

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

A METHOD OF TREATING FRACTURE OF THE FEMUR IN THE NEWLY BORN.

IN a recent issue Mr. Robert Jones, of the Southern Hospital, Liverpool, relates his experience of twenty cases of fracture of the femur in the newly born. He says:

I have treated over twenty cases of fracture of the femora which have occurred during delivery, and many cases some weeks older where mal-union had resulted from one or other cause. In some of the cases which had not ended well the treatment had been conducted by very excellent surgeons, with appliances, however, which they admitted were not suitable.

The difficulty in these cases seems to be the application and subsequent retention of a splint in a proper position, and the extreme difficulty in managing the infant in the meantime. Mr. Jones, after discussing briefly the different forms of splint used for this purpose, concludes that a Thomas's knee splint with extension is the simplest method. I have not heard of such cases being treated without a splint, but have had two such cases in which the following method was employed: The thigh was flexed on the abdomen with the knee extended, the foot naturally coming to the opposite side of the body. The triangular interval between the front of the leg and the abdomen and thorax was firmly packed with lint folded into a suitable shape. A narrow binder was then passed round the child's body and round the back of the leg extending from a little above the knee to the ankle, leaving the seat of fracture and the foot uncovered. This was readjusted occasionally, when required, and at the end of three weeks removed altogether; perfect union had occurred, and the child very shortly afterwards began to move the limb in the same way as the sound one. During the treatment it could be easily seen, by comparing the fractured with the sound limb placed in the same position, that the fractured limb must be in good position. The first case I treated in this manner occurred five years ago; the second, two years and a half ago, was treated in conjunction with Dr. Cooke of Aspall. I related my first experience to him, and he agreed with me that it was a much better plan than using any form whatever of splint. Both these children I still see occasionally, and it would be impossible in either case to detect that anything had been the matter. In fact, the result in both cases was perfect. My reason for mentioning these cases is the fact that it seems to be an easy and simple manner of solving what has hitherto been a puzzling and difficult question.

Burscough.

J. EDMONDSON, M.B., C.M.

PENETRATING WOUND OF ABDOMEN, FRACTURE OF SACRUM: ABSCESS: RECOVERY.

THE following case may be of interest as showing the extent to which Nature, with a little assistance, may bring about recovery from serious accident:

D. B., aged 21, was admitted to the Tenby Cottage Hospital August 28th, 1906. On the previous evening, whilst riding a bicycle four or five miles from Tenby, he collided with a horse and trap. The shaft of the trap penetrated his abdomen in the right inguinal region, and the force of the blow threw him off the saddle backwards, his left buttock coming in contact with the road. He was carried to a cottage as soon as possible, and when seen by a doctor, about an hour and a half after the accident, it was found that several inches of bowel were protruding through a wound about 4 in. long. After careful washing with an antiseptic the portion of bowel was returned and the wound stitched up.

On the following morning he was conveyed to the Tenby Cottage Hospital, where I removed one of the stitches and inserted a drainage tube. He had then recovered from the shock, his pulse being good, and the temperature 101°, but a large hæmatoma had developed on his left buttock. On August 28th symptoms of bowel obstruction showed themselves, with faecal vomiting, which was attributed to paresis of the portion of protruded bowel, and under treatment with calomel the attack passed off in twenty-four hours. The next day he complained of pain in the left buttock, and the hæmatoma was opened under an anaesthetic, kindly administered by Dr. Mathias, and a large drainage tube inserted. After a further twenty-four hours emphysema developed round the site of the tube, and on a free incision being made a piece of cloth 3½ by 3 in. in size was discovered at the bottom of the wound and extracted, its removal being followed by a gush of faeces and pus. The sacrum was then found to be fractured through

its third foramen, though the fractured piece was not detached. Copious motion and flatus passed through the wound for the first few days, and then in diminishing quantity, until September 17th. With the exception of the removal of several small pieces of necrosed bone from the wound of exit and the formation of a small abscess in the abdominal wall near the wound of entrance, the patient's recovery was uneventful and he was discharged well in three months, only requiring the support of an abdominal belt.

I think the case is remarkable for the following reasons:

- (1) The conveyance of the piece of cloth by the shaft from the right inguinal region to the left side of the abdomen without producing more serious mischief in the bowels;
- (2) the extraordinary chance that brought about the dropping of the piece of cloth into the pelvis to a spot exactly opposite the sacral fracture, where, by the formation of an abscess opening into the rectum and gluteal region, general septic peritonitis was avoided and its extraction made easy.

ERNEST M. KNOWLING, M.B. Cantab., M.R.C.S.

Tenby.

A CASE OF APHASIA DURING WHOOPING-COUGH.

ON January 22nd, 1908, J. D., aged 6, male, was brought to me suffering from a severe attack of whooping-cough with commencing bronchopneumonia. He was put to bed, and three days later unconsciousness suddenly developed. The unconsciousness continued, with the other symptoms of the pneumonia, for three weeks. The temperature then fell, and the other symptoms improved. The child, although previously able to talk perfectly, was during this time quite unable to utter a word. There was also paresis of the right upper extremity, most marked in the muscles of the hand and forearm. The complete aphasia continued for another fortnight (five weeks in all), although the patient began to play with toys, take interest in his surroundings, and make himself understood by gestures. He then gradually began to make inarticulate noises and to say a few simple words, slurring over all the difficult consonants. On March 20th he is steadily improving in speech. There is still some paresis of the right arm. On June 5th the patient is in good health. The aphasia and paresis have disappeared, although the mother tells me he cannot write quite as well as before his illness. The loss of this faculty, however, is difficult to gauge, as at his age it was necessarily never very great. The aphasia and paresis would appear to be due to a hæmorrhage in the neighbourhood of Broca's convolution and the arm area, occurring during one of the paroxysms of coughing.

Horwich, Bolton-le-Moors.

J. S. SEWELL, M.D.

THE TREATMENT OF MANIACAL CHOREA.

IN dealing with "mania," whether caused by (the cause of) chorea or by anything else, it must have been found by many that a moderate, or even a large and bordering on the unsafe, dose of morphine or of hyoscine given hypodermically has sometimes failed to procure sleep or even to calm the maniacal patient in the least. But if chloroform is also administered (with, of course, a great addition to the violence of the mania during the one or two minutes of the administration) it is always followed by a sleep lasting some hours. From chloroform alone the patient would have awakened in a few minutes, and morphine is slow to initiate sleep; on the other hand, during twenty years in which I have made observations upon the combination of the two drugs there has been no case of failure to obtain sleep. It has always seemed that the more violent the patient was the more quickly and easily the chloroform took effect. In severe chorea a long and unbroken sleep appears to be necessary for rapid cure. If the sleep lasts only two or three hours the dose of morphine is increased and the chloroform repeated. In one very violent case the patient awoke calm and conscious after a sleep of nine hours, brought about by ½ grain of morphine subcutaneously, followed by chloroform. Smaller quantities of morphine had been inefficient. Cases of chorea during pregnancy are, it is true, more serious than many others, but I should not call them usually hopeless, as they were said to be by some who took part in a recent discussion. Several have recovered in the Leeds Infirmary, one of them without premature delivery, and many recoveries have been reported in medical literature.

Leeds.

T. CHURTON.

Medical News.

THE names of Dr. William Stanger and Dr. Francis Henry Wood have been added to the Commission of the Peace for the city of Wakefield.

THE Irish Medical Schools and Graduates' Association will hold its summer meeting and luncheon at the Royal Victoria Station Hotel, Sheffield, on Thursday, July 30th, at 1.30 p.m., the president, Sir Charles MacDonagh Cuffe, K.C.B., in the chair.

THE President and Vice-Presidents of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, on behalf of the Council, addressed to Mr. Thomas Bryant, F.R.C.S., a Past-President of the College, on July 16th, a letter congratulating him on attaining the age of 80 years and still retaining perfect health of mind and body.

THE late Mrs. Anne Louisa Russell Waldo-Sibthorp, of Grosvenor Gardens, and Hove, made the West End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System her residuary legatee, and this institution seems likely, therefore, to benefit to a very considerable extent. The net value of the estate was over £144,000, of which amount disposition is made in respect of some £71,000; the balance going to the institution mentioned. Other medical charities also benefit under the will, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, receiving £20,000, and Charing Cross Hospital £10,000 for the endowment of ten beds.

IN the report of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund held on July 14th, which appeared in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of July 18th, Sir William Church was made to say in the sentence beginning at line 24, from the top of the left-hand column, page 164: "Special habits and customs in some of the less civilized communities appeared to have an influence in determining the occurrence of cancer in particular parts of the body commonly affected in Europeans." It should, of course, read "not commonly affected in Europeans."

THE Royal Commission on Whisky and Other Potable Spirits has issued an interim report recommending that no restrictions should be placed on the processes or apparatus used in the distillation of any spirit to which the name "whisky" may be applied as a trade description. It is further recommended that the term "whisky" having been recognized in the past as applicable to a potable spirit manufactured from malt, or malt and unmalted barley or other cereals, the application of the term "whisky" should not be denied to the product manufactured from such materials. The upshot of this practically is that any kind of spirit made from anything which will ferment may be called whisky. The Commission promises to give its reason for these conclusions in its final report, meanwhile it is continuing to take evidence, being engaged at the present time on the subject of rum.

THE French Association for the Study of Cancer, which owes its origin to the initiative of the late Professor Poirier, is now fully organized. In addition to a large number of honorary members and corresponding members, it has more than sixty ordinary members, among whom are professors of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris; hospital physicians, surgeons, and obstetricians; and professors in the School of Pharmacy and in that of Veterinary Surgery, and others. The number of ordinary members is fixed at 100, but no limit is placed on that of corresponding members. The President is Professor Bouchard; the Vice-President, M. Barrier, director of the Alfort Veterinary School; the General Secretary, Dr. Pierre Dalbet; the Secretary for Meetings, Dr. Ledoux-Lebard; the Treasurer, Dr. Henri de Rothschild; the Archivist, M. Gabriel Petit, professor at Alfort. Meetings are held at the Paris Faculty of Medicine on the third Monday of each month.

THE intention of a testator who left one-fifth of his estate to "Gray's Inn Hospital" was discussed in the Chancery Division on July 2nd. There being no hospital of precisely corresponding title, the executors of the will were in doubt as to whom payment should be made. There are three medical charities in Gray's Inn Road, and the legacy, it was considered, might equally be claimed by each of them. Finally, the court approved of an agreement by which the bequest will be divided between the Royal Free Hospital, the Central London Throat, Nose, and Ear Hospital, and the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital, in the ratio of the number of their beds. Of the three institutions, the Royal Free has 165 beds and the others 22 and 26 respectively. The sum to be divided is some £4,000.

THE *Indian Medical Gazette* for June contains an abstract of the first report of Major Cornwall, Director of the Pasteur

Institute of Southern India, which was opened on April 1st, 1907. The report covers the period from that date to February 29th, 1908. The virus, which was originally derived from the Paris Institute, was supplied by the Kasauli Institute, and was at the date of the report in its 229th passage. During the period in question the Institute treated 186 patients; of these 8 were still under treatment at the end of the period, 1 showed signs of hydrophobia on the seventh day after his arrival, which was too late, and 4 for various reasons did not complete the treatment. As immunity is not thoroughly established until at least fourteen days after the completion of the treatment, Major Cornwall says there were no failures to report. The patients consisted of 32 Europeans, 26 Eurasians, and 114 Asiatics (natives of India, Burmah, Malay, and Ceylon). Thirty-seven patients were bitten by animals proved by laboratory tests to have been rabid. The mortality in India among persons bitten by rabid animals being, as far as is known, from 30 to 50 per cent., it may therefore be claimed, says Major Cornwall, that from 12 to 18 of these 37 patients have been saved from death.

THE ORAL TEACHING OF THE DEAF.—The annual meeting of the Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf—the head quarters of which are at 11, Fitzroy Square, W.—was held on July 6th at the Portman Rooms. Mr. Leopold Rothschild presided over a large gathering of friends and supporters of the society, and, in moving the adoption of the report, spoke with appreciative regret of the loss sustained by the sudden decease, immediately after the last annual meeting, of Mr. William Van Praagh, who for nearly forty years had so ably filled the post of director in what might be called a pioneer movement. The committee had been fortunate in securing as his successor Mr. George Sibley Haycock, F.E.I.S., L.C.P., whose seventeen years' experience at the Glasgow Institution for the Deaf rendered him highly qualified for the task of continuing the pure oral system of educating the deaf and training efficient teachers for that purpose. The school and training college had been most satisfactorily carried on under his direction; and the only difficulty was deficiency of funds. The Government Inspector had again urged the importance of a proper gymnasium and workshop, and for this and other purposes the liberal contributions of the charitable public were urgently required. The fact that in 1904 no less than 2,600 out of a total of 3,300 deaf pupils under instruction in England were being taught on the pure oral method, was a proof of the general acceptance of the principles for the furtherance of which the association had been established, and gave it a claim to public support. Dr. Shuttleworth seconded the adoption of the report, pointing out that the oral method trained and cultivated not merely the vocal organs, but also the faculties of attention and imitation, and so quickened the pupil's intelligence. He specially sympathized with the committee's desire to extend the resources of the school by the provision of a well-equipped gymnasium for appropriate physical exercises (such as those which would increase chest capacity and breathing power) formed an essential preliminary to the training of the vocal organs. He trusted that funds would be forthcoming for the purpose, and thought that as the education of the deaf was now enforced by law, the training of efficient teachers should also be a matter of State concern, and suitable grants should be made for this purpose, as well as for the work of the pupils themselves. Mr. Sibley Haycock, the Director, stated that the oral system, to the exclusion of signs, would be rigidly adhered to, and gave a brief but lucid exposition of the methods of instruction adopted, which was practically illustrated by a demonstration by Miss Ferrier, Mr. A. G. Smith, and other members of the teaching staff, with groups of pupils in various stages of progress. A distribution of prizes by Mrs. Mendl brought the meeting to a close. An interesting exhibition of the work of pupils, manual and otherwise, was on view.

Hospitals and Asylums.

SIR TITUS SALT'S HOSPITAL, SALTAIRE.

AT a meeting of the Governors of this hospital, held on June 24th, plans for the extension of the hospital at an estimated cost of £2,500 were approved. It was determined to commence the work during the third week in August. The extension will probably take seven months to complete, and during this time the hospital will be closed. A committee was appointed to look out for temporary premises where accidents and urgent cases could be treated in the meantime. Another story is to be added to the present building, and a modern operating theatre is to be provided.

asserted to be the offspring of normal parents, the second may possibly be descended from a malformed progenitor," etc. A personal communication from Dr. Hasselwander allows me to state that the transmission in the second case was actually from a malformed parent. A further note giving the corrected evidence bearing upon the question under consideration has already been sent to *Biometrika*, and will appear in an early issue.—I am, etc.,

London, N.W., July 18th.

THOMAS LEWIS.

THE DENTAL NEEDS OF THE POOR OF LONDON.

SIR,—Mr. J. G. Turner, in his article on the "Dental Needs of the Poor of London," published in the *JOURNAL* of June 20th, expresses the opinion that a short course of dental surgery should be made compulsory by the examining bodies. Assuredly many of us are in sympathy with him, and if he can show a reasonable means of finding time for such a short course in the already crowded curriculum, I, for one, shall be glad to support him in urging the point on the examining bodies.—I am, etc.,

London, W.

L. ELIOT CREASY.

THE INDEX MEDICUS.

SIR,—A letter has been sent to the subscribers of the *Index Medicus* by the Carnegie Institution of Washington announcing an increase in the subscription rate of \$5.00 to \$8.00, owing to the fact that "the expectation of the institution that the representatives of the medical profession generally would support the *Index Medicus* has not been realized." Two alternatives are hinted at: the cessation of the *Index* at the close of 1909, or a further increase in the subscription. The latter change might ultimately lead to its final extinction.

I am sure if all members of the medical profession appreciated the invaluable nature of the *Index Medicus* and the difficulty of current reference work should it cease to exist, the lack of sufficient subscribers would no longer be such a hindrance to its progress.

It would give me very real pleasure to receive, and forward to Washington, the names of new subscribers in the Lancashire district.—I am, etc.,

CUTHBERT E. A. CLAYTON,

Librarian.

Manchester Medical Society, The Victoria University,
Manchester, June 30th.

VACCINATION UNDER THE NEW ACTS.

SIR,—There is one way of increasing the number of vaccinated children—namely, to make all general medical practitioners into public vaccinators. In the district in which I have the misfortune to practise the public vaccinator is also registrar of births and deaths, and, when he hears of a birth, calls upon the parents to register it, although they may live miles away. He also asks if he is to vaccinate the child; if the parents consent, it is an easy step to prescribe medicine, etc. When a parent asks me about vaccination, I tell them, "You are not obliged to have it done; and, in any case, not by the public vaccinator." Can you wonder?—I am, etc.,

July 13th.

A STRUGGLING PRACTITIONER.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. REVISION OF REGULATIONS FOR MEDICAL DEGREES.

PROPOSALS for modifying the regulations for degrees in the Faculty of Medicine which have been for some time under consideration were approved by the Senate on July 22nd, and the new regulations will come into force in October next. The main object in view would appear to be to simplify the regulations and to increase the practical character of the whole course of study and examination as a preparation for the practice of medicine.

NAMES OF EXAMINATIONS.

The titles of the examinations are altered and they will in future be called First Examination for Medical Degrees (in place of Preliminary Scientific), Second Examination for Medical Degrees (in place of Intermediate M.B.), and Third Examination for Medical Degrees (in place of Final M.B., B.S.).

ALTERATIONS IN REGULATIONS FOR EXAMINATIONS.

First Examination for Medical Degrees.

The subjects of the examination will be, as before, inorganic chemistry, physics, and general biology. The examination may be passed not less than one academic year after matriculation. The syllabuses for physics and chemistry have been remodelled. Metallurgy and most of the test-tube work for the separation of metals and acids, which formerly played so large a part in this examination, will be dropped, and the syllabus in both subjects will lay stress on the importance of both teaching and examination having special reference to the subsequent work of the student. The subject of organic chemistry has not been introduced into this examination, and this omission will excite the criticism of those who wish to see the student free to follow special studies at the earliest date. The subject of general biology will no longer be divided into botany and zoology; the syllabus will require more physiology and more histology, and there is a desire in some quarters to carry this alteration further, and to make the subject in reality elementary physiology.

Second Examination for Medical Degrees.

The examination will be divided into two parts, the subject of Part I will be organic and applied chemistry, to be passed six months after completing the first examination, and before entering for Part II of the second examination. By applied chemistry is to be understood physiological chemistry, and it is intended that the principles of organic chemistry shall be studied in direct relation to physiological chemistry. The subject will thus become a part of physiology, and therefore a part of the institutes of medicine. Part II, consisting of anatomy, physiology, and pharmacology, may in future be passed not less than eighteen months after completing the first examination, instead of two years as formerly. Here also the changes are important, the candidate will be required to attend a complete course of not less than a hundred lectures and demonstrations on human anatomy and embryology, with special reference to their application in medicine and surgery; formerly one hundred lectures were demanded. The introduction of the words "and demonstrations" will render it possible greatly to reduce the number of systematic lectures and to replace them by practical demonstrations. The candidate will also be required to follow a course of dissections extending over not less than twelve months, during which he must have dissected the whole body at least once to the satisfaction of his teacher. The curriculum in physiology is to consist of a complete course consisting of not less than sixty lectures, of a practical course of histology extending over not less than three months, and occupying not less than sixty hours, and of a practical course of chemical and experimental physiology, including demonstrations and practical exercises, extending over not less than six months, and occupying not less than 120 hours. In this course the student will be expected to acquaint himself with the methods employed for the demonstration of the fundamental physiological processes, and to carry out such chemical manipulations or simple experiments as are comprised therein, special stress being laid on such methods as are applicable to man, or have a bearing on the subsequent work of the student. The syllabus which has been drawn up is very full and practical, the intention being that stress shall be laid on the teaching of the more important facts, and less time given to the muscle-nervous preparations; experimental demonstration will thus become a still more important factor in practical teaching.

The examination will be held in two parts. In Part I, organic and applied chemistry, there will be two examinations each year in March, that is to say, at the end of the winter session instead of in January as formerly, and in July at the end of the summer session. Part II of the examination—anatomy, physiology, and pharmacology—will also be held in March and in July, and candidates who fail in one subject only at this examination will be allowed to offer themselves for re-examination in that subject if permitted to do so by the examiners.

The Third Examination for Medical Degrees.

The subjects of this examination will, as before, be medicine, surgery, midwifery and diseases of women, pathology, forensic medicine, and hygiene, but the interval which must elapse after the completion of the second examination, Part II, has been increased from two years to three years.

The above regulations apply to internal students; those for external students are modified to correspond.

EXAMINERS.

Boards of Examiners on the principle which has been followed by the Conjoint Board in England will be constituted for the first and second examinations for medical degrees; in each of the subjects of these examinations there will be four examiners, of whom two, called the internal examiners, will be appointed on the recommendation of the academic council, and two, called the external examiners, on the recommendation of the external council, after receiving reports from the relevant boards of studies; if precedent is followed, one of the two external examiners will be a teacher in the university and the other a person not connected with any school of the university.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

The official lists show that at the General Matriculation Examination held in June 183 candidates passed in the First Division and 1,224 in the Second.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. Physiological Department.

Mr. G. C. Mathison, M.B., B.S., has been appointed to the Sharpey Research Scholarship in Physiology. The new physiological laboratories that are being built through the generous assistance of Dr. Ludwig Mond and Dr. Aders Plimmer are making rapid progress and will probably be ready for occupation early next year.

School Hygiene.

In connexion with the new courses on School Hygiene, organized to meet the recent requirements of the Board of Education, the following certificates in School Hygiene have been awarded: Victoria E. M. Bennett, Dora E. L. Bunting, Kate G. Cash, G. F. Daniell, Marian Fitzgerald, E. K. Hanson, Annie E. Heckford, Dorothy King, C. Lamb, J. Lewis, Mabel Paine, C. J. Ridout, Sophia Seekings, A. Skinner, Florence Wetherell. Arrangements have now been completed for two courses in School Hygiene, to be held next session under the direction of Professor H. R. Kenwood, assisted by Dr. H. Meredith Richards and other specialists. The first course will begin in October and will last until March. It will be held on Friday evenings at 7.15, and will be organized to meet the needs of school teachers. The second course will begin early in 1909, and will deal with School Hygiene and Medical Inspection of Scholars, and will be arranged to meet the needs of medical men.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship, 1909.

AN examination for a Fellowship of the annual value of £200, and tenable for three years, will be held in Hilary Term, 1909. Candidates, who must be medical graduates of the university, should make application for all particulars to the Radcliffe Examiners, Radcliffe Library, University Museum. The stipend of the Fellowship is paid by University College, and certain privileges within the college are accorded to the Travelling Fellow after his appointment by the electors to the Fellowship.

Radcliffe Prize, 1909.

The Board of the Faculty of Medicine gives notice of the following conditions of the award of the Radcliffe Prize in the year 1909.

The prize, which is of the value of £50, is awarded every second year by the Master and Fellows of University College for research in any branch of medical science. The prize is open to all graduates of the university who have proceeded or are proceeding to a medical degree in the university. Candidates must not have exceeded twelve years from the date of passing the last examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must not, at the date of application, be Fellows on the foundation of Dr. John Radcliffe. Candidates must send in their memoirs to the University Registry on or before the first day of December, 1908. The award will be made in March, 1909.

No memoir for which any university prize has already been awarded is admitted to competition for the Radcliffe Prize, and the prize will not be awarded more than once to the same candidate.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

INSTALLATION OF CHANCELLOR.

THE ceremony of the installation of Viscount Morley of Blackburn as Chancellor of the University was the most stately and brilliant function that Owens College has ever witnessed. The Whitworth Hall is almost an ideal place for such a ceremony, and, simply regarded as a show of gorgeous academic costumes, with the background of the scarlet tunics of the University Volunteers, the sight was one to be remembered. The ceremony commenced with an elaborate procession, first of the teaching staff, then the professors, next the Representatives of the University and the Court of the Governors followed by the honorary graduands, and lastly the Vice-Chancellor preceded by the mace-bearer. When the Vice-Chancellor had taken his place, Professor Wild, the Chairman of Convocation, formally reported that Lord Morley had been elected Chancellor. He then retired and soon returned, conducting the new Chancellor to the dais. Amid a burst of cheering, Lord Morley made his way to the platform, and then the university choir sang two stanzas of Horace—*Iustum et tenacem propositi virum*—perhaps as fitting and well-chosen a compliment to the man as could possibly be found. Next came the complimentary address which Dr. Hopkinson read from an illuminated scroll on behalf of the university, ending with an allusion to Lord Morley as an administrator "judicious to decide, resolute to fulfil."

Lord Morley's reply was a model of fine and simple eloquence. After a short personal allusion and a fitting reference to his predecessors, Lord Spencer and the Duke of Devonshire, he spoke of the principles that had guided John Owens, the founder of Owens College, "an institution for the higher education in such branches of learning as are usually taught in the English universities." One of these branches of learning Lord Morley took to be a classical training which he hoped would always remain a part of the education at Owens College. He then mentioned what he thought to be a proof of the prescience of John Owens, the stipulation that "nothing shall be introduced in the matter or mode of education in reference to any religious or theological subject which shall be reasonably offensive to the conscience of any student or to his

relatives, guardians, or friends," and Lord Morley highly praised the undenominational character of the Faculty of Theology established in the university a few years ago. He also expressed a hope that purely technical teaching, valuable and essential as it is, should not be allowed to efface the true objects of a university, of which the training in literature was not the least important. He then entered an earnest plea for the Workers' Educational Association, which is trying to organize the education of the working classes. He concluded by saying that he would certainly comply with the request of the address of the Vice-Chancellor and would make himself the servant of the privileges and rights of the university.

The Chancellor then proceeded to confer the honorary degrees. The Vice-Chancellor first presented the following for the degree of Doctor of Laws, introducing each with a suitable eulogium: Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Chairman of the University Council, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Mr. E. J. Broadfield, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Lord Courtney, Lord Curzon, Sir Edward Donner, the Right Hon. R. B. Haldane, Sir H. F. Hibbert, Sir W. H. Houldsworth, and Sir W. Mather. Professor Peake, Dean of the Faculty of Theology, then presented the Rev. Dr. Fairbairn for the degree of Doctor of Divinity. The Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Professor Alexander, next presented for the degree of Doctor of Letters, Sir E. M. Thompson, Mr. A. J. Evans, Mr. W. Farrer, and Mr. Henry Jackson. Lastly, the Dean of the Faculty of Science, Professor Lamb, presented Dr. Arthur Gamgee and Mr. Cosmo Melville for the degree of Doctor of Science. After the honorary degrees had been conferred the ceremony was at an end and the National Anthem was sung.

In the afternoon of the same day the Lord Mayor of Manchester entertained at luncheon, in the Town Hall, the distinguished visitors on whom honorary degrees had been conferred by the University.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

STUDY OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

THE Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine has decided to add three weeks to the ten weeks period of study hitherto considered sufficient, and the university has decided to give its diploma in Tropical Medicine only to students who have undergone this course of thirteen weeks. Owing to the lengthened term, it will not be possible to give more than two such courses every year, and the courses have therefore been fixed to begin on January 6th and September 15th every year. The corresponding examinations for the diploma will be held thirteen weeks later—that is to say, about April 5th and December 13th respectively. In addition, however, to these two full courses, the school has decided to give a short course, lasting only one month, for practical instruction in tropical pathology and medical entomology, to be given from June 1st to the 29th every year. After the four weeks' short course a class examination will be held, and a certificate be obtainable which will excuse attendance for the first four weeks of the full Lent and autumn courses.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FINAL M.B., CH.B.—D. Anderson, W. Anderson, T. Archibald, W. Barr, C. Bennett, J. Blakely, J. L. Boyd, W. B. Brownlie, H. M. Calder, J. C. D. Clark, J. Cook (Coalburn), J. Cook (Partick), J. Cruickshank, Margaret B. S. Darroch, W. Dawson, A. D. Downes, M.A., R. J. Driscoll, W. M. Fairlie, J. Fotheringham, B.Sc., G. M. Fraser, M.A., W. Gilmour, J. S. Harbinson, S. J. Henry, B. Hutchison, A. M. Kennedy, W. H. Kiep, J. Lang, G. Ligertwood, D. C. McArdle, F. C. Macaulay, B. McArdle, J. G. McCutcheon, J. H. McKay, W. McKendrick, F. W. Mackintosh, W. C. Mackie, J. J. Mackintosh, J. W. McLeod, J. McMillan, J. Macmillan, P. R. McNaught, D. I. McNaughtan, W. A. L. Marriott, K. C. Middlemiss, A. F. Miller, W. A. Muir, A. C. Munro, C. S. M. Murison, W. Noble, A. R. Paterson, A. Patrick, M.A., R. M. F. Picken, B.Sc., M. Purvis, E. Quigley, R. Rae, N. M. Rankin, Jessie C. Russell, N. C. Scott, A. C. Sharp, J. B. Sim, J. A. Stenhouse, W. Stevenson, H. C. Storrie, D. Taylor, W. Telfer, J. S. Thomson, J. M. Walker, R. M. Walker, T. C. D. Watt, T. M. Watt, D. J. Williams, H. M. Wilson, H. Young.

The following passed with distinction in one or more subjects of the examination:

A. C. Munro, A. Patrick, M.A., J. L. Boyd, J. Cruickshank, J. Macmillan, P. R. McNaught, R. M. F. Picken, B.Sc., N. C. Scott, J. Fotheringham, B.Sc., A. M. Kennedy, F. C. Macaulay, J. H. McKay, W. McKendrick, W. C. Mackie, J. W. McLeod, J. M. McMillan, W. Matheson, K. C. Middlemiss, A. F. Miller, W. Noble, A. R. Paterson, A. C. Sharp, W. Stevenson, H. C. Storrie, R. M. Walker, T. C. D. Watt, H. M. Wilson, W. B. Brownlie, W. Gilmour, J. Cairrick, J. Cook (Partick), A. D. Downes, M.A., W. M. Fairlie.

THE DATE OF THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

The date of the Final Examination has been changed. In future it is to be held in spring and autumn. We understand that the change has been adopted to overcome the objection that by the present arrangement the student has not really had the statutory five years' tuition unless he began originally with a summer session.

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

THE Calendar for the year 1908 has recently been issued, and can be obtained from Messrs. A. Thom and Co., of Dublin, or Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co., London. It gives particulars with regard to the dates of examinations, the regulations for examinations, and lists of the members of Convocation, of

graduates of the university, and of the results of recent examinations.

EXAMINATIONS.

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FIRST M.B., CH.B., B.A.O.—*J. P. Aiken, *J. Alexander, *S. R. Armstrong, T. R. Begley, *J. H. Beverland, *T. Black, H. Buchanan, C. D. V. Buckley, D. F. Buckley, T. J. Buckley, F. L. Cleland, A. N. Colahan, T. F. Colfer, C. Costello, *S. H. Davison, Mary W. Doran, *E. Fehily, *J. M. Ferguson, J. E. Finlay, *C. L. Gausson, *J. M. Gibson, L. D. I. Graham, N. B. Graham, B.A., N. C. Graham, H. D. Graves, J. E. Harford, R. Hennessy, J. R. Henry, W. Hickey, J. V. Holmes, *W. J. Hunter, B.A., F. Jefferson, *J. S. Johnson, J. T. Kyle, *C. Lafferty, J. T. Leslie, James Lyons, John Lyons, A. A. McCarthy, J. McFadden, E. McSorley, *I. W. Magill, *T. Marron, *R. Marshall, *S. Miller, Ida A. Moloney, S. A. D. Montgomery, J. P. O'Flynn, H. V. O'Shea, *J. M. Sheridan, M. D. Staunton, S. P. Stoker, *W. M. Walker, *H. V. Walsh, S. E. Watton, *Sarah C. Wolfe.

* Qualified to sit for honours in one or more subjects of the examination.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

A MEETING of the Senate was held on July 7th for the purpose of conferring honorary and other degrees in the various faculties. The former numbered eight in all, one of them being a degree in medicine conferred upon Sir T. R. Fraser, of Edinburgh. Each recipient was introduced by the Public Orator, Professor L. C. Purser. These introductory tributes were delivered, as usual, in Latin, but stood out from the generality of their kind elsewhere, thanks to the touch of humour which characterized nearly all of them. This is seen in his remarks about Sir T. R. Fraser, which may be Englished as follows:

"Next appears before you a most distinguished physician, Sir Thomas Richard Fraser, a man on whom a kind of miracle seems to have been wrought. To ordinary men the bites of serpents have been wont to spell death, but to him they have brought life brightened by renown. For if old Jupiter 'added to baleful snakes their poison dire' he at the same time gave them bile (compare the additional hair of the proverbial dog), and by means of this—though but for this distinguished man its healing power would have remained unknown—the action of the poison may be modified, its deadly power practically abolished. But what have we Irishmen to do with snakes? Are we not told that our patron saint, the Holy Patrick, when he had got through the more serious duties of his position, dealt with snakes by way of filling up his time, and, as recorded in the epic strains of a roadside Virgil, 'gave the snakes and toads a twist, and banished all the varmin'?' with the result that a marvellous thing happened: 'The snakes committed suicide, to save themselves from slaughter.' But other lands have been less fortunate; for instance, ancient Greece, where it is a good thing Sir Thomas Fraser did not live; had he done so he would certainly have been consulted about Philoctetes. In that case he would have cured him, and thus robbed Sophocles of a subject and us of a play. But to speak more seriously—though I am sure our guest is too great to despise a jest—there are many other grounds on which I can claim for him the highest honour. By careful investigation he has discovered the beneficent efficacy of strophanthus hispidus, a drug by which the respirative difficulties of unfortunate sufferers from heart disease may in some degree be removed. Nor has anyone more thoroughly investigated and appreciated than has he the properties of Calabar bean, a drug which, in spite of its name, physostigma venenosum, has therapeutic capacities, and these, thanks to his painstaking researches, can now often be turned to advantage in ophthalmic surgery. Similarly they can be used with useful effect in that most terrible of all diseases, tetanus. Moreover, not long ago he was sent by the authorities to institute a campaign against the plague in India, and against its germs, those microscopic widespread assassins that kill silently and unseen. He did this work with such skill and such courage that now the enemy being almost overcome he deserves a nobler wreath than any that can be won in ordinary battle. As a famous Professor in Edinburgh University and as a Fellow of the Royal Society, he has greatly adorned those two bodies by the acuteness of his intellect and the grace of his ways and character. Similarly he will bring honour to us who honour him, and that honour will be all the more welcome to him if every bench in this hall contributes its liberal meed of applause."

The ordinary degrees conferred in the Faculty of Medicine were as follows:

M.D.—J. H. Elliott, J. H. Hahn, R. Kelly, A. F. G. Kerr, J. C. Pretorius, J. A. Pringle.
M.B., CH.B., B.A.O.—S. F. A. Charles, R. P. Hadden, J. A. L. Hahn, G. E. Hopkins, D. F. Hunter, C. G. Laird, E. C. Lambkin, D. G. Madill, J. E. M'Cauley, J. L. Phipps, J. A. G. Ponton, A. V. J. Richardson, A. H. Smith, C. H. Sutcliffe, J. H. Waterhouse, R. de C. Wheeler, D. P. Clement.

The licence in Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics was also conferred on E. J. H. Garstin.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FINAL (Part II).—*A. J. Stals, *J. L. Phibbs, J. A. W. Ponton, A. V. J. Richardson, R. P. Hadden, F. N. Smartt, W. A. Nicholson, R. D. Fitzgerald.

* Passed on high marks.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.

THE following gentlemen were elected Fellows on July 14th: W. M. Bergin, London, E.C.; W. A. Burr, Fergus, Ontario; A. P. Costobadie, Taunton; T. E. Coulson, Sleaford; H. J. Dunbar, Edinburgh; R. T. Edwards, Swansea; R. S. Godsell, Edinburgh; M. P. Kerrawalla, London, W.; W. C. Mansfield, Sydney, N.S.W.; H. F. Marshall, London, E.; H. M. Newton, Jalalpur, Punjab; D. G. Perry, Vancouver, B.C.; R. J. Rogers, Wellington, N.Z.; J. Taylor, Paisley; A. Verge, Sydney, N.S.W., and J. Young, Edinburgh.

CONJOINT BOARD IN ENGLAND.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

SECOND COLLEGE (*Anatomy and Physiology*).—D. G. Arthur, F. Balkwill, H. J. Beresford-Heelas, I. B. Bernstein, P. B. Bharucha, E. Billing, H. G. B. Blackman, J. W. Bowden, T. C. Brentnall, J. H. Bulcock, F. B. Bull, L. C. W. Cane, N. S. Carruthers, K. S. Chasker, W. H. Cornelius, K. F. R. Davison, H. H. Davis, S. A. Day, J. A. Delmege, G. E. D. Ellis, G. J. F. Elphick, C. D. Faulkner, P. L. Foote, A. Friedlander, A. A. Fyffe, A. L. Gardner, A. S. Gillett, V. B. Gokhale, F. C. Greig, B. Grellier, D. H. Griffiths, E. W. Hall, J. C. Hallinan, A. S. Heale, R. Heaton, H. H. Hiley, I. R. Hudleston, D. E. J. S. Hughes, A. E. Jenkins, C. Y. Laing, W. B. Laird, J. V. Lambert, M. Lindsey, F. M. Lipscomb, G. C. Lowe, S. Marle, G. K. Maurice, M. M. Melrose, D. N. Mudliar, G. Nelson, J. H. Owens, A. S. Pern, A. Pimm, V. St. L. Pinnock, R. A. Pittard, E. G. T. Poynder, G. L. Preston, S. A. Riddett, L. L. Satow, C. F. Schuler, T. S. Sharpley, I. N. Spedding, C. H. Symons, D. O. Twining, B. T. Verver, W. P. Vicary, L. C. Walker, M. C. Wall, S. H. Ward, T. S. Ward, F. Wells, H. Wetherbee, J. H. Wilkinson, O. E. Williams, J. E. S. Wilson, P. A. With, J. E. Wood.

CONJOINT BOARD IN IRELAND.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FIRST PROFESSIONAL.—*T. P. H. Roberts, R. J. Ahern, A. J. Best, J. P. Fitzpatrick, H. Gerrard, S. Griffin, M. J. Hillery, G. W. Jackson, B. Kelly, T. Kennedy, R. Kenefick, J. J. Mann, J. F. S. Mayner, W. J. Maloney, M. Meehan, T. Mulcahy, J. T. McConkey, H. E. O'Brien, D. O'Carroll, A. A. O'Connor, J. E. O'Loghlen, J. C. Ryan, I. M. Swanepoel, V. J. White.

SECOND PROFESSIONAL.—*C. J. Bourke, *J. T. Duncan, P. J. Burke, D. Burns, W. H. Condell, P. V. F. Crowe, H. E. Clarke, A. H. Croly, J. Donegan, I. A. Dowling, T. Dowzer, C. E. Drennan, R. M. Erskine, J. FitzGerald, H. D. Gasteen, M. Garry, J. Geraty, J. J. Glynn, M. Golding, H. A. Harbison, P. B. Kelly, C. J. Kelly, J. Kelly, F. P. Kennedy, J. Kirker, H. R. L'Estrange, E. J. B. Moynihan, P. H. McDonough, P. McGrath, W. G. McGuire, J. S. McHugh, J. Nally, T. J. Nunan, B. O'Donnell, C. H. Oliver, T. P. O'Reilly, K. L. O'Sullivan, M. Quinlan, J. M. Rishworth, L. W. Roberts, H. H. K. Sparrow, V. Wallace, P. J. Wigoder, R. A. Wright.

D.P.H.—*R. M. Bronte, *J. Crimmin, V. C. Lieutenant-Colonel, I.M.S. *M. B. Hay, E. L. Owen, T. C. Penfold, *F. C. Shrubbsall, *J. J. Wallace.

* With honours.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

PRIMARY (Part I).—BIOLOGY: W. M. Evans, C. G. G. Winter. CHEMISTRY: W. Andrew, H. Fairfax, L. F. Pain, R. H. Petterson. MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY: W. S. Hughes, D. M. Hunt, F. G. Norbury.

PRIMARY (Part II).—ANATOMY: I. M. Bernard, E. G. P. Faulkner, H. A. Hancock, F. I. G. Hunter, C. A. Mortlock-Brown, D. L. Schwabe, J. E. Taylor, C. B. Welsby. PHYSIOLOGY: I. M. Bernard, E. G. Carroll, E. G. P. Faulkner, H. E. B. Finlaison, H. A. Hancock, F. I. G. Hunter, C. de C. W. Langdon, A. J. V. Mathews, D. L. Schwabe.

Public Health

AND

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE annual meeting of this association was held at Hull, in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall, on Wednesday, July 15th. There were present Surgeon-General Evatt, C.B. (President), Mr. D. B. Balding, J.P. (Chairman of Council), Dr. A. A. Napper (Treasurer), Dr. Major Greenwood (Honorary Secretary). The following members also attended: Drs. Withers Green (London), Hugo Young (Oldham), A. T. Brand (Driffield), Vincent Smith and V. E. Sharpley (Gainsborough), W. Holder, J.P. (Hull), R. Blair (Goole), E. Turton (Honorary Secretary, Hull Division of the British Medical Association), and, with one exception, all the district medical officers of the Hull and Sculcoates Unions.

The Mayor, Alderman Feldman, J.P., first took the chair, and welcomed the members in the name of the citizens of Hull. The national importance of the Poor-law medical service was recognized by all, and he sincerely trusted that both good to the public and to the service would result from the conference. Surgeon-General Evatt then took the chair