

4. If tubal abortion or rupture is recognized and the fetus still living in the early weeks—operate.

5. If a haematocoele has formed in the pelvis, it is probably shut off by adhesions from the general peritoneal cavity—wait for absorption.

6. If the haematocoele becomes infected, open freely through the vaginal roof. The bacillus coli communis will usually be found to have been at work with its characteristic odour; so let your drainage be very thorough.

Dr. C. E. PURSLOW drew attention to the good effect of putting on a firm abdominal compress in cases of very severe internal haemorrhage from ruptured tubal gestation when the patient was too bad for an operation to be performed. He believed that the compress, by increasing the general intra-abdominal tension, exercised some amount of pressure on the bleeding spot and so tended to arrest the haemorrhage, and it undoubtedly tended to prevent death from loss of blood by driving blood from the abdominal vessels to those of the heart and brain. He narrated a recent case in which the patient rallied rapidly from a pulseless condition under this treatment, and an operation was subsequently performed.

Dr. HEYWOOD SMITH said this question was of considerable importance because of the outlook for the patient's life. When they were called in to such a case they often found the patient not only very prostrate, but suffering pain, and at times with a rise of temperature. On looking over Dr. Addinsell's list of cases it appeared that many of the cases that were left unoperated upon were left with a lump, more or less marked, in the pelvis, and which might lead to a subsequent operation. If a patient was in a position to wait, well and good; but, as a rule, it being the object to get our patient well as soon as possible, it was better to operate than to leave her alone, and in these days, when the abdomen could be opened with very little risk, it was better to operate than not.

Dr. G. T. DAVIES (Liverpool) said the treatment of tubal gestation hung upon correct diagnosis. He was convinced that ectopic gestation occurred oftener than was supposed. Early cases were cured completely when let alone, left no subsequent physical signs, and often became normally pregnant again. More advanced cases, however, did leave subsequent ill effects. Physical examination revealed pelvic swelling; pains, bearing down, etc., were complained of, and most frequently sterility followed. The so-called fulminating cases with huge intraperitoneal haemorrhage and collapse were, he believed, very rare.

Dr. INGLIS PARSONS thought that the question of operating or not operating in these cases could not at present be determined, because they had not sufficient evidence of the relative mortality of non-interference and operation. In his opinion, if it was shown that the mortality from the latter was less than the former, then he would recommend that operation should be done in most cases, provided aseptic conditions could be assured, and the operator was one with experience in abdominal surgery.

Dr. FREDERICK EDGE said that the discussion might be prolonged indefinitely, because, after all, they were considering a general question analogous to that of operation in cases of appendicitis. It depended entirely upon a surgeon's diagnostic capacity, and the bearing of the results of his operations upon his mind, what standpoint the surgeon would and should take in treating these cases. Each case of tubal pregnancy must be taken on its own merits.

MEMORANDA:

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

SPASMODIC NEURALGIA TREATED WITH BROMIDE. The following case appears worth publishing in the interest of suffering humanity:

Z. Y., a woman aged 31, had suffered nearly all her life from attacks of neuralgia of the fifth nerve, and for the last three months from the spasmodic paroxysmal attacks so graphically described by A. A. Bowlby, who points out that "many of these patients commit suicide, so great is their suffering." The excision of Meckel's ganglion had been discussed, but the age of the patient was against it. Every drug commonly used in these cases had been tried, and injections of morphine were the only thing that gave even partial relief; quinine in gr.x

doses had no effect; and I then decided to try the effect of large doses of bromide. I gave a teaspoonful of powdered potassium bromide in milk with immediate relief, and repeated the dose at night. Since the second dose she has had no pain, and now sleeps and eats well, and does not require morphine at night. This, of course, may be a case of *post hoc propter hoc*, but the patient is convinced it is the result of the medicine, as she says on no other occasion has the neuralgia left her so suddenly.

I hope others will give the drug a trial in full doses, and publish the result; for surely there is no functional disease less amenable to treatment, and none where relief is more desirable owing to the dreadful suffering experienced.

Porlock.

J. H. POTTER.

REPORTS

ON

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTICE IN THE HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

PURNEAH CHARITABLE HOSPITAL, BENGAL.

WOUND OF THE DIAPHRAGM BY A WILD BOAR.

(Reported by W. D. HAYWARD, Captain I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Purneah.)

ON February 3rd of this year, Sheikh Dukha, a boy of 10 years of age, was admitted suffering from a penetrating wound of the chest caused by a "cut" from a wild boar some twenty-six hours earlier at a place twenty miles away.

State on Admission.—The wound was on the left side of the chest, between the ninth and tenth ribs, through which protruded a portion of engorged and partially strangulated intestine, about the size of a golf ball or a little larger. There appeared to be no wound of the intestine: he was not collapsed, but the pulse was rather weak. He was said to have drunk milk after the accident, and there was no history of any extravasation.

Operation.—Chloroform was given, and the wound in the chest wall enlarged. The ninth and tenth ribs were found to be broken, and their fractured edges so sharp as to render any attempt at reduction of the gut dangerous. Parts of these ribs having been stripped and removed by bone forceps, the gut was reduced. The left side of the chest was found to be occupied by several other coils of intestine and by omentum; the edge of the lung could be seen moving up and down with respiration. A radiating wound of the diaphragm, about 3 in. long, was found, but it was impossible to return the intestine and omentum through it. I then opened the abdomen by a median incision, and drew back the gut and omentum into the abdomen. The enlarged spleen helped to keep the parts on the stretch whilst I sutured the wound in the diaphragm through the opening in the chest wall. Dressings were then applied, a tube being left in the chest wound.

Result.—At the conclusion of the operation the boy's pulse was very feeble; he was put to bed, with hot bottles to the feet and sides, and given injections of liq. strychniae and ether. He was also allowed a small quantity of milk by the mouth and some brandy the same evening. On the following day respiration was still rather hurried and the abdomen slightly tympanic. He was given a turpentine enema, and, after passing a number of scybala, slept well. From then on the progress was uneventful. The breath sounds on the left side gradually became normal in character as the wound closed, and the lung seemed to take up its work undamaged. By February 24th the abdominal wound was entirely healed. On March 4th, or just one month and a day after his admission, he was discharged, both wounds having completely closed.

REMARKS.—The boy, when recovered, gave a most graphic description of his encounter with the boar. He was, it seems, in the jungle, and was bending down picking up some sticks from the ground, when the pig rushed out behind, knocked him head over heels without cutting him, and then stood over him and cut him, one "tusk" taking effect and making the deep wound above described. On the whole, I think it may be allowed that the boy came very well out of his encounter in view of the nature of the wound and the hernia of intestine, both externally through the broken ribs and internally through the ruptured diaphragm.

STATION HOSPITAL, BIRR.

A CASE OF ASCARIASIS WITH "ENTERIC" TEMPERATURES.

(Reported by J. G. BERNE, Captain R.A.M.C.)

Boy L., aged 15, was admitted into Station Hospital on the morning of February 3rd, with a slight temperature, 100.4, headache and furred tongue but no diarrhoea. The chest and heart sounds were normal.

Progress.—He was placed on milk diet and given a mixture of quinine

large number of illustrations. If he had concentrated his work into a smaller volume and expressed his views in a less wordy style, we think the result would have been more satisfactory. The book is not well paragraphed, often descends to colloquial expressions, and is lacking in discrimination. Many of the illustrations are un instructive, and were scarcely worth insertion in a book of this kind. At the same time, it must be allowed that the author has incorporated a large body of facts, through which the reader must find his way as best he may, illustrating the practice of towns in this country and abroad in respect of refuse disposal. The chapters describing British destructors, labour cost, etc., and the long chapter on the means adopted in different towns in England and Wales are the best in the book, and possess a certain value for engineering students. But even here the matter has not been altogether well arranged or scientifically considered. The sewage question is not adequately treated. Whilst it has been our duty to criticize, we have no doubt that, to superintendents of scavenging and refuse departments, the book will prove of value, and it will certainly be useful as a reference book to those who wish to know the methods adopted in various towns.

CONTRACT MEDICAL PRACTICE.

NOTICE AS TO DISTRICTS IN WHICH DISPUTES EXIST.

A notice as to places in which disputes exist between members of the medical profession and various organizations for providing contract practice will be found among the advertisements, and medical men who may be thinking of applying for appointments in connexion with clubs or other forms of contract practice are requested to refer to the advertisement on page 84.

MEDICAL NEWS.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING has been graciously pleased to confer the title "Royal" upon the Sanitary Institute, and to signify his pleasure that the Institute be known as the Royal Sanitary Institute.

AN institute for the treatment of lupus has recently been opened in Vienna. Its establishment is mainly due to the initiative of Professor Lang.

THE King of Portugal has appointed Dr. Cabanis de Mello (Poona) a Knight Commander of the Order of the Immaculate Conception, in recognition of his services to the community in Poona, especially with regard to the advancement of pathology and the prevention of plague.

PRESENTATION—On the occasion of his leaving Ballachulish Dr. A. D. Kennedy was presented by his friends with a purse of sovereigns, a case of medical instruments, and two medical books, as a mark of appreciation. The presentation was made by Dr. Grant.

DR. T. ORME DUDFIELD, M.O.H. Kensington, will open a discussion on the question of the need of sanatoriums for persons suffering from consumption and how it may be supplied, before a meeting of the Charity Organization Society, which will be held at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, on Monday next, at 4.30 p.m.

DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.—A school for mentally and physically defective children was opened on October 22nd at Oldham by Dr. Yates, Chairman of the Local Education Committee. It is intended for the accommodation of 120 children, two departments having been kept in view in planning the building. One of these is to deal with children whose defects are mental, and the other with those who suffer from physical disabilities. The total cost was stated to have been £8,836.

THE number of medical men who hold high Masonic office has been increased this month by the appointment of Dr. Robert Kirk to be Provincial Grand Master for Linlithgowshire in the room of Bro. Colonel Thomas Hope. The ceremony of installation was performed on October 17th by the Acting Grand Master of Scotland in the presence of representatives of the various lodges concerned. Dr. Kirk is in practice at Bathgate, and is a Justice of the Peace for Linlithgowshire and a member of the Lothian Division of the British Medical Association.

COCAINE AND CRIME.—According to the New York *Medical Record*, a large number of crimes have lately been committed by the coloured population of Cincinnati, and the Chief of Police attributes this to the large increase in the cocaine habit, especially among negroes. It is estimated that 250 oz. of the drug are sold to them each month.

THE authorities of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Bethnal Green, announce that half its beds must be thrown out of use at the end of December unless in the meantime adequate assistance is obtained. With the approval and financial support of King Edward's Hospital Fund, the total number of beds in this hospital was raised from 57 to 114 some two years ago, and they have been constantly occupied; naturally, therefore, the expense of ordinary maintenance has nearly doubled. It was hoped that it would be met by a corresponding increase in annual contributions, but this not having proved to be the case, a maintenance debt of £4,000 has already been incurred, and the Committee does not feel justified in allowing it to increase. A special fund has been opened, in the hope that it may be possible to carry on the work through the winter, and subscriptions towards it will be received by the Secretary at the Hospital, Hackney Road, Bethnal Green.

A CONFERENCE arranged by the Sanitary Institute and the King Alfred School Society will take place at the Parkes Museum, Margaret Street, London, W., on Friday, November 11th, at 5 p.m., when a discussion on recent educational developments, with special reference to the new education code and the report of the Moseley Commission, will be opened by Dr. Alfred Greenwood and Mr. J. Osborne Smith; the chair will be taken by the Warden of Bradfield College. The conference will be suspended at 7 p.m. and resumed at 8 p.m., when the chair will be taken by Sir James Crichton-Browne, and the discussion will be continued by Dr. T. Gregory Foster and Mr. A. J. Shephard, Vice-Chairman of the London County Council Education Committee.

SERVICES FOR THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—The annual medical services at St. Paul's Cathedral, held under the auspices of the Guild of St. Luke, took place on Monday evening last, October 24th. A large congregation assembled, comprising probably 250 members of the medical profession. Of these, about 100, clad in academical costume, went in procession up the nave to the seats reserved for them under the dome. Among those present were the Archdeacon of London, Dr. Russell Wells (Provost of the Guild), and Sir Dyce Duckworth and Surgeon-Colonel Welch (Vice-Provosts). Minor Canon Lewis intoned the service; Dr. Belcher read the first and Dr. Lewis Lewis the second lesson. The choir consisted of 300 voices, provided by the London Gregorian Choral Association. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Southwark from Ephes. iv, 12—"For the edifying of the body of Christ." They had met to manifest the true unity between the healing power of the body and that of the soul, and the physician of each was constantly the exponent of the principles of the other. They stood together in the enterprise of their linked professions facing the forces of evil. There was need of greater courage in all ranks in regard to religious conviction. Taking it all in all, England was profoundly religious. It was true that he who ran and only read superficially some article or passing book just written to sell—attracted, it might be, by some adventurous preacher whose chance of being heard was that he should be unusual—flung down his arms and said that England had lost her faith. He thought it likely that owing to the marvellous poverty of instruction given to the upper and middle classes in the science of religion, and instruction which for its inaccuracy and looseness would be laughed at as pretentious in the schools of any other science, men, and perhaps the most honest men, suspended judgement on this and that, and preferred on being challenged to say that they did not know. But down below this uncertainty rested a splendid repose of simple faith in God.—The annual service for the medical profession in Liverpool, Birkenhead, and district took place on Sunday, October 9th, in St. Luke's Church, Liverpool. The congregation, the largest on record, included the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. The Bishop of Liverpool read the lesson and the Right Rev. Dr. Darcy, Bishop of Clogher, preached. The collection was for the Medical Benevolent Fund. The President of the Medical Institution (Dr. Barr) and Mrs. Barr afterwards received the members of the profession, the officiating clergy and their friends, at the institution where tea was provided.

of the skull (attached to the periosteum) show lines of fracture running obliquely through the skull bones and not at right angles to the plane of the bone at any site of fracture.

There is also a small abraded wound over the point of the left shoulder, and another over the front of the upper end of the left biceps.

Telegraphing on October 27th, our Hull correspondent adds: Smith's wound this morning looks healthy, though he has had somewhat raised temperature the last two nights; Rea is progressing favourably, as is also Almond, from whose forearm the remaining piece of shell was removed this morning. The fragments consisted of a piece of copper about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in length, and shaped like a fish hook; probably it was a piece of the casing of some form of projectile fired from a quick-firing gun. The remaining wounded men have not, up to the hour of telegraphing, been landed.

LITERARY NOTES.

It is stated that the Archduke Joseph of Austria has completed a dictionary of medicinal plants, which will be published simultaneously in five languages.

The collected writings of the late Samuel Smiles, who, it will be remembered, began life as a medical practitioner, are to be issued by Mr. Murray in a three-and-sixpenny edition. The volumes will be illustrated.

Messrs. Heffer and Sons, Cambridge have in the press a book by Mr. S. W. Cole, M.A., of Trinity College, entitled *Exercises in Practical Physiological Chemistry*. The work, which is written for the use of medical students, is essentially a laboratory book, only those exercises being included which the author has found can be carried through in ordinary class work. At the same time the ground covered is considerable, including many new experiments illustrating the results of recent research. A special feature of the book is a series of notes following the exercises, indicating the modifications of the reactions and the precautions necessary to obtain success under various conditions, and giving brief explanations of the results obtained.

Molière should find a place in every history of the healing art as one of the greatest reformers of medicine. As Cervantes "laughed Spain's chivalry away," the author of *Le Malade Imaginaire* and *Le Médecin Malgré Lui* laughed away the mists of a priori reasoning, pedantry, and superstition which enshrouded men's minds and hid Nature from their eyes. He was what would in these days be called a therapeutic nihilist. When Argan asks his brother what one should do when one is ill the answer is, Nothing. The patient should simply remain quiet. Nature, when she is left alone, extricates herself from the difficulty into which she has fallen. But, if we are to believe a recent writer in the *Lyon Medical*, Molière, while placing his trust so fully in the *vis medicatrix Naturae*, was the advocate of so advanced a therapeutic measure as cold bathing in fever. The proof, according to the writer in question—M. F. Crozat—is to be found in Trissotin's Sonnet to the Princess Uranie on her fever. It runs as follows:

Votre prudence est endormie
De traiter magnifiquement
Et de loger superbement
Votre plus cruelle ennemie.

Faites-la sortir, quoiqu'on die,
De votre riche appartement
Où cette ingrate insolent
Attaque votre belle vie.

Quoi! sans respecter votre rang,
Elle s'attaque à votre sang,
Et, nuit et jour, vous fait
outrage.

Si vous la conduisez aux
bains,
Sans la marchander davantage,
Noyez-la de vos propres mains.

In the "superb lodging" given to the fever, M. Crozat sees the bedroom adorned with thick curtains and carpets, harbouring microbes, in which wealthy patients are usually seen, and in the "magnificent treatment" accorded to it, the display of all the resources of medical art. "Away with all this," says Trissotin, "and drown the enemy in a bath!" The exegesis is ingenious, and men are sometimes called precursors in this or that branch of scientific discovery on less solid grounds.

The October number of the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology* just issued, contains papers by Professor G. S. Huntington, of Columbia University, on the derivation and significance of certain supernumerary muscles of the pectoral region; by Dr. T. L. Bunting, on the histology of lymphatic glands; by Mr. J. Dunlop Lickley, on the morphology of the human intertransverse muscles; and by Mr. O. Charnock Bradley, on the mammalian cerebellum. Dr. Peter Potter

and Mr. S. Walter Ranson, of the St. Louis University, contribute a description of a heart presenting a septum across the left auricle; Mr. R. B. Seymour Sewell, a study of the astragalus; and Dr. S. E. Denyer, C.M.G., an account of an oesophageal pouch, with absence of signs of any pathological cause. Most of the papers are well illustrated.

We have received Part I of a new edition of *Living London: Its Work and its Play, its Humour and its Pathos, its Sights and its Scenes*, edited by Mr. George R. Sims. The special feature of the new edition, which is to be issued in fortnightly parts, will, it is stated by the publishers, Messrs. Cassell and Co., be a series of coloured plates of characteristic London types and typical London scenes, reproduced from original drawings by leading artists. Part I contains a prologue by the editor, and special articles by Mr. W. Pett Ridge (London Awakes), Major Arthur Griffiths (In London Barracks), Mrs. Belloc-Lowndes (Marrying London), Count E. Armfelt (Russia in East London), and Mr. George R. Sims (At the Front Door). Altogether the work, which is well and abundantly illustrated, gives a vivid picture of the infinite variety of life in London with its sharp contrasts of wealth and want, luxury and squalor.

In the new (fifty-sixth) volume of the *Transactions of the Pathological Society of London*, the plan of giving summaries of certain papers in Latin, introduced in the last volume by the Editor, Mr. S. G. Shattock, has again been adopted. Of the thirty-two communications contained in the volume, eight have thus been made intelligible *urbi et orbi* by their authors. The following list of these communications will serve to show the variety of the subjects so dealt with: Congenital cretinism in calves (Dr. C. G. Seligmann); examination of specimens of enlarged prostate (Mr. S. G. Shattock); a case of emphysematous gangrene caused by the colon bacillus (Drs. L. S. Dudgeon and Percy W. G. Sargent); on the relation of staphylococcus pyogenes aureus to rheumatic fever (Drs. F. J. Poynton and W. V. Shaw); a contribution to the pathology of the thymus gland (Dr. L. S. Dudgeon); an anatomical criticism of the procedure known as total prostatectomy (Mr. C. S. Wallace); an experimental inquiry concerning epidemic or bacillary dysentery (Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Firth, R.A.M.C.); and the cytology of malignant tumours (Mr. C. E. Walker).

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*.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

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 specialties and preparations.—E. H. SNELL, Knighton House, Coventry, Honorary Secretary.

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 Street will preside. Agenda: (1) Minutes. (2) Dr. W. S. Lazarus-Barlow, Director of Cancer Research Laboratories, Middlesex Hospital, will read a 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.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: NORWOOD DIVISION.—The next meeting of this Division will take place at the Streatham Hall (close to Streatham Station), on November 10th, at 4 p.m. W. F. R. Burgess, M.D., of Streatham, in the chair. Agenda: (1) Minutes of last meeting. (2) To decide

where the next meeting shall be held, and to nominate a member of the Division to take the chair thereat. (3) Report of Representative at Oxford meeting. (4) Division of South-Eastern Branch. Papers: Dr. Mitchell Bruce: The Value of Negative Observations. Dr. Horrocks: Some Cases of Uterine Haemorrhage, in which curetting failed to relieve the complaint. Dr. Savage: Morbid Mental Growths. Dinner at 6 p.m., charge 7s., exclusive of wine. All members of the South-Eastern Branch are invited to attend and to introduce professional friends, but will be unable to vote on Divisional questions.—HENRY J. PRANGLEY, Tudor House, Anerley, Honorary Secretary.

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. 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. Dr. H. C. Major (Bedford): The Brief Story of a Rash. Luncheon will be served at Franklin's Restaurant, Guildhall Road, Northampton, at 1 p.m. Price 2s. 6d. All members who wish to lunch are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary not later than October 31st.—E. HARRIES JONES, Honorary Secretary.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.—A meeting of this Branch will be held at the North Stafford Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, on Thursday, November 24th, when the chair will be taken by Dr. E. Deanesly, the President. Papers will be read by Mr. W. D. Spanton, Dr. Menzies, and Mr. H. H. Folker.—G. PETGRAVE JOHNSON, Honorary General Secretary.

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.

SYDNEY.

Medical Titles.—The Bubonic Plague.—Death of Dr. Angel Money.—Old-age Pensions.

THE question of medical titles has been more or less prominently before the profession and the public since the annual meeting of the Association at Oxford. His Excellency Sir Harry Rawson, our State Governor, has received from Mr. Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, an important dispatch, transmitting for the consideration of his Excellency's advisers a copy of a letter received by Mr. Lyttelton from Mr. Guy Elliston, General Secretary of the British Medical Association. In this letter Mr. Elliston states that the Association had passed a resolution to the effect that it is expedient that only medical qualifications which are available for registration in Great Britain and Ireland should be registrable in Australia. This letter has arrived at an opportune moment, as it is expected that it will materially help the passage of a short Bill to amend the Medical Act, which was drawn up at the suggestion of the Council of the New South Wales Branch of the British Medical Association. This Bill was then forwarded to the Medical Board, with the request that that body should consider it and forward it on to the Government, with a view to its being adopted as a Government measure. If the Government take this step, it is confidently expected that the Bill will be passed without amendment. It provides for reciprocity in medical registration, and gives the Secretary of the Board power to keep the register correct and up to date, a proceeding which is not provided for under the existing Acts.

Plague-infected rats continue to be found in certain parts of the city, principally in the neighbourhood of Sussex Street, where the produce stores are chiefly situated. Two rather rapidly fatal cases of plague in human beings have occurred at a large house situated some miles from the centre of the city, in a healthy suburb. The first case was that of a coachman who was employed at this house; he slept over the stables, which

were found to be overrun with rats. Bacteriological examination of two dead rats from this house proved them to be plague-infected, and it is surmised that they were infected by other diseased rats carried to this house in fodder. The second case was that of a woman, aged 31, a housekeeper employed at the same house, who had gone to visit the sick coachman, and who herself became infected, and died in about forty hours. The occurrence of these two fresh cases has again called forth a warning from Dr. Ashburton Thompson, the President of the Board of Health, who reminds citizens that the recurrence of an unusual mortality amongst rats, and the finding of dead rodents in unusual places, would be considered as evidence of the existence of plague. Under these circumstances, if people so situated do not give the Health Department immediate information on the matter, they will be liable to prosecution.

I regret to record the sudden death of Dr. Angel Money, which occurred at his residence at Randwick, near Sydney, on September 2nd. Dr. Money was well-known, either personally or by repute, to a large number of your readers. He came to Sydney about twelve years ago, and soon acquired a large consulting practice. His health, however, last year gave way, but after some months' illness he was sufficiently recovered to take a sea trip to Vancouver, and returned apparently quite restored again. He resumed practice in Macquarie Street, but apparently he was not as well as was expected, since he complained a good deal during the last few days of some heart weakness; and when he was found dead in his bed in quite a natural attitude of sleep, his death was attributed to heart disease. At his funeral the next day at Waverley Cemetery a large number of friends and professional brethren assembled at the grave. He has left a widow and two young sons, aged 8 and 5 years, for whom deep sympathy is felt.

Some few years ago the Legislature of this State passed an Old-age Pensions Bill, the object being to provide a small annual sum to be paid to old residents of the State who were proved to be physically unable to earn a living and who had no means of support. When this Bill was before Parliament members were informed that it would result practically in the closing of the benevolent asylums, and thus a large saving would be effected in the vote for charitable institutions. Sir Normand MacLaurin, who was asked by the late Chief Secretary to report on the accommodation at the various benevolent asylums, has now furnished some particulars which go to show that, instead of these institutions having been practically closed by the old-age pensions, they are much overcrowded, additional accommodation being required, and this in the face of the fact that the charitable vote has not been decreased, and that the old-age pensions cost the country over £500,000 annually.

MANCHESTER.

Penny Meals for School Children.—Crumpsall Workhouse Infirmary.—The Skin Hospital.—Infectious Diseases.

THE old School Board for Manchester, when it began to provide meals, gave free breakfasts, but after a time it was found that for the very poorest the great need was dinner. Where there were five or six persons in the family, and the income, exclusive of rent, did not amount to more than 3s. a head, it was considered that free meals for the children were justifiable. The meals were prepared by the teachers and the caretakers, and the statement of the late chairman of the Board is that "the devotion of the teachers and the genuine interest they took in the work during all those years was beyond praise." The expenditure was met by voluntary contributions, by proceeds of concerts, social meetings promoted by the teachers, etc. The sum required two years ago was £400. Last year when the voluntary schools took up the work, 275,000 free meals were given at a cost of £1,000. The Committee has been induced to make a charge of a penny for each meal, because the free-meals system was often abused, and there was a danger of parents losing a sense of their responsibility, to say nothing of their self-respect. Special provision will be made for needy cases where the parents are unable to find the necessary pennies. The Oldham Education Committee has since June provided free breakfasts for children of poor parents who attend the day schools of the borough, the funds required being raised by public subscription.

A visit of the Bishop to the great workhouse infirmary at Crumpsall has been the means of directing attention to this institution, one of the largest in the country. There are 42 wards and 1,300 beds. At present there are a thousand

and in the meantime he had received various appointments, some of which he retained throughout his career.

Dr. Wallace's interest in medicine was many sided. He held office on the honorary staff of the infirmary for many years, and practised surgery actively until an operation wound partly deprived him of his manual dexterity. This was not, however, before he had made sufficient reputation as a surgeon for him to be referred to by Professor George Buchanan in an inaugural address at Glasgow as "one of the pioneers of surgery in Scotland." The University of Glasgow, moreover, selected him as an examiner in surgery and clinical surgery in 1877-80, and again in 1885-88, a high honour for one who at that time was carrying on a large general practice and was also throwing himself zealously into his work as medical officer of health. It was a characteristic, however, of Dr. Wallace that he kept himself up to date in most things. Other appointments held by him were the medical officership of the Greenock Asylum and Poor House and an Admiralty surgeons. The jubilee of his tenure of office under the parochial board was celebrated in 1902, and upon that occasion he was presented with his portrait in oils and with an illuminated address, while banquets were held in his honour at the Town Hall.

Much of the position he occupied in public respect Dr. Wallace no doubt owed to his active and useful participation in the general affairs of the neighbourhood. A strong advocate of education, he was a member of the first School Board and took an active part in founding the Greenock Academy, just as he had in that of the Brown Society, one which in the early days of Greenock was established in memory of a well-known local schoolmaster, and did much to assist the youth of the town in educational ways. Dr. Wallace was also a Justice of the Peace and in politics in earlier days a pillar of the local Liberal party, being an excellent and convincing platform speaker. Upon the news of his death becoming known a special meeting of the Corporation was held and resolutions of sympathy and regret passed. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of people and by representatives of all local bodies, by the member of Parliament for the district, by the president of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and by a representative of the Western Medical Club. Dr. Wallace leaves behind him two sons and two daughters, his wife having died some years ago.

ROBERT H. MOORE, F.R.C.S.I.,
Dublin.

THE profession in Ireland has lost one of its most esteemed members in Mr. Robert H. Moore, who died on October 23rd, in his 89th year. Mr. Moore entered the profession early, having been apprenticed to Mr. McLean, a leading dentist. In 1844 he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and when the new dental hospital was established some years ago he was chosen consulting surgeon. He had an excellent practice and served as dental surgeon to several Viceroy's, only ceasing to hold the appointment about three years ago. His activity was great, and until very lately he enjoyed excellent health. In the affection of his brethren he held a very high position not only because of his abilities as a dental surgeon, but for his great kindness of disposition, and his unimpeachable character in all relations of life.

ERNEST WILMER PHILLIPS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. Wilmer Phillips of Southsea, from pneumonia, after a short illness, during which he received the constant and skilful attention of his friends Dr. Kelso and Dr. Palser. Mr. Wilmer Phillips obtained the diploma of M.R.C.S. in 1884 and that of L.R.C.P. in 1885. He then held the office of House Surgeon to the Royal Windsor Hospital for five years. Fourteen years ago he commenced practice in Southsea, and his marked professional skill and genial manner soon gained for him a large circle of friends. Mr. Wilmer Phillips was an active member of the British Medical Association, and a constant attendant at the local meetings. He was a very kind and earnest worker amongst the suffering poor, and for many years he acted as the honorary physician of the Portsmouth Maternity Charity. The funeral took place on October 15th, and around the grave were gathered a great number of his old professional friends. At the meeting of the Portsmouth Unclinical Society on October 18th, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

That the members of the Society deeply regret the loss they have sustained by the death of their much-esteemed friend Mr. Wilmer Phillips, and at the same time they desire to record their great

appreciation of his high and honourable character and their sincere sympathy with Mrs. Wilmer Phillips and all the members of the family.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL, 1904.

THE annual report of the Council for the period from August, 1903, to August, 1904, has now been issued.

Annual Meeting of Fellows and Members.

The resolutions passed at the annual meeting of Fellows and Members on November 19th, 1903, are given and the resolutions adopted by the Council in regard to these are also recorded, the opinion of the Council concerning the question of the representation of Members of the College on the Council being that it is not expedient to reopen the subject.

First Examination of the Conjoint Examining Board.

The report contains the revised scheme for the first year of study and for the first examination of the Conjoint Examining Board to take effect from March, 1905. With regard to the letter received from the Registrar of the General Medical Council reporting resolutions adopted by that Council on May 27th, 1904, as to preliminary scientific education and examination, the report contains the following comment: "It was found that these resolutions did not recommend anything which was not already included in the revised regulations of the Conjoint Board."

Third Examination of the Conjoint Examining Board.

The third examination of the Board was inspected on behalf of the General Medical Council by Sir Charles Ball and Sir George Duffey in January, 1903, and the Council of the College record their reply to the criticisms of the Visitor and Inspector of the General Medical Council. In regard to a recommendation that, in addition to the oral clinical examination, candidates should be required to furnish a written report on at least one surgical case, the Council state that they do not agree with this recommendation, because it is impracticable, owing to the great number of patients that would be required. With reference to the criticism that "there is still no special examination in ophthalmic surgery or aural surgery," the Council state that "at the present time candidates are adequately examined in ophthalmic surgery," and that "if the principle be admitted that a special pass examination is to be required in ophthalmic surgery, it may soon be considered necessary to appoint special examiners in other branches of surgery, such as laryngology, otology, dermatology, and orthopaedics." The Council further point out that all candidates are liable to be examined in ophthalmic and in aural surgery, as well as in any other branch of surgery. With regard to the statement that "no examination in operative surgery on the cadaver is held," the Council state their opinion that a very good test of a candidate's knowledge is obtained by calling upon him to explain on the living model how he would perform an operation, to select and describe the instruments he would use, and to undergo examination as to the structures involved in such operation. The Council further observe that examination in operative surgery on the cadaver is at the best an uncertain test of a candidate's capability, and with numerous candidates and a scarcity of subjects it would be most difficult to maintain a uniform standard. The Council also record how they pointed out to the Visitor and Inspector of the General Medical Council the impossibility of obtaining a larger supply of subjects in London than that now available, thus rendering it impracticable to examine large numbers of candidates in operations on the cadaver without seriously diminishing the supply of subjects for dissection, and for the courses of operative surgery, which all candidates are required to attend. The Council are of opinion, in regard to the scheme of marks criticized by the Visitor and Inspector, that some modification may be desirable, and the proposed scheme of marks to be tried is given in detail.

Success of London Diplomates at Service Examinations.

The statistics compiled by Mr. F. W. Collingwood, M.R.C.S., relating to the examinations in 1903 for admission to the Navy, Army, and Indian Medical Services are stated to have been received, and the Council describe Mr. Colling-

wood's communication as "interesting." These figures show that candidates holding the L.R.C.P.Lond. and M.R.C.S.Eng. were: (a) 22.6 per cent. more successful than candidates drawn from all other sources; (b) 28 per cent. more successful than the candidates holding degrees and diplomas from Scotch and Irish universities and colleges; (c) 23.5 per cent. more successful than the Scotch and Irish graduates; (d) 15.8 per cent. more successful than the Edinburgh graduates; and (e) 34.3 per cent. more successful than the Dublin graduates. Mr. Collingwood also called attention to the following return relating to the same examinations during the years 1893 to 1902, compiled by Mr. Thomas Bryant, and communicated by him to the General Medical Council in May, 1903, namely:

	Number of Candidates.	Percentage of Rejections.
Conjoint, England	577	8.84
" Scotland	138	36.23
" Ireland	137	30.65
Society of Apothecaries, London	77	16.88
University of Edinburgh	203	14.28
" Dublin	118	22.03
" Ireland	64	15.62
" London	41	Nul.
" Aberdeen	49	14.28
" Glasgow	37	18.92
" Cambridge	23	4.34
" Durham	23	8.69
" Victoria	17	Nul.

Registers of Medical and Dental Students.

Referring to the proposal of the General Medical Council to seek statutory powers to institute registers of medical and dental students, the Council state that it is obvious that if these powers asked for are granted the two English Royal Colleges "are likely to be deprived of the chartered rights and powers they at present possess." The Council approached the Privy Council in reference to the matter, and have received an assurance that no action will be taken in the matter without affording the bodies affected the fullest opportunity of expressing their views.

Regulations for Licence in Dental Surgery.

The alterations in the regulations for licence in dental surgery adopted by the Council, and the new conditions to take effect from November 1st, 1904, are set out in detail.

Diplomas in Tropical Medicine.

According to the report, the question of instituting an examination and diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene by the Royal Colleges now stands as follows: The two Colleges have resolved that: (1) With the permission of the authorities of the School of Tropical Medicine, visitors be appointed by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons to attend the examinations of that school, and to report upon the scope of the course of study and of examination, and that a request be addressed to the Naval, Military, and Colonial authorities, to allow visitors appointed by the two Royal Colleges to attend their examinations in tropical medicine for a similar purpose. (2) That at the end of a year a report be addressed by these visitors to the Royal Colleges on the whole subject of tropical medicine.

Central Midwives Board.

A report regarding the proceedings of the Central Midwives Board from Mr. J. Ward Cousins, the member of the Board appointed by the Council under Section III of the Midwives Act, 1902, is printed in full. The report is dated February 2nd, 1904, and concludes by pointing out that the supervision of midwives is everywhere in the hands of local supervising authorities, and that it is quite certain that effectual supervision and the successful operation of the Midwives Act must in a great measure depend upon the co-operation and assistance of the medical men practising within the areas affected by the Act.

Diploma of Spectacle Makers' Company.

The Council report the receipt of a letter from the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers, asking for the views of the College upon the proposal to include sight testing in the examination held by the Company and to extend their diploma by certification of efficiency therein. The statement of the Council forwarded in reply is published in the report, and consists of a strongly-worded protest,

showing that "in the ultimate interest of the public no countenance should be given to any proposal which is likely to foster the belief that tradesmen, whatever be their technical skill, and whether opticians, or orthopaedic or other surgical instrument makers, are safe and sufficient guides in the management and treatment of deformities or other diseased conditions."¹

Relations of Medical Profession to Coroner's Court.

An account is given of what has already been done in regard to this matter by the British Medical Association, the London County Council, and the Medical Society of London. The opinion is expressed that there are ample proofs of the desirability of alterations in the present laws concerning this subject. The questions involved, however, are varied, and include matters of administration, such as the rearrangement of coroners' districts, with which the medical profession is not immediately interested. Having regard, therefore, to the various interests concerned and to the failure of other institutions to induce the Government to initiate legislation, the Committee appointed by the Council to inquire into the relation of the medical profession to the coroner's court are of opinion that it would not be expedient for the College to take any action in the matter at the present time.

Grant of Medical Certificates to Soldiers on Leave of Absence.

The attention of the Council having been called to the fact that medical certificates are not infrequently made use of by soldiers to assist them in deserting and otherwise evading military discipline, the Council desire to call the attention of Fellows and Members to the abuse to which such certificates may be put and to the responsibility which is attached to their issue.

Physical Disability of Recruits for the Army.

After a careful perusal of some supplementary information supplied by the Privy Council since the last annual report, the Council now state that they see no grounds to modify the opinions previously expressed upon the subject of the physical disability of many of those who offer themselves as recruits.

Standard Weights of Children.

The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children wrote to the College for an opinion on "the assertion that has been largely made that the standard weights taken from Tidy's *Legal Medicine*, 1882, is not a fair one for to-day, as the race has deteriorated both in height and weight." The Council replied that they are of opinion that there is no reason to regard the standard given in Dr. Tidy's tables as too high for the present time.

Proposed Anthropometric Survey of the United Kingdom.

The report gives in some detail the scheme for an anthropometric survey of the United Kingdom submitted by Professor D. J. Cunningham and Mr. J. Gray of the Anthropometric Committee of the British Association. The Council consider that the adoption by Government of such a scheme is greatly to be desired.

Prizes, etc.

The concluding portion of the report contains information concerning the Jacksonian Prize, the College Triennial Prize, the President's Badge presented by Mr. J. Tweedy, lectures delivered during the year, and a statement that the gross income of the College for the past year amounted to £26,969, being £547 more than the gross income of the previous year. The balance of income over expenditure is £2,794, a larger sum than any realized for some years past.

Preparation of Antitoxic Serum.

The report notifies that the College propose to terminate the agreement for the supply of serum to the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Diplomas, Officers, etc.

The usual paragraphs containing details of the issue of diplomas, of the deaths of office-holders, of the attendances of members of the Council, of the elections, of the museum and of the library, find a place in the report.

Meeting of Fellows and Members.

The report concludes with a notice that a meeting of Fellows and Members will be held at the College in Lincoln's Inn Fields on Thursday, November 17th, at 3 p.m., and that the report from the Council will be laid before the meeting.

¹ BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, October 24th, 1903, p. 1102.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

DR. D. MACALISTER, St. John's College, was on October 24th unanimously re-elected to represent the University on the General Medical Council for a fourth period of five years.

The Readership in Botany is vacant by the resignation of Mr. Francis Darwin, M.B., F.R.S., of Christ's College.

The Gedge Prize in Physiology is awarded to Mr. Keith Lucas, Fellow of Trinity College.

Mr. Henry Evans, of Trinity College, has bequeathed to the University his cabinets and collections of lepidoptera.

The following have been appointed Examiners for Medical Degrees.
Physics: P. V. Bevan and T. C. Fitzpatrick. *Chemistry*: J. E. Purvis and W. J. Sell, F.R.S. *Biology*: A. E. Shipley, F.R.S., and Professor H. Marshall Ward, F.R.S. *Anatomy*: Dr. A. Hill and F. G. Parsons. *Physiology*: F. G. Hopkins and Dr. T. G. Brodie, F.R.S. *Pharmacology*: Dr. J. B. Bradbury and Sir T. R. Fraser, F.R.S. *General Pathology*: Professor G. S. Woodhead and Professor S. Delépine.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

The following students have been awarded bursaries as the result of the recent medical bursary competition:

First Year's Students.—A. G. Stewart, H. G. R. Jamieson, and A. Gray.
Second Year's Students.—T. C. Boyd, T. B. Nicholls, F. Macrae, A. J. W. Stephen, and R. E. Flowerdew.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

AUTUMN GRADUATION CEREMONIAL.

THE usual graduation ceremonial held at the beginning of the winter session took place in the McEwan Hall. The Vice-Chancellor and Principal (Sir William Turner) presided, and there was a large attendance of the professoriate.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on Thomas Garnet Stirling Leary, Ireland, M.B., Ch.B., whose thesis was entitled, "Dengue: an account of an Epidemic."

The degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery were conferred on James Walker Dawson, Scotland.

The degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery were conferred on A. W. Beveridge, F. H. Borthwick, R. Buchanan, A. G. Cook, J. C. Craw (with first-class honours), F. D. Crosthwaite, G. T. Drummond, C. L. Eyles, G. H. L. Fitzwilliams, N. J. H. Gavin, H. M. Gillespie, V. R. Gorakshakar, B.A., A. S. Gordon, O. C. Greenidge, J. Grieve, P. Hallam, L. C. V. Hardwicke, Annie Jackson, F. E. Larkins, S. A. M'Lintock, J. MacDonald, V. Moralejo, J. Morris, C. F. Oberländer, R. G. S. Orbell (*in absentia*), G. Ormrod, K. A. L. van Someren, H. J. Stewart, Effie G. Stuart, J. M. Taylor, W. C. P. White, W. F. J. Whitley, G. H. Winch.

Special University Certificates in Diseases of Tropical Climates were awarded to F. H. Borthwick, M.B., Ch.B.; A. G. Cook, M.B., B.Ch.; H. M. Gillespie, M.B., Ch.B.; C. V. Hardwicke, M.B., Ch.B.; S. A. M'Lintock, M.B., Ch.B.; G. Ormrod, M.B., Ch.B.; J. D. Sinclair, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (*in absentia*); R. A. L. van Someren, M.B., Ch.B.

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

THE following candidates have passed the examination for the M.B., B.Ch., and B.A.O. degrees:

Upper Pass: W. Egan, R. C. S. P. Flood, D. P. H. Gardiner, *R. Johnston, D. J. Keane, *Isabella G. A. Oviden, B.A., *Alice Vance, L. Welpcy.

Pass: C. Armstrong, W. J. M. Baird, T. Barry, J. J. Clarke, R. G. Clements, R. G. Croly, T. Cronin, J. W. Dale, B.A., G. J. Jones, B.A., S. J. Killen, J. A. Lowry, J. McConaghy, R. H. McGiffin, G. B. Moffatt, A. D. O'Carroll, J. S. O'Neill, J. H. Power, B.A., M. A. Shinkwin, G. H. Stevenson, M. O. Wilson.

*Those marked with an asterisk may present themselves for the further examination for Honours.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.

THE following gentlemen have been admitted Fellows after requisite examination: W. Allport, M.B., B.S.Lond.; M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond.; S. A. Ballantyne, M.B., Ch.B.Edin.; D. Duff, L.R.C.S.E.; H. Dyer, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond.; D. C. L. Fitzwilliams, M.B., Ch.B.Edin.; J. Graham, M.B., Ch.B.Edin.; D. A. Hingston, M.D., Montreal, C. T. Holford, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond.; E. H. Irwin, M.B., Ch.B.Edin.; R. B. Johnston, L.R.C.S.E.; N. J. Kalomiris, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond.; J. G. McBride, M.B., Ch.B.Edin.; D. S. Mackay, M.D., C.McGill, L.R.C.S.E.; M. Mitra, L.M. and S. Punjab, W. Newlands, M.B., Ch.B.Edin.; R. Ramsey, M.B., Ch.B.Glasg.; A. J. H. Saw, M.D., Ch.B.Camb.; F. W. Sumner, M.B., Ch.B.Camb., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond.; J. C. Venniker, M.D., Ch.B.Durb., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond.; D. L. Williams, L.R.C.S.E.; O. S. Wraith, L.R.C.S.E., M.D.Durb.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

THE following candidates have satisfied the examiners in the subjects indicated:

Surgery.—Sections I and II, B. H. Hirst, E. E. Tucker.
Medicine.—*C. W. S. Boggs, S. F. Cheesman, W. H. A. Elliott (Sections I and II), B. H. Hirst (Sections I and II), M. E. Jeremy (Sections I and II), J. R. R. Trist, A. M. Walker (Sections I and II).
Forensic Medicine.—A. A. Angelis, W. H. A. Elliott, C. H. J. Fagan, B. H. Hirst, P. F. Howden, C. T. Fellow, A. M. Walker.
Midwifery.—R. Heathcote, B. H. Hirst, J. R. R. Trist.
The diploma of the Society was granted to the following: A. A. Angelis, W. H. A. Elliott, B. H. Hirst, E. E. Tucker.
*Section I only. †Section II only.

THE opening lecture of the winter session at the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, will be given at 4 p.m. on Wednesday next, November 2nd, by Dr. Percy Kidd, the subject being "Some Points in the Prognosis and Treatment of Pneumonia." These lectures are free to all qualified medical practitioners and to students of medicine.

ROYAL NAVY AND ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.

ROYAL NAVY MEDICAL SERVICE.

STAFF SURGEON E. C. LOMAS, D.S.O., M.B., has been promoted to be Fleet Surgeon, October 21st. He was appointed Surgeon, February 11th, 1891, and Staff Surgeon, October 21st, 1896. He was Surgeon of the *Terrible*, South Africa, in 1900, and landed with the Brigade for the defence of Durban and in the Ladysmith Relief Force (mentioned in dispatches, promoted to be Staff Surgeon, and made Companion of the Distinguished Service Order).

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty: ALEXANDER G. W. BOWEN, M.B., B.A., Surgeon, to the *Vernon*, additional, for the *Seagull*; ARTHUR R. SCHOFIELD, Surgeon, to the *Aeolus*, additional, for the *Sharpshooter*, undated; THOMAS D. HALAHAN, M.B., B.A., Staff Surgeon, to the *Scylla*, November 8th; JOHN H. LIGHTFOOT, Surgeon, to the *Vivid*, November 1st; JOHN W. BIRD, Surgeon, to the *Vivid*, for Devonport Dockyard, October 21st; ROBERT K. FASSON, M.B., Surgeon, to the *Excellent*, temporary, October 21st; HILARY C. ARATHOON, Surgeon, to the *Egmont*, October 21st.

JOHN J. WALSH, M.B., civil practitioner, has been appointed Surgeon and Agent at Killybegs, undated. His appointment as Surgeon and Agent at Tribane has been cancelled.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

THE CASE OF THE WARRANT OFFICERS.

WE have received a printed memorandum, which we are requested to notice, but on which it is obviously impossible for us to comment, except in a general way. It appears that hardship has arisen in the compulsory retirement of warrant officers, R.A.M.C., under 45 years of age, through the necessity of clearing the lists, which are congested owing to the abnormal promotion of young non-commissioned officers during the late war, and also consequent on a reorganization of the corps. Such blocks in promotion have always occurred in all branches of the service after a great war, and, though drastic remedies are required, they are usually applied with a minimum of loss and detriment to the individuals affected. It is stated that this is not being done in the present instance; for, in order to effect a clearance, the old warrant officers who have been five years in the rank, with a total of 21 years' service, are to be discharged with a minimum pension; if it be so, we think it is ungenerous, and contrary to official procedure in like cases of compulsory retirement. The difference between the maximum and minimum pension is great to the persons affected, but small to the State; in this case a small but most deserving and meritorious class is involved, and we trust greater liberality will be shown to it, and that it may not be made to suffer for the good of the service. It is stated that it is not "too late to reverse the policy, which commences to take effect from November 18th"; but if the policy cannot be reversed, we trust it will be carried out with a minimum of hardship and loss to the persons affected.

THE R.A.M.C. ADVISORY BOARD.

SIR C. B. BALL, M.Ch., Dr. J. GALLOWAY, Sir E. COOPER PERRY, M.D., and Sir F. TREVES, Bart., K.C.V.O., C.B., have been reappointed members of the Advisory Board for Army Medical Services for a further period of three years.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE.

THE following announcement is inserted in correction of the note published in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of October 22nd, 1904, p. 1123: Surgeon-Lieutenant J. N. MACMULLAN, 1st Herefordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, October 8th.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE *Pioneer* (Allahabad) says:—"Officers in the Indian Medical Service in civil employ will be glad to learn that a dispatch containing details of the proposals of the Government of India regarding their increased pay has at last been sent to the Secretary of State for India for approval. The delay originally arose owing to the necessity for consulting the local Governments. So long as a retrospective effect is given to the changes made, no great harm will have been done."

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

MR. JAMES H. HORSBURGH to be Surgeon-Lieutenant in the 6th Volunteer Battalion the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), October 22nd.

Surgeon-Lieutenant C. M. ATKINSON, 1st Volunteer Battalion the Buffs (East Kent Regiment), resigns his commission, October 22nd.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel P. B. GILKS, 1st Herefordshire, is granted the honorary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, October 22nd.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS (VOLUNTEERS).

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. CANTLIE, M.B., 7th Middlesex (London Scottish) Volunteer Rifle Corps, and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Maidstone Companies, Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers), is appointed to the Honorary Colonelcy of the London Companies, October 22nd.

MEDICO-LEGAL AND MEDICO-ETHICAL.

ACTION FOR WRONGFUL DISMISSAL IN SCOTLAND.

MESSRS. HEMPSONS, solicitors to the Medical Defence Union, Limited, write as follows with reference to the case of *Lithgow v. Gibb*, a report of which was published in our columns of January 16th, 1904, p. 167:

This action, which involved matter of professional interest, was by the defenders carried to appeal from Mr. Sheriff Boyd's decision in favour of Dr. Lithgow to the Sheriff Principal (Mr. Sheriff Guthrie), who has adhered to Mr. Sheriff Boyd's judgement, and has awarded Dr. Lithgow costs of the appeal on the higher scale, as marking his sense of the importance of the issues which were concerned. The circumstances out of which the action arose were briefly these: Dr. Lithgow had held for twelve or thirteen years the appointment of medical officer to three workmen, being appointed thereto by a joint committee composed of the workmen and the employers. In February, 1903, Messrs. Thomas Gibb

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.

- BIEMINGHAM AND MIDLAND HOSPITAL FOR SKIN AND URINARY DISEASES.**—(1) Clinical Assistant. (2) Surgical Assistant. Honorarium at the rate of £2 guineas per annum each.
- BURMA RAILWAY COMPANY.**—Medical Officer to supervise Company's Medical Establishment at Burma. Salary not less than 750 rupees per mensem.
- CENTRAL LONDON THROAT AND EAR HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road.**—Registrar. **CITY OF LONDON ASYLUM, near Dartford.**—Medical Superintendent. Salary, £800 per annum.
- EDGBASTON: ROYAL INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN.**—Medical Officer.
- GUY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.**—Gordon Lecturer on Experimental Pathology. **HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Great Ormond Street, W.C.**—House-Surgeon, Salary, £20 for six months and £2 10s. washing allowance.
- FULL ROYAL INFIRMARY.**—Casualty House-Surgeon, resident. Salary, £50 per annum.
- LIVERPOOL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION.**—Honorary Assistant Physician.
- NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC, Queen Square, W.C.**—House-Physician, resident. Salary, £50 per annum.
- NOTTINGHAM CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.**—House-Surgeon, resident. Salary at the rate of £100 per annum.
- PLAISTOW: ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.**—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum.
- PORTSMOUTH: ROYAL PORTSMOUTH HOSPITAL.**—Senior House-Surgeon, resident. Salary, £100 per annum.
- QUEEN'S COLLEGE, Belfast.**—Musgrave Professor of Pathology.
- 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. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, E.C.**—Assistant Surgeon.
- SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES.**—Gillson Scholarship in Pathology. Value £90, tenable for one year.
- THROAT HOSPITAL, Golden Square, W.**—Senior Clinical Assistant.
- WEST RIDING ASYLUM, Menston.**—Lady as Resident Clinical Clerk.

APPOINTMENTS.

- BELL, J. H. Montgomerie, M.B., Ch.B.** Non-resident House-Surgeon to Dr. E. W. Phillip at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary.
- BROCKBANK, Edward Mansfield, M.D., M.R.C.P.,** Junior Honorary Physician, Manchester Children's Hospital.
- BROWN, R. G. M.B., B.S.Aberd.,** Resident Assistant Medical Officer, Lambeth Parish Infirmary.
- CROSS, Harold B., L.S.A.,** Assistant Medical Officer, Storthes Hall Asylum, Kirkburton, near Huddersfield.
- DAVIES, D. Livingstone, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond.,** Medical Officer to the Post Offices of Cricketh, Chwilog, Garu Dolheumaeu and Llangylbi.
- FELTON, W. B., L.R.C.P. and S.Irel.,** District Medical Officer, St. Columb Major Union.
- FERGUSON, James Haig, M.D., F.R.C.P.Edin.,** Assistant Accoucheur to Professor A. R. Simpson at the Edinburgh Royal Maternity and Simpson Memorial Hospital.
- JONES, W. Ernest, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,** Inspector-General of Asylums for the Insane in Victoria, Australia.
- KALOMITIS, N., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.S.,** Clinical Assistant to the Chelsea Hospital for Women.
- KERR, Harold, M.B., Ch.B.Edin.,** Resident Medical Officer to the Florence Nightingale Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Bury, Lancs.
- LEICESTER, M. E., L.R.C.P. and S.Edin., L.F.P.S.Glasg.,** District Medical Officer of the Liskeard Union.
- LOCKHEAD, James, M.B., Ch.B.,** House-Surgeon, Edinburgh Royal Maternity and Simpson Memorial Hospital.
- PAINE, Alexander, M.D., B.S.Lond., D.P.H.,** Joint Pathologist with Dr. D. J. Morgan to the Cancer Hospital, Fulham Road.
- PARSONS, Walter Brock,** Assistant Anaesthetist to the Royal Dental Hospital, Leicester Square.
- PIGEON, H. W., M.D.,** Resident Medical Officer at the Chatham Islands, New Zealand.
- PINNIGER, A. E., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,** Resident Assistant Medical Officer, Islington Parish Infirmary.
- ROSS, J. A., M.A., M.B., Ch.B.Edin.,** Junior House-Surgeon at the Crofton Hospital, vice Dr. H. Gardner, promoted.
- SPENCER, D., M.B.,** Assistant Medical Officer, South Shields Union Workhouse.
- STRAIN, A. O., M.B., Ch.B.,** House-Surgeon, Edinburgh Royal Maternity and Simpson Memorial Hospital.
- WALL, R. Cecil D., M.D.Oxon.,** Assistant Physician to the London Hospital.
- WEBSTER, J. A., M.D.,** Honorary Medical Officer, Launceston Hospital, Tasmania, vice Dr. G. E. Clemens, resigned.
- WILSON, W. Cheyne, M.D.Edin.,** Senior Physician to the Plymouth Public Dispensary, vice Dr. W. H. Pearce, resigned.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

TUESDAY.

Pathological Society of London, 20, Hanover Square, 8.30 p.m.—Dr. L. S. Dudgeon: Acute Lymphatic Leukaemia. Dr. G. F. Selous: Simultaneous Occurrence of Filariæ and Malarial Parasites in the Blood. Mr. S. G. Shattock and C. F. Selous: Two Methods for Comparing Microscopically Abnormal and Normal Tissues. Mr. S. G. Shattock: The Nature of the So-called Dermoid Cyst of the Ovary.

WEDNESDAY.

Obstetrical Society of London, 20, Hanover Square, W., 8 p.m.—Specimens: Dr. J. H. Deuber: Case of Double Symmetrical Cystoma of Unusual Origin and Connections and others. Paper: Dr. Herbert R. Spencer: Three Cases of Cancer of the Cervix Complicating Labour in Advanced Pregnancy, the patients remaining well eleven, eight and a half, and eight years after high amputation of the cervix.

THURSDAY.

North-East London Clinical Society, Tottenham Hospital, 4 p.m.—Clinical Cases.

Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W., 9 p.m.—Bowman Lecture will be delivered by Dr. F. W. Mott, F.R.S., the subject being The Visual Cortex.

FRIDAY.

West London Medico-Chirurgical Society, West London Hospital, Hammersmith, W., 8 p.m.—Clinical evening. Cases will be shown by Dr. P. S. Abraham, Dr. A. E. Russell, Mr. Ansell Baldwin, Mr. B. L. Paton, Mr. Garry Simpson, and others.

Society of Anaesthetists, 2, Hanover Square, W., at 8.30 p.m.—Discussion on the Vernon-Harcourt Chloroform Inhaler, to be opened by Mr. Edgar Willett, Dr. Dudley Buxton and Messrs. Silk, Probyn-Williams, Blumfield, Hilliard, McCordie, and others will take part.

Laryngological Society of London, 20, Hanover Square, W., 5 p.m.—Cases, specimens, etc., will be shown by Mr. E. B. Waggett, Mr. F. de Sandi, Dr. E. F. Petter, Mr. A. H. Chestie, Mr. A. Roberts, Dr. Kelson, Mr. H. B. Robinson, and others.

POST-GRADUATE COURSES AND LECTURES.

- Charing Cross Hospital, Thursday, 4 p.m.**—Dermatological Demonstration.
- Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, Wednesday, 4 p.m.**—Some Points in the Prognosis and Treatment of Pneumonia.
- Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C.—Thursday, 4 p.m.** Deformities of the Chest.
- 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, Throat. Lectures will be delivered at 5.15 p.m. as follows: Monday, Pain as a Symptom of Urinary Disease; Tuesday, The Surgical Treatment of Neuritis; Wednesday, The Therapeutics of Some Common Ailments; Thursday, The Treatment of Acute Heart Disease and of Loss of Compensation.
- Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Central Out-patient Department, 7, Fitzroy Square, W.—Thursday, 5 p.m.,** Principles of Treatment of Laryngeal Cases (illustrated by cases).
- National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, Queen Square, W.C.—Tuesday 3.30 p.m.,** Cases in the Wards; Friday, 3.30 p.m., Cerebral Surgery.
- 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).
- Post-Graduate College, West London Hospital, Hammersmith Road, W.—Monday, 5 p.m.,** Practical Surgery. Tuesday, 3 p.m., Examination and Discussion of the Clinical Varieties of Insanity, at Chiswick Asylum. Wednesday, 5 p.m., Uterine Displacements. Thursday, 5 p.m., Nephritis. Friday, 5 p.m., Surgical Cases.
- Samuritan Free Hospital for Women, Marylebone Road, N.W.—Thursday, 3 p.m.,** The Diagnosis and Treatment of Early Extrauterine Gestation.

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.

- JAMES.**—On October 18th, at Hungerford, Berks, the wife of Robert Blake James M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., of a son.
- SHAW-MACKENZIE.**—On October 18th, at the Manor, Southrepps, Norfolk, the wife Dr. A. O. Shaw-Mackenzie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

- WILLIAMS-CAMPBELL.**—On October 20th, at Trinity Presbyterian Church, Liverpool, by the Rev. George Johnston, M.A., of the Rev. John Watson, D.D., and the Rev. James Burns, M.A., John Larden Williams, B.A.Oxon., second son of Owen H. Williams, Esq., J.P., Fullwood Park, to Ethel May, younger daughter of W. Macfie Campbell, M.D., Princes Gate, Liverpool.

DEATH.

- ODELL.**—On October 14th, at Hertford, Hannah, widow of the late Thomas Odell, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., of that town, aged 69.

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

MANUSCRIPTS FORWARDED TO THE OFFICE OF THIS JOURNAL CANNOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES BE RETURNED.

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

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

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

H. J. W. asks for suggestions for the local treatment of a case of pruritus and following an operation for fissure by complete division of sphincter ani. The pruritus has persisted for nearly four years. He imagines that a minute nerve ending has been involved in the scar.

CESTRIAN writes: Can any member advise me as to the treatment of a case in which retraction of the penis and testicles, accompanied by pain, is the most prominent symptom? It is brought on by cold and muscular exertion. The case is of five years' duration, and has resisted treatment by bromides and other drugs and the continuous current.

HIGH-FREQUENCY TREATMENT.

M.D. asks where he can obtain practical instruction in high-frequency treatment.

"* "M.D.'s" best plan would be to apply to the electrical medical officer at any of the London hospitals which have teaching schools. At most of them he could take out a course as clinical assistant to the department at a moderate fee.

ANSWERS.

SPERM.—It is impossible to give any useful advice on the case by way of correspondence, as there are many details which can only be ascertained from examination. Our correspondent might consult *The Pathology and Treatment of Sexual Impotence*, by Victor G. Veckl. (London: Robman, Limited, 1899. 12s.)

M.A.—Giacomini (Turin, 1886) recorded a case in which the odontoid process was completely free and articulated with the axis by a diarthrodial