

funeral, which took place amidst manifestations of the utmost sorrow and respect, and was attended by neighbouring fellow practitioners and representatives of all classes in the district. His place will be hard to fill, and when one thinks of the mossgrown gravestones in the quiet burial place of Carruthers, on the banks of the purling Kirtle Burn, it is with the thought that at last he has attained well earned rest and peace—the rest of the faithful and true, and the peace which passeth understanding.

DR. LÉON GAUTIER, who died on April 20th, was born at Geneva in 1853, and received his preliminary education at the gymnasium and academy of his native city. In 1872 he went to Paris to study medicine, and in 1877 won the post of *interne*, and worked under Hayem, Lancereaux, and Guyot. It was under the inspiration of Lancereaux that in 1882 he presented a graduation thesis on chronic absinthism, a subject as to which little was then known. On his return to Geneva he devoted himself chiefly to obstetrics. He was for a long time librarian and twice president of the Medical Society of Geneva. In 1902 he was elected a member of the Swiss Medical Commission, of which he was later vice-president. Although he qualified as *privat-docent* in the University of Geneva in 1899 he seems never to have delivered any lectures, but he made many contributions to clinical medicine, and especially to obstetrics. His most important literary productions, however, were in the domain of history. His chief work, *La Médecine à Genève jusqu'à la fin du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle*, is based on researches in the archives of the city extending over twenty years. He also took a considerable part in the compilation of the history of Geneva by the Secretary of State, J. A. Gautier, and in that of the registers of the council of the city. Among his other writings are memoirs on the last epidemic of plague in Geneva, on the lepers in Geneva in the Middle Ages, on the diseases of Calvin, and reports on legislative subjects connected with medicine—the federal insurance laws, the federalization of midwives, the reform of medical studies, and alcoholism. Gautier took a very active part in the campaign against tuberculosis. In 1909 he was elected a member of the Grand Council of Switzerland, where he was often the only representative of the medical profession; he was a strenuous defender of its rights, and was always active in the promotion of measures of sanitary betterment. On the outbreak of the war he joined the International Prisoners Agency at Geneva, and did much valuable work for it.

### OUR BELGIAN COLLEAGUES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A MEETING of the Central Committee of the Fund was held on June 8th at the office of the *Lancet*, when Sir Rickman Godlee, the chairman of the Committee, reported the receipt, through the International Commission for Relief in Belgium and Mr. Herbert Hoover, of an acknowledgement of a cheque for £800 sent by the Committee for distribution to medical men and pharmacists in Belgium. The distribution had been made through the agency of the *Aide et Protection aux Médecins et Pharmaciens Belges Sinistrés*. This sum was the first of three monthly donations of £800 which it had been agreed by the Committee should be transmitted to Belgium in the manner and for the purpose described. Mr. Hoover enclosed also for the consideration of the Committee a transcript of the proceedings of the Belgian Committee, which sufficiently showed the urgent need of the money sent and the wise way in which it was allocated. The Committee thereupon decided to continue sending these monthly grants for three more months. Professor H. G. Greenish was elected a member of the Committee, and will co-operate with Dr. Des Voeux in organizing the consideration of individual cases of distress of Belgian pharmacists in this country. The total receipts of the Fund up to June 8th were £19,250.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The subscriptions to the Belgian Doctors' and Pharmacists' Relief Fund received since the last list was published are as follows:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Dr. G. H. D. Carpenter (thirteenth and fourteenth donations— total £14) ... ..	2 0 0	South-West London Pharmacists' Association, collected by Mr. J. Krail ... ..	25 0 0
Mrs. Victor Williams ...	2 2 0		

Subscriptions to the Fund should be sent to the Treasurer of the Fund, Dr. H. A. Des Voeux, at 14, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W., and should be made payable to the Belgian Doctors' and Pharmacists' Relief Fund, crossed Lloyds Bank, Limited.

## Universities and Colleges.

### ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

AN ordinary Council was held on June 8th, 1916, Sir W. Watson Cheyne, President, in the chair.

#### Court of Examiners.

Mr. R. L. Knaggs and Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson were re-elected on the Court.

#### Results of Examinations.

*First Fellowship*.—Eleven candidates were approved at the late examination.

*Final Fellowship*.—Diplomas were granted to the following candidates found qualified at the recent examination:

A. L. P. Gould, Temporary Surgeon R. S. Lawson, C. W. B. Littlejohn, F. D. Saner, G. S. Miller.

#### Dental Surgery.

Diplomas of the Licence in Dental Surgery were granted to eighteen candidates found qualified.

#### Examiners in Anatomy and Physiology for the Fellowship.

The following were appointed for the ensuing year:

ANATOMY.—W. H. Clayton Greene, R. W. Reid, Gordon Taylor, W. Wright.  
PHYSIOLOGY.—G. A. Buckmaster, J. Sydney Edkins, J. B. Leathes, A. Rendle Short.

#### Examiners under the Conjoint Examining Board.

##### Examiners in Elementary Biology.

ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY.—G. P. Mudge, W. C. Ridewood.  
ANATOMY.—J. E. S. Fraser, A. M. Paterson, A. Thomson.  
PHYSIOLOGY.—C. M. H. Howell, H. E. Roaf, G. A. Buckmaster (subs.).  
MIDWIFERY.—H. R. Andrews, J. S. Fairbairn, C. H. Roberts, G. D. Robinson.  
PUBLIC HEALTH.—Part I: J. W. H. Eyre. Part II: Sir Shirley Murphy.  
TROPICAL MEDICINE.—J. W. H. Eyre, C. W. Daniels.

#### Candidates for Election on the Council.

A meeting of the Fellows will be held at the College on Thursday, July 6th, for the election of four Fellows in the vacancies occasioned by the retirement in rotation of Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, Mr. W. F. Haslam, and Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, and by the death of Mr. Stanley Boyd.

#### Candidates.

Of the three retiring candidates—Sir A. Pearce Gould, Sir Arbuthnot Lane, and Mr. Haslam of Birmingham—the third alone seeks re-election. Six Fellows not already on the Council are candidates—namely, Mr. T. H. Openshaw, C.M.G., a Member in 1882, a Fellow December, 1886 (London Hospital); Mr. Raymond Johnson, Member 1885, Fellow December, 1888 (University College Hospital); Mr. John Murray, Member 1887, Fellow December, 1890 (Middlesex Hospital); Mr. Vincent Warren Low, Member 1891, Fellow December, 1893 (St. Mary's Hospital); Mr. Herbert Pendlebury, Member 1896, Fellow December, 1897 (St. George's Hospital); and Mr. Francis J. Steward, Member 1895, Fellow 1898 (Guy's Hospital). Thus seven Fellows will contest the four vacancies left by the three retiring members and by the death of Mr. Stanley Boyd.

## Medical News.

THE Queen has become patroness of the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseuses. The society has been in existence for twenty years, and since the outbreak of war its members have done much work among the wounded.

AT a special meeting of the Section of Surgery of the Royal Society of Medicine to be held on July 12th at 5 p.m., Dr. Fred. H. Albee of New York will give a cinematograph demonstration on bone surgery, including bone grafts for Pott's disease, inlay grafts for fracture of long bones, and peg grafts for fracture of the neck of the femur.

MR. J. Y. W. MACALISTER, Secretary of the Royal Society of Medicine, desires to replace in the library of the Society the copy of Henry Lawrence's *Treatise on Hernia*, 1807, which has been destroyed by mice. He has tried the booksellers in vain, and would be grateful to any one who would put him in the way of finding a sound copy.

AT the annual general meeting in London of the Coroners' Society of England and Wales, Mr. F. N. Molesworth, solicitor, H.M. Coroner for the Rochdale Division of Manchester, was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year, vice Dr. F. J. Waldo, J.P., H.M. Coroner for the City of London and Ancient Borough and Vill of Southwark. Owing to the war, the usual banquet was not held, but the members of council were entertained at lunch by the outgoing president (Dr. Waldo).

THE Council of the Faculty of Insurance has appointed a committee to consider the report of the departmental committee on approved society finance and administration, and to advise on the whole position of the insurance scheme. Mr. John Hodge, M.P., will act as chairman, and three other members of Parliament have joined—Mr. Handel Booth, Mr. G. W. Currie, and Mr. J. W. Pratt. The committee also contains representatives of approved societies, of the Federation of Employers Provident Funds, and the chairman of the Manchester Insurance Committee. The committee, when complete, will include representatives of women's organizations.

DR. W. C. GORGAS, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, said recently that the United States would, in a few years, have an army of one million men, and would require at least 10,000 medical officers. He recommended the formation of a national conference of medical examiners, who should prepare questions to be set by State boards throughout the country. Candidates who passed this examination would be eligible for the United States Medical Reserve Corps, and would not be required to pass any other examination for the licence to practise. Each surgeon would be instructed in field duties, camp sanitation, and the foods suitable for different climates.

AT a drawing-room meeting last week in support of the South London Hospital for Women, Clapham Common, Sir Frederick Treves, who was the principal speaker, said that it was impossible to foresee what the full development of the woman doctor might be, or what limitations she might encounter, but it was evident that her first energies were rightfully directed to the treatment of her own sex. If the battle of the woman doctor was over, and the obstacles put in her way were becoming negligible, and the opportunities in front of her were increasing year by year, it was none the less true that she could not be said to have come into her own until hospital practice was more fully open to her. In hospital practice he (and now she) had the continual stimulus and safeguard of well-informed criticism. The other speakers were Lady Frances Balfour and Mr. Pett Ridge.

THE accounts presented at the usual monthly meeting of the Medical Sickness and Accident Society on May 19th showed a falling off in sickness in comparison with the same period last year, and the experience is below the expectation for the four months—an unusual feature for the spring months. It was reported that further sums had been invested in Exchequer bonds, making a total of £180,000 now invested in war stocks since August, 1914. Applications were reported from members for annuities under the new table which is now registered by the department, and is accordingly open both to members and non-members, and it is hoped will prove satisfactory and useful to the profession generally. The committee has decided that in future the society will pay the usual fee of £1 ls. for the medical examination of both new and additional proposals, the member to have the same right as hitherto of going to whom he pleases for such examination unless otherwise instructed by the society. Membership is still open to those taking temporary commissions in the R.A.M.C. or the Royal Naval Medical Service within certain limits with regard to amounts, as so far the committee do not consider that the casualties justify them in any way altering their previous decision in this matter. No extra premiums are charged to members of the two forces mentioned. All applications for prospectuses and further information should be addressed to the Secretary, Medical Sickness and Accident Society, 300, High Holborn, W.C.

## Letters, Notes, and Answers.

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**, *Medisecra, 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.

### QUERIES.

#### ACNE ROSACEA.

S. asks for suggestions as to the treatment of an obstinate case in a healthy working woman, aged 34, an abstainer from alcohol and, recently, from tea. The nose is much disfigured and the rash has extended down to the chin.

### ANSWERS.

#### ATTENDANCE ON SOLDIERS BY CIVIL MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

THE note by "X. Y. Z." published last week, has brought us a number of other letters. Two correspondents state that their experience has been exactly the same—namely, that they have received no reply to applications made in proper form—and a third states that he has received no reply to a letter of inquiry. On the other hand, a correspondent states that though he has had to wait periods varying from one to four months after sending in his accounts, he has always been paid, though he has sometimes had to send a reminder. Another correspondent states that he has in the course of twelve months sent thirteen accounts for medical attendance to soldiers on furlough for varying sums, and that they have all been paid with satisfactory promptitude. A Major, R.A.M.C., asks whether "X. Y. Z." studied the regulations of the Royal Pay Warrant before sending his account. He would, this correspondent adds, have no claim on Government unless regularly appointed with the approval of an A.D.M.S. to attend the troops at contract rates.

### LETTERS, NOTES, ETC.

#### PARAFFIN FOR LOUSINESS.

A NAVAL medical officer writes to express the opinion that the use of paraffin to get rid of lice in the manner suggested by Dr. B. Hall in the *JOURNAL* of June 10th, p. 837, might prove decidedly dangerous owing to the inflammability of the paraffin. He thinks that if the method is used at all a special warning should be given, for thoughtlessness or inexperience might lead to disastrous results.

#### MEDICINE AND THE NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

COLONEL JAMES CANTLIE (Principal, The College of Ambulance, 3, Vere Street, London, W.) writes: In reply to a letter from Dr. Hildige (at p. 840, June 10th, 1916) in regard to ambulance instruction, I beg to say that classes for instruction of medical men have been held from time to time as the necessity arises. Medical men wishing to join should communicate with the secretary.

#### INADEQUATE MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF RECRUITS.

A CORRESPONDENT tells us that he has recently had to examine about thirty enlisted men alleged to be medically unfit. Among them were the following: (1) An undersized and badly-developed boy, weighing 98 lb. and measuring 30 in. round the expanded chest. The commanding officer reported that he was quite unable to march, bear his pack, etc. (2) A boy mentally deficient and unable to answer intelligibly even the simplest question. The commanding officer reported that he could not understand any order and walked about in a lost way. (3) Several men with very defective vision, for whom the oculist could do little, and some who were almost stone deaf. Even the most cursory examination, our correspondent states, made it apparent that none of these men would make efficient soldiers. Some of them had been in the army for two or three months and some for a shorter period. The military authorities, with no medical knowledge, had discovered, as quickly as could be expected of them, that these men were physically or mentally deficient. At the same time, the expense to the State must have been considerable. Such a state of things reflects, our correspondent thinks, very badly on the medical profession. He adds that the time spent in examining and discharging such men, who should never have been passed, involves serious waste of the time of medical men whose services are now so urgently needed.

#### BOLUS AND BULLET.

THERE is a story, duly put down in his tablets by that interesting diarist, Grant Duff, of an eighteenth century doctor who had been an apothecary and afterwards a physician at Bath. Being obliged to flee the country to escape his creditors he found his way to Berlin. There he contrived to get an audience of Frederick the Great, among whose good qualities was readiness to hold converse with all sorts and conditions of men. After questioning the doctor about his experiences the King said to him with true Teutonic tact, "You must have killed a great many people." "Not so many as your Majesty!" was the prompt reply. Frederick's degenerate descendant is said to be fond of rude jests at doctors, but we do not think that even his hardened conscience would now allow him to expose himself to the same retort.

#### 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.