

even this important knowledge by the sacrifice of brutes. But when we remember the incessant scourge of war which has followed man through all the ages of his history, not to mention the consequences of accident and disease, it is not too much to assert that thousands might have been and may still be saved by a perfect knowledge of these subjects; which can only be directly obtained by experiments on brutes; indirectly, and very slowly, by observations on the injured arteries of man; and even these cannot be made until he has fallen a sacrifice to the want of assistance or to the imperfect knowledge of the surgeon.

Those who are engaged in the study of physiology, pathology, therapeutics and surgery on the living animal are, it is well for us to remember, following in the footsteps of Pasteur, of Lister, and of all those who have most contributed to the advance of medicine, and by whom "that ideal world wherein 'the whole body of surgeons' had been dimly struggling and inexpressibly languishing to work, became revealed and thrown open." The results of their labours are available for all. Every new fact is a gain, though its practical application may not be immediately apparent. The discovery of new knowledge is ever a laborious task, and those who seek this knowledge will always have the sympathy and support of our ancient Society.

It might be thought needless before this audience to refer to the necessity of experiments on the living animal, but as Richelieu said: "The public occasionally blames what is most useful and even essential to its welfare;" so in the circumstances of the present time and in my official position I have felt impelled to take the opportunity of saying frankly what I hold to be true on this subject. I conclude with a beautiful passage from Sir Thomas Browne:

The wisdom of God receives small honour from those vulgar heads that rudely stare about, and with a gross rusticity admire His works. Those highly magnify Him, whose judicious inquiry into His acts, and deliberate research into His creatures, return the duty of a devout and learned admiration. Therefore,

Search while thou wilt; and let thy reason go  
To ransom Truth, e'en to the abyss below;  
Rally the scattered causes; and that line  
Which Nature twists be able to untwine.

## MEMORANDA: MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

### MESENTERIC CYST CAUSING INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION.

UNIQUE cases are scarce. They are often the result of a defective memory. In the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL for 1898 I recorded the case of a mesenteric cyst which caused acute intestinal obstruction. This cyst was in the pelvis, and at first I thought the case was one of intussusception.

On opening the abdomen a cyst (as large as an orange) was found. It was situated between the layers of the mesentery as they separate to enclose the bowel, and the bowel itself was compressed like a piece of ribbon over the circumference of the cyst wall. The cyst (which contained cholesterine, and was examined by Dr. F. W. Andrews, the Pathologist of St. Bartholomew's Hospital) was shelled out, and the patient, a boy of about 12 years, made a perfect recovery.

Woking.

FRANCIS COLBY, F.R.C.S.Eng.

### BONE FORMATIONS IN THE HEART.

THE following curious pathological condition found in a patient who died the other day in this asylum may prove sufficiently interesting to be recorded.

W. T. B., aged 71, had been a patient here for a little over two years suffering from melancholia. During the whole of this time he had been confined to bed on account of his having a dilated heart, the slightest exertion bringing on severe syncopal attacks. On three occasions his condition became critical but each time he rallied. At the beginning of this month, however, he became worse again, and died on September 18th.

I made a *post-mortem* examination on the following day, and found the heart to be large, flabby, and dilated, the muscle undergoing fatty degeneration. The organ weighed 18½ oz. On handling it, I was surprised to feel some

masses, hard and stony to the touch, lying transversely across the heart in the lines of the auriculo-ventricular grooves.

On cutting down to these they were found to be flattened plates of bone, embedded in the cardiac tissue, having a firm fibrous covering which proved very difficult to detach. One, the larger, 4 in. in length and 1 in. across throughout the greater part of its length, but widening to 2 in. at its right extremity, lay with its flat surface looking forwards, embedded in the wall of the heart, about half an inch from the surface, with its long axis parallel to the line of the right auriculo-ventricular groove.

In a similar position on the left side were two smaller fragments, flattened, but irregular in outline and each about 1 in. by 1½ in. at their greatest diameters. The aorta and orifices of the coronary arteries had a healthy appearance.

J. A. TOPHAM, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,  
Assistant Medical Officer, Kent Lunatic Asylum,  
Chartham Down.

### IRREDUCIBLE DISLOCATION OF THE THUMB.

THE annexed skiagraph is taken from a case of irreducible dislocation of the thumb, a condition of which I have not previously seen in an x-ray picture. It is from the hand of a Russian soldier who, when aged 27 years of age, fell wounded from his horse at the siege of Plevna. He received prompt treatment, but no efforts could reduce the dislocation, and the thumb now works in a very useful



false joint. The wedge of bone preventing reduction has been of much interest to those who have seen the picture, and its nature has been much discussed, the general opinion being that it consists of half the epiphysis, which had been separated from the shaft and itself fractured. I was only able to take the picture from one aspect. The white line is due to an injury to the negative, which cannot be replaced.

C. L. HANCOCK, M.B., Ch.M.,  
Late of Goulburn, New South Wales.

SUICIDE IN GERMANY.—According to *Die Umschau*, the average yearly increase in the number of suicides in Germany between 1881 and 1897 was 20 per cent. In Prussia alone, where the population increased in that period by 30 per cent., the number of suicides rose from 3,075 to 7,217. Between 1898 and 1900 it is estimated that there were in the whole of Germany 200 suicides per million of population. The corresponding rate was in Prussia 190, in Bavaria 180, in Saxony 300, and in the Duchy of Saxe Coburg-Gotha 420. It is added that suicide is three times more frequent in men than in women, and is most common between the ages of 20 and 25.

by W. C. Fowler of Dulwich School, and two exhibitions, each of the value of 55 guineas, by D. J. Jones of Charterhouse, and A. C. S. Courts of University College School respectively. Of the two *University Exhibitions* of 80 guineas each, one has been awarded to T. R. Elliott of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the other divided between E. K. Martin of University College, and H. C. R. Darling of Otago University, New Zealand. At the end of the summer session the two *Atkinson Morley Scholarships* were awarded to H. E. Dyson and O. May respectively, and the Filliter Exhibition divided between E. M. Cowell and T. S. Higgins.

### LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

ON Monday, October 8th, the introductory address of the Winter Session of the London School of Tropical Medicine was delivered by Colonel Kenneth Macleod, I.M.S., Honorary Physician to the King. The chair was taken by Sir Francis Lovell, in the absence of the Duke of Marlborough, who was unavoidably prevented from presiding. Among those present were Sir Frederick Young, Sir Patrick Manson, Professor R. Blanchard of Paris, Professor Howard Marsh, Dr. Paul Joly of the French Ministry of Marine, and Professor Simpson. The address is published at p. 901 of this week's issue. A vote of thanks to Colonel Macleod was moved by Mr. Edmund Owen, who complimented the School on its sound financial position as compared with other schools of medicine in London. The vote was seconded by Sir Frederick Young, a member of the Board. A vote of thanks to the Chairman, moved by Sir George Denton, and seconded by Fleet Surgeon Bassett Smith, concluded the proceedings.

The total number of students who have entered for the present session is forty. Of these eleven belong to the Colonial Service; three to the Indian Medical Service, and one to the United States Army. Six are missionaries, and nineteen are private students. There are four students from the United States; others are from Amsterdam, Athens, Havana, Rome, Sydney, Guatemala, and Helsingfors. Three of the students are women.

### MEDICAL NEWS.

THE annual dinner of the Association of Public Vaccinators in England and Wales will be held at the Hotel Cecil, London, on Friday, October 26th, at 6.30 p.m.

THE opening address at the Royal Eye Hospital (Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital), St. George's Circus, Southwark, where courses of instruction in ophthalmology are given, will be given by Professor McHardy on Monday, October 15th, at 8 p.m.

DR. JAMES MACPHERSON LAWRIE, of Weymouth, has appointed Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Dorsetshire. Dr. Lawrie is a magistrate for Dorset, chairman of the Weymouth County Bench, and a member of the Dorset County Council.

THE Association of Women Pharmacists now has a membership of about 75, all fully-qualified chemists. Mdlle. Talon has just obtained the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy at Paris; she is the first lady who has achieved the distinction.

THE authorities of the Victoria University, Manchester, have received a sum of £5,000 from the trustees appointed under the will of the late Miss Middleton, and have allocated this amount towards the endowment of the Chair of Anatomy.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—A special donation of £1,000 has been received by the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (Moorfields Eye Hospital) from Mr. Henry Veasey, F.R.C.S., for the perpetual endowment of a bed.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.—The annual dinner of the past and present students will be held at the Trocadero Restaurant, on Friday, November 23rd. The chair will be taken by Mr. Henry Morris, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The autumn meeting of the South-Eastern Division will be held at the Bethel Hospital, Norwich, on Wednesday, October 17th. The hospital and grounds will be open to inspection. Dr. Fielding will entertain the members at luncheon. Dr.

James Fielding will read a paper entitled a Short History of the Bethel Hospital, and Dr. Samuel J. Barton will give an account of an epidemic of sore throat at the Bethel Hospital. The members will dine together, after the meeting, at the Royal Hotel, Norwich, at 6.30 p.m.

SPECTACLES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.—We learn from the *Schoolmaster* that the Torquay education authority has decided, subject to the approval of the Board of Education and the Local Government Board, to employ a surgeon, at a cost of £60 per annum, to attend to the eyesight of children in attendance at the elementary schools of the town. Whatever spectacles are required for the children will be provided from a voluntary fund. It is stated by a member of the authority that of the 3,500 children who have been subjected to a casual examination no fewer than 690 are suffering more or less from defective eyesight.

MEDICAL SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Medical Sickness, Annuity, and Life Assurance Society was held at 429, Strand, London, W.C., on 28th ultimo. There were present: Dr. de Havilland Hall, in the chair; Dr. J. Pickett, Mr. William Thomas (Birmingham), Dr. St. Clair B. Shadwell, Dr. M. G. Biggs, Mr. H. P. Symonds (Oxford), Dr. F. S. Palmer, Dr. J. Brindley James, Dr. J. W. Hunt, Mr. Edward Bartlett, Dr. W. Knowsley Sibley, and Dr. J. B. Ball. The accounts presented showed that during the summer months the payments on account of sickness claims had been, as usual, well under the expectation, and had more than balanced the large disbursements caused by the heavy sickness experience of the early part of the year. The Committee examined the list of current sickness claims, and found it on the whole satisfactory. One or two additions have been made this year to the list of the permanently incapacitated, but for the most part the claims received have been of short duration. In too many instances the claim has been cut short by the death of the member, but the Society has now been in operation for nearly a quarter of a century, and many of those who joined it in the early years of its working have attained an age which makes a heavy mortality-rate certain. One member attained the age of 65 years while on the sickness list, and received the recently arranged bonus of forty guineas. The number of new members has been somewhat less than in last year, when the largest number on record entered the Society; but a gratifying feature of the new business is the increasing number of dental surgeons who are joining. The fact that all the benefits of the Society could be obtained by members of this branch of the profession seems to have been only partially known. Those dentists who have joined form a very satisfactory group, and it is hoped that their number will now rapidly grow. Prospectuses and all further particulars on application to Mr. F. Addiscott, Secretary, Medical Sickness and Accident Society, 33, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

A NEW LINER FOR SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICE.—On October 6th, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company took a large party of journalists and others for a short cruise down Southampton Water and off the Isle of Wight on the ss. *Acaraguaya*, the latest addition to their fleet and the largest vessel in the company's service. The *Acaraguaya* is a twin-screw steamer of 10,537 tons, and was built by Messrs. Workman, Clark and Co., Limited, of Belfast. The principal dimensions of the vessel are: length 535 ft., breadth 61 ft. 3 in., and depth 34 ft. The engines are of the quadruple expansion type, a noticeable feature of their running being the complete absence of vibration. She is destined for the South American Mail Service. Accommodation is provided for 300 first saloon and 100 second saloon passengers. Provision is also made for a large number of third-class passengers. The comfort of first and second saloon passengers is well provided for, while the *cabines de luxe* on the bridge deck are most luxuriantly fitted. The sanitary arrangements are excellent and numerous bathrooms are provided for both male and female passengers. The lighting is good, as is also the ventilation; the atmosphere is renewed by means of twenty-two large fans, the impure air being carried away by an exhaust. The hospital, which is situated on a deck by itself in the after-part of the ship, consists of about half-a-dozen cabins each containing four bunks. It is self-contained as regards bathroom and lavatory accommodation and thus can be completely isolated should any cases of an infectious nature require treatment on board. The saloons, smoking-rooms, etc., are beautifully decorated and furnished, and all the fittings are equal, and in many respects superior, to those found in a first-class hotel on land. The *Acaraguaya* leaves Southampton on Friday, October 12th, on her maiden voyage to South America.

The court is not always in sympathy with the doctor, and legal decisions on this subject are conflicting.

#### COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

A CORRESPONDENT complains of commercial travellers calling on him too frequently. They send up their names as if they were patients. He would be glad to know of a polite method of not seeing them.

\*\* Our correspondent should give his servant instructions to ask the caller's business before admitting him.

#### FEE FOR SANITARY INSPECTION.

FEE writes that he was called in by the landlord to inspect a closet and drain on premises situated one mile from his house. He had to make two visits of inspection and then was required to give evidence in court. What fee should he charge?

\*\* We think five guineas would be a reasonable fee.

#### CALLING ON PREDECESSOR'S PATIENTS.

S. F. Y. having bought a practice in which no introduction was given, owing to the ill health of the vendor, wishes to know if there is any reason why he should not call personally upon those patients whose names appear on the ledger as having been attended every year since 1903.

\*\* There can be no harm in our correspondent calling on persons who were bona fide patients of his predecessor. The fact of their names being on the ledger as stated is fairly strong evidence.

#### A WORKING ARRANGEMENT.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that there are two villages in South Wales, X. and Y., three-quarters of a mile apart. Three doctors resident in X. have each a qualified assistant and a surgery in Y. Y. can properly support only one doctor. If the three doctors in X. agreed to put and support one doctor in Y., would that be workable, and could a legal bond be drawn up to bind the three and protect their respective interests?

\*\* The proposed arrangement seems to be workable, and any solicitor would draw up a bond of the nature indicated by our correspondent.

#### A CARELESS AUTHORITY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that a short time ago he attended a child with scarlet fever, and fourteen days later the father called and questioned his diagnosis. Another medical practitioner was suggested, but the father called in no other doctor, and allows the child to run about the streets. The rural sanitary authority takes no action.

\*\* Our correspondent should bring the facts before the medical officer of health.

## PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

#### TUBERCULOSIS IN CHICAGO SCHOOLS.

As a result of a conference between members of the Chicago Board of Education and a Committee of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, the following innovations are (says the *Medical Record*) likely to be introduced into the schools of the city: The establishment in every school building of a dispensary room for the examination of suspects and the treatment of cases; separation of the tuberculous pupils into two classes, contagious and non-contagious; the organization of a corps of visiting nurses to visit the homes of suspects, dress open wounds, and report conditions to the Board (it was pointed out that such a corps of nurses would render valuable service in reducing truancy by investigating all cases of illness and returning the sufferers from minor complaints to the school with all possible speed); regular inspection of all schools at stated periods by medical inspectors; establishment of surveillance for suspects and those suffering with the disease, with a view to excluding the victims the moment their presence in the class-room becomes a menace to the other children; the providing of special educational facilities for the victims of tuberculosis in its contagious forms; the segregation of all children suffering from tuberculosis of the bones.

#### PAYMENT FOR ATTENDANCE ON PATIENTS IN AN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

W. B. C. asks for information on this point. He does not state the size of the hospital in question, and even then it would be difficult to decide the appropriate salary unless one knew the local circumstances. Three arrangements are made: (1) A fee is paid for each visit; (2) a retaining salary is

given and a fee for each visit; or (3) a fixed salary is given irrespective of the amount of work. As a rule, we think that the last arrangement works best. We would advise W. B. C. to send a letter of inquiry to the medical officers of five or six other hospitals of a size corresponding to the one in which he is interested. This would give him a much better idea of the salary that should be asked.

## UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

##### CONVOCATION.

A GENERAL meeting of Convocation was held at the University on October 9th. Sir E. H. Busk, Chairman, presided.

*Deputy Chairman of Convocation.*—Mrs. Sophia Bryant, D.Sc., was the only graduate nominated for the office of Deputy Chairman of Convocation, and was unanimously elected. Mrs. Bryant was heartily applauded upon assuming the post, and cordially thanked Convocation for the honour conferred upon her, this being the first occasion upon which a lady has filled this office.

*The University Union.*—Mr. B. Whitehead, M.A., Secretary to the Union, presented and moved the reception of the report of the Special Committee, of which an account was published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of October 6th, p. 898. Mr. Hurd, LL.B., seconded the proposition, which was unanimously agreed to.

*Date of Meeting.*—A resolution fixing May 7th, 1907, as the date of the meeting of Convocation instead of May 14th, 1907, was unanimously adopted.

*University Colours.*—Mr. B. Whitehead, B.A., moved:

That it be remitted to the Standing Committee to consider the question of "University colours." Hesaid that in most universities there were recognized colours which formed the badge in all athletic games. He believed that for some years the colours red, white, and blue had been sold as the University colours, but they had never had the sanction of the Senate or of Convocation. Such colours were usually taken from some dominant colour in the coat of arms of the individual or institution, and he himself was rather in favour of red as the colour for the University, since from time immemorial red had been the dominant colour on the shield of the City of London. He knew, however, that there were objections. The motion was seconded and unanimously adopted.

*Readmission to Convocation.*—Dr. A. P. Allan moved:

That it is desirable, in the event of any occasion arising on which the privileges of Convocation can be exercised, that graduates who have paid the fee for readmission to Convocation should be immediately readmitted by the Chairman of Convocation instead of having to wait for a meeting of the Senate, whereby the exercise of their privileges is lost for the time being.

Mr. W. Whitaker, B.A., F.R.S., seconded the motion, which was carried.

*Reports of the Standing Committee.*—The following proposal:

That Standing Order 4\* of Convocation be amended by the addition of the following words:

And that the statement include the full text of any communication which the Standing Committee desire to make to Convocation in respect to any business to be brought before such meeting or any amendments which the Standing Committee recommend in respect to the resolutions to be proposed at such meeting,

was moved by Mr. W. W. Seton, M.A., and the Rev. E. C. Hudson, B.A., but was negatived.

*Election of Senators.*—In the Faculty of Arts Mr. R. C. B. Kerin received 1,215 votes and Dr. G. Armitage-Smith 561 votes; in the Faculty of Medicine Dr. E. Graham Little received 444 votes and Dr. F. Taylor 431 votes. Mr. Kerin and Dr. Little were accordingly declared to have been elected.

**VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.**  
THE following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

*First M.B., Part I.*—F. S. Charnock, V. S. Cox, G. T. Cregan, C. W. Fort, H. Harrison, J. Leach, W. H. Parkinson. *Part II.*—C. T. G. Bird, L. T. Challenor, H. Heathcote, H. C. Wright.

#### UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

THE following degrees were conferred at the Convocation on September 29th:

*M.D.—L. A. Clutterbuck, Sophia B. Jackson, P. W. James, T. C. Rutherford, W. Simpson, J. A. Swindale.*

*M.D. (FOR PRACTITIONERS OF FIFTEEN YEARS' STANDING).*—A. J. G. Barker, F. J. Brown, J. D. Cree, T. L. Crooke, E. J. Cross, M. Dobbs, H. J. Edwards, E. Ellis, J. W. Gill, F. M. Graham, C. R. M. Green, H. Joslen, A. B. Kingsford, R. E. Lauder, J. Menzies, C. J. Sharp, A. G. Soutthcombe, G. G. Stuart.

*M.S.—T. Y. Simpson.*

*M.B., B.S.—V. E. Badcock, G. Denholm, R. J. Douglas, N. A. Eddlestone, Florence B. Lambert, A. C. H. McCullagh, E. Martin, Bertha M. Mules, Jessie J. M. Morton, S. Nix, F. C. Pybus, G. R. Philipson, D. M. Ross, T. L. Wormald.*

*B.H.Y.—I. Thompson, M.B., Ch.B., New Zealand.*

The Diploma in the same subject was received by I. Thompson and J. H. Tripe.

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.  
THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated :

THIRD M.B. (*Upper Pass*).—\*D. S. Clarke, B.A., \*W. Faith, J. Ferguson, B.A., \*M. P. Fitzgerald, W. P. MacArthur, J. J. McGrath, K. F. Mulligan, \*J. A. Sinton, V. Wiley.  
(*Pass*).—R. J. Clarke, A. W. Connolly, H. J. Grant, P. Keelan, P. J. Keogh, A. Kidd, J. C. Macaulay, S. W. McComb, W. C. McCullough, R. A. McLaverty, H. Mathewson, U. J. G. Mulligan, P. J. O'Brien, B.A., M. O'Connell, D. O'Sullivan, M. Shipsey, B. A. West, J. N. Williams.

\* May present themselves for the further examination for Honours.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND.  
AT the monthly business meeting of the College, held on Friday, October 5th, the President admitted to the Membership the following candidates who had been successful at the Stated Examination held on Wednesday and Thursday, October 3rd and 4th, 1906: Jane Elizabeth Waterston, L. and L.M., R.C.P.I., 1879, L.R.C.S.Edin., 1888; M. Cagney, M.B., B.A.O., R.U.I., 1903.

At the same meeting Dr. James MacMunn, of Crouch End, London, L. and L.M., R.C.P.I., 1876, was granted the Membership.

CONJOINT BOARD IN IRELAND.  
THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated :

PRELIMINARY.—U. L. Bourke, J. J. B. Breakey, D. Burns, C. H. Chrystal, H. Cochrane (with honours), A. N. Cole, A. H. Croly, T. Dowzer (with honours), R. M. Erskine, F. C. Fisher, J. Fitzgerald, M. Golding, A. F. C. Hogg, C. W. Joynt, H. R. L'Estrange, F. J. Meenan, S. H. Moss, C. E. Murch, R. J. McCardle, P. H. McDonough, A. J. Neilan, J. L. Nunn, H. V. Odium, L. O'Donovan, R. H. Orr, K. L. O'Sullivan, J. C. Sproule, V. J. White, and Walter Williams.

FIRST PROFESSIONAL.—H. E. Clarke, H. D. Gasteen, J. Gormley, J. J. Glynn, J. D. Hamilton, E. E. Holden, R. H. Hodges, W. V. Johnston, A. P. Kennedy, A. M. A. Lanphier, L. A. Moran, W. H. Murray, H. McDado, J. McMullen, T. B. Newman, M. A. O'Callaghan, B. O'Donnell, J. H. O'Neill, J. Purcell, and A. Wiley.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.  
AT a meeting of the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Society held at their Hall on October 9th, the honorary freedom of the Society was conferred upon Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Crosby, who is a Licentiate of the Society. The Master, Mr. E. Parker Young, and Wardens subsequently entertained at dinner Dr. Crosby, the members of the Court of Examiners, the Deans and Wardens of the Metropolitan Schools of Medicine, and a large number of the Livery of the Society.

The following candidates have been approved in the subjects indicated :

SURGERY.—†H. A. Fenton, \*Q. S. Keat, †C. J. M. Lawrence.

MEDICINE.—†C. C. Morrell, \*J. W. Peatt, †G. M. Seagrove.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.—A. E. Blythman, M. L. Ford, Q. S. Keat, C. C. Morrell.

MIDWIFERY.—Q. S. Keat, G. Rollason.

CHEMISTRY.—A. Jonathan.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.—A. Jonathan, H. S. Naylor, D. L. Schwabe, A. Singha.

ANATOMY.—E. W. Archer, G. K. Aubrey, A. Baxendale, J. Brearley, E. C. Brisco-Owen, F. C. Eberhardt, M. Remers.

PHYSIOLOGY.—G. K. Aubrey, E. C. Brisco-Owen, F. C. Eberhardt, G. S. Richardson.

† Section I.

\* Section II.

## OBITUARY.

### R. S. STEWART, M.D.,

Medical Superintendent, County Asylum, Bridgend.

Dr. R. S. STEWART died on September 28th after a lingering illness. He came to the Glamorgan County Asylums twenty years ago as assistant to Dr. Pringle, then medical superintendent to the institution. On the resignation of Dr. Pringle in 1902, the Asylums Committee showed their high appreciation of the services of Dr. Stewart by appointing him to the vacancy without advertising the post. Dr. Stewart had a severe attack of pneumonia a few years ago. He recovered a little, but again lung trouble attacked him, and eventually heart weakness, which it is understood was the immediate cause of death. He was married only last summer. Mrs. Stewart is also a qualified medical practitioner.

Dr. Stewart was a man of very high qualifications as a specialist in mental diseases. He had a distinguished career as a medical student, qualifying M.D.Glas. ("highly commended") and D.P.H.Camb. During the short time he was in charge of the County Asylums he fully maintained the high reputation for good management which the institution earned under Dr. Pringle. Among Dr. Stewart's contributions to medical literature may be

mentioned the following: *Observations on the Spinal Cord in the Insane, Ataxo-Spastic Tones (Ataxic Paraplegia) in Case of Primary Dementia, The Spastic and Tabetic Types of General Paralysis, The Relationship of Wages, Lunacy, and Crime in South Wales*, and a large number of others.

We regret to announce the death of GEORGE COLE-BAKER, M.D., T.C.D., at Totton, Southampton, at the age of 46, of heart disease on September 19th. He had been there only four months, but during even that short period he had endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact, as was evidenced by the large numbers who followed him to his grave with every token of sorrow and regret. He was a distinguished graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and at the Rotunda Hospital for Women he early showed a decided liking for midwifery and gynaecology. He became Assistant Master of the Coombe Lying-in Hospital and Examiner in Midwifery and Gynaecology for Trinity College. He practised in this special branch in Dublin till 1902, when, being in indifferent health, he went to Germany. Subsequently he came to England, and in search of a practice he came to Totton, where he was about to settle when he so suddenly passed away. Of great personal charm, and with thorough knowledge of his profession, he was in every way calculated to make a mark in his profession. He leaves behind him many friends who have nothing but pleasant memories of him, and nowhere more than in Dublin and his old University.

WE regret to have to record the death of Dr. Tom WALKER of Manchester. He began life as a pupil teacher at the Manchester Chester Street Board School. Having won a scholarship, he proceeded to St. John's Training College at Battersea, where after two years' residence he was awarded a certificate as a public elementary schoolmaster. On leaving the Training College he entered the service of the Manchester School Board as an assistant master. He remained as teacher for six years, latterly at the Ardwick Higher Grade School. At the age of 28, having in the meantime taken the degree of B.Sc. at the London University, he entered on the study of medicine. He entered the Medical School at Owens College, and during his early years as a student had a severe struggle. He was one of the most brilliant students of the Manchester School of Medicine, and was the first holder of the Professor Tom Jones Memorial Surgical Scholarship, of the value of £100. He became House-Surgeon at the Royal Infirmary, and was also for a time on the staff of the Workhouse Infirmary at Crumpsall and of the Southern Hospital. At the hospitals, at the Swinton Workhouse Schools, where he was Medical Officer at the time of his death, and in general practice he won the esteem and regard of all who knew him. His ambition was to become the medical officer of an education authority. With his practical knowledge of children and of schools gained during the time he was an elementary school teacher, coupled with his aptitude for dealing with all matters appertaining to school hygiene, his special knowledge of eyesight and hearing, and his great experience in children's diseases, few men were better fitted to win distinction in the field in which he aspired to serve. During the past summer he had rendered valuable assistance to Dr. A. Brown Ritchie, Medical Officer to the Manchester Education Committee, in the systematic testing of the eyesight of the children in the public elementary schools now carried on by the Manchester Education Committee. At the time of his death he had just passed his 37th year.

Dr. EDWARD LONG of Dublin, who died recently at the age of 83, obtained the licence of the Apothecaries' Hall, Ireland, in 1850, and was admitted a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in the following year. For many years he occupied a prominent and useful position in Dublin. He paid special attention to the preparations of pepsin and ergot; of each of these substances he formulated liquors which have more than a local notoriety. He wrote papers concerning the properties and therapeutic uses of these drugs. Since 1880 Dr. Long had devoted his energies to farming, and lived a quiet life at Cloneygowan, in the King's County, where he was held in general and deserved esteem.