

rhythmically, and after several systoles there regularly occurred an extra powerful systole of the right ventricle to dispose of the accumulated fluid which had been returned by the cardiac veins to the right auricle and thus raised the diastolic tension in the right ventricle.

MEMORANDA: MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

MISSED ABORTION.

THE leaderette in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of September 22nd, p. 724, on Missed Abortion reminds me of a case of this kind which I attended twenty-five years ago, and of which the following are the salient points:

The patient was aged 26, four years married, and had one child, at term, twenty months before coming under my care in September, 1881. Three months after the birth of her child menstruation returned, and continued regular up to six months before I saw her, when she considered herself pregnant again. The usual symptoms of pregnancy, including suppression of menstruation, were present. At the end of three months there was enlargement of the hypogastrium. Now she was severely shaken by a fall on her knees, and this was followed by a sanguineous vaginal discharge which lasted some hours, but nothing was expelled from the uterus; there were no uterine contractions. After this all symptoms of pregnancy disappeared, and the enlargement of the hypogastrium gradually diminished. She became quite pale, thin, and weak, and she felt very uneasy as well as puzzled about her condition. She complained of the left lower extremity "going to sleep" often, and of pain in the left groin, thigh, and leg.

Frequently during August, which is a very hot month in America, she felt so cold at night as to require heavy bed coverings to keep warm; she had chills frequently, and once had had a rigor. There was decided gastric disturbance, diarrhoea, sweats, a petechial rash on the skin of the hypogastrium, and pruritus.

Examination showed the uterus was considerably prolapsed, enlarged, heavy, and lying in the left side of the pelvis; the os tincae admitted my index finger.

I prescribed fluid extract of ergot and strychnine, the first dose of which was followed by uterine contractions, ending in the expulsion of an ovum which was abominably foul-smelling. The amniotic sac was entire, and contained 1 fluid ounce of thick, straw-coloured, very fetid fluid, and twins hardened and much reduced in size, and still attached by their cords to the placenta, from which the cotyledons had practically disappeared. Evidently this decomposed mass had had no vital connexion with the uterine wall for a long time, and absorption could only occur from contact, especially when the patient was lying down. Involution of the uterus was extremely slow.

Stillorgan, co. Dublin.

P. O'CONNELL, M.D.

THE TREATMENT OF UNDESCENDED TESTICLE.

JUDGED by the after-history of cases, "radical cure" of undescended testicle, as usually performed, seems to be a very unsatisfactory operation. The method I am about to describe I have adopted in seven consecutive examples of the condition occurring in five patients. The first operation dates back five years, the last about three months, and in every case the testicle remains in the scrotum, and has given no further trouble.

The patient having been prepared, the usual hernia incision is made over the inguinal canal, the external oblique aponeurosis is divided, and the testicle and sac defined. Vas and veins are cautiously separated from the sac, which an assistant holds out of the way, and the cremaster is isolated and divided close above the testicle. The assistant now invaginates the scrotum until it is turned inside out, and an incision is made through the fascia lining it, which is dissected up from the scrotal skin. The testicle is put into the pouch thus produced, and a couple of catgut sutures bring the fascia together over it, so that it comes to lie between the skin and the fascia lining the scrotum. The peritoneal sac is ligatured high up, cut off, and the stump pushed within the internal ring. The aponeurosis is sutured, and a stitch is passed through the cremaster and the pillars of the external ring;

the skin having been sutured, the operation is complete. In two of the cases, where the testicle was inclined to be drawn up against the external ring, a suture was passed through the scrotum and the testicle, and the latter was anchored to the thigh. Both did well, but I question the necessity of the proceeding, and have no intention of repeating it.

LACHLAN FRASER, M.S., M.D.,

Surgeon to the Tynemouth Infirmary, North Shields.

INTUSSUSCEPTION AND INTESTINAL ULCERS.

THE following case of intussusception seems worth reporting, because an apparent cause was found for the lesion, and because it shows the advantage of early laparotomy. The patient, a strong well-nourished child, 2 years of age, was taken ill during the night with pains in the abdomen, and spent a restless night with short intermittent snatches of slumber. At 5 a.m. it passed a loose natural motion, and at 8 a.m. some blood and mucus.

Clinical Data.—I saw the child at 10.30 in the morning. It was then lying face downwards on a sofa, knees drawn up over the abdomen, turning every now and then from one side to the other. The child was not crying, and though uncomfortable, did not seem in any very great distress, and allowed itself to be examined after a little persuasion. On inspection nothing was noticeable beyond contraction of the abdominal muscles. By careful palpation a slight swelling could be made out just above the level of the umbilicus on the right side of the abdomen. An intussusception seemed the most likely diagnosis, and I thought the abdomen should be opened as soon as possible. Local help being unavailable, I finally telegraphed to Dr. Arthur Ball, who drove down from Dublin and agreed to operate. At 3 o'clock, about twelve hours after the child became ill, the abdomen was opened by a 4 in. incision above and to the right of the umbilicus, and the intussusception at once becoming evident, extending from the caecum half way along the transverse colon. The intussuscepted part was carefully expressed by pressure made on the lower part of the tumour. Some difficulty was found in extricating the last portion at the ileo-caecal valve owing to a swelling in the wall of the ileum. When finally reduced, this was found to be a hard inflamed mass involving about one-third of the circumference of the bowel. The corresponding mesenteric glands were enlarged and we concluded it was probably a tuberculous ulcer. The ulcer had apparently started the invagination of the short piece of ileum through the ileo-caecal valve; the caecum next became invaginated upon itself after the mass had passed through the valve. Except for the parts near the tumour and the lower end of the caecum, which were of a dusky to bright red colour, the perineum was unimpaired. The peritoneum over the ulcer was then fixed to the parietal peritoneum by a couple of sutures. This prevented a recurrence of the invagination, and fixed the inflamed surface in a safe place should a perforation follow. The abdomen was then closed. The child stood the operation well, and after a restless twenty-four hours made an uninterrupted recovery, and was running about a fortnight after the operation, refusing to stay in bed any longer.

REMARKS.—The case shows the advantage of laparotomy and of an early operation, as no amount of pressure by water or air in the rectum could possibly have forced the swollen mass of ulcer and small intestine back through the ileo-caecal valve, and to have tried these methods without success would have involved a serious loss of time, and might possibly have done further harm.

Malahide, co. Dublin.

W. G. JOYNT, M.D.

NITRITE OF AMYL IN THE TREATMENT OF POST-PARTUM HAEMORRHAGE.

ON September 15th I was called to attend Mrs. W., who was in labour. She was a 4-para, aged 33, and had had a very bad previous confinement owing to severe post-partum haemorrhage. So severe, indeed, was it, that her medical attendant was unable to leave her till eight hours after delivery. During her last pregnancy she had been in a very poor state of health, which was partly due to the fact that she was unable to obtain a sufficient amount of nourishment, her husband being out of work. The labour was normal until the extraction of the placenta, when profuse flooding commenced. This was, however, almost immediately arrested by the inhalation of a capsule of nitrite of amyl. After a hot saline infusion of two pints per rectum the pulse, which had run up to 120, soon improved, and in less than an hour was 86. No further trouble followed.

Driffield, Yorks.

J. R. KEITH, M.D. Aberd.

CASE OF HAEMORRHAGIC TYPHOID WITH PERFORATION IN THE ASCENDING COLON.

THE history of this case dates from August 20th, 1906. On that day the patient, Arthur H., an imbecile, was seen to vomit while watching a cricket match, and have a rigor. When seen late that night some cough was noticeable, his breathing was rapid, and on auscultation some crepitations were to be heard at his right base. His temperature registered 103.5°. The case was thought to be one of pneumonia. The patient complained of nothing, with the exception of the cough.

The next morning the cough remained about the same and any expectoration there may have been was swallowed. Respirations were 38, shallow, and abdominal in type. Crepitations were heard at both bases. There was also some slight dullness and increased vocal resonance at these areas. His tongue was heavily coated with thick yellow fur and very dry. His breath was offensive. The abdomen moved fairly well; it was only moderately distended. No rigidity was present on palpation except in the left hypochondrium, where there was some slight resistance on palpation. The spleen could not be felt. The liver dullness in front had almost completely disappeared, except for a small space near its upper border, and it was replaced by a highly resonant note. This note on auscultatory percussion seemed continuous with the resonance of the stomach. His pulse was 114, of extremely low tension, very small, and running in character. His temperature was 104°. No skin eruption except acne vulgaris. There had been a few very loose stools of the peaseoup character one often sees in typhoid.

A diagnosis of perforation of some hollow viscus was made. Laparotomy was suggested, but leave was not granted. After this his temperature rose to 105° and remained above 104°. Dyspnoea became more marked and the patient was seen to wince when his left hypochondrium was palpated. This region at times was very resistant to palpation, but when it was more relaxed an enlarged spleen could be felt. The amount of rigidity varied much, however; sometimes the whole abdomen, especially the left half, would become quite hard. His pulse became progressively worse, about 150. Respirations, 48. Distension was latterly very marked and he died on the 26th. The temperature rose to 106° before death.

Autopsy.—The right lung weighed 13 oz.; the left 10½ oz. Bronchopneumonia was present at both bases. The peritoneum was rough and coated with lymph. There was a considerable amount of blood-stained fluid in the flanks and pelvis, with a faecal odour. The stomach exhibited *post-mortem* digestion but was otherwise normal.

Intestines.—The Peyer's patches in the ileum were much swollen, especially those close to the caecum. Some showed sloughs. In other cases the sloughs had separated. In the ascending colon the solitary follicles were enlarged. A small round perforation was found in the ascending colon, close to the hepatic flexure. There were many haemorrhages into the walls of the small intestine. A large extraperitoneal haematoma was found under the upper part of the left rectus; there were some smaller haemorrhages into the right rectus.

The case is instructive in several respects. It illustrates the difficulty there may be in diagnosing peritonitis in the insane. Until the patient was within a few hours of death the abdomen moved fairly well and was hardly at all rigid. Moreover, the patient complained of no pain.

The feeling of resistance in the abdominal wall of the left hypochondrium at first marked the enlarged spleen. It was also due to a haematoma and not to what was thought to be possibly a contracted muscle over a ruptured gastric ulcer. It shows well that a patient may be walking about and taking moderate exercise with typhoid up to the moment of perforation.

Also it is an example of the haemorrhagic type of typhoid, moreover with the ascending colon as the site of perforation.

London Hospital, E.

ECHLIN S. MOLYNEUX.

A CONGRESS OF MILITARY MEDICINE.—A Congress of Military Medicine will shortly be held in Paris. The object is to bring into personal and scientific contact with each other the medical officers of the army and their 6,000 brethren of the reserve.

REPORTS

ON

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

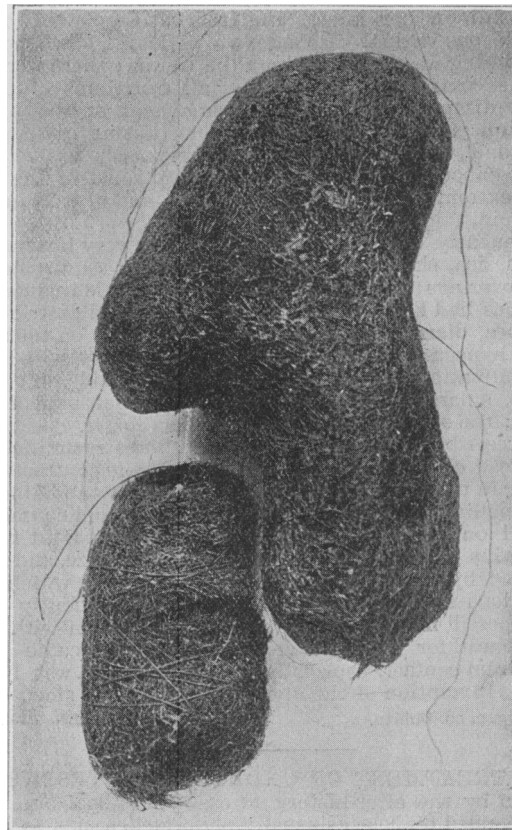
NORWOOD COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

TWO CASES OF ACUTE OBSTRUCTION, INTESTINAL AND
PYLORIC, IN THE SAME SUBJECT, CAUSED BY
HAIR-BALLS.

(Reported by A. SCOTT-TURNER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
Honorary Surgeon.)

A DOMESTIC servant, aged 29, was admitted under my care into this hospital with symptoms of acute intestinal obstruction. She was unable to throw any light on the cause, the history she gave being that for years she had suffered from repeated attacks of colic and indigestion, and that one attack, which had been just like this one, had been diagnosed at perityphlitis.

State on Examination.—Careful examination, however, both abdominal and per rectum, revealed no signs of trouble



Photograph reduced; the long thread round the larger ball is a silk ligature, 13 in. long, found embedded in it.

round the appendix, and we felt no definite tumour in the abdomen, which was distended and tender.

Operation.—With the assistance of my colleague, Dr. John Douglas, I performed laparotomy, and first examined the appendix, which we found perfectly healthy and showing no signs of previous inflammation. Further search revealed a hard lump, which, on being brought down into the incision, proved to be in the small intestine, and was obviously the cause of the obstruction, as we could not move it either backwards or forwards. We made an incision in the bowel in its long axis, and took out what proved to be a hair-ball, measuring 2½ in. in length, 4½ in. in circumference, and 1½ in. in its longest diameter. The intestine was sewn up with Czerny-Lembert sutures, the peritoneum, etc., in the usual way.

Result.—There was no collapse after the operation, and the patient made an excellent recovery.

Second Attack.—Between three and four weeks after the operation, when we were only waiting for her abdominal belt to let her get up, vomiting set in again and she could retain nothing. When this had continued for two days the nurse noticed hairs in the vomit, and on examination one found a definite hard mass in the epigastric region, the symptoms

THE PLAGUE.

PREVALENCE OF THE DISEASE.

INDIA.

DURING the weeks ended September 15th, 22nd, and 29th, the deaths from plague in India numbered 3,816, 4,945, and 5,625 respectively. The mortality was distributed as follows: Bombay Presidency, 2,257, 2,918, and 2,950; Bengal, 114, 69, and 71; United Provinces, 175, 148, and 204; Punjab, 81, 95, and 145; Kashmir, 6, 5, and 9; Central India, 465, 787, and 1,494; Central Provinces, 470, 657, and 544; Madras Presidency, 14, 20, and 19; Mysore, 143, 134, and 127; Burmah, 91, 99, and 62. In Poona plague is widespread; in forty-eight hours ended September 17th, no less than 255 deaths occurred from plague; again, during the forty-eight hours ended September 24th, in the city and cantonment of Poona, there were 292 deaths from plague. In the Punjab the campaign against rats is being carried out with great activity and thoroughness. Notices are being posted in Bombay that, as the plague shows signs of increase, free inoculations are being carried out at ten different stations throughout the city.

SOUTH AFRICA.

No cases of plague in human beings have been notified in any part of South Africa during the weeks ended September 15th and 22nd. No rats or mice were found infected by plague in any South African town or district during the weeks in question. At King Williamstown no plague-infected rats have been found since July 21st, nor in Port Elizabeth since July 28th.

AUSTRALIA.

Cairns, Queensland.—During the weeks ended September 1st, 8th, and 15th the fresh cases of plague numbered 2, 2, and 2. Only one death reported. No case in Brisbane since June 20th. Only one plague-infected rat has been found at Cairns during the weeks in question. The last plague-infected rat at Brisbane was reported on August 20th.

MAURITIUS.

During the weeks ended October 4th, 11th, and 18th the fresh cases of plague numbered 22, 24, and 28; and the mortality from the disease amounted to 15, 19, and 21.

MEDICAL NEWS.

At the annual general meeting of the Northumberland and Durham Medical Society, held at the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne on October 11th, Dr. T. Beattie was elected President for the year 1906-7.

The annual general meeting of the British Balneological and Climatological Society will be held on Wednesday next at 20, Hanover Square, at 5.30 p.m. The President, Dr. H. Shirley Jones, J.P., of Droitwich, will deliver an address on the Art of Medicine in Ancient Egypt. A dinner at Pagani's Restaurant, Great Portland Street, will follow.

The White Cross League is a Church of England society to promote purity among men, respect for womanhood, preservation of the young from contamination, rescue work, and a higher tone of public opinion. The Indian Army White Cross Association has similar objects, but is not exclusively a Church of England association. Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Bourne, hitherto one of the co-secretaries of the English society, has become organizing secretary of the Indian society and is about to leave for India. The Indian committee now appeals for subscriptions, which may be sent to the Secretaries of the White Cross League, 7, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. The committee includes the Metropolitan Bishop of Calcutta, the Indian bishops, the Military Member of the Council of India, and the P.M.O. for India, and its objects are cordially approved by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Earl Roberts.

M. Clemenceau, the new Prime Minister of France, has created a Ministry of Labour; this has involved the readjustment of certain public offices, for to the new Minister of Labour has been assigned not only labour and insurance and providence funds formerly under the control of the Minister of Commerce and Mines formerly belonging to the department of the Minister for Public Works, but also poor relief and public sanitation departments hitherto directed by the Minister of the Interior. M. Clemenceau has gained more fame as a politician and political writer than as a physician, but he was at one time in practice in Paris, so that he must be well acquainted with the needs of the public health service, and it is rather surprising to find him sanctioning an arrangement which assigns to a Minister of Labour, who will have so many other interests committed to his care, the incongruous duty of presiding over the public health administration.

In his report for the nine weeks ending September 15th the Medical Officer of Health for the City of London mentions that since the date of his last report seven cremations have taken place at the Ilford Crematorium. The average time required for complete incineration was sixty-nine minutes, the average weight of ashes remaining being 3.05 per cent. of the weight of the body.

The prize giving of the London School of Dental Surgery, on October 19th, took the form of a *conversazione* at the Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, given in common with the parent institution, the Royal Dental Hospital. The proceedings, which began at about eight o'clock and did not terminate until long after eleven, included the distribution of prizes, instrumental and other music, some short entertainments and lectures and a number of demonstrations of a scientific character. Mr. Colyer, Dean of the school, said that the entries this year had more than doubled those of 1905, and that of seven students who had joined for a part course, five were sons of dental practitioners. Mr. C. S. Tomes, F.R.S., who presented the prizes, said it was rather the fashion to depreciate the significance of prizes won early in a young man's career and to say that the recipients were like forced plants; but he was inclined to attach very great importance to these early successes, and had rarely seen a man who took three or four prizes in the medical schools fail to maintain a leading position in his following career. Some twenty-five prizes and certificates were distributed in addition to the *Entrance Scholarship*, won by F. G. Armin, the *Saunders Scholarship*, divided by A. T. Pitts and A. E. Ironside, and the *Ash Prize* and *Storer Bennett Scholarship* which went respectively to A. T. Pitts and T. T. Barton.

MEDICAL MAGISTRATE.—Dr. T. J. Frost, of Llanhilleth, has, on the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant, been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the County of Monmouthshire.

ITALIAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.—The Italian Congress of Internal Medicine is now (October 25th to 28th) holding its sixteenth annual meeting in Rome. The following are the questions for discussion: (1) Arterio-sclerosis; (2) typhoid affections and Malta fever; (3) arthritis.

CONGRESS OF PRACTICAL HYGIENE.—A Congress of Practical Hygiene is to be held in Paris, March 26th to 31st, 1907, under the presidency of Professor R. Blanchard. The work of the Congress, which will deal with food, alcoholism, the rearing of children, the workshop, country life, and the colonies, will be distributed among eight sections. The General Secretary of the Congress is M. Schaer-Vézinet.

THE LATE MR. SAMUEL LEWIS.—Some very important bequests to London and other charities made by the late Mr. Samuel Lewis, a well-known money lender, have now become operative owing to the death recently of his widow, Mrs. Lewis-Hill. The amount which Mr. Lewis directed should be devoted to various charitable purposes was considerably more than a million sterling, and among the objects mentioned those of a medical character figure in a very satisfactory way. The largest sum of all, £400,000, is designed for the erection of dwellings for the poor, but next to this comes a donation of £250,000 to King Edward's Hospital Fund for London. A gift, likewise of a striking character, is one of £100,000 to the Jewish Board of Guardians for a convalescent home or hospital at the seaside. It is to be hoped that it will be utilized for the establishment of a convalescent home on thoroughly modern lines, and capable of receiving cases still in need of more or less active treatment, for in this way it will meet a distinct want. Among the bequests to already existing institutions, the largest is one of £20,000 to the London Hospital for the establishment of an Ada Lewis ward, but a number of other London hospitals each receive £10,000; these are St. Bartholomew's, Charing Cross, St. George's, Guy's, the Metropolitan Hospital, St. Thomas's, University College Hospital, and the Hospital for Consumption. The Sussex County Hospital at Brighton, as well as the hospital at Maidenhead, also receive a like sum. Finally, the London Ophthalmic Hospital, the Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, and the Paddington Green Children's Hospital benefit to the extent of £5,000 each. It is to be noted, however, that some of the institutions mentioned may be losers as well as gainers, for the late Mrs. Lewis-Hill was herself a very generous supporter of charities, and amongst other things started the Ada Lewis Nursing Institute for supplying nursing assistance at a very low cost to the less well-to-do members of the middle classes. It was also her yearly custom to send a cheque for £10,000 to King Edward's Hospital Fund, whose annual receipt will be the smaller by this amount though its capital income will be very materially increased.

AN ACTION FOR FEES.

At the Clerkenwell County Court on September 17th, Dr. D. C. Gardiner of Muswell Hill sued a shipowner of Gateshead-on-Tyne for £31 15s. 6d. in respect of medical attendance upon his son. The latter, while resident at Muswell Hill, developed abscess of the liver and the defendant on being notified of the necessity for an operation came to London and said to the plaintiff "if an operation is necessary to save his life proceed with it." Accordingly such an operation was performed by Mr. Cantlie, who was called in for the purpose, the patient continuing under the care of the plaintiff, and being daily attended by him from May 29th to August 8th. The patient after recovery went to his father's house in the north, and an account was subsequently sent to the defendant. In reply Dr. Gardiner received a letter thanking him for the services he had rendered, but referring for payment to the patient himself. The defence put in at the action was a denial of having authorized the operation or of having taken any responsibility for the charges, while the patient, for his part, alleged that he was unable to pay the account because it was not until recently that he had been able to return to business. In the event the jury returned a verdict against the father for the full sum claimed, with costs.

A PRIVATE CLINIC FOR SPECIALIST WORK.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that in conjunction with several friends he intends to open a private clinic in some leading London thoroughfare after the model of a German "Ambulatorium." They are all specialists, and intend to practise in "diseases of the eyes, nose, throat and ears, skin, gynaecology, mental and nervous diseases, and surgery." They propose to put up a plate with their names and hours of consultation, and also a plate "which will make it known to the passers-by that there is a private clinic." He adds that they will take lower fees "than the specialists in Marylebone," and "reserve one or two days for free cases." In his opinion this proposal is not open to objection from the point of view of etiquette or law, but as some of his colleagues have doubts he asks our opinion.

. For a number of friends to share rooms in one building where each would practise his own speciality is not without precedent, but when they are grouped together as a "private clinic" and display a common plate to make known to passers-by that there is such an institution, it would seem that the spirit of the rule against advertising is somewhat infringed. Much may depend upon the manner in which the scheme is carried out, but the proposal to reserve certain days for free cases affords some ground for the fear that under the guise of charity something may be done to attract patients which will provoke criticism. German precedents are by no means safe here, as, for example, some sanatoriums are conducted in Germany in a way which would be strongly disapproved in this country. We cannot presume to say what view the authorities might take of the scheme when complete in all its details, but on the whole the experiment seems decidedly risky.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Nomination of Vice-Chancellor.

In a Convocation held on Tuesday, October 9th, the Senior Proctor communicated to the House a letter from the Right Honourable the Chancellor, Viscount Goschen, nominating Thomas Herbert Warren, M.A., President of Magdalen College, to be Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing year. The Vice-Chancellor having thereupon made the statutory declaration, was admitted to office.

The new Vice-Chancellor is well known as a strong supporter of the Natural Science School and the School of Medicine in the University.

Examinations for the Degrees of M.B., B.Ch.

The examinations for the degrees of M.B., B.Ch. will commence on Thursday, December 6th, 1906. Names must be sent in to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties on the proper forms not later than 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday, November 20th, accompanied in each case by the required certificates.

Examination in Preventive Medicine (D.P.H., Oxon.).

The examination in preventive medicine for 1906 will commence on Tuesday, November 10th. Names must be sent in not later than 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday, October 30th, to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, from whom all necessary information may be obtained.

The examination, which is not confined to members of the University, consists of two parts. In the first of these candidates are required to exhibit a knowledge of chemistry and physics in the relations of these sciences to public health. In the second part of the examination the candidate is examined in the subjects of general hygiene and of pathology in its bearings on public health. In all the subjects the examination is partly practical. The first part of the examination occupies

one day, and the second part the three following days. Candidates may offer themselves for the two parts of the examination on the same occasion or on different occasions; but their admission to the second part is contingent on their having already satisfied the examiners in the first part. In the Examination Statutes and Regulations of the University, and in the Resolutions and Rules of the General Medical Council, full information will be found regarding the conditions which candidates must fulfil before admission to the examination. The Examination Statutes also contain schedules of the subjects of examination, and the current time-table.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

W. L. H. DUCKWORTH, M.D., Sc.D., Fellow of Jesus College, has been appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy.

J. J. Lister, M.A., St. John's College, has been appointed a member of the Board of Electors to the Professorship of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

Dr. W. E. Dixon, M.A., of Downing College, and Professor Stockman, of Glasgow University, have been appointed Examiners in Pharmacology for the Third M.B., Part I.

Mr. Strangeways, M.A., of St. John's College, and Professor J. Ritchie, of Oxford University, have been appointed Examiners in General Pathology for the Third M.B., Part I.

The following degrees were conferred on October 11th:

M.D.—S. E. Dore, Joh.

M.B.—O. V. Payne, Joh.; R. S. Taylor, Down.

B.C.—R. S. Taylor, Down.

The following candidates have satisfied the Examiners in both parts of the Sanitary Science Examination:

A. Baker, R. P. Beatty, F. E. Cane, R. W. Clements, Eva McCall, H. A. Macewen, A. Martin, J. C. Mottram (St. John's), Flora Murray, N. R. J. Rainier, F. A. Smith, F. E. Taylor, A. G. Welford (Gonv. and Cai.), F. A. Wille.

The Committee for the Study of Special Diseases announce that Mr. G. W. Nicholson, M.A., B.C., of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Guy's Hospital, London, has been appointed to the R. C. Brown Scholarship in Special Pathology.

The number of medical students who have entered at Cambridge this term is 122, as compared with 117 last year and 89 in 1904. The total number of freshmen in all faculties matriculated down to October 22nd was 1,021; this compares with 1,008 in 1905, 884 in 1904, 886 in 1903, 868 in 1902, and 859 in 1901.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

AUTUMN GRADUATION CEREMONIAL.

THE autumn graduation function took place in the M'Ewan Hall on Saturday, October 20th. The Vice-Chancellor and Principal (Sir William Turner) presided, and capped the graduands. The following degrees were conferred:

M.D.—E. G. French, Jamaica, M.B., Ch.B., 1898, for his thesis on the Treatment of Scoliosis.

M.B., Ch.B.—C. F. Bainbridge, England; E. H. Black, England (*in absentia*); J. C. Boyd, Scotland; E. H. Brook, Scotland; M. Brown, Australia; J. M. Christie, Scotland; W. I. M. Clark, India; Davidina R. J. Davidson, Scotland; J. J. H. Ferguson, Scotland; F. H. S. Gardner, England; W. H. Gowans, Scotland; K. K. Grieve, Scotland; W. T. A. Jolly, Scotland (first-class honours); Mohamed Abdoos Samad Khan Faiz Jung, India; S. B. Legge, Scotland; W. L. Locke, Scotland; F. J. Luck, Scotland; R. D. McAllister, Ireland; J. McCutcheon, Scotland; W. O. S. McGowan, Ireland; J. B. Mackenzie, Scotland; K. M'Murtrie, Scotland; R. E. Marwick, Scotland; R. P. Mathers, Scotland; Janet M. Murray, M.A., Scotland; A. S. Paterson, Scotland; A. Priestman, England; G. Raffan, Australia; G. Y. Richardson, Scotland; W. H. Riddell, Scotland (second-class honours); C. S. U. Rippon, England; H. G. Sutherland, Scotland; J. R. Tannahill, Scotland; A. S. Walker, England; A. P. Wall, Australia; Marion E. Wilson, Scotland.

On the same occasion certificates of proficiency in tropical medicine were awarded to:—

Elizabeth H. Brook, J. M. Christie, Davidina R. J. Davidson, J. J. H. Ferguson, E. R. Grieve, F. J. Luck, J. B. Mackenzie, W. E. R. Williams.

The Principal said a few congratulatory and encouraging words at the close.

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FINAL M.B., Ch.B.—C. F. Bainbridge, E. H. Black, J. C. Boyd, Elizabeth H. Brook, Mary Brown, J. M. Christie, W. I. M. Clark, Davidina R. J. Davidson, F. H. S. Gardner, W. H. Gowans, K. K. Grieve, W. Tasker, A. Jolly, F. Jung, S. B. Legge, W. L. Locke, F. J. Luck, R. D. McAllister, J. McCutcheon, W. O. S. McGowan, J. B. Mackenzie, K. M'Murtrie, R. E. Marwick, R. P. Mathers, Janet M. Murray, M.A., A. S. Paterson, A. Priestman, G. Raffan, G. Y. Richardson, W. H. Riddell, C. S. U. Rippon, H. G. Sutherland, J. R. Tannahill, A. S. Walker, A. P. Wall, Marian E. Wilson.

THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.D.—M. Cagney, C. G. Lawry, Isabella G. A. Owendon, F. W. Stewart, J. J. Wallace.

M.Ch.—S. T. Irwin.

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.—(Upper Pass)—F. X. J. Callaghan, *J. L. Dunlop, B.A., J. R. Hackett, *R. F. Kennedy, *P. T. McArdle, *R. A. M. L. McCrea, *C. B. Pearson, P. B. Ridge, *Maria Rowan, T. Tobin, *J. Warnock, M.A. (Pass)—C. D. Bell, S. Bradbury, H. L. Bristow, H. Carson, J. Dowling, J. Dunlop, P. J. Dwyer, E. Fitzgerald, J. J. A. Gannon, J. Gaston, Mary E. Jeremy, B.A.,

C. G. Knight, S. W. Kyle, M. Lane, S. McCormac, W. T. McCutcheon, D. McGrath, Jeannie R. Murray, J. A. O'Halloran, B.A., M. A. Power, W. B. Purdon, C. H. G. Ross, M. P. Scanlon, J. M. Warnock, E. F. Watson, T. West.

DIPLOMA IN MENTAL DISEASES.—F. W. Stewart.

* May present themselves for honours in one or more subjects of the examination.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES.

THE annual meeting of the Court of Governors of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, held at Cardiff on October 18th under the presidency of the Earl of Plymouth, was remarkably well attended.

The Retiring President.

Viscount Tredegar, at the outset, proposed a cordial vote of thanks to Sir Alfred Thomas, the retiring President, for the great work he had accomplished during his term of office. He had every qualification for the post, for he was a typical Welshman, who spoke the Welsh language, and a member of Parliament representing a particular set of opinions which he fancied was that of the majority of the governing body of the University. For that reason the Court never made a better choice than when they elected Sir Alfred to the presidency. Dr. W. T. Edwards seconded, and referred to the faithful services rendered by Sir Alfred Thomas, which commended themselves to the esteem and gratitude of all friends of education. Principal E. H. Griffiths supported the motion, and speaking on behalf of the staff, he expressed their sense of indebtedness to Sir Alfred for the amount of time and energy he had devoted to the work of the College. There had been hardly an important meeting to which he had not been willing to come down from London to attend, even when he had to return to London the same evening. He had also played a great part in persuading the Chancellor of the Exchequer to help the colleges more liberally in the future, and it need hardly be said that Sir Alfred's interest in the College would not cease when he left the chair. The Lord Mayor of Cardiff also spoke in support of the vote, which was carried with acclamation. Sir Alfred Thomas, in responding, said it was gratifying to find that he had fulfilled the expectations of those who had elected him President of the College. He had hoped they would have done much more than they had accomplished, especially with the new college buildings. Yet he did not know how they could have advanced much more rapidly, for they were making provision for all time. Five years ago the College had no principal; their first, who was one of the most brilliant sons of Wales, had passed away. To have had the good fortune to appoint one worthy to succeed Viriamu Jones was a consummation that must be gratifying to all concerned. In Principal Griffiths they had a gentleman whose name was already bracketed with Lord Kelvin, Lord Lister, and other great scientists. And he was sanguine enough to believe that when the research laboratory was set up he would be able to supplement the great discovery of Humphry Davy and so diminish, if not altogether prevent, those terrible explosions which so often occurred in coal mines. Let them help to build up the great mining school which was now the object of his life. The band of men who had already rallied around him, including Viscount Tredegar and Mabon, would not rest until a mining school was created worthy of the South Wales coalfield. The work of the College was increasing year by year, and it was only a question of accommodation for the students to be doubled in number. Not only was the amount of work increasing, but the quality was of a higher standard. He was sanguine enough to believe that provision would be made in the next Budget to increase the grants to the constituent colleges. That would not only enable them to increase the stipends of the staff, but also to provide a pension fund.

The Representation of the Various Bodies on the Court.

The Registrar suggested that the consideration of this subject should be deferred for six months, for, if the present Education Bill became law it would greatly alter the scheme suggested by the Council. This was agreed to.

Mode of Election of Council.

Mr. Herbert M. Thompson, M.A., had also given notice to move a series of resolutions dealing with the procedure in the election of the Council; but, at the suggestion of Sir T. Marchant Williams, he agreed that the matter be referred to the Council for report at the February meeting.

The Welsh Language.

On the motion of Mr. Tom John, seconded by the Rev. Gomer Lewis, D.D., the following resolution was passed unanimously:

That this Court of Governors heartily approves the action taken by the Welsh Members of Parliament in approaching the Civil Service Commissioners requesting them to make a knowledge of the Welsh language an essential qualification in Wales (including Monmouthshire); that the Registrar be instructed to communicate with the Civil Service Commissioners stating that provision for the teaching of the Welsh language and literature has been made in the College since its foundation, and that the Court is of opinion that provision should be made whereby the Civil Service Commissioners should delegate their powers of examination and appointment to some educational authority in Wales.

The New President.

The Earl of Plymouth thanked the Governors for the honour they had done him by his election as President. He followed

presidents who had done most admirable work for the College and he was fully aware of the difficulties which must be met whilst endeavouring to pilot the interest of the College successfully through the various storms and troubles it might encounter. He looked with confidence to the kindness and generosity of his colleagues with the full knowledge that they all had the interest of the College at heart, and that they would give him credit for having the same. He looked forward with confidence to the help he would always obtain from Sir Alfred Thomas.

Elections.

Viscount Tredegar was elected Vice-President of the College; Mr. H. M. Thompson was re-elected Treasurer; Dr. W. E. Thomas (Pentre), and Professor T. Lewis, M.A. (Brecon), were elected members of the Court in place of the late Judge Gwilym Williams and Mr. Carslake Thompson.

Finance.

Mr. H. M. Thompson, in moving the adoption of the report of the Council and the acceptance of the financial statement, said that the latter was now presented in a new form. The College was growing very rapidly, and the amount received in fees was £200 more than in previous years, an increase of 10 per cent.; there was also an increase of £275 in the fees received in the Normal Department. The salaries had also increased by £750, so that they had taken an instalment of a very long-delayed reform. This increase had been necessitated by the increase in the number of students, and of the staff in consequence. The deficit on the medical school was a good deal less than last year. The expenditure on buildings and equipments had been £12,527, made up practically of three sums—£11,000 on the new College buildings, £1,000 in improving the equipment of the present college, and about £500 in new buildings and lecture rooms for the present buildings. A sum of £58,647 had been collected toward the new college up to the end of June, but a considerable amount promised had not yet been received; another £30,000 would be available shortly, which would bring the total to about £99,300, but they would require for their first block of buildings £31,257 further, and he urged upon all the Governors to do all in their power to help to wipe off what would be a debt on their magnificent buildings unless they tackled the question seriously.

The Registrar stated that he had received £4,500 from the Drapers' Company in addition to the sums mentioned by Mr. Thompson.

Principal Griffiths pointed out that there was very real growth of activity in connexion with the College, greater even than would appear from the figures. The number attending full courses was increasing far more rapidly. Last year there was a record entry of 178 new students, but to-day that record had been beaten with 194 new students. He also drew attention to the growth of the engineering medical schools, and he doubted if the Court understood what a very important medical school theirs was becoming. The number of entries this year was 29. The report of the Council was adopted, and at the conclusion of the proceedings the members of the Court accompanied the President to view the new college buildings in Cathays Park.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL, 1906.

THE annual report of the Council, which is to be laid before the annual meeting of Fellows and Members on November 15th, 1906, at 3 p.m., contains a record of the work of the College in its various departments during the period from August 1st, 1905, to August 1st, 1906.

The report gives an account of the annual meeting of Fellows and Members, held on November 15th, 1905, when there were present the President, Mr. John Tweedy, 22 Fellows and 34 Members.

The Length of the Medical Curriculum.

At a meeting of the Council in May, 1905, a proposal was brought forward (1) to treat chemistry, physics, and biology as subjects of preliminary education, and to require that an examination in them should be passed before the recognition of the commencement of medical studies; and (2) to adopt a five years' curriculum of professional study from the date of passing the preliminary science examination.

This proposal was referred to the Committee of Management of the two Colleges for consideration. The Committee, in January, 1906, reported that it was undesirable to treat chemistry, physics and biology as subjects of preliminary education, the Committee being of opinion that the separation of the early studies from the purely medical curriculum has been sufficiently promoted by the Royal Colleges, in their recognition of instruction in preliminary science in non-medical schools having competent teachers and adequate equipment. More time was required to see how the existing curriculum, with the modifications introduced in June, 1904, will work, and it was at present undesirable to require an examination in chemistry, physics, and biology to be passed before the recognition of the commencement of medical studies, it being important that the Royal Colleges should retain those subjects in their curriculum, as the Royal Colleges could estimate better than any non-professional

authority the amount of knowledge of such subjects which ought to be required from medical students. The report contains some interesting tables showing the average period of professional study now spent by students under regulations which nominally require a five years' curriculum only. These tables establish the fact that a very considerable proportion of the students fail in one or more of the examinations, and that the period of study laid down as a minimum is exceeded by average students, and very much exceeded by those who are below the average. When altering the regulations in the year 1904 the Royal Colleges endeavoured to obtain as much time as possible for the study of anatomy, physiology, medicine, surgery, and midwifery; and if the regulations then adopted had come into full operation, the students would be obliged to pass the First Examination before commencing anatomy and physiology, and would then have four years and a half for the rest of the curriculum, giving one year and a half for anatomy and physiology, and three for clinical work. The Committee, recognizing that the minimum period is taken advantage of only by a few of the best students, regarded the present curriculum as sufficiently long, and were of opinion that it is not desirable to alter the conditions of the curriculum as adopted in the Regulations dated June 1st, 1904. The position of the College as a qualifying body is well maintained. Although the gradual decrease in the number of students entering the profession of late years must necessarily cause a falling off in the number of candidates for examination, it was nevertheless found that, in spite of the numerous degrees and diplomas in the country, the Conjoint Examining Board in England continued to attract each year to the Final Examination much the same proportion of the students who commenced professional study five years previously.

Diplomas in Tropical Medicine.

In July, 1904, a meeting of delegates from the two Royal Colleges was held to consider a letter from the Colonial Secretary in reference to diplomas in tropical medicine. The delegates in their report dated July 18th, 1904, made the following recommendations:—(1) That, 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 the year a report be addressed by these visitors to the Royal Colleges on the whole subject of tropical medicine.

The report of the visitors appointed by the two Colleges, which is given in full, was referred to a committee composed of delegates from the two Colleges, who, after considering the same, adopted the following resolution, namely:

That the delegates of the Royal College of Physicians of London and of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, while desirous of encouraging the study of tropical medicine and of meeting the wishes of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, are nevertheless of opinion that it is not desirable to institute a special diploma. They recommend, however, that the Royal Colleges should express their willingness to appoint assessors to the examinations conducted by the London School of Tropical Medicine, of students who have followed, there or elsewhere, a course of instruction approved by the Royal Colleges; and to those candidates who hold the diplomas of the Royal Colleges and are approved by the examiners, certificates, endorsed by the aforesaid assessors, may be granted.

In pursuance of this resolution, the Committee of Management has been instructed to consult with the authorities of the London School of Tropical Medicine regarding the arrangements necessary for giving effect to the proposals of the two Colleges.

The report of the Visitors, signed by Dr. Frederick Taylor and Mr. R. J. Godlee, states that it must be admitted that the Schools of Tropical Medicine have opportunities of research in a certain number of diseases, which are much greater than those possessed by most general hospitals in the British Isles; and that a knowledge of these diseases is eminently desirable in the case of medical men practising in the tropics, but not by any means equally necessary for those practising at home. The most important reasons against the institution of a diploma in tropical medicine are that the subject is too small to merit such a distinction, and that if one department of medicine is thought worthy of a special diploma, there may be no end to the list of special departments for which a similar privilege may be claimed.

Elementary Education of Pupil Midwives.

Mr. J. Ward Cousins, who has been reappointed a member of the Central Midwives Board by the Council of the College under Section III of the Midwives Act, 1902, furnished a Report regarding the proceedings of the Board, in the course of which he stated that the Board was now considering the necessity of requiring evidence of elementary education from all pupil-midwives. By one of the existing regulations any candidate who during the examination shows a want of acquaintance with the ordinary subjects of education may be rejected on this ground alone; this rule has been found unsatisfactory in practice, unfair to the candidates, and embarrassing to the examiners. Proof of general knowledge ought to be required at the commencement of the training

instead of at the time of examination; some of the women, who had endeavoured to prepare themselves by attending lectures and by diligent study, had at the last moment been found to possess too little elementary education to pass the oral and written examination of the Board.

Payment of Medical Men Summoned to Assist Midwives in Cases of Difficulty and Danger.

Mr. Cousins, in his report, expressed regret that Liverpool and Cardiff are the only centres where arrangements have been made for the payment of medical men summoned to assist midwives in cases of difficulty and danger. Though under the Act the profession is practically responsible for the safety of the poor parturient women of the country, it contains no provision to secure payment for professional services. In pursuance of the views expressed in this report, the Council passed the following resolution:

That in the opinion of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England it is essential for the efficient working of the Midwives Act that adequate provision be made to secure just remuneration for professional services rendered by medical men when called into attendance by midwives practising under the Act.

This resolution was communicated by the President to the Lord President of the Privy Council, from whom the following reply has been received:

Privy Council Office,

London, S.W.,

July 23rd, 1906.

Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 16th inst., embodying a Resolution adopted by the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons on the 12th inst. in regard to the question of remuneration for professional services rendered by medical men when called into attendance by midwives practising under the Midwives Act, 1902, I am directed by the Lord President of the Council to state that the subject will be carefully considered in connexion with any amendment of the Act which it may be possible to introduce, and his Lordship desires me to add that he would be happy to see you if and when such an amendment is under consideration.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. FITZROY.

The President,

Royal College of Surgeons of England,
Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

The Admission of Women as Fellows and Members.

In April last the following resolution, proposed by Professor Howard Marsh and seconded by Mr. Pearce Gould, was passed:

That the time has come for reconsidering the question of the admission of women to the examinations of the Conjoint Board and that a Committee be appointed to consider and report to the Council thereon.

This Committee, whilst reminding the Council that in 1895 the Fellows and Members had voted against the admission of women, reported that the time has come for again affording the Fellows and Members an opportunity for expressing an opinion in the matter, and recommended:

That the Fellows and Members be consulted as to the desirability of approaching the Royal College of Physicians in reference to the question.

This was considered by the Council in June and in July, and the question as to when and in what form the matter should be submitted to the Fellows and Members has been postponed.

The Poisons and Pharmacy Bill.

At the meeting of the Council in June a letter was read from the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, calling attention to the amendment, recently carried in the House of Lords, on the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, to the effect that a company or body corporate composed of unqualified persons may use the title of "chemist," provided they have in their employ a person who is qualified under the Pharmacy Act; suggesting that this decision, if allowed to become law, might have far-reaching results not only to chemists but also to surgeons, dentists, and other individuals, who are required by law to possess a personal qualification; and expressing the hope that the Council of the College might see fit to exert its influence in protesting against the establishment of such a dangerous precedent, and take steps to impress upon the Government the danger to the public and the great injustice to qualified persons involved in such proposed legislation.

The points raised in this letter from the Pharmaceutical Society were considered by the Council, and the President wrote to the Lord President of the Privy Council stating the strong view of the Council of the College as to the inexpediency and injustice of allowing companies or corporate bodies to assume professional titles which, when used by individuals, imply training and examination. The Council regard the provision in the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill as likely to expose the public to considerable risk, and consider that, if the principle involved were to receive the approval of Parliament, a precedent would be set which might seriously affect the status of surgeons and others who, in the interests of the public, are required by law to possess a personal qualification.

The answer received from the Privy Council argued that the:

mere confirmation of the right which companies have been declared by law to possess could not constitute a precedent applicable or likely to prove detrimental to the status of duly recognized professional bodies. The decision of the House of Lords was not in effect to permit companies to use a professional designation, but rather to affirm that "chemist" and "druggist" are properly trade descriptions, while "pharmaceutical chemist," "pharmacist," etc., maintain their quasi-professional character.

The Council of the College sent the answer from the Privy Council to the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, who replied pointing out that the main point was whether limited companies of unqualified persons should be allowed to use the designation of "chemist," which title was by Act of Parliament (Pharmacy Act, 1868) expressly reserved to the individual who passed the prescribed examination. The Pharmaceutical Society could not admit that the word "chemist" is a trade description to be used by any one, and the Act of Parliament expressly forbade its use by persons who did not possess the statutory qualification.

Varicocele.

The Council, having been consulted by the Director-General of the Army Medical Service as to whether, and, if so, to what extent, varicocele should be regarded as a disqualification for military service, replied as follows:

"Our opinion is that, in cases where candidates are otherwise physically fit, varicocele, unless present in a severe degree, need not disqualify them from service in the army."

Removal of Licentiates in Dental Surgery from the List.

Three licentiates in dental surgery whose names had been erased from the *Dentists' Register* by order of the General Medical Council were removed from the list of licentiates in dental surgery of this College in pursuance of the following clause of Section 13 of the Dentists Act, 1878, namely:

"Any name erased from the register in pursuance of this section shall also be erased from the list of licentiates in dental surgery or dentistry of the medical authority of which such person is a licentiate."

This is the first time that this provision of the Act has been called into effect, as all previous cases which have come under the censure of the General Medical Council have concerned persons who held no diploma or licence, but were on the *Register* as having been in practice as dentists prior to July, 1878, or persons who had been previously deprived of their diplomas or licence by their college or medical authority.

Finance.

The gross income of the College for the past year amounted to £25,361, being £394 less than the gross income of the previous year. The expenditure of the College for the past year amounts to £23,031, a difference of only £2 from the amount expended in the previous year. The balance of income over expenditure amounts this year to £2,329.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.

New Fellows.

The following gentlemen were admitted ordinary Fellows on October 17th: J. R. Askew, W. L. Bennett, B. M. Bone, D. Gwynne-Hughes, H. A. Knight, C. D. Lochrane, A. L. Lynch, G. B. McKean, M. MacKelvie, E. J. Morton, F. G. Twigg, J. H. Yearsley.

The Bathgate Medal.

The medal and set of books presented to the College by Colonel William Lorimer Bathgate, in memory of his late father, William McPhune Bathgate, F.R.C.S.E., Lecturer on *Materia Medica* in the Extra-Academical School, was awarded, after the usual competitive written examination in *materia medica*, etc., to John Joseph O'Sullivan, Edinburgh.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND.

The Royal College of Physicians of Ireland held its annual general meeting on October 18th, when the usual appointments of officers and examiners were made. Dr. J. M. Redmond being elected President and Dr. Conolly Norman Vice-President. During the proceedings the President admitted Dr. J. F. W. Tatham, M.A., M.D. Dub., F.R.C.P. Lond., Superintendent of Statistics in the office of the Registrar-General for England and Wales, to the Honorary Fellowship of the College, and Dr. D. J. O'Connor was elected Fellow.

In the evening the annual dinner of the President and Fellows was held in the College Hall, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Lord Justice Holmes, the Dean of St. Patrick's, and the Presidents of the College of Surgeons, the Academy of Medicine, the Irish Medical Association, the Royal Irish Academy, and the Incorporated Law Society being among the guests.

CONJOINT BOARD IN SCOTLAND.

The following candidates have been approved for the Diploma in Public Health: E. McK. Nicholl, D. M. Mathieson, L. W. Pole, W. H. Hill, W. Darling, H. A. Stewart, M. Macdonald, Katherine J. S. Clark, E. F. Valenzia, H. M. Sauzier, T. Scoresby-Jackson, E. P. Calder, F. E. Larkins, and J. Dadabhai Muniff.

The following have been approved at the First Examination for this Diploma: F. P. Lauder, F. H. Borthwick, Sohrab M. Hodiwalla, and T. R. Smith.

CONJOINT BOARD IN ENGLAND.

The following candidates have been approved in the subjects indicated:

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.—G. S. Ashby, F. Basford, T. M. Bellew, R. T. Brothie, G. O. Chambers, A. F. Comyn, D. M. Cox, W. Deane, W. A. S. Duck, H. J. Duske, M. M. Earle, W. M. Evans, G. E. Green, D. H. Griffiths, S. H. Griffiths, A. E. W. Hird, G. Holman, J. B. H. Holroyd, A. S. Hoole, R. L. Jones, F. W. Lastic, D. McRae, R. T. Martin, M. W. B. Oliver, F. W. Quirk, G. F. Randall, E. R. Sircom, E. Smeed, A. H. L. Thomas, W. G. H. M. Verdon, S. S. M. Wood.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—K. C. Anklesaria, F. R. I. Atkins, T. S. Bradburn, T. F. Brown, A. E. P. Cheesman, R. N. Coorlawa, C. J. Fernandes, C. J. Fox, A. L. George, F. M. Harvey, W. L. Hibbert, S. M. Khambata, C. E. W. McDonald, A. O. Mitchell, A. Morgan, R. H. Nolan, M. Nurick, P. D. Oakley, J. J. O'Mullane, J. R. Perdrau, J. J. Pierce, W. T. Quinlan, D. D. Rosewarne, S. Shephard, A. R. Snowden, R. L. Spittel, C. G. Sorague, L. H. Taylor, F. C. V. Thompson, S. S. Vazifdar, C. Witts.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

The following candidates have been approved in the subjects indicated:

SURGERY.—*L. C. W. Brigstocke, C. F. W. Dunn, *E. L. D. Gay, †R. Spears.

MEDICINE.—*C. C. Morrell, †G. H. Rodolph, *G. M. Seagrove, †F. A. K. Stuart, †A. R. Wade.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.—E. J. Crew, G. M. Seagrove.

MIDWIFERY.—J. Jones, B. S. Matthews.

The diploma of the Society has been granted to the following gentlemen: C. F. W. Dunn, E. L. D. Gay, G. M. Seagrove.

† Section I.

* Section II.

ROYAL NAVY AND ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.

EXAMINATION FOR ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

AN examination of candidates for not fewer than thirty commissions in the Royal Army Medical Corps will be held on January 24th next and following days. Applications to compete should be made to the Secretary, War Office, not later than January 14th, on which date the list will be closed. Candidates who are over the regulated limit of age at the date of the examination will be permitted to deduct from their actual age any period of service in the field after October 1st, 1899, that they could reckon towards retired pay and gratuity, if such deduction will bring them within the age limit.

VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION.

The winter classes commenced on Wednesday evening at the Artists' R. V. head quarters.

Congratulations are due to Surgeon-Colonel P. S. Giles, Senior Medical Officer, on account of the excellent muster of all ranks present, especially when it is remembered that most metropolitan corps have considerably fallen off in numbers.

One class consists of non-commissioned officers and men who are being instructed in first aid; the other is an advanced class, and the subjects taught are hospital duties, ambulance drill, and the sanitation of camps. The work will conclude with the official inspection in December.

The officers selected to take part in the instruction are: Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels W. Culver James, R. R. Slem, Surgeon-Majors E. M. Callender, C. S. de Segundo, Captain E. W. St. Vincent Ryan, Surgeon-Captains J. H. Dauber, A. Ducat, J. Masters, Surgeon-Lieutenants C. A. Lees and P. Bott.

PUBLIC HEALTH

AND

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD.

It will be remembered that the learned stipendiary magistrate of Leeds some time ago declined to convict in a case of boric acid used for preserving shrimps, on the ground that shrimps were not mentioned by the Commission. The Bench at Bradford is fortunately not of the same opinion, and in a recent case Mr. Skidmore fined a dealer the very substantial penalty of £9 for shrimps of Dutch origin which contained 107½ gr. of boric acid to the lb. The solicitor for the defence did not attempt to defend such an amount, but expressed a strong opinion that some standard should be fixed by statute. In this expression we cordially concur, but we must point out that the amount suggested by him—35 gr. to the lb.—is much too high. It is, however, interesting to know that that is the standard fixed for themselves by the shrimp dealers of Southport. A maximum of 15 gr., or at the very outside 20 gr., would be a more satisfactory limit of wholesome allowance. Medical officers of health and inspectors of food and drugs will do well to take note of this case at Bradford, for although, of course, no magistrate is bound by the decision of his colleagues elsewhere, it may form a valuable precedent, and, while 35 gr. to the lb. may appear a reasonable amount to the trade at Southport, it is more than probable that in other parts of the country a more enlightened opinion will be found to prevail and better protection will be given to the public.