

SOME NOTES ON THE TREATMENT OF BITES BY VENOMOUS SNAKES.

By J. CROFTON FOX, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
MISSIONARY, C.M.S., N. NIGERIA.

ALTHOUGH the correct and most certainly effective treatment of snake bites is to be found in the use of an anti-venom serum, yet it must often happen that cases of poisoning by a venomous snake occur at a time or place when a serum is not available, though remedies more commonly used are at hand. This being the case, some results obtained by a treatment outlined below may be of interest. I fully realize that the small number of cases on which it has been tried, however encouraging, can lead to no definite conclusions. The treatment I employ is the injection of a full dose of cocaine hydrochloride at the site of the puncture caused by the fangs of the snake, followed later on by appropriate treatment of symptoms as they arise.

I am indebted to the Rev. J. D. Aitken of South Nigeria for the knowledge of the efficacy of cocaine in the treatment of scorpion stings which led me to its use. It not only relieves the very severe pain, but also, if the treatment be immediate or not long delayed, causes a complete absence of the swelling that is usually so rapid and characteristic. Cases which I have treated with cocaine combined with potassium permanganate include those bitten by *Echis carinatus*, *Naia nigricollis*, and *Bitis arietans*. Cases treated primarily with cocaine alone consist only of those bitten by *Echis carinatus*. At first I used to incise punctures deeply, and rub into incisions potassium permanganate, and then inject hypodermically a solution of cocaine hydrochloride proximally. In cases of *E. carinatus* venom I was, however, troubled by uncontrollable haemorrhage from incision starting on the second or third day. The incision and the potassium permanganate were omitted in the next case, but there was still troublesome oozing haemorrhage from all mucous surfaces, which reduced the patient to a dangerous state of anaemia. To try and stop this I gave large doses of a solution of gelatine by the mouth, with the hope of at least dealing with the mouth and intestinal tract for part of its length.

In the last 5 cases of snake bite which have come to me, all of which have been due to *E. carinatus*, I have relied on this treatment alone—that is, the injection of a full dose of cocaine hydrochloride into the punctures and immediate and continuous dosing with a solution of gelatine, 1 oz. to the pint.

Of these 5 cases, 4 gave me no anxiety of any sort, the haemorrhages being either absent or very slight and pain and swelling being slight, except in those where the swelling was considerable before the patient arrived. These 4 cases were African children between the ages of 6 and 10 years, and in all the punctures were plainly visible and the snakes of good size. Of these cases, none arrived sooner than half an hour after being bitten, and some as much as two hours after.

The fifth case, arriving half an hour after being bitten, was that of an elderly African man, very big and beginning to run to fat and to suffer from the effects of too much native beer. He on the fifth day had great swelling of his tongue, which, however, subsided somewhat that evening. The next day the swelling became greater and his breathing seemed much impeded, possibly from swelling lower down. Intubation was impossible, and tracheotomy, in the hope of doing something, was refused absolutely by the relations. The man died that day from asphyxia, presumably obstructive.

VISIBLE EFFECTS OF VENOM.

Echis carinatus.—Patients evince a good deal of fear. Much pain at site of bite and progressive and rapid swelling extending almost visibly. On second or third day, sometimes earlier, oozing haemorrhage from the gums and from the nose and any recent cut on the body begins. Blood is also present in the stools and urine, but owing to the prevalence of bilharziosis, these symptoms may be deceptive, except when the bleeding has been high enough and copious enough to cause melaena.

Naia nigricollis.—One case. Evidence of considerable shock; pain very severe and unrelieved by cocaine. Swelling very extensive from foot to tip of scapula of corresponding side. The bite was on dorsum of foot. Later there was extensive sloughing, involving at least half of surface of leg, irregular in

area and serpentine in outline, with sharply defined borders, not extending below subcutaneous tissues. Natives say this sloughing is typical of venom of this snake if victim survives long enough.

Bitis arietans.—One case, with symptoms same as *Echis carinatus*.

As to what action the cocaine has I cannot venture an opinion. It may merely be one of dilution, in which case an injection of distilled water would be equally effective. It will be noticed that the visible effects of the venom in the cases that have come to my notice do not agree very closely with those noticed in laboratory experiments on animals. In no case that has come to my notice has death taken place within twelve hours. One untreated case was brought to me on the sixth day and died on the seventh. Two other cases treated, in my absence, with potassium permanganate alone died some time after the third day. In these three the prominent symptom was the haemorrhage.

NOTE.—Although *naia* is not usually supposed, I believe, to be a spitting snake, yet in Northern Nigeria it has been my experience that *Naia nigricollis* habitually uses this method of attack when not within striking distance. A simple and effective remedy for cases where the venom falls on the conjunctiva is to wash immediately with a solution of unsweetened tinned milk. No doubt other substances would be equally effective as washes, but tinned milk is to be found in every white man's house in Nigeria and probably in most tropical climates. The milk from a newly-opened tin should be sterile.

Memoranda: MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

INFECTION OF PLEURAL CAVITY FROM PERITONEUM.

THE following case was seen in consultation at various stages by the late Dr. Robertson of Lerwick, Dr. Brown of Aberdeen, and Dr. Grant. A delicate boy, of 2 years and 3 months, was in a condition of reduced vitality for some weeks before his illness. On June 27th, 1913, he had a sharp attack of vomiting and diarrhoea. Until July 6th he was in a condition of toxæmia, originating in the gastro-intestinal tract; this improved under treatment. On July 3rd it was noted that the skin had a dusky hue; this deepened to a yellow tint, and on July 8th there was marked jaundice of skin and conjunctivæ with increased hepatic dullness, white motions, and urine containing biliary pigment. The onset of the pulmonary condition was very insidious; it began on July 4th as a scarcely perceptible harshness of respiration. On July 6th fine crepitant râles could be heard at the right base, though obscured by friction sounds heard plainly over both bases and axillary regions. On July 8th there was loud, rough pleuritic friction over the whole pulmonary area, except the apices in front. On July 10th consolidation of the right base was complete. On July 14th the pleurisy had invaded the left apex, and was impinging on the cardiac area; but the cardiac sounds remained clear. From this stage onwards the course of the disease was easily followed through the emaciated chest wall. The pleurisy rapidly subsided and disappeared without effusion. The right base began to resolve on July 14th, but a fall of temperature next day was followed by a rise associated with crepitant râles in the right middle lobe, succeeded by all the classical features of lobar pneumonia in this area. On July 23rd another crisis occurred, to be followed next day by another relapse, the right upper lobe being invaded. Crisis occurred on the evening of July 26th. During the night of July 27th a serious collapse came on, when the heart sounds were inaudible, the breathing scarcely perceptible, and the thermometer in the rectum did not rise above 95° F. Brandy by the mouth, strychnine hypodermically, and a saline injection into the rectum elicited a ready response. The patient subsequently made a good recovery and is now a perfectly healthy, though not very robust, boy.

To begin with, we had a gastro-intestinal catarrh, followed by a catarrhal jaundice. Next we had a generalized pleurisy, which passed off, leaving pneumonia, which began at the right base and extended upwards through the whole of the right lung. The whole process was probably microbic, and there is some support for the

view that the organisms reached the lung from the bowel via the peritoneal and pleural cavities. We know that microbes may pass through the unbroken bowel wall or peritoneal membrane. The peritoneal and pleural cavities are in communication through lymphatic spaces in the diaphragm and the current flows from peritoneum to pleura. The organisms would reach the peritoneum in the neighbourhood of the bile duct, doing no more damage here, probably, than obstructing the duct and causing a perihepatitis. Thence they would be carried in the lymph stream to the pleural cavity, giving rise to generalized pleurisy, which was quite marked on the left side, where there was no subsequent pneumonia. At the right base, which would be the point of entrance of the organisms, their numbers or virulence would be so great that they were able to penetrate the lung and cause pneumonia. While the invasion of the right base was insidious and the consolidation slow, the invasion of the middle and upper lobes was sudden. The infection probably reached these regions from the resolution of the consolidate in the base via the bronchi—that is, along the usual route.

Ollaberry, Shetland.

THOMAS LOVETT, M.B.

HERPES AND VARICELLA.

E. H. B., the father, had a severe attack of shingles, first appearing on July 10th, 1914, and lasting for weeks.

On August 1st, twenty-two days later, the only child, aged 5, developed chicken-pox. She did not attend school, had not travelled in any public conveyance for some considerable time, and there were no known cases of varicella in the neighbourhood.

Enfield.

HOWARD DISTIN, M.B.

Reports

ON

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTICE IN
HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.ROYAL NORTHERN SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY,
SCARBOROUGH.

CASE OF TETANUS WITH LONG INCUBATION.

(By ROBERT CUFF, M.B.)

PRIVATE C. B., 22nd Regiment, one of a draft of thirty wounded Belgian soldiers, was admitted under my care on October 15th. He had been wounded at Wavre St. Catharine on September 30th by the bursting of a shell; he was, in fact, the only survivor of a party of forty. His wounds were numerous in head, body, right hand, left leg, and foot. When he reached the infirmary from Folkestone on October 15th all the wounds were fairly healthy with the exception of one deep punctured wound on the dorsum of the left foot; this was foul and sloughy. This wound was at once scraped and cleansed thoroughly with lysol, 1 in 10.

Progress was normal until October 23rd, when he felt poorly and experienced some stiffness of the jaws; he did not complain of this until my visit on October 24th, when I found risus well marked; he could not separate the teeth, and complained of stiffness in the back of the neck. He was treated by injections of antitetanic serum in doses of 1,500 units; two injections were given on October 24th, two on the 25th, two on the 26th, and one on October 27th, 28th, and 29th; urotropin gr. x was given every eight hours. The temperature rose once to 102°, but the pulse did not exceed 98, nor respiration 32. He improved steadily; he had slight spasms (opisthotonic) on October 25th, but none afterwards. On October 29th he could separate the jaws well, was brighter, and the risus had disappeared.

My reason for noting this case is the length of the period of incubation—three weeks.

THE Kansas Senate has unanimously passed a bill forbidding the payment by surgeons of commissions to medical practitioners who may advise patients to go to them for treatment or operation. It shall not, however, be unlawful for the attending doctor to receive a fee from the surgeon or specialist for services actually rendered, provided the patient is informed beforehand of the amount to be so paid.

C

Reports of Societies.

BRADFORD MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting on March 16th, Dr. MANKNELL in the chair, Dr. MITCHELL read notes of a case of *Urinary incontinence in a female cured by a para-urethral injection of paraffin*. The woman had sustained a rupture of the urethra during a very prolonged and difficult labour. The urethra had been sutured and the canal remained perfectly intact after, but the incontinence continued and made the patient's life miserable. After the injection of paraffin the patient was able to hold her water, and no recurrence had taken place. The case was commented on by Drs. WOOD, BRONNER, and MANKNELL. Dr. MITCHELL replied. Dr. WRANGHAM read notes on two cases of *Vertigo induced by intestinal parasites*. Both patients were women and the symptoms of short duration. In neither case could any cause be at first assigned for the symptoms. In one case a tape-worm and in the other several round worms were discovered after some time. Treatment was immediately adopted, and in both cases the vertigo abruptly ceased after the worms had been evacuated. Several members took part in the discussion, and Dr. WRANGHAM replied. Dr. H. J. CAMPBELL read short notes on the *Use and abuse of purgatives*. He drew attention to the numerous drugs which were being used indiscriminately as purgatives by the public. Broadly speaking, purgatives could be divided into vegetable and mineral, the former being more generally used in early life and the latter after middle age. The vegetable drugs acted on a normal bowel and all along the tract. There was no absorption, as their action was entirely on the epithelial cell. The mineral drugs, on the other hand, acted on a bowel more or less overloaded with food and exerted their influence on the vessels, the action being that of bleeding the patient into his own bowel. Great care and discrimination were required in the use of purgatives. Drs. WOOD and WRANGHAM discussed the paper, and Dr. CAMPBELL replied.

Reviews.

THE WORK OF THE RED CROSS.

THE most irrefutable proof that we did not, as German apologists are still trying to persuade an incredulous world, force the sword into the hands of a peace-loving Kaiser, is surely the state of unpreparedness in which the sudden outbreak of the war found us. It is no business of ours to labour this point from the military point of view; we need only recall the inadequacy of our machinery for dealing with the sick and wounded. The Royal Army Medical Corps was indeed well organized, but it was as it still is, deficient in numbers. But the voluntary aid services, consisting of the Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance, though full of zeal, were to a certain extent caught unawares. Hence there was at first some unavoidable confusion and consequent waste of energy. This has since been remedied, and the two organizations are rendering invaluable service. An interesting account of their work is given by Messrs. E. CHARLES VIVIAN and J. E. HODDER WILLIAMS.¹

The authors describe the general organization of the care of the wounded and of the sick and give a general account of the work done by doctors and nurses and the Voluntary Aid Detachments, and of the arrangements for the transport and distribution of the sufferers. Typical stories are related about men of various arms of the service, illustrating their spirit of self-sacrifice, the cheerfulness with which they bear their sufferings, and the manly fortitude with which they face the prospect of a life crippled by mutilation. It is gratifying to note the unanimity with which they bear witness to the skill and kindness of the doctors and nurses. There was, especially in the earlier days, much ungenerous sneering at the Red

¹ *The Way of the Red Cross*. By E. C. Vivian and J. E. Hodder Williams. With a preface by Queen Alexandra. London, New York, and Toronto: Hodder and Stoughton, 1915. (Cr. 8vo, pp. 288, 2s. 6d. net.)

West Herts Division have lost a loyal and most highly esteemed colleague; he was a staunch member of our Association.

After a distinguished career at Guy's Hospital, Dr. Hardenberg joined Dr. F. Haycraft Berry in partnership at Watford in 1897, and from the first settled down in earnest to the exacting demands of a large and important practice. Careful, methodical, and most painstaking, he acquired, as the years went past, the full confidence of his patients, with, at the same time, an increasing public regard. His Dutch extraction contributed to the eminently critical methods of practice he adopted. The excellences of a "Guy's man" were manifested daily in his detailed work, and it was a pleasing feature during his painful illness to see how spontaneously his former teachers, Dr. G. Newton Pitt in particular, came to his assistance. Probably the highest tribute to his memory is the work he did, as medical officer, for the children of the London Orphan Asylum. He gave unstintingly of his best for their welfare, a service warmly appreciated by the governors of that institution: the children were devoted to him.

Outside the routine of practice Dr. Hardenberg maintained a keen interest in general literature, and was well versed in the classical French and German authors. A life of hard work in general practice, over at 44, is in reality a tragedy. Short though his career was, Dr. Hardenberg left behind him a memory which his colleagues will cherish and a reputation of honour to his profession.

The interment took place at the Watford Cemetery on March 26th, and the large attendance of colleagues, of representatives of public bodies, and of the general public testified to the respect in which Dr. Hardenberg was held.

MR. BERNARD ROTH, the well-known orthopaedist, who died recently at the age of 63, was the eldest son of the late Dr. Mathias Roth, of Wimpole Street. He studied medicine at University College, becoming M.R.C.S. in 1874, and afterwards serving the office of house-surgeon, under Sir Henry Thompson, in University College Hospital. He also worked at Brussels, Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. In 1875 he became associated with his father in orthopaedic practice, giving special attention to the treatment of spinal curvature. He became F.R.C.S. in 1878, and for many years practised both in London and in Brighton, travelling daily from one place to the other. He was the author of numerous writings, the principal among them being *The Treatment of Lateral Curvature of the Spine*, published in 1888; a second edition appeared in 1899. He also contributed to the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL in 1897 an analysis of 1,000 cases of lateral curvature treated exclusively by posture and exercise without the use of mechanical supports. In his later years he took a keen interest in numismatics, and, besides other papers, published in 1910 a monograph on Hiberno-Danish coins. He was a Vice-President of the British Numismatic Society and of the Royal Numismatic Society and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He was a J.P. for Middlesex and for Brighton, and a Visiting Justice of H.M. Prison, Pentonville. Mr. Roth married, in 1878, a daughter of John Bright, who survives him, with a son and a daughter.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

SECOND M.B. (Part I).—Lena C. Adam N. D. Ball, L. S. Banes, Annie H. Banks, M. Baranov, H. E. Beasley, L. Bernstein, A. Blackstock, J. D. M. Cardell, W. B. Christopherson, C. E. Cobb, H. N. F. Cook A. B. Cowley, Joyce E. Craggs, Nora A. Crow, E. S. Davies, I. Davies, Mary Day, F. P. de Caux, Elizabeth Denniston, G. W. R. W. Dreiheller, A. Eldinow, Sylvia V. Elman, F. A. Evans, D. C. Fairbairn, Lillian M. Fisher, G. W. T. H. Fleming, A. Foner, W. F. Francis, A. L. Goff, J. Gorsky, W. H. Grace, Gwenvron M. Griffiths, A. W. Holgate, H. N. Hornibrook, J. F. Howells, M. Jackson, S. W. Jeger, R. D. Jones, N. E. F. Kemm, V. R. Khanolkar, Muriel E. Landau, Mary K. F. Lander, C. G. Lewis, S. S. Liebermann, E. K. Macdonald, Janet McA. McGill, G. J. W. McMichael, Vida S. Maxwell, D. C. Mintzman, L. M. Moody, Edith M. P. Morris, Edith M. Newman, J. E. Nicole, Norah D. O'Flynn, Marguerite H. Pam, M. J. Panthaky, R. J. Perkins, G. S. B.

Philip, Ruth W. Plinsoll, L. D. Porteous, J. N. J. Powlesland, Dorothy P. Priestley, Mary M. Prior, E. F. Rabey, R. S. Ralph, E. D. T. Roberts, E. S. Rose, H. T. Rymer, S. N. Senitzky, B. B. Sharp, J. H. Sheldon, A. G. Shurloffe, W. H. Simmons, B. L. Slater, G. J. Sophianopoulos, G. P. Staunton, Mary S. Stocks, H. E. Suter, K. S. Tan, S. R. Tattersall, J. A. Tennyson-Smith, C. J. Thomas, H. M. Toop, R. L. Walker, A. D. Wall, Hygeia L. J. Wallace, A. E. Ward, R. W. Warrick, E. Wolff.

* Awarded a mark of distinction.

SECOND M.B. (Part II).—G. Adler, G. E. Archer, E. M. Atkinson, R. D. Ayward, K. N. G. Bailey, J. R. Banks, C. W. W. Baxter, E. Biddle, H. J. Blampied, I. Braun, D. G. Churcher, W. E. Le G. Clark, A. J. Cokkinis, J. M. Courtney, T. M. Cunningham, G. V. Davies, S. C. de Silva Wijeyeratne, H. L. Douglas, M. Edwards, Grace H. Ewart, W. Feldman, D. H. A. Galbraith, M. W. Geffen, Dorothy Gilford, E. H. Glenny, H. Gluckman, E. Glynn, A. F. G. Guinness, H. O. Gunewardene, Joan Hardy, T. L. He-th, K. R. Hill, Bertha Hinde, E. C. Hinde, V. R. Hirsch, Theodora Johnston, J. I. Kühne, F. R. Loblane, Emily C. Lewis, Ethel M. McCartney, B. Maclean, P. N. Menon, M. H. Oldershaw, A. E. P. Parker, Irene G. Parsons, A. E. B. Paul, E. S. Phillips, F. Portas, Sybil M. G. Pratt, H. N. Pritchett, H. T. Prys-Jones, Miriam O. Ramsay, J. B. Reed, Frances E. Rendel, Olive Rendel, Gwendolen M. Rolfe, J. P. Ross, H. Russell, Eleanor M. Scarborough, S. C. Shaw, R. D. Shirvalkar, A. A. Thiel, B. Thomas, D. J. Thomas, J. H. Thomas, G. P. Tilsley, C. M. Titterton, S. A. T. Ware, F. W. A. Watt, R. E. S. Webb, A. W. Wells, J. P. Williams.

* Distinguished in Anatomy.

† Distinguished in Pharmacology.

LONDON (ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL) SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN.

Dr. F. Wood-Jones, lecturer and head of the department of Anatomy, has been granted the title of Professor of Anatomy in the University of London. The title of Reader in Pharmacology in the University of London has also been conferred on Dr. Fred Ransom, lecturer and head of the department of Pharmacology.

The Rose Neville scholarship of £150 a year for four, five, or six years; the Mabel Webb research scholarship of £30 for one, two, or three years; the St. Dunstan's exhibition of £60 a year for three or five years; the Mabel Sharman Crawford scholarship of £20 a year for four years; and the Isabel Thorne scholarship of £30, will be awarded during the summer term. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

Mr. A. G. R. Foulerton, F.R.C.S., D.P.H., has been appointed lecturer in public health in succession to Professor W. J. Simpson, resigned.

The Duchess of Marlborough has accepted the office of Honorary Treasurer of the Extension Fund, and Miss Edith Calkin, B.A., has been appointed Organizing Secretary of the Fund.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

At the Convocation held on March 27th the following degrees and diplomas were conferred:

M.D.—R. C. H. Francis.

M.D. (for Practitioners of Fifteen Years' Standing).—M. L. G. Hallwright A. King.

M.S.—J. H. Barclay.

M.B.—P. A. Clements, G. B. Egerton, Mary Sarah Gordon, W. Herbertson, C. H. Keay, H. A. Lake, G. E. Stephenson, W. Stott, E. J. Tyrrell.

B.S.—P. A. Clements, G. B. Egerton, Mary Sarah Gordon, W. Herbertson, C. H. Keay, G. E. Stephenson, W. Stott, E. J. Tyrrell.

D.P.H.—Margaret M. Miller.

L.D.S.—G. G. Robertson.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

GRADUATION CEREMONY.

SIR WILLIAM TURNER, in his address at the graduation ceremony on March 30th, said that the occasion was remarkable not only on account of the predominance of the military element among the new graduates, but because degrees had been conferred upon many other graduates *in absentia*, as they were either at the front or otherwise engaged with the military forces. The number of graduates was above the average for this season of the year because the Senate, acting on behalf of the nation, had given opportunities to students to graduate then instead of waiting till the summer. To obtain this special privilege, the students were required to show that they had attended all the courses of instruction, and to pass the examination with credit. The war, which dominated all thoughts, had told upon academic life, for the university had had to part with about 1,000 of its male students, and it had lost largely in its income. Altogether 2,000 of its students, graduates, and staff had joined the forces in one capacity or another. The university had been called upon to participate in a great national movement, and the part it had been enabled to play was due in large measure to the Officers' Training Corps, composed of students of all the faculties under the direct charge of a military committee of the university which had the sanction and approval of the War Office. Looking back to 1859, when there was a great national movement owing to a possible invasion, he said that students of that day formed what was known as No. 4 Company in the great Edinburgh Volunteer Battalion. Of that company he was a member, and had served as a volunteer for thirty years, passing through the various grades. The old volunteer corps was not disbanded when the new system was introduced, but was continued as a corps to which many of the students now belonged. In conclusion, he congratulated the graduates—not only the male,

but the large body of female graduates—upon the success which had crowned their studies with a degree which they would value throughout their lives.

The following medical degrees were granted:

M.B., Ch.B.—F. A. Anderson, I. J. Block, R. B. Boston, J. Brown, J. G. Dobson, D. S. Falconer, H. J. Foote, A. W. Forrest, H. C. Fox, *E. Fullerton, E. G. M. Gilchrist, D. Golding, *H. A. Hewat, E. Jamieson, A. C. Laing, J. Lawson, R. J. S. McDowall, I. C. Mackay (Lieutenant, R.A.M.C., S.R.), R. M. Kinlay (Lieutenant, R.A.M.C., S.R.), P. C. MacRae, J. W. Mathews, Isabel Mitchell, S. N. Mitra, R. F. T. Newbery, C. H. Newton, J. McC. Orme (Lieutenant, R.A.M.C., S.R.), R. N. Phease, W. B. Postlethwaite (Lieutenant, R.A.M.C., S.R.), J. O. Reid (Lieutenant, R.A.M.C., S.R.), C. Resnekov, M. A. L. Sayeed, J. C. Sinclair (Surgeon Probationer, R.N.V.R.), B. P. Varma, F. J. F. Woo.

*Second-class honours.

Honorary Degrees.

Of the nine recipients of honorary degrees of LL.D. proposed by the Senatus, one—Professor Arthur Thomson, of Oxford—is a medical man.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

SPECIAL GRADUATION CEREMONY.

A SPECIAL graduation ceremony was held on April 1st, when about 50 graduates were presented, 45 in medicine. Many were in uniform. Principal Sir Donald MacAlister said that those who had received the degrees in medicine were greatly needed by the country at this time. They had been faithful to the first duty enjoined by the military authorities—to complete their course in order to be able to afford the essential services only the trained could render. To encourage and stimulate them to be faithful to their new duties they had the noble example of 384 graduates of the university who were serving with the Forces of the Crown. The list was not complete, and he was happy to know that it would be substantially increased by additions from among the new graduates.

The following is a list of those receiving the degrees of M.B., Ch.B.:

I. Abdurahman, G. K. Allan, J. M. Anderson, W. E. Boyd, S. Bryson, J. Buchanan, J. M. Campbell, A. M. Clark, G. G. Cooper, H. P. Crow, A. H. Donaldson, H. T. Findlay, *G. Fleming, G. J. Fraser, I. M. Fraser, D. G. Gardner, W. Gordon, *R. T. Grant, T. C. Houston, W. H. Howat, R. Kyle, H. B. Lawrie, A. T. Logan, D. K. MacDougall, D. M.D., M. Iaturo, J. M. Mackay, J. A. MacLean, T. D. Miller, J. L. Munro, *P. Nath, L. D. S. T. A. O'Brien, J. R. Pate, J. Paterson, *W. B. Primrose, A. F. Ross, *W. S. Scade, *S. S. Shanks, W. B. Stewart, *R. S. Strachan, R. Taylor, C. R. T. Thompson, Margaret Walker, W. J. C. Watt, J. G. Wilson, T. Young.

*With commendation.

†Has already passed the examination in Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health, and are candidates under the New Medical Ordinance 1911.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FIRST M.B., Ch.B. (B. Botany; Z., Zoology; P., Physics; C., Chemistry): J. S. Aitken (Z.), R. C. Allan (Z.), C. O. Anderson (B., P.), J. L. Anderson (Z.), J. Baird (Z., C.), A. Barr (C.), A. K. Begg (Z., C.), A. S. Bisset (P.), A. R. Black (Z., C.), J. W. S. Blacklock (Z., C.), D. C. Bowie (C.), A. D. Boyd (Z.), A. L. Brough (Z., C.), A. D. Brown (Z.), M. Brown (Z., C.), J. Caddies (Z., C.), A. Campbell (Z., C.), D. S. Campbell (B., Z.), J. G. Campbell (Z., C.), L. F. Capell (Z., C.), J. P. Chisholm (P.), B. F. Clarke (B., P.), H. Collingbourne (B.), J. G. Coltart (Z., C.), A. C. Connell (Z., C.), G. M. Cooper (Z., C.), J. L. Cowan (Z., C.), A. J. Cronin (Z., C.), E. M. E. Cumming (B., P.), D. R. F. Davidson (Z.), J. C. Dow (P.), J. G. Drew (Z., C.), P. A. Faichney (Z., C.), R. Fletcher (Z., C.), C. M. Forbes (Z., C.), R. A. Forsyth (Z., C.), A. D. Fraser (C.), W. A. Galbraith (Z., C.), M. F. Gibson (Z., C.), W. Gibson (Z., C.), P. D. Gillespie (Z., C.), J. D. Glaister (Z., C.), A. S. Goudie (P.), J. C. Grant (Z., C.), J. F. Hamilton (Z., C.), W. M. Hamilton (Z., C.), W. Harrison (Z., C.), J. Hewitt (Z., C.), R. G. Howat (Z., C.), D. Imrie (Z., C.), J. E. Jeffrey (Z., C.), A. Y. P. Johnston (Z., C.), I. G. Kennedy (Z., C.), R. Kennedy (Z., C.), W. M. Kennedy (Z., C.), J. Kirk (Z., C.), A. A. Kirkland (Z.), W. M. Knox (Z.), J. B. Lawson (Z.), J. Leihman (Z., C.), B. Levine (Z., C.), D. M. Lindsay (Z.), D. Logan (Z., C.), G. A. Lowe (Z., C.), D. MacColl (B., P.), R. McCourtney (Z.), P. J. McCusker (Z., P.), A. B. Macdonald (C.), J. MacC MacDougall (Z., C.), F. McElwee (Z., C.), W. D. Macfarlane (Z., C.), R. M. M. Kean (B., Z., P.), W. M. Kendrick (Z.), K. Mackenzie (Z., C.), A. H. McLean (Z.), A. Maclean (P.), Neil A. MacLean (Z., C.), W. H. M. Leish (Z., P.), J. P. McMillan (Z., C.), P. MacMurray (Z., C.), A. M. C. Macqueen (Z., C.), R. Muir (Z., C.), J. Matheson (B.), J. Mack. Maxton (Z., C.), H. R. Melville (B., P.), M. S. Molema (Z., C.), J. B. Morrison (C.), G. Nelson (Z.), J. Nicolson, M.A. (C.), J. S. Nisbet (Z., C.), J. A. E. Oswald (Z., C.), G. Paterson (Z., C.), J. Paterson (Z., W. J. Payne (Z., C.), J. Pollock (Z., C.), T. Poole (C.), R. U. Qureshi (Z., P.), P. C. Rankin (Z., C.), D. Reid (Z., C.), A. M. Robertson (Z., C.), H. A. Ross (Z., C.), A. M. Sanders (Z., C.), J. K. Scotland (Z.), T. Sommerville (Z., C.), D. M.D. Sproul (Z., C.), H. W. J. Steen (B., Z., C.), J. Stevenson (B., P.), R. M. Stevenson (B., Z.), W. H. Stevenson (Z., C.), A. S. B. Stewart (Z., C.), N. B. Stone (Z., C.), A. Strang (Z., C.), H. Sutherland (Z., C.), W. C. Taylor (B.), W. R. P. Templeton (Z.), E. J. T. Thompson (Z.), J. Todd (B., Z., C.), J. L. Turpie (Z., C.), J. W. Walker (Z., C.), W. B. Wallace (Z., J. A. Walls (B., Z.), R. J. Watson (Z., C.), J. C. Watt (Z.), R. K. Watt (Z., C.), J. Whetlaw (Z., C.), A. Wilson (Z., C.), R. McL. Wilson (B., P.), S. Young (B., Z., P.), C. Christine C. Abernethy (Z., C.), Helen F. Allinson (B., Z., C.), Ellen D. Anderson (Z., C.), Grace Hay-Anderson (Z., C.), Elizabeth P. Cameron (Z., C.), Helen C. Cameron (Z., C.), Edith Chalmers (Z.), Mary Turner Liddell Clark (Z., C.), Emily L. Clow (Z., C.), Veronica C. J. Davies (Z., C.), Charlotte A. Douglas (Z.), Helen Hogg (Z.), Marion P. Hogg (Z., C.), Elizabeth S. Inglis (Z., C.), Margaret Logan (Z., C.), Alice McElwee (Z., C.), Alice McGlashan (Z., C.), Evelyn C. M.D. McGregor (Z., C.), Ellen T. Mackenzie (Z., C.), Annie

I. C. Maclardy (Z.), Margaret E. McLaren (Z., C.), Mabel M. Maclean (Z., C.), Caroline J. MacLennan (Z.), Muriel M. M. Walter (Z.), Agnes H. MacWhirter (Z.), Florence F. M. Milne (P.), Georgina Murdoch (Z., C.), Kathleen Nicol (B.), Margaret M. Paterson (Z.), Louisa E. Pigeon (Z., C.), Margaret I. Prangnell (Z.), Eliza D. Sandison (Z., C.), Elaine B. S. Stocquart (Z., C.), Muriel A. Stowe (Z.), Jean B. Thomson (Z.), Marion Thomson (B., Z., P., C.), Lilian Jane T. White (Z., C.), Helen B. Wilson (Z., C.).

SECOND M.B., Ch.B. (A., Anatomy; P., Physiology; M., Materia Medica and Therapeutics).—J. Alston (M.), A. B. Austin (P.), A. G. Brand (M.), W. M. Cameron (A., P.), J. W. Dalglish (M.), J. F. Duthie (M.), K. H. Dyke (A., P.), J. Ewing (M.), T. Fleming (A.), T. R. Fulton (M.), K. J. A. Gillanders (A.), J. G. Gilmore (A.), W. H. Gordon (M.), E. G. S. Hall (A., P.), F. W. Hebblethwaite (A., P.), G. M. Hetherington (M.), A. R. Hill (M.), T. J. Honeyman (P., M.), J. N. Jamieson (A., P.), O. Johnston (A., P.), P. S. Kinloch (M.), W. P. Kivichan (A.), A. B. McA. Lang (A., P., M.), G. Lean (A., P.), J. Liddell (A., P.), F. R. Lubovins (A., P.), W. W. Lundie (A.), A. D. C. McGowan (P., M.), A. McC. Macintosh (A., P.), J. E. Macintyre (A., P.), D. W. M. MacKenzie (A., P.), N. H. MacKillop (M.), R. H. McKillop (A.), D. Macqueen (A., P.), W. M. William (A., P.), W. D. Miller (A., P.), G. A. Mitchell (A., P.), J. Moffat (P.), W. H. Palmer (M.), J. W. Patterson (A., P.), S. M. Riddick (A., P.), I. M. Robertson (A., P.), J. L. Rowlands (P.), A. B. Stich (A., P.), T. S. Stirling (A., P.), J. J. Treanor (A., P.), J. L. Walker (A.), R. N. Walker (M.), J. A. White (A.), K. J. T. Wilson (M.), W. A. Wilson (M.), R. Young (M.), Janet M. Alexander (M.), Annetta G. T. Anderson (A., P.), Mabel N. Blake (A., P.), Margaret O'Brien Gallagher (P.), Mary B. Gillespie (A., P.), Margaret H. Glen (M.), May C. B. Leigh (A.), Margaret J. T. Leitch (M.), Elizabeth C. M. Haffie (A.), May E. MacIver (M.), Alice J. Marshall (M.), Mercedes M. Morton (A.), May I. T. Reid (M.), Marion Watson (M.).

THIRD M.B. (P., Pathology; M., Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health).—W. D. Allan (M.), J. Alston (P.), W. Baird (M.), J. Beveridge (B., P.), J. P. Broom (P.), D. Cameron (M.), J. Chalmers (M.), D. H. Coats (P.), A. F. Cook (M.), A. G. Cook (M.), J. Crerar (P.), J. N. Cruickshank (M.), J. F. Cunningham (P.), J. W. Dalglish (P.), A. Davidson (P.), G. del Pino (P.), M. Devers (P.), A. Dick (P.), J. Dunbar (M.), J. F. Duthie (P.), J. Ewing (P.), J. B. Fisher (P., M.), M. M. Frew (M.), L. W. Gemmill (P., M.), W. H. Gibson (P., M.), N. W. Gilchrist (P.), T. Gray (P.), D. Heard (P.), A. R. Hill (P.), T. P. Hutchison (P.), J. S. Kinross (M.), G. Kirkhope (M.), R. Lindsay (P.), F. C. Logan (P.), D. J. MacDougall (P., M.), J. W. Macfarlane (M.), G. J. McGorty (P.), J. P. McGreebin (P., M.), J. MacInnes (M.), N. MacKillop (P.), K. S. Macky (M.), D. McLaren (P., M.), J. W. Maclean (P.), F. R. Martin (P.), W. W. Morrison (P.), A. Morton (M.), J. H. Murray (P.), W. H. Palmer (P.), J. A. Paterson (P.), T. S. Paterson (P.), W. J. Poole (P.), T. J. D. Quigley (P., M.), A. W. Ritchie (M.), D. B. Robertson (M.), T. R. Sinclair (M.), W. M. Stewart (M.), J. L. Torley (M.), R. N. Walker (P.), R. S. Weir (P.), G. A. Whittingham (P., M.), K. J. T. Wilson (P.), Janet M. Alexander (P.), Christina B. Buchanan (M.), Maud C. Cairney (M.), Ann K. Cormack (P.), Jane B. Davidson (M.), Jessie C. Gilchrist (M.), Florence S. Kirk (P., M.), Margaret J. T. Leitch (P.), Elizabeth S. Martin (M.), Helen Y. Murdoch (M.), Mary L. Sinclair (P.), Jane Stalker (M.), M. rion B. D. Wilson (M.).

FINAL.—J. E. Jeffrey, *J. W. S. B. Blacklock, *A. D. Brown, *J. Hewitt, *R. G. Howat, *S. B. Stewart, *E. J. T. Thompson, *Mary T. L. Clark, *Charlotte A. Douglas, *Margaret Logan, *Evelyn C. M. McGregor, *Caroline J. MacLennan, *Georgina Murdoch, *Muriel A. Stowe, *E. M. E. Cumming, *G. Paterson, *W. J. Payne, *J. Pollock, *A. B. Stich, *Margaret H. Glen, *Frederick C. Logan, *C. A. Whittingham, *W. E. Boyd, *A. T. Logan, *H. B. Lawrie.

*Passed with distinction in one or more subjects.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

GRADUATION CEREMONY.

At the spring graduation ceremony on March 30th the degree of M.D. was conferred on 4 graduates and that of M.B. and B.S. on 26 undergraduates; 2 diplomas in Public Health were granted. Principal Smith, who presided, said that there were over 1,100 graduates, alumni, and students of the university in the King's services. Some 150 were in the trenches, and many others were ministering near the front to the sick and wounded. Already 5 graduates of the university and 1 alumnus had given their lives. Whether the war was to carry the country to the verge of exhaustion or not, clear and supreme remained our duty to God, to the liberal institutions with the development of which He had entrusted us throughout the empire, to our heroic neighbours of Belgium, and to the sacred cause of good faith among the peoples of Europe.

The following were among the degrees conferred:

M.D.—*S. V. Van Niekerk, *E. W. Wood-Mason, †Major T. C. McC. Young, I.M.S., R. Semple.

*Honours for Thesis. †Commendation for Thesis.

M.B., Ch.B.—W. Anderson, E. G. Bernaud, D. W. Berry, *R. J. Bruce, P. T. Catto, A. B. Clarke, R. F. Cox, D. Cran, *A. G. B. Duncan, G. W. Elder, A. Farquhar, R. Forgan, *J. A. Innes, J. W. Innes, W. H. Kay, W. Leslie, *H. J. A. Lomax, J. M. MacKenzie, J. Moir, R. Munro, R. B. Myles, E. Newton, C. M. Nicol, F. H. B. Norrie, G. W. Rose, *C. G. Shearer, *W. J. Webster.

*With second-class honours.

†Passed Fourth Professional Examination with distinction.

D. P. H.—J. McG. H. Reid, B. T. Saunders.

A MONUMENT is to be erected in memory of Dr. Emile Reymond, Senator of the Loire, and one of the boldest pioneers of aircraft in France. Dr. Reymond was mortally wounded in Lorraine some months ago while making a reconnaissance, but was able to make his report before he died. He had won distinction as a surgeon before devoting himself to aviation. The subscriptions already amount to between £300 and £400. The monument will be executed by the well-known sculptor, M. A. Bartholomé.

Medical News.

DR. CHARLES W. THORP, of Todmorden, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

THE Chelsea Hospital for Women has received from the trustees of the Zunz Bequest £500 for the maintenance of the Annie Zunz Ward.

WE regret to record the death, on April 4th, of Dr. H. Lewis Jones, consulting medical officer to the Electrical Department, St. Bartholomew's Hospital. His only child, a cadet in the Royal Navy, was serving in one of the cruisers sunk in the North Sea last autumn.

THE next meeting of the Society of Medical Officers of Health will be held on Friday, April 16th, at 5 p.m., at 1, Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, when Dr. William Robertson, M.O.H. Leith, will read a paper on the personal equation in the vital statistics of a community.

THE annual 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, April 13th, 1915, at 4 p.m., when Dr. H. Crichton Miller will open a discussion on "Dual Personality and Intemperance."

AMONG the medical men wounded in France is Dr. Auguste Marie, physician-in-chief to the Asylum of Villejuif, and director of the psychiatric laboratory of the Ecole des Hautes Etudes, Paris. He was struck on the head by a projectile while dressing a wounded man in a trench.

DR. GORGAS has been appointed to the rank of Major-General in the United States Army. This, according to the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, is the first time this rank has been given to a doctor. The promotion carries with it the thanks of Congress and a life appointment as surgeon-general.

To the list of French medical journals which have come to life again after a longer or shorter period of temporary suspension owing to the war, we are pleased to add the following: *Archives d'Electricité Médicale*, which began to appear again in February, and the *Gazette hebdomadaire des Sciences Médicales de Bordeaux*, of which we have this week received the issue for April 4th.

A THREE months' course of lectures and demonstrations in hospital administration will be given at the North-Western Hospital by Dr. J. MacCombie, medical superintendent; and at the Grove Hospital, Tooting Grove, by Dr. J. E. Beggs, medical superintendent, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m., beginning on April 12th. The fee for the course is £3 3s., and should be paid to the Clerk of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, Embankment, E.C.

THE North Staffordshire Field Club celebrated its jubilee this year, and to mark the occasion elected Mr. W. D. Spanton, F.R.C.S., an original member, to be its president. Mr. Spanton, in acknowledging the honour, said that it must be a very unusual occurrence for an original member of a club to become its president in its jubilee year. Mr. Spanton, who was very warmly applauded on taking the chair, afterwards gave an address on Staffordshire mammals.

THE efforts that have been made in past years to bring hospital authorities into line for consultative purposes have not met with marked success. Comparison of results has been greatly assisted by the statistical tables published every year under the aegis of the King's Fund, but these tables have revealed a very marked variation as between one system of administration and another. The administrators of the Fund have as yet afforded no means by which such variation might be equalized. The need for consultation and co-operation between the medical charities has become more apparent than ever during the last few years, and a means appears to have been found in the British Hospitals Association, if we may judge from the very representative character of its list of members. Matters of interest common to all hospitals have been discussed at its meetings, and annual gatherings have been held, at which full opportunity has been given for private discussion and friendly criticism of failures and successes. An association, the prominent members of which are engaged in actual hospital administration, not only in London, but in most of the large towns and county centres, may justly claim to be representative of all the best work in the country, and as such entitled to be heard in all legislative matters relating to their special sphere of action.

Letters, Notes, and Answers.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES and LETTERS forwarded for publication are understood to be offered to the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, alone unless the contrary be stated.

CORRESPONDENTS not answered are requested to look at the Notices to Correspondents of the following week.

AUTHORS desiring reprints of their articles published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL are requested to communicate with the Office, 429, Strand, W.C., on receipt of proof.

CORRESPONDENTS who wish notice to be taken of their communications should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication.

THE telegraphic addresses of the BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION and JOURNAL are: (1) EDITOR of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, *Antiology, Westrand, London*; telephone, 2631, Gerrard. (2) FINANCIAL SECRETARY AND BUSINESS MANAGER (Advertisements, etc.), *Articulate, Westrand, London*; telephone, 2630, Gerrard. (3) MEDICAL SECRETARY, *Mediscera, Westrand, London*; telephone, 2634, Gerrard.

Queries, answers, and communications relating to subjects to which special departments of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL are devoted will be found under their respective headings.

QUERIES.

AN Irish doctor would feel grateful to any of his brethren who have experience of two-seater light or cycle cars, and will state their opinion as to which make they consider the most serviceable and lasting for rough country roads.

LETTERS, NOTES, ETC.

A WARNING.

MESSRS. AYRTON, SAUNDERS, AND CO., wholesale druggists and druggists' sundriesmen, Liverpool, state that within the last month two medical men in London have been visited by a man, stating that he had been engaged by the firm to fill a vacancy, but was without means to pay his railway fare. Any medical man receiving an application of this kind would be well advised to communicate with Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders, and Co., 34, Hanover Street, Liverpool. (Telephone: Royal 2070.)

THERAPEUTIC USES OF TURPENTINE.

H. L. D. writes: With reference to Dr. Foy's remarks on turpentine in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of March 27th, I have seen good results in a case of sloughing sore of the penis. The local application of this drug quickly cleared off the sloughs and established healthy action. I would like to try it in other cases of gangrene.

ALLENBURYS PASTILLES.

MR. F. W. GAMBLE (Director, Allen and Hanburys, Ltd.) writes: Our attention has been drawn to an article in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, April 3rd, reprinted from the *Weekly Bulletin* of the Department of Health for the City of New York. The inclusion of "Allenburys Pastilles" in the list of medicines quoted appears to be founded on misapprehension. There are eighty varieties of medicated "Allenburys pastilles," some of which contain cocaine whilst others do not. In no case has the published formula been altered, and in every instance when cocaine is present in the pastille the box bears such an indication. As the "Allenburys pastilles" are largely prescribed by medical men to whom the various formulae are well known, we shall be obliged if you will allow us to remove any misapprehension that may have arisen from a perusal of the article referred to.

A CORRECTION.

IN an answer to a correspondent which appeared in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of March 27th, p. 580, under the heading "French Military Surgery," the periodical referred to as the *Bulletins et mémoires de la Société de Chirurgie de Paris* should have been *Bulletins et mémoires de la Société de Chirurgie de Paris*.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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NOTE.—It is against the rules of the Post Office to receive *post restante* letters addressed either in initials or numbers.