

injection of Koch's tuberculin in the treatment of tuberculosis, which we now know was based on an erroneous therapeutic principle; but since that time many modifications have been made that will bring the new tuberculin more into line with the ordinary bacterial vaccines, and the outlook for a useful application of inoculation for tubercle is much more hopeful, since we have at our disposal a vaccine which contains in its elements derived from the bacterial protoplasm. Moreover, the tuberculous serum sedimentation reaction furnishes a method by which we can obtain information of the progress of the reaction of immunization in the patient's system.

It was hoped that the principle of serumtherapy which has been so eminently successful in the cure of diphtheria would also be applicable in the case of bacterial diseases. Unfortunately, however, our hopes have not been fulfilled, as not only have the sera thought to be applicable to other diseases failed to do good, but in some cases actual harm has resulted. Nevertheless, the principle is capable of being worked out, and doubtless ere long will be, and I feel sure that it is destined to revolutionize our practice in dealing with localized bacterial invasions.

An immense impetus has been given to this line of work by the investigations of Dr. Macfadyen, who, utilizing the discovery of the liquefaction of air made by Professor Dewar, and the intensely low temperature that can be obtained through its employment, has succeeded in grinding up typhoid organisms and liberating the bacterial contents, which can be used as protective vaccines without the danger of introducing living organisms that would tend to intensify and continue the disease.

The success of the experimental work already undertaken leads one to hope for good results in other bacterial affections. For instance, take the numerous diseases due to infection by the bacterium coli commune, among which one may mention appendicitis, cholecystitis leading to gall-stone formation, colitis, cystitis, pyelitis, peritonitis, etc., all serious and often fatal diseases.

In future it seems absolutely assured that many of those infections will be dealt with by the method of immunization; and it seems not at all improbable that, even if such diseases cannot be prevented, the necessity for operation may in some be staved off, while in others the operative results may be materially improved, and the post-operative anxieties lessened by protective inoculation before operation.

Of the treatment of streptococcus infection, such as erysipelas and other diffuse inflammations, by the antistreptococcus serum we can probably all point to some excellent as well as to other uncertain results; but as improvement in the preparation of the antitoxin occurs, and as our knowledge of when and how to use it is increased, we shall be able to calculate on more certain results. At the present time surgeons are finding the injection of the serum of service in immunizing before operating in certain regions, such as the tongue, mouth, throat, and rectum, where asepsis cannot be secured with certainty.

Dr. A. E. Wright's researches with regard to localized staphylococcus infection, as in boils, acne, and syphilis, have shown that in all these cases there is a defective power of phagocytosis with respect to the staphylococcus, as well as invasion by that organism. The inoculation of a staphylococcus vaccine has the effect in a considerable proportion of cases of immunizing the patient against the special organism, and in the *Lancet* for March 26th, 1902, Dr. Wright has given his experience of the remarkable results he has obtained in these well-known and troublesome diseases of the skin and hair follicles.

These researches on the localized cutaneous invasions of staphylococci have paved the way for further therapeutic applications in connexion with wounds and open ulcers.

It seems not improbable, in the early future, that in all inflammations, whether of the respiratory tracts or the pleura, of the brain or the meninges, of the uterus or its appendages, of the middle ear and its sinuses, of the abdomen and its contained viscera, as well as of the joints and bones, the services of a skilled pathologist will be required, who will by a blood examination or otherwise determine the organism or organisms causing the infection, when the appropriate serum or vaccine will be immediately employed, so as to arrest the inflammatory process, or in case of the disease having advanced too far for arrest, to limit its extension, and by a process of immunization to prepare the patient for operation, should such be called for.

Gentlemen, I have tried to show that the advances in

treatment during the past third of a century have been commensurate with our increased knowledge of disease, and simply on account of time have I limited myself in a great measure to diseases of the abdominal cavity.

I have tried to show what a close connexion exists between the science and art of our profession, and how very necessary it is, if we are to continue our march of progress, that experimental research should not only be untrammelled by factious and unreasoning opposition, but that it should receive greater recognition, encouragement, and support at the hands of the public.

I have tried to forecast the future, and to show that while surgery has still great strides to make and many difficulties to conquer, such progress will be in a great measure intimately bound up with the work of the physician, the pathologist, and the bacteriologist, and I think the time will come when preventive measures such as I have portrayed will save much operative work, and when it will be thought a greater triumph to prevent than to cure disease.

We can see that methods and policies which were sufficient years ago are totally inadequate to day. We may modify but we cannot prevent the world's advance, and while times change men change with them. The medical profession is imbued with a spirit that half a century ago was undreamed of. Not only have apparently insurmountable difficulties been overcome, but habits of thought have been attained which have made such achievement possible, and a scientific attitude of mind has become characteristic of our profession, as it has of the leaders in every branch of the world's progress.

In becoming more scientific, it is a mistake to suppose that the medical profession has lost touch with higher beliefs. As Lord Kelvin has so happily stated it lately, "Science positively affirms creative power. We only know God in His works, but we are absolutely forced by science to believe with perfect confidence in a directive power, in an influence other than physical, or dynamical, or electrical force." There is no harm in free thinking, for if we think strongly enough we are forced by science to the belief in a higher power, which is the foundation of all religion.

In conclusion, I must thank you for giving me so patient a hearing, and at the same time I would apologize for many conscious omissions which, had time permitted, would not have occurred. I trust, however, that what I have said will serve to show that we are one and all imbued with a desire to carry out our duties conscientiously, and to live up to the privileges of our high calling.

REFERENCES.

¹ *Annals of Surgery*, June, 1903. ² *Centralbl. f. Chir.*, 1884 and 1890.

MEMORANDA:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL, THERAPEUTICAL, PATHOLOGICAL, Etc.

EXTREME HYPERPYREXIA.

I NOTICE that in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of July 25th, p. 193, there is a note on extreme hyperpyrexia. I think that most general practitioners occasionally notice very high temperatures before death, and those mentioned by Dr. Bunbury are fatal cases. These are certainly extreme temperatures. Dr. Bunbury, however, mentions finally that he has met with a temperature of 107° F. before death from peritonitis. More wonderful than these, however, are the very high temperatures one now and then comes across in cases that are not fatal, more particularly in influenza. I have many times seen influenza produce most alarming temperatures, often 106° F., and a few months ago I had a case of influenza in which the temperature, taken with all care, was 107.2° F. It was a case with no complication, and under small continued doses of antipyretics this alarming temperature yielded to the extent of 7 degrees within 24 hours. A sudden very alarming temperature, followed by a wonderfully rapid fall I have seen occur very often in this affection.

Peebles, N.B.

J. RODGER WATSON, M.D.

TRANSMISSION OF SYPHILIS AS A PENAL OFFENCE.—A man has been sentenced to five months' imprisonment in Munich for having knowingly infected a woman with syphilis. The judgement was based on the ground that a serious injury had been inflicted on the complainant.

University of London and take up chemistry and physics, of an elementary kind it is true, but still enough to place them in a much better position to start upon their work for the Preliminary Scientific Examination than those to whom the subjects are fresh. Hence it seems worth consideration whether in a preliminary examination recognized for entry into the medical profession some quite elementary knowledge of a scientific subject would not be a desirable requirement, and it is not at all certain that the general mental training thus afforded would be in any way inferior to that bestowed by the small amount of classics displaced.—I am, etc.,

Park Crescent, W., July 24th.

CHARLES S. TOMES.

THE TREATMENT OF APPENDICITIS.

SIR,—I have been interested in the correspondence which has appeared in the columns of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL on the subject of appendicitis. During the twenty-six years I practised in a coast town I have often attended cases which I diagnosed to be typhilitis or perityphilitis, but I cannot remember a single fatal case or one which resulted in ulceration or abscess in the region of the appendix. Several patients had a susceptibility to pain and inflammation in that region induced by a chill, especially cold feet; or at other times the symptoms were referable to local irritation or obstruction; but as resolution usually occurred in the course of a week, no opportunity was afforded of ascertaining the exact pathological condition.

The rationale of treatment was first to relieve the pain by the administration of a pill containing calomel and opium every four or six hours, and the application of hot fomentations and poultices of linseed meal, with the addition of some laudanum locally, followed by a fly-blister on the third or fourth day. As vomiting was often troublesome for a day or more, the diet was liquid and restricted in quantity, usually milk alone or with soda or lime water.

When the acute pain was relieved, the next object was to relieve the bowels, either by enema or by a dose of castor oil, with the addition of 3 or 4 gr. of grey powder. By the end of the week the patient was convalescent, though weak for some time afterwards.

I presume this experience coincides with that of many country practitioners who like myself have been astonished by the prevalence of appendicitis in recent years and by the frequency with which operations have been performed for the removal of the appendix. In fatal cases after operation it would be interesting to discriminate whether the event was the result of the disease or the operation. It also seems to me that the attention of the profession should be directed to the causation of this comparatively new disease, and if the over-indulgence in cigarette smoking has any relation to its prevalence.—I am, etc.,

Glasgow, July 28th.

WILLIAM A. CASKIE, M.A., M.D.

OBITUARY.

FREDERIC NORTON MANNING, M.D.St. AND., M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

Sydney, New South Wales.

WE deeply regret to record the death of Dr. F. N. Manning, of Sydney, New South Wales, which took place on June 18th, after a lingering illness, in his 65th year.

Frederic Norton Manning was born at Rothersthorpe, in Northamptonshire in the year 1839. He studied medicine at St. George's Hospital, and in 1860 obtained the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and the Licence of the Apothecaries' Hall in London. Two years later he obtained the degree of M.D. from the University of St. Andrews. Having got an appointment as surgeon in the Royal Navy he served on H.M.S. *Esk*, and saw considerable service in New Zealand during the Maori war.

In 1867 there were only two asylums for the insane in New South Wales, and the management of them and of the patients within their walls is said to have been atrocious. Sir Henry Parkes, who was at that time Premier of the Colony, recognized the urgent need of a complete reform. Happening to meet Manning whose ship, the *Esk*, was then in Sydney Harbour, he was so impressed with his character and abilities that he offered him the task of reorganizing the asylums. This offer Manning accepted, and he was appointed Medical Superintendent at the Gladesville Asylum, or as it was then called, "Tarban Creek." In the following year he was commissioned to visit Europe and America to report on the management and con-

struction of lunatic asylums in those countries. On his return to Sydney he wrote a valuable report, which gained for him a high reputation, and was for a long time regarded as a standard work. He was subsequently appointed Inspector of Hospitals for the Insane, and on the passing of the Lunacy Act he became Inspector-General of the Insane. This position he retained for twenty years, retiring in 1898. During his tenure of office he thrice visited England, and on each occasion he took the opportunity of inquiring into the latest methods of treatment of the insane. He was thus able to render an immense service to New South Wales, the newer asylums at Callan Park and Kenmore having been practically designed by him. One of the last occasions on which he appeared before a gathering of the medical profession was a meeting of the New South Wales Branch of the British Medical Association two or three years ago, when he read a paper on a subject which was near to his heart, "the establishment of farm colonies for epileptics." Unfortunately, he did not live long enough to see this realized.

Dr. Manning held several appointments at various times. He was the Visitor to Court patients under the Lunacy Act, a position which corresponds to that of the Lord Chancellor's Visitor in England. He had also held the positions of President of the Board of Health and Medical Adviser to the Government. He was formerly Lecturer on Psychological Medicine at the University of Sydney, a Trustee of the National Art Gallery, a local Director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, a Director of the Carrington Convalescent Hospital at Camden, and lately President of the Australasian Trained Nurses' Association.

On his retirement from the position of Inspector-General of the Insane he became a consultant in mental diseases, continuing to render valuable assistance to the Government in many matters bearing on the management of the hospitals for the insane. His health began to fail some two or three years ago, and the last year of his life was spent in much pain and suffering.

Dr. Manning was a bachelor. Of his personal and professional qualities it is hardly possible to speak too highly. He was a perfect type of an English gentleman, and he was indeed beloved by all who knew his sterling worth and kindly disposition. Few men have done more than he to adorn and exalt their profession, and his death is felt as not only a national loss but as a real personal one by many of his professional friends and others who never sought his help or advice in vain. Testimonies to his worth were uttered in the Supreme Court by the Chief Judge in Lunacy, and these were re-echoed by the leaders of the Equity Bar. But no stronger manifestation of the esteem in which he was held could be given than the imposing funeral procession which followed his remains to their last resting place in the cemetery which is attached to the institution where he had spent his best days, and which he had himself selected some time ago for his grave. As the coffin was borne to the grave by four senior attendants of the different hospitals for the insane, a large number of the attendants followed, and he was laid to rest in the presence of a very large gathering of the medical profession, the judges of the Supreme Court, members of Parliament, and representatives of many of the institutions with which he had been connected.

The memory of Norton Manning will ever remain green in the minds of those whose privilege it was to know him as a friend and adviser, and the profession in New South Wales mourns to-day the loss of one of its brightest ornaments.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

GRADUATION CEREMONIAL.

THE autumn or Medical Graduation Ceremonial took place on Saturday, July 25th, the Vice-Chancellor (Principal Sir William Turner) presiding. The following degrees were conferred:

Degree of M.D.—A. L. Anderson, M.B., C.M.: The Roentgen-rays in intra-thoracic disease. F. T. Auden, M.B., C.M.: The diagnosis between yaws and syphilis. (*In absentia*). W. J. Barclay, M.B., Ch.B.: A study of the vital statistics of New Zealand, with a life table for the five years, 1897-96. J. B. Blaikie, M.B., C.M.: The intestinal dyspepsia of children. J. Blyth, M.B., C.M.: Infantile convulsions. D. J. M. Bone, M.B., C.M.: The etiology and the pathology of the Chorea of Sydenham. R. T. Bruce, M.B., C.M.: Associated movements in hemiplegia. A. F. Cameron, M.B., C.M.: The factors on which diagnosis in small-pox is based. B. J. Courtney, M.B., Ch.B.: The diarrhoeal diseases of infancy: their causes, symptoms, and treatment, etc. L. Crossley, M.B., Ch.B.: Erysipelas, with notes on eighty cases. J. M'E. Dalziel, M.B., C.M.: Framboesia in South China, with description of cases. H. B. Dodds, M.B., Ch.B.: Blackwater fever. J. O. J. Evans, M.B., Ch.B.: Clinical ob-

servations on enlargement of the spleen, and their diagnostic significance and pathology. J. H. Faulkner, M.B., Ch.B.: The microscopic changes in the blood during pregnancy and the puerperium, with special reference to leucocytosis. R. M. Freer, M.B., Ch.B.: The value of vaccination at and after infection from small-pox, with some reference to the duration of protection afforded by vaccination. A. W. Fuller, M.B., Ch.B.: An investigation of the urine of children—its normal amount and the contained urea and purins. J. J. Galbraith, M.B., Ch.B.: The pathology and etiology of pulmonary tuberculosis in relation to the natural method of limitation of the disease, and the various methods of inducing artificial limitation. A. Gilmour, M.B., Ch.B.: Some South African diseases. T. P. Greenwood, M.B., Ch.B.: Morbid bodily conditions in the insane—some remarks, comparisons, and cases. J. A. H. Griffith, M.B., Ch.B.: Dysentery, with special reference to the disease as studied in Persia. F. A. Hardy, M.B., Ch.B.: An inquiry into the etiology, pathology, and clinical features of thoracic aneurysms. J. H. Harris, M.B., Ch.B.: Some common morbid conditions of the infantile alimentary system, with special reference to summer diarrhoea. J. Henderson, M.B., Ch.B.: The treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis by intravenous injections of hetol, and subcutaneous injections of cinchinate of sodium. T. Henderson, M.B., Ch.B.: A study of the changes following upon extraction of cataract, with a histological report of thirty cases. A. L. Husband, M.B., Ch.B.: Agoraphobia, and some allied conditions. W. R. Jackson, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.: Some considerations on the disease rheumatism. J. W. E. Jennings, M.B., Ch.B.: The value of measures for the prevention of the spread of plague by railway traffic in India. W. J. B. Jones, M.B., Ch.B.: Carneous mole—its nature and pathology. F. F. Kerr, M.B., Ch.B.: The treatment of nineteen cases of an epidemic of diphtheria of two months. J. L. Kingsford, M.B., Ch.B.: Tuberculosis in childhood. J. D. Leigh, M.B., Ch.B.: Gall stones—their etiology, physical characters, pathology, symptoms, and treatment. P. A. Leighton, M.B., Ch.B.: Diphtheria, a study, illustrated by cases. G. H. Lewis, M.B., Ch.B.: The open-air treatment of chronic pulmonary tuberculosis. T. H. Livingstone, M.B., Ch.B.: A study of gastric ulcer. G. Lyon, M.B., Ch.B.: Inflammatory changes in the kidney—an experimental study of the action of some toxins and poisons upon the kidney, and also upon the spleen. J. D. M. Mackay, M.B., Ch.B.: The light sense in strabismus, especially in the amblyopia of strabismus, examined by means of a new photometer. J. W. MacKenzie, M.B., Ch.B.: The use of paraldehyde as a pulmonary sedative. J. A. H. M. Shine, M.B., Ch.B.: The morbid anatomy of glaucoma and its relations to the theories of causation. J. A. Martin, M.B., Ch.B.: Medical and surgical experiences while a civil surgeon, South African Field Force, late Boer war. (In absentia.) F. C. Matthew, M.B., Ch.B.: Chronic hyperplastic tuberculosis of the intestine, commonly causing stenosis. J. W. Maxwell, M.B., Ch.B.: A series of eighteen successive cases of post-scarlatinal diphtheria. F. N. Menzies, M.B., Ch.B.: Flushed breast—a form of mastitis occurring very early in the puerperium. P. E. Millard, M.B., Ch.B.: Appendicitis. J. Miller, (B.Sc.), M.B., Ch.B.: The histogenesis of the tubercle, or the primary action of the tubercle bacillus on the tissues. J. R. Munro, M.B., Ch.B.: Emergency abdominal surgery in a provincial hospital. J. Nightingale, M.B., Ch.B.: A study of infantile mortality in England and Wales, its causes and prevention. A. S. M. Peebles, M.B., Ch.B.: Epilepsy: etiology and treatment from the point of view of a toxæmia. J. H. G. Pesel, M.B., Ch.B.: Some observations on the blood in phthisis pulmonalis. R. O. Petrie, M.B., Ch.B.: Primary carcinoma of the body of the uterus. E. E. Porritt, M.B., Ch.B.: Twelve cases of practical interest, with comments. (In absentia.) S. C. Pritchard, M.B., Ch.B.: Henoch's purpura. A. M. Ratray, M.B., Ch.B.: General paralysis of the insane, with special reference to its etiology, symptomatology, and morbid anatomy. J. M. B. Ray, M.B., Ch.B.: Some remarks on the therapeutic value of antistreptococcus serum. J. M. Reid, M.B., Ch.B.: Simple basal meningitis in children. H. Richardson, M.B., Ch.B.: Some fevers met with in South Africa: their treatment and diagnosis from clinical observation during the Boer War, 1899-1902. G. L. Roberts, M.B., Ch.B.: The etiology and treatment of exophthalmic goitre. J. A. Robertson, M.B., Ch.B.: Cape Colony as a health resort for those suffering from pulmonary consumption, with special reference to the "graduated altitude system." (In absentia.) L. Rose, M.B., Ch.B.: The etiology and treatment of ulcer of the stomach, with special reference to the causal relation of anaemia. Laura Stewart Sandeman, M.B., Ch.B.: Six cases of osteomalacia. A. M. Scott, M.B., Ch.B.: The radical cure of entropion and trichiasis. T. R. S. Sibbald, M.B., Ch.B.: Mucous colitis. F. D. Simpson, M.B., Ch.B.: Pelviotomy through the pubic bone by Gigli's method, as an operation in obstetrics. J. G. S. Small, M.B., Ch.B.: Toxaemia of pregnancy: etiology and pathology, with observations on three cases of eclampsia. H. L. Spark, M.B., Ch.B.: Pulmonary tuberculosis in pauper patients, with suggestions for their cure and treatment. J. W. H. Swaffield, M.B., Ch.B.: The induction of premature labour, with especial relation to past and present Continental views of the questions involved. J. H. M. Traquair, M.B., Ch.B.: The microscopic examination of the secretions in conjunctivitis. J. E. J. Tyrrell, M.B., Ch.B.: Dissertation and research on the bactericidal action of some compounds of silver. E. E. Waters, M.B., Ch.B.: An inquiry into the prevalence and causation of malaria, dysentery, and tuberculosis as seen in the Andaman penal settlements. (In absentia.) J. W. Wells, M.B., Ch.B.: Cod-liver oil and cod-liver oil emulsions. A. E. White, M.B., Ch.B.: Pneumonia, pleurisy, empyema—cases, suggestions, and reflections. J. R. H. A. Whitelocke, M.B., Ch.B.: The injuries incidental to athletic exercises considered as to their causation, pathology, and rational treatment. L. A. Williams, M.B., Ch.B.: Notes on the pathological effects of alcohol. H. D. Wilson, M.B., Ch.B.: Cases of carcinoma and epithelioma in childhood and youth, with notes.

*Gold medal. †Highly commended. ‡Commended.

Degrees M.B., Ch.B. (Old Regulations).—Margaret Ida Balfour, W. H. Winstanley.

Degrees of M.B., Ch.B.—D. Allison, J. A. Anderson, F. L. Atkinson, M.A., C. M. Begg, W. F. Brayne, B.A., Edith Cochrane Brown, G. L. Brunton, G. M. Brunton, A. Buchanan, S. Burns, M.A., H. Caird, T. P. Caverhill, Katherine Jane Stark Clark, Elizabeth Lucy Colby, B.A., C. H. Craig, R. W. Craig, C. S. Crichton, D. M. K. Crooks, D. H. Croom, B.A., H. Curwen, J. M. Darling, M.A., H. S. Davidson, J. Davidson, W. H. Davidson, D. E. Derry, A. C. Devereux, J. R. Dobbin, J. Donaldson, M.A., C. E. Dumanoire, Alice Mary Ebdon, G. J. Farie, H. N. Fletcher, J. Fortune, C. R. Gibson, M.A., J. D. Giles, J. Girdwood, M.A., J. M. Glasie, W. Goodchild, R. G. Gordon, A. Gray, M.A., L. L. B. J. A. Gray, M.A., Elizabeth Catherine Gunn, Annie Mabel Gurney, H. W. Gush. *A. A. Hall, M.A., Frances Margaret Harper, G. W. Hart, G. Henderson, M.A., R. L. Henderson, A. E. Hodgson, R. B. Hole, A. O.

Hooper, A. Hutley, I. Ivey, Bertha Jex-Blake, J. M. Johnston, R. W. Johnston, M.A., J. H. Kay, J. W. Keay, I. C. Keir, J. M. Kirkness. *L. A. H. Lack, W. S. Laidlaw, F. T. C. Linton, M.A., A. Lundie, B.Sc., F. W. Lundie, H. MacCormac, J. R. M. Gregor, G. S. Mackay, Marion Ellen Mackenzie, Clara Violet M'Laren, W. MacLaren, J. J. M. Millan, J. B. M. Niell, I. M. Macrae, R. M. Mainwaring-White, H. C. Martin, A. S. Millard, B.Sc., J. G. H. S. Mill, C. R. P. Mitchell, A. M. Moll, *W. C. Morton, M.A., E. Muir, C. H. Muller, H. L. Munro, J. D. M. K. Newton, W. H. Nutt, C. O'Flaherty, D. E. S. Park, J. D. D. Paton, M.A., J. T. Peebles, J. A. Pottinger, Julia Letitia Pringle, W. L. Pritchard, A. M. Pryce, W. Readman, Eva Anne Robertson, W. S. Robertson, Amy Robinson, L. C. Robinson, J. A. Ross, M.A., Mabel Ross, J. A. Roux, B.A., N. C. Rutherford, W. Sanderson, J. D. J. Scott, D. G. A. Scott, J. E. Scott, M.A., M. Sinclair, G. W. R. Skene, *G. H. Skinner, J. H. Smith, B.A., S. W. Smith, J. Eva Maud Snowball, H. Speirs, F. H. Stirling, Amelia Sutcliffe, *J. Tait, B.Sc., J. E. Taylor, J. P. du Toit, L. Turiansky, R. Veitch, W. R. S. Watkins, G. J. Wentzel, D. H. Wessels, L. West, G. Wight, W. Y. Woodburn, W. D. Wright, G. W. Young.

*First Class Honours. †Second Class Honours.

Certificates in Diseases of Tropical Climates were gained by D. Allison, A. K. Baxter, Nina Henrietta Beath, Edith Cochrane Brown, A. Buchanan, H. Caird, Katharine Jane Stark Clark, C. S. Crichton, D. M. Crooks, J. Davidson, F. I. Dawson, W. E. C. Dickson, H. B. Dodds, A. L. Duke, C. E. Dumanoire, J. Fortune, Agnes Josephine Gardner, R. G. Gordon, P. Gray-Marshall, Frances Margaret Harper, A. W. M. Harvey, J. M. Johnston, J. M. Kirkness, A. Lundie, W. MacLaren, J. A. Pottinger, Eva Anne Robertson, Amy Robinson, Mabel Ross, W. Sanderson, G. H. Skinner, Eva Maud Snowball, H. Speirs, E. L. Steyn, A. C. Turner, R. Veitch.

Prizes and Scholarships.

Prizes and Scholarships were awarded as follows: The Goodsir Memorial Fellowship, O. C. Bradley; the Gunning Victoria Jubilee Prize in Physiology, A. Hunter; the Etiles Scholarship, L. A. H. Lack; the Allan Fellowship in Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, A. A. Hall; the Freeland Barbour Fellowship and the Buchanan Scholarship in Gynaecology, J. M. Kirkness; the James Scott Scholarship in Midwifery, C. R. Gibson; the Moust Scholarship in Practice of Physic, R. Veitch; the Charles Murchison Memorial Scholarship in Clinical Medicine, C. J. Shaw; the M. Cosh Graduates and Medical Bursaries, J. Tait; the Beane Prize in Anatomy and Surgery, A. A. Hall; the Pattison Prize in Clinical Surgery, L. R. H. P. Marshall; the Dorothy Gilliland Memorial Prize, Eva Maud Snowball; the Dobbie Smith Prize in Botany, A. N. Bruce; the Vans Dunlop Scholarship in Chemistry, J. Anderson.

The degree of B.Sc. in the department of Public Health was conferred on G. Ratray, M.B., Ch.B., and J. Scott, M.D.

The address to the new graduates was given by Professor Crum Brown. He referred to the changes that had taken place in the Senatus during the past year, congratulated the new graduates, and referred to changes in our methods of diagnosis, to the improvements in our means of observation, to the new methods of treatment, and to the additions to our power of doing things. Amongst these changes he specially noted the Roentgen rays and their uses. He next discussed the antiseptic treatment of wounds; the great advances in medicine, as, for example, in the treatment of disease by drugs, in the discovery of the action of micro-organisms, in the "toxins" they produce, in the remedial "antitoxins"; he discussed the great work of Pasteur; he noted rapidly the gland extracts, specially thyroid extract and adrenalin; he referred to the need for sound judgement, a faculty which could be cultivated—"it comes from the habitual conscientious performance of duty. It is a gift to the good and faithful servant over and above his wages. May this and all other good gifts be yours; you know whence they all come."

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

GRADUATION CEREMONY.

The summer medical graduation ceremony in connexion with the University of Glasgow took place in the Bute Hall on July 21st. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen who had come to see their friends capped, and the Very Reverend Principal Story, the Vice-Chancellor, presided. The following degrees were conferred:

Doctors of Medicine (M.D.).—J. H. Teacher, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. (Thesis: On Chorion-epithelioma and the Occurrence of Chorion-epitheliomatous and Hydatidiform Mole-like Structures in Teratomata: a Pathological and Clinical Study). D. Stone, M.B., Ch.B. (Thesis: Infantile Atrophy; with Statistics). A. C. White, M.B., Ch.B. (Thesis: Blatta Orientalis: Secondary Reproductive Organs: Period of Development, etc.)

Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery (M.B., Ch.B.).—C. L. S. Gibson.

Bachelors of Medicine and Bachelors of Surgery (M.B., Ch.B.).—*S. Mort,

*A. Matheson, M.A., B.Sc.; *W. D. H. Stevenson, M.A.; *C. H. Browning, *P. L. Sutherland, J. M. Hutton, M.A., B.Sc.; *J. G. Shand, *Gertrude Dorman Bostock, B.Sc.; J. A. W. Sutherland, M.A.; J. C. Fairman, M.A.; J. J. W. Sutherland, J. Martha Hunter Scott, J. Eadie, R. Adam, J. W. Arthur, Jeanie Auld, Helen Stephen Baird, B.A.; T. Ballantyne, T. Bennett, M.A.; A. G. Bisset, A. Blair, R. G. Bradford, J. Brown, R. Bruce, R. Bryson, Mary Charlotte Cameron, Jane Campbell, D. L. Carmichael, A. A. Carruthers, W. B. Chapman, A. E. Clark, A. Connal, S. C. Cowan, J. Cross, D. Dickie, Jessie Galloway Duncan, D. G. Dykes, C. C. Finlator, J. Forsyth, Kate Fraser, B.Sc.; Jane Reid Foulds Gilmour, J. Glover, J. Hanson, M.A., W. Harvey, J. M. Kelly, A. D. Kennedy, T. W. Love, T. Lovett, D. Macaulay, J. D. McCulloch, J. F. MacDonald, Jessie Seath MacEwen, N. A. Macleod, J. A. Macvea, Anna Pollock Martin, Eliza Jane Miller, Isabel Deane Mitchell, J. B. Morton, G. Muir, G. Richmond, D. F. Riddell, M.A.; Mary Ann Thompson Ritchings, P. H. Robertson, Elizabeth Helen Smith, J. B. Stevenson, W. Stewart, J. A. Thom, J. R. Thomas, J. Walker, M.A.; W. N. W. Watson, R. T. Wells, M.A.; J. F. Weston, J. Wilson, J. Young (Glasgow), W. Young.

*With honours.

†Mr. Mort gains the Brunton Memorial Prize of ten pounds, awarded to the most distinguished graduate in medicine of the year.

‡With commendation.

The usual valedictory address to the graduates was delivered by Professor Graham Kerr, who congratulated them on the conclusion of their academic labours, and wished them prosperity in the careers they were about to begin. Speaking to them as a zoologist he felt his task was an easier one than it would have been a few years ago. To-day the claims of zoology upon medicine were recognized to be greater than formerly, and could not be denied. The problem of malaria—one of the greatest

scourges of mankind—had gradually resolved itself into a beautifully complex zoological problem of the life-history of a low sporozoon organism. Moreover, month by month fresh evidence was being brought forward to show the connexion of other diseases of man with the habits of the lower animals. He recommended to them the study of parasites that have successfully intruded themselves in the human being and other animals as their hosts, and it was certain that in the study of their life-histories great results still awaited the investigator. Many of them, no doubt, might become medical officers of health, and would have to do with the bacterial treatment of sewage, which was another subject of remarkable biological interest. In conclusion, Professor Kerr made an appeal for a more efficient collection of zoological preparations for his department in the University. He trusted the graduates would assist in this matter, especially those who might be going to the tropics, and to those he said he would be happy to furnish a list of the forms most needed from the different regions, along with full instructions as to the best methods of preparation. He wished them godspeed, and hoped they would do good in the world, bring honour to their University, and sometimes think with affection of their old Alma Mater.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERJ EEN.

GRADUATION CEREMONY.

THE graduation ceremony at the close of the summer session took place on Friday, July 24th, in the Mitchell Hall, at Marischal College. The following is the list of graduates in the Faculty of Medicine:

Degree of Doctor of Medicine (M.D.).—A. G. Allen, M.A., M.B., C.M. (Thesis: "Clinical Observations on Infective Gastro-Enteritis of Infants.") J. S. Cooper, M.B., C.M. (Thesis: "Some Clinical Observations on cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.") W. Cruickshank, M.B., C.M. (Thesis: "Notes on cases of Blackwater Fever.") A. Dingwall, M.A., M.B., C.M. (Thesis: "A Review of the Antitoxin Treatment of Diphtheria.") S. J. C. Fraser, M.B., C.M. (Thesis: "Some Remarks on the Allied Subjects of Rickets, Infantile Scurvy, and Artificial Infant-feeding.") G. Goddes, M.B., C.M. (Thesis: "A Record of Observations on Cerebral Pneumonia in Children.") G. A. Gibb, M.B., C.M. (Thesis: "On the Prevention of Puerperal Septic Disease.") A. Jamieson, M.B., C.M. (Thesis: "Neurasthenia and some allied Neuroses.") *C. Murray, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. (Thesis: "Studies on Proteids." [New regulations.] *G. F. Petrie, M.B., Ch.B. (Thesis: "On the Relationship of the Leucocytes and certain Organ-Extracts to the Bacteriolytic power of the Blood." [New regulations.] †J. M. Petrie, M.B., Ch.B. (Thesis: "The Significance of Pain as a Symptom in Gynaecology." [New regulations.] A. W. Reid, M.B., C.M. (Thesis: "Observations on Epidemics of Cholera in India." [New regulations.] G. Stephen, M.B., C.M. (Thesis: "The Uric Acid Diathesis.") †F. M. Tindall, M.B., C.M. (Thesis: "Gastric Ulcer, Acute and Chronic.") R. S. Trotter, M.B., C.M. (Thesis: "A Contribution to the Hygienic of Coal Mining.") W. Tuach, M.B., Ch.B. (Thesis: "Acromegaly: A Clinical and Pathological Study." [New regulations.] A. Urquhart, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. (Thesis: "A Contribution to the Study of recent Cancer Mortality in the Thames Valley." [New regulations.] †J. Wishart, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc. (Thesis: Part I. "The Influence of Climate and Soil on the Public Health of Bedfordshire." Part II. "A Clinical Study of Skin Cases." [New regulations.]

Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.) and Bachelor of Surgery (Ch.B.) (New Ordinances).—I. A. Callam, †W. C. Souter, B. J. Alcock, M.A., R. G. Brown, Margaret Duncan, W. Elwood, Isabella Gunn, M. H. Harris, M. B. Johnson, A. F. MacBean, M.A., W. S. McGillivray, D. J. Macrae, J. W. Miller, F. Le Q. Pelly, F. G. T. Peterkin, G. B. Sleight, M.A., Isabel Copland Smith.

Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.) and Master in Surgery (C.M.) (Old Ordinances).—G. C. McGregor, A. L. N. Maclean.

Diploma in Public Health.—K. Fraser, M.B., Ch.B., J. Halley, M.B., C.M., J. Macfarlane, M.B., Ch.B., A. J. Milne, M.B., Ch.B., J. S. Rose, M.B., Ch.B., J. A. Simpson, M.B., Ch.B., R. A. Slessor, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., W. E. Taylor, M.B., Ch.B., G. C. Trotter, M.B., Ch.B.

* Highest Honours. † With Commendation. ‡ Second Class Honours.

Memorial to Dr. H. Alleyne Nicholson.

At the close of the ceremony a bronze tablet to the memory of the late Dr. H. Alleyne Nicholson, F.R.S., Professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen, was handed over to the custody of the University authorities. An artist to design the tablet was fortunately found in Miss Woodward, the daughter of the veteran geologist and palaeontologist of that name. In the eloquent speech of the present occupant of the Natural History Chair, Professor Arthur Thomson, attention was drawn to the writing at the foot of the tablet—"He did a day's work and a man's work"—words which Dr. Nicholson had said were all he wished said of him. Other professors bore affectionate testimony to his work and personality.

Scholarships, etc.

The John Murray Medal and Scholarship to the most distinguished graduate (M.B.) of 1903 was awarded to A. Callam and H. Maclean (equal), and the George Thomson Fellowship to G. G. Macdonald, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

THE examiners have recommended that the following candidates be adjudged to have passed the First Examination in Medicine:

S. Acheson, Queen's College, Belfast; T. Arnold, Queen's College, Belfast; D. Barry, Queen's College, Cork; R. N. Berman, Queen's College, Belfast; J. H. P. Boyd-Barrett, University College, Dublin; W. Bradbury, Queen's College, Belfast; D. Broderick, Queen's College, Cork; E. B. Brooke, University College, Dublin; T. G. Buchanan, Queen's College, Belfast; J. P. Cahill, University College, Dublin; M. J. Caldwell, Queen's College, Belfast; J. P. Carolan, University College, Dublin; W. J. A. Carson, Queen's College, Galway; D. S. Clarke, Queen's College, Belfast; J. Clarke, University College, Dublin; R. J. Clarke, Queen's College, Belfast; A. J. W. Compton, Queen's Colleges, Galway and Belfast; A. W. Connolly, Queen's College, Belfast; Mary Cowhy, Royal College of Science for Ireland; C. P. Crymble, Queen's College, Belfast; L. J. Curtin, University College, Dublin; J. Devereux, University College, Dublin; E. P. Dewar (Galway), Queen's College, Galway; J. Dewar, Queen's College, Belfast; F. T. Dowling, University College, Dublin; W. Faith, Queen's College, Belfast; E. Forbes, Queen's College, Cork; T. Forde, Queen's College, Cork; J. W. Garry, Queen's College, Galway; W. E. Graham, University College, Dublin; E. J. Hollins, Queen's College, Cork; J. Hughes, Queen's College,

Galway; M. F. Huston, Queen's College, Belfast; J. G. Johnston, Queen's College, Belfast; A. H. Joy, Queen's College, Belfast; J. J. Kearney, Queen's College, Cork; R. G. Kevin, Queen's College, Belfast; R. G. C. M. Kinkad, Queen's College, Galway; R. R. Kirwan, University College, Dublin; J. B. Lapsley, Queen's College, Cork; M. Leane, Queen's College, Cork; S. Levy, University College, Dublin; J. E. A. Lynham, Queen's College, Galway; J. S. McCombe, Queen's College, Belfast; J. P. J. McGivern, University College, Dublin; A. P. MacMahon, Queen's College, Cork, and University College, Dublin; G. H. Martin, Queen's College, Belfast; R. Martin, Queen's College, Belfast; C. J. Murphy, University College, Dublin; J. F. Keary, University College, Dublin; P. J. O'Brien, University College, Dublin; P. C. O'Donnell, Queen's College, Cork; W. H. O'Grady, University College, Dublin; P. O'Hart, Charing Cross Hospital Medical School; C. F. X. O'Sullivan, Queen's College, Galway; D. O'Sullivan, University College and Royal College of Science, Dublin; H. H. Prentiss, Queen's College, Belfast; J. P. Quiry, Queen's College, Belfast; D. T. Sheehan, University College, Dublin; J. Sinclair, Queen's College, Belfast; M. Waldron, Queen's College, Cork; M. White, Queen's College, Cork.

UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS.

THE following is a list of English candidates who were successful at the June examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine.

E. Cullinan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond. (Westminster); R. Gillett, L.S.A.Lond. (Royal Free); *E. C. Lambert, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond. (Westminster); J. C. McWalter, M.A., L.R.C.S.I., F.F.P.S.Glas., D.P.H. (Catholic University, Dublin); C. E. J. Philippon, F.R.C.S. (Cape Town); *G. Sowden, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., D.P.H.Cantab. (London Hospital).

*Passed with Honours.

Three candidates failed to satisfy the examiners.

CONJOINT BOARD IN SCOTLAND.

THE quarterly examinations of the above Board, held in Edinburgh, were concluded on July 25th, with the following results:

First Examination, Four Years' Course.—L. C. Webster.

First Examination, Five Years' Course.—Effie Jenima Cassels, M. A. Mulmain, T. R. McKenna, L. E. Ashley-Emile, A. Davidson, G. E. W. Henderson, L. Galdemar, C. H. A. Alderton, J. S. Ward, L. Murphy, P. T. Rutherford, D. C. Woods, T. D. Murison, H. M. Sturrock, J. H. Johnston (with distinction), D. L. G. Radford (with distinction), H. C. Orrin, R. E. Laurent, J. Quinlan, and F. W. Bullock.

One passed in Physics, 2 in Biology, and 1 in Chemistry.

Second Examination, Four Years' Course.—W. Murray, H. G. Campbell, and W. P. Timmon.

Two passed in Anatomy, 1 in Physiology, and 2 in Materia Medica.

Second Examination, Five Years' Course.—L. E. Ashley-Emile, D. T. H. Croly, H. A. Pascoe, W. Damms, C. F. Fiaschi, D. J. M. Legge (with distinction), P. R. Eskell, D. Kennedy, T. McL. Galloway (with distinction), D. C. Woods, T. C. Dykes, H. J. Gorrie, S. C. Chuckerbutty, R. T. A. Patchett, D. J. Neethling, L. Patchett, and S. J. Bhathead.

One passed in Physiology.

Third Examination, Five Years' Course.—T. N. Darling, W. C. Renshaw, G. H. van Zyl, E. H. Knowles, J. N. G. W. McMorris, J. J. Gillis, C. Garner, C. Chaves, J. D. Haley, S. S. Antia, N. S. Sodhi, R. K. Dhuru, R. W. Townley, and H. M. Agnew.

Two passed in Pathology and 1 in Materia Medica.

Final Examination.—J. A. Turnbull, M. J. King, J. St. A. Maughan, G. J. Stones, B. P. Donald, J. S. McLean, E. E. Robertson, G. M. A. Thomas, A. E. E. Reboul, H. F. Alsop, A. W. Hall, H. Armstrong, A. G. Hurdman, T. B. Lewers, C. S. Macaskie, A. F. Walker, W. P. Cowper, T. Bragg, J. Brydon, V. P. Pereira, R. Sterley, N. C. Rutherford, A. M. S. Kelso, L. W. May, D. G. Advani, T. J. Walsh, P. O. Jollie, R. B. Smith, H. Carlaw, L. M. Bhatt, M. S. Irani, A. Neville, T. Gibbons, and F. H. Rae.

Two passed in Medicine and Therapeutics, 1 in Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, 7 in Midwifery, and 9 in Medical Jurisprudence.

At the July sittings of the Scottish Conjoint Medical Board in Glasgow, the following candidates passed the respective examinations:

First Examination, Five Years' Course.—J. R. D. Holtby, Queen's College, Belfast (with distinction); J. D. Jones and A. D. Macfie, St. Mungo's College; M. H. Fleming, Anderson's College Medical School, Glasgow; C. Nyhan, Queen's College, Cork.

Second Examination, Five Years' Course.—J. M'Arthur, St. Mungo's College; H. R. Morehead, Queen's College, Cork; G. L. Baker, Owens College, Manchester; H. G. Anderson and J. Beveridge M'Gregor, Anderson's College Medical School; W. Tregear, University of Birmingham.

Second Examination, Four Years' Course.—R. Roberts, W. H. Williams and E. W. Strickland, Glasgow School; A. Jack, Queen's College, Belfast; and J. Crétin, University College, Bristol.

Third Examination.—Eva Mary Handley and Anne Fenton Cleaver, London School of Medicine for Women; W. N. Walker, Anderson's College Medical School; D. H. Vickery, Queen's College, Cork, and Trinity College, Dublin; C. Parker, Westminster Hospital Medical School; G. H. Waugh, Owens College, Manchester; J. Owens, Edinburgh School of Medicine; J. P. Newton, St. Mungo's College; and R. Crothers, Edinburgh University and St. Mungo's College.

Final Examination.—A. Allan, St. Mungo's College (with honours); R. C. Blyth, W. D. Cockburn, T. M. Glen, A. M. Laurie, J. R. Robertson, J. Walker and A. R. Young, St. Mungo's College; R. Cumming, M.A., B.D., Glasgow University and Anderson's College; J. M. Gerety, I. A. Jackson, R. G. W. Adams, and J. Gilmour, Edinburgh Medical School; Anne Fenton Cleaver and Margaret Lucy Tyler, London School of Medicine for Women; D. H. Vickery, Queen's College, Cork, and Trinity College, Dublin; C. Parker, Westminster Hospital School; T. M. Haugen, Royal Frederick University of Christiania; J. Martin, Queen's Colleges, Galway and Belfast; and C. E. Hargitt, Queen's College, Birmingham, and Sheffield Medical School.

CONJOINT BOARD IN IRELAND.

CANDIDATES have passed the First Professional Examination as under-noted:

Honours in Order of Merit.—C. Sheahan, W. H. W. C. Carden, W. A. J. Ponton, J. B. Hanafin, J. Dalton; P. M. Keane and J. W. M'Namara (equal); J. M. Molyneux and D. Adams (equal).

In all Subjects Alphabetically.—T. J. Bradley, H. C. Carden, J. J. Clarke, V. J. P. Clifford, M. E. Cussen, J. Dillon, J. Ellenbogen, P. G. M. Elvery, S. A. Furlong, D. J. Hanafin, R. de S. B. Herick, F. M. Hewson, J. Holmes, W. F. Lane, G. J. M. Martin, E. Montgomery, S. A. Murphy, J. J. Murray, P. MacCarthy, J. B. McClancy, W. R. Mackenzie, P. J. McKeve, C. McQueen, M. H. O'Sullivan, W. A. Ryan, T. Sheehy, G. F. Shepherd, J. F. Walsh, L. D. Woods, A. D. Woolf.

Completed the Examination.—R. C. Galgey, P. Holmes, J. Moran, J. Smith.

Candidates have passed the Second Professional Examinations as undernoted:

In all Subjects (Old Regulations).—T. A. Burke, M. Cohen, J. Gaffney, W. Glennon, C. W. Greene, H. M. Harrison, J. B. Kelly, M. J. Kelly, W. P. Kelly, T. H. Massey, W. St. L. Moorhead, J. O'Brien, G. Petit, W. H. Soady, M. Walters.

Completed Examination (Old Regulations).—F. P. Byrne, H. Hipwell, R. Martin.

Honours in Order of Merit (New Regulations).—J. Prindiville, P. Foran, M. O'Connor, H. J. Perry.

All Subjects Alphabetically (New Regulations).—M. D. Healy, C. F. Murphy, T. O'Brien, P. I. Rooney, J. R. Talbot, C. H. Waddell, C. M. Wilson.

Completed the Examination (New Regulations).—J. Bourke, E. C. MacDermot.

Part II. Honours in Order of Merit.—V. Dolan, R. V. Burbage and F. P. Leyland (equal), J. Hogan, W. Glennon, L. Lucas.

Part II. Alphabetically.—T. A. Bennet, C. J. D. Bergin, J. Clarke, T. Coffey, R. F. O. T. Dickinson, C. W. Greene, E. J. Higgins, A. Hipwell, F. Lyburn, A. W. McLaughlan, D. McLaughlan, W. J. McCormack, J. McQuillan, B. Marten, P. Mullany, N. L. O'Keeffe, N. E. Sampey, N. R. Usher, J. Vasquez, P. D. Walsh, W. G. Wright.

Candidates have passed the Third Professional Examination as under noted:

Honours in Order of Merit.—Miss A. M. Barry and Miss E. O'Meara (equal), G. A. D. Harney, M. Keane, Miss G. W. Clarke.

In All Subjects Alphabetically.—T. J. Brooke-Kelly, R. A. Browne, R. Bury, W. I. Cowell, A. N. Crawford, R. McElvy, L. McGuinness, J. Pratt (old rules).

Completed the Examination Alphabetically.—R. G. Allen, J. Bell, E. R. Bird, G. P. A. Bracken, C. H. Bryan, A. H. R. Duncan, F. O. D. Fawcett, B. D. Gibson, J. Hayes, E. C. Jennings, F. J. Lennan, J. C. Murphy, R. H. MacManus, J. M. Reynolds, C. Robinson, E. L. Sheridan, P. M. Sheridan, E. Walsh.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND. *The Carmichael Prize.*

NOTICE has been given that essays in competition for this prize of £120 must be lodged with the Secretary of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland on or before July 1st, 1904. The general subject to be treated is the state of different departments of the medical profession at the time of writing the essay, particularly with regard to educational requirements and the manner in which examinations might be made a better test of professional knowledge. Intending competitors should, however, write to the Secretary of the College for an official copy of the conditions attached to the competition.

The Barker Anatomical Prize.

This prize of 30 guineas, open to all medical students in the United Kingdom, has been this year awarded to Mr. A. N. Crawford, a student of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

PASS LIST, July, 1903.—The following candidates passed in:

Surgery.—W. C. P. Bremner, Toronto and London Hospital; F. G. H. Cooke (Sections I and II) University College Hospital; M. B. Dawson (Section I), Middlesex Hospital; E. H. Drinkwater (Sections I and II), Liverpool and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; L. E. Ellis (Sections I and II), St. George's Hospital; J. Ewing, Leeds; D. R. T. Griffiths, Guy's Hospital; K. Heanley (Section II), Royal Free Hospital; T. W. S. Hills (Section II), Cambridge and St. Mary's Hospital; W. Miles, Middlesex Hospital; H. G. Peel (Sections I and II), Leeds; A. Turner (Section I), Charing Cross Hospital.

Medicine.—S. Bentley (Section I), Sheffield; F. M. Bolet (Sections I and II), Charing Cross Hospital; H. H. Clarke (Sections I and II), Cambridge, Liverpool, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; H. N. Collier, Guy's Hospital; G. C. M. Davies (Sections I and II) Charing Cross Hospital; R. S. Dollard, R.C.S.I. and Westminster Hospital; E. H. Drinkwater (Section II), Liverpool and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; A. D. Edwards (Sections I and II), London Hospital; A. C. George (Section II), Manchester; K. Heanley (Section II), Royal Free Hospital; P. A. Pettavel, Lausanne; C. H. Pring (Section I) Westminster Hospital; A. Rogers (Section I), St. Mary's Hospital and Cardiff; F. J. Turner (Sections I and II), Guy's Hospital; S. J. Weinberg (Section I), Manchester.

Forensic Medicine.—H. H. Clarke, Cambridge, Liverpool, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; R. S. Dollard, R.C.S.I. and Westminster Hospital; A. D. Edwards, London Hospital; A. C. George, Manchester; W. B. Harris, St. Mary's Hospital; A. E. Henton, St. Mary's Hospital; T. W. S. Hills, Cambridge and St. Mary's Hospital; L. H. Lewis, Middlesex Hospital; P. A. Pettavel, Lausanne; C. H. Pring, Westminster Hospital; F. J. Turner, Guy's Hospital; A. Williamson, Royal Free Hospital.

Midwifery.—A. A. Angelis, Athens; P. A. Hendley, King's College and St. Mary's Hospitals; F. W. Higgs, St. George's Hospital; C. Kellgren, Royal Free Hospital; W. G. Kinton, Manchester; D. A. Stepney, Royal Free Hospital.

The Diploma of the Society was granted to W. C. P. Bremner, F. G. H. Cooke, H. N. Collier, E. H. Drinkwater, J. Ewing, D. R. T. Griffiths, A. E. Henton, W. Miles, F. J. Turner.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGES, EDINBURGH.
At a meeting of the Governing Board of the School of Medicine of the Royal Colleges, Edinburgh, the Secretary, Mr. R. N. Ramsay, reported that the number of students attending the school during the winter session 1902-03 was 1,244, and during the summer session 1903 the number was 1,080.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

THE prizes in connexion with this medical school were distributed on Saturday, July 18th. Lord Strathcona was to have distributed the awards, but, owing to an injury, he was unable to attend. The duty, therefore, was undertaken by the Chairman of the School Committee, Mr. G. V. Yool. Of the principal prizes, the scholarship of 100 guineas went to Mr. J. A. B. Hicks, and the two £60 scholarships to Mr. J. N. Beadles and Mr. G. G. James respectively. Mr. A. W. Hayward received a scholarship of £40, and Mr. G. H. Curtis was awarded one of a similar amount. The Chadwick Prize of 20 guineas for medicine and surgery went to Mr. W. C. Nimmo. A number of minor prizes were also distributed.

ROYAL NAVY AND ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.

ROYAL NAVY MEDICAL SERVICE.

SURGEON A. R. BANKART, M.B., M.V.O., has been specially promoted to be Staff Surgeon for distinguished service, May 5th. He was appointed Surgeon, May 15th, 1895. In 1900 he attended the Khedive while under treatment on board the royal yacht, and received the order of the Osmanieh of the 4th class. In July, 1902, he attended the King on board the *Victoria and Albert*.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty: FRANCIS H. A. CLAYTON, Staff Surgeon to the *Cressy*, July 20th; A. C. W. NEWPORT, Surgeon, to the *Talbot*, July 20th; HARDY V. WELLS, Surgeon, to the *Ducart*, July 22nd; G. F. ALDERDICE, Surgeon, to the *Hogue*, July 22nd.

Mr. THOMAS HOWARD, M.B., has been appointed Surgeon and Agent at Portland, July 24th.

DEFECTS IN ROYAL NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

NAVAL MEDICAL OFFICER writes: Dr. Bryant's letter in the **BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL** of July 25th made very interesting reading. I do not think the matters dealt with were represented at all too strongly. I regret to say many of the disabilities we labour under are due not to the Admiralty as a whole, but rather to the heads of our own department. Dr. Bryant mentions one of the grievances we have to put up with—namely, the inability of surgeons serving in hospitals to give an anaesthetic except in the presence of a P.M.O. This is only one of the many indignities and petty tyrannies to which we are subjected. We feel we are not trusted, and this by-the-by leads to a sullen indifference or a total loss of self-respect. Let me add another instance even more galling than that just mentioned. A surgeon in charge (?) of a ward is liable to have the treatment of his patients changed—prescriptions or otherwise—by the P.M.O. of his section, without any reference or notification being made to him. His first intimation of this interference will be when next he visits his patient, and sees the altered dressings or changes in the prescription ticket. The natural result is the patients and attendants in the ward think the surgeon has made a mistake, and all their faith in him vanishes. Why, if a change is necessary, cannot the P.M.O. send for the surgeon and ask him to make the alteration? Knowledge is supposed to go with stripes. What we wish for now is not so much a rise of pay—I do not mean to say we should not like it—as certain administrative changes that would help us to hold up our heads, and make us feel we are of some little importance. At present we are bound down by regulations and restrictions as old and antiquated as the hospitals we serve in. Much has been said and written about improving our position. I, personally, do not care twopenny whether I wear one stripe or three; I certainly do not wish to be called a surgeon-lieutenant or a surgeon-commander, but what I should like to see would be the dignity and the etiquette of the profession worthily upheld by the heads of the Naval Medical Service, and then I have no doubt we should have from the Admiralty all that was necessary and all we asked for. I have no doubt our future is in our own hands, or, I should say, in the hands of the medical profession. If only an inquiry could be held composed largely of eminent members of our own profession and independent witnesses called—this last is most important—I think something might be done; but I am afraid this course would be opposed to the uttermost, as light and publicity are the things least desired.

M. writes: Like Mr. Sichel I have had the honour of serving for a few years in the navy as a surgeon. But I am not prepared with him to attribute the undoubted unpopularity of the service to the causes he suggests. I believe those causes to be far more fundamental, and of the nature which I hope now to indicate. For the really first-class man it is obvious that neither in opportunities for work, in pay, nor in position does the Navy offer sufficient inducement as a career: nor can it so long as it is manned by men of a healthy age living a healthy life, and controlled, as it must be, by the executive officer. Even for the average man, the length of time spent on medical education and its monetary expense in these days act as deterrents from entry into the service when he thinks that at any rate for two-thirds of his period of service he must, at sea, professionally run to seed. Such a man may reasonably hope ashore during middle age to be earning a respectable income in comparative comfort, and in the esteem of his patients and professional colleagues. At sea the middle-aged doctor has, unlike the executive officer, no greater comfort than when he first joined the service, and as a rule, I regret to record it, has the reputation of being far less capable than the newest joined surgeon. For the man of less than average ability the service is an ideal mode of existence. He can in it be sure of a livelihood, of plenty to eat and to drink, and of little or nothing to do. I am personally convinced that it is only by a scheme of short service with *pro rata* gratuities that the medical service will ultimately be carried on with advantage to it and to the profession. That is, however, another question.

SURGEON, R.N.—(1) In its advertisement about the last examination for admission into the Medical Service of the Royal Navy, the Admiralty abstained from publishing the number of vacancies to be competed for, but 15 candidates were eventually accepted. (2) The new Army Medical Warrant was published on March 24th, 1902, and a copy of it will be found on page 873 in the **JOURNAL** of March 25th, 1902. An article commenting on it was published on the same date. Further regulations as to admission and promotion were issued on May 1st, 1902, and appeared in the **JOURNAL** on May 10th the same year.

of these, 172 resulted from small-pox, 1,812 from measles, 569 from scarlet fever, 672 from diphtheria, 1,379 from whooping-cough, 321 from "fever" (principally enteric), and 862 from diarrhoea. The death-rate from these diseases averaged 1.55 per 1,000, being 0.20 per 1,000 below the death-rate from the same diseases in the corresponding period of last year. In London this death-rate was slightly below the mean rate in the seventy-six towns, while in the seventy-five large provincial towns the rates ranged from 0.25 in Bournemouth, 0.38 in King's Norton, 0.40 in York, 0.47 in Tynemouth, 0.48 in West Hartlepool, 0.50 in Halifax, 0.51 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, 0.52 in South Shields, and 0.53 in Devonport to 2.65 in Wolverhampton, 2.70 in Great Yarmouth, 2.74 in Tottenham, 2.88 in West Bromwich, 3.38 in Middlesbrough, 3.37 in Coventry, 3.36 in Swansea, 3.45 in Oldham, and 4.77 in Wigan. The fatal cases of small-pox registered during the quarter included 49 in Liverpool, 17 in Oldham, 14 in Leicester, 12 in Bradford, 11 in Leeds, 10 in Manchester, 6 in Salford, 6 in Burnley, and 6 in Gateshead. The death-rate from measles was equal to 0.48 per 1,000, being slightly less than the rate in the corresponding period of last year; in London the death-rate from this disease was 0.66 per 1,000, while it averaged 0.40 in the seventy-five large provincial towns, among which measles was proportionally most fatal in Tottenham, Walthamstow, Wolverhampton, West Bromwich, Coventry, Wigan, Sheffield, Middlesbrough, and Swansea. The mortality from scarlet fever was equal to an annual rate of 0.15 per 1,000, or 0.02 per 1,000 below the rate in the second quarter of last year. In London the scarlet fever death-rate was only 0.07 per 1,000, while it averaged 0.19 in the seventy-five large provincial towns, among which the highest death-rates from this disease were recorded in Great Yarmouth, Wigan, Bolton, Stockton-on-Tees, Rhondda, and Merthyr Tydfil. The mean death-rate from diphtheria in the seventy-six large towns was 0.18 per 1,000, and showed a decline of 0.05 per 1,000 from that recorded for the corresponding quarter of last year; in London the rate was 0.15 per 1,000, while it averaged 0.19 in the seventy-five provincial towns, the highest rates being recorded in Portsmouth, Great Yarmouth, Hanley, Coventry, Oldham, Hull, Middlesbrough, and Swansea. The fatal cases of whooping-cough were equal to an annual rate of 0.37 per 1,000, against 0.45 per 1,000 in the second quarter of last year; in London this disease caused a death-rate of 0.39 per 1,000, and an average rate of 0.36 per 1,000 in the seventy-five other large towns, among which the greatest proportional mortality from this disease occurred in Tottenham, West Ham, Manchester, Salford, Oldham, Burnley, Preston, Sheffield, and Rotherham. The death-rate from "fever" averaged 0.09 per 1,000 in the seventy-six large towns, and was 0.03 per 1,000 below the rate in the corresponding period of last year; in London the "fever" death-rate was only 0.04 per 1,000 while the mean rate was 0.11 per 1,000 in the seventy-five provincial towns, among which "fever" was proportionally most fatal in Wolverhampton, West Bromwich, Liverpool, Wigan, Preston, Barrow-in-Furness, Middlesbrough, and Rhondda. The mortality from diarrhoea was equal to an annual rate of 0.23 per 1,000, against 0.17 per 1,000 in the second quarter of last year. The rate in London corresponded with the average rate for the seventy-six towns, while among the seventy-five large provincial towns the highest death-rates from diarrhoea were recorded in Great Yarmouth, Wolverhampton, West Bromwich, Liverpool, Warrington, Preston, Middlesbrough, and Merthyr Tydfil.

Infant mortality, measured by the proportion of deaths among children under 1 year of age to registered births, was equal to 115 per 1,000 last quarter, against 127 per 1,000 in the corresponding period of last year. In London the proportion, during the quarter under notice, was 103 per 1,000, while it averaged 120 in the seventy-five other large towns, and ranged from 51 in Bournemouth, 65 in Walthamstow, 73 in Burton-on-Trent, 75 in Southampton, 79 in West Hartlepool, 81 in Hastings and in Devonport, and 82 in Bristol to 146 in Coventry and in Manchester, 148 in Sunderland, 153 in Swansea, 158 in Sheffield, 161 in West Bromwich, 163 in Oldham, 168 in Middlesbrough, and 198 in Burnley.

The causes of 697, or 1.2 per cent., of the deaths in these seventy-six towns last quarter were not certified, either by a registered medical practitioner or by a coroner. The causes of all the deaths were duly certified in Croydon, Hornsey, Tottenham, Walthamstow, Hastings, Southampton, Great Yarmouth, Devonport, Burton-on-Trent, Derby, Wallasey, Bolton, Bury, and Newport (Mon.); while the highest proportions of uncertified deaths were registered in Smethwick, Liverpool, Bootle, St. Helens, Warrington, Blackburn, Barrow-in-Furness, South Shields, and Gateshead.

HEALTH OF ENGLISH TOWNS.

In seventy-six of the largest English towns, including London, 8,687 births and 3,874 deaths were registered during the week ending Saturday last, July 25th. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had been 14.4, 13.7, and 13.5 per 1,000 in the three preceding weeks, further declined to 13.4 per 1,000 last week. The rates in the several towns ranged from 5.7 in Tottenham, 6.3 in Reading and in Handsworth, 6.9 in Walthamstow, 7.0 in Northampton, 7.1 in East Ham, 7.2 in York, and 7.3 in Hornsey, to 18.1 in Sunderland, 18.2 in Ipswich, 18.9 in Warrington and in Burnley, 19.1 in Stockport and in St. Helens, 19.2 in Bolton, 20.6 in Bury, and 21.1 in Great Yarmouth. In London the rate of mortality was 12.7 per 1,000, while it averaged 13.7 per 1,000 in the seventy-five other large towns. The death-rate from the principal infectious diseases averaged 1.8 per 1,000 in the seventy-six large towns; in London this death-rate was equal to 1.4 per 1,000, while it averaged 2.0 in the seventy-five large provincial towns, among which the highest death-rates from the principal infectious diseases were 3.1 in Rhondda, 3.2 in Birkenhead, 3.5 in Leeds, 3.7 in Burnley, 4.0 in Tynemouth, 4.7 in Sheffield, 4.9 in Stockport, 5.1 in Bootle, and 5.5 in Warrington. Measles caused a death-rate of 2.3 in Aston Manor, 1.5 in Ipswich, 1.6 in Stockport, and 2.1 in Sheffield; whooping-cough of 2.1 in Willesden, "fever" of 1.7 in Bootle; and diarrhoea of 1.8 in Bury and in Gateshead, 2.0 in Tynemouth, 2.8 in Birkenhead, 3.4 in Bootle, and 5.5 in Warrington. The mortality from scarlet fever and from diphtheria showed no marked excess in any of the large towns. Of the 5 deaths from small-pox registered in these towns last week, 1 belonged to Smethwick, 1 to Liverpool, 1 to Leeds, 1 to Hull, and 1 to Newcastle. The number of small-pox patients under treatment in the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals, which had been 57, 77, and 71 at the end of the three preceding weeks, was again 71 at the end of last week; 12 new cases were admitted during the week, against 4, 31, and 7 in the three preceding weeks. The number of scarlet fever cases in these hospitals and in the London Fever Hospital on Saturday last, July 25th, was 1,711, against 1,646, 1,700, and 1,710 on the three preceding Saturdays; 229 new cases were admitted during last week, against 241, 253, and 243 in the three preceding weeks.

HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday last, July 25th, 946 births and 503 deaths were registered in eight of the principal Scotch towns. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had been 16.3, 16.2, and 15.2 per 1,000 in the three preceding weeks, rose again last week to 15.4 per 1,000, and was 2.0 per 1,000 above the mean-rate during the same period in the seventy-six large English towns. Among these Scotch towns the death-rates ranged from 11.1 in Leith and 12.0 in Greenock to 16.9 in Glasgow, 19.5 in Paisley. The death-rate from the principal infectious diseases averaged 1.9 per 1,000 in these towns; the highest rates being recorded in Edinburgh and Paisley. The 255 deaths registered in Glasgow last week included 4 which resulted from measles, 3 from scarlet fever, 6 from whooping-cough, 3 from "fever," and 11 from diarrhoea. Four fatal cases of whooping-cough, 2 of "fever," and 9 of diarrhoea were recorded in Edinburgh; 5 of diarrhoea in Dundee; 2 of diarrhoea in Aberdeen; 2 of measles and 3 of diarrhoea in Paisley; and 2 of diarrhoea in Greenock.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY MANAGEMENT.

AMALGAMATION OF THE NATIONAL ORTHOPAEDIC AND THE ROYAL ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITALS.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Governors of the National Orthopaedic Hospital for the Deformed was held at the hospital on July 24th, with Mr. Robert Cooper in the chair. The Chairman, in proposing that the amalgamation of the National Orthopaedic Hospital and the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital in accordance with the arrangements agreed upon at the meeting of the Committee of Management on March 26th, 1903, be approved of, and that the carrying out of the details be left to the Chairman and the Committee of Management, discussed the steps which had led up to the proposed amalgamation. The Chairman also read a letter from the Medical Board of the hospital which stated that at a meeting of the Medical Board on July 22nd it was unanimously resolved that it having been reported in the press that an amalgamation of the two hospitals the surgical staffs, as at present constituted, would be joined together, the medical staff of the National Orthopaedic Hospital desired that at the special general meeting of the Governors called for July 24th, their absolutely unanimous opinion should be recorded that all members of the surgical staff of the amalgamated hospitals without any exception must be Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons, England. This stipulation, the medical staff understood from the Chairman of the Committee of Management, had always been put forward by him in the negotiations with the King's Hospital Fund. After Mr. Muirhead Little and Mr. A. H. Tubby had spoken on this subject, Mr. C. D. Hoblyn, seconded the resolution proposed by the Chairman, which was thereupon unanimously agreed to. It was announced that the name of the future hospital was to be the Orthopaedic Hospital, and the proceedings terminated with the usual votes of thanks.

MEDICAL NEWS.

A FEMALE practitioner, Dr. Charlotte Steinberger, of Buda-Pesth, has been appointed Kurarzt of the Visk-Varhegy Baths in the Marmaros County, Hungary.

THE Honorary Treasurer of the Cancer Research Fund under the direction of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons has received a donation of £1,000 to the fund "In Memory of 'M.'"

ANTI-ALCOHOL CONGRESS IN FRANCE.—The first French National Antialcohol Congress will be held in Paris from October 26th to 29th under the honorary presidency of M. Casimir-Périer. The programme consists of two parts—the first devoted to a review of the existing situation in regard to alcoholism and the struggle against it; the second to the plan of campaign, including the action of the State, and of local authorities and private initiative, the medical profession, the clergy, etc.; syndicates, prudential associations; educational propaganda among young people; the influence of women. The Congress will also discuss the organization of a systematic warfare against alcoholism by means of the federation of antialcoholic forces directed by a permanent committee.

ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The following have been elected officers for the ensuing session: *President*: Arthur S. Underwood. *Vice-Presidents* (resident): W. H. Woodruff, E. G. Betts, L. Matheson; (non-resident) W. B. Bacon (Tunbridge Wells), H. B. Mason (Exeter), Dr. J. Arkövy (Buda-Pesth). *Treasurer*: C. F. Rilott. *Librarian*: H. Baldwin. *Curator*: J. F. Colyer. *Editor of Transactions*: H. Lloyd Williams. *Honorary Secretaries*: J. H. Mummery (Foreign), M. F. Hopson (Council), G. Hern (Society). *Councillors* (resident): R. Denison Pedley, J. Percy Smith, A. Hopewell-Smith, E. Preedy, Carl Schelling, W. Rushton, H. W. Messenger, J. B. Parfitt, D. P. Gabell; (non-resident), J. J. H. Sanders (Barnstaple), E. A. Bogue (New York), J. F. L. Pike (Sheffield), G. W. Watson (Edinburgh), Kevin E. O'Duffy (Dublin), John E. Grevers (Amsterdam), J. C. Foran (Eastbourne), W. S. Holford (Sutton), O. Fergus (Glasgow).

THE REGISTRATION OF PLUMBERS.—At the meeting of the Royal Institute of Public Health recently held at Liverpool, the Section of Preventive Medicine and Vital Statistics passed unanimously the following resolution proposed by Dr. Francis Vacher, County Medical Officer for Cheshire, and seconded by Dr. Scurfield, Medical Officer for Sunderland: "That this 1903 Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health, held at Liverpool, approves of the efforts made by the Worshipful Company of Plumbers, in promoting the Plumbers' Registration Bill, believing that such a measure will be for the safeguarding of the public health, and beneficial to all classes of the community, and appeals to the Government to give facilities and support to the measure."

FRENCH CONGRESS OF ALIENISTS AND NEUROLOGISTS.—The Congress of Alienists and Neurologists of France and French-Speaking Countries will hold its thirteenth annual meeting at Brussels on August 1st and following days under the honorary presidency of Baron van der Bruggen, Minister of Agriculture, and M. A. Gerard, French Minister at Brussels. The programme of discussions is as follows:—Psychiatry: Katatonia and stupor, to be introduced by Dr. Claus of Antwerp. Neurology: Histology of general paralysis (to be introduced by Dr. Klippel of Paris). Therapy: Treatment of restlessness and insomnia in mental and nervous diseases, to be introduced by Dr. Trelat of Saint Lyon. The General Secretary is Dr. Crocq, 27, Avenue Palmerston, Brussels, to whom all communications should be addressed.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

This list of vacancies is compiled from our advertisement columns, where full particulars will be found. To ensure notice in this column advertisements must be received not later than the first post on Wednesday morning.

BIRKENHEAD BOROUGH HOSPITAL.—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £90 per annum.
BRIGHTON: SUSSEX COUNTY HOSPITAL.—Second House-Surgeon and Anaesthetist, resident. Salary, £70 per annum.
CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.—Clinical Assistant.
CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Victoria Park, E.—Second House Physician, resident. Salary at the rate of £30 per annum.
DEVONPORT: ROYAL ALBERT HOSPITAL.—Assistant House-Surgeon, resident. Salary at the rate of £50 per annum.
LANCASHIRE COUNTY ASYLUM, Whittingham.—Assistant Medical Officer, resident. Initial salary, £175 per annum.
LANCASTER ROYAL INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon, resident. Salary, £100 per annum.
LIVERPOOL STANLEY HOSPITAL.—Second House-Surgeon, resident. Salary, £80 per annum.
RAMSGATE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary £100 per annum.
READING: ROYAL BERKSHIRE HOSPITAL.—(1) House-Physician; (2) House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum each.
SHREWSBURY: SALOP INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon, resident. Salary, £100 per annum.
SOUTHWARK UNION.—Assistant Medical Superintendent, resident. Salary, £130 per annum.
STOCKPORT INFIRMARY.—(1) Assistant House and Visiting Surgeon. (2) Junior Assistant House-Surgeon. Both resident. Salary, £80 and £40 per annum respectively.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ALLISON, T. M., M.D., B.S.Durh., Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of Women, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
BUTLER, William, M.B., C.M.Glasg., D.P.H.Lond., Medical Officer of Health for Wiltshire, *vice* D. S. Skinner, M.D., deceased.
CRAIG, C. Hawkins, M.B., Ch.B., House-Surgeon to the Edinburgh Royal Maternity and Simpson Memorial Hospital.
EDRED, M. Corner, B.Sc.Lond., M.A., M.B.Cantab., F.R.C.S.Eng., Assistant Surgeon to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street.
FOX, Hugh Clayton, F.R.C.S.I., Assistant Surgeon to the Metropolitan Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital, Grafton Street, W.
WEST, Leonard, M.B., Ch.B., House-Surgeon to the Edinburgh Royal Maternity and Simpson Memorial Hospital.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 3s. 6d., which sum should be forwarded in post-office orders or stamps with the notice not later than Wednesday morning, in order to ensure insertion in the current issue.

BIRTHS.

GRIFFITHS.—On July 21st, at 6, Windsor Place, Cardiff, the wife of Cornelius A. Griffiths, F.R.C.S., of a son.
MOORE.—On July 23rd, at Rosslyn, Warley, Essex, the wife of George A. Moore, M.D., Captain R.A.M.C., of a son.
O'KINSELY.—On July 27th, at 10, Westbourne Crescent, Hyde Park, W., the wife of Major F. O'Kinealy, Indian Medical Service, of a son.
ROBERTSON.—On July 26th, at 57, Crouch Hall Road, Crouch End, N., the wife of Andrew Robertson, M.B., C.M., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOOTH-EVANS.—On July 18th, 1903, at Christ Church, Martin's Lane, Liscaud, by the Rev. Dr. Bowman, M.A., Lawrence T. Booth, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., son of Lawrence Booth, Curzon Park, Chester, to Ethel, second daughter of Samuel Evans, of Liscaud, Cheshire. (At home, Melrose Terrace, Liscaud, September 2nd and 3rd.)
RUTHERFORD-HENDERSON.—On July 25th, in the Presbyterian Church, Capetown, James Henry Rutherford, Johannesburg, to Jane Buchanan Henderson, M.D.Brix., and L.R.C.P.S. Edin. and Glasg., younger daughter of the late George Henderson, Bo'ness. (By cable.)
TITTERTON-GRAHAM.—At the Parish Church, Portobello, on July 22nd, by the Rev. George T. Jamieson, Minister of the Parish, assisted by the Rev. John Fergusson, Linlithgow, John Tarratt Titterton, M.B., C.M., Portobello, son of C. R. Titterton, Southbourne House, Portobello, to Edna Garven, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Graham, Minister of Dunlop, Ayrshire, and formerly of St. David's Parish, Kirkintilloch, and of Mrs. Graham, Dunlop Villa, Joppa, N.B.
WILMSHURST-PATERSON.—At All Souls Church, South Hampstead, on July 23rd, by the Rev. George Frederick L. Th. Terry, F.S.A., George Cecil Wilmshurst, of 7, Athelstan Road, South Hampstead, to Eva, daughter of Surgeon-Major-General Henry Poljambie Pateron, Army Medical Staff (retired).

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COMMUNICATIONS respecting Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, 2, Agar Street, Strand, W.C. London; those concerning business matters, advertisements, non-delivery of the JOURNAL, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, at the Office, 429, Strand, W.C., London.

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

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

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

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

MANUSCRIPTS forwarded to the OFFICE of this JOURNAL CANNOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES BE RETURNED.

In order to avoid delay, it is particularly requested that ALL letters on the editorial business of the JOURNAL be addressed to the Editor at the Office of the JOURNAL, and not at his private house.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS.—The telegraphic address of the EDITOR of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL is *Articulate, London*. The telegraphic address of the MANAGER of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL is *Articulate, London*.

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.

KINGSTON asks for advice in the treatment of a case of verruca on the mucous membrane of the upper lip.

A. G. would be much obliged for information concerning Johannesburg, South Africa, as an opening for an ophthalmic surgeon; also cost of living, etc., there; or where such information could be reliably obtained.

HAEMOGLOBIN inquires where he can purchase the Tallqvist's Haemoglobinometer recommended by Dr. Cabot in his book on *Clinical Examination of the Blood*.

** We understand that Messrs. Hawksley, 357, Oxford Street, have them upon sale, and that the price is 5s.

ANSWERS.

E. R. F.—Application might be made to the Lady Superintendent, Invalid Children's Home, Witney, Oxon, this being one of the few institutions where some amount of mental defect would not be a bar to admission.

MICRO.—We advise our correspondent to consult the Fourth Edition of the work by Drs. Vaughan and Novy, on *Cellular Toxins, or the Chemical Factors in the Causation of Disease* (London: Messrs. Reiman, 1903. 14s).

DR. W. H. MACDONALD (Antigonish, Nova Scotia).—The passage occurs at the end of a paper by Dr. George Parker in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of May 9th, p. 108. The reference is to a reaction described by Ehrlich, not very recently. The process is as follows: Mount a dried but unfixed blood film in a solution of iodine 1 gram, potassium iodide 3 grams, distilled water 100 c.cm., to which, enough gum arabic has been added to form a syrupy solution. Examine after about five minutes. The reaction consists in a brown staining of the protoplasm of the polymorphs, which is either diffuse or confined to large or small granules. It is supposed to be due to the presence of glycogen in the cells. In normal blood cells this intracellular reaction does not occur, but it is more or less marked according to circumstances in cases of septic toxæmia and pneumonia. Some who have examined it state that the reaction forms a useful guide as to the formation of pus in cases of appendicitis and allied conditions.

CYCLING DURING PREGNANCY.

F.R.C.S.I. writes: With reference to the query by "Connaught Ranger" in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of June 27th, I beg to state that by my experience, which, however, is limited, makes me decidedly favour cycling for ladies during pregnancy, provided, of course, that there is no obvious contraindication, and that the exercise is taken with due care. The saddle must be absolutely comfortable (I prefer the "Esmond," E. 17), and not too high. The pace must be slow, and the exercise taken on a smooth, level road where there is little or no traffic. I have lately seen two primiparae who cycled up to within a few weeks of their confinements. In both the general health was much benefited by the exercise. There was an entire absence of morning sickness, and both labours were exceptionally rapid and easy.

THE TREATMENT OF HYPOSPADIAS.

MR. J. HOWSON RAY, F.R.C.S. (Salford) writes: With reference to the inquiry by "Chlo" and the reply given by Mr. H. J. Curtis, I have operated on 18 cases of this condition in the last five years, and have invariably used the method by reversed and superimposed flaps for scrotal and penile varieties. I cannot think that a median perineal section is essential to success, as it was not carried out in any one of my cases, each of which proved successful. It is advisable to cut the flaps carefully and to avoid tension by making a dorsal incision through the prepuce at the conclusion of the plastic operation.

PORTABLE FILTER.

J. W.—In reply to our correspondent's inquiry as to the best, most portable and efficient pocket filter for use in South Africa, there appears to be no single filter that meets all requirements. We have referred the question to one of the highest authorities on the subject, who expresses the belief