

left became involved, and there was some swelling and tenderness of the axillary and inguinal glands. There was no eruption present in either his case or that of his sister. After about a week of high fever the temperature gradually settled, and he was soon up and about, but the first glands to enlarge (those in the right neck) did not go down, and he remained pale and weak. Nearly a month from the onset these right cervical glands began to further enlarge, but there was no fever, and frequent blood counts showed no leucocytosis—one report was as follows: "Red cells 4,500,000, white cells 7,000, haemoglobin 88 per cent.; differential count shows no abnormal cells, polymorphonuclears 60 per cent." Tuberculosis was feared, although there was no other indication or likelihood of this. The local condition suggested suppuration, but as this is said never to occur in glandular fever we waited for a few days, but at last pointing left no doubt about the presence of pus, and my colleague, Dr. Primrose, opened the abscess under a general anaesthetic, and put in a deep drain. The white cells numbered only 7,200 just before the operation, but mounted to double that number for a few days after it. The wound healed completely in two weeks, and after that convalescence was uninterrupted. The pus showed a pure culture of streptococci.

In neither of these cases did nephritis occur, nor did it seem to be present in any of your two correspondents' cases, although all writers refer to its frequency.

The bacteriology of this very infectious disease is as yet unknown. In our second case, as mentioned, streptococci were found in the pus. They may have been there as a secondary infection, but in one of the cases described by your correspondent in the June letter streptococci were obtained from the blood.

The disease appears to be a rare one, but a number of epidemics have been described. Such a one, I am informed, occurred in a hospital in London, Ontario, some years ago, and necessitated the closure of the building for a short time.

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

ANOTHER SIMPLE METHOD FOR DIMINISHING CHLOROFORM AND ETHER SICKNESS.

I HAVE read Dr. J. Crawford Renton's method with considerable interest.

Several years ago I came to the conclusion that post-operative vomiting was mainly due to the nauseating smell of the anaesthetic (particularly ether), which often hangs about the nasal cavities for days. To obviate this I apply eau de Cologne on a mask immediately on ceasing the anaesthetic, and instruct the nurse to continue to do so for half an hour after the patient is back in bed.

I do not for a moment suppose that eau de Cologne possesses any specific virtue for the purpose, but simply replaces an unpleasant smell with a pleasing one. The results are so satisfactory that I now practise it as a routine.

E. M. BARKER,
Physician to the East Sussex Hospital,
Hastings.

St. Leonards-on-Sea.

IODINE APPLICATIONS IN DIPHTHERIA AND SCARLET FEVER.

SOME months ago it occurred to me that iodine, because of its great bactericidal powers, might be of service in diphtheria if applied locally. I therefore tried it in the form of ung. iodi, known as iodox, which contains 5 per cent. of free iodine and seemed to me to be well adapted for the purpose.

I have now used it in 30 cases of diphtheria and 19 of scarlet fever, and in 10 other cases suspected of diphtheria or of scarlet fever but proved to be septic throats of various origin and degree. The result has been very satisfactory, the iodine ointment being more effective than anything I had previously used. One of its great advantages is that it is not unpleasant to the patient—an important point in treating young children.

I use three cotton-wool mops, two to remove secretions and false membrane and to dry the surface as far as possible; the third, well smeared with the ointment, is thoroughly rubbed on the affected surface and its surrounding area. This is done every three hours, or in very severe cases every two hours, until improvement occurs.

When using other applications I had generally found it necessary for the cases to be dressed every hour in the daytime and every two hours at night.

Under the iodine treatment many cases of diphtheria clear up within a few hours, becoming quite free from false membrane on the second or third day. The septic cases and those due to specific disease also promptly recovered, and the scarlet fever cases were remarkably free from local complications.

-A. HARRISON THOMAS, M.B., B.Sc.Edin.,
Medical Superintendent, Taunton and District Fever Hospital.

IDENTIFICATION OF RAT-FLEAS IN COLOMBO.

IN February, 1912, I commenced a systematic examination of the rats, principally *Mus rattus*, caught by the municipal rat-catchers within the boundaries of the city of Colombo. I paid particular attention to the presence or absence of lesions said to be characteristic of chronic rat plague and rat leprosy. Simultaneously collections were made from live rats, of the *Siphonaptera*, and certain small acarine parasites harboured in the rat fur.

The fleas have been identified by the Hon. N. C. Rothschild as *Xenopsylla astia* (Roths.). This species was first described by Rothschild from specimens caught in Rangoon.¹ The acarina have been identified by my brother, Mr. Stanley Hirst, of the Arachnida Department of the British Museum (Natural History). A description of a new species found among them appears in the latest number of the *Bulletin of Entomological Research*. Thanks to the kindness of Captain Patton, I.M.S., Dr. W. R. MacDonald, Health Officer Corporation of Madras, and Dr. K. Rama Menun, of the Plague Hospital, Madras, I have been able to obtain collections of fleas occurring on *Mus rattus* in Madras for comparison with the Colombo species. I now learn (November, 1913) that the Hon. N. C. Rothschild identifies these also as *X. astia*.

In the seventh report on plague investigations in India, December, 1912, I find it stated that practically the only species found on the rats in Madras City is *X. cheopis*.

I have been successful in breeding numerous fleas from the eggs laid by fleas caught on live Colombo rats.

I have carried out experiments on the readiness with which these fleas bite man on the same lines as Miss H. Chick and C. J. Martin²; unfortunately, however, I am not in a position to utilize *X. cheopis* as a control, as is eminently desirable.

The results hitherto obtained (July to October, 1913) seem to indicate that *X. astia* seldom bites man at temperatures over 80° F. At temperatures between 70° F. and 80° F. the flea exhibits greater activity, bites man more frequently and the control rats with less delay.

Plague is endemic in Rangoon, but not in Southern India or Ceylon. No epidemic of plague, has yet occurred in Colombo. In spite of the susceptibility to plague infection of the Madras rats, no epidemic of any importance has been recorded in the city within recent times.

I venture to suggest that an investigation into the relative geographical distribution of *X. cheopis* and *X. astia* in Southern India and Burma and into the relative infectivity of these fleas as porters of plague, carried out at different temperatures and under various climatic conditions, might throw additional light on the epidemiology of plague.

L. FABIAN HIRST, M.D.Lond., D.P.H.,
Bacteriologist, City of Colombo.

¹ *Novitates Zoologicae*, June, 1911.

² *Journal of Hygiene*, 1911.

AN interesting abstract in the *Tropical Diseases Bulletin* (vol. ii, No. 10) deals with a paper by Surcouf on the transmission of the *Ver. macaque* by a mosquito. The author brings forward strong evidence to show that the eggs of the fly, *Dermatobia cyaniventris*, get attached to the thorax and abdomen of a mosquito named the *Janthinosoma lutzi*, and that the larvae which emerge penetrate the skin by way of the puncture wounds made by the mosquito when sucking blood. The exact method of entrance of these larvae has hitherto been unknown, though a suspicion that they were in some way or other connected with mosquitos has been general amongst the laity from time immemorial.

office. The society presented him with the Victoria Medal in 1900, with his portrait, painted by Sir Hubert Herkomer in 1906, and with the Veitch Memorial Gold Medal in 1913; it also founded the Lawrence Gold Medal in his honour. He was vice-president of the Japan Society, and had a very fine collection of Japanese lacquer, especially of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; his collections of Chinese and European porcelain were also well known.

In 1869 he married Elizabeth, only child of the late John Burford, of Dorking, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. His successor as third baronet is his son, William Matthew Trevor, born September 17th, 1870.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE following degrees have been conferred:

M.C.—K. T. A. Davis, R. M. Vick.
M.B., B.C.—H. Y. Mansfield.
B.C.—J. H. Newmarch, T. H. Oliver.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

MEETING OF THE SENATE.

A MEETING of the Senate was held on December 17th, 1913, under the presidency of the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Herringham.

Recognition of Teachers.

The following were recognized as teachers of the University in the subjects and at the institutions indicated:

University College.—Dr. C. A. Lovatt Evans (Physiology).
King's College.—Mr. Edward Mellanby (Physiology).
St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School.—Dr. P. H. Smith Hartley, C.V.O. (Medicine); Mr. John D. Barris (Midwifery and Diseases of Women); Mr. W. Girling Ball (Surgery).
St. George's Hospital Medical School.—Mr. Charles H. S. Frankau (Surgery); Mr. R. Salusbury Trevor (Forensic Medicine); Mr. James A. Torrens (Medicine); Mr. Robert R. James (Ophthalmology).
London Hospital Medical School.—Dr. Charles H. Miller (Clinical Medicine).
London School of Medicine for Women.—Dr. William P. S. Bransom (Clinical Medicine); Mr. John G. French (Laryngology and Aural Surgery).

Internal Students in Medicine and the Cambridge Natural History Tripos.

It was resolved:

That internal students who have taken honours at the natural sciences tripos examination in the University of Cambridge with chemistry, or physics, or botany and zoology, be exempted at the first examination for medical degrees from examination in the subjects in which they have passed, provided that they have completed the required courses of study either in this university or in the University of Cambridge, and provided that no exemption from the examination in general biology be granted to students who have not taken honours at the tripos examination in both botany and zoology.

Regulations for the M.D. Examination.

It was resolved:

That the regulations for the M.D. examination (Branch V) (Red Book, 1913-14, p. 188, and Blue Book, September, 1913, p. 241) be amended as follows:

(1) By the substitution for the words "Two papers in State medicine, including hygiene, school hygiene, and forensic medicine" of the following:

One paper in State medicine, including hygiene and school hygiene.

One paper in State medicine, including forensic medicine.

(2) By the insertion after the words "A practical examination, extending over two days, one of which will be devoted to practical work in a laboratory" of the following:

In (a) bacteriology and (b) chemistry.

That if the thesis or published work submitted by a candidate be judged of sufficient excellence by the examiners he may be exempted from part or the whole of the written and of the practical portions of the examination; and that the regulations for the M.D. examination (Red Book, 1913-14, p. 189, and Blue Book, September, 1913, p. 243) be amended accordingly.

Proposed University of London Club.

The Senate has sanctioned a proposal to found a University of London Club. The persons eligible for membership would include all graduates, teachers, and officers of the university and other persons connected with the university and its colleges, schools, institutions, and organizations, including officers of the University of London Contingent of the Officers' Training Corps, but not including undergraduates. The annual subscription will in the first instance be £2 2s. for town members and £1 1s. for country members; for original members, of whom not more than one thousand will be admitted, there will be no entrance fee. Two houses at the south end of Gower Street, Nos. 19 and 21, have been selected for the first home of the club; they are directly opposite the site of the proposed Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, and the Bedford Estate has undertaken to erect a hall in the garden at the back of the houses, and to make certain structural alterations. The hall would have a separate entrance, and would, it is hoped,

provide satisfactory accommodation for the meetings and business of undergraduates' societies and for other university purposes. If sufficient support is obtained it is intended to open the club to members immediately after the Easter vacation this year. Particulars can be obtained from Mr. T. L. L. Humberstone, Secretary of the University of London Club Organization Committee, at the University.

Award of University Medal.

The University medal at the M.B., B.S. examination for internal and external students, October, 1913, has been awarded to Mr. Hugh J. O. Ewing, of the University of Bristol.

Gilchrist Studentship for Women.

The Senate will shortly proceed to an appointment to the Gilchrist studentship for women of the 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. Applications must reach the Principal not later than February 28th.

Advanced Lectures in Medicine.

The following advanced lectures have been arranged for the second term:

University College Hospital Medical School.—One lecture on Apraxia, its Clinical and Localizing Value, by Dr. S. A. Kinnier Wilson, M.D., on Thursday, January 29th, at 4.30 p.m.

Middlesex Hospital.—One lecture on the Action of Radium upon Animal Cells, by Dr. H. Beckett, on Wednesday, March 4th, at 5 p.m.

London Hospital.—Two lectures on the Pathological Excretion of Nitrogen by the Skin and the Resulting Changes in the Urine, by Dr. H. L. Tidy, on Wednesdays, March 4th and 11th, at 4.30 p.m.

The following lectures will be given during the third term:

University College.—One lecture on Recent Observations of Ulcers of the Stomach, by Dr. Charles Bolton.

St. Thomas's Hospital.—Three lectures on Carbohydrate Metabolism in Health and in Diabetes, by Dr. H. MacLean.

King's College (Department of Bacteriology, 62, Chandos Street, W.C.).—A course of eight or nine lectures on Anaphylaxis will be given by Dr. L. Rajchman, M.D. (Cracow), at 5 p.m. on Thursdays, beginning on January 15th. The lectures are free.

The lectures, which are free without ticket, are addressed to advanced students of the university, and to others interested in the subjects dealt with.

Advanced Lectures in Physiology.

The following lectures will be given during the second term:

King's College.—Four lectures by Arthur Harden, D.Sc., F.R.S., on Carbohydrate Fermentation, on January 26th, February 2nd, 9th, and 16th.

Guy's Hospital.—Eight lectures on Physiological Effects of Anaesthetics and Narcotics, by Dr. M. S. Pembrey and Mr. J. H. Ryffel, M.A., B.C., on Thursdays, January 22nd, 29th, February 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, and March 5th and 12th. (This course is recognized as advanced lectures which a candidate at the B.Sc. (honours) examination may name for part of his examination.)

The lectures, which will be illustrated by experiments, are free without ticket, and are addressed to advanced students of the university and to others interested in the subjects dealt with.

The course of lectures by Dr. C. Lovatt Evans on Oxidation in the Tissues announced to be given in University College during the second term has been transferred to the third term.

Lectures by the Professor of Protozoology.

A course of twelve lectures on the Protozoa Parasitic in man will be given in the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Chelsea, by Professor E. A. Minchin, on Tuesdays and Fridays during the second term at 5 p.m., beginning on Tuesday, January 27th. Each lecture will, when possible, be followed by exhibits of microscopic preparations illustrative of the lecture. 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 all medical men or registered medical students; (3) to other persons, who may obtain tickets on application to the Academic Registrar.

Advanced Lectures in Zoology.

The following course of lectures addressed to advanced students and others interested in the subjects dealt with will be given and are free without ticket:

Three lectures on the Place of Instinct in Evolution by Dr. C. Lloyd Morgan, F.R.S., during the second term.

Three lectures on the Morphology of the Cranial Muscles in Vertebrates by Dr. F. H. Edgeworth during third session.

The lectures will be addressed to advanced students of the university and others interested in the subjects dealt with.

Historical Record of the University.

The first issue of the historical record of the University has been published and is now on sale, price 5s. net, postage 4d. The volume contains the history of the University, the texts of the various charters and of the University of London Act; the texts of University College and King's College Acts, lists of former Fellows and officers; full particulars of the trusts and beneficiaries; a list of graduates arranged according to their degrees; a list of honours graduates and undergraduates from

the foundation of the University; lists of persons to whom exhibitions, scholarships, studentships, and prizes have been awarded, and other information of interest.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Physical Anthropology.

A course of lectures and practical instruction on physical anthropology will be given in the department of anatomy by Mr. D. E. Derry, M.B., Ch.B., lecturer on the subject. The course will comprise one lecture and two meetings for practical work each week. The first lecture will be given on Thursday next, at 2 p.m., and the course will be continued on Mondays, Thursdays, and Fridays at the same hour. The subjects dealt with are: (1) Craniology; (2) craniometry; (3) osteometry; (4) anthropometry (on the living subject); (5) estimation of stature, age, and sex from bones; (6) comparison with higher mammals, especially the anthropoid apes; (7) race distribution and characteristics. The fee for the course to graduates and regular students of the University is one guinea, and to others two guineas. Particulars can be obtained on application to the Secretary, University College, London.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

Statistical Report.

THE Secretary of the Glasgow University Court has issued the statistical report of the university for the year ending September 30th, 1913. The teaching staff consisted of 35 professors, 69 lecturers, and 83 assistants and demonstrators. The salaries paid to the principal and professors amounted in all to £27,186 11s. 2d., to lecturers £15,914, and to assistants and demonstrators £7,349. Pensions to retired professors amounted to £5,493. The total number of matriculated students was 2,835, and included 648 women; in the previous year the total was 2,794, including 681 women. Of these 2,835 students, 717 were enrolled in the Faculty of Medicine, 87 being women. Eleven were enrolled in both Arts and Medicine, and 21, including 1 woman, in both Science and Medicine. In the Faculty of Medicine the following degrees were conferred during the year: 6 M.D. with honours, 1 M.D. with high commendation, 7 M.D. with commendation, 11 ordinary degrees, 4 M.B., Ch.B., with honours, 9 with commendation, and 77 ordinary degrees, 2 ordinary M.B., Ch.B.—a total of 117. The total number of degrees granted in all the faculties was 535, as compared with 481 in the preceding year. At September 30th the General Council of the University consisted of 8,548 members, as compared with 8,245 during the previous year. During the year 2,355 volumes, 734 parts of volumes, and 22 pamphlets were added to the university library by purchase, 847 of these volumes being periodicals. There were also presented to the library 646 volumes, 801 parts of volumes, and 444 pamphlets, 270 volumes and 147 parts of volumes being reports and periodicals.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

SECOND M.B., Ch.B.—*Part I:* Jane Bamford, C. W. Dudley, Z. P. Fernandez, W. L. M. Gabriel, F. H. Goss, C. R. Knowles, I. Liberman, W. O. Lodge, M. Rosenewige, A. L. Telling, F. Walton. *Part II:* S. Adler, H. E. Charles, C. W. Dudley, Emily E. V. Glover, G. F. Hurst, W. O. Lodge, L. Moses, J. H. Parker, N. Pick, M. Rosenewige, W. H. Rowden, P. Shillito, I. Silverstein, C. H. Smith.

FINAL M.B., Ch.B.—*Part I:* H. S. Bhalla, C. M. Gozney, H. S. Lockwood, C. H. Seville, Jessie Smith. *Part II:* W. H. Lomen. *Part III:* H. L. Taylor, L. H. Butler, W. D. A. King, K. Menon.

DIP. PSYCH. MED.—W. Robinson.

* Second class honours.

Medical News.

THE spring term of clinical lectures and demonstrations at the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen Square, W.C., will commence on Tuesday, January 20th, at 3.30 p.m.

THE late Dr. Frank Buszard, for over fifty years honorary physician to the Northampton Hospital, left estate of the gross value of £13,374, of which £10,161 is net personality.

DR. GUSTAVE MONOD, M.R.C.P.Lond., of Vichy, has been commissioned by the French Ministre de l'Instruction Publique to study the organization of post-graduate study in Great Britain and in the United States.

A COURSE of clinical lectures and demonstrations given at the Queen's Hospital for Children, Hackney Road, Bethnal Green, E., commenced on January 2nd, and will conclude on March 30th. The lectures, which are free to all medical practitioners and students of medicine, are held at 4 p.m.

THE new buildings of the National Hospital for the Diseases of the Heart which have been erected in West-

moreland Street, Marylebone, W., will be opened by Prince Arthur of Connaught on the afternoon of Monday next. The new buildings have, we understand, been wired so that an electro-cardiogram can be obtained without moving a patient from his bed in the ward.

THE next meeting of the Hunterian Society will be held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital on Wednesday, January 14th, at 9 p.m., when Mr. James Cantlie will give a lecture on recent advances in tropical medicine, illustrated by a lantern-slide demonstration. All members of the profession are invited to attend.

THE Gresham Professor of Physic, Dr. F. M. Sandwith, will give three lectures on January 20th, 21st, and 22nd at the College, Basinghall Street, E.C., at 6 p.m. on each day. The first will deal with medicine in Sir Thomas Gresham's day, and the second and third with the International Congress of Medicine in London last year. On January 23rd Dr. Sandwith will give a demonstration of cinematograph pictures relating to biological science.

THE next meeting of the Society for the Study of Inebriety will be held in the rooms of the Medical Society of London, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W., on Tuesday, January 13th, at 4 p.m. The Rev. S. Scobell Lessey, M.D., Chaplain-Superintendent of Abbotswood House, Temple Memorial Home for Male Inebriates, will open a discussion on "The Male Inebriate."

THE first lecture of a course of instruction for tuberculosis officers, school medical officers, and medical practitioners, arranged by the Royal Institute of Public Health, will be delivered by Dr. Christopher Addison, M.P., on January 16th, when he will deal with the relation of the problem to insurance and public health. All interested are invited to attend this first lecture, which will be given at 5 p.m. The fee for the course is 3 guineas; further information can be obtained on application to the Secretary, 37, Russell Square, W.C.

THE North Staffordshire medical men entertained Dr. John Russell, the Chairman and Representative of the Division, at a complimentary dinner in the North Stafford Hotel on December 10th, 1913, at which he was presented with a silver salver in recognition of his services to the profession during the past few years. Mr. Spanton was in the chair, and the toast to the guest was proposed by Dr. Prendergast and supported by Dr. Dawes. The presentation was made on behalf of the medical men of the Division by Mr. Wheelton Hind.

THE complimentary dinner to Dr. Addison, M.P. (at which the Chancellor of the Exchequer will preside) will be held at the Trocadero Restaurant on Tuesday, February 3rd. The following gentlemen have already joined the committee: Lord Sandhurst, Sir Clifford Allbutt, Sir Arbutnot Lane, Sir Almroth Wright, Sir Victor Horsley, Sir Robert Philip, Sir Shirley Murphy, Colonel Sir William Leishman, the Right Hon. R. Farquharson, M.D., Professor Sims Woodhead, Professor Keith, Professor Arthur Thomson, Professor William Wright, Professor A. M. Patterson, Professor William Bulloch, Dr. Mott, Dr. Arthur Latham, Mr. Lenthal Cheate, Mr. C. J. Bond (Leicester), Dr. Ewen Maclean (Cardiff), Dr. Adam Fulton (Nottingham), Dr. Todd (Sunderland), Dr. Buist (Dundee), Dr. C. A. Flemming (Bradford-on-Avon), Dr. Norman Walker (Edinburgh), and a considerable number of Dr. Addison's parliamentary colleagues. Tickets for the dinner (price 7s. 6d., excluding wine) can be obtained from Sir John Collie, 25, Porchester Terrace, W., and Dr. H. H. Mills, 21, St. Mary Abbots Terrace, Kensington.

DR. JAMES PEARSE, of Trowbridge, M.O.H. for the urban district, who has received an appointment under the National Insurance Commission, was recently entertained at a complimentary dinner at the George Hotel, Trowbridge, by the medical profession in Wiltshire and East Somerset. Dr. Haydon, of Marlborough, presided, and referred to the valuable work done in Trowbridge and the county by Dr. Pearse, not only as a medical practitioner, but on behalf of the profession generally. He tendered to Dr. Pearse the hearty good wishes of the medical profession in Wiltshire and East Somerset, and Dr. Rattray (Frome) expressed similar wishes on the part of the profession in East Somerset. Dr. Pearse was presented with a travelling case and an autograph album containing the signatures of sixty-three subscribers, with the following inscription: "This book, containing the names of subscribers, together with a suit-case, was presented to Dr. James Pearse by his professional colleagues in Wiltshire and East Somerset as a token of their esteem and in grateful recognition of much arduous and valuable work cheerfully undertaken by him on behalf of the medical profession. Trowbridge, December 30th, 1913." Dr. Pearse, in reply, expressed his warmest thanks for the honour done to him.