

the downward grade; yet the Home Office returns show that the percentage of rejections for medical reasons has actually doubled itself during this period. There is no doubt whatever that this result is due to the more careful work done by the certifying surgeon of to-day. It is, however, a great mistake to judge the value of certifying surgeons solely from the percentage of rejections. His knowledge of processes and the care he exercises in discriminating the fitness of one or the other to any particular physical condition of the child are far greater factors in assessing his true worth. The recording of conditions attached to certificates of fitness is a new requirement, which fact accounts for 800 returns only being sent in for 1906 and 1,550 for 1907; I am, however, strongly of opinion that in a very few years it will be found that the annual record has grown to 8,000 in place of the initial 800. A committee of the Association of Certifying Factory Surgeons has instituted an inquiry with a view to drawing up a standard of physical fitness with due relation to industrial processes, and, in reading through the tabulated replies to a preliminary circular asking for information, I have been surprised myself at the marked amount of attention which a very considerable proportion of surgeons appear to give to their work.

## Memoranda :

### MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

#### MEASLES AS A CAUSE OF DEATH IN THE PUERPERIUM.

MRS. L., aged 41, engaged me to attend her in her fourteenth confinement; she expected in July. Her previous labours had been easy, quick, and uneventful.

On the morning of June 14th, her husband came to my house and stated that the child was born. I found the baby and placenta in the bed. The mother was distinctly feverish and abnormal; so much so that I said to the nurse that I could not understand her condition, and that I thought she had some disease incubating in her. Later in the day the mother was evidently ill, but without any definite symptoms. I was asked to see one of the children, and discovered that she had measles just coming out. The next morning the mother had a profuse measles rash on the face and chest; the following day it had almost faded.

The bowels had not been moved for a week, so I ordered castor oil, but before it was taken the bowels acted freely, and continued to act several times a day up to the end. The temperature fluctuated considerably from 98° to 102°, and was very irregular. She had repeated attacks of malarial type, sometimes twice a day; a cold stage, accompanied often by a distinct shivering, being followed by a hot sweating stage. She complained much of pain across the small of the back, but this left her before the end. She had no abdominal pain, tenderness, or distension. The lochia were normal throughout. The tongue was coated. The pulse was at times very quick, up to 160, at other times it was very slow, and varied according to the stage she was in; during the hot periods the pulse and breathing were much accelerated. The breathing was also much exaggerated.

On June 19th haemorrhage of a very free character commenced from the mouth, the gums were swollen and spongy, and a number of ulcers appeared inside the lips and cheeks; slight herpes also appeared on the left side of the mouth. She gradually but steadily got worse, and died on June 21st. There was no pneumonia.

The baby, a fine girl, was of a dark purple colour when born, and so remained for several days. The eyes remained closed for three days, and the child appeared to be in a comatose condition during all that period. She was fed on a bottle and sucked well. She rarely cried, or took any notice of her surroundings or of what was done to her. Three children in the home developed measles, and all did well. The baby has thriven, and gained 1 lb. in weight in a week, and is now apparently strong and lusty. "She is getting on fine, has gained  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. this week, has lost her dark colour, her old skin peeled off her like a potato." (Report of foster-mother.)

I imagine the baby had measles *in utero*, and that the

measles was the cause of her premature birth and caused the death of the mother.

Chadwell Heath.

T. REUELL ATKINSON, M.D.

**THE TREATMENT OF CARBUNCLES, BOILS, ETC.**  
We feel that we should like to bring to the notice of the readers of the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* the beneficial effects of the administration internally of large doses of the acid. sulphuric. dilut. B.P. in staphylococcal infection of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, for example, cases of carbuncles, boils, etc. An ordinary dose does not seem to be of any use. To be effective, large doses of 20 to 30 minims well diluted with water should be taken regularly every four hours. If a case of carbuncle be treated in this way, it will be noticed that after the first twelve or eighteen hours the affected area becomes distinctly circumscribed, and the lesion ceases to extend, softening of the tissues in the affected area rapidly takes place, and pus is discharged, healthy granulations commence to form at the base and the process of repair goes on uninterruptedly. It is quite unnecessary to cut or to interfere with the part in any way, except perhaps to apply some antiseptic dressing, such as carbolized vaseline (1 in 40) on lint. For many years now we have treated all such cases by this method, and it has never once failed us. It seems a very simple way of dealing with this affection, and we claim that it does not disturb the patient's digestion nor cause any inconvenience in any way. The treatment should be continued for at least a fortnight after the lesion has disappeared. It is obvious that quinine, strychnine, and other tonics can be given in combination with this remedy when occasion demands it, but, whenever possible, we have given the dilute sulphuric acid alone, simply diluted with plenty of water, in order that we might have no doubt as to which drug we could attribute the result. It may be observed that the cases in which this treatment has proved so efficacious have been uncomplicated by other diseases such as diabetes, etc.

J. REYNOLDS, M.D.

London, S.W.

RUSSELL J. REYNOLDS, M.B., B.S.

#### A FAMILY SHOWING A MARKED TENDENCY TO ARTERIAL DEGENERATION.

ARTERIAL fibrosis is, we know, apt to run in families. The cause of such degeneration is not very clear. It has been attributed to strain, gout, rheumatism, alcohol, syphilis, and the absorption of bowel toxins. Of one fact we are certain—that high arterial tension plays an important part in the production of this condition.

The father of this family is a healthy man aged 62; a lifelong abstainer, who shows no signs of vascular degeneration. The mother, aged 59, suffers from bradycardia. She has general arterial sclerosis, and a normal pulse-rate of 40. She has epileptiform attacks every few weeks.

A daughter, aged 28 years, was confined on May 27th, 1907. Labour was so rapid that no one was present at the birth. I first saw her on June 6th. She was profoundly anaemic, and had general oedema. The urine was very scanty, and solid with albumen. There was marked hypertrophy of the left ventricle of the heart. The arterial walls were thick. She had three uraemic convulsions on the day of her confinement, each lasting fifteen minutes. The same evening she lapsed into coma and died.

In November, 1907, a sister of the above, aged 30 years, whose arterial tension was very high, had haemorrhage into the right retina.

On April 12th, 1908, a married sister, aged 49 years, suddenly fell down in the street. I saw her half an hour afterwards. She had been vomiting, complained of severe pains in her head, and was paralysed down the left side. On April 18th she lapsed into coma and died.

The first point of interest in these cases is that in this family there are only two sons who show no signs of arterial degeneration. Only one of these patients showed signs of renal mischief. All the cases showed signs of high arterial tension. None of the patients were hard workers. All of them suffered from obstinate constipation. Possibly we might suggest that the predisposing cause was the taint of heredity derived from the maternal side of the family, the exciting cause being the absorption of toxins from the alimentary tract.

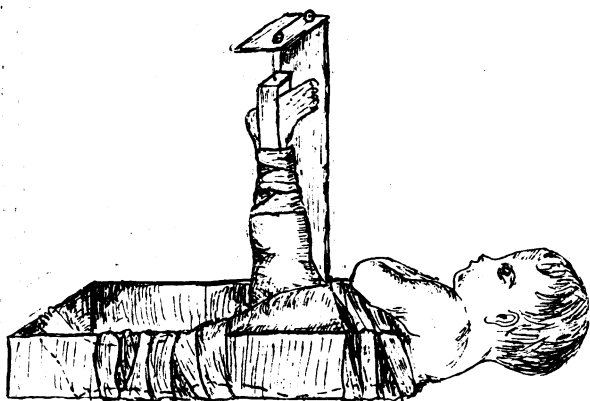
Bedford.

S. J. ROSS.

### FRACTURED FEMUR IN THE NEWLY-BORN.

As considerable interest seems to have been raised with regard to the treatment of fractures of the femur in the newly-born, I venture to suggest a form of splint which, while it embodies no new principle, is convenient in use and has the very great advantage of requiring no apparatus or bandages to be fixed to the hips, so that there is no difficulty in keeping the patient clean and dry.

The splint consists of an ordinary box-splint, padded on the inside and covered with waterproof material. To about the middle of the side of this, corresponding with the fractured femur, is screwed an upright carrying a short cross-piece which projects about one-third of the way across. This is fitted with a pulley at its extreme end, and another at its junction with the upright.



The infant is put in the splint, and the sound limb bound lightly to the side of the splint, a flannel bandage being also passed round the body and upper part of the splint, so that the arms are free. An ordinary extension apparatus is then fixed to the injured leg, and the cord passed over the two pulleys and fixed to the end of a piece of india-rubber, the other end of which is fixed at the bottom of the upright.

I may say that I was recently permitted to try this splint on a case of Mr. Rumbold, in which the femur was obliquely fractured at the junction of the upper and middle thirds. Several different splints had been tried, including extension in an ordinary box-splint, but it was found impossible to control the upper fragment, which continued to be drawn outwards and forwards, even after several days' extension. The vertical piece was then put on, and the leg fixed for nearly a month, when it was found that the femur had completely reunited, and even the closest examination failed to reveal any deformity. There was no difficulty in attending to the child, which was breast-fed throughout.

Leeds.

A. H. PARKINSON, M.B., B.S.Lond.

THE late Mr. Nicholas Grant Chavasse, of Walsall, Staffs, whose will has now been proved, bequeathed £1,700 to the Walsall and District Hospital, £500 being for general purposes and the rest for the endowment of a bed. He also directed that a sum of £300 should be paid to the Birmingham General Hospital, £250 to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, and £50 to the Eye Hospital in the same city.

A VERY gallant rescue was effected by Dr. Sholto Douglas at Trevone Bay, Cornwall, on July 31st. Two girls and their brother, failing to observe a warning notice, bathed at a spot where a dangerous current sets out to sea. One of the sisters quickly realized her danger and managed to get ashore; the brother went to the assistance of the other sister; but he was not a strong swimmer, and was carried away and drowned. The line of the lifebuoy was too short to reach the girl. In this emergency Dr. Sholto Douglas, who had only just arrived at the shore, threw off his clothes, swam out, and with great difficulty succeeded in bringing the girl safely to shore. For this act the rescuer—who is, we learn, the eldest son of Mr. Claude Douglas, F.R.C.S., surgeon to the Leicester Infirmary—deserves recognition from the Royal Humane Society.

## Reports

ON

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

#### NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY ASYLUM.

##### AN UNUSUAL METHOD OF SUICIDE.

(Reported by GUY ROWLAND EAST, M.B., B.S., Assistant Medical Officer.)

A PITMAN, aged 55, was admitted to this asylum at 8 p.m. on May 31st with the following history: In the afternoon of the same day he filled his mouth with gunpowder and ignited it, with the intention of blowing off his head. The patient had been subject to periodical attacks of depression, and the scar of a cutaneous incision on the front of the neck revealed a former attempt at suicide by cutting the throat with a razor. He had always been a heavy drinker. He was first seen, at 5 p.m., by Dr. Swayne, of Bedlington, who, on being summoned to the police station, found the patient almost asphyxiated owing to rapid swelling and closure of the glottis. He at once opened the trachea and inserted a tube. The patient, quickly rallying, was sufficiently improved in an hour or so to be removed to the asylum.

*Condition on Admission.*—The lips were intensely swollen and scorched, the swelling of the tongue so marked as to almost fill the mouth, the soft palate so much inflamed and oedematous that the fauces were obscured. The buccal mucous membrane was charred, in parts being destroyed and presenting raw, bleeding patches; there was marked increase in the flow of saliva, which ran freely from the mouth; the respiration was embarrassed; he had orthopnoea, and was much troubled with severe bouts of coughing and expectoration of frothy, blood-stained mucus from the tracheotomy tube. Respirations 30 per minute; pulse 88, of good tension; temperature normal. Mentally he was mildly excited and restless, but indicated by signs that he understood what was said to him.

*Progress.*—He slept little during the night, but in the morning his condition was apparently improved, the respirations being easier, 20 to 24 per minute, no cough, and the tracheotomy tube clear and satisfactory, the swelling of the mouth sufficiently reduced to enable him to swallow small quantities of milk. In the evening he became somewhat flushed and perspired freely. His temperature ran up to 102°; pulse 96, respirations 20. Though the respiration sounds were entirely obscured by harsh tracheal breathing, he was evidently suffering from pneumonia.

*Result.*—Further description of the case need not be detailed; he became progressively worse and died eighty-six hours after his attempted suicide.

*Autopsy.*—At the *post-mortem* examination the mouth revealed extensive superficial ulceration of the buccal mucous membrane, together with numerous greyish patches on the tongue, soft palate and fauces showing a tendency to slough. The mucous membrane extending on either side of the epiglottis, both to the root of the tongue and backwards to the arytenoid cartilages, was swollen and oedematous. The lining membrane of the trachea and the bronchi was markedly hyperaemic and covered throughout with a copious muco-purulent exudation. Both lungs were solid, airless, and friable, and presented the typical appearance of red hepatization. The right lung weighed 42 oz., the left 2 oz. less. The organs generally were congested and the blood was semifluid and dark in colour, as is usually seen in persons dying of sapraemia.

THE Lord Chancellor has added Dr. C. J. Evers to the Commission of the Peace for the Borough of Faversham.

THE appointment recently received by Dr. A. A. Martin, of Eastbourne, is that of Medical Officer appointed by the Board of Education (Whitehall) for the Inspection of Teachers under the Elementary School Teachers' Superannuation Act and Rules.

THE eighth German medical trip, consisting of 350 German physicians, conducted by Professor von Strümpell, President; Dr. Oliven, First Secretary; and Dr. Bassenge, Secretary, arrives at Ryde in the Isle of Wight on September 3rd, at 8 a.m., and remains till 7 p.m. on the island. Visits will be paid to Ventnor and Cowes and to Osborne House.

so thorough both as affecting employers and certifying surgeons, it is inconceivable that there could be many, if any, lapses in the notification of industrial poisoning. During 1907 there were twenty-six deaths from industrial lead poisoning. Some new topics have been introduced into Dr. Legge's report, among which glass-workers' cataract alone may be mentioned. The malady is stated to be more frequent in the glass workers in the county of Durham than those employed elsewhere. There is a special report by Mr. K. W. Goadby on the amount and character of the dental work accomplished in lucifer match factories. Should Mr. Gladstone's bill become law, the necessity of appointing dentists to lucifer match works will disappear.

Taking the annual report for 1907 as a whole, it quite fulfils all expectations. We can predict for it an honourable place in the literature connected with industrial legislation in this or any other country.

### LITERARY NOTES.

THE demand for Dr. Bulstrode's report to the Local Government Board on *Sanatoriums for Consumption and certain other Aspects of the Tuberculosis Question* has been so large that the supply is exhausted. A second edition will shortly be issued at a reduced price.

We are glad to see that the vexed question of the London University is attracting the attention of the lay press. The *Standard* has recently published some articles on the London University as it is and as it might be, which we understand are the first of a series. The last article is entitled "The Future of the London Medical Schools." After an historical introduction the suggestion is made that the first two and a half years of medical training could be most adequately carried out by some central body such as the London University. It is urged that such a scheme must shortly become inevitable owing to lack of funds to carry on all the medical schools in London. It is urged that the larger schools with their scientific equipment should be absorbed by some central body such as the university, while the smaller schools should forego preliminary teaching and concentrate their attention on post-graduate study. These suggestions bring us back very nearly to the concentration scheme which was recommended by the Royal Commissioners of 1892, and led to the plan, now abandoned, for establishing an institute for the preliminary and intermediate sciences at South Kensington. The article goes on to suggest that the university might slowly and almost imperceptibly secure the required control if it could gain possession of the necessary funds and endow one school after another in return for reforms carried out in the manner to be prescribed by the university. No doubt if this could be done many of the difficulties would vanish, and the university would be able to exercise a great influence in moulding the development of medical teaching. It is to be hoped that those interested in the future of the University of London will take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the *Standard* to awaken the public to the importance of the subject.

Messrs. W. B. Saunders Company have in the press for immediate publication a new work on pulmonary tuberculosis by Dr. Sherman G. Bonney, Professor of Medicine, Denver and Gross College of Medicine, Denver. Dr. Bonney's work embodies the results of wide personal experience in observing and treating tuberculous patients, especially those suffering from the pulmonary form. The book will include a discussion of complications, and will be illustrated by some 200 original pictures, of which twenty are in colours, while about sixty are x-ray photographs.

To the *Annals of Psychological Science* for June-July, Dr. Henry Fotherby contributes an interesting article on music and emotion. He refers to the therapeutic use of music, and reproduces some extraordinary photographs taken by Dr. Baraduc, of Paris, which are put forward as representing human radiations under certain contrasted human emotional conditions. Thus we are offered what purport to be photographs of "sad and violent thoughts," of "a good thought caught in the act" (!), of "the descent of curative benedictions," etc. If we only knew

how to catch them as they descend! Dr. Fotherby seems to be on more solid ground when he says that the psychic power of music springs from two at least, if not three, sources. The first is the somnambulist influence of musical cadence and rhythm; the second the suggestive power of musical movement to call up sensations or ideas of physical movement with their emotional association, or in some cases of pictorial suggestion; thirdly, there is a possibility that there may be some actual relation either directly physical or indirectly emotional, between music and colour. The two former influences are, says Dr. Fotherby, indissolubly bound together, and have their parallel in ordinary hypnosis. He suggests that the cadence and rhythm of music induce a condition of light hypnosis similar to that which may be produced by other means, "such as the light hypnosis now often used in medical treatment for nervous ailments, during which the patient, though retaining his consciousness, is in a condition of mental passiveness, or daydream, in which state the slightest suggestion from without may take effect." In music he believes that the time and rhythm induce a similar light hypnotic state, in which the musical movement is the means of suggestion, whilst the operator is the author's mind in his work. The article is well worth reading.

### Medical News.

THE epidemic of cholera in South-Eastern Russia, to which we referred recently, appears to be spreading. According to a Reuter's telegram, 30 fresh cases occurred on August 3rd in the Government of Saratoff, of which 15 ended fatally. At Tzaritzyn, on the lower waters of the Volga, there have been 18 fresh cases and 13 deaths. One case has occurred as far north as Nijni Novgorod.

"MILLIONS" AND MALARIA.—Mr. C. Kenrick Gibbons has presented to the London Zoological Gardens a large number of the small fresh-water fish from Barbados known as "Millions" (*Girardinus poecilloides*). These little fish, which have been placed in a tank in the tortoise house, are of special interest because of their supposed action in preventing malaria. Malaria is very much less common in Barbados than in other West Indian Islands, and it has been suggested that this freedom is due to the presence of enormous quantities of the "Millions" in the fresh-water pools. The little fish are very voracious, and destroy large numbers of the larvae of mosquitos that spread malaria. The males are about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, with brilliant iridescent colours, and large black spots on the sides. The females are considerably larger and less highly coloured. It is understood that experiments are going to be made with the introduction of these fish into tropical countries where malaria is prevalent. It is stated that on the initiative of the King of Italy, large numbers of "Millions" are being introduced into Italy, and their effect in destroying malaria-bearing mosquitos is to be carefully tested.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND EYE HOSPITAL. — The premises adjoining the hospital in Barwick Street, hitherto owned by the Girls' Friendly Society, have been acquired for the provision of more suitable accommodation for the nurses and servants and for general extension purposes. The cost of the new building, £6,500, has been paid out of the deposit account of the hospital. Possession will be obtained at the commencement of 1909, when the building will have to be equipped and a further considerable sum provided. Towards defraying the initial cost of this addition, special donations are asked for. To meet the increased cost of maintenance, loss of interest, and ground rent, it is estimated that an additional income of at least £800 will be required. The ordinary income of the hospital in 1907 was £7,189, as compared with £7,360 in the previous year. The total expenditure was £7,826. Last year 29,413 patients applied for treatment, an increase of 3,691 on the previous year. The number of in-patients was 1,333. The average number of beds occupied was 75, and the average length of stay in the hospital 26.4 days. The operations performed on in-patients numbered 784, and of these 378 were for removal of cataract, 243 iridectomies, and 85 removal of eyes. Spectacles were supplied in 8,474 cases, and foreign bodies were removed from the ocular surface in 9,984 cases.

## BRANCH SURGERIES.

F. S. M.—In scattered country districts custom sanctions the practice of practitioners putting up their names on a house where messages may be received for them, and where they call at stated times.

## Universities and Colleges.

## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE following appointments have been made: Examiner in State Medicine, J. Lane Notter, M.A., M.D. (Dubl.); Reader in Zoology, A. E. Shipley, M.A., Christ's College; Assistant to the Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology, C. L. Boulanger, B.A., Scholar of King's College.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

*Appointment of Principal.*—Professor Henry Alexander Miers, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Waynflete Professor of Mineralogy in that University, has been appointed Principal of the University of London as from October 1st next, upon the resignation of Sir Arthur Rücker, D.Sc., F.R.S.

*The Royal Army Medical College.*—The Royal Army Medical College has been admitted as a School of the University in the Faculty of Medicine for Officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

*Physiological Laboratory.*—The Senate has authorized the continuance of the work of the Physiological Laboratory of the University at South Kensington for a further period of three years.

*D.Sc. in Physiology.*—The degree of Doctor of Science in Physiology has been conferred upon Miss Winifred Clara Cullis, an internal student of the London School of Medicine for Women.

*Revised Regulations in the Faculty of Medicine.*—It is announced that copies of the revised regulations for internal and external students in the Faculty of Medicine, to come into force in lieu of the present regulations as from July, 1909—see BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, July 25th, p. 229—can be obtained on application to the Academic Registrar.

*Committees.*—Vice-Chairmen of the Committees of the Senate for the year 1908-9 have been elected as follows:—Academic Council: Professor M. J. M. Hill, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.; Council for External Students: Dr. S. Russell Wells, B.Sc.; Matriculation Board: Sir Edward Busk, M.A., LL.B.; Committee of the Medical Members of the Senate: Mr. H. T. Butlin, D.C.L., F.R.C.S.

## KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

*Fellows.*—Professor Norman Dalton, M.D., Alfred Boyce Barrow, Esq., M.B., Professor Albert Carless, M.B., M.S., have been elected Fellows of the College.

*Opening of Session.*—On Wednesday, September 30th, Professor Myers, M.A., M.D., will deliver an introductory lecture on the Aims and Position of Experimental Psychology, at 4 p.m. On Thursday, October 1st, the prizes in the Medical Faculty will be distributed by Professor A. Macalister, LL.D., F.R.S., who will give an introductory address on Fifty Years of Medical Education, at 4 p.m.

## UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

At the summer graduation on July 27th, the following were among the degrees conferred:

M.D.—T. Addis, J. Allan, A. G. Anderson, M.A., B.Sc., H. E. Arbuckle, J. J. Bennetts, L. M. Cairns, P. D. Cameron, D. A. Carruthers, G. C. Cathcart, M.A., J. W. Dawson, J. M. Dawson, D. E. Dickson, J. M. Dickson, J. H. Dixon, F. H. Domisse, J. R. Edward, H. Edwards, G. C. Elliott, F. W. B. Fitchett, C. Forsyth, A. Frew, A. G. Geddes, A. G. Glass, M.A., G. A. Gordon, J. E. Gordon, F. C. H. Grenier, G. Gunn, J. T. Harvey, E. H. Irwin, P. Kinmont, C. D. Lochrane, A. J. McCallum, J. G. McCaughey, H. R. Macintyre, R. W. Mackenna, M.A., T. C. Mackenzie, M. MacKinnon, C. McNeil, M.A., T. G. Maitland, M.A., B.Sc., W. Mair, M.A., B.Sc., D. M. Mathieson, M.A., E. Matthew, M.A., G. M. Melville, L. S. Milne, C. R. P. Mitchell, D. L. Morrison, J. A. Murray, B.Sc., J. E. Murray, A. Oliver, R. G. S. Orbell, J. L. Owen, F. L. Pochin, F. W. Price, E. T. Pritchard, D. Rorie, G. A. P. Ross, W. J. B. Selkirk, M.A., J. T. Shirlaw, S. A. Smith, Eva M. C. Snowball, H. Speirs, Eleanor R. Sproull, P. Steel, R. St. C. Steuart, H. G. Sutherland, R. G. Thomson, T. L. Thomson, F. E. Wall, H. E. A. Washbourn, A. G. Watson, R. H. Watt, M. B. Webb, D. P. D. Wilkie, H. C. Wilson.

M.B., C.M.—G. Bidie (Major I.M.S.), P. M. Carlyle, J. B. Stewart, J. C. Tennant, M.A.

M.B., Ch.B.—R. C. Alexander, M.A., H. M. Anderson, Marion H. Archibald, M.A., Margaret W. Bartholomew, Lydia D. La T. Bate-man, A. R. Bearn, J. Black, W. Boyd, B. S. Browne, E. A. Brummitt, J. E. Brydon, J. T. Carson, L. L. Cassidy, J. G. Cathels, D. G. Cooper, B.A., H. S. Cormack, A. C. Court, D. D. Craig, M.A., B.Sc., J. C. Craig, M.A., E. C. Creaser, J. Crockett, J. M. Dalrymple, F. J. Davidson, P. Davies, J. M. G. Deuchars, A. L. Dykes, J. Findlay, W. Fleming, W. T. Gardiner, T. Gardner, A. Gibson, M.A., A. I. Girdwood, R. L. Girdwood, M.A., J. A. Gordon, P. P. Gorrie, J. C. B. Grant, W. Grant, F. W. Greaves, J. G. Greenfield, B.Sc., J. O. Hamilton, R. Hannah, F. W. Hay, Hester M. Henderson, W. Holden, J. D. Ingram, K. K. Iyengar, F. E. Jardine, J. J. Jarvis, H. E. Johnson, J. V. Karve, R. A. Krause, R. D. Laurie, H. R. Lawrence, A. J. B. Leckie, A. R. Leggate, M. A. Lindsay, B.Sc., J. Lorimer, J. C. Lorraine, J. Macdonald, R. F. D.

MacGregor, K. Mackenzie, D. R. C. MacLagan, W. M. Macnab, D. Macnair, E. R. D. Maconochie, A. C. Mallace, M.A., J. Marshall, Eva Meredith, R. C. J. Meyer, J. A. Mitchell, J. B. de W. Molony, Flora Morrison, K. B. A. Nelson, I. A. van Niekerk, A. C. Norman, Hilda M. Northcroft, A. B. Pearson, J. H. H. Pearson, J. H. Peek, A. A. W. Petrie, B. B. Phillips, A. R. Price, Laura W. Pugh, C. A. Purnell, K. A. Rahman, J. J. van Rensburg, F. E. Reynolds, C. L. D. Roberts, J. Scott, J. Tudhope Simson, J. Thomas Simson, T. Smyth, W. B. Sommers, J. E. Spence, R. A. Spence, J. W. Stirling, A. Tait, A. E. Tait, G. P. Taylor, J. G. Thomson, M.A., J. J. Thomson, R. W. L. Todd, B.Sc., R. Vétel, F. H. de Villiers, A. A. Walbrugh, E. A. Walker, W. O. Walker, H. S. Wallace, D. R. P. Walther, L. E. B. Ward, J. Ware, B.A., F. K. te Water, F. W. Waterworth, A. P. Watson, M.A., H. B. Watson, M.A., W. S. Watson, H. L. W. Wemyss, G. W. Wilson, G. G. Wray, A. G. Yates, M.A., W. A. Young.

\* First-class honours.

\*\* Second-class honours.

B.Sc. (in Public Health).—E. Burnet, A. L. Duke.

Thesis Gold Medals were awarded to J. W. Dawson, A. C. Geddes, E. Matthew, L. S. Milne, J. A. Murray.

The following prizes and Fellowships were awarded:

The *Gunning Victoria Jubilee Prize in Physiology* to T. Addis, M.D., Ch.B. The *Gunning Victoria Jubilee Prize in Practice of Physic* to C. McNeil, M.A., M.D., Ch.B. The *Ettles Scholarship* to A. Gibson, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. The *Allan Fellowship in Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery* to A. I. Girdwood, M.B., Ch.B. The *Freeland Barbour Fellowship* to J. G. Greenfield, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B. The *Buchanan Scholarship in Gynaecology* to A. Gibson, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. The *James Scott Scholarship in Midwifery* to A. C. Mallace, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. The *Mouat Scholarship in the Practice of Physic* to F. W. Waterworth, M.B., Ch.B. The *Stark Scholarship in Clinical Medicine* to J. Scott, M.B., Ch.B. The *McCosh Graduates' and Medical Bursaries* to J. Marshall, M.B., Ch.B. The *Beane Prize in Anatomy and Surgery* to J. J. Thomson, M.B., Ch.B. The *Conan Doyle Prize* to J. J. van Rensburg, M.B., Ch.B. The *Dorothy Gilfillan Memorial Prize* to Lydia D. La Trope Bateman, M.B., Ch.B. The *Wightman Prize in Clinical Medicine* to A. N. Bruce, B.Sc. *Proxime accessit*—E. L. Middleton. The *Pattison Prize in Clinical Surgery* to K. Fraser.

## UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FINAL M.B., Ch.B.—D. Gillespie, C. H. Lilley, A. G. Malcolm, W. Moodie, W. T. Munro, E. F. Murray, Elizabeth B. Paisley, R. S. Park, H. E. Watson.

\* With distinction.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

At a meeting on July 30th the Council adopted the recommendation of the Committee of Management of the two Colleges, to the effect that the Cardiff Hospital for Infectious Diseases (the Sanatorium) be added to the list of fever hospitals recognized for instruction for the diploma of public health.

The annual report of the Finance Committee was adopted. The report was considered satisfactory, and showed an increase in the examination receipts for the membership, the Fellowship, and the licence in dental surgery.

Sir William Church, Bart., K.C.B., was reappointed a member of the executive committee of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

The President submitted copies of letters of congratulation to Mr. Thomas Bryant and Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson on the occasion of their attainment of 80 years.

## The Darwin Centenary.

The President was appointed as the delegate of the college to take part in the commemoration of the Darwin centenary (February 12th, 1909), which is to be held at Cambridge on June 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, 1909.

## Examinership in Dental Surgery.

The vacancy occasioned on the Board of Examiners in Dental Surgery by the expiration of the term of office of Mr. P. Sidney Spokes will be filled up at the council meeting in October. Mr. Spokes is eligible for re-election.

## Notice of Motion.

Mr. C. T. Dent gave notice of the two following motions, which he will bring forward at the council meeting to be held in October, 1908:

1. "That steps be forthwith taken to admit women to the examinations of the Conjoint Examining Board of England, and to the examination for the Diploma of Public Health."
2. "That women be admitted to the examinations for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons and to the examinations for the Licence in Dental Surgery."

## LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

THE following candidates were approved at the examination held at the end of the twenty-seventh session (May-July):

\*H. B. Owen, \*P. J. Verrall, \*G. Fowler, Captain I.M.S., C. A. L. Mayer, A. F. G. Kerr, L. Bostock, F. Harvey, Captain R.A.M.C., S. T. Gunasekara, Miss E. W. Perkins, L. F. Guevara-Rojas, T. S. Macaulay, W. J. Lubeck, Miss M. W. Stott, J. H. Cremer, P. J. Kelly, H. H. Baker.

\* With distinction.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

THE report of the President of the Queen's College, Cork, for the session 1907-8, which has been laid on the table of the House of Commons, states that the number of students attending the College during the session 1907-8 was 263 as against 261 during session 1906-7. Of the 263 students 254 were matriculated and nine non-matriculated. The number of new students was seventy-seven.

Dr. Windle reports that the work done in College during the session was of a satisfactory character. Mr. Osburne Bergin obtained a Junior Fellowship in Irish, and is now head of the School of Irish Learning in Dublin. Mr. Bergin was a former student and lecturer in Irish in Queen's College.

The new Physiological Laboratory has been in parts fitted up, but still requires much further apparatus. Since legislation in connexion with the Royal University of Ireland and with this and other colleges is now occupying the attention of Parliament. Dr. Windle refrains from making any comments upon the urgent needs of the college in respect of buildings and equipment. A visitation of the college was held in the spring, the report of which also appears in the appendix: "It is a pleasure," says Dr. Windle in conclusion, "to be able to report to Your Majesty that the tone and conduct of the students has been all that could be desired, and that the loyalty and work of the staff are above all praise."

## CONJOINT BOARD IN ENGLAND.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

## FIRST COLLEGE.

PARTS I AND II (*Chemistry and Physic*).—C. B. Alexander, \*E. B. Argles, †O. Baier, †S. L. Baker, \*R. A. Banbury, H. J. Bates, \*C. S. Baxter, †B. J. Brewitt, R. O. Bridgman, †C. F. Burton, G. K. Butterworth, E. R. Chambers, W. K. Churchouse, †R. I. Dacre, \*A. B. Danby, \*E. D. Fountain, †G. Garland, †H. C. Godding, †L. S. Goss, J. Greene, †F. H. Guppy, \*O. Gwatkin, †J. S. Higgs, W. E. Ison, †W. B. G. Jones, †C. Kingston, \*D. Lewis, F. MacG. Loughnane, C. G. McClymont, \*A. H. Manfield, G. Noot, \*T. H. Oo, H. F. Overend, R. C. Parry, J. R. Payne, C. H. Phillips, E. Phillips, F. P. Pocock, \*G. A. Pratt, \*I. Rashad, S. O. Rashbrook, \*W. G. Reynolds, G. B. Richardson, \*J. E. Rivera, A. E. Sanderson, \*Abd-el-K. Selim, C. Shaw-Crisp, †H. D. Shore, J. G. Skeet, \*L. C. Smith, E. J. Staddon, T. J. Taunton, A. R. Taylor, H. Topham, M. L. Treston, \*H. Tuxford, D. S. Twigg, \*W. C. Whitworth, S. Wickenden, A. K. S. Wyborn.

\*Part I only.

†Part II only.

PART III (*Elementary Biology*).—J. V. O. Andrew, O. Baier, E. R. Bailey, R. A. Banbury, H. J. Bates, C. S. Baxter, W. A. H. N. Bell, S. I. Blairmann, T. H. Brown, R. B. Campion, W. K. Churchouse, R. I. Dacre, W. Dale, J. D. Driberg, W. A. S. Duck, H. Dudley, M. D. Evans, H. H. Fairfax, V. Fox, H. C. Godding, L. S. Goss, J. Greene, H. S. Groves, H. Harvey, A. E. W. Idris, E. L. Ivens, K. J. T. Keer, J. Lloyd, R. H. Lucas, C. G. McClymont, B. R. Mayman, F. Meinertzhagen, H. L. Messenger, W. Morris, H. P. Morton, N. S. Nairne, G. Noot, G. M. Oakden, B. R. C. Palmer, J. M. W. Parr, E. Phillips, F. P. Pocock, G. W. Pool, D. A. Power, G. A. Pratt, C. S. Ramsay-Hill, H. J. Rawson, A. K. Selim, J. G. Skeet, E. J. Staddon, W. B. R. Stower, K. G. Taylor, C. T. Tresidder, H. Tuxford, D. S. Twigg, C. G. C. Vawdrey, H. M. Whelan, J. H. Wiles, N. Zeinunn.

PART IV (*Practical Pharmacy*).—R. B. Abraham, J. W. Adams, R. B. Agaskar, T. S. Allen, B. F. Beaton, E. C. Beddows, F. S. D. Berry, B. J. Brewitt, E. A. Brock, H. T. H. Butt, T. Clarke, C. J. W. Clayton, C. G. Colyer, H. M. McC. Coombs, F. C. Cowtan, A. L. Davies, J. R. Davies, G. de H. Dawson, H. R. Dive, A. R. Esler, M. S. Esler, G. F. Fawn, W. A. Fernando, M. Foulkes, C. J. Fox, G. Garland, H. Gibson, H. M. Gilbertson, F. H. Guppy, M. Hallam, H. A. Harris, L. P. Harris, E. R. Hart, G. F. C. Harvey, W. S. Hazell, A. H. C. Hill, H. G. Hockridge, N. Hoffmeister, A. Holmes, F. M. S. Hulke, C. N. Hutt, E. B. Jardine, S. G. Johnson, J. B. Jordan, G. B. King, J. Kinneir, M. D. A. Kureishi, A. W. Lewis, E. R. Longstaff, A. L. Lowndes, E. MacEwan, R. K. MacGregor, O. G. Maginness, P. M. Masina, H. R. Mullins, F. L. Nash-Worham, F. C. Nichols, H. C. W. Nuttall, G. V. Ormsby, F. J. Palmer, R. J. Payne, R. B. Phillips, J. Pinder, G. B. Pritchard, C. G. Reinhardt, W. F. Rhodes, G. B. Richardson, G. M. Roberts, F. A. Roper, A. W. M. Sawyer, E. H. S. Scarr, S. Shephard, E. Stratford, J. W. Thomas, M. P. Thomas, C. W. Treherne, A. Viney, R. E. S. Waddington, H. K. Waller, J. R. D. Webb, H. M. Whelan, C. G. Whorlow, S. A. Wilkinson, D. P. Williams, H. S. Young.

The following gentlemen, having been approved at the Final Examination, have received the Diploma of Membership of the Royal College of Surgeons and the Licence of the Royal College of Physicians:

F. R. Armitage, C. Beards, F. T. Boucher, S. L. Brohier, H. O. Brookhouse, R. D. D.-D. Brownson, J. H. Burdett, H. T. H. Butt, W. A. Campbell, H. B. Carter, S. E. Cathcart, E. J. Chambers, H. Chapple, G. H. Chisnall, C. Clarke, C. N. Coad, L. Colledge, R. Cox, G. H. Curtis, J. Dale, G. de P. D'Amico, A. Davies, D. Davies, T. Davies, T. B. Davies, L. T. Dean, W. R. Douglas, J. B. Dunning, H. B. Elton, F. S. Eschwege, W. V. Field, R. Franklin, A. J. S. Fuller, E. L. Fyffe, H. Galloway, T. S. Gibson, S. T. Gunasekara, J. R. Gyllencreutz, B. Haigh, P. Hall, T. J. Hallinan, F. T. Hancock, P. C. Higgins, F. W. Hogarth, S. E. Holder, K. H. Hole, C. C. Holman, A. W. Holthusen, W. D. Hopkins, J. L. Houlton, E. H. Howard, C. W. Huysen, H. I. Janmahomed, W. Johnson, R. H. H. Jolly, E. R. Jones, T. R. L. Jones, T. W. Jones, C. C. Keates, H. B. Kent, J. A. A. Kernahan, M. M. Kumarasamy, J. P. Little, R. Lloyd, J. D. Loudon, J. C. Luciani, E. J. Lyon, C. Mackenzie, W. Mathieson, C. R. Menon, C. B. Mora, H. North, F. A. Norton, R. Ollerenshaw, H. R. O. Poate, A. V. Poyser, G. H. Pridham, R. F. Priestley, J. Pugh, F. W. Quirk, G. F. Randall, N. F. Sinclair, O. R. Smale, W. F. Smith, H. C. Snell, P. T. Spencer-Phillips, R. L. Spittel, J. Startin, W. Stockert, C. F. Strange, E. Stratford, C. St. A. Vivian, A. S. Wobley, C. H. Welch, W. E. Wilks, H. M. Williams, S. Wood, W. W. Wood, H. F. Woods.

## CONJOINT BOARD IN SCOTLAND.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FIRST EXAMINATION.—Lilian S. Wilkes, J. M. Mehta, Hilda L. Keane, F. M. H. Sanderson, R. A. Barve, G. V. Bhatavadekar, C. L. Patch, N. S. Bhedwar, J. E. Spencer, H. R. Gogte, E. C. Hamilton, J. M. Mody, W. S. Rorich, J. McFarlane, F. Carvalho, D. S. Sardesai, V. G. Gokhale, T. R. G. Melrose, W. S. Lindsay, J. E. Rees, R. H. Thomson.

SECOND EXAMINATION.—S. Hoashoo, E. J. Fisher, M. J. Ahern, S. E. A. Acheson, F. M. Stewart, W. W. McCowat, D. A. Macpherson, J. P. Carroll, E. L. Mathew.

THIRD EXAMINATION.—S. H. Booth, Kathleen Reed, I. L. Asrani, S. A. Friar, F. C. Eberhardt, J. K. Thompson, G. V. Bhatavadekar, F. Carvalho, V. G. Gokhale, D. S. Sardesai, N. N. Chandra, B. M. Tembe, G. N. Groves, A. E. Tughan, Beatrice Coxon, A. D. Turnbull, C. Trivedi, W. T. Torrance, B. Nath, W. Murphy, J. W. Hitchcock (with distinction), E. G. Walker, T. N. Usher, A. C. Tait, G. F. Neill, C. E. Robinson, H. R. Gogte, T. McEwen, R. A. Barve, J. C. Hawkes, I. C. Pratt.

FINAL.—D. E. A. Buchanan, P. M. Talmie, W. T. Lawrence, A. G. McKenley, N. G. W. Davidson, G. H. Urquhart, D. V. Giri, J. T. Gwynne-Jones, S. H. Booth, S. M. Ware, E. R. S. Hale, G. V. Edwardes, Lily Holt, J. B. Barnes, J. W. R. Rockwood, K. K. Jacob.

## CONJOINT BOARD IN IRELAND.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

THIRD PROFESSIONAL.—J. Alston, J. J. Barry, R. Charles, F. S. Crean, A. Foley, J. M. Gage, W. M. Herbert, D. J. Hurley, W. V. Johnston, C. Kelsall, F. M. Kirwan, M. F. O'Hea, J. S. Pegum, T. P. Seymour, J. P. Shorten, T. J. Sinnott, H. R. Tighe.

FINAL.—A. G. Bennett, R. J. Bonis, T. C. Boyd, T. P. Cormack, C. H. Christal, J. W. Farrell, J. A. C. Flannery, C. Greer, H. W. A. Kay, J. C. Murray, H. V. McKeogh, G. Patton, M. J. Pierce, E. L. Sheridan, P. J. Timoney.

## Public Health

AND

## POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

## THE CASTLEFORD DISPUTE.

THE guardians in the Pontefract Union, of which Castleford is one of the districts, have already had to face the difficulty which we foreshadowed in these columns on July 25th. After keeping them in suspense for four or five months, and without having taken up the duties of the posts nominally held by him, one of the two elected officers has resigned. It might have been expected that the guardians would now have sought to put their house in order. They have not done so. Instead of dealing with the case by a reconsideration of the adequacy of the remuneration offered, they are stubbornly persisting in their course of opposition to the reasonable demands of their late medical officers. Only last year the guardians applied for permission to divide the Castleford area into two districts, urging that it was necessary for the convenience of the sick poor. That division was approved by the Local Government Board. They now stultify their previous requisition, and have reverted to the old plan of one district and one officer for the whole area, utterly disregarding the interests of the sick poor in a matter which a year ago they considered of prime importance. The guardians appear to be convinced on one point. They are evidently satisfied, after their recent experience, that they would find it difficult to obtain two desirable candidates for the posts at the miserable pittance offered. Hence their present action. Mr. Breffit, one of the Castleford guardians, in a letter published in the *Castleford Express* on August 8th, writes:

"Does the Board of Guardians exist to administer the law or to carry out the capricious will of its members? Is it justifiable to strain the law in order to take a mean revenge on two decent public servants and at the same time to deprive the poorest, most defenceless, most helpless people in Castleford of the services, as medical men, of men who are best situated for giving them, who are known, trusted, and respected by every one in the town, and when it is, I believe, the almost unanimous wish of the people that they should be entrusted with these duties?"

These pertinent questions and a careful inquiry into the desirability or otherwise of the retrograde action of the guardians outlined above, will, we hope, be made the subject of a special investigation by the Local Government Board into the whole of the circumstances and facts connected with the unsatisfactory state of affairs at Castleford.

## STANDARDIZATION OF PLUMBERS' WORK.

IT is now many years ago since Mr. Pridgin Teale, F.R.S., first drew attention to the great care bestowed upon the engineering work of our great railways and compared it with the indifferent workmanship of the ordinary plumber. The results of carelessness on the part of both the railway man and the plumber may be equally disastrous, but hitherto the former has been punished for his carelessness while the latter usually gets off scot-free, even if he can be found. For example, a platelayer would be tried for manslaughter if he caused the death of a person by improperly joining two rails, resulting in the overturning of one or more coaches, but no plumber has yet had to take his trial for connecting the waste pipe of a sink or bath to a sewer and thereby



As Honorary Secretary of the Forfarshire Medical Association for eight years he devoted much time and trouble to its welfare, and it was largely due to his exertions that it has attained to its present important position. He was the author of several contributions to the medical journals. A favourite with his medical brethren, and gifted with a genial temper and with a wholly unaffected rectitude of purpose, he made his way into the hearts of all. His gifts and accomplishments as a surgeon and his thoughtfulness for all that bore on the well-being of the sick under his care will long be remembered.

Dr. Halley leaves a widow and two children, and to these and to the other members of his family the sympathy of all who knew him will be extended.

We have to record with regret the early death of Dr. F. W. E. HUTCHISON of High Wycombe, Bucks, on August 2nd. He received his medical education at the University of Glasgow, and graduated M.B., C.M. in that university with first-class honours in medicine, and honours in therapeutics in 1893. He entered the Royal Army Medical Corps, and at one time held the post of House Physician to the Royal Hospital, Boscombe. About three years ago he settled in practice in High Wycombe, and had already attained marked success, gaining the confidence, esteem, and regard of a large number of inhabitants, and being regarded by the poor in particular as a friend in the best sense of the word. Some few months ago he had a serious attack of influenza which left him in a weak state of health; he had recovered, however, sufficiently to follow his profession, but three days before his death symptoms of pleurisy set in, and he succumbed to the attack in spite of the unremitting attentions of his medical colleagues. The funeral, which took place on August 5th, was attended by a large number of members of the medical profession and residents in the district, who thus paid their last tribute of respect.

Major FREDERICK McDOWELL, R.A.M.C., died at Peshawur, India, on August 6th, at the age of 43. He was the eldest son of the late Surgeon-Colonel E. G. McDowell, C.B., and entered the Army Medical Department as a Surgeon-Captain, July 28th, 1891, and became Major, July 28th, 1903. He served in the campaign on the North-West Frontier of India in 1897-8, receiving a medal with clasp; he was also in the South African war in 1900-2, being present in operations in Orange River Colony, including actions at Biddulphsberg and Wittebergen, and in the Transvaal (Queen's medal with three clasps and King's medal with two clasps).

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are Professor Eugen Albrecht, who succeeded the late Professor Weigart as teacher of pathological anatomy in the Seckenberg Institute, Frankfurt on the Main; Dr. Auguste Reverdin, Professor of Surgery in the University of Geneva, aged 60; Dr. Bataille, Representative of the Puy de Dôme Department in the French Senate; Dr. Tolotoschinoff, sometime Professor of Chemistry in the University of Charkoff; and Dr. J. W. Cuddy, formerly Professor of Medicine and Dermatology in the University of Baltimore.

## Hospitals and Asylums.

### ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY.

THE annual tea for the nursing staff (midwives) of the Royal Maternity Charity of London (founded 1757) was held at the Eustace Miles Restaurant last month. The Secretary, Major Lionel Killick, in bidding the party welcome, said that the work of the nurses of the charity was published to the world annually in the dry statistical reports, but the real work of the nurses (who were all trained midwives) in their districts covering the whole of London from Fulham to Bow, and Harlesden to Tottenham, was not published. Few except those on the office staff knew of the nature of their work, how they

were always on duty, going fearlessly into the vilest slums in all weathers, and often giving out of their own small earnings food, and even clothing, to their poor patients. The Secretary ventured to think that a kindlier, smarter, or cleaner body of nurses, all thoroughly equipped, wearing one uniform and working for one beneficent object, it would be difficult to find. Dr. Septimus Sunderland, in offering the thanks of the assembly to Major and Mrs. Killick for their generous hospitality, said it was a matter for congratulation that Dr. Henry Gervis and Dr. G. E. Herman, who had both formerly been acting physicians to the charity, had recently resumed their connexion with the charity in the capacity of honorary consulting physicians, and that Dr. Russell Andrews had been appointed an extra acting physician. He referred with gratitude to the strenuous and unceasing efforts of Major Killick in raising the standard of the work of the nursing staff to the highest point of efficiency.

### THE ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL.

At the third annual meeting of the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital on February 26th it was reported that, the negotiations for the amalgamation of the City Orthopaedic Hospital having been successfully carried through, the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital became the only orthopaedic institution in London. The aim of those equally interested in hospital efficiency, hospital economy, and orthopaedic surgery was thus attained. Substantial progress had been made in the erection of the premises designed for this great joint enterprise, but £25,000 towards the total required still remained to be collected. Of the total anticipated building expenditure £18,675 would be absorbed by the out-patient department and nurses' home on the east side of Bolsover Street, and £49,218 by the in-patient department facing it.

### THE HOSTEL OF ST. LUKE.

At the fifteenth annual meeting of the Hostel of St. Luke, held on February 25th, the subscribers received a report concerning the first year's work in the new buildings in Fitzroy Square opened by the Queen last year. The general note was one of satisfaction; the outstanding debt had been reduced to £1,000, and great advantage had been found in being housed in premises specially designed for their purpose. The meeting concluded with an acknowledgement of the debt of clerics to the medical profession in general, and to the members of the medical staff of this institution in particular.

### BROMPTON CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL.

THE report submitted at the annual court of governors of the Brompton Hospital for Consumption on March 13th stated that during the year 273 patients had been transferred from the wards to the sanatorium at Frimley, where, as the result of open-air treatment combined with carefully-graduated exercise, the majority had eventually been discharged with their disease arrested and themselves fit to resume their former occupation; x-ray examinations to the number of 204 had been made, and had proved useful in diagnosis.

### ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, DUBLIN.

MR. WM. FRY presided at the annual meeting of the friends of the Royal Hospital for Incurables on July 2nd in Dublin. The report stated that of 213 beds, 32 were set apart for cancer, 39 for consumption, and 142 for general diseases. During the year the beds occupied averaged 209; the number of candidates elected was 53. The ordinary expenditure was £7,618, this being £305 2s. 2d. in excess of the previous year. The subscriptions showed an increase. The cost of a patient, inclusive of all charges, was £36 7s. 1d. The Chairman, Mr. Justice Ross, Mr. John Lentaigne, Sir Wm. Goulding, Bart., and Sir Arthur Macan, M.D., addressed the meeting, which was very largely attended.

### DEVON AND CORNWALL SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

THE fifth annual report of the Devon and Cornwall Sanatorium for Consumptives at Didworthy shows that there are in the institution 35 beds, of which number 10 have been maintained by various local authorities in the two counties. During the year 1907 110 patients (80 men and 30 women) were admitted, of whom 76 were discharged. Of the discharged patients 18 were returning to full work, 18 to do light work, and 40 returned home to continue the treatment. Regret is expressed that there is still a very large proportion of advanced cases of consumption sent for admission, in whom there is little prospect of affording permanent benefit by treatment. Twenty-three such cases were admitted for a short period for educational purposes. The efforts of the medical superintendent to keep in touch with patients after discharge appears to be no more successful than is usual with working-class patients. Of 403 patients who have been in the sanatorium since its opening in 1903, 29 reported themselves to be in a satisfactory condition, 8 reported themselves as doing light work, 11 were relapsing, and 5 were reported as having died. The remainder did not reply.