

before the white blood cells had become altered, and where a radical operation was not possible.

In the middle of last January I was sent for by Dr. Leonard Brown of Pau to see a gentleman 59 years of age. Dr. Brown had diagnosed the presence of an epithelioma of the rectum, and this was confirmed by Dr. Diriaut, who advised that a radical operation was impossible on account of matting together of tissues in front of the rectum, and advised colotomy. The growth was confined to the front and left side of the bowel. I entirely agreed with the diagnosis. The patient was anxious to come back to London, and it was agreed that treatment should be commenced as soon as possible, and that the question of colotomy be left open.

The examination of the blood was very encouraging, as, though the red cells numbered only 3,000,000 per c.mm. and the haemoglobin was 70 per cent., the white cells were normal. The injections were very badly borne, as they were usually followed by violent sickness lasting sometimes for an hour and a half. The blood quickly became normal. The treatment extended over a period of nearly two months, seventeen injections being given. The growth entirely disappeared, leaving on the left side a small pucker. The patient also gained very considerably in weight. One is so thoroughly imbued with the idea that cancer can only be cured by operation, that I naturally began to be doubtful about the diagnosis, and wrote Dr. Brown to ask if he or Dr. Diriaut had even a shadow of doubt on the subject, and received the reply that neither of them had any doubt whatever.

It may be said that one case does not prove anything, and with that I agree; but the case is interesting when taken along with others in which the altered condition of the blood in advanced cases has been modified by injections of iron, arsenic, and cinchinate of sodium.

The blood should be examined in all cases of cancer, and especially when any treatment is being carried out. At present it is our only guide, and time alone will show if it is a thoroughly reliable one.

The following extract from a letter received from Dr. Taves of New York, dated April 20th, 1909, is of interest as showing the practical benefit which may be derived, though the blood examination was not carried out, as I had only recently written him about it.

I began the injections recommended by you on October 1st last on a case of carcinoma of the stomach. The patient was a man, aged 74, suffering from vomiting, epigastric pain, and a loss of 20 lb. in weight. The tumour was visible, measuring about 4 in. across and 2½ in. from above downward. Since being put on the injections he has gained 12 lb. in weight, has no pain, vomits only very infrequently, and the tumour has decreased more than one-half in size. He is able to enjoy life, and goes to his business every day.

Another case, a man of 40, has carcinoma of the oesophagus. He could not swallow even water. The obstruction was demonstrated by bismuth paste and the x ray. As he was starving, a gastrostomy was done for feeding purposes, and then he was put on the injections. He has gained a few pounds in weight, and is now able to take by mouth two quarts of milk, several eggs, and two platefuls of cereals per day. He is stronger, has no pain, and seems to be getting along fairly well.

Memoranda :

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

A CASE OF LANDRY'S PALSY.*

LANDRY'S paralysis is a rare disease in Bombay. The following notes of a case may therefore be interesting :

Jan Mahomed, a Mohammedan from Cutch-Mandvie, aged 60 years, without occupation, was admitted into hospital on April 19th, 1909. He was a well-developed and well-nourished man. He lived on a mixed diet. He had syphilis eighteen years ago; he did not drink, but smoked moderately.

The present trouble began with tingling and heaviness of the legs and difficulty in walking. He felt exhausted on walking slight distances, and once he fell down while walking. Since then the legs have become very heavy. A few days after this he felt heaviness of his body and weakness of the left arm. Four or five days before admission he was not able to move his legs and left arm.

I saw him in the out-patient department for the first time on April 19th, 1909, that is, eighteen days after the commencement of the illness. He then had paralysis of both legs and of the left arm, but there was no wasting,

nor any loss of sensation. Knee-jerks were absent; Babinsky's sign was not present; there was no marked incontinence of urine and faeces. The cerebral functions were perfect; there was no ocular trouble, neither was there any loss of cutaneous reflexes. The vessels were atheromatous, and there was a history and evidence of chronic bronchitis. The spleen was enlarged. There were strong evidences of syphilis—scar on the penis, enlarged lymphatic glands, and swollen tibia. He was admitted with the diagnosis of disseminated myelitis.

The next day paralysis of the laryngeal muscles and weakness of the right arm came on; there was also some weakness of the diaphragm, as indicated by impaired movements of the abdominal walls. Within the next forty-eight hours the respiratory muscles became paralysed, there was dyspnoea and orthopnoea, and great restlessness. He got worse every day, the paralysis affecting all the respiratory muscles as well as the muscles of the neck. His mind was clear to the end, and swallowing and speech were unaffected. He was taken home, five days after admission, in a dying condition. He had no fever all along, except that the temperature was 99° F. on the first day.

The diagnosis rested on the following factors; (1) Rapidly advancing motor paralysis with very little involvement of the sphincters; (2) absence of wasting and the other trophic lesions; (3) absence of fever.

The points of interest in this case were: (1) Landry's palsy generally occurs between the ages of 20 and 30, but the patient under my observation was 60 years of age; (2) at first the case was difficult to diagnose, but later on, when the paralysis spread with such uniformity, as is noted, it was easy to diagnose.

FRAMROZE N. KAPADIA, L.M. and S.,
Honorary Assistant Physician, Sir J. J. Hospital, and
Tutor in Medicine, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

AN EASY METHOD OF REMOVING THE NAIL OF THE GREAT TOE BY COMPRESSION.

In the treatment of ingrown nail the ordinary operation of erosion is undoubtedly a method of barbarism. There are many variations and I am surprised that the following method has never been suggested.

I shall describe my last case. A commercial traveller, aged about 40, had suffered for some months with ingrown nail of the great toe. On its inner side it was inflamed and suppurating. First of all I applied a compress of lead and opium for twenty-four hours. Then a tape was tied round the root of the toe till it produced intense congestion. Then I took a large Péan's forceps with long parallel blades, and compressed the nail in the middle of the inner half with moderate firmness. A check as to the amount of compression can be introduced between the handles so as to prevent excessive pressure. Much less force is required than would be supposed. Then the toe was again wrapped in lead and opium lotion for three days. Then the inner part of the nail was found discoloured and loose, so that it was easily removed with the scissors without any bleeding save a few drops from the root of the nail.

In all, I have removed the great toenail five times by this method. The force applied need not be great, and if it produce no result (which I have never found) it can always be applied again. In one case a young lady applied the pressure herself, as she would not permit me, and it was successful. In another case, where the toe was very inflamed and very tender, and the patient was afraid of the process, which I had explained, I applied the blades very slightly, not expecting any result but just to give him courage so that I could apply it more firmly next time. To my surprise the result was perfect. Previous to this I had used much greater force.

Next, as to the place of application, it is better not too close to the edge of the nail. In my first attempts I applied it quite close to the edge, causing very free bleeding and not producing a dark, contused appearance, but a thin white line along the compressed part. To give the best results the force, I find, should be applied to the middle third of the half of the nail on the side affected. No anaesthetic is necessary. Lead and opium lotion I found better than cocaine.

Manchester.

PETER TYTLER, M.D.

* Read before the Bombay Branch.

worship Mercury; and in truth it beareth the name of Maia, Mercury's mother. But may it not be rather, for that as some do say, this month taketh that name from Majores, that is to say, ancients; like as June is termed so from Juniores, that is to say, youngers. Now this is certain, that youth is much mæter for to contract marriage than old age: like as Euripides said very well:—

As for old Age, it Venus bids farewell.
And with old folk Venus is not pleased well.

The Romans therefore married not in May, but stayed for June which followeth immediately after May.

Messrs. Rebman, Limited, have just ready a new book on *Accidental Injuries to Workmen, with Reference to Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906*, by H. Norman Barnett, F.R.C.S., with an article on Injuries to the Organs of Special Sense by Cecil E. Shaw, M.A., M.Ch., M.D., and a legal introduction by Thomas J. Campbell, M.A., LL.D. In view of the very grave responsibility which the Act places upon medical men, and the importance of a report being correct as to diagnosis and accurate as to prognosis, a chapter has been devoted to the making of reports for those who are not very familiar with this very important work. Messrs. Rebman have also just issued Professor de Giovanni's *Clinical Commentaries Deduced from the Morphology of the Human Body*, translated from the Italian by Dr. John J. Eyre, lately of Rome, now of Naples, and the sixth edition of Mr. Bland-Sutton and Dr. Giles's well-known little book on the *Diseases of Women*, a handbook for students and practitioners. The same publishers have almost ready an English translation of Professor Eugenio Tanzi's *Textbook of Mental Diseases*, prepared by Dr. William Ford Robertson, pathologist to the Scottish asylums, and Dr. T. C. Mackenzie, of the Inverness District Asylum.

Medical News.

THE Chelsea Hospital for Women has received from Lady Tate £1,000 to endow a bed.

DR. ISAAC MOSSOP has been appointed by the Lord Chancellor to the Commission of the Peace for the city of Bradford.

THE British Medical Temperance Association will hold a reception at the London Temperance Hospital next Tuesday at 4.30 p.m.

THE Fourth triennial International Congress of the World League for the Protection of Animals and Against Vivisection will be held in the Caxton Hall from July 19th to 23rd.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. H. COOMBS, 3rd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, has been appointed Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Bedford by the Lord Lieutenant.

FOUNDER'S day at Epsom College will be celebrated on Friday next, when the prizes will be distributed by the Right Hon. Sir Walter Foster, M.P., and the Thornton memorial window will be unveiled by Canon Curtis.

DEMONSTRATIONS in clinical medicine have been arranged to be given at the London Hospital Medical College during August and September, commencing on Monday, August 9th, at 2 p.m. Further particulars will be found in the advertisement pages.

DR. STIRLING, Dean of the Medical Faculty and Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University of Manchester, has been appointed to represent the university on the occasion of the quincentenary of the University of Leipzig. The ceremonies in connexion with this event take place from July 28th to 31st.

UNDER the auspices of the Society for the Study of Inebriety, the third Norman Kerr Memorial Lecture will be delivered in connexion with the Twelfth International Congress on Alcoholism in the theatre of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, on Tuesday next at 8 p.m. by Professor Taav. Laitinen, M.D., Professor of Hygiene and Director of the Hygienic Institute in the University of Helsingfors, Finland, and Chairman of the Finnish National League of Health, who will take for his subject, "The Influence of Alcohol on Immunity."

THE accounts of the Nightingale Fund for last year show a credit balance of £685. At the St. Thomas's School there

were 138 probationer nurses on the books, of whom 49, having completed their probationary year, received appointment as extra nurses on the staff of St. Thomas's Hospital, and 33 were discharged as unsuitable, or left from other causes. Deeming that the connected school at Marylebone Infirmary is now capable of working as an independent institution, the committee has arranged to cease to subsidize it.

AT a meeting of the council of the Charity Organization Society, on June 28th, it was decided to appoint a small committee to consider in what way the application of the principle of provident, as opposed to purely charitable, district nursing can be extended. The question was introduced in a paper by Miss Amy Hughes, General Superintendent of the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute for Nurses, who showed that originally all modern associations for the nursing of the sick in their own homes were worked upon a purely charitable basis, but that little by little it has become recognized that even in nursing anything which tends towards pauperization is a mistake.

THE International Council of Nurses is to hold a congress at Caxton Hall from July 19th to July 23rd. The Council already represents a membership of some 20,000 nurses, and this number will, it is expected, be increased after this meeting, as four new countries have expressed their intention of formally joining it. Delegates are expected from Canada, the United States, Germany, Holland, Denmark, and Finland, and twelve other countries, not yet officially represented on the Council, will send "fraternal" delegates. Among those expected are M. G. Mésureur, Director of the Assistance Publique at Paris, two ladies dispatched by Prince Matsukata, President of the Japanese Society of the Red Cross, three nurses sent by the Cuban government, Dr. Ley, representing Belgium, and Princess Doria, representing Italy. The honorary president of the Council is Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, the president, Miss S. B. McGahey, of New South Wales, the honorary treasurer, Miss M. Brea, of the Registered Nurses' Society, and the honorary secretary, Miss L. L. Dock, of New York.

THE annual general meeting of the Asylum Workers' Association, founded in 1895 to improve the status of asylum nurses and attendants, to provide for them "homes of rest and nursing," and to enlist public sympathy in their work, was held on July 15th at the Medical Society's House, Sir William J. Collins, M.D., M.P., in the chair. The annual report set forth that the finances were sound, and there was an improved credit balance; 18 cases had received beneficial aid from the Homes of Rest Fund. *Asylum News* continued to prosper under its new editor, Dr. James Nicoll, of Caterham Asylum, and was becoming more and more a medium of intercommunication between asylum workers scattered throughout the Empire. Amongst parliamentary matters engaging the attention of the committee had been the various Nurses' Registration Bills, and steps had been taken to safeguard the equitable treatment of mental nurses. The most important matter had, however, been the preparation of a bill to secure for workers in public asylums definite and assured pensions. This had been introduced by Sir William Collins, and was now in the hands of a Select Committee of the House of Commons. Sir William Collins, in moving the adoption of the report, remarked that at the present time the association was stronger in point of numbers than it had ever been since the increase in subscription in 1902. He pointed out the arduous nature of the work done by nurses and attendants in lunatic asylums, and maintained that after years of faithful service they were entitled to pensions, not as a favour but as a right. To secure that right was the object of the bill which had been entrusted to him; its passage into law this year was not, he thought, by any means hopeless. Mr. Charles Roberts, M.P., in seconding the motion, testified as one of the Board of Commissioners in Lunacy that his colleagues sympathized with the officers and servants of asylums, and were in favour of the Asylum Workers' Superannuation Bill. The report having been adopted, two gold and two silver medals were presented by the President on behalf of the association for long and meritorious asylum service, that of Attendant Cox, of Wyke House, extending over forty years, and that of Nurse Jackson, of Bethlem, over thirty-eight years. Subsequently officers and executive committee were elected (with thanks for services in the past) on the motion of Drs. Outtersson Wood and Bower, and other business was transacted; the meeting concluded with cordial votes of thanks to the President and to the various speakers. Dr. G. E. Shuttleworth, Parkholme, East Sheen, S.W., is the Honorary Secretary of the association.

Medico-Ethical.

The advice given in this column for the assistance of members is based on medico-ethical principles generally recognized by the profession, but must not be taken as representing direct findings of the Central Ethical Committee.

A HOTEL DOCTOR'S FEES.

HOTEL DOCTOR writes that he is frequently sent for by the proprietor of a large boarding-house to attend his guests, and they often leave without paying him. The proprietor wishes to prevent this, and offers to book the accounts and collect them, charging our correspondent 25 per cent. for doing this, and guaranteeing payment. Our correspondent asks whether there would be any ethical objection to this arrangement, and if not whether he might pay the proprietor a commission fee for collecting the accounts without receiving any guarantee, and he asks what percentage would be reasonable? If neither of these propositions is approved, he wishes to know what he ought to do? There is no arrangement with the proprietor that our correspondent should be called in to all his guests, and as a matter of fact he is not so employed.

* * We can see no objection to the proposal of the proprietor from the point of view of medical ethics.

LADY BOUNTIFUL AND POOR LAW MEDICAL OFFICER.

DILEMMA.—While X. was at liberty to settle in practice where he pleased, his action in allowing himself to be set up in opposition to the district medical officer has an ugly look; there may be circumstances which justify the lady in the action she took, and X. in giving her his support; but as we are ignorant of them we can express no opinion.

Public Health

AND

POOR LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

GUARDIANS AND MEDICAL OFFICERS.

THE widespread dissatisfaction with the existing conditions of Poor Law medical relief sometimes finds expression in utterances which are both impolitic and unjust. An example was afforded at a recent meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Basingstoke Union, which had proposed to appoint one medical officer and public vaccinator for the whole union. The Local Government Board objected to this arrangement, and the Chairman (Sir R. Rycroft, Bart.), after expressing a confident opinion that the Local Government Board was wrong, proceeded to make an uncalled-for attack upon the medical officers of the union. According to the report in the *Hants and Berks Gazette*, he said that the guardians knew that as a rule the work was not properly done, and that the medical officers were paid a great deal too much for what they did, but not enough for what ought to be done. He considered that one medical officer, debarred from private practice but receiving an adequate salary, should be appointed for the workhouse and for Basingstoke and the immediate neighbourhood. In making this suggestion Sir R. Rycroft would appear to express approval of the report of the Minority of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws, but he clearly speaks with insufficient knowledge, since both that report and the report of the Majority distinctly affirm that the work of the medical officers is as well done as it can be under the defective conditions for which guardians themselves are responsible. The persons at present arraigned at the bar of public opinion are Sir R. Rycroft and his fellow guardians, and it would be as well that the gentlemen mentioned should recognize this and speak with greater modesty on future occasions.

THE REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

A COMMUNICATION was read at the meeting of the Wharfedale Union Joint Isolation Hospital Committee, held on June 30th, from the Ilkley District Council, asking that a regulation to the effect that the fever van should not be allowed to fetch patients from Ilkley after 6 p.m. should be rescinded. Dr. Hyslop, medical officer to the hospital, is reported to have said that if the regulation was withdrawn it would mean that the medical men of Ilkley would keep all their patients until night, as they were afraid that if the van were seen going through the streets the reputation of Ilkley would suffer. After discussion, the committee decided not to accede to the request of the Ilkley Council. Although it was stated that really urgent cases were attended to even after the hour fixed, it appeared doubtful whether it would not be better to remove fever cases after 6 p.m., rather than during the day time.

The Services.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS (T.F.) UNITS.

It is notified from the War Office that in peace the responsibility for all matters, including mobilization arrangements, connected with the Royal Army Medical Corps units and personnel of the Territorial Force will be vested in the administrative medical officers of divisions.

REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

THE official copy of the "Regulations for Admission to the Royal Army Medical Corps, 1909," issued with the Army Orders dated June 1st, may now be had in separate form, and may be obtained through any bookseller at the price of one penny.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE following is the list of prize winners at the recent examination at the termination of the junior course at the college.

Rank and Name.	Corps.	Prizes.
Lieutenant H. S. Ranken ...	R.A.M. Corps.	Herbert.
" " ...	"	De Chaumont.
" " ...	"	Tulloch Memorial.
" " ...	"	Ranald Martin.
" " ...	"	Marshall Webb.
" J. A. Manifold ...	"	First Montefiore.
" C. L. Franklin ...	"	Second Montefiore.
" A. M. S. Jukes ...	Indian Medical Service	Parkes Memorial.
" B. Gale ...	"	Fayrer Memorial.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

GUY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Prize Day.

THE annual garden party and distribution of prizes took place on July 8th in the afternoon. The hospital, the Residential College, the Wills Library, the Gordon Museum, and the school buildings were open to inspection, and refreshments were served in the quadrangle and on the terrace, where a band was playing. The prizes were distributed by the Duke of Devonshire, and a large number of visitors were present. The Dean's report on the work of the school in the past year showed that it had been of a very satisfactory character. The entry of students between October, 1907, and October, 1908, was approximately the same as in the foregoing twelve months. Since the date at which the policy of taking dental pupils for the period of mechanical apprenticeship had been adopted, the expansion of the Dental School had been so rapid that the handing over to it of the existing chemical and physical laboratories in the Petersham Block and the building of fresh laboratories for the medical school, was under consideration. The principal prizewinners were as follows: The *Beaney Prize* for Pathology (£34), Mr. E. L. M. Lobb; the *Michael Harris Prize* for Anatomy (£10), Mr. W. E. Tanner; the *Hilton Prize* for Dissections (£5), Mr. G. Marshall; the *Wooldridge Memorial Prize* for Physiology (£10), Mr. W. S. George; the *Golding-Bird Gold Medal* and Scholarship in Bacteriology (£20), Mr. W. H. Catto; the Junior Proficiency Prizes, Messrs. W. E. Tanner (£20) and W. S. George (£15); the *Treasurer's Gold Medal* for Clinical Medicine, H. I. Jan Mahomed.

A CORRECTION.

In the abstract of the proceedings of the meeting of the Senate on May 19th, prepared from the *London University Gazette*, and published in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of June 12th, 1909, p. 1460, under the heading "Brown Sanatory Institution," the office to which Mr. Allan was reappointed was given as veterinary assistant; it should have been veterinary surgeon.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

Reconstituted Court of Governors.

THE first meeting of the Court of Governors of the College of Medicine under its new constitution was held at the College on July 7th.

Sir George Hare Philipson was unanimously elected Chairman, and Councillor W. J. Sanderson, J.P., Vice-Chairman. Mr. Cecil A. Cochrane was appointed Treasurer of the College, and the following Governors were elected members of the College Council, namely: The Very Rev. the Dean of Durham

(Warden of the University), Lord Ravensworth, Professor Bedson, Mr. Cecil A. Cochrane, Alderman J. Cromie, Mr. J. E. Gibson, and Dr. Clement Stephenson.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FINAL M.B., CH.B.—W. S. Alexander, M.A.; A. C. Anderson, *W. Anderson, J. C. Auchencloss, D. Barbour, A. M. Bayne, G. T. Bogle, *D. Y. Buchanan, C. J. B. Buchheim, *J. Cairns, J. A. M. Cameron, *A. H. Clark, D. J. Clark, J. L. Cochrane, R. Cramb, *C. Duguid, M.A.; D. Fisher, E. J. Fitzgerald, *G. Fletcher, M.A.; *R. Gale, Florence A. Gallagher, *E. G. Glover, *R. D. Goldie, J. Granger, K. C. G. Gray, A. W. Gregorson, Euphemia A. Hay, W. A. Hislop, W. Howie, B. M. Hunter, J. T. Kirkland, A. Leishman, W. T. Lindsay, W. M. Adam, M.A., B.Sc.; W. C. Macartney, W. M'Connell, D. M'Intyre, R. B. F. M'Kail, C. Macmillan, *J. W. M'Nee, *J. H. M'Nicol, Jeanie D. M'Whirter, M.A.; D. Manson, Mary C. Mitchell, H. B. W. Morgan, J. M'I. Morgan, F. Murchie, F. L. Napier, W. Niccol, C. M. Niccol, D. Purdie, Jessie D. Rankin, J. Robertson, *Margaret E. Robertson, R. C. Robertson, H. G. Robinson, *Winifred M. Ross, W. A. Sewell, B.Sc.; J. S. Somerville, R. S. A. Stewart, A. F. Stewart, *R. W. Sutherland, *D. C. Suttie, R. Sweet, C. H. Wagner, Ethelwyn M. Walters, H. White, D. M'G. Wilson, H. J. Windsor, *D. Yellowlees.

* Passed with distinction in one or more subjects.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC (*Physics and Chemistry*).—E. S. Johnson, W. H. R. M'Cartier, J. S. English, W. D. Pile, B. C. Powell, H. Boyers, J. A. Small, H. B. S. Dixon, H. V. Fitzgerald, J. G. Butt, R. A. Stewart, E. Bantry-White, A. W. D. Magee, W. J. Merrick, G. B. Hadden, C. C. McCreedy, W. F. Evans, R. O. Smyth, C. P. Kelly, D. H. Hadden, E. G. Fiske, T. J. Kelly, M. Ryan, H. R. Ford.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC (*Botany and Zoology*).—†E. P. Vickery, †D. H. Hadden, †F. G. Flood, †J. W. C. Stubbs, †F. Harris, †W. J. Merrick, T. Allen, J. G. Butt, R. L. Vance, Dorothy E. Webb, H. G. J. Rutherford, Eleanor Taylor, T. A. Lawder, J. C. A. M'Calden, J. P. Quinn, J. A. Small, A. N. Brady, J. D. Oliver, W. F. Gibson, F. A. Roddy, W. E. Tyndall, R. C. Lowe, R. H. Jones, A. R. Toomey, F. A. L'Estrange, W. R. L. Waters, G. A. Bridge, W. D. Pile, H. J. Brown, E. S. Hatte, C. O'Reilly, G. Buchanan, H. C. D. Miller, J. A. Quin, E. J. Malherbe.

INTERMEDIATE MEDICAL (*Part II*).—A. Chance, M. S. Moore, P. F. Nunan, W. Frier, H. E. Williams, S. A. Lane, T. W. E. Henry, F. Burke, C. Rutherford.

FINAL M.B., CH.B., B.A.O. (*Part II, Midwifery*).—†Beatrice M. Hamilton, †Hilgard Müller, †E. J. Powell, A. A. M'Connell, A. C. Hallows, M. A. Diemont, B. A. Molyneux, D. Duff, G. E. Craig, W. H. Hart, J. W. Flood, C. H. Denham.

† Passed on high marks.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

The following candidates have been approved for the Degree of M.D.:

*G. D. Dawson, †R. L. Ferguson, †C. E. Lea, †A. E. Rayner, Elsie M. Royle, F. P. H. Birtwhistle, T. M. Bride, H. R. Clarke, H. M. Craik, G. F. Porter, T. W. Walker.

* Awarded Gold Medal. † Commended.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

A QUARTERLY Council was held on July 8th.

Museum.

A pathological assistant in the Museum was appointed.

The best thanks of the Council were given to the authorities of the Egypt Exploration Fund for their valuable gift of eighty-three skulls of the Vith Dynasty recently found at Abydos in Egypt.

The Darwin Centenary.

The best thanks of the Council were given to the President for preparing an address, on behalf of the College, to the Chancellor, Master, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, on the occasion of the commemoration of the centenary of Charles Darwin's birth.

Scholarships for the Ensuing Year.

The following nominations of the Nomination Committee were approved by the Council:

Hunterian Professors.—Arthur Keith (four lectures); William Sampson Handley (two lectures); George Coats (two lectures); Richard Horace Paramore (two lectures); Charles Bolton (two lectures).

Arris and Gale Lecturers.—Sydney Richard Scott (one lecture); Peter Thompson (two lectures).

Erasmus Wilson Lecturer.—Samuel George Shattock (six demonstrations).

Arnott Demonstrator.—Arthur Keith (six demonstrations).

Election of President and Vice-Presidents.

Mr. H. T. Butlin was elected President; and Mr. A. Pearce Gould and Mr. R. C. Lucas Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

AMONGST the Fellows elected by the College Council are Dr. G. E. Shuttleworth and Professor W. J. R. Simpson, M.D.

The following appointments have been made: Dr. R. H.

Steen as Professor of Psychological Medicine, and Mr. J. E. Barnard as Lecturer in Microscopy.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

The following awards have been made in connexion with the examinations at the end of the now concluded summer session:

The *Barker Anatomical Prize*, Mr. H. R. Tighe, and a special prize to Mr. J. S. Pegum; the *Carmichael Scholarship*, Mr. J. T. Duncan; the *Gold Medal in Operative Surgery*, Miss I. M. Clark; silver medal, Mr. F. N. Harvey; the *Stoney Memorial Gold Medal in Anatomy*, Mr. J. T. Duncan. The *Barker Anatomical Prize* is of the value of £26 5s., the special prize £21, and the *Carmichael Scholarship* £15. Awards of money prizes, medals, and certificates were also made in connexion with practical histology, practical chemistry, public health and forensic medicine, materia medica, and biology. Lectures and practical courses recommence on October 15th.

CONJOINT BOARD IN IRELAND.

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FIRST PROFESSIONAL.—*M. J. Burns, *E. Harnett, W. I. Adams, P. Ashe, J. C. Blackham, C. C. Boyle, E. Connell, J. D. Cherry, J. Crowley, J. Cohen, P. D. Daly, D. Donohoe, W. St. L. Dowse, T. R. Elliott, D. J. F. Flanagan, B. Goldberg, T. Gray, M. B. Gunn, M. Heenan, E. E. Hobson, F. J. Hunt, A. Humphreys, F. J. Kennedy, M. P. Lee, J. Magner, J. J. Magner, P. M. Moriarty, M. Morrin, B. J. Mullin, K. McGrath, F. T. McKenna, L. McKeever, J. W. O'Brien, T. F. O'Connor, J. P. O'Driscoll, E. B. Palmer, G. E. Pepper, B. Scher, N. A. Sheridan, R. Slaney, E. B. Stoney, J. C. Sproule, J. Stokes, T. S. Sullivan, F. C. Ward.

* Honours.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

The following candidates have been approved in the subjects indicated:

BIOLOGY.—M. S. Bowen, J. K. Nariman.

CHEMISTRY.—M. S. Bowen, H. E. Rose.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.—E. B. Keen, R. H. Pettersson, L. M. Potter.

ANATOMY.—J. P. Jones.

PHYSIOLOGY.—J. M. Coplans, W. R. de C. Shearman.

Obituary.

HARRISON MITCHELL, M.D. EDIN.,

COCKERMOUTH.

We regret to announce the death, which occurred on July 2nd, of Dr. Harrison Mitchell, of Cockermouth, at the age of 64. Dr. Mitchell, who had been in failing health for some time, underwent an operation, from which he never rallied. Dr. Mitchell, who was a son of the late Mr. Jonathan Mitchell, of Cockermouth, took the degrees of M.B. and C.M. at Edinburgh University in 1867 and M.D. in 1870. After acting for a time as a ship's surgeon on the Cunard Line he began general practice at Aspatria. Two or three years later he went to Cockermouth, but shortly afterwards took over the practice of Dr. Macnaughton at Wigton, and remained there for about twelve years. On the death of Dr. Dodgson, of Cockermouth, Dr. Mitchell returned to his native place as his successor. There he remained at work for a period of twenty-seven years. He held several public appointments, and was much esteemed as a general practitioner and as a public-spirited member of the community. He had a great taste for literature, and was more than once President of the Wordsworth Institute. He also took an active part in church work in the diocese.

In 1893-4 he was President of the Border Counties Branch, and delivered an inaugural address conspicuous alike for its philosophic grasp and the evidence it gave of wide reading and thought. The subject was "The General Medical Practitioner: Teacher and Taught." On various other occasions he read contributions bearing on the intellectual aspects and relations of the medical profession. He was for three years the Representative of the Division at the Representative Meeting, and was elected to fill the same office at the Belfast meeting. In many other ways he took a great interest in the work of the Association.

Personally, he was characterized by a high sense of honour, of duty, and of the place medical men should occupy in the community. In his own town he was in the forefront of every organization to encourage culture and spread knowledge. He was generally the host both of professional lecturers and of those who came under the auspices or at the invitation of the local societies.

Perhaps nothing could better give the keynote of his character than the motto which he adopted for his Presidential address :

Greatly begin! Though thou have time
But for a line, be that sublime.
Not failure, but low aim is crime.

Dr. CRERAE writes :

On July 6th, in the quiet churchyard of Bridekirk, under springing sycamores, the body of Harrison Mitchell was laid to rest. His example and his influence remain as a stimulus and an inspiration to us who live after him. To the members of the Border Counties Branch his name stood for simplicity of heart, kindness of speech, and integrity of conduct. With him could be associated nothing cold, nothing unkind, nothing mean. In his broad humanity, in his tolerance, he possessed a charity which thought no evil. Happy in the midst of country scenes, fond of the poetry of nature and of verse, he passed his life in doing good. With a fine pride in his profession he was ever zealous for the chastity of its honour. The memory of his character will long remain a cherished possession of the Branch.

Dr. HENRY BARNES writes :

Dr. Harrison Mitchell was an ideal general practitioner with a high conception of his duties and responsibilities. From the first he was an active member of our Branch, served the office of President with general acceptance, was a Vice-President of the Section of Medical Ethics at the Carlisle meeting, and for the last three or four years has been the Representative of the Branch at the Annual Representative Meetings, always attending such meetings, sometimes at great personal inconvenience, and taking a keen interest in the proceedings. A year or two ago he published in the JOURNAL a very excellent paper on ambulance teaching as a bulwark against bonesetters and quackery. His loss will be keenly felt by a large circle of friends, both professional and lay.

THE announcement of the death on July 6th of Mr. WILLIAM BROOME GILES, at the age of 53, after a long illness, will be received with very great regret by a large number of friends both within and without the medical profession. He entered the Medical Faculty of University College in 1874, and was a conspicuous figure in everything that had to do with sport. Although he did not seek academic distinctions, he passed through his medical course with credit and obtained the diplomas M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. in 1882. He joined his brother in practice in Herefordshire, where he was popular both as a medical practitioner and as a sportsman, gaining, we believe, some considerable reputation not only in the hunting field but as a steeplechase rider. Some years ago he settled in London and practically retired from practice. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. ALFRED EDWARD WILMOT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., J.P., who died on June 21st, in his 67th year, after a short illness, at his residence Burnham House, Burnham, Bucks. He was born at Melbourne, and came to England at the age of 16, when he entered Madras College, St. Andrews, and afterwards Guy's Hospital, obtaining the diploma of M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., in 1864. He was assistant for a few years to Dr. Hutchinson, of Bridlington, and eventually settled in practice at Escrick, Yorkshire, in 1869, where he was Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for eleven years. In 1880 he moved to Burnham, holding similar offices under the Eton Union until 1908, when he retired, and was granted a pension. He was a member of the British Medical Association and a frequent attendant at the Annual Meeting. He took a keen interest in all local affairs, and was Chairman of the Parish Council at the time of and for many years previous to his death. In the early part of this year he was appointed J.P. for the county of Bucks. In politics he was strong Conservative, and often took the chair at local political meetings. A staunch Churchman, he held the office of Churchwarden and School Manager during the greater part of his residence in Burnham. He took a great interest in the local

golf club, of which he was one of the founders and also a Vice-President. His funeral, which took place at St. Peter's, Burnham, on June 25th, was very largely attended, and was a striking testimony to the affection and esteem in which he was held by all classes both in his public and private capacities.

THE news that a serious accident had befallen Dr. McILROY was received with deep regret in County Down. Dr. McIlroy had been in his usual excellent health, and on July 2nd was returning on his cycle from a country visit when he collided with a vehicle in turning a corner, and was thrown on his head and rendered unconscious. He received at once every aid possible, both from his fellow-townsmen and fellow-practitioners, and also from Belfast, but it was seen that he was suffering from fracture of the base of the skull. He never regained consciousness, and died on July 6th. The funeral took place on July 8th, and the deepest respect was shown to the deceased by the very large attendance of all classes and creeds of the little town of Newtownards and surrounding country. Dr. McIlroy, who had been twenty-nine years in Newtownards, was distinguished by many high qualities; quiet and reserved, he was yet shrewd and had much humour. He was untiring in his professional duties, and although self-sacrificing could administer a gentle rebuke which soon stopped imposition. He had been a student of Queen's College, Belfast, and received the M.D. of the Royal University in 1880. He was civil surgeon of the troops of the 4th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, and medical attendant to Royal Irish Constabulary and Post Office officials. Dr. McIlroy leaves a widow and one son, with whom very sincere sympathy is felt. The son is a medical student.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD. — Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are Dr. Charles Burnham Porter, formerly Demonstrator of Anatomy at Harvard under Oliver Wendell Holmes, afterwards Professor of Clinical Surgery in the same university, aged 69; Dr. Jaime R. Costa, Professor of Physiology in the Medical Faculty of Buenos Aires; Dr. Wilhelm Pichler, founder and for many years editor of the *Allgemeine Wiener medizinische Zeitung*, aged 83; Professor Wilhelm Müller, for forty-six years Director of the Institute of Morbid Anatomy in the University of Jena, aged 78; Dr. Alfredo Thomé de Britto, Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Medical Faculty of Bahia; Professor Pfannenstiel, Director of the Clinic of Diseases of Women in the University of Kiel, aged 47—his death was due to blood poisoning contracted during an operation; Dr. Friedrich Endemann, formerly a member of the German Reichstag and of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies and President of the Medical Council of Hesse-Nassau, aged 76; Dr. F. W. Zopf, Professor of Botany and Director of the Botanical Garden at Münster, known by his researches on mycological and bacteriological subjects, aged 62; and Dr. Henry Cazalis, a poet whose pseudonym, "Jean Lahor," was familiar to the French literary world.

FUNERAL OF DR. LALCACA.—The funeral of Dr. Cawas Lalcaca, who was mortally wounded at the Imperial Institute when Sir Curzon Wyllie was shot, took place at Brookwood Cemetery with the rites of the Parsee faith. The gathering at the cemetery was fully representative of the Parsees in London. The floral tributes were particularly beautiful. Conspicuous among them was a wreath from Lady Wyllie inscribed: "These flowers are sent by the wife of Sir Curzon Wyllie, in ever grateful remembrance of the brave and noble man who lost his life on the night of July 1st in trying to save her beloved husband and others, with deepest sympathy."

THE Board of Health and Vital Statistics of the State of Wisconsin has, we learn from the *New York Medical Journal*, decided to establish a Pasteur institute at Madison for the prevention and treatment of rabies. Dr. M. P. Ravenel, Director of the Wisconsin Hygienic Laboratory at Madison, will probably be appointed director of the institute.