

must as a general rule remain on the premises until they have been fumigated. When the clothing, etc., is returned (in the course of some two hours) from the disinfecting station, the persons who have been detained are required to put on their own clothing and must then leave the premises for some five or six hours while it is disinfected and cleansed. The Government clothing is returned to the disinfecting station to be steamed before it is again used. The people so displaced from their homes are at liberty to make use of the Board's matshed shelters until the processes of disinfection of the premises are complete.

The disinfection of the premises consists in the spraying of the walls with a solution of perchloride of mercury (1 in 1,000) or fumigation with free chlorine obtained by the addition of diluted sulphuric acid to chlorinated lime (1 quart of a 1 in 8 solution of the acid to each pound of the chlorinated lime). Floors and furniture are then scrubbed with solution of Jeyes's fluid and the walls are then lime-washed, chlorinated lime being added to the lime-wash in the proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to the gallon.

THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

A DISCUSSION on Tuberculosis, in the Section of State Medicine, was opened by Dr. SAMUEL G. DIXON, President of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and Commissioner of Health of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; his paper, entitled, The Prevention of Consumption, was published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of September 15th, p. 609. By some error or misunderstanding which we regret, though we cannot accept responsibility for it, the concluding portion of the paper which was read at the meeting did not reach us. We have now received it, and gladly comply with Dr. Dixon's request that it should be published. It should take the place of the concluding lines of the paper (p. 611, left hand column, lines 25 to 35) beginning "With this opportunity granted me," etc. The passage should run as follows:

I have, therefore, been working to obtain that substance which we know produces immunity to this disease in cattle, and yet while nothing has been obtained which will warrant results being given to the world, I am tempted, because of this occasion, to suggest the line of thought upon which my new work is being executed, hoping to tempt my co-workers to help me follow out investigations to either a positive or negative conclusion.

The results of necropsies and the vaccination of cattle with tubercle bacilli have taught us that there is not only something curative but also preventive. Tuberculin is not an antitoxin. It is a diagnostic agent, and stimulates an encapsulation of tubercle foci, and also causes a special degree of febrile reaction in tuberculous animals. Therefore I am injecting cows in the tissue of the neck with 20 c.c.m. of concentrated tuberculin with the idea of producing a reaction, and, while the temperature is rapidly rising, drawing the blood and separating the serum, which is tested for its active principle by being introduced into both healthy and tuberculous animals, the reaction being carefully noted. The normal serum, of course, is also being injected into check animals.

Upon second thought, I appreciated the fact that we have immunity more marked in some parts of the body than in others, which suggests the possibility of the latter containing an antitoxin; yet, so far, we have failed, as I have said, to get an antitoxin of sufficient potency to be curative. This failure is likely due to the fact that, in the first place, if it is produced by the tubercle bacillus, we have not used the right solvent. It has occurred to me, therefore, that it might be possible to obtain the antitoxin by the use of fluids from the animal (but more certainly if we take the serum from those parts of the body which are more naturally immune, like the pancreas). If this protective substance, on the contrary, is produced by the animal cells, would it not be best, in making our anti-tuberculous serum to take the blood, not from the general economy, but from parts of the animal which show the greatest tendency to immunity; therefore, from the pancreatic vein?

Again, I am trying a line of experiments by intercepting the blood in the portal system and using solvents to extract any antitoxin that it may contain before it is acted upon by the liver.

This is an intimation of the line of work now being conducted in the very newly-created laboratories of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—too new, however, and

the time allotted me by this Association too short to venture to give any further details upon this occasion. The results of the work, however, will be published by the State Government from time to time. Should these results be successful, I shall be content, in view of the great good which will accrue to humanity, regardless of credit to myself.

MEMORANDA: MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

IODINE IN THE VOMITING OF PREGNANCY.

With reference to Dr. Rowland's memorandum on the treatment of the vomiting of pregnancy in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of November 24th, 1906, p. 1490, I should like to draw attention to a very simple and, in my hands, a very efficacious remedy. It is seldom a pregnant woman consults her medical attendant for this complaint; she takes it as a matter of course, and does not believe there is any remedy. For some years past I have given tr. iodi $\frac{m}{j}$ in an ounce of water, to be repeated every two hours until the sickness ceases. In one or two cases no second dose was required; in the words of one patient, "it acted like magic." As a rule, three or four doses suffice, and no special diet is needed. The treatment is so simple that it is worth trying in every case, and in all mine it has been most successful. I cannot find this form of treatment named in any textbook on midwifery.

Brixton, S.W.

ARTHUR H. W. AYLING.

CHRONIC ULCER AND CALCIUM IODIDE.

The following case of chronic ulcer seems worthy of record, partly from the simulation of epithelioma, but chiefly as showing the beneficial effect of calcium iodide.

The patient was a healthy woman aged 19, who came to the Halifax Infirmary suffering from an ulcer in the left groin. The history was that it began two months before as a boil, which burst, leaving an open sore; this was aggravated by the friction of her dress, so that on her admission it measured $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, and was oval in shape. The edges were hard, everted, inflamed, and raised one-eighth of an inch above the surrounding skin. The surface of the ulcer was smooth, and few granulations were to be seen; it was freely movable with the skin. No other sores could be found, and no history of syphilis obtained. I advised the patient to have the ulcer excised, partly from a suspicion of malignancy, but mainly because it seemed likely to be a very long time in healing. This was done on May 2nd by the Assistant House-Surgeon, Mr. Fox, to whom I am also indebted for the following notes:

An elliptical incision $\frac{1}{2}$ in. from the edges of the sore was made, the ulcer completely removed, and the wound closed by three sutures of silkworm gut. Three days later, on dressing the wound, it was found that all the stitches had cut out, that the sore was consequently much larger, and that the edges both of the wound and the stitch tracks had taken the appearance of the original sore. Portions of the ulcer were separately examined by expert pathologists at Leeds and London, one saying it was probably epitheliomatous, the other that it was simply inflammatory. The patient was now put upon potassium iodide, but this had to be stopped on account of symptoms of iodism. Locally, compresses of lotio ac. carbol. were applied, and later on of lotio nigra. On May 16th treatment by means of x rays was begun and continued daily (exposures of fifteen minutes) until July 21st. The x rays lessened the induration, and for the first fortnight seemed to diminish the size of the ulcer, but for the last seven weeks had very little effect. Seeing the article on calcium iodide in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL by Dr. G. Arbour Stephens about that date, I decided to give it a trial, and ordered gr. iij thrice-daily. In a few days improvement was evident, and this continued until September 7th, when the patient was discharged with the wound soundly healed. At the date of writing, two months later, there is no discomfort nor sign of recurrence.

Halifax.

T. H. HUNT, M.D., B.S.Lond.

MEDICAL NEWS.

DR. ACLAND, having been appointed by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons Official Visitor to the examinations of the Cairo Medical School, has left London for that purpose.

At the meeting of the Hospital Officers' Association at the new Gaiety Restaurant, Strand, on Friday, December 21st, at 8 p.m., Sir Henry Burdett will introduce a discussion on the excessive free medical relief, medical discontent, and the remedy for both.

THE Odontological Society of Great Britain gives notice that it is prepared to receive applications for grants in aid of the furtherance of scientific research in connexion with dentistry. Further particulars can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, the Scientific Research Committee, Odontological Society, 20, Hanover Square, W.

It is stated by the *Tribune* that fully a year is likely to elapse before the report of the Royal Commission on Vivisection is presented. The testimony which has been so far given will be issued forthwith, and in future the evidence will be published monthly.

THE Congo State Government, which some time ago established a hospital for sleeping sickness in the neighbourhood of Leopoldville, has decided to erect similar institutions at Nouvelle Anvers, Stanleyville, and Lusambo.

The Anglo-American Medical Association in Berlin, founded three years ago by Dr. J. H. Honan, appears to flourish; its object is to advise British and American physicians visiting Berlin for study with regard to the post-graduate work in the University, clinics, and hospitals. The Association meets every Saturday evening at 7.30 in the Heidelberg Restaurant, and further particulars can be obtained from Dr. J. H. Honan, Lutzow-Strasse, 78, Berlin, W. Particulars as to the next vacation post-graduate courses, which begin on March 1st, can be obtained from Herr Melzer, Zeigelstrasse, 10 (Langenbeck-Haus), Berlin.

THE annual dinner of the Society of Women Journalists was held at Trocadero Restaurant on December 8th, when over 200 people were present. The toast of "the Guests," proposed by Mrs. Burnett Smith (Annie S. Swan), the new President, in a humorous speech was acknowledged by the Lord Advocate for Scotland, who expressed the opinion that women had the opportunity of raising the tone of journalism. Other speeches followed, and a *conversazione* brought a most successful evening to an end. The annual report for 1905-6 shows that the society is doing a great deal of useful work, and that its influence is extending in many directions.

THE Friday evening meetings of the Royal Institution of Great Britain will be resumed on January 18th, when Sir Andrew Noble, Bart., F.R.S., will give an address on Fifty Years of Explosives. On February 1st, Sir Almroth E. Wright, M.D., F.R.S., will speak on the Methods of Combating the Bacteria of Disease in the Interior of the Organism. During February and March Professor Stirling of Manchester will give a course of six lectures on the Visual Apparatus of Man and Animals. It is stated that the ventilation of the lecture room has been improved during the recess by the installation of a large exhaust fan.

At a meeting of the Otological Society of the United Kingdom, on December 3rd, the following officers were elected for the Session 1906-7: President, A. E. Cumberbatch; Vice-Presidents, A. H. Cheatle, J. M. Hunt, A. B. Kelly, and R. Lake; Honorary Treasurer, E. Law; Honorary Editor of *Transactions*, W. Jobson Horne; Honorary Librarian, L. A. Lawrence; Honorary Secretaries, H. S. Walker and E. B. Waggett; Council, F. W. Bennett, C. H. Fagge, J. Nelson, W. Permewan, and H. F. Tod. The annual dinner was held the same evening, Mr. A. E. Cumberbatch occupying the chair.

THE members and friends of the Glasgow University Club, London, dined together at the Trocadero Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus, on December 7th, with the Lord Rector of the Glasgow University, Mr. H. H. Asquith, in the chair. The Chairman, in proposing "The University and the Club," said that he had done his best to struggle with the ineradicable disability of having been born on the wrong side of the Tweed. He had, however, been for twenty years a Scottish member of the House of Commons, and therefore might claim to be a naturalized Scot. He did not want to make invidious comparisons, but Edinburgh was prim, starched, and almost old-maidenish, and all he could say for St. Andrews was that it was the only town in Scotland that still had about it the atmo-

sphere and the glamour of an old mediaeval centre of learning, except in August, when the golf links were so crowded. In regard to Glasgow, there was something there in the combination of the best teaching with the most refined culture that gave the University a character peculiar to itself. The next toast was that of "The Guests," proposed by Professor J. Adams. This was replied to by Sir Richard Douglas Powell, who observed that when he visited Glasgow he had noted the cleanliness of the streets, and the great advances the community had made in sanitary science. The toast of "The Chairman," proposed by Mr. Lorimer and duly acknowledged, closed the evening.

QUINCENTENARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TURIN.—The University of Turin should have celebrated the five hundredth anniversary of its foundation two years ago, but, owing to the disastrous fire which destroyed its magnificent library and wrecked part of the buildings, the ceremony was postponed. This was held on October 27th last. The Rector, Professor Giampietro Chironi, delivered an address; Professor Arturo Graf discoursed on the university of the future, and a tablet with a commemorative inscription in Latin by Professor Ettore Stampini was unveiled. A collection of the most important documents relating to the history of the University, edited by Professors Stampini and Cipolla, has been published in honour of the occasion.

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 November 30th, Dr. D. Haviland Hall in the chair. The accounts presented showed that the operations of the present year had so far produced a substantial increase in the financial strength of the Society. The sickness claims had been rather more than usually numerous, but for the most part of very short duration, so that the total amount disbursed had been well under the expectation. There were, however, signs of an epidemic of influenza. On two previous occasions this scourge had caused heavy disbursements by the Medical Sickness Society, and a considerable number of influenza claims have lately been received, though they had been of short duration. The recurrence of influenza epidemics is one of the risks which have to be provided against, and this can only be done by a continuance of the policy hitherto carried out by the Committee of treating the surplus produced by a good past as a reserve to be retained against the risk of a necessarily doubtful future. Prospectuses and all particulars on application to Mr. F. Addiscott, Secretary, Medical Sickness and Accident Society, 33, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S VISITORS IN LUNACY.—The body still called the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded was occupied during its last two sessions in hearing evidence with regard to the Lord Chancellor's Visitors in Lunacy. At the first meeting Dr. Nicolson, C.B., said that the three visitors, two medical and one legal, visited all patients found lunatic by inquisition twice a year, and new and special cases four times a year; they also visited under orders from the Lord Justices or Masters certain cases of infirmity or lunacy under the Lunacy Act, 1890. The jurisdiction was limited to England and Wales, except in special cases, and during the twelve months ended October, 1906, 1,523 patients were visited. The Visitors were the general advisers of patients and their families, and their visits were unannounced. At the second meeting Sir James Crichton-Browne, who has held the office of Lord Chancellor's Visitor since 1875, gave evidence. He said that the addition of the Chancery Visitors to the Board of Commissioners in Lunacy would not afford that Board the assistance of which it was urgently in need. He deprecated a change which would sacrifice practical efficiency. Insanity was largely preventable and curable, and there should be a strong, well-organized department of the central Government, not merely to protect the insane, but to elucidate the causes of insanity and conduct scientific investigation. The Board of Commissioners should be an integral part of a board of health, presided over by a Cabinet Minister. To strengthen the Board of Commissioners, which urgently needed reinforcement, he suggested the following additions: A paid chairman of distinguished position, two additional medical commissioners, a special statistical clerk, a permanently retained architect, and such additional clerical aid as might be deemed necessary. In reply to questions he said that the Chancery visitors had no duties which could not be carried out by the Commission, but it could not carry them out as at present constituted. Evidence was also given by Dr. Claye Shaw, and by Mr. Ambrose, and Mr. T. H. Fischer, K.C., Masters in Lunacy.

suddenly away. Reading between the lines of his lively and descriptive letters from the field, it is easy to see that Dr. Robinson's ardent, energetic spirit caused him to overtax his strength during the campaign. On his return from the front, early in August, he was noticed to be looking very run down; his partner, however, felt no real anxiety about him until about a week before his death, when he made him stay in bed for four days. The end came suddenly a few days later, without any warning, and an examination made after death showed an over-strained heart with valvular deficiency of an acute nature.

One pathetic incident attaches to Dr. Robinson's connexion with the Natal Medical Corps, of which he was a keen member, and for the interest and efficiency of which he consistently worked. When the corps was being reformed, between two and three years ago, a motto was wanted, and Dr. Robinson offered the first part of his own—"Non nobis solum." It was accepted, and is engraved on the badge of every member of the Natal Medical Corps to-day.

The members of Dr. Robinson's profession may continue to gain inspiration from such a motto as they don their uniforms and recall the fact that the member of the corps who gave it has been the first to show them that in service for others, even unto death if it must be, lies the real meaning of life.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL SAMPSON ROCH, who died at his residence, Woodbine Hill, near Youghal, Ireland, on November 9th, was born on June 29th, 1829, the youngest son of Mr. G. B. Roch, of Woodbine Hill. He received his medical education at Trinity College, Dublin, and became M.R.C.S.Eng. in 1854. In the same year he entered the Army Medical Department, and joined the troops before Sebastopol; during the siege he was frequently in the advanced works, and was present when the Russian rifle pits were taken in April, 1855. On June 7th, 1855, he volunteered to accompany the French when they stormed the Mamelon, and on June 17th, after twenty-four hours in the trenches, again volunteered for the attack which took place on the day following. On June 6th, 1855, when attached to the 12th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, while restraining, by digital pressure, haemorrhage from a wounded gunner's thigh as he was being carried to the rear, a shell dropped near the carrying party who took refuge behind a gun carriage, Surgeon Roch neither moved from his position nor relaxed his hold until the explosion of the shell scattered his patient's brains in his face. For this act of gallantry he was mentioned in dispatches. Surgeon Roch served in Bengal during the Mutiny from 1857 to 1859, he was in the Mauritius from 1860 to 1865, and was selected to accompany the embassy under Colonel Middleton to the Court of Radama, King of Madagascar. In 1867 he volunteered to go to Abyssinia and was appointed to the charge of the Golden Fleece Hospital Ship. He left the army in 1882 and took the diploma of L.R.C.P.I.; he was soon afterwards appointed Medical Officer of Health for Cheltenham, which post he held until 1892, when he retired to his family home in Ireland.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL JULIUS WILKS, late of the Rifle Brigade, died in London on November 10th, aged 78. His commissions in the Army Medical Service were thus dated: Assistant Surgeon, November 24th, 1854; Surgeon, February 4th, 1871; Surgeon-Major, March 1st, 1873; Brigade-Surgeon, October 15th, 1881; and Honorary Deputy Surgeon-General on retirement, July 31st, 1883. His war record is as follows: Crimean campaign, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol and the attacks on the Redan on June 18th and September 8th (mentioned in dispatches, medal with clasp, and Turkish medal); the China war of 1860, including the action of Sinho, the capture of the Taku Forts, and the surrender of Pekin (medal with two clasps); and the Ashanti war in 1874, when he was at the battles of Amoafu and Ordashu and the capture of Coomassie (medal with clasp).

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY THEODORE CHAPMAN, Royal Army Medical Corps (retired), died at Budleigh Salterton, on November 27th, aged 64. He entered the Army Medical Service as Assistant Surgeon, March 31st,

1866; was made Surgeon, March 1st, 1873; Surgeon-Major, March 31st, 1878; and Honorary Brigade Surgeon on retirement from the service, August 18th, 1886. He served in the Soudan campaign in 1884, receiving a medal and the Khedive's bronze star.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM DANIEL AMHERST COWEN, late of the Royal Army Medical Corps, died at Southsea on November 24th. He was the eldest son of the late Edward Cowen, Inspector-General of Hospitals, and entered the Army Medical Service as Surgeon, March 6th, 1880, becoming Surgeon-Major, March 6th, 1892, and Lieutenant-Colonel, March 6th, 1900. He retired from the service, August 26th, 1905. He served in the Nile Expedition in 1898, receiving the British and Egyptian medals.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES RICHARD BARTLETT, Royal Army Medical Corps, died at Freetown, Sierra Leone, on December 5th, at the age of 47. His commissions in the Army Medical Service were thus dated: Surgeon, July 29th, 1882; Surgeon-Major, July 29th, 1894; Lieutenant-Colonel, July 29th, 1902. He served with the Ashanti expedition in 1895-6, for which he received a Star, and in the campaign on the North-West Frontier of India in 1897-8, including the operations on the Samana and the action of the Ublan Pass, receiving a medal with two clasps.

THE death at a comparatively early age of Mr. GREENWOOD PIM, M.A.Dub., Secretary for many years of the Conjoint Board of the Irish Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, will be much regretted by a large number of old Dublin students. All with whom Mr. Pim was officially brought in contact were invariably impressed by his thoroughness, geniality, and courtesy. Many of those who had the good fortune to be acquainted with him personally during their undergraduate career gained much by the kindliness with which he often gave them sound advice. Having been himself through a complete arts course in Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was a distinguished graduate, he knew the difficulties and temptations connected with the student's life, and his words of wisdom were always listened to as those of a real friend. The Conjoint Board, after the passing of the Medical Act of 1886, was fortunate in securing Mr. Greenwood Pim's services as Secretary. Many difficulties had to be overcome in evolving a system of procedure on good business lines. The task was performed by him with singular ability. He was an enthusiast for his work, but his devotion to it undermined his health, and he was reluctantly obliged to resign his office a couple of years ago. A lingering illness terminated in death at his residence in Monkstown, co. Dublin, on November 14th, to the great sorrow of a large circle of warm friends not only in the medical profession, but in literary, musical, and artistic circles in Ireland.

THE LATE DR. SYMES THOMPSON.—Mr. C. Devereux Marshall, St. Luke's College, Carlton Hill, N.W., desires to state that while Dr. Symes Thompson worked in the most energetic manner for the Guild of St. Luke during the whole of the time he was associated with it, and for nine years (from 1892-1901) was the Provost, he was not one of its founders, as he did not become a member until 1884, twenty years after the Society was first formed. Neither did he originate the annual service of the Guild at St. Paul's Cathedral, which was started many years before his provostship.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are: Dr. L. W. Popoff, Professor of General Pathology in the St. Petersburg Academy of Military Medicine, President of the Russian Medical Association, and sometime Professor in the University of Warsaw, aged 62; Dr. C. J. Berthier, a well-known laryngologist of Geneva, aged 40; Dr. Georg Heimann, Scientific Assistant in the Berlin Statistical Office, aged 48; Dr. Venneman, Professor of Histology in the University of Louvain; Dr. Benicio de Abreu, Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Rio de Janeiro, aged 56; Dr. J. Zabludowski, Director of the Berlin

University School of Massage, aged 55; Dr. Planteau, Professor of Histology in the Medical School of Algiers; Dr. Franz Sperck, of Nishni-Novgorod, well known by his ethnographical and geographical researches, and author of numerous writings on therapeutics, and of some four hundred articles in the Brockhaus-Effron Conversations-lexicon, aged 71; and Dr. Nikolai Wilczkowski, in his day one of the leading surgeons of St. Petersburg, and Honorary Surgeon to the Czar, aged 83.

MEDICO-LEGAL AND MEDICO-ETHICAL.

INSURANCE COMPANY AND MEDICAL OFFICER.

ON December 10th Mr. Justice Darling, sitting with a special jury in the King's Bench Division, heard the case of Carruthers *v.* the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, in which the plaintiff sought to recover damages for his wrongful dismissal from the medical staff of the company.

Mr. Bankes, K.C., and Mr. Bremner were for the plaintiff; Mr. Rawlinson, K.C., Mr. Rowlett, and Mr. Moore for the defendants.

In opening the case, Mr. Bankes said that the company had dismissed the plaintiff from what he contended was a permanent position, and that it was in respect of such dismissal that he brought this action.

The letter constituting the contract said that "the position as long as you do your duty to the company should be a permanent one." This meant, according to the company's contention, at the outside a yearly contract, and not a post for life.

The plaintiff in giving evidence said that in 1892 he was appointed local medical officer of the company, retaining his private practice, which was worth about £400 a year, and receiving fees from the defendants as well as a salary of £100 a year. In 1902 he was appointed on the medical staff at the company's London office at a salary of £700 a year, rising by gradual increase to £1,000, and giving up his private practice. At the end of 1905 the business of the company began to fall off, and in the following May he received a letter in which the medical superintendent in New York said that as their business was falling off two medical attendants were unnecessary, and he was asked to resign. No aspersion was cast upon his capabilities. They offered him three months' salary in lieu of notice, which he declined to accept. He then commenced this action.

Counsel for the defendant having submitted that there was no case,

The jury, after a long absence, held that the engagement was permanent in the sense that it was to last as long as the company carried on their business. They also found that if the engagement had been for a year certain, and so on from year to year, twelve months' notice would have been reasonable, and in that case the damages would have been £793 15s.

Mr. Justice Darling held that the contract was one to endure for a year certain, and so on from year to year, terminable, as the jury had found, by a year's notice, and under those circumstances there would be judgement for the plaintiff for the £793 15s., with costs.

"GREASE CANCER" NOT AN ACCIDENT.

AT the Newcastle-upon-Tyne County Court an application has just been heard under the Workmen's Compensation Act, in which a grease-mixer claimed damages from his employers on account of the loss of an arm which had to be amputated for malignant disease. The man had worked eight years with his employers, and was engaged in mixing grease and creosote. It is a well-known fact that men thus employed frequently suffer from warts on the forearms and on the back of the hands; as a result of friction and continued exposure at work ulcers form which do not heal, but take on malignant action. That this had occurred in the case of the plaintiff there was abundant evidence to show, both medical and other. For the respondents it was urged that the injury to the arm was the result of a gradual process, a trade risk in fact, and that as no specific date could be assigned upon which the disease had developed, the malady could not be regarded as an accident under the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Judge Greenwell gave his award for the respondents, on the ground that the injury was the result of the man's work, and that it was impossible to mark a point of time at which something happened that led to the unfortunate result.

A GREAT DRUG FRAUD.

AT the assizes held in Lewes on November 26th, a prosecution, originated some months ago by the Brighton Police, and of much interest, was successfully concluded. The prisoners were two men named Hawkins, father and son, who, under several indictments, were charged with conspiring by "divers false pretences and subtle and fraudulent means and devices to obtain money from such of His Majesty's lieg subjects as should thereafter purchase from them certain powders called Goxiensis and Corassa Compound, and to cheat them of such moneys, on January 1st, 1906, and divers subsequent dates."

The main facts of the case were threshed out at great length before the Brighton bench of magistrates some two months

ago, the proceedings lasting six days. On the present occasion proceedings did not last long, as the elder prisoner pleaded guilty, and, by arrangement no evidence was tendered against the son.

From the statements made by the prosecuting counsel, it would appear that the prisoners had for a long time been engaged in a great quack fraud, having addresses at Brighton, Worthing, Wood Green, and elsewhere under various false names; among such were "Dr. Hawkins, M.D., U.S.A.," "The Rev. John Wilson," "The Rev. Thomas Stone," "Thomas Stone, Esq.," "W. Grey, Esq.," and "The Rev. William Grey." They issued advertisements and circulars broadcast, the usual output, it was stated, being from 200 to 500 circulars a day. The powders sold were represented as being a cure for some forty-seven diseases, it being stated sometimes that they were the discovery of the Rev. Joseph Hope when he was on the West Coast of Africa. The answers sent out to the letters received by the prisoners at Worthing were prepared in Brighton, and were often so bulky and numerous that they were sent back to be posted in Worthing in a cart. Further evidence of the large scale on which the business was conducted was afforded by the fact that between January 1st this year and September 20th the prisoners received £3,244, all in small amounts, from purchasers of the powders in question.

Powders purchased by a detective were analysed by Mr. R. A. Cripps, public analyst for the borough of Bournemouth, who found their composition to be as follows:

GLOXIENSIS POWDERS.		CORASSA COMPOUND.	
Bicarbonate of sodium	72.0	Bromide of potassium	56.5
Bromide of potassium	27.7	Bicarbonate of sodium	38.5
Dust and impurities	0.3	Powdered cinchona bark	4.0
		Dust and impurities	1.0
			100.0
Cost, 2d. Price 17s. 8d.		Cost, 2d. Price, 18s. 1d.	

Mr. Justice Lawrence sentenced the elder prisoner to three-months' hard labour, but explained that had the case been tried out and the prisoner convicted by a jury he would have had to award a sentence of a much more severe character; a light sentence was only justified because the case was the first of the kind which had been tried, so in some respects was a test case. The Treasury, it would seem, had not hitherto seen its way to take such cases up; if it could put a stop to frauds of this kind it would be doing a great and good work.

A DEATH UNDER CHLOROFORM.

AN inquiry was held at Bishop Stortford on December 7th into the circumstances attending the death of a student, aged 22, who died while under an anaesthetic at the Diocesan Training College for Schoolmistresses, Hockenhill. The more important evidence was to the following effect: The deceased was placed under chloroform for the removal of some tuberculous glands in the neck. She was examined beforehand by two medical men, and nothing abnormal observed in the condition of the heart. The anaesthetic was administered by the open method. All went well for some twelve minutes, when the patient, not at the moment deeply anaesthetized, suddenly became rigid as though in a fit, and breathing ceased. Artificial respiration and other measures were at once adopted, but beyond a few shallow inspirations no sign of life reappeared. The Superintendent of the College described the deceased as a strong healthy girl, but on being recalled, said that on one or two occasions during her three months' residence at the College the patient had had fainting fits, and had had to leave the class room. The *post-mortem* examination, conducted by Mr. C. Gordon Watson, of the Metropolitan Hospital, showed that, apart from the suppurating glands removed by the operator, there were other glands in the neck showing evidence of tubercle, and also signs of tubercle elsewhere in the body. The walls of the heart were fatty and dilated, and there were signs of fatty degeneration in the aorta-like. The thyroid gland was enlarged, and there was also a thymus gland of abnormal size. He could not account for the occurrence of the sort of epileptic seizure which had been described. Death was due to the sudden failure of a weak heart under the influence of chloroform.

The jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure, adding a rider to the effect that all possible care had been taken in the treatment of the deceased.

AN UNQUALIFIED PRACTITIONER.

AT Burnley, on December 4th, a man named George Gill was fined £10 and costs, or two months' imprisonment in default, for falsely pretending to be a surgeon. In February and March this year he had been carrying on practice in Burnley in a house, on a window of which was inscribed "Dr. G. Gill, Provident Medical Dispenser." A child whom he had treated died, and on being summoned to attend the inquest he disappeared, and was only apprehended recently.

DELAY IN NOTIFICATION.

AT Tottenham Police Court on December 6th, Dr. David McAskle of Tottenham was summoned by the medical officer of health for failing to notify forthwith a case of scarlet fever. The allegation was that there was a delay of five days in sending in the notification. When an inspector went to remove the patient—a child—he found that it was in the streets. The

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

B.M., B.C.H. EXAMINATIONS.

THE following have passed the Examination in Pathology in the Second B.M.:

M. B. Baines, B.A., Exeter College; S. Hertill, B.A., New College; H. A. Philpot, B.A., New College; S. E. Whitnall, B.A., Magdalen College.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

APPOINTMENTS.

PROFESSOR HOWARD MARSH has been elected a member of the General Board of Studies.

A. G. Tansley, M.A., Trinity College, has been appointed University Lecturer in Botany for five years.

The following additional Examiners for medical degrees have been appointed:

3RD M.B., PART I.—A. R. Cushing, M.A., M.D. Aberd., in Pharmacology.
" " R. T. Hewlett, M.D. Lond., in Pathology.
" " R. M. Simon, M.D., Govt. and Cai., in Medicine.
" " R. Johnson, F.R.C.S.
" " F. F. Burghard, F.R.C.S. } In Surgery.
" " C. Wallace, F.R.C.S.

ANTHROPOLOGY AND TROPICAL MEDICINE.

The Board of Anthropological Studies recommend that it is desirable to establish a diploma in Anthropology.

The Examination in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene will begin on Wednesday, January 2nd, 1907, in the Medical Buildings, Cambridge.

A benefaction of £100 has been received from Dr. Hoffman, M.A., for the Clinical Laboratory at Addenbrooke's Hospital.

From returns kindly supplied by the tutors, it appears that the number of freshmen intending to study medicine in the University is 122. Last year the number was 117, and in the year before 89.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCILS.

At a meeting held in the Union on December 10th, Mr. E. Darwin Wilmot presiding, it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. H. Ballingall Watson, M.A., to petition the Senatus and University Court that students in medicine who have completed their Third Professional Examination may be allowed to present themselves for examination in the subjects of forensic medicine and public health in the July or March preceding the Final Examination as part of that Final Examination.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

MEETING OF THE SENATE.

A MEETING of the Senate was held on November 21st.

Incorporation of University College.

The Senate have received from the Clerk of the Privy Council an intimation that His Majesty in Council has approved the new statutes made for the management of University College, and for the constitution and management of University College Hospital and the School of Advanced Medical Studies connected therewith. All the arrangements made in connexion with the incorporation of University College in the University will come into operation on January 1st, 1907.

Vice-Chairman of External Council.

Dr. Russell Wells, B.Sc., has been elected Vice-Chairman of the Council for the external students for the remainder of the year 1906-7, upon the resignation of Dr. James Bourne Benson.

University College.

Dr. T. Gregory Foster and Mr. Hugh Condy have been elected president and secretary respectively of the University College Old Students' Association, while Mr. G. A. Aitken has been re-elected honorary treasurer.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

SIR ARTHUR RÜCKER, Principal of the University, distributed the prizes to the successful students of the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, on December 5th. Dr. Amand Routh was in the chair. The Dean, Dr. C. Addison, submitted his report, in which he pointed out that during 1905 the Committee of the King Edward's Hospital Fund for London required that the accounts of the medical schools should be kept distinct from those of the hospitals to which they were attached and that the schools should not derive benefit from the funds subscribed for the hospitals, unless such subscriptions were specially signified as being available for the uses of the school. The required separation was effected by the end of 1905. Dr. Addison further stated that in the course of the last twenty years, during which the financial responsibility for the school had been common with that of the hospital, an account of the sums received by the hospital from the school, or paid by the hospital on account of the school, showed that the hospital had, on the average, contributed a sum of £61 a year to the school. There were certain advantages which accrued to the hospital in the constitution of its staff and in other ways

through its association with a school of medicine, beside the gratuitous services rendered daily in nearly all the departments of the hospital's work by the students and others attached to the medical school. When the yearly contribution of £61 was balanced against these advantages, it was obvious that the sum was trifling, and that the two institutions had been very useful and necessary the one to the other. Dr. Addison concluded with the satisfactory announcement that the finances of the school were in a sound condition, and that there was a very substantial increase in the number of students.

Sir Arthur Rücker then presented the prizes, the Governor's Clinical Gold Medal being taken by Mr. W. K. Beaman.

Sir Arthur Rücker in the course of an address to the students said that with modifications the relations of the University of London to the schools were much the same as the relations of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to their colleges. Each college managed its own teaching and looked after its own finance, but the University of London possessed the power of visiting its schools and of recognizing the teachers and the courses of study. The faculty of medicine was the largest in the University of London, and the policy of the University was to secure self-government to each faculty. The medical students of the London University were governed by a body that was in touch with the medical profession, and animated with a real desire to further and promote the interests of medical education in London. After nearly six years' work the University had 3,000 internal students, and about 8,000 other students attending the lectures of teachers approved by the University. About six years ago the financial budget for the University was £29,000, and last year it amounted to £95,000. Sir Arthur Rücker concluded by observing that the students at Charing Cross Hospital not only belonged to a great medical school, but they were also members of a great University.

A cordial vote of thanks to Sir Arthur Rücker was proposed by Lord Kilmorey, and carried with acclamation.

PUBLIC HEALTH
AND
POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

VACCINATION.

The Duty of a Public Vaccinator when Four Marks are Refused.

SIGMA writes: I have recently had a visit from the L.G.B. Vaccination Inspector. My register contained a number of two-insertion cases. I pointed out to him that in these cases the parents flatly and emphatically refused to have more than two insertions in spite of all the well-known arguments for four. He recommends me, as public vaccinator, in future to decline to vaccinate in less than four insertions, and to return (on Form H) any other cases as having "refused efficient vaccination." Now, these people, being willing to have two insertions, do not refuse vaccination, and therefore cannot be convicted if they do not have the child vaccinated by the public vaccinator, and moreover, they cannot be compelled to go to the expense of having the child vaccinated by any other practitioner. And therefore, if I carry out the advice of the Inspector and refuse to vaccinate, a large majority of these cases will not be vaccinated at all, and I repeat, cannot be convicted, as they are quite willing to have the child successfully—if not efficiently—vaccinated. The certificate of successful vaccination says nothing about the number of insertions, and my point is, that it is better for the public vaccinator to vaccinate in two places than allow the child to go unvaccinated, which would happen in nearly every case, in spite of all the vaccination officer might do, which would not be much. Of course, I refer only to cases where four insertions are obstinately and finally refused. In such cases what is the public vaccinator to do? Is he to decline to vaccinate, let the case slide, cause no end of trouble to the vaccination officer and the parents, and lose the vaccination fees? Or is he, on the other hand, to vaccinate in two marks, incur the displeasure of the Local Government Board, and lose all chance of the "award"? The Act says the public vaccinator must aim at obtaining four distinct vesicles, and I always do aim at this, but I would rather miss the mark than be prosecuted for assault by some indignant parent who did not want more than two marks on his child's arm.

I should be grateful for your opinion on this question, and perhaps some public vaccinators might also give me an expression of opinion from their point of view.

** The best answer we are in a position to return is to publish the following letter which the Local Government Board recently addressed to a public vaccinator who had raised the question of two-mark vaccination:

Local Government Board,
Whitehall, S.W.

I am . . . to point out that Article 8 of the Vaccination Order, 1898, requires that in the performance of vaccinations the Public Vaccinator shall observe the Instructions in the Third Schedule to the Order, and that paragraph 7 of those Instructions directs that "in all ordinary cases of primary vaccination the Public Vaccinator