

of iodine solutions. The conclusion is forced upon one that where there are no definite indications to the contrary (such as tender age), if the iodine be used in a way sanctioned by the dictates of common sense and experience, its recognized advantages as a primary wound antiseptic greatly outweigh any possible risk of severe reaction, such as might be caused by an idiosyncrasy non-existent in the great majority of persons. The so-called colourless tincture of iodine is of no advantage in this respect, as it contains no free iodine, and has none of the distinctive properties of that substance.

REFERENCE.

¹ BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, March 6th, 1915, pp. 441-2.

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL

VASO-DILATORS IN THE TREATMENT OF HYSTERICAL APHONIA.

THE cause of functional failure of the great nerve centres may be imperfect blood supply or some primary defect in nutritive activity on the part of the nerve elements themselves. If the first hypothesis be correct the existence of vaso-constrictor nerves in the cerebral vascular system must be postulated. Owing to the researches of Wiggers, whose conclusions have been corroborated by Morison and Gulland, this hypothesis has now become an established fact. Dr. Charlton Bastian, in his highly interesting and instructive monograph, *Hysterical or Functional Paralysis*, written more than twenty years ago, observed that the absolutely sudden onset and cessation of functional paralysis which are occasionally met with point very strongly to angio neurotic spasm as the cause of the affection. This spasm need not be complete, occlusion of one-half or even one-third of the blood supply being sufficient. The cerebral vaso-constrictor filaments are not connected with the systemic vasomotor centre, though doubtless they have one of their own.

In connexion with this subject the following cases may be of interest.

CASE I.—C. S., aged 25 years, schoolmistress, had lost her voice for several days. After taking a few doses of nitroglycerine ($\frac{1}{10}$ gr. each), the aphonia completely disappeared, and did not recur.

CASE II.—A. C., aged 18 years, a domestic servant, had been aphonic for a year, during which period she had undergone much and varied treatment. Transitory benefit, lasting only a day or two at a time, resulted. On inhaling a capsule of amyl nitrite, her voice instantly returned. She has since been taking a mixture containing sodium and amyl nitrite, and during this time (a fortnight) she has constantly retained her voice.

Driffield.

JOHN R. KEITH, M.D. Aberd.

CAECUM IN LEFT INGUINAL HERNIA.

IN October, 1914, I was asked to see a Malay boy, aged 3 years, at Kudat in British North Borneo. The parents alleged that for some months previously a swelling had appeared at intervals in the left side of the scrotum, but had caused no trouble until that time, when it became persistent, tense, and inflamed. It proved to be a left inguinal hernia which had become strangulated.

I operated immediately, and was surprised to find that the hernial sac contained the whole caecum, the vermiform appendix, and part of the ileum. The intestine was nowhere badly injured, so it was returned to the abdomen, and the remainder of the operation completed according to the method of Bassini.

At the time of the operation I recollected having seen several similar cases recorded which were due to the fact that the caecum possessed a long mesenteric attachment, and had become displaced from its usual position in the right iliac fossa. I think this must have been the explanation in this case, inasmuch as the liver and spleen showed no transposition on palpation and percussion.

The child made an uneventful recovery.

Singapore.

JOHN F. HORNSEY, M.B., B.Ch. Oxon.

Reports of Societies.

HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.

AT a meeting on April 22nd, after the passage of a resolution of sympathy with the widow of the late president, Dr. Edgar G. Bulleid, Dr. G. DE B. TURTLE was unanimously elected president for the remainder of the session. Dr. F. E. BATTEN opened a discussion on *Cerebro-spinal meningitis*. He said the last epidemic in this country had been in 1907-8. The disease was, however, constantly present as an endemic disease, showing a seasonal variation, the greatest number of cases occurring during the months of February, March, and April, and affecting chiefly children. Flexner had produced the disease experimentally in monkeys, and he had shown that it was possible to save monkeys so affected by intrathecal injection of an immune serum obtained from a horse. The serum treatment had greatly diminished the mortality, but as there were several strains of the meningococcus, it was important to obtain a serum which was polyvalent to as many strains as possible. In regard to the injection of serum, Sophian had insisted on the importance of controlling the removal of cerebro-spinal fluid and the injection of serum by observation of the blood pressure, and for that purpose had advocated the use of the gravitation method. The speaker considered that the syringe method was a perfectly safe and more easily regulated method than the gravitation method. He considered soamin inadvisable owing to its liability to produce optic atrophy. Dr. DAVID NABARRO described the changes in the chemistry and cytology of the cerebro-spinal fluid in meningococcal meningitis, and the alterations brought about by injections of serum. He also showed a number of lantern slides of the meningococci in the cellular deposit of the cerebro-spinal fluid, and in culture. Dr. J. A. ARKWRIGHT, dealing with the epidemiology of the disease, said it had been shown by various observers that, though the carriers were usually free from the meningococci in two or three weeks, a small percentage were still carriers after two and even seven months, and Mayer had related a case probably existing two years. Carriers might develop meningitis after two or three weeks, and no doubt all cases were carriers for a longer or shorter period. Cases of meningitis must be looked upon as persons who, in the course of a pharyngeal infection, developed meningitis as a complication. Prophylaxis was then dealt with, the measures advocated being the detention and isolation of carriers early in the epidemic, whenever possible, the avoidance of overcrowding, and the breaking up of large bodies of troops into smaller units. The value of prophylactic vaccination was as yet uncertain. The variation of the number of carriers among contacts in different epidemics was alluded to. Among 300 soldiers who were contacts Dr. Arkwright and his colleagues only found four carriers. In other epidemics as many as 23 per cent. and 32 per cent. had been found by various observers. Dr. COLEBROOK, speaking of the treatment of meningococcus infections by vaccines, suggested that this should not be considered as alternative to the intrathecal injection of serum, but rather as complementary to it. By the use of serum one hoped to check the multiplication of meningococci in the cerebro-spinal fluid, and possibly to promote their destruction by phagocytosis, but it remained for the patient's own antibacterial defences to deal with the microbes which had established themselves in the meningeal and cortical tissues—the more serious factor in the infection. By the inoculation of vaccine into uninfected tissues one sought to whip up these antibacterial defences to a maximal effort. He referred briefly to his experience of about a dozen cases—some of the posterior basic, others of the epidemic type—of meningococcal meningitis in which vaccine had been used. He had several times seen the temperature come down and the patient's condition improve in a manner which strongly suggested that the inoculation of vaccine had exercised a favourable influence on the infection. But sometimes it seemed that very serious injury had been done to the central nervous system by the invasion of the cortex, blocking of foramina, etc., in the days or weeks of the disease before the commencement of vaccine treatment, and in these cases, although

plaintiff had put before the public. He claimed to have discovered a positive cure for consumption. Sometimes he guaranteed a cure, and in various forms, both in letters and elsewhere, there were statements to the same effect. His lordship then read the words said to be libellous, and pointed out, with reference to the analysis, that it in fact contained no specific allegation that the substance was krameria. Viewing the summing up as a whole, he found that there was no misdirection. It had been complained that the learned judge had improperly rejected evidence on behalf of the plaintiff, but, so far as he could judge, no evidence properly tendered had been excluded. At any rate, even if there had been misdirection or improper exclusion of evidence, they had to remember the rule which provided that a new trial shall not be granted on the ground of misdirection, or of the improper admission or rejection of evidence, or because the verdict of the jury was not taken upon a question which the judge at the trial was not asked to leave to them unless in the opinion of the Court of Appeal some substantial wrong or miscarriage has been thereby occasioned. Here there had been no miscarriage of justice, and the appeal must be dismissed.

Lord Justice Phillimore, in the course of his judgement, pointed out that the rule as to fair comment had been clearly stated by Lord Atkinson in *Dakhyi v. Labouchere*, 1908, 2 K.B., 329, where he said: "A personal attack may form part of a fair comment upon given facts truly stated if it be warranted by those facts—in other words, in my view, if it be a reasonable inference from those facts." It was, no doubt, often difficult to say where fact ends and comment begins. In the present case the onus of proof was on the defendants, and they had discharged it. It was possible that some of the defendants' charges may appear to have been difficult to justify, but the judgement in *Dakhyi v. Labouchere* (*supra*) made it plain that the defendant may go very far in imputing motives. The nature of the libel was to be gathered from the title of the defendants' book, *Secret Remedies: What They Cost and What They Contain*. In substance, they say of the plaintiff, "You are carrying on business according to the usual methods of the quack." No doubt the plaintiff had scored a point about the analysis. The substance did not contain krameria, but it was for the jury to say whether it did or not. Moreover, whatever the constituent bodies of the plaintiff's medicine, it was a question whether the accuracy of the analysis was relevant if the ingredients, whatever they were, were really otiose. There was evidence for the jury to consider, to the effect that no one could discover any active principle. Although *ſc* considered that Mr. Rowsell, in going carefully and properly through the summing up, had discovered certain points in which it might be said to have been defective, yet he (the learned Lord Justice) did not think there should be a new trial.

Lord Justice Bankes agreed. He said that whatever the medicine contained, there was evidence proper for the consideration of the jury to the effect it was to all intents and purpose valueless. In conclusion, he said that it was most important that the law of libel should be administered as stated in *Hunt's case* (*supra*). It was essential that the right to comment should be freely exercised in cases such as this, where large sums were made out of proprietary medicines.

Public Health

AND

POOR LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

POOR LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

At a council meeting, held at 34, Copthall Avenue, E.C., April 27th, Surgeon-General Evatt, President, in the chair, the action taken in the case of the attempt of the Paddington Guardians to appoint a district medical officer, residing in his district, subject to a three months' notice, was duly reported. A letter was addressed in November, 1914, to the Local Government Board noting that the Paddington Guardians were contemplating an infringement of the Medical Appointments Order, and urging the Board to refuse consent unless a proper scheme were set before them. The Board had finally given consent to the appointment of a district medical officer for a "limited period," so that if at the end of the time the guardians were not ready with a scheme, they would be required to appoint an officer in accordance with the terms of the Medical Appointments Order, as in a previous case. The honorary secretary was directed to watch carefully any further developments in the Paddington union. A letter was read from Dr. Fothergill concerning the federation of medical societies with the British Medical Association. The council unanimously agreed that some kind of federation was desirable, but any concrete scheme would require deep consideration, and the financial bearing presented great difficulties. Dr. Drury's letters (Halifax) were then considered. He dealt with certain questions: as to the right of a lady visitor to order the attendance of a medical officer, as to whether a medical officer was expected to diagnose refraction and prescribe spectacles, as to whether a lady visitor could demand a report on a case from the medical officer, and as to whether the clerk could require of a medical officer a report about the sanitary condition of a house. All these questions were answered by the council in the negative. A report on the general sanitary state of a house in

the officer's district should come from the medical officer of health of the borough.

The council unanimously confirmed the appointment of Dr. Major Greenwood to act as a delegate to represent the association on the Council for District Nursing. The report of the association on the Poor Law Institutions Order, 1913, had been considered by the Public Health Committee of the British Medical Association, and, on their recommendation, had been endorsed by the Central Council. A letter from Dr. Agnew was read concerning the resolution passed at a meeting of the Burnley Division of the British Medical Association on April 9th that no member accept a post as district medical officer under the guardians in the existing conditions. The profession, Dr. Agnew states, refused to consider any settlement till the late public vaccinators were reinstated, and the other difficulty seemed insuperable, as the profession at Burnley would not allow the guardians to retain the services of the three men who were acting, but the guardians were acting independently. The honorary secretary was directed by the council to ask Dr. Agnew to furnish any instance of neglect or deficient attendance on Poor Law patients, as, under the present circumstances, the sick poor of Burnley could hardly be well attended to. The matter demanded a Local Government Board inquiry. The honorary secretary and Dr. Withers Green had been present at the further conference of representatives of Poor Law sectional associations at Norfolk House, and they announced that a committee had been chosen to put forward a definite scheme. In conclusion, the following resolutions were unanimously carried after consideration of complaints with regard to the treatment of Poor Law medical officers: (1) That in all cases where military duties are discharged by Poor Law medical officers, the salaries paid to whole-time officers should be on a scale not less than those paid by the War Office to members of the R.A.M.C. discharging similar duties. (2) That where the duties are part-time only, an addition should be made to the medical officer's salary in proportion to the extra labour involved. The council then considered the arrangements for the annual meeting for 1915.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

DR. J. SHOLTO C. DOUGLAS (at present Lecturer on Pathology in the University of Manchester, has been appointed to the Joseph Hunter Chair of Pathology in succession to Professor Dean.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

THE statutory half-yearly meeting of the General Council of the University of Edinburgh was held on May 5th in the examination hall of the Old Buildings. In the absence of Sir William Turner, Lord Dundas presided over rather a small attendance. After the minutes of the half-yearly meeting of October 30th had been approved, Mr. J. B. Clark submitted the report of the Business Committee. In doing so he commented on the absence of contentious matter from the report; this was due, however, not to the non-existence of such matter, but to the inadvisability of bringing up at this time subjects requiring deliberation and consideration. The report contained five obituary notices, including two of distinguished medical men—Sir Henry Littlejohn and Sir Thomas Clouston; that of the latter had been written by Dr. G. M. Robertson. Since the publication at the end of December of a roll of honour containing 1,679 names of students, graduates, and members of the staff engaged in various branches of war service several hundred additional names had been received, so that the roll now numbered considerably over 2,000. Up to the present date there had been recorded the names of 28 members of the University, chiefly graduates, who had laid down their lives for their country. The Senate had also given every consideration and encouragement to students who desired to serve their country, and a number of "Privileges" had been announced in the medical as in the other Faculties. Two new appointments in the medical part of the University staff were recorded—Dr. Lovell Gulland's election to the Chair of Medicine, rendered vacant by Professor Wyllie's resignation, and that of Dr. W. W. Taylor (one of the lecturers in chemistry) to be Lecturer in Chemical Physiology.

Mr. T. J. Millar, Convener of the Finance Committee, submitted his report, which stated that the total number of matriculated students for 1913-14 was 3,283, as against 3,352 in the previous academic year; there were 1,304 medical students as against 1,319 in 1912-13. One Professor (the Moncrieff Arnott Professor of Clinical Medicine) had been added to the teaching staff during the year. Mr. Millar stated that the figures in the report might possibly give rise to the misconception that the university was well off, and had large funds and a large surplus, but he pointed out that the increase in revenue over expenditure was simply due to increased bursary funds, which must be added to capital. The free income was less than was necessary to meet the expenditure.

The increase of £20,536 in the total funds of the university was mainly due to the grant accumulated by the Carnegie Trust during the last quinquennium for the purpose of founding lectureships in (1) Economic History, £4,500; (2) Forest Botany, £3,439; (3) Mercantile Law, £3,000; (4) Tropical Diseases, £7,000; (5) Technical Mathematics, £3,530. £15,000 had been transferred from "Funds Unappropriated" to "Funds Appropriated

to Particular Purposes," being part of Moncrieff Arnott bequest for the foundation of a Chair in Clinical Medicine. The increased revenue was chiefly due to the Robert Irvine Fund for Chair of Bacteriology, and to the Moncrieff Arnott Fund for Chair of Clinical Medicine. With regard to expenditure, lecturers' salaries had increased on account of the clinical medicine and surgery departments, and the increase of the laboratory expenditure was mainly due to the clinical medicine, pathology, and botany departments. The income from Treasury grant was increased by amounts reserved from grants of previous years—for clinical teaching, £2,000; department of botany, £1,000; natural philosophy, £595; department of materia medica, £83, set apart in a separate account last year and now brought into the Treasury Grant Account.

The members of the Finance and Business Committees were re-elected, and, on the motion of Baillie Buchan, Dr. J. W. Ballantyne was added to the latter.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

THE COUNCIL.

THE following table shows the composition of the Council as it stands till July 1st.

President.—Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bt., C.B., F.R.S., C. (1) 1897 (substitute), (2) 1901, (3) 1909.

Vice-Presidents.—Sir F. S. Eve, C. (1) 1904 (substitute), (2) 1907 (substitute), (3) 1912; Sir Anthony Bowlby, K.C.M.G., C. (1) 1904, (2) 1912.

Other Members of Council.—Sir Rickman J. Godlee, Bt., K.C.V.O., C. (1) 1897, (2) 1905; Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, K.C.V.O., (1) 1900, (2) 1908; Mr. Charles W. Mansell Moullin, C. (1) 1902 (substitute), (2) 1907; Sir George H. Makins, K.C.M.G., C. (1) 1903, (2) 1911; Mr. William Harrison Cripps, C. (1) 1905 (substitute till 1908), (2) 1909; Mr. Charters J. Symonds, C. 1907; Mr. William F. Haslam, C., 1908; Mr. C. B. Lockwood (deceased), C. (1) 1908 (substitute), (2) 1910; Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, Bt., C. 1908; Mr. Bilton Pollard, C. 1910; Mr. C. A. Ballance, M.V.O., C. (1) 1910 (substitute), (2) 1914; Sir John Bland-Sutton, C. 1910; Mr. D'Arcy Power, C. 1912; Sir Berkeley G. A. Moynihan, C. 1912 (substitute for the late Sir Henry Butlin till 1919); Mr. J. Ernest Lane, C. 1913; Mr. L. A. Dunn, C. 1913; Mr. H. J. Waring, C. 1913; Mr. J. Stanley N. Boyd, C. 1914; Mr. W. Thorburn, C. 1914; Mr. W. M'Adam Eccles, C. 1914; Mr. Charles Ryall, C. 1914 (substitute for Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, jun., till 1915).

The medical schools are represented as follows:

London:

St. Bartholomew's	...	...	...	6*
Charing Cross	...	...	...	1
Guy's	...	...	...	3
King's College	...	...	...	1
London	...	...	...	2
Middlesex	...	...	...	2
St. Mary's	...	...	...	1
St. Thomas's	...	...	...	2
University College	...	...	...	2
Special	...	...	...	1

Total London 21

Provincial:

Birmingham	...	...	...	1
Leeds	...	...	...	1
Manchester	...	...	...	1

Total provincial 3

Total Council 24

* 1, Mr. Lockwood, deceased.

Nominations for the election next July must be received at the office of the College between May 25th and June 5th. As we have explained, there will be five vacancies in July.

Obituary.

WILLIAM BELL, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., J.P.,

NEW BRIGHTON, CHESHIRE.

MR. WILLIAM BELL, of New Brighton, who died recently, at the age of 76, was a man of strong personality, held in high esteem for his professional skill, and for the ungrudging service which he gave for the benefit of the people among whom he lived for more than half a century. He was a son of John Bell, M.D., formerly of Uppingham, and a grandson of James Bell, who graduated at Edinburgh about 1777 and settled in Uppingham in 1780 after a voyage to the Polar regions as surgeon on board a whaler. Mr. William Bell received his general education at Uppingham School and his professional training at King's College Hospital. There he had among his teachers Partridge, John Wood, and William Ferguson. He became M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1865, and for some time assisted Sir William Ferguson in his private practice. Afterwards he spent a

year touring all the countries of Europe. On his return he was appointed surgeon to the prison at Chatham, and while there he met the daughter of the late General Butcher, whom he married in 1868 after establishing himself in practice—in partnership with Dr. Parr, who died shortly afterwards—at New Brighton. His practice grew with the growth of the district, and for a period of years he attended nearly every family living there. His success did not induce any disposition to neglect the claims of the less fortunate members of the community; his professional skill was always at the disposal of the sick poor.

In conjunction with Mr. Crewe Chambers he founded the Wallasey Cottage Hospital in 1866. That institution had at first accommodation for only two or three patients, but in course of time it attracted a large amount of support from the charitable public. Mr. Bell was honorary consulting surgeon to the hospital and chairman of the Committee of Management from its foundation. Some years ago it was his annual custom to hold a rose fête in the grounds of his residence on its behalf; they became very popular, and brought in considerable sums of money. Mr. Bell was also for many years honorary consulting physician to the New Brighton Convalescent Home for Women and Children, and had been a member of the Committee of Management. He took an active interest in all the local medical charities. He also took a leading part in the general improvement of the district. As president of the New Brighton Improvement Association Mr. Bell headed a strong agitation which resulted in the abolition of the "Ham and Egg Parade," which had long made the Merseyside resort a byword. Its place was taken by the Marine Promenade, with its pleasant Marine Park and Victoria Gardens. When the foundation-stone of the new Promenade was laid on June 22nd, 1907, by Sir (then Mr.) W. H. Lever, who at the time represented Wirral in the House of Commons, the public services rendered by Mr. Bell were referred to with enthusiastic appreciation; the New Brighton Improvement Association presented him with a handsome rose bowl. In 1892 he was made a justice of the peace for the Wirral Division. He did much to advance the cause of education in Wallasey, being at different times a member of the Education Subcommittee, a governor of the Wallasey Grammar School and chairman of the Wallasey High School for Girls, of which he was one of the founders. In his younger days he was an ardent supporter of the Volunteer movement and was Surgeon-Major of the 1st Cheshire Volunteer Artillery. His services earned for him the distinction of V.D.

A keen lover of nature, Mr. Bell particularly interested himself in horticulture, rose-growing being one of his chief delights. For many years one of the National Rose Societies' shows was held in his grounds. He was an enthusiastic student of animal life, and his knowledge of birds was especially wide. He had made a very fine collection of British birds' eggs, moths, and butterflies; to these collections he devoted his attention when, five years ago, failing health caused him to retire from practice. In earlier years he had been greatly interested in breeding poultry, and at one time won prizes all over the country with his Dorkings.

Mr. Bell, who was a member of the British Medical Association, leaves a widow, three daughters (two of whom are married), and four sons, two of whom—Dr. W. Blair Bell, of Liverpool, the well-known gynaecologist, and Dr. E. Augustine Bell, who succeeded his father in his practice at New Brighton—are members of the medical profession. His eldest son, J. Hubert Bell, is serving his country with the East Surrey Regiment.

The funeral took place on May 2nd at Wallasey Parish Church. A detachment of the crew of the New Brighton lifeboat, in which Mr. Bell took a great interest, carried the coffin. The church was crowded, and large numbers of patients and friends who could not find room in the church, waited in the churchyard to pay their last tribute of respect. All the flags in the borough were flown at half-mast.

DR. J. B. CUNNINGHAM died on April 4th at his home at Ruyton-of-the-Eleven Towns, Shrewsbury, after a very brief illness. His death was due to septicaemia following a cut in his finger about ten days previously. He was a

man of uniformly robust health, and his death came as a shock to his friends and relatives. Dr. Cunningham, who was 62 years of age, graduated M.B., C.M.Edin. in 1878, and was at first in practice at Prestonpans (East Lothians). He then went for a short time to Canada, and on his return practised at Tongue (Sutherlandshire). Finally he settled at Ruyton, where he spent the last twenty-three years of his life. His tastes were rather for outdoor pursuits, such as gardening, than for medicine, but he was ever conscientious in the discharge of his medical duties. He was very popular among the working classes, with whom he had a happy manner, sometimes brusque and marked by plain speaking if occasion arose, but he possessed a natural kindness and sincerity which found him many friends wherever he went. He suffered latterly a good deal from the effects of rural depopulation, his practice having fallen off greatly. He leaves a widow and ten children, most of whom are grown up. The funeral was largely attended, and many expressions of sorrow and respect were received by his family.

DR. NATHAN HANNAH, medical officer of health for Ashton-in-Makerfield, who died recently in his 64th year, was born at Blackburn. When quite a child his parents removed to Wigan. He received his medical education at Anderson's College, Glasgow. In 1873 he took the diplomas of L.F.P.S.G. and L.R.C.P.Edin. He was a Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health. Soon after qualifying Dr. Hannah commenced practice at Ashton-in-Makerfield, and was made medical officer of that township in the days of the old Local Board. He was also medical officer for the township of Abram for many years. He was the oldest official of the Ashton Council, and had completed his fortieth annual report. He was the medical superintendent of the township's hospital for infectious diseases, public vaccinator and medical officer for the district under the Wigan Union, and certifying factory surgeon for the locality. For many years Dr. Hannah was surgeon to the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Permanent Relief Society, and to the South Lancashire Coalowners' Association. He was also surgeon to many collieries in the district. Dr. Hannah was the joint author of a *Report on the Effect of Roburite on the Health of Workmen in Coal Mines*, published in 1889. He leaves a widow and five daughters, three of whom are married. At a special meeting of the Ashton Urban District Council Mr. William Clark, the chairman, said Dr. Hannah's monthly and annual reports were models. He moved a resolution of regret for his death; a copy was ordered to be forwarded to the relatives.

DR. ARTHUR CAJETAN BACA, who died not long ago at Vevey, in Switzerland, at the age of 46, was a native of Gibraltar. He received his professional education at the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. He obtained the diplomas of L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S.Edin., and L.F.P.S.Glasg. in 1894. He settled in practice at Gibraltar, where he held the appointment of district medical officer, and was also medical referee for various insurance societies. He acted on several occasions as assistant surgeon in the Colonial Hospital. He had a large private practice, and his skill and kindness endeared him to patients of all classes. He took a keen interest in sports, and was a steward of the local race club. Dr. Baca was a member of the British Medical Association, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine.

It is announced that Dr. GUSTAF HEINRICIUS, Professor of Medicine in the University of Helsingfors, recently died at the age of 62.

DR. THOINOT, member of the Académie de Médecine, professor of forensic medicine in the University of Paris, and inspector-general of the public health services of the Paris prefecture of police, died recently. Professor Thoinot took his doctor's degree in 1886.

MR. CHARLES HARPER, for many years medical officer to Bath Rural District Council, and who, as a naval surgeon, served during the Crimean war and the Baltic campaign, left estate valued at £7,762.

Medical News.

GIFTS amounting to over £14,500, to be applied to the purposes of cancer research at the Harvard Medical School, were announced on April 14th.

THE London County Council has decided to commemorate the residence in London of Lord Lister by placing a memorial tablet on the house, No. 12, Park Crescent, Marylebone Road, W.

A COMMITTEE has been formed with a view to collecting subscriptions for the erection of a marble tablet in the Hoddesdon parish church to the memory of the late Sir George Turner, who while residing in Hoddesdon was medical officer for a large and important district, and endeared himself to all classes of people. The treasurer for the fund is Mr. E. W. Lock, 33, Hertford Road, Hoddesdon.

FOUR lectures on the progress of public health in Egypt will be given by the Gresham Professor of Physic, Dr. F. M. Sandwith, during the course of next week. The first lecture, on Tuesday, will deal with cholera epidemics; the second, on Wednesday, with the reformation of Egyptian hospitals and asylums; and the third, on Thursday, with the awakening of the Egyptians to hygienic reform. The lectures will be given at Gresham College, Basinghall Street, E.C., at 6 p.m. on each day. On Friday, at the same hour, lantern slides relating to the subjects of the lectures will be shown.

AT an examination for sanitary inspectors under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, concluded on May 10th, of the candidates 70 per cent. passed. The examination included the inspection of artisans' dwellings and report thereon by the candidates, and the examination of specimens of meat and other foods provided by the Corporation of London from the city markets, and specimens of fish provided by the Fishmongers' Company.

AN interesting exhibition, *Women and their Work*, organized by the *Daily Express*, under the patronage of Queen Alexandra, was held at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, from May 1st to May 7th. It was opened by Princess Arthur of Connaught, and was intended not only to give an epitome of every phase of women's work, but also to provide the woman worker with ideas for new means of earning a livelihood. The different stalls afforded a most varied and comprehensive view of the numerous ways in which the taste and talents of women may be utilized to the advantage of their possessor and the benefit of others. The exhibits, moreover, were not solely such as have hitherto been regarded as being peculiarly the province of women. The stalls laden with every kind of fine needlework, lace making, embroideries and tapestries, were supplemented by others displaying specimens of jewellery and enamels, hand weaving, sculpture and alabaster work, whilst from others, again, it was possible to gather what women have already done in agriculture, horticulture, and photography. There was an exhibit showing one of the wards of the Middlesex Hospital, and another of invalid kitchens presided over by Lady Muriel Paget, and a series of lectures and demonstrations was given each day.

THE spring meeting of the south-eastern division of the Medico-Psychological Association was held at Newlands House, Tooting Bec Common, on April 29th, when Dr. J. Noel Sergeant read an interesting paper on certain effects of the war on the patients admitted to the institution since the beginning of last August. A question of considerable importance from a medico-legal point of view arose in connexion with one of the cases, namely, whether a certified patient under "care and control" ought to be given up to the police authorities while suffering from insanity for which he was under medical treatment at the time. Should the Board of Control allow the chances of recovery of such a case to be lessened by his being transferred from a hospital to a prison, to be there examined by the surgeon of the gaol as to his capacity to plead? Sir George Savage, Dr. George E. Miles (Royal Hospital, Netley), Dr. Dyer (medical officer, Brixton Prison), and the chairman (Dr. David Bowers) took part in the discussion which followed. Another interesting point was brought out in the paper, namely, the calmate effect of female nurses on excited male patients. Very divergent opinions were expressed on this point by several members present, including Drs. F. H. Edwards, A. C. Dave, and J. Stewart. A vote of thanks to Dr. Sergeant for his hospitality and his interesting paper brought the proceedings to a close.