

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

SIR,—On reading the commentary on the official scheme I was struck by the expression, "Educating the mothers"; what about educating the fathers? As a general medical practitioner I have found it very uphill work to get certain husbands to believe that the wife required rest. The primiparae, as a healthy class, do not require much care, whereas the multipara is beginning to feel that life is almost too much for her. The legs of some of these women are a disgrace to humanity. One sees them accidentally, and if as a sympathetic creature one advocates rest, the patient says, "It is all very well speaking, doctor; my husband thinks there should never be anything wrong with me."

From my past experience as a busy general practitioner (married and pregnant), attending to all medical duties during the first six months—midwifery cases included, with instrumental interference as well—I hold that to give every pregnant woman three months' freedom from worry and partial rest before her child is born, and three months after (if she nurses the child), would get rid of the weak infants that have no vitality to begin this life.

What a good time the cow and the mare have at this time! Are the mothers and children not of as much importance?

I rejoice in the National Insurance at present, as there is some assurance of rest (free from worry) for the pregnant woman. A patient of mine had been warned by her doctor to delay her marriage as she was too delicate; but at length she did marry. During her pregnancy she was in a very serious state, but with care and several months' rest, instead of chloroform and forceps as I had anticipated she would require, her child was born quite easily after she had been in labour for about eight hours. The baby was a good-sized, healthy child. I am quite sure that even with the best medical interference, *minus* the rest, she would not have lived through it, and certainly would not have brought forth a child such as she did.

Do not spend money on notifications, but let the women be the recipients of it.—I am, etc.,

Portobello, March 8th.

MARGARET W. CAMERON.

## Universities and Colleges.

## UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

THIRD M.B. (*Materia Medica, Pharmacology and Pharmacy; Public Health; Medical Jurisprudence; Pathology and Elementary Bacteriology*).—P. V. Anderson, R. V. Brew, H. J. Dingle, D. Henegau, W. A. Hewitson, C. G. Irwin, G. M. Kerry, J. K. R. Landells, S. A. Shehid, I. Soliman, H. I. Sterne-Howitt.

## UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FINAL M.B. AND CH.B.—K. P. Brown, C. A. E. I. Brownlee, \*A. J. Caird, B.Sc., Yun Yin Chan, F. W. Clark, C. T. I. Clarke, A. Cleland, J. A. Crawford, R. C. Crawford, H. J. Davidson, J. Dickson, \*A. V. Dill, Tha Doe, W. H. Ferguson, G. H. Fraser, E. B. Gadmill, J. A. C. Guy, C. Harris, C. E. Hill, J. M. Johnstone, E. B. Kelley, J. B. P. M'Laren, J. Manuel, G. Morris, M. S. N. Panikkar, \*D. H. Paterson, P. A. Rostant, J. J. Shannon, N. H. Smith, D. R. Thomas, A. F. de Waal, Gladys Ward, J. M. Watt, H. D. Wright.

\* With distinction.

## UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

SECOND M.B., CH.B. (*Physiology*).—J. M. Craig, C. B. Dyson, Janet M. MacMillan, Florence B. Mason, Phyllis Montford, W. G. Robertson, Gladys J. C. Russell, J. N. D. Smith, J. C. M'Gregor, N. MacVicar.

THIRD M.B., CH.B. (*Pathology*).—J. MacD. Clark, J. C. Coutts, J. Ferguson, J. C. M'Gregor, J. K. T. Mills, J. M. Orkney, G. R. Ross, G. R. Tudhope.

FIRST D.P.H. (*Bacteriology*).—E. E. Cassidy, D. M. M'Gillivray.

## SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

SURGERY.—\*J. M. Dwyer, \*H. Fox-Russell, \*H. M. Gray, \*R. Milne. MEDICINE.—\*M. Dwyer, \*E. N. Glover, \*R. Milne.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.—C. G. Bunn, M. Dwyer, E. N. Glover, R. Milne, R. H. Pettersson, J. M. Wall. MIDWIFERY.—R. Milne, L. F. Pain, A. E. Pollitt.

\* Section I.

† Section II.

The diploma of the society has been granted to the following: J. Fox-Russell, H. M. Gray, and R. Milne.

## Obituary.

## STAMFORD FELCE, M.R.C.P. EDIN., M.R.C.S. ENG.

THIS veteran in the profession died at his residence at Burgess Hill, Sussex, on March 20th, in his 81st year. Dr. Felce was born in Huntingdon on October 7th, 1835, and received his medical education at St. Mary's Hospital. He took the diploma of M.R.C.S. Eng. in 1859, in which year he became resident medical officer at St. Mary's. In the following year he took the diploma of M.R.C.P. Edin. After holding the appointment of resident house-surgeon to the Western General Dispensary he commenced private practice in Launceston at the end of 1860, and became a member of the Cornwall Branch of the British Medical Association. In 1868 Dr. Felce returned to London, and became a member of the Metropolitan Counties Branch. He took up his residence in Paddington, where he remained until his retirement from practice in 1903. Members of the Association who were present at the annual meeting in 1896 held at Carlisle will remember how Mr. Lawson Tait suggested that a committee of inquiry should be appointed for the purpose of reporting on certain desired reforms. Dr. Felce took part in the discussion, and was made in October, 1896, a member of the Committee on the Constitution of the Association, of which the chairman was Dr. Robert Saundby, the treasurer Dr. C. Parsons, the other members, besides Dr. Felce, being Lord Ilkerton, Mr. Ward Cousins, Dr. Leonard Sedgwick, Dr. Markham Skerrett, Mr. Lawson Tait, Mr. Walter Whitehead, and Dr. Woodcock. Dr. Felce was very active in discharging other public duties connected with the profession. He was for many years honorary secretary of the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund, and became vice-president of that institution, as well as of St. Mary's Hospital and Epsom College. He was president of the Medical Defence Union, honorary secretary and treasurer to the Charles Bailey Charity (1890-1912), and member and chairman of the Paddington Board of Guardians. He was for many years a member of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, chairman of its North-Western Hospital (1885-1896), and chairman of the Darenth Asylum. Dr. Felce was instrumental in bringing about the building of St. Peter's Church, Paddington, of which he was a trustee and for seventeen years vicar's churchwarden. At the age of 71 he visited a son in India and at the age of 76 underwent amputation of the leg. Dr. Stamford Felce married in 1861, and his widow, three sons, and four daughters all survive him.

## MARY CHARLOTTE MURDOCH, L.R.C.P.,

L.R.C.S. EDIN., L.F.P.S. GLASG.,

SENIOR PHYSICIAN, VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, HULL.

DR. MURDOCH, the first woman to practise medicine in Hull, died at the age of 50, on March 20th, of an acute attack of influenza. She was the youngest daughter of Mr. William Murdoch, solicitor, of Elgin, and was educated at Edinburgh, Lausanne, and London. She studied at the London School of Medicine for Women, and was in 1892 curator of its museum. She took the Scottish triple diplomas, and in 1893 was appointed house-surgeon to the Victoria Hospital for Children, Hull. An attack of an illness, from which she had suffered when a student and which often recurred throughout her working life, brought about her resignation, but on convalescence she was selected medical officer to the North-East London Fever Hospital, South Tottenham. Dr. Murdoch often spoke in after-life of how much she owed to the chief medical officer, Dr. Birdwood, from whom she learnt much as to diagnosis and prognosis in acute infectious diseases, for skill in which she became well known. Meanwhile she was frequently urged to return to Hull, and in 1894 she set up in private practice there—a venture which met with immediate

success. In 1894 she was appointed honorary assistant physician and in 1897 senior physician to the Victoria Hospital.

Dr. Murdoch joined the British Medical Association in 1894, and was vice-president of the East York and North Lincoln Branch in 1909. She was also vice-president of the Association of Registered Medical Women. Dr. Murdoch took much interest in national, political, and philanthropic work of various kinds. She founded a local branch of the National Union of Women Suffrage Societies, of which she became president, only retiring when she undertook the presidency of the Hull branch of the National Union of Women Workers. She attended meetings of the International Council of Women at Toronto, the Hague, and Rome, at each of which she was one of the principal speakers. Dr. Murdoch, who was a vivacious and arresting speaker, took a lead in the purity campaign, and was an honorary medical officer of the Central Nursing Division of the St. John Ambulance, lecturing to the police force and to the North-Eastern railway men. In short, Dr. Murdoch was a very vigorous professional woman. Unfortunately she overtaxed her strength, and was greatly distressed because only a few weeks ago the infants' ward at the Victoria Hospital for Children had to be closed for lack of funds, and she had already, just before her decease, undertaken to raise £250, the sum necessary to reopen it.

A Requiem Mass was celebrated at St. Francis's, Hull, on March 24th, and later in the day thousands of the inhabitants of the city followed the funeral procession first to All Saints' Church, then to the Crematorium, and later to the deposition of the urn in the Lady Chapel of All Saints.

ALDERMAN THOMAS UNDERHILL died at his residence in Bromwich on March 10th, just after celebrating his ninety-second birthday. Born in Tipton, Staffordshire, on February 3rd, 1824, the son of a surgeon in that town, he studied medicine at Birmingham, and took the diplomas of M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1845 and that of L.R.C.P. Edin. in 1859. He graduated M.D. St. Andrews in 1871. When his father, Dr. Thomas Underhill, retired from professional work he and his brother William continued the practice in Tipton. In 1873 he went to West Bromwich. He became president of the Birmingham and Midland Branch of the Association and member of the Council of the Birmingham Medical Institute. Dr. Underhill took great interest in public work in West Bromwich; in 1882, when that town secured the charter of incorporation, he was elected one of the first aldermen, and was the second to occupy the office of mayor (1884-5). He was already among the oldest of the county magistrates, and when living at Tipton he was one of the pioneers of the movement for the erection of the Dudley Guest Hospital, and was afterwards honorary surgeon for sixteen years. When he celebrated his golden wedding some years ago a cheque for £1,000 subscribed by his many friends was presented to him. The funeral took place at Tipton Parish Church on March 16th.

DR. ROBERT JAMES HORN of St. Faith's, Norwich, died on March 22nd rather suddenly, although some of his friends and professional brethren were aware that for many years past he had not enjoyed perfect health. Dr. Horn studied medicine at the Middlesex Hospital, and took the diplomas of L.R.C.P. Edin. and L.F.P.S. Glasg. in 1881. Seven years later he settled at St. Faith's, Norwich. In addition to an extensive private practice, he held several Poor Law appointments, and for some years was chairman of the parish council, where he distinguished himself by actively opposing unnecessary expenditure. He was also a searching and painstaking school manager. Dr. D. G. Thomson of the Norfolk County Asylum writes: "Ever since the reconstitution of the British Medical Association Dr. Horn has been my most trusty lieutenant—in the early days especially. He would never take office in the Division as president or secretary owing to his health, but he was on all committees, represented the Division on the Branch Council, and was a member of the Panel and Local Medical Committees for Norfolk; his death is a great loss to the Division."

COLONEL RICHARD PATRICK FERGUSON, R.A.M.C.(ret.), died at Southsea on March 10th. He was born on

March 13th, 1839, educated in the school of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and took the diplomas of L.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. Edin. in 1860. Entering the army as assistant surgeon on March 1st, 1862, he became surgeon on March 1st, 1873, surgeon-major on March 1st, 1874, and surgeon-colonel on September 6th, 1892, retiring on March 13th, 1899. He served in the Bhutan war of 1864-65, and was present at the assault and capture of Bala, receiving the Indian frontier medal with a clasp; in the Afghan war of 1878-79; in the second division with the Peshawar Valley field force, medal; and in Egypt in 1882, medal and Khedive's bronze star.

DR. WILLIAM LOUIS RODMAN, president of the American Medical Association, died in Philadelphia on March 8th in his fifty-eighth year. He graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1879, and, after serving in the United States army for two years, he was demonstrator of surgery in the University of Louisiana from 1885 till 1893, and afterwards was professor of surgery in the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, and in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. He was the author of numerous contributions to surgical literature.

DR. LUIS COMENGE, who died recently aged about 60, was head of the health service and director of the municipal laboratory of Barcelona, and did valuable work in epidemics of cholera and bubonic plague in Spain and the Canary Islands. He enjoyed a considerable reputation among his fellow-countrymen as a writer on medical history and antiquities and the social and literary aspects of medicine.

DR. ACHILLES ROSE, of New York, who died on January 10th, aged 76, was born at Ruhla in Thuringia in 1839. After studying at Zürich and Jena he went to the United States, and graduated in medicine at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1872. He was an accurate scholar who included not only classical, but Byzantine and modern Greek in his range of study. He was well known by his advocacy of modern Greek as the right source of medical terminology whenever no suitable ancient root could be found. He was carried so far by his enthusiasm that he urged the adoption of Greek as the language of medical science; in this, however, he was a voice crying in the wilderness. Dr. Rose had for some years been engaged in the preparation of a new medical lexicon based on those principles. For his work in this field he was elected an honorary member of the Athens Academy of Medicine, and in recognition of his interest in the Greek language and history he received a decoration from the King of the Hellenes. Dr. Rose was the author of several works on modern Greek and medical onomatology; of a book entitled *Napoleon's Campaign in Russia, Anno 1812*, and of other works on the treatment of fever by continuous bathing and other therapeutic subjects.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are Dr. Rudolf Dohrn, for many years professor of obstetrics at Koenigsberg and head of the gynaecological clinic of that university, aged 79; Dr. C. Townshend Dade, consulting dermatologist to the Manhattan State Hospital, the Roosevelt Hospital, and other public institutions of New York, aged 56; Dr. Lajos Makara, professor of clinical surgery in the University of Klausenburg, aged 53; Dr. Boleslaw Wicherkiewicz, professor of ophthalmology in the University of Cracow, aged 68; Dr. Alexandre Montier, of Paris, author of numerous writings on the application of d'Arsonval's discoveries on high-frequency currents in medical practice; Dr. Edmond Heckel, professor in the Medical School of Marseilles, founder and director of the Marseilles Colonial Institute, a corresponding member of the Institute of France, and a member of the Paris Academy of Medicine; Dr. Alzheimer, professor of psychiatry in the University of Breslau, author of many contributions to the pathology of mental diseases, and joint founder with Lewandowsky of the *Zeitschrift für die gesamte Neurologie und Psychiatrie*, aged 52; and Dr. T. Langhans, whose name is associated with the discovery of the giant cell, till recently professor of pathological anatomy at Berne, aged 76.

## Medical News.

ON St. Patrick's Day the Irish Medical Schools' and Graduates' Association presented the Arnott gold medal to Captain W. Loughnan, R.A.M.C., of Dublin, for conspicuous gallantry in the field.

COLONEL CHARLES STONHAM, senior surgeon to the Westminster Hospital, left estate of the gross value of £24,865.

THE tenth triennial session of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons will be held at Washington on May 9th and 10th under the presidency of Professor W. S. Thayer.

A DISCUSSION on the rationale and practice of chemotherapy will be opened by Mr. J. E. R. MacDonagh in the Section of Dermatology of the Royal Society of Medicine on Thursday, April 13th, at 5 p.m., when a number of leading chemists are expected to be present.

A DENTAL department has been organized at the Angell Memorial Hospital of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at Boston. Treatment is to be provided for animals suffering from defective teeth.

THE publication of a new quarterly periodical entitled *Journal of Cancer Research* is announced. It is the official organ of the American Association for Cancer Research and is edited by Dr. Richard Weil of the Cornell University Medical School.

THE Women's Imperial Health Association, 7, Hanover Square, London, W., has printed a leaflet founded upon the memorandum on measles issued by the Local Government Board. It seeks to impress upon parents the importance of the proper medical treatment of measles in view especially of the complications and after-effects.

THE 150th anniversary of the foundation of the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania was celebrated by a dinner given by the Society of the Alumni of the school on February 4th. The school was founded by Dr. John Morgan in 1765, an event which marks the beginning of medical teaching in the United States.

WE learn from the *Medical Journal of Australia* that in consequence of the failure of attempts to obtain Government help in the furtherance of the scheme, a company has been formed by the members of the Cremation Society of New South Wales for the erection of a crematorium in the neighbourhood of Sydney. Among the provisional directors are the Hon. Dr. J. M. Creed, Dr. Foreman, and Dr. A. L. Kerr.

DR. SIMON FLEXNER was elected president of the American society for experimental pathology for 1916 at a meeting recently held in Boston. The society will hold its next meeting in New York in December next in combination with the other constituent organizations of the federation of American societies for experimental biology.

THE Physiological Society will issue next week the first number of a monthly number, the scope of which is sufficiently indicated by its title—*Physiological Abstracts*. It will contain abstracts of papers on physiology, comparative physiology, and biochemistry. It will be edited by Professor Halliburton, King's College, Strand, W.C., to whom reprints of papers should be sent. It will be published by Messrs. H. K. Lewis and Co., Ltd., 136, Gower Street, W.C., at an annual subscription of 25s., post free.

THE Natural History Museum, South Kensington, is now open to the public in part. The sections open daily are the central hall, containing special exhibits, including the large models of mosquitos, tsetse flies, and the parasites they convey; the north hall containing domesticated animals, and the galleries for birds, mammals, shells, and botany; most of these parts are also open on Sundays. Other galleries are open on alternate days; the reptile and insect galleries on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On week-days the public is admitted to the parts named at 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (April to August inclusive); on Sundays the hour of opening is 2 p.m.

THE Local Government Board has issued a circular letter dated March 23rd to boards of guardians setting out methods of applying the general principle adopted, in conjunction with the Army Council, in regard to the payment of compensation in respect of Poor Law institutions wholly, or in part, made use of for military purposes. The Army Council will not pay rent, or make any contribution in respect of existing capital charges, but will reimburse the guardians the whole of their authorized expenditure upon the occupied premises during the period of the military

occupation, including the remuneration of all officers and servants employed in and about those premises.

THE present dearth of chauffeurs, coupled with the fact that 1,500 new motor vehicles are put on the road every month in the United Kingdom, has led the British School of Motoring, Limited, to transfer its instruction premises (formerly at Peckham Rye) to South Kensington. Among the speakers at a luncheon which preceded the formal opening was Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, who laid stress upon the physical value of motoring as a profession for women. Motoring, with the varying positions it demanded, brought into play muscles which otherwise were often allowed to remain unexercised. He suggested that motoring would go some way towards solving the problem presented by the increase in the numbers of women who must necessarily remain unmarried.

AT the opening of the Italian field university (*Università castrense*) at San Giorgio di Nogaro, some four hundred medical students were present. The Rector (Professor Tusini) explained that its object is to give advanced students actually serving with the army the opportunity of continuing their studies in medicine and surgery. The university has its head quarters in the communal palace, the council chamber being used as a lecture room. There is a theatre for anatomical and surgical work with accommodation for five hundred students and a fully equipped *post-mortem* room. The teaching installation is completed by a separate building for instruction in mental diseases, and laboratories of bacteriology, stomatology, etc. The students are lodged in barracks.

A. N. RACHMANOW has reported (*Medizinskoye Obozreniye*, 1915, Nos. 1-2) 2,586 cases of abortion observed by him in a lying-in home in Moscow. In comparatively aseptic cases all methods of treatment gave the same good results, with a slight advantage for instrumental interference. Quite different were the results in the infected cases. Those in which the ovum was removed manually suffered least; while those not interfered with suffered more, and most of all those submitted to instrumental treatment. That manual interference, and not expectant treatment, gave the best results appeared to depend not on the fact that the defending granulating surface was undisturbed, and a wide way opened for infection, but was due to the circumstance that with an instrument even the most experienced gynaecologist might leave some infected pieces of membrane behind, as an energetic curettage was always attended by the risk of rupturing the uterus. The author prefers manual treatment because much was learnt by the sense of touch in the finger, and because it rendered necessary greater dilatation, which provided better opportunities for drainage. He therefore recommends not aiming at scientific researches the following rational method of treatment to all persons and institutions: In non-infected cases shorten the process of abortion by operative treatment; in infected cases dilate to the maximum, and remove manually the ovum or its remains. The spoon should be used only when dilatation of the cervix for the admission of a finger is impossible.

*The Chinese Recorder*, which is the monthly periodical of the American Presbyterian Mission Press, and is published in Shanghai, devoted its issue for November, 1915, to the subject of medical education in China. It contains articles on the Rockefeller Foundation and medical education in China, by Dr. E. W. Merrins; on the China Medical Board, by Mr. Roger S. Green; on union medical work in Canton by Dr. Andrew H. Woods, and in Peking by the President of the Union Medical College, Dr. J. G. Cormack; on medical education in Nanking by Dr. Nathan Worth Brown, in Shanghai by Dr. J. C. McCracken; on the Union Medical College, Tsinanfu, by Dr. H. Balme; and on the Hunan-Yale Medical College as a Co-operative Institution with the Chinese, by F. C. Yen, M.D. These articles do not cover the whole ground, for there are at present 29 medical schools in China, 16 of which are missionary enterprises, 8 belong to the Chinese Government, and 5 are maintained by non-missionary foreigners. The editor, indeed, claims that the schools treated in this part of the *Recorder* are "sufficient to give an all-round view of the general problem of medical education"; but since the C.M.S. work at Hangchow, the enterprise of the U.F. Church of Scotland and of the Irish Presbyterians and Danes at Moukden, and the colleges at Hankow and Foochow are practically unconsidered, it is difficult to accept his assurance in full. One of the problems discussed is the language medium in which instruction is to be given—Chinese or English; but it seems to be more reasonable that a few English-speaking teachers should learn Chinese in order to instruct the many Chinese students than that all the latter should be compelled to learn English that they may understand their teachers.