

improvement in recent years in the surgical treatment of uterine fibroids or fail to appreciate the benefits conferred by Professor Bland-Sutton and others at the present day in many similar cases. Still, having long taken an interest in the non-operative or less operative and medicinal treatment of these affections, he (Dr. Shaw-Mackenzie) could not help thinking that the general conclusions as to the necessity of operations were founded on somewhat imperfect knowledge of the opinions and cases of past observers; that many cases were harmless and required no special treatment, while others could be materially benefited by medicinal treatment or other agencies, with consequent diminution in size, arrest of growth, and probable prevention of at least some of the degenerative or septic conditions which no doubt necessitate surgical interference. He thought many cases were cases of fibroid and perimetritic or parametritic inflammation, and that as a direct outcome of such teaching in the past, drugs such as mercury, iodine, calcium chloride, and ergot, were given with the object of reducing such associated inflammation and arresting growth, either by the cutting off of the nutrient supply or by directly acting on the vessels or muscular elements of the tumour.

Again, while natural atrophy at the menopause was admitted, growth at this period had been advanced in favour of operation. But in the past iodine by the mouth was advocated and successfully employed by Dr. Samuel Ashwell in fibroids growing at the menopause, in favour as it seems of the direct action of the drug as opposed to the present day teaching of atrophy from natural processes. Influenced by the works of Ashwell, he had been led to the employment of hypodermic injections of iodine in the form of iodipin, and, in conjunction with Dr. John Shaw, had obtained complete relief of symptoms in some cases, and probably, in one case at least, the disappearance of the tumour. In another case he had obtained almost complete disappearance of a large and undoubted fibroid in which hysterectomy had been previously recommended; and by analogy he might mention that complete ability to pass water followed similar treatment in a case of urinary retention and catheterism from enlarged prostate in an old man. The same recommendation may be made of intramuscular injections of benzoate of mercury—the haemostatic effects of which drug (mercury) in cases of uterine haemorrhage far surpass ergot. He was strongly of opinion that fair trial should be given to such methods of treatment in suitable cases before resorting to operation.

## MEMORANDA:

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

#### DEATH UNDER CHLOROFORM.

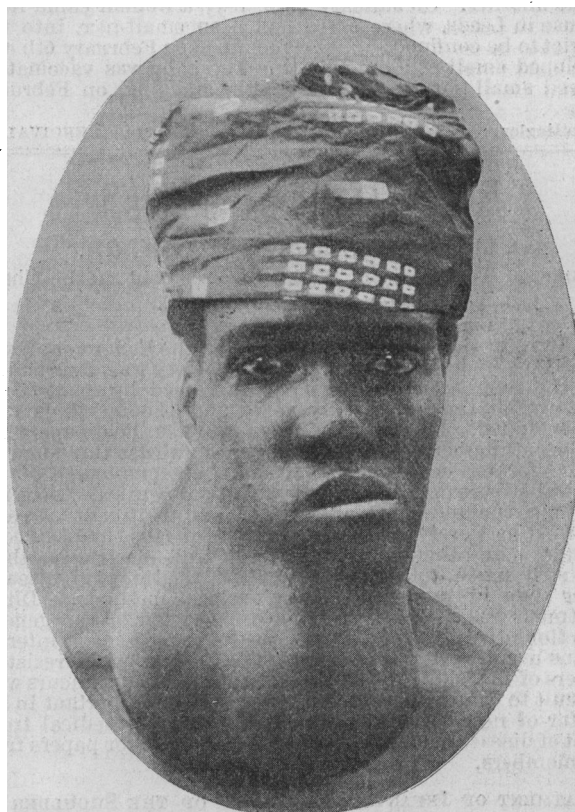
On August 16th the patient, a man aged 30, an ex-soldier of somewhat slight physique and pale complexion, was anaesthetized in order to have a necrosed femur operated on. Examination prior to administration of the anaesthetic showed the chest, heart, and lungs to be apparently normal.

Chloroform was given from a drop bottle on a flannel mask. The patient passed easily to the second degree of anaesthesia, when he struggled with his arms for a second or two, and then went on quietly taking the anaesthetic until, the breathing being quiet and regular, pulse about 90 and of fair quality, pupils about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm., colour as at the commencement of anaesthesia, he was wheeled into the theatre from the adjacent room and put on the table. Directly this was done the face became pale, lips and ears cyanosed, the patient gave about eight or ten gasping inspirations like the inspirations of air hunger, and respiration ceased. Immediately on the alteration of the colour and respiration the head was lowered and artificial respiration was commenced; a hypodermic injection of strychnine and a brandy enema were given. The administration of the chloroform had been stopped whilst the patient was being lifted from the stretcher on to the table. The heart stopped when the change of colour took place, before the complete cessation of respiration; this observation was made by the surgeon of the case. Artificial respiration was persisted in for three-quarters of an hour, but without result. The administration of the anaesthetic had been in progress for seven minutes. The amount of chloroform used was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  drachms. No *post-mortem* examination was made.

E. MOUNTJOY PEARSE,  
Honorary Anaesthetist, Royal Infirmary, Bristol.

#### A CERVICAL TUMOUR.

THE photograph shows a growth, which had been increasing in size since the patient, aged 18, was a little girl. The whole right side of the face had hypertrophied in order to carry the weight of the tumour. The skin was greatly thickened, the platysma was quite  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in thickness, and the deep cervical fascia was almost tendinous. The tumour bulged into the mouth, the floor of which was completely gone. The tongue was pushed over to the left side, and the buccal cavity was so fully occupied by the tumour that eating was becoming impossible and speech reduced to inarticulate grunts. Six attempts had already been made to remove the tumour, but they were unsuccessful, and the patient accordingly came to Cape Coast Hospital seeking relief.



*Operation.*—A preliminary tracheotomy was out of the question there being only 1 in. between the suprasternal notch and the base of the tumour. Under chloroform an incision was quickly made in the middle line of the neck commencing from the chin and going down to within 2 in. of the base of the tumour. The cut was then extended outwards and upwards to the left; the blood vessels were secured and the platysma and cervical fascia opened up in the same way. Two fingers of an assistant were then inserted between the tumour and the trachea, with instructions to keep the tumour off the windpipe. A cut was then made across the right side of the neck as far as the angle of the jaw and the flaps turned up and down. The tumour, which turned out to be a lipoma, was fairly easily shelled out. It was, however, firmly attached to the root of the tongue and required to be carefully dissected off. On removal it was found to have been lying over the trachea and close on to the spinal column; it also extended up behind the pharynx to the base of the skull. The gap left was somewhat appalling. A floor for the mouth was fashioned out of the cervical fascia, the incisions stitched up, and a drainage tube inserted. During operation the patient was twice rather collapsed, but rallied well. The blood supply to the tumour was very large and the veins had grown almost out of recognition. The anterior jugular was the thickness of an ordinary pencil and great care had to be exercised in securing all the bleeding points.

*After-history.*—The patient was fed per rectum for the first three days. Afterwards a tube was passed along the mouth to the back of the throat and the patient fed with

milk and soup. Two days later the patient fed herself with the feeding cup. The subsequent history was uneventful, the drainage tube being removed on the fifteenth day. The tumour weighed just a little short of 4 lb., and was a typical fatty tumour. I must express my indebtedness to Nursing Sister Timbrell who in the absence of qualified assistance was a most efficient help and in the after-treatment saved me much trouble.

Cape Coast Castle.

J. WISHART KERR, M.B., Ch.B.

#### INTRAUTERINE INFECTION OF THE FETUS IN SMALL-POX.

IN connexion with the cases recorded by Dr. Cowie G. Forbes in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of June 25th, 1904, p. 1485, of intrauterine infection of the fetus in small-pox I am able to add another. On January 28th, 1893, a woman came from a house in Leeds, where there had been small-pox, into my district to be confined. She was confined on February 6th and developed small-pox on the 8th. The baby was vaccinated, showed small-pox on February 16th, and died on February 20th.

Knottingley.

THOMAS PERCIVAL.

## REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

### CLINICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

FREDERICK TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.C.P., President, in the Chair.

Friday, October 14th, 1904.

#### PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

DR. TAYLOR thanked the members for the honour conferred upon him by his re-election. The Society was flourishing, and the number of members had increased by about 60 per cent. during the last twenty years, and the meetings were well attended. During the last ten years surgical papers had rather outnumbered medical papers, and whilst three-fourths of the former dealt with treatment only one-fourth of the medical papers dealt primarily with therapeutics. Notwithstanding the recent great advances in treatment of cases regarded as purely medical by the use of new chemical compounds, serumtherapy, baths, light, and electricity, there was still much to be desired in the treatment of diseases other than by prevention or by surgical methods. Direct treatment was as yet applicable to very few of the general infectious diseases; whilst inflammatory processes in internal organs usually ran their course modified only by the resisting powers of the body. Degenerative processes and tumours were difficult to deal with, and prevention was all-important in the matter of new growths. Papers on the direct medical treatment of diseases would form valuable material for papers from the members.

#### TREATMENT OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS OF THE SHOULDER BY NERVE GRAFTING.

DR. WILFRED HARRIS and Mr. V. WARREN LOW, who contributed this case, referred to a paper which they read at the British Medical Association meeting at Swansea,<sup>1</sup> in which they described the operation in the case now exhibited, and in 2 cases of Erb's paralysis of the arm in adults, with the results of stimulation of the upper nerves of the plexus. After operation, flexion of the forearm was as good as before, but no improvement in the deltoid was seen for another six months, when attempts at abduction of the shoulder were first noticed. Progress, at first slow, had been rapid during the last three months, until now (October, 1904), fifteen months after operation, the child, who was exhibited, could hold the arm straight out from the shoulder, or put it straight up over the head. The muscle was also increasing in volume, and slight reaction to faradism had returned. The authors hoped that eventually complete, or nearly complete, recovery of power would return.

Mr. BOWLEY said it was striking how rapidly motor nerves repaired early in life; and the fact was well illustrated in Dr. Harris's case.

Mr. C. H. FAGGE said that functionally the child's arm seemed nearly perfect; but he thought that specially worthy of praise were the studious researches undertaken by Dr. Harris in his dissections and descriptions of the brachial plexus. Whether the paralysed muscles would have recovered at all without operation was of great interest; he did not wish to suggest that they would have recovered, but in cases of his

own he had had the greatest difficulty in deciding for himself whether the time had arrived after which no further natural improvement would take place, and that, therefore, operation was advisable. Another matter on which he wished for information was as to the indications that muscular atrophy or changes in the nerve had reached so extreme a degree that nerve-grafting would be useless; as far as he knew, the absolute failure of the muscles to react to galvanism was a contra-indication. Was this correct? and were there any other contra-indications, such as a time limit, beyond which nerve-grafting would not be of benefit?

DR. FARQUHAR BUZZARD, while congratulating the authors on what appeared to be the successful result of their treatment, expressed some doubt as to whether the return of movement was due to the artificial innervation through the sixth cervical root, and not to the recovery of some deltoid fibres in that part of the fifth root which had been left intact. It was difficult to believe that in splitting the fifth root of a small child the surgeon had succeeded in dividing all the deltoid fibres from those supplying other muscles. As an instance of tardy recovery in a case of atrophic palsy of the deltoid muscle, he referred to a man whose paralysis had been complete and stationary for more than twelve months, but who had recovered completely with no surgical interference.

Mr. LOW and Dr. HARRIS replied.

#### INFLAMMATION OF LIVER TREATED SURGICALLY.

MR. W. G. SPENCER described four cases. In all an alcoholic, syphilitic, biliary, or malarial causation was excluded. The cases had been under Drs. Hall and Murrell.

The first case was a middle-aged man, a teetotaler, who had a liver enlarged to the level of the umbilicus, and displacing the heart outwards. It had started after a chill, and persisted for four months. The case was diagnosed as one of hydatids. At the operation, very vascular adhesions were found, and the enlarged liver was very vascular. Considerable haemorrhage occurred, and it was then thought that the liver was malignant. But the patient regained good health, and a year later the liver showed no enlargement. Hence it was concluded that the disease had been caused by the chill. The second case was a middle-aged woman who had suffered from repeated gastric attacks, when she was seized with severe rigor, had deep jaundice, and a rapid pulse. Exploration showed nothing abnormal in the gall-bladder region, but the liver was greatly enlarged, the right lobe reaching to the crest of the ilium. The gall bladder was drained for a month; only bile, no pus, escaped. But the rigors stopped at once, and the patient recovered, when it was found that the liver had shrunk to be of normal size. Hence it was believed that the disease was due to absorption from ulceration of the stomach. A third case suffered from anaemia and heart disease. After a severe pulmonary attack she rapidly developed ascites and an enlarged spleen. As ascites reappeared after tapping, the abdomen was washed out and the omentum fixed in the epigastrium. The patient so far recovered as to return to work for nine months, and ceased to suffer from anaemia. Then she had another pulmonary attack, ascites reappeared, and she died. *Post mortem*, besides an enlarged spleen with infarcts there was chronic peritonitis in the region of the spleen and liver, whilst large vessels connected the omentum with the abdominal wall. Here it seemed probable that an influenzal (? pneumococcal) infection was the cause. In the fourth case the woman's illness began with a puerperal fever, which was followed by ascites, oedema of the ankles, and a cardiac murmur. She was tapped ten times in two years. Then the abdomen was washed out and the omentum fixed in the abdominal wall. Nine months later she was shown at the Medical Society. She was then doing her house work, had no sign of ascites nor of oedema of the ankles, and the cardiac murmur could not be heard. At the operation there was found evidences of chronic peritonitis, and it was considered that this had been started by some relatively mild puerperal infection.

### OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

EDWARD MALINS, M.D., F.R.C.P., President, in the Chair.

Wednesday, October 5th, 1904.

#### CAESAREAN SECTION IN CASES OF CONTRACTED PELVIS.

DR. J. M. MUNRO KERR read a paper entitled Certain Details regarding the Operation of Caesarean Section in cases of Contracted Pelvis based upon a series of 30 cases. The author considered first the maternal mortality, which in his own cases, with two deaths, worked out at 6.6 per cent. He next considered morbidity, as based upon a temperature of 100.5° on more than one occasion, and found it was 26 per cent. The two fatal cases were detailed. In one the patient died on the fifth day, the *post-mortem* examination revealing the existence of septic peritonitis; in the other the patient died the day after operation of collapse. At the *post-mortem* examination a large quantity of blood was present in the abdominal cavity, and two or three of the uterine stitches were found untied. Three different methods of treating the

<sup>1</sup> BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, October 24th, 1903.

## PAISLEY BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

A Branch of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption was formed in Paisley in 1899, and has been doing good work in spreading information regarding the disease and its prevention. It was early decided to erect a sanatorium for the district, but great difficulty was found in securing any suitable site. Ultimately it was decided to approach the Quarrier Trustees to arrange, if practicable, for the accommodation of Paisley patients at the Bridge of Weir Homes, which are within quite a reasonable distance of the town. Such arrangements have now been satisfactorily made, and on October 15th the opening ceremony took place. One of the houses at Quarrier's Homes, known as "Hebron," has been placed at the disposal of the Association, who have now, at a cost of £1,000, altered and furnished it to meet the requirements of the open-air system of treating consumptives. This house will be used for male patients, and will accommodate 12, besides a nurse and attendants. In addition, the Association has arranged to have the first call on 12 beds in the existing female sanatorium at Bridge of Weir. The opening ceremony was performed by Sir Thomas Glen-Coats, of Paisley, and the Association is to be congratulated on the success that has now attended its efforts to provide a sanatorium.

## CONSUMPTION IN THE ISLAND OF LEWIS.

*A Sanatorium Needed.*

An urgent appeal for funds to establish and endow a sanatorium for consumptives in the Island of Lewis has been issued by the Stornoway Parish Council, and is earnestly supported by the medical officer of health for the Lewis district, Dr. Charles M. Macrae. It appears that, though for a lengthened period the island enjoyed almost total immunity from consumption, the disease has of late years extended to the Lewis, and the death-rate has alarmingly increased. The conditions of life of the islanders tend to favour the spread and progress of the disease, whilst their poverty entirely prevents their going further afield for treatment, and local resources are quite inadequate to cope with the distress. Dr. Macrae expresses his opinion that a sanatorium of 30 beds is urgently needed, the cost of which is estimated at about £6,000, whilst an endowment fund of from £20,000 to £25,000 will also be required to ensure, with local effort, efficient maintenance and management. Subscriptions will be received by the National Bank of Scotland, Limited, and the British Linen Company Bank at their London offices. We commend this appeal especially to those who seek their holidays or their sport in the Western Highlands and Islands.

## MEDICAL NEWS.

A new hospital, erected at the cost of £5,000, was opened at Crewkerne by Sir Frederick Treves on October 18th.

The crematorium erected by the Corporation of the City of London at the City of London Cemetery, Little Ilford, Essex, will be opened on Tuesday next by Mr. W. J. Downes, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee.

**NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL.**—The annual dinner of the past and present students will be held at the Trocadero Restaurant on Saturday, November 19th. The chair will be taken by Mr. Andrew Clark, D.Sc., F.R.C.S.

**SUCCESSFUL VACCINATION.**—Dr. J. Chestnutt, B.A., of Howden, East Yorkshire, has, for the third time, been awarded the special grant for efficient and satisfactory vaccination in his district.

**PRESENTATION.**—Dr. William Cox, of Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, who has given his services to the parish church as honorary choirmaster and organist for thirty-two years, has recently been presented by the congregation with a life-size painting of himself by Josiah Rushton, together with a tea service and salver in massive silver.

**PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE IN ITALY.**—The Italian Phreniatric Society is holding its twelfth Congress at Genoa this week (October 18th to 22nd). The questions on the programme of discussions are as follows: (1) The anatomy and physiology of the extracellular and endocellular paths of nervous conduction; (2) the present conception of the diseases of the spinal cord; (3) psychoses in relation to physiological phases of life (puberty, menopause, senility); (4) the position of the alienist in regard to the law with reference to cases of civil capacity.

THE London companies of the Royal Army Medical Corps Volunteers will attend divine service at St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, on Sunday, October 30th, when a sermon will be preached by the Rev. Sir Borradaile Savory, Bart., Rector of the Church and acting Chaplain of the companies.

WE are informed that the Awards Committee of the St. Louis Exhibition has conferred upon the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories a grand prize and three gold medals, in recognition of the importance and educational value of the chemical and pharmacognostical researches conducted under the direction of Dr. Frederick B. Power.

THE annual dinner of the Bristol Medical School will be held on Friday, October 28th, at 7.30 p.m. at the Royal Hotel, Bristol. Dr. Lionel A. Weatherly will preside, and Sir William S. Church, President of the Royal College of Physicians, will be the guest of the evening. The prizes will be distributed in the Lecture Hall, University College, on the same afternoon.

**POST-GRADUATION STUDY IN EDINBURGH.**—In the article on Post-graduation Study which appeared in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of September 3rd (Educational Number), under the head of "Edinburgh," the name of Dr. J. Malcolm Farquharson was accidentally omitted from the list of teachers. Dr. Farquharson is a recognized Lecturer on Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat at the School of Medicine of the Royal Colleges of Edinburgh (New School), and Surgeon to the Throat Department of the Cambridge Street Infirmary, where he has classes for post-graduates.

THE Bristol Medico-Chirurgical Society held the first meeting of its winter session on October 12th, when Dr. Reginald Eager succeeded Mr. Paul Bush as President, and Mr. H. F. Mole was re-elected Honorary Secretary. The new president gave an address upon the difficulties and responsibilities connected with the certification of insanity; he advocated the treatment of early cases in suitable lunacy hospitals, a plan which might render existing methods of certification superfluous.

**FEMALE MEDICAL STUDENTS IN SWITZERLAND.**—Switzerland has always been a favourite resort for women ambitious, in the words of Molière's graduation ceremony, *entrare in nostro docto corpore*. They appear, indeed, to be thrusting aside the oppressor, man, who so long excluded them from what he fondly believed to be his heritage. According to recently-published statistics, in the winter semester, 1903-4, of a total number of 1,654 medical students in the Swiss universities, 891 were women and 763 men. There is a large number of foreigners, mostly Russians, among the female students.

**ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS: WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.**—The examinations for entrance scholarships at this school have resulted as follows: Epsom Scholarship of 110 guineas, Mr. H. F. R. Davison; Universities Scholarship of 40 guineas, Mr. R. W. Ironside; Natural Science Scholarship of 60 guineas, Mr. H. S. Hingston; Governors' Scholarship of 40 guineas, Mr. W. R. Asplen; First Scholarship in Arts of 60 guineas, Mr. C. G. Richardson; Second Scholarship in Arts of 30 guineas, Mr. H. Evans; Science Scholarship of 40 guineas, Mr. A. O. Mitchell.

**ITALIAN CONGRESS ON CHILDREN'S DISEASES.**—The fifth Italian Paediatric Congress will be held in Rome on October 28th to 31st. Two subjects are proposed for discussion, namely, infantile tuberculosis and anaemia in infants. The other work of the congress is divided into the following sections: (1) Acute and (2) chronic toxic infections; (3) milk and suckling; (4) digestion and diseases of the digestive canal; diseases of (a) the respiratory, (b) circulatory, and (c) genito-urinary apparatus; diseases of the nervous system; hygiene and therapeutics; general and orthopaedic surgery.

**CONGRESS OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.**—The next congress of French scientific societies will be held at Algiers in 1905. The following are the questions proposed for discussion in the Section of Medicine: Tuberculosis and the means of diminishing contagion; sanatoriums at high altitudes and by the seaside; hygiene of hot countries; methods of disinfection against contagious diseases and the results obtained in towns, in rural districts, and in institutions where the disinfection of dwellings and living rooms is practised; the conveyance of water to towns; the different forms of plague and its propagation; the part played by insects in the dissemination of disease; the prophylaxis of malaria in Northern Africa; trypanosomiasis in Algeria.

public a long time to open. The waves of humanitarianism and the demands of science finally overcame this apathy, and gradually many general hospitals opened special wards for children. Now there are paediatric hospitals in all the larger cities.

It is announced that *Southern Medicine*, published in Savannah, and *Gaillard's Medical Journal*, published in New York, have been amalgamated. The united journals are henceforth to be published in Savannah under the editorial management of Dr. William Edwards Fitch. In announcing the change, the editor says that "In 1897 the present editor of *Southern Medicine* established the *Georgia Journal of Medicine and Surgery*. On January 1st, 1904, *Southern Medicine* was thought to be a more appropriate name. *Gaillard's Medical Journal* was established at Richmond, Virginia, in 1866, by Dr. E. C. Gaillard, a Charlestonian, and a graduate in 1854 of the State Medical College of South Carolina. Dr. Gaillard was a prominent surgeon in the Confederacy, and *Gaillard's Medical Journal* has always been considered a Southern journal, though for many years past it has been published in New York City."

The *Journal des Praticiens* of October 15th contains an interesting account of an old medical worthy, Dr. Jean Hamon, whose portrait figures in the gallery of illustrious physicians of the University of Paris. Hamon was illustrious by the heart rather than by the head. Born in 1617, he took his Doctor's degree in the ordinary course, and practised his profession for a time in Paris. In 1649 he literally carried out the gospel precept by selling all he had and giving the proceeds to the poor. He joined the ascetic community of Port Royal, and acted as physician to the nuns. At first he had to suffer the ignoble competition of two quacks whose pills and powders were credited with thaumaturgic properties by the credulous women who naturally preferred that kind of treatment to the less flamboyant practice of Hamon. His conduct in these trying circumstances was marked by a simple dignity characteristic of the man. "The line I took," he says, "in these petty squabbles was to keep silence—a harmless remedy which never spoils anything. I should have been glad to be deaf; but at least I tried to be dumb." The nuns came to appreciate him better afterwards. By the country folk in the neighbourhood of the convent he was held in affectionate reverence. He went from village to village riding on an ass, reading as he went a book—either a psalter or a New Testament—fixed on a small desk attached to the saddle. He accepted no remuneration either in money or in kind. He died in 1687 blessing God, says Sainte Beuve, for the privilege of having been allowed to die among the saints with whom he had dwelt for thirty-seven years.

In the *Medical Library and Historical Journal* for July, 1904, Mr. C. P. Fisher, Librarian of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, discusses medical libraries, medical publishers, and the medical profession. He says that at the present time there are large medical libraries in the principal cities of the United States, Great Britain, and Canada, which are free and open to the medical profession; and in the States there are many smaller ones which are rapidly growing. To the medical publisher the question of benefit must be taken from a business standpoint. A book in a medical library is used mainly for reference, until worn out, or until something more recent and better has taken its place; and for this reason the library does not interfere or cause a decrease in the number of copies sold; on the contrary, Mr. Fisher's own experience, and the information he has obtained from the librarians of other large medical libraries who follow the rule to keep the latest publications on view for a certain period of time, lead him to believe that it increases the sales of desirable books. The doctor prefers the library, where he can examine a book at his leisure, to a book shop; and when he sees a work that interests him, or that might be useful to him, he does not depend on the library, but orders the book for his own shelves. In regard to subscriptions to periodicals, the library is not a factor only in so far as it is benefited by the large gifts of journals from individuals who are the subscribers. The physician must have his medical periodicals, as the business man his newspaper or commercial weekly, in order to keep in touch with the important happenings of the day; after these are read they are, in most instances, cast aside, and eventually reach the library or the paper mill. Perhaps the only exception is in the case of journals relating to special subjects; these are still collected, bound, and retained by the men interested in their particular line of research. The use of the medical library to the publisher is, in the majority of cases,

for the purpose of obtaining illustrations; yet he frequently finds it necessary to refer to books and journals for the verification of quotations and references.

A recent number of the *Echo Médical du Nord* contains an interesting paper by Dr. G. Potet on spiders' stings. These insects were long looked upon with respect, not only because they were believed to attract from every part the poisonous vapours which infected the air, but because they played an important part in the theory of final causes. "Spiders," said Nicolas de la Framboisière, "live on flies, fowls eat spiders, and men eat fowls. From this it is clear that beasts have been created for the use of man." About the middle of the seventeenth century the tarantula, a species of spider well known in Italy and Corsica, fell suddenly into evil repute as the cause of a fever of which one of the symptoms was convulsive dancing accompanied by wild laughter. The disease was treated by means of music. Two airs, the "Pastorale" and the "Tarantula" were played on the violin and other instruments. This set the patient dancing, and he was kept in motion till he was exhausted, when he was put to bed. After a sleep of twelve hours he awoke cured and oblivious of the attack. In old pharmacopoeias the spider figures as one of the ingredients in the preparation of certain electuaries and poultices. The spider was also believed to have aphrodisiac properties, and Larrey relates the case of a jealous wife who tried to poison her husband by mixing spiders with his food, and who was surprised that instead of dying he gave proof of increased vigour. The toxic action of spiders' stings was tested experimentally on themselves by entomologists such as Walckenaer and Duges, and by Schaller, a physician. They all came to the conclusion that as a rule the effect is nothing more than a slight inflammatory reaction which quickly disappears. Some cases have, however, been reported in which the effects have been serious. In the same number of the *Echo Médical du Nord*, Dr. Dubar, of Dunkirk, records a case in which a spider's sting caused gangrenous phlegmon of the foot.

## ASSOCIATION NOTICES.

### COUNCIL.

#### NOTICE OF ADJOURNED MEETING.

The adjourned Meeting of the Council will be held in the Council Room of the Association, at 429, Strand (corner of Agar Street), London, on Wednesday, the 16th of November, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GUY ELLISTON, *General Secretary*.

### ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

ANY candidate for election should forward his application upon a form, which will be furnished by the General Secretary of the Association, 429, Strand. Applications for membership should be sent to the General Secretary not less than thirty-five days prior to the date of a meeting of the Council.

### BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

**ABERDEEN BRANCH.**—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held in the Grand Hotel, Aberdeen, on Saturday, October 22nd, at 1.15 p.m. Business: Minutes; Council's report; Treasurer's report; election of office-bearers for the ensuing year; selection of place for next June meeting. The members will afterwards lunch together in the hotel.—H. M. W. GRAY, M.B., 5, Bonaccord Square, Aberdeen, and J. F. CHRISTIE, M.B., 230, Rosemount Place, Aberdeen, Honorary Secretaries.

**BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH: COVENTRY DIVISION.**—The next meeting of this Division will be held at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital on Tuesday, November 1st, at 8.30 p.m. After the conclusion of the ordinary meeting, a special meeting will be held. Agenda of Ordinary Meeting:—(1) Specimens.—Dr. Day: Cirrhosis of Liver. Dr. H. Brown: Malignant Disease of Cervix Uteri. Mr. W. E. Bennett: Radiographs of Congenital Hip-disease Before, During, and After Treatment. (2) Dr. Harman Brown: Notes of Cases of Albuminuria in Pregnancy. (3) Correspondence: (a) From Medical Guild suggesting a minimum fee for midwives' cases. (b) From Wandsworth Division and from Imperial Vaccination League on vaccination and revaccination legislation. Agenda of Special Meeting:—To consider, with a view to adoption, the Ethical Rules of the Bradford Division. From 8 to 8.30 Messrs. Wyleys will give an exhibit of their specialities and preparations.—E. H. SNELL, Knighton House, Coventry, Honorary Secretary.

**BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.**—The autumn general meeting of this Branch will be held in the George Hotel, Penrith, on Friday, October 28th, at 3 p.m. It has been arranged to have a discussion upon Motor Cars in Medical Practice, in which several gentlemen have promised to take part. The covered Market Hall close to the George Hotel has been taken for the



storage of cars brought to the meeting, and to enable those interested to inspect the various types. Over twenty medical motorists have promised to attend the meeting, and the following cars will probably be represented: Albion, Arrol-Johnston, Argyle, Bat (bicycle), Clyde, Dechamp, Darracq, Duryea, Daimler, De Dion, Singer (bicycle), Swift, and Wolseley. Papers have been promised by Drs. Sedgwick and MacLaren of Carlisle, Dr. Edington (Penrith), and Dr. Syme (Glasgow). It is intended that the members should dine together at the George after the meeting. Full particulars will be posted to each member later.—FRANCIS K. HILL, 62, Warwick Road, Carlisle, Honorary Secretary.

**METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: CITY DIVISION.**—The first general meeting of the session will be held on Thursday, October 27th, at 4.30 p.m. in the Lincolnshire Room of the Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street, E.C. (entrance in Bishopsgate Street). Dr. Dundas Grant will read a paper entitled *Some Practical Hints in regard to Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Ear, more especially in General Practice.*—E. W. GOODALL, M.D., Honorary Secretary, the Eastern Hospital, Homerton, N.E.

**METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: HAMPSHIRE DIVISION.**—The next meeting of the Division will be held at St. Peter's Lecture Hall, Belsize Square, Hampstead, N.W., on Friday, November 4th, at 4.30 p.m. Dr. Heath Strange will preside. Agenda: (1) Minutes. (2) Dr. W. S. Lazarus-Barlow, Director of Cancer Research Laboratories, Middlesex Hospital, will read paper on *Statistics of Cancer at the Middlesex Hospital.* (3) Mr. R. Henslowe Wellington, Deputy Coroner for Westminster and S.W. Division of London, will read his report on the Representative Meeting at Oxford. (4) Dr. Ford Anderson, Representative of the Branch on the Central Council of the Association, will move "That Divisions elect their own members." (5) General business.—J. DILL RUSSELL, F.R.C.S., Honorary Secretary, Osman House, Fortis Green, N.

**METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: ST. PANCRA'S DIVISION.**—An ordinary meeting will be held at the Great Central Northern Hospital, Holloway Road, N., on Friday, October 21st, at 4 p.m. Agenda: To confirm the minutes of the meeting held on May 27th, 1904. Address by the Chairman of the Division. To receive the Report of the Representative (Dr. Walter Smith) of the Annual Meeting of Representatives. Mr. Mower White will read a paper. To consider the question of a dinner. The Executive Committee hopes that all members will make an effort to attend.—R. M. POOLEY, Honorary Secretary, 35, Highbury Grove, N.

**METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: TOTTENHAM DIVISION.**—There will be a meeting of this Division at the Tottenham Hospital on Friday evening, October 28th, at 9.15 p.m. Agenda: (1) Representative's report of Annual Meeting. (2) National Deposit Friendly Society. (3) Medical Contract Practice. Discussion on (2) and (3) to be opened by Mr. R. F. Tomlin. Visitors are cordially invited.—FRED. TRESILIAN, White Lodge, Enfield, Honorary Secretary.

**METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: WANDSWORTH DIVISION.**—An ordinary meeting will be held on Thursday, October 27th, at 3.30 p.m., at Tooting Bec Asylum, by the invitation of the Medical Superintendent. Agenda: (1) Minutes. (2) Correspondence. (3) Questions. (4) Resolutions for the Representative Meeting at Leicester. (5) A paper by J. L. Gordon, M.B.: *Notes on the Certification of Alleged Lunatics.* Patients will be subsequently shown. Members are invited to bring their medical friends.—E. ROWLAND FOTHERGILL, M.B., Torquay House, Southfields, S.W., Honorary Secretary.

**NORTHERN COUNTIES OF SCOTLAND BRANCH.**—The autumn general meeting of this Branch will be held in the Cluny Hill Hydropathic, Forbes, on Saturday, October 22nd.—J. MUNRO MOIR, M.D., 4, Ardross Terrace, Inverness, Honorary Secretary.

**SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: ISLE OF THANET DIVISION.**—A clinical meeting of this Division will be held at the Sea-Bathing Hospital, Margate, on Friday, October 28th, at 4 p.m. Agenda: Mr. Sutcliffe and Mr. Bertram Thornton will show cases of interest. Mr. Heaton will demonstrate the x-ray apparatus.—HUGH M. RAVEN, Honorary Divisional Secretary, Barfield House, Broadstairs.

**SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.**—A meeting of the Branch Council will be held at the Library, General Hospital, Northampton, at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, November 3rd, under the presidency of Dr. Kennish. Luncheon at Franklin's Restaurant, Guildhall Road, at about 1 o'clock. Price 2s. 6d. Agenda: Minutes of last meeting. Election of following new members: Bernard Relton, M.R.C.S., Rugby; J. C. Baker, M.B., Aylesbury; C. H. T. Bailey, M.R.C.S., Bedford; J. M. Dupont, M.B., Ch.B., Bedford; W. K. Parbury, M.R.C.S., Sharnbrook; H. E. May, M.B., St. Albans; C. H. Nicholson, L.S.A., Claphill, Beds.; A. F. Goldsmith, M.R.C.S., Bedford; V. S. A. Bell, M.R.C.S., Bedford; A. L. Chignell, L.R.C.S., Wing, Bucks; H. Kerr, M.D., Stone, Aylesbury; H. F. Bellamy, M.D., Abbots Langley, Herts; J. F. Matheson, M.B., Moulton, Northampton; Abraham Leach, M.B., Kettering Hospital. To discuss divisional grants (referred from annual meeting). Letters and communications. At 2.30 on the same day the autumnal meeting of the Branch will be held at the Board-room, Northampton General Hospital. The following papers are promised:—Dr. Milligan: *Case of Appendicitis in which Laparotomy was performed twice: recovery.* Mr. C. J. Evans: *Treatment of Gastric Ulcer.* Dr. Hichens: *Actinomycosis of Lung: notes of a case with specimens of sputum.* Any member desiring to read a paper or show specimens must communicate with the Honorary Secretary not later than October 24th.—E. HARRIES JONES, Honorary Secretary.

**SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH: SOUTH-WEST WALES DIVISION.**—The autumn meeting of this Division will be held at the Cawdor's Hotel, Llandilo, on Tuesday, October 25th, at 1 p.m., when the following papers (all of which will be very short) and other matters will be discussed: (1) The President's address. (2) The resignation of the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, and the election of a successor. (3) The adoption of the Draft Ethical Rules of the Division. (4) Other

business. Papers: (5) Mr. D. J. Williams, F.R.C.S.: *Surgery of the Fingers.* (6) Dr. Edgar J. P. Davies, B.Sc.: *Prostatectomy.* (7) Dr. H. H. Roberts: *Addison's Disease.* (8) Dr. Glanville Morris (notes): *Midwives Act, 1902.* Members will be entertained at luncheon (1 p.m., Cawdor's Hotel) by the kind invitation and request of the Llandilo and District practitioners. Those who intend being present will oblige by sending a post-card to the Local Secretary, Dr. R. D. Evans, Llandilo, before October 24th.—S. GLANVILLE MORRIS, Honorary Secretary.

**SOUTH-WESTERN BRANCH: BARNSTAPLE DIVISION.**—A meeting of this Division will be held on Wednesday, October 26th, at the Montebello Hotel, Ilfracombe, at 2.15 p.m. Business:—To confirm minutes. To discuss the following resolutions: (1) That an advisory council should be created, representing the Departments of State within whose province all questions touching the physical well-being of the people fall. (2) That in every case of being called in by a midwife to attend any woman in or immediately after labour, the fee charged be not less than one guinea, for simple cases, and two guineas should an anaesthetic or instrumental assistance be required. (3) In every case of being called in to attend any woman before labour has actually commenced, or any lying-in woman, or any newly-born child, that the fees charged shall be such as are usual in the consultant's ordinary course of visiting. (4) That in all such cases, asking for the fee to be paid at once, or even before attendance is given, be recognized as professionally correct and advisable. Paper to be read: Dr. Toller: *A Case of Trichinosis in Man.* Mr. Kendle will exhibit several cases of cretinism improved by thyroid feeding. Hot lunch at 1.30. Tickets, 2s. 6d. Provision can only be made for those who send in their names to Dr. Slade-King, Ilfracombe, before October 24th. At the conclusion of the meeting arrangements have been made to show the members over the Isolation Hospital, after which Mrs. Slade King will entertain them at tea at Bickleighscombe.—F. WELLESLEY KENDLE, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, South Molton.

**WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.**—The autumn meeting of this Branch will be held at the Taunton and Somerset Hospital, on Friday, November 4th, at 4 p.m., when the President, Mr. A. W. Sinclair, will take the chair. Sir Patrick Manson, M.D., K.C.M.G., has kindly consented to give an address on the Significance of Fever in Patients from Warm Climates. The fifth annual dinner for medical men residing in West Somerset will be held at the London Hotel, Taunton, on Friday, November 4th, at 6 for 6.30 p.m. Chairman, Mr. A. W. Sinclair, of South Petherton. Guests may be introduced, and the charge for dinner will be 6s. per head. Those who wish to be present are requested to intimate their intention by Monday, October 31st, to W. B. WINCKWORTH, Honorary Secretary, Sussex Lodge, Taunton.

## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### MANCHESTER.

*Manchester Cripples.—What is Brandy?—Penny Dinners for Poor Children.—Midwives Committee and Duties of its Medical Officers.—Water Supply.*

MANCHESTER, it appears, is far behind London in its efforts on behalf of cripples. To stimulate interest, a meeting was held in Manchester at the University Settlement. It appears that the workers of the Settlement are ministering to nearly two hundred and fifty cripples living within an area of three-quarters of a mile round Ancoats Hall. The life of these poor folks is brightened, a friend being found for each one as far as possible. The society works with other societies. Even when every surgical help is given, it is necessary to have an organization to supplement the surgical attention. Without the supervision of visitors to the homes of the poor unfortunates, the surgeon's orders are apt to be neglected.

Magistrates are very chary of convicting in cases involving the qualities of alcoholic beverages. Recently the Stockport Bench dismissed a case where silent spirit—which is pure ethylic alcohol—was mixed with rum, and sold as Demerara rum. The Preston magistrates had before them a case in which a publican was summoned for having sold brandy to the prejudice of the purchaser. On analysis the brandy bought was found to be 16.9 per cent. under proof, and to contain about 60 per cent. of patent still spirit. It was contended by the analyst that the fluid sold as brandy did not contain the requisite ingredients, and therefore it was not brandy. It was submitted that there was nothing in the brandy that might not have been the product of the distillation of good wine. The case was dismissed, as the prosecution had failed to prove that the brandy contained anything which could not have been the product of the distillation of good wine.

The Manchester Education Committee has decided that during the coming winter provision should be made for supplying children in selected elementary schools with dinner at 1d. a head, and to hold a conference with other organizations on the subject of concerted action, with a view to providing free meals in cases of exceptional poverty among scholars. The selected schools are in areas where poverty does exist. Experience has shown that the 1d. tariff works admirably. The conference will meet on one day of each month, and the same persons who are in close touch with the

through the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL to announce that the points at issue between this Board and the Governors of the Rotunda Hospital have been amicably arranged.

The Central Midwives Board have formally intimated their intention to ask the Privy Council to modify their rules so as to allow our hospital to be placed on the register of institutions whose certificate will be accepted.

The settlement arrived at has been in the form of a compromise satisfactory to every one.—I am, etc.,

E. HASTINGS TWEEDY,  
Master, Rotunda Hospital.

October 12th.

## OBITUARY.

ROGER PORTINGTON GOODWORTH, J.P., M.R.C.S., Etc. On October 7th there passed away a member of the British Medical Association of many years' standing, in the person of Dr. Roger Portington Goodworth, of Winterton near Doncaster. Born in 1846, Dr. Goodworth was a son of William Henry Goodworth, a surgeon at that time in practice at Hatfield, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in due course he was sent to school at Heversham. On the completion of his preliminary education, he was formally apprenticed to his father, and later on entered the medical school of the London Hospital. He became M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A. Lond., and L.R.C.P. Edin in 1867, and not long afterwards was taken into partnership by the late Mr. Sadler of Winterton. He thus became connected with a practice, the first establishment of which dates well back into the eighteenth century, and succeeded to it in its entirety upon Mr. Sadler's death. Dr. Goodworth carried it on with equal skill, energy, and success, until his own health began to fail some five years ago, when symptoms of chronic nephritis appeared, and were shortly afterwards followed by those of cardiac dilatation and insufficiency. Ever since then he had only been able to work at intervals, and he was very often extremely ill. For the last two or three years, indeed, he had perforce to lead the life of an invalid, but submitted to it with wonderful courage and patience, and often expressed the wish that his end might come in the way that eventually it did—painlessly and suddenly in the afternoon of a day when he had been chatting even more brightly than usual.

Dr. Goodworth's energies were not all absorbed by the cares of practice, and many years ago he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Lincoln; he also served for some years upon the County Council. In politics he was a Conservative, and made his influence felt in the neighbourhood, while he was a strong supporter of the Established Church, and carried out the duties of Churchwarden for several years. At one time he held a good many official appointments, but had gradually given them up. A man greatly and justly respected both in his professional and private capacity, he maintained his position in public esteem up to the time of his death, in spite of his having ceased to play any very active part in the affairs of the neighbourhood; his funeral at Winterton Church was attended by a large concourse of people from the neighbourhood, including representatives of local official bodies. Dr. Goodworth was twice married, his first wife being a daughter of Mr. John Scarborough of Winterringham, and his second the widow of Thomas Dudding. She died in 1899. A son and two daughters by his first wife survive him.

DR. FREDERICK HENRY HUME, of Devonshire Street, Islington, who died early last month, devoted the greater part of his professional career to work in that neighbourhood. A student of St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School, he became M.R.C.S. Eng. and L.S.A. in 1864, and graduated M.D. some twenty years later at St. Andrews. He was a member of the St. Pancras Division of the British Medical Association, and a Fellow of the Medical Society of London. He led a very active life until some few years ago, when his energies became crippled to some extent by gout. He held in his time a large number of appointments, and retained and conscientiously carried out the duties of some of them up to the time of his death; amongst such were the surgeoncy to the Royal Maternity Charity, and the consulting surgeoncy of the Islington and North London Provident Dispensary. He held, too, several posts connected with city corporations and allied bodies. His long connexion with Islington caused him to be as well known as he was highly respected

throughout the neighbourhood. He was a religious-minded man, and identified the interests of St. Peter's Church, Islington, with his own.

THE death is reported from the West Coast of Africa of Dr. DANIEL PETER HUGHES TAYLOR, one of the earliest and most successful of the West African native practitioners of British medicine. He received his education at King's College, London, where he graduated in 1874. He lived at Bathurst, the principal town of the Gambia Protectorate; there he occupied the post of coroner and was also a Justice of the Peace for the Colony. Dr. Taylor was, we believe, the father of Mr. Samuel Coleridge Taylor, a writer of sacred music and the author of "Hiawatha."

DR. GAILLETON, Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology in the Medical School of Lyons, who died recently at the age of 75, was a man of remarkable ability and character. An enthusiast in his profession, he found time amid the absorbing cares of a large practice and his duties as Senior Physician to the Antiquaille, to take a prominent part in the civic life of Lyons. He was Mayor of that city for twenty years, and was seated by the side of President Carnot when he received the fatal wound at the hands of an assassin. Dr. Gailleton was the first medical man in attendance on the dying President.

DR. JUAN N. NAVARRO, Consul-General for Mexico in New York, who recently died of apoplexy, was for nearly twenty years of his life engaged in practice as a physician. He was born in Morelia, Michoacan, Mexico, in 1823, and graduated with honours at the School of Medicine in the City of Mexico. At the outbreak of the war between Mexico and the United States he entered the Mexican army, and soon rose to the rank of colonel. After the war he returned to the practice of his profession, but later was elected to the Mexican Senate. Throughout the war with the Emperor Maximilian he was Surgeon-General of the Mexican army. After its close he returned again to practice; but in 1863 he was appointed Consul-General at New York, where he spent the remainder of his life.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are Dr. Albert Gombault, Physician to the Paris hospitals, and one of the men who with Charcot helped to establish the fame of the Salpêtrière as a school of neurology, aged 60; Dr. Franz Riegel, Professor of Special Pathology and Therapeutics in the University of Giessen, and author of numerous publications on bronchial asthma, diseases of the heart and larynx, inflammation of nerves, and experimental researches on the action of caffeine, jaborandi, apomorphine, and other drugs, aged 61; Dr. Bellanger, founder of the *Archives Provinciales de Chirurgie*; Dr. F. W. Zahn, Professor of Pathological Anatomy in the University of Geneva, and author of textbooks on tumours and on *post-mortem* examinations, and of numerous researches on thrombosis, the action of quinine on the white corpuscles of the blood, the fate of tissues implanted in the organism, etc., most of which were published in *Virchow's Archiv*, aged 59; Dr. Johann Neiding, Emeritus Professor of Forensic Medicine in the University of Moscow, aged 65; Dr. W. Nassen, Professor of Gynaecology and Obstetrics in the University of Odessa; Dr. Fayel, Professor of Physiology in the Medical School of Caen; Dr. A. Meurisset, of Noyon (Oise), in his 100th year; and Dr. Milone, Professor of Pathological Anatomy in the University of Buenos Aires.

## UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

### UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

DEGREE days announced for this term are Thursday, October 20th; Thursday, November 10th; Saturday, December 17th. Examinations for scholarships in natural science are announced as follows:—December 6th: Balliol College, Christ Church, and Trinity College. December 13th: Lincoln and Magdalen Colleges. January 17th: Jesus College. March 14th: Keble College.

### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

DR. W. E. DIXON has been reappointed Assistant to the Downing Professor of Medicine.

MR. P. V. BEVAN has been appointed Demonstrator of Experimental Physics, and Mr. C. Chittock Assistant Demonstrator.

The election of a University member of the General Medical Council will take place on Monday, October 24th. Dr. D. MacAlister is re eligible, and has been nominated.

The examinations for M.B. (First, Second, and Third, Part I) begin on December 12th. The Third Examination (Part II) and the M.C. Examination begin on December 13th. Names of candidates should be sent in by November 28th.

At the congregation on October 13th the following degrees were conferred:

M.B.—H. Falk, King's; P. N. Pantton, Trinity; C. T. McL. Plowright, St. John's; J. G. Slade, Clare; D. Pennington and C. Roper, Calus; B. H. Pain, Emmanuel; H. C. S. Woodward, Downing.

B.C.—P. N. Pantton, C. T. McL. Plowright, J. G. Slade, D. Pennington, C. F. Fridham, Calus; B. H. Pain.

*Examination in Sanitary Science.*—The following candidates have satisfied the examiners in both parts of the examination:

E. G. Allport, J. M. Buist, C. J. Caddick, Anne F. Cleaver, S. W. R. Colyer, N. R. Dharmavir, Frances M. Harper, S. Jesudasan, A. Letich, D. Macdougall, A. A. J. McNabb, K. T. Mathew, R. Pritchard, E. H. Roberts, R. D. Smedley, L. S. Talbot, H. M. Tickell, M. K. Varughese, C. S. Vines, C. E. Williams.

#### UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

##### FOUNDATION OF A LECTURESHIP IN PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY.

TOWARDS the close of his introductory lecture to the course of Physiology, in the University on October 15th, Professor McKendrick spoke as follows:

I think there can be little doubt that the next great advance in physiology will be from the side of physiological chemistry. The phenomena of vital activity depend on chemical processes in which there are either the building up of complex substances from simpler ones, or the decomposition of complex bodies into simpler ones, in other words, processes that are of a synthetic or of an analytical nature. These chemical phenomena lead, on the one hand, either to the locking up, or, on the other, to the liberation of energy, and the energy in a living being may appear as mechanical motion, heat, electricity, and to some small extent and in special cases as light and sound. During the last sixty years many of the physical phenomena of the living being have been investigated by special methods. It seems to me that we cannot expect much more from the application of the graphic method of registration nor from the examination of the phenomena of electrical action in living tissues. The microscope and the methods of histological research have left little to be desired as to our knowledge of the structure of the elementary tissues and the structure of organs. A new departure must be made. No method of research seems so inviting or so promising as the rigid and methodical investigation of the chemical phenomena happening in living matter.

Hence the extreme importance of the chemist and the physiologist working hand in hand for the future advancement of physiological knowledge. At one time it was supposed that the chemical phenomena happening in the living body were of a different order from those occurring in dead matter. In 1822, however, Wöhler pointed to the first example of a synthetic process discovered within the animal organism. He showed that when benzoic acid is introduced into the stomach it appears as hippuric acid in one of the excretions, after coupling, probably in the liver, with amido-acetic acid or glycocoll. About the same time Hennell effected the synthesis of alcohol, and Wöhler formed urea from ammonium cyanate. As urea was then known only as a product of the animal organism, its synthesis from inorganic substances and in the laboratory was a feat of the first importance. This synthesis was the precursor of many others, so that we have now, at the lowest estimate, between 200 and 300 chemical substances found in plant and animal tissues that can also be built up synthetically by the organic chemist. Year by year we are adding to this extensive list. Some of these syntheses are striking examples of the knowledge and skill of the chemist of the present day. Such, to mention one brilliant series, are the artificial productions of the sugars by the labours of Fischer and his pupils. Take, again, the formation of the highly complex body camphor realized by Komppa and Vorlander. It may not be a day-dream if we contemplate the time when even the starches, fats, and proteids we use in our food may also be artificially formed. Physiological chemists have also done much in the way of studying the chemical changes happening to a substance during its passage through the body.

And yet we are far from solving the mystery of what we may call vital chemistry. When we think, for example, of the synthetic processes by which the chemist constructs complex bodies hitherto found only in the tissues of plants and animals, the question naturally occurs: How does Nature produce these complicated molecules without the use of strong reagents and high temperatures? This aspect of the question has been well discussed by my friend Professor R. Meldola, first, in an address as President of the Chemical Section of the British Association at the Ipswich meeting in 1885, and, second, in an important work, soon to be published, the proof sheets of which he has kindly allowed me to peruse, entitled *The Chemical Synthesis of Vital Products*. It is clear from a study of the examples given by Professor Meldola that the synthetic processes worked out by the chemist in his laboratory are quite unlike those occurring in plant and animal tissues, and yet the result is the same—namely, the production of a complex organic compound. We have been too much in the habit of supposing that when we could represent the process followed by the chemist by an equation, that this equation represented what occurred in the plant or animal tissue. Physiologists more than chemists have erred in this direction, and many of the statements in our textbooks are either superficial or grossly misleading. The chemist attains his end by violent means and with considerable rapidity, whereas, in the silent laboratory of the plant and animal cell, molecular processes are slowly carried on of which we know at present next to nothing. It is strange, for example, that we cannot yet follow all the steps of the process by which, under the action of sunlight, the green colouring matter in a vegetable cell can fix the carbon of the carbonic acid of the air and liberate the oxygen. Nor can we follow satisfactorily the steps of the synthesis by which the carbon is built up into such a substance as starch or sugar. Yet this is a synthesis accomplished every day by every green plant. Such phenomena in all probability are accomplished through the agency of enzymes or ferments, but their real nature is still obscure.

I have said enough to show you the vast importance of chemical investigation in the physiology of the future. Chemistry is but a highly-specialized branch of physics. In these days all the new discoveries in physical chemistry, such as the true nature of solutions, the facts of dissociation as exemplified by the splitting up of common salt into the ions chlorine and sodium, each ion charged with electricity, as occurs when we dissolve a pinch of salt in a tumblerful of water, and the laws of

osmotic pressure, which no doubt regulate nutrition and the interchanges of blood and lymph, must be taken into account by the physiologist. Such research demands adequate laboratory accommodation and highly-trained specialists. I am glad to say our University will soon be in a position to take her share in this new development of physiological science. The splendid new laboratories now being built for physiology, public health, and materia medica will be a home for work of this kind, and the endowment of a Lectureship in Physiological Chemistry by the trustees of the late Dr. John Grieve (who left £3,000 for the foundation of a lectureship in connexion with the Medical Faculty of the University) will enable us to obtain the services of a trained specialist, who will give his undivided attention to this department of physiology. No subject more than physiology illustrates the truth that all science is one. Physics, chemistry, physiology, and all the others are only different ways of investigating the phenomena of Nature. The phenomena of life are, however, the most difficult of all to investigate, and it may safely be asserted that the highest skill in experimental research and the deepest knowledge of chemistry and physics are required for such work. Throughout the scientific world physico-chemical researches are now in progress into physiological and bacteriological processes, lectureships and laboratories are springing up here and there, and it is gratifying to be assured that the University of Glasgow will be able to take her share in this work.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

##### THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The first meeting of the Faculty of Medicine in the Session 1904-5 will be held at the University Buildings, South Kensington, on Tuesday, November 1st, at 5 p.m. The chief business of the meeting will be the election of a Dean of the Faculty for the succeeding two years. Mr. Butlin has held the office of Dean since the establishment of the Faculty four years ago, and by the statutes of the University is not re-eligible. It will also be necessary to select a new Vice-Dean, this post having been vacated by Sir Isambard Owen on his recent appointment to the University of Durham. The question of the constitution of the Boards of Study for 1904-5 will be submitted to the Faculty.

##### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

*The Chemistry of Proteids.*—A course of ten lectures on the chemistry of proteids was commenced on Wednesday, October 19th, by Dr. S. B. Schryver, in the Physiological Theatre, University College; the succeeding lectures will be given on Wednesdays at 5 p.m. The lectures are open to all internal students of the University, and also to medical men on production of their cards.

The *Calendar* of the College for the session 1904-5 forms a portly volume of some 600 pages. It contains full particulars of the courses of instruction in the various faculties. Among the post-graduate lectures we observe courses on chemistry, including a course on radio-activity, which Sir William Ramsay began on October 18th; on physiology, on pathological chemistry, and pathology and morbid anatomy, and on hygiene and public health. Further particulars can be obtained from the Principal, Dr. Gregory Foster, at the College. The volume is published by Messrs. Taylor and Francis, Red Lion Court, E.C.

#### VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

##### EXAMINATION LISTS, SEPTEMBER, 1904.

THE following candidates for the M.B. have satisfied the Examiners:

*First Examination.*—Part I: N. Booth, Elsie Brown, W. H. Butler, L. S. Daly, H. L. Flint, J. H. M. Frohisher, E. Gandy, S. M. Hepworth, E. Howe, W. P. Marshall, T. M. Popple, M. C. Skillern-Lawrance, H. Wallow. Part II: J. A. Bateman, W. H. Butler, H. A. Dunkerley, H. L. Flint, J. H. C. Green, P. S. Green, E. Howe, T. M. Popple, J. Ramsbottom.

*The Professor Tom Jones Surgical Fellowship* has been divided between Philip Talbot, M.B.(Vict.), and A. E. Johnson, M.B.(Vict.).

#### ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

THE following is a list of the successful candidates at the autumn examinations:

*First Examination in Medicine.*—C. Alexander, E. M. Condy, V. Cosgrave, \*J. Counihan, \*Caroline J. Crawford, J. B. Crawford, E. Doherty, \*E. Dowling, \*J. E. English, \*C. A. Farrell, \*J. Ferguson, B.A., C. J. Halpin, R. Harrington, W. F. Hooper, G. E. Hull, P. Keelan, \*S. P. Kerrigan, \*Caroline V. Lome, W. C. McCullough, M. McGing, \*J. J. McGrath, J. A. McMurtry, M. J. Mulligan, \*A. P. O'Connor (Sch.), \*J. M. O'Connor, J. P. J. O'Connor, \*S. P. Rea, J. Seymour, W. H. Sheffield, \*W. S. R. Steven, \*T. Taylor, E. Thorpe, V. Wiley.

*Exempt from further Examination in Botany and Zoology.*—H. A. Gillespie.

*Second Examination in Medicine.*—J. D. Cummins, \*T. S. S. Holmes, \*M. E. Huston, \*J. J. Kearney, \*R. G. Kevin, \*J. B. Lapsley, \*M. Waldron, R. N. Berman, A. R. Boyd, W. Bradbury, D. Broderick, E. B. Brooke, T. G. Buchanan, J. D. G. Burke, R. J. Clarke, Mary Cowby, L. J. Curtin, J. Dewar, J. Dooley, J. S. Doyle, W. Faith, P. Ferris, Eleanor E. Finegan, T. Forde, J. B. Horgan, A. H. Joy, R. G. C. M. Kinkead, R. R. Kiwan, R. Lavallin, S. Levy, T. P. Litcham, W. McCready, A. P. MacMahon, G. H. Martin, J. F. Neary, E. O'Reilly, W. L. O'Reilly, C. F. X. O'Sullivan, J. J. Sheil, H. C. Swerty, E. I. Ward.

*Exempt from further Examination in Anatomy and Physiology.*—J. Clarke, C. Murphy, A. Stevenson.

*Exempt from further Examination in Practical Chemistry.*—W. Browne, D. O'Sullivan.

*Third Examination in Medicine.*—Upper Pass: J. J. A. Gannon, \*C. R. Harvey, K. J. Ledlie, V. J. McAllister, \*P. T. M'Arde, \*C. B. Pearson, P. E. Ridge, C. H. G. Ross, \*J. Shaw, \*T. Tobin, \*J. Warnock, M.A. Pass: H. L. Bristow, F. X. J. Callaghan, J. A. Clarke, J. Dempsey, J. Dunlop, P. J. Dwyer, I. Flack, W. J. Hill, J. Horgan, C. G. Knight, S. W. Kyle, M. Leane, T. J. J. M'Allen, S. M'Comac, R. A. M. L. M'Crea, J. B. Murphy, J. Nunan, J. A. O'Halloran, M. A. Power, W. B. Purdon, P. Reid, Maria Rowan, R. V. Slattery, B.A.; \*P. Walsh, E. F. Watson, Jemima B. White.

\* Qualified to present themselves for Honours in one or more subjects.

† Qualified to present themselves for the further examination for Honours.

## UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

At the Convocation on October 1st, the following degrees were conferred, namely:

**M.D.**—J. S. Hall, M.B., B.S.Durh.; J. R. Halliday, M.B.Durh.; F. Jeffree, M.B.Durh.; A. Parkin, M.B., B.S.Durh., F.R.C.S.; G. de B. Turtle, M.B., B.S.Durh.; W. H. Wigham, M.B.Durh.

**M.D. for Practitioners**—E. D. Bower, M.R.C.S., F.R.C.S.E.; B. H. Comerford, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; P. H. Dunn, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; J. K. Frost, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H.; W. V. Furlong, L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.E.; F. K. Holman, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; R. M. Hugo, L.R.C.P.I., L.M., F.R.C.S.I.; T. S. Jones, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; F. St. J. Kemm, L.R.C.P. and S., L.S.A.; A. C. A. Lovegrove, L.S.A.; T. H. Mitchell, L.R.C.P. and S.E.; H. E. Rowell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; G. J. Smith, L.R.C.P. and S., L.M.; J. B. Wall, L.R.C.P. and S.; G. R. Williams, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

**M.S.**—L. G. Fraser, M.D., B.S.Durh.; A. H. Proctor, M.B., B.S.Durh. **M.B.**—J. A. Bell, H. M. Braithwaite, A. Budd, L. A. H. Bulkeley, L. A. Clutterbuck, L.R.C.P. and S. Edin., L.R.C.P.I., W. E. Falconar, H. E. Featherstone, Margaret Douglas French, N. H. Hume, T. C. Hunter, Sophia Bangham Jackson, W. W. Jones, G. E. Lloyd, C. F. F. McDowall, S. Robson, W. T. Sewell, A. L. Sheppard, W. E. Stevenson, W. L. Tindle, Janet Arthur Vaughan, S. G. Webb. **B.S.**—J. A. Bell, H. M. Braithwaite, A. Budd, L. A. H. Bulkeley, L. A. Clutterbuck, L.R.C.P. and S. Edin., L.R.C.P.I., H. E. Featherstone, Margaret Douglas French, N. H. Hume, T. C. Hunter, Sophia Bangham Jackson, W. W. Jones, G. E. Lloyd, C. F. F. McDowall, S. Robson, W. T. Sewell, A. L. Sheppard, W. E. Stevenson, Janet Arthur Vaughan, S. G. Webb.

The following received the Diploma in Public Health (D.P.H.): C. R. Stewart, M.B., B.S.Durh., J. Stokes, M.D., B.S., L.S.Sc.Durh., M.R.C.S.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

A QUARTERLY Council was held on October 13th, Mr. John Tweedy, President, in the chair.

## Votes of Condolence.

Votes of condolence were passed to Lady Banks on the death of Sir William Mitchell Banks, past member of the Council; and to Mrs. Jameson on the death of Surgeon-General James Jameson, C.B., Honorary Fellow of the College.

## Annual Report of the Council.

The annual report on the College submitted by its Committee was adopted, and will be presented at the annual meeting of Fellows and Members to be held at the College on Thursday, November 17th, at 3 p.m.

## Lecture Arrangements, 1904-5.

**Bradshaw Lecture.**—Mr. A. W. Mayo Robson, F.R.C.S.: One Lecture on Cancer and its Treatment, Thursday, December 1st, at 5 p.m.

**Hunterian Oration.**—Mr. John Tweedy, President: Tuesday, February 14th, at 4 p.m.

**Erasmus Wilson Lectures.**—Mr. L. S. Dudgeon, M.R.C.S., two Lectures, and Mr. P. W. G. Sargent, F.R.C.S., one Lecture, on Peritonitis, a Bacteriological Study, February 20th, 22nd, and 24th, at 5 p.m.

**Hunterian Lectures.**—Professor Stephen Mayou: Three Lectures on the Changes produced by Inflammation in the Conjunctiva, February 27th and March 1st and 3rd, at 5 p.m. Professor J. P. L. Mummery: Three Lectures on the Physiology and Treatment of Surgical Shock and Collapse, March 6th, 8th, and 10th, at 5 p.m. Professor W. S. Handley: Three Lectures on the Dissemination of Mammary Carcinoma, March 13th, 15th, and 17th, at 5 p.m. Professor Clinton T. Dent: Three Lectures on Congenital Hypertrophic Stenosis of the Pylorus, and some other rarer Disorders of Children, March 20th, 22nd, and 24th, at 5 p.m.

**Arris and Gale Lectures.**—Mr. Donald Armour, F.R.C.S.: Three Lectures on the Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery of Gasserian Ganglion, March 27th, 29th, and 31st, at 5 p.m.

**Jenks's Scholarship.**—Mr. Charles Gibson was nominated by the Council for this scholarship.

**Remuneration of Medical Officers in India.**—A letter was read dated August 10th, 1904, from Mr. Andrew Clark, Chairman of Council of the British Medical Association, calling attention to a recently-issued order of the Government of India in regard to the remuneration of medical officers for attendance on native chiefs and nobles, the withdrawal of which, as an improper interference between the patient and the medical attendant, the British Medical Association are endeavouring to obtain, and suggesting that the licensing bodies might advantageously take up the question. The Council deemed it inexpedient to take action in regard to the matter.

## CONJOINT BOARD IN SCOTLAND.

The following gentlemen, after examination, have been awarded the Diploma in Public Health:

J. Allison, K. D. Khambatta, A. R. MacIurkin, D. Mackinnon, R. Staward, A. Mounat, L. K. Rodriguez, H. F. L. Taylor, H. De C. Woodcock, and D. D. Gold.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

## FELLOWSHIP EXAMINATION.

DR. R. M. SMYTH, Assistant Superintendent, Natal Government Hospital, Durban, South Africa, having passed the necessary examination, has been admitted a Fellow of the College.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND.

## Election of Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, held on St. Luke's Day, Tuesday, October 18th, the following officers were elected for the coming year: **President:** W. J. Smyly, M.D. **Vice-President:** E. E. Lennon. **Censors:** E. E. Lennon, Alfred R. Parsons, J. H. R. Glenn, M.D., W. R. Dawson, M.D.

## Additional Examiners to take the place of an Absent Censor or Examiner.

**Medicine:** W. J. Thompson, M.D. **Midwifery:** W. C. Neville, M.D. **Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene:** A. Nixon Montgomery. **Examiners for the Licence to Practise Midwifery:** A. J. Horne, H. Jellett, M.D. **Examiners for the Membership:** Clinical, J. Magee Finny, M.D., and E. E. Lennon. **Practice of Medicine:** W. G. Smith, M.D., and A. R.

Parsons, M.D. **Pathology:** H. C. Earl, M.D., and A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D. **Additional Examiners under the Conjoint Examination Scheme:** **Biology:** E. M. Cosgrave, M.D. **Chemistry:** Professor Lapper, and N. M. Falkiner, M.D. **Physics:** G. J. Peacocke, M.D., and W. A. Winter, M.D. **Pharmacy, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics:** H. C. Drury, M.D., and M. Dempsey, M.D. **Physiology:** H. C. Earl, M.D. **Pathology:** A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D. **Medicine:** J. Murphy, and R. T. Smith, M.D. **Hygiene and Forensic Medicine:** H. T. Bewley, M.D. **Examiners for the Conjoint Diploma in Public Health:** **Meteorology:** Sir J. Moore, M.D.; **Hygiene:** H. T. Bewley, M.D.; **Chemistry:** Professor Lapper. **Extra Examiners in Preliminary Education:** Professor K. E. Thrift, F.T.C.D., and Mr. W. Kennedy, F.T.C.D. **Representative on the General Medical Council:** Sir J. Moore, M.D. **Representatives on the Committee of Management:** J. M. Finny, M.D., W. G. Smith, M.D., and J. Craig, M.D. **Treasurer:** H. T. Bewley, M.D.; **Registrar:** J. Craig, M.D.; **Librarian:** R. G. J. Phelps. **Dr. J. A. Matson, Dr. T. P. C. Kirkpatrick, and Dr. F. C. Purser** were elected Fellows of the College. In the evening the annual dinner of the President and Fellows took place in the College Hall.

## SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES.

THE candidates undernoted have passed Examinations in the subjects mentioned:

**Surgery.**—Section I and II, A. Innes; Section II, C. C. Bernard.

**Medicine.**—H. P. Shanks; Section I and II, J. A. Davies, A. Innes.

W. H. T. Lloyd; Section I, T. R. Roberts.

**Forensic Medicine.**—J. Bromley, J. A. Davies, A. Innes, J. M. Lynch, L. W. Roberts.

**Midwifery.**—E. J. Blewitt, E. J. Crew, A. Innes, J. M. Lynch, M. B. Potts, A. R. Dade.

**Anatomy.**—L. W. Bradshaw, A. C. Dickson, J. W. Harrison, L. R. Nczet, H. N. Ritchie, N. C. Wallis.

**Physiology.**—R. Beesley, L. W. Bradshaw, T. P. Braim, J. W. Harrison, W. P. Pinder, H. N. Ritchie, N. C. Wallis.

The diploma of the Society has been granted to the following; C. C. Bernard, J. Bromley, A. Innes, M. B. Potts, H. P. Shanks.

## ROYAL NAVY AND ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.

## ROYAL NAVY MEDICAL SERVICE.

## SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION, HASLAR.

THE autumn course of instruction for surgeons at the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, terminated on October 12th. Mr. Pickering Pick, Consulting Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, who had a son among the young officers, gave a short address, and distributed the following prizes: Gold medal, Surgeon G. O. M. Dickinson, University of Durham; microscope, Surgeon D. D. Turner, St. Thomas's Hospital; and silver medal and books, Surgeon W. N. Horsfall, Melbourne University. The Director-General of the Medical Department, Inspector-General H. M. Ellis, was also present.

The combined result of the entrance examination and that at the end of the course is as follows:

|                      | Marks. |                    | Marks. |
|----------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| W. P. Hingston (a)   | ...    | J. M. Gordon       | 3,327  |
| H. A. Kellond-Knight | 4,238  | J. D. Keir         | 3,288  |
| A. B. Cox            | 4,063  | L. C. Robinson     | 3,223  |
| H. B. German         | 3,901  | F. R. Featherstone | 3,164  |
| D. D. Turner         | 3,865  | G. Nunn            | 3,107  |
| B. S. Robson         | 3,862  | F. E. McCune       | 3,101  |
| G. Moir              | 3,852  | H. Stone           | 3,089  |
| B. Pick              | 3,731  | T. E. Blunt        | 3,055  |
| A. A. Chancellor     | 3,678  | J. McCutcheon      | 2,982  |
| G. O. M. Dickinson   | 3,663  | G. E. Hamilton     | 2,932  |
| N. B. V. Jacob       | 3,603  | W. T. Haydon       | 2,679  |
| J. H. McDowall       | 3,490  | W. L. Hawkins      | 2,656  |
| A. B. Marsh          | 3,392  | W. N. Horsfall (b) | ...    |

(a) Entered by a previous examination, but permitted to complete a civil appointment; had only to qualify at Haslar.

(b) Entered by nomination (Australia).

**SURGEONS G. R. MACMAHON, B.A., M.B., and R. T. GILMOUR** are promoted to be Staff Surgeons from May 16th, 1902. Their first commissions were dated May 16th, 1894.

**Surgeon R. T. P. EAMES** to be Staff Surgeon from November 14th, 1902. his commission as Surgeon being dated November 14th, 1894.

**Surgeon R. J. M'KROWN, M.B.,** to be Staff Surgeon from May 15th, 1903; first commission, May 15th, 1895.

**Surgeons E. B. TUCK, A. W. H. LIVESAY, M.B., and M. J. SMITH, B.A., M.B.,** are also promoted to be Staff Surgeons from November 12th, 1903. Their commissions as Surgeons date from November 12th, 1895.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty: **THOMAS AUSTEN**, Staff Surgeon, to the *Melampus*, temporary, October 13th; **GEORGE E. MACLEOD**, Surgeon, to the *Widdie*, additional, for disposal (to be lent to the *Andromache*, temporary), October 12th.

## ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

It is officially announced that the Secretary of State for War has approved of the reappointment for a further period of three years of the present civilian members of the Advisory Board for the Army Medical Services: **Sir C. B. Ball, M.Ch., Dr. J. Galloway, Sir E. Cooper Perry, M.D., Sir F. Treves, Bart., K.C.V.O., C.B.**

## ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

**LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. E. DEANE** retires on retired pay, October 8th. He was appointed Surgeon, July 29th, 1882; Surgeon-Major, July 29th, 1894, and Lieutenant-Colonel, July 29th, 1902. He served with the Tirah Expeditionary Force on the North-West Frontier of India in 1887-8, receiving a medal with two clasps.



No effort was made to appeal directly, except that on entering each guest was handed a leaflet on which the more prominent claims of the hospital were brought forward. Thus it was pointed out that over 10,000 patients had been cared for during the eighty-five years of its existence, while the increase of the town would probably lead to a still larger increase of patients; also that the extension of medical science had led to increased expenditure for x-ray apparatus, apparatus for light treatment, etc., which was not being met by an increase of annual subscribers. The estimated debt against the hospital to the end of the current year was stated to be £740. The visitors were entertained to tea on the lawn, and were also invited to inspect the wards, out-patient department, and the x-ray and other scientific departments, demonstrations taking place at intervals. The expenses of the "At home" will all probably be defrayed by private donations, and will not fall upon the hospital.

## MEDICAL VACANCIES AND APPOINTMENTS.

### 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:** LYING-IN HOSPITAL AND LADIES' CHARITY.—Vacancy on Medical Staff.  
**BURY INFIRMARY:**—Junior House-Surgeon, resident. Salary, £50 per annum, increasing to £90 after six months.  
**CITY OF LONDON ASYLUM,** near Dartford.—Medical Superintendent. Salary commencing at £800 per annum.  
**DARLINGTON HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY:**—House-Surgeon, resident. Salary, £120 per annum.  
**DOWNPATRICK:** DOWN DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Junior Male Assistant Medical Officer. Resident. Salary, £100 per annum.  
**EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN,** Southwark.—(1) House-Physician; (2) House-Surgeon; (3) Assistant House-Physician. Salary for (1) and (2), £80 per annum, and for (3) £70 per annum.  
**HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN,** Great Ormond Street, W.C.—House-Surgeon, Salary, £20 for six months and £210s. washing allowance.  
**LEAMINGTON WARNEFORD HOSPITAL:**—House-Surgeon, resident. Salary, £100 per annum.  
**LIVERPOOL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION:**—Honorary Assistant Physician.  
**MARGATH: ROYAL SEA-BATHING HOSPITAL:**—Resident Surgeon, to act as Junior for six months and then as Senior. Salary at the rate of £80 and £120 per annum respectively.  
**NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,** Euston Road, N.W.—Qualified woman as Clinical Assistant.  
**NOTTINGHAM CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL:**—House-Surgeon. Resident. Salary at the rate of £100 per annum.  
**RHAYADER UNION:**—Public Vaccinator for the whole Union.  
**ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST,** City Road, E.C.—Assistant Physician.  
**ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL,** City Road, E.C.—Senior House Surgeon. Resident. Salary, £100 per annum.  
**ST. MARYLEBONE INFIRMARY:**—Male Assistant Medical Officer. Resident. Salary, £150 per annum.  
**SOMERSET AND BATH ASYLUM,** Cotford.—Assistant Medical Officer, resident. Salary, £160 per annum, increasing to £200.  
**STROUD GENERAL HOSPITAL:**—House-Surgeon, resident. Salary, £50 per annum.  
**TAUNTON AND SOMERSET HOSPITAL:**—Resident Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary at the rate of £50 per annum.  
**THROAT HOSPITAL,** Golden Square, W.—Senior Clinical Assistant.

### APPOINTMENTS.

**ALEXANDER, W. M.D.,** Medical Officer of Health, Branksome Urban District.  
**CAIRNS, William, M.B., M.S.Glas.,** Health Officer for the Port of Whitianga, New Zealand.  
**CHESTNUT, J. B.A. Irel., L.R.C.P. and S. Edin.,** Medical Officer to the Post Office Officials in Howden and district.  
**CLARKE, W. T. M.D.,** Toronto, Clinical Assistant, Chelsea Hospital for Women.  
**COLBRIDGE, A. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,** Clinical Assistant, Chelsea Hospital for Women.  
**CUDMORE, Arthur M., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Lond.,** Honorary Surgeon to the Adelaide Hospital.  
**DILLOV, T. A., L.R.C.P. and S. Irel.,** Resident Assistant Medical Officer, Croydon Union Infirmary.  
**DENNY, A. W., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,** District Medical Officer of the Newmarket Union.  
**GRE, O. A. H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,** District Medical Officer, Shepton Mallet Union.  
**HILL, A. W. M.D.,** Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Adelaide Hospital.  
**LITTLER, R. M., F.R.C.S.,** Honorary Assistant Medical Officer to the Southport Infirmary.  
**MAGAREY, Frank, M.B., Ch.M. Syd.,** Assistant Surgeon to the Adelaide Hospital.  
**ROGERS, R. S. M.A., M.D.,** Honorary Physician to the Adelaide Hospital.  
**STORMONT, J. H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,** District Medical Officer, Solihull Union.  
**WARE, A. M., M.D.,** Clinical Assistant Chelsea Hospital for Women.

## 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.

**ABRAM:**—On October 15th, at Reading, the wife of G. Stewart Abram, B.A., M.B., of a son.  
**KERR:**—On October 15th, at London Road, Sheffield, the wife of W. S. Kerr, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., of a son.  
**SWALES:**—October 15th, at Oak Villa, West Kirby, Cheshire, the wife of Edward Swales, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P. Lond., of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

**DENTON-COKER:**—On October 13th, at Christ Church, Ealing, by the Rev. Temp'ton King, George Robert Denton, M.B., U.M. Edin., of Cowes, Isle of Wight, to Mabel Lilian, second daughter of O. C. Coker, Esq., M.R.C.S., etc., of Woodville Gardens, Ealing.  
**HOWE-REITH:**—On October 12th, at West Parish Church, Aberdeen, by the Rev. And. Brown, assisted by the Rev. R. S. Kemp, C. W. Howe, M.B., D.P.H., Bulwell, Notts., youngest son of the late William Howe, to Bessie, youngest daughter of Dr. A. Reith, of Silcockton Park, Aberdeen.  
**KEARNEY-MCDONNELL:**—On October 11th, at Cork, by the Rev. E. McCarthy, Adm. Cathedral, Major John Kearney, B.A. M.O., to Katharine, elder daughter of John McDonnell, Sundays Well, Cork.

### DEATHS.

**GOODWORTH:**—October 7th, at Winterton, Doncaster, suddenly, Roger Portington Goodworth, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Edin., L.S.A., aged 58 years.  
**HARDING:**—About October 4th, at Jesselton, British North Borneo, in his 31st year, W. J. Harding, M.B., F.R.C.S., late Civil Surgeon South African Field Force, only son of Fleet Engineer W. J. Harding, B.N. (retired). By cable.  
**MERCIER:**—On October 12th, at Flower House, Catford, after terrible suffering, Laura, the dearly loved wife of Charles Arthur Mercier.

## DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

### MONDAY.

**Medical Society of London,** 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W., 8.30 p.m.—Discussion on the Diagnostic Value of Leucocytosis. To be introduced by Dr. J. H. Drysdale.

### TUESDAY.

**Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society,** 20, Hanover Square, W., 8.30 p.m.—Papers: Mr. Rupert Bucknall, the Pathology and Prevention of Secondary Parotitis; Dr. B. N. Tebbes, Symptomatic Parotitis.  
**Therapeutical Society,** Apothecaries' Hall, Water Lane, Blackfriars, E.C., 8 p.m.—Announcement of Officers and election of Officers: Dr. A. Harries, Some Therapeutical Applications of the Continuous Current; Dr. G. Crichton, the Metric System in Dispensing.

### WEDNESDAY.

**Hunterian Society,** London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C., 8.30 p.m.—Clinical evening. Cases ready at 8 p.m.

### THURSDAY.

**British Balneological and Climatological Society,** 20, Hanover Square, W., 8.30 p.m.—Annual general meeting. Paper: Dr. Bowen Davies, the Spa Treatment of Arthritis Deformans.  
**Neurological Society of the United Kingdom,** 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W., 8.30 p.m.—Exhibition of cases of Clinical interest.  
**The Childrood Society,** 72, Margaret Street, 8 p.m.—Paper: T. J. Macnamara, L.L.D., M.P., Physical Condition of Working Class Children.

### FRIDAY.

**Clinical Society of London,** 20, Hanover Square, W., 8 p.m.—Exhibition of Clinical Cases, followed by Discussion. Patients will be in attendance from 8 p.m. till 9 p.m.

### POST-GRADUATE COURSES AND LECTURES.

**Charing Cross Hospital,** Thursday, 4 p.m.—Medical cases.  
**Hospital for Sick Children,** Great Ormond Street, W.O., Thursday, 4 p.m.—Treatment of Hernia in Infants.  
**Medical Graduates' College and Polyclinic,** 22, Chenies Street, W.C.—The following clinical demonstrations have been arranged for next week at 4 p.m.: Monday, Skin; Tuesday, Medical; Wednesday, Surgical; Thursday, Surgical; Friday, Eyes. Lectures will be delivered at 5.15 p.m. as follows: Monday, Cystoscopy as an Aid to Urinary Diagnosis; Tuesday, Disorders of Menstruation; Wednesday, Recent variations in the Technique of Certain Common Operations; Thursday, The Preventive Treatment and the Protective Treatment of Chronic Heart Disease.  
**Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest,** Central Out-patient Department, 7, Fitzroy Square, W.—Thursday, 5 p.m., The Arrest of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.  
**North-East London Post-Graduate College,** Tottenham Hospital, N.—Wednesday, 2.30 p.m., Demonstration on Fevers (North-Eastern Fever Hospital, St. Ann's Road); Thursday, 4.30 p.m., Lecture on Diagnosis of Pelvic Tumours.  
**Post-Graduate College,** West London Hospital, Hammersmith Road, W., 5 p.m.—Monday, Practical Surgery. Tuesday, X Rays. Wednesday, Practical Medicine. Thursday, Practical Surgery. Friday, Water.  
**Samaritan Free Hospital for Women,** Marylebone Road, N.W.—Thursday, 8 p.m., The Causation and Treatment of Sterility.

## 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, 423, 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, 423, 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 *Aitology, London*. The telegraphic address of the MANAGER of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL is *Archieute, London*.

TELEPHONE (National). GENERAL SECRETARY AND MANAGER, EDITOR, 2631, Gerrard. 2630, Gerrard.

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.

**SADDLE** asks if any member knows of a bicycle saddle consisting of a frame and two pneumatic pads which can be adjusted to fit tuberosities of ischium, and where it can be procured.

### DYSENTERY AND TROPICAL MEDICINE.

**A CORRESPONDENT** asks what varieties of dysentery are described, and what parasites are credited with the causation of each variety?

(b) Also, is tropical abscess necessarily caused by amoeba coli infection? \*\* (a) I.—Amoebic dysentery (or tropical dysentery). Causes assigned: (1) The amoeba coli (not proved); (2) Ziegler's bacillus; (3) bacterium coli (Maggiore); (4) proteus vulgaris (Maggiore); (5) Shiga and Ogata's bacillus; (6) Flexner's bacillus. Nos. 5 and 6 are accepted as the cause of tropical dysentery at the present time. II.—Chronic dysentery is a sequel of the acute. III.—Asylum dysentery (asylum colitis). (b) Tropical abscess of the liver is not proved to be due to amoeba coli infection. In the pus from a newly-opened liver abscess the amoeba is not found until the third day after operation.

### ANSWERS.

**TOBACCO.**—As far as we are aware, all tobaccos contain nicotine and therefore affect the heart. We certainly do not think that Latakia is any exception.