

Universities and Colleges.

LATIN IN THE MEDICAL CURRICULUM.

THE Court of Governors of the University of Sheffield on February 7th amended the statutes so as to provide that "students shall be entitled as from June 1st, 1915, until the Court of Governors of the Sheffield University shall otherwise determine, to enter the Faculty of Medicine of such University without being compelled to take Latin at the matriculation examination."

The University of Birmingham has also decided that Latin shall be an optional subject, students in future being permitted to offer a modern language or a science instead of Latin.

The step was taken by the University of London in 1902.

With reference to the University of Manchester we have received the following letter:

The University, Manchester,
February 8th, 1916.

Sir,—In the report of the Committee of Management to the Conjoint Examining Board of the Royal Colleges, as well as in the report of the comitia of the Royal College of Physicians, it has been stated that Latin is no longer a compulsory subject in the entrance examination to the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Manchester.

I should be glad if you would allow me to correct this misunderstanding. The University of Manchester has not modified the matriculation requirements.

I am, etc.,

G. ELLIOT SMITH,
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

DR. ARTHUR J. HALL, F.R.C.P., Senior Physician, Sheffield Royal Hospital, has been appointed to the Professorship of Medicine, in succession to Dr. Duncan Burgess.

THE FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.

WAR SERVICE OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

THE Registrar informs us that the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow have been much gratified to observe the large number of those connected with the medical profession who are giving war service in various capacities. They desired to take some step which would at once mark their sense of the loyalty of these members of the medical profession and would encourage others to follow their example. With that twofold object, and after careful consideration as to the best method in which this could be attained, they have made an alteration in their Regulations for the Examination to the Fellowship of the Royal Faculty, which they consider will mark their sense of the value of war service, and will facilitate the entry of those who render adequate war service into the Fellowship without unduly lowering the standard of the qualification. The Fellowship of the Royal Faculty is an honours qualification, and is of deservedly high repute. It is open to registered medical practitioners of not less than two years' standing who pass an advanced examination in two of the principal subjects of medical science. The Royal Faculty, having in view the value of the loyal and patriotic services which those who are engaged in the war are giving to the State, and the value of the experience they are likely in this way to acquire, have resolved that in their case an examination in one of these subjects in place of two shall be accepted as sufficient, and that this privilege shall hold good in the case of candidates coming forward within five years after the termination of the war.

CONJOINT BOARD IN ENGLAND.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FINAL EXAMINATION.—Part I. Medicine: F. M. Allchin, G. F. V. Anson, T. A. P. Benbow, A. W. C. Bennett, K. H. Bhat, J. T. Bleasdel, C. E. Bond, C. V. Braimbridge, I. F. Buckle, G. E. Chissell, H. M. Church, P. S. Clarke, D. Crellin, R. G. Dani, A. R. K. Dina, G. G. Drummond, W. C. C. Easton, W. F. Eberli, M. Elias, C. A. L. Evans, G. I. Evans, S. W. Fisk, A. R. Fuller, C. H. Gilmour, C. C. Goodall, E. A. Green, H. E. Griffiths, A. B. Gunasekara, T. H. Gunewardene, H. M. Halliday, J. C. N. Harris, W. L. A. Harrison, B. Haskins, E. H. V. Hensley, E. L. Hopkins, W. A. Hotson, H. Ingleby, G. Jack, T. H. Jackson, F. B. Jago, L. W. Jones, V. Kaneneff, T. L. Kan, I. Keess, C. E. Kindersley, R. P. Lanford-Jones, M. E. A. Latif, H. Lewis, L. M. Lister, D. Loughlin, H. M. C. Macaulay, P. G. M'Evedy, G. A. S. Madgwick, R. H. Maingot, L. A. Malik, P. S. Marshall, G. L. Maule, F. W. Mansell, A. D. Millington, T. D. Morgan, A. G. Morris, B. Mountain, S. Muttiah, K. V. Muttukumar, N. R. Nalliah, J. D. Oliver, M. Oliver, A. J. Orenstein, P. E. D. Pank, E. W. Paul, G. Perkins, P. D. O'R. Phillips, R. R. Powell, D. S. Pracy, M. K. Robertson, G. C. Robinson, B. T. Rose, P. G. Russell, K. Sahib, E. Sakoschansky, W. H. Sarra, J. E. Scanlan, G. B. Sellwood, E. A. Shaw, C. Shaw-Crisp, N. A. Spott, E. Stansfeld, W. Steadman, H. G. Störmer, A. Sunderland, H. W. Taylor, L. D. Taylor, W. H. Thomas, J. A. Tippet, H. M. von Mengershausen, H. J. Wallace, L. Walton, H. A. Whyte-Venables, R. W. Willenberg, G. C. Williams, H. G. E. Williams, A. Wilson, T. Wilson, L. Zeitline.

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Part III. Midwifery: G. C. Agarwala, A. M. Ahmad, J. Andrew, G. F. V. Anson, H. Archer, A. Arias, T. B. Bailey, T. A. P. Benbow, F. E. Bendix, H. J. Bensted, C. E. Bond, E. G. P. Bousfield, I. R. R. Brogden, W. W. K. Brown, H. S. Bryan, L. J. F. Bull, H. R. Buttery, H. H. Castle, L. A. Celestin, A. H. Clarke, P. S. Clarke, A. A. Cockayne, W. H. Coldwell, J. D. Constantin, G. F. Cooke, M. C. Cooper, L. Cunningham, R. C. Davenport, A. V. S. Davies, F. G. L. Dawson, M. A. B. Demerdash, A. B. Dummere, W. H. Dye, J. D. Dyson, A. W. F. Edmonds, H. E. Ekanayake, M. Elias, H. S. Evans, T. S. Evans, F. O. Fehrsen, E. A. Fiddian, M. R. V. Ford, M. E. Franklin, A. R. Fuller, D. H. A. Galbraith, G. T. Garraway, L. S. Gathergood, E. L. Glasier, H. E. Griffiths, E. Haigh, N. H. Harrison, B. Haskins, A. N. Haworth, J. A. Hill, G. Hoffmeister, W. O. Holst, W. A. Hotson, J. B. Hume, H. Ingleby, E. E. Jenkins, T. Joekes, P. T. Jones, W. H. Jones, H. Lewis, N. M. Lewis, E. E. Lightwood, A. Lloyd, D. Loughlin, L. G. Lunnon, H. M. C. Macaulay, L. A. Malik, W. Marriott, P. S. Marshall, J. A. Martin, F. C. Mason, A. M. Matland, B. H. Mellon, G. M. Miall-Smith, H. W. L. Molesworth, E. C. de M. Morgan, R. Moser, E. W. Mottau, G. Moulson, D. M. Muir, J. J. Murphy, P. P. Nicholas, D. C. Norris, M. A. Omar, A. O'Reilly, J. A. P. Perera, E. M. Pfeil, V. Philippe, E. S. Phillips, R. L. Portway, J. S. Ranson, C. Y. Roberts, M. K. Robertson, J. D. Rutherford, R. J. Scarr, G. B. Sellwood, R. G. Simpson, D. M. Smith, E. Stansfeld, G. P. Tatton, W. H. Thomas, R. O. Townend, H. M. von Mengershausen, O. Williams, A. G. P. Wills, A. Wilson, J. H. Wiseman, C. Young.

The Services.

EXCHANGE DESIRED.

CAPTAIN, R.A.M.C.(T.), home on special leave, due to return as M.O. to a regiment in France on March 1st, desires, owing to family reasons, to exchange with medical officer in hospital or administrative work in England. Address, No. 650, BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL Office, 429, Strand, W.C.

Medical News.

THE King has appointed Mr. Harold Low, M.A., M.B., to be anaesthetist to His Majesty's household.

DR. AYLMEY MAX, who was P.M.O. to the forces operating in Northern Rhodesia, is coming home to act as assistant to Colonel Sir Alunroth Wright in France.

A QUARTERLY meeting of the Medico-Psychological Association will be held at 11, Chandos Street, W., on Thursday next at 2.45 p.m., when Dr. George M. Robertson, physician-superintendent of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, Morningside, will read a paper on the employment of female nurses in the male wards of mental hospitals.

THE foundation stone of the Hospital for Tropical Diseases of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine will be laid by the Governor of Bengal, Lord Carmichael, on February 24th. The preliminary work of the building has already been begun. The whole of the money for the building has now been collected by Sir Leonard Rogers, Professor of Pathology in the University of Calcutta. The Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine was described and illustrated in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of March 7th, 1914, pp. 562-63.

THE Home Secretary has appointed a committee to consider and report whether, having regard to the normal conditions of traffic in London, licences to drive motor cars, motor omnibuses, or tramway cars should be granted to men who suffer from some partial disablement by loss of a limb or other similar cause, and, if so, within what limitation. The chairman of the committee is the Assistant Commissioner of Police, and among the other members are Sir Frederic Eve, the secretary of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, the secretary of the Royal Automobile Club, a representative of the Local Government Board, and the managing director of the London General Omnibus Company.

A MEMORIAL tablet in memory of the late Dr. B. C. Antill Pockley, who was killed while on active service with the first Australian Military Expedition at Kaul, New Britain, on September 11th, 1914, was unveiled at the Sydney Hospital on December 22nd, 1915. The inscription on the tablet recalled the circumstances of Captain Pockley's death, as recorded in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of January 2nd, 1915, p. 46, in the following words: "He died through giving to a wounded comrade the badge protecting his own life." Dr. Ralph Worrall, the senior gynaecologist to the hospital, by whom the ceremony was performed, paid a high tribute to Captain Pockley's attainments and character, and, in concluding his remarks, associated with the tribute thus paid to a noble young man, the names of three other medical men—Dr. Muir Smith, Dr. Eric Giblin and Dr. Arthur Verge—who had also given their lives to their country.

IN his presidential address to the Society of Public Analysts, on February 2nd, Mr. A. Chaston Chaplin said that during practically the whole of the first year of the war skilled chemists were recruited for active military service; that was to say, men who, by their training and experience, were absolutely necessary in their civil occupations for the welfare of the country, whether in war or in peace, were accepted for ordinary military work. Many hundreds of highly trained chemists were to a great extent wasted by being put to military duties which could easily have been performed by men with no special training. Eventually the Board of Trade appreciated the facts of the situation, and in issuing its list of reserved occupations of cardinal importance for the maintenance of some other branches of trade and industry, mentioned analytical and consulting research chemists, who, it was directed, should not be accepted for immediate enlistment or called up for service with the colours without the consent of the Royal Society. Mr. Chaplin added that the president of the Royal Society has now appointed a committee to assist the society in connexion with matters relating to recruiting.

THE General Secretary of the Medical Defence Union informs us that Sir Henry Craik, M.P., has received a communication from the Financial Secretary to the Treasury with reference to the assessability of gratuities and bonuses granted to temporary lieutenants of the Royal Army Medical Corps. In general these sums are said to be given under the officer's contract for satisfactory service, and as such are liable to income tax. The remainder of the answer quotes the various sections bearing on the allowances due in certain cases, but as we have dealt with these sections in previous issues (as, for instance, in that of October 30th, 1915), it will suffice to say that Mr. Montagu points out that an officer in the R.A.M.C. will come under the relief provisions of Sections 25 (1) of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1915, if his total income does not exceed £300, and that, under Section 13 (1) of the Finance Act, 1914 (Session 2) and Section 20 of the Finance Act, 1915, he will only bear tax in respect of the practice he has given up on the basis of the actual profits (if any) of the year, instead of on the average of the past three years.

It is satisfactory to find that the Brentford guardians have appointed a committee to consider a scheme for the supply of medicines to their sick poor. This reform, urged over and over again upon guardians by the Local Government Board, has been adopted in many parts of the country. In the metropolitan area the supply of drugs by the guardians has been compulsory for many years, and the provisions of the Metropolitan Dispensaries Order ought to have been extended to other parts of the country. It is a pity that the guardian who made the proposal at Brentford could not have done so without in a most reckless manner bringing charges against certain medical practitioners, whose names were not mentioned, but who might be supposed by the context to be some of the board's own medical officers. According to a report in the *Action Gazette*, he said that he had seen in doctors' surgeries large bottles labelled A.D.T., which he explained to mean "any d—d thing." Now, Mr. Greville-Smith has either seen this label in the surgery of a Poor Law medical officer at Brentwood or he has not. If he has, he ought to have brought his allegation before the board, so that an inquiry could have been held which would either have established its truth or have shown that Mr. Greville-Smith's eyes had deceived him. As a matter of fact, we suspect that the latter alternative would have been proved to be correct. The story about A.D.T. was a chestnut early in the last century. We have never seen the label, and have never heard of any one except Mr. Greville-Smith who has.

Letters, Notes, and Answers.

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

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.

THE telegraphic addresses of the BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION and *JOURNAL* are: (1) EDITOR of the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, *Artiology, Westrand, London*; telephone, 2631, Gerrard. (2) FINANCIAL SECRETARY AND BUSINESS MANAGER (advertisements, etc.), *Articulate, Westrand, London*; telephone, 2630, Gerrard. (3) MEDICAL SECRETARY, *Mediseera, Westrand, London*; telephone, 2634, Gerrard. The address of the Irish office of the British Medical Association is 16, South Frederick Street, Dublin.

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.

LETTERS, NOTES, ETC.

THE ANGULUS LUDOVICI.

J. C. (Edinburgh) writes: As a onetime demonstrator of anatomy I was interested in your reviewer's criticism of Professor Davis's *Applied Anatomy* (*BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, February 5th, 1916). While the angle is called after Louis, this last is the French form of the Frankish "Chlodewig," (Ludwig) and Ludovicus is the Latin for both forms. What is wanted in students' anatomy books is a line or two on the biography of the men whose names are embedded in anatomy, and it would be of great interest to the student to know that Sylvius was plain Jacques du Bois, and Vesalius, Wessels, and so on with others. Now that Latin is being done away with, as at Liverpool Medical School, we may expect considerably more confusion.

INCOMPATIBILITY.

DR. JOHN RITCHIE (Glasgow) writes, with reference to the note on this subject in the *JOURNAL* of February 5th (p. 224), as follows: If "M." will mix his ingredients as described below, and allow the mixture to stand aside for an hour or two, he will secure a fine clear solution. Dissolve the sod. salicyl. in part of the water. Dissolve the pot. bicarb. in part of the water. Dilute the tinct. ferri perchlor. with the remainder. Mix the sol. sod. salicyl. with the sol. pot. bicarb. Add the mixed solutions to the diluted tinct. ferri perchlor.

M.P.S. (Glasgow) states that he has dispensed the mixture in question many times, and has found it compatible if prepared in the following manner: To a solution of the sodium salicylate in half the aq. chlorof. placed in a large measure add gradually the tinct. ferri perchlor. mixed with the remainder of the chloroform water, stirring constantly till effervescence ceases. The result is a blood-red mixture, perfectly clear and stable.

MR. THOMAS STEPHENSON of Edinburgh calls attention to a note of a similar prescription given in his pamphlet *Incompatibility in Prescriptions*. He directs that the salicylate and the potash should each be dissolved in water; the former is put into the bottle and the ferric chloride added to it, then the potash solution, and the bottle is filled up with water. The result is, he says, a clear claret-coloured mixture without a trace of deposit or effervescence.

CHILBLAINS.

DR. J. FLYNN (Sydney, N.S.W.) writes with reference to recent inquiries as to the treatment of chilblains: I would recommend a trial of extract of suprarenal gland. It is true that one swallow does not make a summer, but the marked effect that followed the administration of gr. v thrice a day in a case under my personal observation that had for years tried calcium in various forms caused me to ask the question whether other factors than deficiency of lime in the blood do not enter into the causation of chilblains. It would be well to consider whether inadequacy on the part of the suprarenal system and its effect on the autonomous sympathetic does not play a part in this very troublesome malady.

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 *poste restante* letters addressed either in initials or numbers.