

MEMORANDA: MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL, THERA- PEUTICAL, PATHOLOGICAL, ETC.

A "PARAFFIN" TESTICLE.

A MAN, aged 24, in whom the right testicle was retained in the abdomen, wished for several reasons to have "something done" to correct the apparent "one-sidedness" of his scrotum. There being no sign of the testicle at the external abdominal ring or anywhere in the canal, the impossibility of bringing the testicle down into position, the difficulty of finding it, and the probability of its being quite undeveloped even if it were found having been explained to him, he inquired if there was no means of correcting the deformity and restoring symmetry to the scrotum. I suggested that a "paraffin" testicle might be made, and he readily fell in with the idea. Accordingly, after careful aseptic precautions, paraffin, in quantity sufficient to equal the left testicle in bulk, was injected into the deep tissues of the right side of the scrotum close to the septum. The needle was first passed up to the external abdominal ring, and as the paraffin was ejected the needle was rapidly drawn downwards, so that there was given the semblance of a cord—a condition the patient was most anxious to obtain. The "artificial" testicle thus formed gave no trouble except some slight irritation of the tissues for a few days. An examination of the parts by medical men, who had not been informed of what had taken place, failed to reveal to them anything unnatural or abnormal in the scrotum, inguinal canal, or cord.

London, W.

JAMES CANTLIE, M.B., F.R.C.S.

LIME WATER IN THE TREATMENT OF WARTS.

I HAVE now, for some time past, been interesting myself in the treatment of warts, and have used almost every form of treatment without having attained what I might call anything like satisfactory results, until a short time ago I quite accidentally observed that lime water acted almost as a specific in warts and allied conditions. The observation was made quite accidentally, as I have already stated, and in this way: Several months ago I had a small wart on the radial border of my thumb which defied all local attempts to remove it, and, very much discouraged after repeated trials I gave up attempting to cure it. About a month afterwards I happened to be taking some lime water for a slight indisposition, and continued this for ten days. At the end of two weeks I noticed that the wart was gone. The two things were so intimately connected that I could not help thinking that the lime water had brought about the cure, so I at once proceeded to put it to the test, and treated every wart I came across with this remedy alone, ignoring all forms of local treatment whatever, and looking on the affection as demanding constitutional treatment alone. The success was most marked, and up to the present I have not come across a case which has not yielded to this remedy, sooner or later. The time taken for the total disappearance of the warts varies from four days to six weeks. Four days is the shortest time in which I have succeeded in curing a wart. The wart in this case was about 2 mm. broad and about the same height; all trace of it with exception of a smooth area corresponding to its base had disappeared at the end of the fourth day. I usually order a wine-glassful of lime water, with a little milk added to it, to be taken after the mid-day meal, and have found no occasion either to add to the amount or alter the time of administration.

I bring this simple remedy before the members of the profession, hoping that it will be as useful to them in the treatment of these troublesome cases as it has been to the writer.

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THE POSSIBILITIES OF TUBAL PREGNANCY.

IN THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of February 11th an account is given of an interesting discussion on this subject at the Obstetrical Society of Vienna, when Professor Schauta stated that only three cases had been recorded of simultaneous gestation in the right and left Fallopian tubes. A fourth case was brought forward by Professor Weinlechner. On account of the rarity of this condition, perhaps you will allow me space to record a fifth case which occurred recently in my practice.

The patient, Mrs. M., aged 26, was confined of her first and only child six years before. After the birth she was "des-

perately ill" from "puerperal fever," being confined to bed for three months. Ever since that time she has suffered from irregular and profuse menstruation and from periodical attacks of "inflammation," with great pain and high temperature lasting several weeks, from which she says that she has several times nearly died. She has never since been pregnant. Her last period had occurred six weeks previously; up till then she had menstruated every two or three weeks very profusely. She complained at the time I saw her of great pain in the left iliac region and to a lesser extent on the right side.

She was a thin, pale woman, with the expression habitual to prolonged suffering and invalidism. There was marked tenderness across the lower abdomen, and on bimanual examination a large, tender, fluctuating mass, inseparable from the uterus, and fixed to surrounding structures, was found. On the right side a small mass, elastic, movable, and of about the size of a pigeon's egg, was felt. The cervix was badly torn, and the uterus was enlarged, tender, and firmly fixed to the left side.

At the operation on November 22nd, 1904, I found an unruptured tubal gestation on the right side containing a fetus of about a month. Haemorrhage had occurred and the tube was distended with soft blood clot. On the left side, after separating many old and dense adhesions, I found a quantity of old decolorized blood clot, much of which it was impossible to remove from the bowels and surrounding structures. As much as possible was removed. The tube when freed was found to be distended with blood clot to the size of a hen's egg. It had ruptured posteriorly behind the left broad ligament. No trace of a fetus could be discovered, but microscopic examination of the tube wall showed many decidual cells.

The findings at the operation considerably surprised me. The small lump on the right side was quite in keeping with an early tubal gestation and coincided with the missed period, but in the absence of any history suggestive of a ruptured tubal gestation at an earlier date, and in view of the history of old puerperal infection with recurring attacks of pelvic peritonitis, I had diagnosed the left swelling as being due to a pyosalpinx with adhesions.

Perth, Western Australia. R. EARLE NEWTON, M.B., F.R.C.S.

REPORTS

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

WOOD GREEN HOSPITAL.

A CASE OF ACUTE HAEMORRHAGIC PANCREATITIS.

(Under the care of Dr. FOOTT.)

CASES of acute haemorrhagic pancreatitis are sufficiently rare to warrant the publication of this case, especially as it is still rarer for a correct diagnosis to be made.

A man, D. W., aged 63, was admitted to the Wood Green Hospital on the afternoon of August 7th, 1905. His medical attendant thought that he was suffering from a calculus in the right kidney. He was stated to have passed blood in his urine. Dr. Foott saw the patient at 3 p.m. He had been a strong, healthy, and temperate man. Since Christmas, 1904, he had not been well, suffering from indefinite symptoms. On August 4th, 1905, he was suddenly taken with severe pain in the umbilical region. There was no sickness.

On examination the temperature was normal, the pulse was 120, the tongue was thickly coated with brownish white fur, and the conjunctivae were jaundiced. The abdomen was much distended, moved badly with respiration, and was asymmetrical, the right flank being more prominent than the left. He complained of much pain in the abdomen, which was tender to both palpation and percussion. The breathing was almost entirely thoracic. On percussion the flanks were dull, particularly the right. The bowels were inactive. He was unable to pass his urine, which was drawn off with a catheter, tested and found to be normal except that some bile was present. An enema brought away some flatus and bile-stained material. There being every indication for exploring the abdomen and a tentative diagnosis of appendicitis, Mr. Edred M. Corrier was sent for. Chloro-

MIDWIVES ACT.**GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.**

IN a summary of the annual reports of the medical officers of health for the Administrative County of Gloucester recently presented to the County Council by the county medical officer of health, Dr. J. Middleton Martin, it is stated that a list has been obtained from various sources of over 600 women who have acted as midwives in the county. This is a proportion of about one to every 550 persons in the administrative county. Some of these act only occasionally in this capacity. The number of those who had registered with the Central Midwives Board and had given notice of their intention to practise in this county up to June 9th was 173. A report on the administration of the Act will shortly be presented to the Sanitary Committee.

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 71.

MEDICAL NEWS.

DR. W. H. CLEMENTS, District Commissioner and Government Medical Officer of the Caicos Islands, has been selected for the office of District Commissioner and Assistant Colonial Surgeon in the Toledo District of British Honduras. Dr. Clements is expected to take up his new duties in September.

CONGRESS OF CRIMINAL ANTHROPOLOGY.—The sixth Congress of Criminal Anthropology will meet at Turin on April 28th, 1906, under the presidency of Professor Lombroso. An exhibition of criminal anthropology will be held in connexion with the Congress.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.—The Committee of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, has recently received the following donations from the following City Companies: Grocers, £50; Fishmongers, 30 guineas; and Merchant Taylors, 30 guineas.

LEPROSY IN ROUMANIA.—Leprosy is said to be on the increase in Roumania. Till 1895 no special precautions were taken, the disease not being considered contagious. Since then, however, so many cases have been discovered that the authorities became alarmed, and the rebuilding of an ancient monastery at Arnota, on the sea shore, for the internment of lepers was resolved on. It is alleged that the prevalence of the disease has greatly increased in the districts through which the Russian forces passed in 1877-78.

JAPANESE HONOURS FOR AN ENGLISH NURSE.—The Mikado has conferred upon Mrs. Teresa Richardson, a Welsh lady, who for the last fifteen months has worked as a Red Cross nurse among the wounded in the Japanese hospitals, the Order of the Crown (sixth class), the highest decoration for ladies in Japan. The Red Cross Society also awarded her the Order of Merit. For the first nine months Mrs. Richardson worked in the Tokio Hospital; afterwards she was sent to Hiroshima, the Netley of Japan.

A LADY PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY.—Miss Florence R. Sabin has been appointed Associate Professor of Anatomy in the Johns Hopkins University. Her name is well known to anatomists by her work on the nervous system. Miss Sabin, it may be stated, is not the first lady who has been professor of anatomy. In the sixteenth century Alessandra Giovanni taught that subject at Bologna, and Anna Manzolini occupied a Chair of Anatomy in the same University in the middle of the eighteenth century. Maria Petracina was Professor of Anatomy in the University of Ferrara towards the end of the same century. She was the author of several works on a subject which is exciting great interest at present, namely, the physical education of children.

MOSQUITOS AND YELLOW FEVER.—The Health Commissioner of the State of Pennsylvania has issued an order to the following effect: "Let no yellow fever mosquito into Philadelphia." He has selected as a special guard of the city gates against the intrusive gnat, an entomologist from the Academy of Natural Sciences, who will be posted at the harbour to watch fruit vessels from foreign ports, and make a collection of mosquitos that come with the fruit. These mosquitos will be carefully examined to ascertain if any of the yellow fever variety are reaching Philadelphia.

"ZOO" TUBERCULOSIS.—Dr. Bissell, City Bacteriologist of Buffalo, New York, has made investigations into the tuberculosis in the elk and red deer paddock at the park "Zoo," with special reference to the probable danger of infection to visitors and persons living in the close neighbourhood of the park. No danger, he believes, is to be apprehended from that source. His report states that since 1898, 20 elk, 7 red deer, 2 buffaloes, 3 monkeys, and 1 wolf have died from tuberculosis. Dr. Bissell recently took cultures from the soil of paddocks to ascertain how much tuberculosis it contains. He states that there is more danger from the ordinary street dust than from this soil. Disinfection of the soil is, therefore, not recommended.

TREATMENT OF SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN.—The American President and Mrs. Roosevelt recently visited the Sea Breeze Home, New York, for the fresh-air treatment of children suffering from surgical tuberculosis. Speaking of his visit, Mr. Roosevelt said: "The hospital has room for only 45 children, and there are more than 4,000 cases of bone tuberculosis in the tenement-house district of New York. The trustees are trying to raise a fund for a hospital which shall hold 400 patients. The Fresh-Air Fund people are obliged to refuse admission to 2,000 or 3,000 applicants annually. I was immensely impressed by the work being done there. I feel that there can be few more beneficial works than that which is being accomplished both in connexion with the Fresh-Air Fund and this seaside hospital for tenement children suffering from bone tuberculosis."

EMBALMING IN ANCIENT EGYPT.—A recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains an article by Professor Lortet, of Lyons, in which recent discoveries in respect to embalming in ancient Egypt are described. More than seventy yards of cloth of a width of about 12 in. were used in wrapping a mummy. This cloth was impregnated with a resinous alkaline solution, to which Professor Lortet attributes the preservation of the tissues. Ten large jars, carefully stoppered, full of a yellowish powder, have been found in a tomb near Thebes. On analysis the powder was found to contain an aromatic resinous substance and a large proportion of sodium salts, with some sand and clay. The resinous substance is evidently an extract of various aromatic substances in which myrrh predominates. Cloth dipped in water in which some of this powder was dissolved presents the same appearance and odour as the cloth in which mummies are wrapped.

ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN.—An appeal, signed by the Duke of Argyll, Vice-President, the Earl of Derby, and others, has been issued by the Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge Road. It is stated that since the foundation of the hospital in 1816 it has afforded relief to over one million poor patients, both children and women. A hospital was erected on the present site in 1825, and was subsequently enlarged; but in 1902 it was found that the building had become not only out of date from an architectural and sanitary standpoint, but also in some cases an actual danger to the patients from the impossibility of keeping an old building, largely constructed of wood, free from injurious germs. The work of rebuilding was therefore begun at once. The greater portion of the new hospital has now been completed. It is designed to contain 200 beds when the whole hospital is finished, and the total cost, including furniture and apparatus, will exceed £50,000. Towards this rather over £20,000 has at present been obtained. The cost of maintenance of the hospital when completed will probably be not less than £12,000 per annum, towards which there is only £770 per annum assured income available, apart from subscriptions, etc. The help of the charitable public is therefore asked for. An influential Ladies' Association, headed by H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, collects much help for the hospital, and the ladies have recently formed sub-committees for supplying linen, vegetables, and other useful articles.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

PRELIMINARY AND INTERMEDIATE MEDICAL COURSES.

THE University of London has established centres for Preliminary and Intermediate Medical Studies at University and King's Colleges. The fees for the Courses at these Colleges will be as follows:

A. For Courses Required by the University of London.

Course.	Fee.	Attendance.
Preliminary Scientific, Part I	£26 5s.	For the Course.
Repetition (Practical and Lectures)	£4 4s. per subject (Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology)	For one year.
Preliminary Scientific, Part II and Intermediate ..	£57 15s. in one sum; £63 in two equal instalments	In Anatomy, Practical Anatomy and Physiology for 3 years, with single attendances at the Courses in Practical Physiology, Organic Chemistry (Preliminary Scientific, Part II), and Pharmacology and Materia Medica.
Repetition—Anatomy and Physiology	£3 3s. per subject	For three months.
Other subjects ...	£4 4s. per subject	For the Course.

B. For Courses for Examinations by the Conjoint Board.

Course.	Fee.	Attendance.
First Examination (Parts I, II, III)	£21	For the Course.
Repetition—(Chemistry, Physics, Biology)	£3 3s. per subject	For the Course.
First Examination (Part IV) and Second Examination	£57 15s. in one sum; £63 in two equal instalments	For three years, with single attendances at the Practical Physiology Courses.
Repetition—Practical Physiology	£3 3s.	For three months.
Anatomy and Physiology	£3 3s. per subject	For each three months' work beyond the three years.

Students may either enter these Centres directly and choose their medical school subsequently, or may enter through one of the following medical schools: University College Hospital Medical School, King's College Hospital Medical School, St. George's Hospital Medical School, or Westminster Hospital Medical School. For any further information application may be made to the Academic Registrar, University of London, South Kensington, S.W.

ROYAL NAVY AND ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.

THE ARMY COUNCIL AND THE MEDICAL SERVICES.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper was issued on August 11th, which gives an abstract of recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Care and Treatment of the Sick and Wounded in War during the South African War, together with the action taken by the Army Council upon these recommendations. The establishment of medical officers has since the war been increased by 125, and the establishment of quartermasters, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, including provision for South Africa, by 1,216, and the question of further increases in both categories is still under consideration. The equipment provided by the Mowatt reserves for three army corps, one cavalry division and line of communication troops has been completed and is being revised.

By a Royal Warrant issued on March 26th, 1902, the pay of medical officers was greatly improved. A college for the instruction of officers was opened in London, and a permanent building is now in course of erection at Millbank. All officers of over five years' service are required to attend a six months' course of instruction, which includes clinical teaching in the various civil hospitals in London by civilian professors. Officers passing certain standards at the examination after the course are eligible for accelerated promotion up to a period of eighteen months, and officers who distinguish themselves in selected subjects are eligible for employment as specialists with extra pay. Promotion to the higher ranks is made upon a system of strict selection based upon positive merit. As the result of these regulations, the supply of candidates has been of the most satisfactory nature. A Royal Warrant was issued in March, 1902, approving of the establishment of Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service. This warrant greatly improved the conditions of service of nurses, and is attracting highly-qualified nurses. An increase of 259 nurses has been made to the peace establishment, and this number is being recruited. The needs of all important military hospitals will, it is considered, be met by this addition. The scale of nurses for fixed hospitals in war has been largely augmented. The appointment of properly-qualified sanitary officers to all commands at home and abroad has been approved, and already in all home commands and the important commands abroad these officers have been appointed. To ensure a satisfactory ambulance wagon being provided, a prize was offered by the Secretary of State for War, and many firms competed. After exhaustive trials of many patterns, wagons of a thoroughly satisfactory character have now been selected. A special tent—a modification of the Indian pattern E.P. tent—has been designed and made, and has undergone successful trials. Some further alterations have recently been made, and the tent is receiving a final trial before adoption. The provision of further Reserves of Officers and Orderlies is still under consideration. A scheme has been drawn up for the establishment of a Reserve of Civilian Surgeons who will receive military training. A scheme of Special Enlistment to provide a sufficient reserve of trained Orderlies is under consideration.

ANNUAL CAMP OF WELSH BRIGADE.

THE Welsh Bearer Company R.A.M.C. (V.) attended the annual camp of the Welsh Brigade at Porthcawl from August 6th to 13th. The company marched down to Porthcawl Camp from Cardiff, a distance of thirty miles, bivouacking en route at Llandough, near Cowbridge. The march was performed under strict service conditions, the men being in full marching order with greatcoats; they slept on the ground without tents. Supper consisted of bread, corned beef and tea, and breakfast of bread, eggs, and tea. The ambulance wagon went with the company and bread and cheese were supplied on the march. Leaving Cardiff at 3 p.m. on August 5th, the company arrived at camp at 1 p.m. on August 6th, every man marching in.

In camp a useful and enjoyable week was spent. The officers in charge were Captain William Sheen and Lieutenant E. J. R. Kvatt, and there were 49 men present out of a possible 61. The bearer company furnished the brigade field hospital, through which some 200 cases of sickness and accident passed during the week. The water at Porthcawl being under suspicion, the company was provided with a Berkefeld field filter from which sterilized water was served out for hospital use and to the men every morning.

The company was inspected in camp by the Principal Medical Officer of the Welsh and Midland Command, Colonel A. W. Duke, R.A.M.C., and by the acting Senior Medical Officer of the Brigade, Surgeon-Major Arnall Jones. Both these officers expressed approval of the appearance and work of the men.

The earlier days of the week were spent in instructional parades. The company also took part in one field day, and on the concluding day marched in the morning to Newton Nottage for bearer company practice. On the afternoon of this day sports were organized with several events open to the brigade, and in the evening there was a smoking concert. Four of the men in camp were trained signallers and did very useful work in signalling the nature of wounds, number of wounded coming in, additional bandages and dressings required, etc. These men were also cyclists.

A new departure was made by messing the men together in a marquee seated at table instead of messing them in their tents. The tent orderlies acted as mess waiters. Thus the men fed comfortably, all waste was avoided and the camp was