. and S., W. M. Woods, L.R.C.P. and S.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

An extraordinary Comitia was held at the College on Monday, April 10th, the President, Sir Thomas Barlow, in the chair.

Presidential Address.

The President gave an address on the chief events that had occurred during the past collegiate year. He gave sympathetic biographical notices of the five Fellows—Drs. Cheadle, Anderson, Ringer, Payne, and J. E. Pollock—who had died during the same period.

On the motion of the Treasurer, Sir Dyce Duckworth, a vote of thanks was passed to the President for his address. A unanimous request was also passed that he would allow it to be printed and circulated, to which he gave his consent.

Sir Thomas Barlow then vacated the chair.

Election of President.

Voting then took place for the election of President for the ensuing year. Out of 93 votes cast, 90 were in favour of Sir Thomas Barlow, who was accordingly re-elected. Having assumed the insignia of office, he gave his faith to the College, and briefly thanked the Fellows for the renewed expression of their confidence.

Communication.

A communication was received from the Secretaries of the National Conference on the Prevention of Destitution, to be held in London at Whitsuntide, requesting the College to appoint delegates to attend the conference. It was resolved to point out in reply that so many Fellows and Members were officially engaged in the various sections that a formal nomination of delegates was superfluous, and to express the hope that the conference would be successful.

Seats to View the Coronation Procession.

A small committee was appointed to make arrangements for providing seats for viewing the procession during the Coronation festivities.

Reports.

The following reports were received:

I. From the Committee of Management, recommending:

(a) That a report, dated October 4th, 1910, of a committee appointed by the Royal College of Physicians to consider and report upon the teaching, regulations, and examinations in pathology for the Conjoint Diploma be adopted with one modification—that is, that eighteen classes of practical instruction in pathological histology be required, instead of twenty-five classes, and, further, that these alterations take effect from January 1st, 1912, and do apply to all candidates who pass the examination in anatomy and physiology on or after that date.

(b) That the University of Bristol be added to the list of universities whose examinations are accepted under the conditions of Paragraph II, Section III, of the Regulations, in lieu of the first and second examinations of this board.

(c) That the Western University, London, Ontario, be no longer recognized under the conditions of Paragraph IV, Section III, of the Regulations.

These recommendations were adopted.

II. From the same, dated March 7th, 1911:

(a) Reporting that, having considered the information submitted by Dr. Frederick Taylor, the visitor to the examinations of the Egyptian Medical School for the year 1910, the committee found that the examinations of the school are entirely satisfactory.

(b) Recommending that Malvern College be added to the list of institutions recognized by the Examining Board in England for instruction in chemistry and physics.

(c) Reporting that having considered, in accordance with the request of the Royal Colleges, the following resolution adopted by the British Medical Association, namely:

That it is desirable that diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the eye, including the estimation of refractive errors and retinoscopy, should be compulsory subjects in every medical curriculum, and that every student should undergo a practical examination therein.

The committee recommended as follows: That, as the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the eye, including the estimation of refractive errors and retinoscopy, are included in the curriculum of professional study, and that questions in these subjects are asked from time to time in the examination, the committee are of opinion that it is not necessary to make any change in the present arrangements of the examination.

These resolutions were adopted.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

The quarterly council meeting was held on April 6th, Mr. H. T. Butlin, President, in the chair.

Jacksonian Prize.

The prize for the year 1910 was awarded to Mr. K. Macfarlane Walker, M.B., B.C., F.R.C.S., for his essay on "Tuberculous Disease of the Urinary Bladder and Male Genital Organs."

The subject chosen for the year 1912 is the "Embryology and Treatment of Cleft Palate."

The Walker Prize.

The Walker prize of £100, awarded quinquennially to the author of the best work done, in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, upon the "Pathology and Therapeutics of Cancer," was given to Dr. E. F. Bashford, General Superintendent and Director of the Laboratory of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, London.

In making this award attention was drawn (1) to the actual amount of the work carried out during the past five years under Dr. Bashford's direction, (2) to its systematic character, and (3) to its far-reaching extent, in that it had critically tested all the questions relating to the pathogenesis of cancer as they have arisen during this period. Many important results had also been obtained confirming or materially extending the work of other observers, especially in connexion with mouse cancer.

Cartwright Prize.

This was awarded to Mr. H. Percy Pickering, M.B., Professor of Dentistry at Otago, New Zealand.

The subject selected for the next prize is "Oral Sepsis as a Factor in the Causation of General and Local Diseases." The prize will be awarded in 1916.

Senate of the University of London.

Sir Alfred Pearce Gould was re-elected a member of the Senate for the four years ending May, 1915.

CONJOINT BOARD IN ENGLAND.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FIRST COLLEGE, PARTS I AND II (*Chemistry and Physics*).—†W. G. E. Allen, †J. Andrew, †G. T. Baker, †E. N. Bates, †A. A. Brown, †W. B. Buer, †P. H. Burton, †A. S. Carter, †J. W. Clayton, †E. S. Cuthbert, †R. G. Dani, †G. Dayal, †F. P. G. de Smidt, †G. A. N. Dod, †H. M. Drake, †C. H. Fischel, †J. Fox-Russell, †L. H. Garcés, †C. C. G. Gibson, †C. Gould, †K. J. M. Graham, †J. A. Gregory, †C. G. W. Hahr, †M. St. C. Hamilton, †W. N. Harrison, †A. G. Harsant, †J. A. Hart, †E. L. Hopkins, †A. M. Hutchinson, †H. B. Hyde, †F. B. Jago, †J. B. John, †P. W. John, †E. G. Jones, †C. H. Laver, †C. G. Learoyd, †A. G. Lennon-Brown, †S. D. Lodge, †W. D. McRae, †J. M. Madariaga, †R. P. S. Mason, †E. C. de M. Morgan, †W. H. A. Pratt, †A. Rose-Innes, †N. A. Scott, †H. H. Silly, †D. P. Thomas, †R. H. Williams, †I. Zaki.

* Passed in Part I only.

† Passed in Part II only.

FIRST COLLEGE (*Elementary Biology*).—A. A. Adams, G. T. Baker, C. L. Balkwill, J. Behesmilian, H. S. Bryan, W. B. Buer, A. S. Carter, R. G. Charlesworth, S. W. Coffin, B. Crossley-Meates, C. L. Curle, A. T. Dally, R. G. Dani, A. K. Day-Lewis, C. L. Donne, G. G. Drummond, C. H. Fischel, C. G. Gibson, F. J. Good, A. B. Hacking, M. Hafez, C. G. W. Hahr, B. J. Hallows, E. A. Hardy, A. G. Harsant, L. Horsley, C. H. Housden, H. R. W. Husbands, H. B. Hyde, F. B. Jago, W. Kilroe, N. S. Koch, R. D. Langdale-Kelham, C. G. Learoyd, T. W. Le Mesurier, S. J. L. Lindeman, V. E. Lloyd, S. D. Lodge, G. S. B. Long, W. U. D. Longford, G. Lynden-Bell, E. McCard, J. E. C. Maguire, R. H. Maingot, A. D. Marston, R. P. S. Mason, F. B. Matthews, E. C. de M. Morgan, J. F. M. Payne, R. W. Payne, E. A. Prichard-Evans, D. R. Reynolds, C. Y. Roberts, G. C. Robinson, A. F. Rook, A. Rose-Innes, J. Rowland, W. H. Sarra, G. E. Sharp, W. W. S. Sharpe, J. B. G. Skelton, D. M. Smith, F. P. Smith, A. Spenderland, P. W. Symons, D. P. Thomas, J. Victory A. A. Wainson, A. S. Westmorland, N. J. Wigram, R. H. Williams, J. Wiseman, H. E. P. Yorke, I. Zaki.

LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

The following candidates were approved at the examination held at the end of the thirty-fifth session:

*H. M. Hänschell, †G. G. Butler, †H. Crossle, †C. J. Wilson, †A. J. R. O'Brien (Colonial Service), †J. B. Alexander, †M. B. Hay, †C. C. Shaw, †G. R. H. Chell, E. J. Wyler, †S. Hunt, F. Standish, †A. F. Kennedy, E. E. Witt, W. H. Scott, J. Martinez, †A. J. M. Crichton.

* Passed with distinction. † Colonial Medical Service.

† Indian Medical Service.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

The following candidates have been approved in the subjects indicated:

PRIMARY, PART I (*Materia Medica and Pharmacy*).—R. Fowle, C. G. Jones, J. E. Kitchen, J. E. Taylor.

PRIMARY, PART II (*Anatomy*).—H. S. C. Cooper, J. E. Kitchen, L. C. Smith. (*Physiology*).—H. S. C. Hooper, L. C. Smith, A. H. Taymour, A. S. Womersley.

THE third Congress of French-speaking Doctors on Physio-therapeutics will be held in Paris on April 18th, 19th, and 20th, under the presidency of Dr. Béchère, physician to the Saint Antoine Hospital, Paris.

A SOCIETY OF PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROLOGY was founded at Madrid in January, 1911. It has forty-three original members. The President is Dr. Galceran Granes. The Society is said to be the first of its kind established in Spain, and the second in any Spanish-speaking country. A Psychological Society was founded at Buenos Aires in 1909.

DOWN BROS., LIMITED (London, S.E.) have been awarded the Gold Medal (highest award) for surgical instruments and aseptic hospital furniture at the United Provinces Exhibition at Allahabad, 1910.

career at University College he obtained several distinctions, including the Liston Gold Medal for Surgery, the Gold Medal for Midwifery, and a medal for Clinical Medicine.

Immediately after qualifying he was appointed House-Physician, and then followed as House-Surgeon at his old hospital. Subsequently he became Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy at University College, and was at the same time appointed Clinical Assistant in the Ear and Throat Department; on the termination of these appointments he was Clinical Assistant at the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children.

In 1910 he was admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, having passed the examination some months before the age for qualification. About eighteen months ago he was appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Hull Workhouse.

Up to December 17th he was apparently in good health; he was taken ill on that date and died on March 24th. The deepest regret and grief will be felt by all who knew him at the untimely death of so talented a member of the profession. He was a man of the greatest strength of character. He was keen and energetic, and took a sincere and profound interest in his work. His manner was genial, he was considerate to a degree, and he made a true and genuine friend. His sterling qualities earned him the respect of and endeared him to all with whom he came in contact.

DR. JAMES KEITH ANDERSON died on March 29th at Arbroath, where he was born sixty-four years ago. Dr. Anderson studied at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.D. He spent most of his professional life in his native town, where he was Medical Officer of Health and Police Surgeon, and also in private practice. He was a kindly, genial man and a friend of the poor, and his death will be regretted by the community.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are Dr. O. Drasch, Professor of Histology and Embryology in the Medical Faculty of Graz; Dr. L. Russ, Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Medical Faculty of Jassy; Dr. William W. Mayo, the father of the two well-known American surgeons of that name, himself a native of England, in his 92nd year; Dr. Ferdinand Lohmeyer, sometime Extraordinary Professor of Surgery in the University of Goettingen, and author of a textbook of general surgery, and of monographs on various surgical subjects, aged 85; Dr. William Warren Porter, editor of the *Buffalo Medical Journal* since 1888, in his 73rd year; Dr. Arloing, Professor of Experimental and Comparative Medicine in the University of Lyons; Professor V. Cozzolino, Professor of Otology at Naples, in his 58th year; and Dr. Henry Pickering Bowditch, sometime professor at Harvard, aged 71.

Medical News.

It is announced that a school of tropical medicine is about to be established in association with the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.

UNDER the will of the late Miss Ellen Taunton Little of Bath, the United Hospital, the Mineral Water Hospital, and the Eastern Dispensary, all in Bath, each receive a sum of £300.

THE late Mr. William Young of Salisbury, whose will has now been proved, bequeathed £1,500 to the Brompton Cancer Hospital, £500 to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and £250 each to the Southampton Free Eye Hospital and the Royal Hospital for Incurables.

AT the meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute at the Town Hall, Colchester, on Friday, April 21st, at 7.30 p.m., a discussion on the control of pulmonary tuberculosis will be opened by Dr. W. F. Corfield, M.O.H., Colchester. On the afternoon of the following day a visit will be paid to the waterworks.

A COURSE of six lectures on "Conduct and Its Disorders, an Introduction to the Study of Life," will be delivered by Dr. Charles Mercier at University College, London, at 5 p.m., on Fridays, beginning on May 12th. The lectures are open without fee, but persons desiring to attend them

should apply for a card of admission stating their qualifications to Mr. Walter W. Seton, Secretary, University College, London, W.C.

IN the wide field covered by the British contribution to the International Exhibition at Turin applied chemistry and bacteriology are well represented. The arrangements include two completely equipped laboratories in real action and illustrations of the experimental work in agricultural bacteriology done in various parts of Great Britain.

A MEETING of the Glamorgan Branch of the British Red Cross Society will be held at the City Hall, Cardiff, on Tuesday next, when the Countess of Plymouth will preside. The uniform for Voluntary Aid Detachments and a special stretcher will be exhibited, and also a stretcher used by the Swiss Red Cross Society, procured for the purpose by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. Lynn Thomas, C.B.

THE spring meeting of the South-Eastern Division of the Medico-Psychological Association will be held at the Bethlem Royal Hospital, S.E., on Tuesday, April 25th. The Rev. E. G. O'Donoghue, chaplain to the hospital, will give a lantern lecture on the story of Bedlam (1247-1911), and papers will be read by Dr. H. J. Norman on witchcraft and demoniacal possession in their relation to insanity, and Dr. J. Francis Dixon on *post-mortem* appearances in some instances of sudden death.

THE eleventh tour of the organization called Voyage d'Etudes Médicales (V.E.M.) will start from Lyons on August 28th next, and will reach Toulouse on September 11th, after visiting the chief health resorts in the south-east of France. The charge from Lyons to Toulouse, including railway, carriages, and board and lodging, is 350 francs. For particulars as to the reductions allowed by the railway companies for the journey to Lyons and from Toulouse application should be made to Dr. Carron de la Carrière, 2, Rue Lincoln, Paris.

AN evening concert in aid of the British Medical Benevolent Fund Guild will be given on Saturday, April 29th, at the Bechstein Hall, London, at 8.15 p.m. The concert is under the patronage of Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and many other distinguished persons. Mrs. Kendal will give a recitation. Among the artistes who have promised to sing are Madame Donalds, Miss Aimée Parkerson, Mr. Lawrence Kellie, and Mr. E. Gordon Cleather. Tickets for reserved seats—price £1 1s., 10s. 6d., and 7s. 6d.—can be obtained at the Hall or at the usual ticket agencies.

THE accounts submitted at the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund on April 8th showed that the collection for the year—namely, £34,604—exceeded that of the previous year by some £4,000. It was suggested, however, by Sir Savile Crossley, the chairman of the fund, that the contribution of the working classes towards the upkeep of hospitals and kindred institutions during the year should be regarded as having been some £10,000 higher, for the part payments made for benefits awarded by the various committees of the fund amounted to about that sum.

THE African Entomological Research Committee, established in June, 1909, by Lord Crewe, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the object of promoting the study of the insects which play so prominent a part in the spread of disease among men, animals, and plants in Africa, has received a promise from Mr. Andrew Carnegie to place at its disposal a sum of £1,000 a year for three years to defray the cost of sending specially selected Carnegie scholars to the United States to study the practical applications of entomology—a subject which has received much attention in that country. Two of the scholars are already at work in the United States, and Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the Bureau of Entomology at Washington, is personally interesting himself in the matter. It is confidently expected that the scheme will be of great value to British administration in Africa and elsewhere by providing a body of well-trained entomologists available for employment in the services of the different colonial governments. The chairman of the committee is Lord Cromer, and the secretary Mr. Guy Marshall, from whom at the British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington, further particulars can be obtained. The African colonies and protectorates have already sent large quantities of material to the Museum. The collection of insects, after being identified and recorded, are dispatched to the schools of tropical medicine, universities, and museums throughout the country. Two skilled entomologists are now employed under the direction of the committee in East and West Africa respectively for the purpose of carrying out special investigations and of interesting and instructing local officials in the work.