

weight. In the present case it is out of the question, and I would advise a kind of "sail bath" for storage—that is to say, tanks made of painted canvas on board the ship. A tank, 5 ft. by 4 ft. and 2 ft. high, would, allowing for 6 in. waste space at the top, contain 30 cub. ft. Four such tanks would contain 750 gallons, and would allow 1 gallon per man per day, as there are 150 men to be catered for for five days. Four small tanks are more manageable than one large one, and would allow for one or two of them being used for impure water and also for damage done by rifle fire or other means. Such tanks could easily be made out of material available on board ship.

For carrying the water from the stream to the camp I think the service mess kettle, perhaps, the best plan. The large kettle holds 5 gallons of water, and weighs 63½ lb. when full.

The naval water barrico holds 4 gallons, and weighs 52 lb. full, but would mean additional gear to be landed, and is, in the circumstances, unnecessary. The water, too, is apt to be fetid, and, when once infected, a barrico is very hard, if not impossible, to clean.

For carrying water on a march we must be guided by what extraneous aid we can obtain. A good plan is to utilize a seaman's painted bag, slung from a pole in a rope network. The ordinary allowance of water for drinking and cooking is at least 6 pints per diem. In the above estimate I have allowed for 8 pints.

The water will probably have to be purified by clearing and subsequent boiling. As some time will elapse before the water will be ready, the men should all land with their water bottles full, and not partially full, which is a mistake sometimes made. If circumstances permit, we might use some kind of a field service filter, such as one improvised with a smaller barrel inside a larger, the interspace being filled with sand, gravel, and charcoal. Unless we have the bed of a stream to place it in, it entails a lot of managing, and is useless for three days except as a simple clarifier.

The best means of clearing the water is by mixing alum, in the proportion of 6 grains to the gallon, or 2 oz. a day for the present case. Alum, with the lime in the water, forms a bulky precipitate of calcium sulphate and aluminic hydrate, which carries down with it mineral and organic matter.

The boiling of the water could be done in the mess kettles in the field kitchen; and this, together with the clearing, storing, and issuing, would be done by the "sanitary squad."

Field latrines would, of course, have to be built. For these, instead of the ordinary pattern, the "short trench principle," used in the army manoeuvres, seems better. Such trenches are 3 ft. long, 1 ft. wide, and 1 ft. deep; parallel to each other, and 2½ ft. apart. There is no more labour entailed, and they are more manageable and safer, as water percolates through deep ones, and may pollute supply; 2 per cent. are required for a camp used for one day; 5 per cent. are required for a camp used for a longer period.

As for clothing, a "kit bag" made of Willesden canvas is now supplied. It can be carried across the shoulders or by the handle, and will hold the following articles: 1 blanket, 1 flannel, 2 pairs socks, 1 towel, serge suit (or white suit if the men land in blues), also soap. It weighs 4 lb. 6 oz. empty, and about 13½ lb. full.

Sailors' straw hats would be worn, or caps, according to circumstances.

Boots are an important point if any marching is to be done, especially for sailors, who spend so much of their time with neither boots or socks on. The uniform pattern of boot, with a broad low heel, should be insisted upon. Fancy boots, with high heels, should be rigidly opposed, to avoid intermittent pressure. It is important, too, to look to the boot laces. The accoutrements, rifle, sword bayonet, and field kit bag of a sailor on the march, without the clothes he is wearing, weigh nearly 38 lb.

In reply to an observation by the PRESIDENT, the author said that he wished to emphasize the suggestion of training a sanitary squad on board ship in peace time for the preparation of water for landing parties for a standing camp. For an actual march some notice would always be obtained, and then some means of dealing with water would have to be devised, since coping with the water supply question simply with material available on board ship would be impossible.

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

FRACTURES OCCURRING DURING EPILEPTIC FITS.

As fractures following epileptic fits are not common, I think the following will be interesting. The patient was a hard-working farm labourer, aged 43, with no previous history of injury, and no family history of epilepsy. He had had fifteen slight fits at different times before I first saw him about six years ago, when he was recovering from a violent fit, in which he had fallen on the ground and broken the lower jaw through the socket of the left canine tooth; the fracture healed soundly and in a good position. Six months later he had another fit, in which he fractured the lower jaw, this time through the right canine socket; the upper lip was so much cut that it required stitching. About six months later, during a fit, he fell on his left side, fracturing the arch of the left malar bone, leaving a marked depression. I did not raise the bone at the time, as I did not consider anything would be gained by elevating it except appearance.

Two years later he had a violent fit, falling upon his left side, fracturing the lower jaw through the left canine socket. A month ago he had another, fracturing the left side of the jaw in the same place.

Each time the jaw appears to have united quite soundly within a month, although the fracture was always compound; the mouth was irrigated with a lotion of 1 in 80 carbolic acid and a saturated solution of potassium chlorate. He has had occasional fits between the severe attacks mentioned. Most of the severe fits have occurred when he has been walking, usually on the road, without any warning, generally causing him to fall on his left side. The last fit occurred when he was upon a haystack; fortunately, he fell into a cart full of hay without hurting himself.

He responds readily to potassium bromide, and has not had any fits when under the drug, but unfortunately cannot be persuaded to remain under treatment for any length of time. He has been a total abstainer for five years.

SIDNEY J. O. DICKINS,

Cowfold, Sussex.

M.D.Brux., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond.

Reports

ON

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

CHRISTCHURCH HOSPITAL, NEW ZEALAND.

SAFETY PIN IMPACTED IN THE TRACHEA FOR TWENTY-FOUR DAYS.

(By P. CLENNELL FENWICK, M.D., Honorary Surgeon to the Hospital.)

A CHILD, aged 6 years, was admitted into hospital on March 7th with a history of having inhaled a safety pin eight days before. He had been driven over a hundred miles to reach the hospital.

On admission the child was in a very weak condition, unable to speak except in a hoarse whisper; the lips were blue and the lower ribs retracted. Stridor was present.

A hasty laryngoscopic examination brought on a severe fit of choking, and the child became collapsed. X-ray examination showed the pin to be closed, and lying up and down the trachea, the lower end reaching almost to the sternal notch. The dyspnoea became so urgent that low tracheotomy was performed. The pin could not be felt with a probe passed up and down the trachea, so the patient was put back to bed with a tracheotomy tube in the trachea.

My colleague, Dr. Bell, honorary ophthalmic surgeon to the hospital, kindly took charge of the case. For the next five days symptoms of pneumonia were present, with some emphysema of the tissues of the neck and upper part of the chest. On March 12th, Dr. Crooke, the resident

gain nor lose by the exchange, as it was only medical opinions that were in question, so they agreed on a course of treatment for the King, but the unfortunate monarch got steadily worse. His courtiers urged him to call in Dr. Rodrigue whose fame extended over the whole world. He charged fees of an amount that made millionaires recognize his merit. His brethren, whatever they thought inwardly of his knowledge and character, spoke with respect of a man who raised the medical fee to a height till then unknown. Many praised his methods, and professed to be able to apply them at a lower figure. Dr. Rodrigue excluded the products of the laboratory and of the pharmacy from his therapeutic armament, and his methods of treatment had a disconcerting eccentricity and inimitable singularities. An instance of this forms the plot of the story. The King is unwilling to call him in, for, as he sagely observes, he knows that his official doctors do nothing, but he does not know what Rodrigue is capable of doing. Nevertheless, after much intrigue and diplomacy he is induced to send for Rodrigue whose prescription is that His Majesty shall wear the shirt of a happy man next his skin so that his dry integument may absorb the particles of happiness exhaled by the sudoriparous glands of the happy man. With some difficulty the King is got to consent to submit to this treatment; then the difficulty is to find a happy man. When found at last, he has no shirt!

The obituary notice of the late Dr. C. H. F. Routh, contributed by Mr. Alban Doran to the *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of the British Empire*, April, 1909, has been reprinted by Messrs. Sherratt and Hughes. It is interesting in itself, and important as a contribution to the history of medicine. Routh worked with Semmelweis in Vienna, and was the apostle of the new gospel in this country. He made Semmelweis's work known in a communication which was read before the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society in 1848. The paper was followed by a lively discussion, in the course of which the President, J. Moncrieff Arnitt (according to the report published in the *Lancet* of December 9th, 1848), "inquired if it accorded with the experience of accoucheurs present that pupils from the dissecting room gave puerperal fever to their lying-in patients more frequently than midwives." *This appeal of the President was not responded to by a single accoucheur.* Semmelweis was deeply grateful to Routh for his support, and sent him a copy of his work *Die Aetiologie, der Begriff und die Prophylaxis des Kindbettfiebers*. In it the Vienna investigator states that Routh informed him, in a letter dated January 23rd, 1849, that he had expounded his views before the Medico-Chirurgical Society. He gives a summary of the debate. The letter is written in Latin, which, if not exactly Ciceronian, and perhaps here and there inclining to the canine dialect, is perfectly clear. We quote it to show that Latin, so long the universal tongue of learning, might still be the international language of science if it were rationally taught in schools. We have taken the liberty to correct a few obvious misprints:

Comitiis in ultimis septimanis Novembris, 1848, convocatis illic discursus, in quo tuam inventionem enunciaui, reddens tibi, ut voluit iustitia, maximam gloriam, praelectus fuit. Enim vero possum dicere, totum discursum optime exceptum fuisse, et multi inter socios doctissimos attestaverunt argumentum convincens fuisse. Inter hos praecipue Webster, Copeland et Murphy, viri et doctores clarissimi, optime locuti sunt. In *Lancetto*, Novembris, 1848, possis omnia de hac controversia contingentia legere. Credisne novos casus, qui in hospitio ex tempore mei abitus admissi sunt, opinionem tuam confirmant?

Febrisne puerperalis rarior est quam ante? Si morbus sic periculosus in cubilibus obstetricis non adsit ut ante, certe effectus magni momenti denuo firmatur. In Praga quoque, ubi febris puerperalis tum frequenter obvenire solebat, eisdem causis consecuta fuit ingenerari!

In another letter, dated December 3rd, 1849, Routh writes:

Jam inventionis tuae fama ac veritas in existimatione publica accrescit, et inter omnes medicorum societates quam res est maxime utilis percipiunt et agnoscunt, nec vero etiam temere, nam magna est veritas et praevalerebit.

The readiness with which Semmelweis's teaching was accepted by the profession in England is in striking contrast with the prejudice and incredulity with which it was received in Vienna.

Medical News.

THE annual meeting of German bath physicians will be held in Mainz from September 9th to 11th.

STAFF SURGEON SERGE LENTOVSKY, Honorary Surgeon to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, has been appointed by King Edward to be an Honorary Member of the Fourth Class of the Royal Victorian Order, on the occasion of the visit of the Emperor and Empress of Russia.

WE are asked to state that the address of the Secretary-General of the International Congress in Budapest is VIII. Eszterházy-utca, 7, Budapest, until August 19th, and after that date his office will be removed to VIII. Múzeum-körút, 6-8, Budapest. The Central Travelling Ticket Office (V. Vigadó-tér, 1, Budapest) has reserved a number of rooms for those who have not yet sent in their adhesions and subscriptions, but all intending visitors are advised to write at once in order to obtain the advantages offered by the railway and steamboat companies.

DR. ANTON BREINL, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, has been appointed Director of the newly founded School of Tropical Medicine in Western Australia. Dr. Breinl was at one time first assistant to Professor Chiara in Prague; he joined the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine in 1904, and shortly afterwards was a member of the school's yellow fever expedition to Manaos, where he contracted the disease. More recently his attention has been chiefly given to the subject of sleeping sickness, on which several papers by him have been published in this JOURNAL.

THE Royal Sanitary Institute has issued prospectuses of the courses of lectures and demonstrations arranged for the next session, which begins in September. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the secretary at the new offices of the institute, 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W., and it must suffice here to state that the arrangements include courses for sanitary officers in sanitary science as applied to buildings and public works, on hygiene in its bearing on school life, and for women health visitors and school nurses, and two courses on meat inspection.

THE Humanitarian League has forwarded to the President of the Local Government Board a memorial praying that steps may be taken to replace all private slaughter-houses in London by public abattoirs. It is pointed out that this course was recommended by a committee appointed by the Admiralty four years ago, by the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis thirteen years ago, and by the Public Health Committee of the London County Council, and other medical and sanitary authorities on various occasions. Among the signatures are the names of Sir Thomas Barlow, Sir Samuel Wilks, Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, and those of the medical officers of health for sixteen metropolitan boroughs, and many other medical men.

THE annual luncheon of the Continental Anglo-American Medical Society was held on Thursday, July 29th, at the Grand Central Hotel, Belfast, the chair being occupied by Professor Osler, one of the Honorary Presidents of the Society; over forty members and guests were present, among the latter being Professor Bryson Delavan and Dr. Emil Mayer (New York), Professor Fehling (Strasbourg), Professor Calmette (Lille), Dr. Louis Wickham (Paris), Professor Jacobs, Dr. Bordet, Dr. Delsaux, and Dr. Toubeau (Brussels), Sir Lauder Brunton, Bart., Sir Malcolm Morris, K.C.V.O., Sir James Barr, and Dr. Edwin Rayner. Professor Osler proposed the toast of "Success to the Society," emphasizing the value of the Society not only as a bond of union among its members but for benefit to the profession in England and America, by giving them the names of physicians who speak their own language to whom they could with confidence entrust their patients travelling on the Continent of Europe and in North Africa. Dr. Brock returned thanks for the Society, and proposed the health of "The Guests," coupled with the names of Professor Calmette, Professor Delavan, and Dr. Walton Browne, who made appropriate replies, Professor Delavan speaking of the great usefulness of the small sheet lists of members of the Society, a copy of which he gave to each of his patients starting for abroad. Dr. Samways proposed the health of "The Chairman," which was enthusiastically received, and thus brought to a close a most successful meeting.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

MEETING OF THE SENATE.

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

Recognition of Teachers.

The following were recognized as teachers in the subjects and at the places indicated:

St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School.—Dr. Robert Jones (Mental Diseases), Mr. Sydney Richard Scott (Aural Surgery), Dr. Horatio G. Adamson (Dermatology).

St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School.—Dr. W. J. R. Simpson, C.M.G. (Hygiene).

London School of Tropical Medicine.—Colonel A. W. Alcock (Medical Zoology).

Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine.—Mr. J. C. G. Ledingham, Dr. G. F. Petrie, and Mr. J. Henderson Smith (Bacteriology).

Hospital for Sick Children.—Mr. Oswald L. Addison (Clinical Surgery).

National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic.—Dr. G. Morgan Holmes (Clinical Medicine).

Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.—Dr. William Ilbert Hancock (Ophthalmic Surgery—Clinical).

B.Sc. Honours Degree in Human Anatomy and Morphology.

The following special courses were approved as subjects of special study in connexion with the B.Sc. (Honours) degree in human anatomy and morphology for internal students in 1910 (see Red Book, September, 1908, p. 208):

I. *Special Subjects.*—Professor Peter Thompson (King's College), Development of the Heart; Dr. W. Wright (London Hospital) Craniology; Dr. C. Addison (St. Bartholomew's Hospital), Human Abdominal Morphology.

II. *Courses of Practical Embryology.*—Mr. R. Asheton (Guy's Hospital), Professor J. P. Hill (University College), Dr. R. J. Gladstone (Middlesex Hospital), Professor Peter Thompson (King's College).

III. *Vertebrate Morphology.*—Mr. G. Parsons (St. Thomas's Hospital), Dr. H. W. M. Tims (Charing Cross Hospital), Dr. J. P. Hill (University College), Dr. W. Wright (London Hospital).

IV. *Cytology.*—Professor J. B. Farmer (Imperial College of Science and Technology).

D.Sc. Examination in Physiological Chemistry (Internal).

It was reported that the degree of D.Sc. in physiological chemistry had been conferred upon Mr. Percival Hartley, of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, who had submitted a thesis, entitled "On the Nature of the Fat contained in the Liver, Kidney, and Heart, Part II." In addition to his thesis, Mr. Hartley submitted several papers contributing to the advancement of science.

Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics.

A report by Professor Karl Pearson showing the progress of the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics during the past sixteen months was presented. It stated that much labour had been bestowed on the study of pedigrees and the collection and collation of information on various aspects of heredity and environment; numerous lectures had been delivered and papers published, not only by members of the laboratory staff, but by other contributors to its work. The Senate voted their cordial thanks to Sir Francis Galton for a further donation of £500 for the maintenance of the laboratory, and recorded their high appreciation of the services rendered by Professor Pearson, under whose supervision the work is carried on. Mr. David Heron and Miss E. M. Elderton were reappointed respectively Galton Research Fellow and Galton Research Scholar for a year from February next.

Date of Entry for the M.D. Degree.

It was resolved that in and after the session 1910-11 the regulations for internal and external students in the Faculty of Medicine be amended by the substitution for the regulation contained in the fourth paragraph on page 154 of the Red Book, and in the fourth paragraph on page 216 of the Blue Book, September, 1908, of the following:

In Branches I and IV, candidates (other than those who present a thesis) for the July examination must apply to the Academic or External Registrar for forms of entry on or before May 20th, which must be returned not later than June 1st; and candidates (other than those who present a thesis) for the December examination must apply for forms of entry on or before October 20th, which must be returned not later than November 1st. The corresponding dates for application for, and return of, forms of entry for candidates in Branches II, III, V, and VI, and candidates in other branches who present a thesis, are April 20th and May 1st for the July examination, and September 20th and October 1st for the December examination. Forms of entry must be returned duly filled up accompanied by the proper fee, and by certificates, as enumerated below, for the branch concerned.

D.Sc. Examination in Zoology (External).

The degree of D.Sc. in zoology has been conferred upon Mr. John Stephenson, M.B. (Victoria University of Manchester). Mr. Stephenson presented a thesis on studies on the aquatic oligochaeta of the Punjab, together with some further paper contributing to the advancement of science.

King's College Transfer Commission.

September 1st, 1909, is the appointed day in so far as the King's College, London (Transfer), Act refers to King's College Hospital and its medical school.

Chairmen of Committees.

The following have been appointed chairmen of the committees indicated for the year 1909-10: *Council of External Students*, Dr. S. Russell Wells; *Brown Animal Sanatory Institution Committee*, Sir William Church, Bart.; *Committee of Medical Members*, Dr. Frederick Taylor.

Advanced Lectures in Physiology.

The following scheme of advanced lectures in physiology for the session 1909-10 has been approved:

The University (Physiological Laboratory): (1) Eight lectures by Dr. G. A. Buckmaster and Mr. J. A. Gardner during first term, October-December, 1909, on Tuesdays at 5 p.m. (Title not yet announced). (2) Eight lectures by Mr. W. B. Hardy during second term, January-March, 1910, on Tuesdays, 5 p.m. (Title not announced). (3) Eight lectures by Dr. N. H. Alcock on the physiology of the peripheral nerves, during the third term, May to July, 1910, on Tuesdays at 5 p.m.

University College.—(4) Eight lectures during first term, October to December, 1909, on Fridays at 5 p.m., by Dr. E. H. Starling, on recent advances in the physiology of digestion. (5) Eight lectures by Dr. W. M. Bayliss during the second term, January to March, 1910, on Fridays at 5 p.m., on fundamental phenomena in physiology. (6) Eight lectures by Dr. S. B. Schryver during the third term, May to July, 1910, on chemistry of chlorophyll on Fridays at 5 p.m. (7) Eight lectures during the third term, May to July, 1910, on physiology of the brain, by Dr. W. Page May on Thursdays at 5 p.m.

King's College.—(8) Six lectures by Dr. A. Dendy, F.R.S., and Dr. W. D. Halliburton on the pineal and pituitary bodies during the first term, November and December, 1909, on Mondays at 4.30 p.m., commencing on November 1st. (9) Eight lectures by Dr. O. Rosenheim and Dr. F. S. Locke on recent progress in physiological chemistry, during the second term, January to March, 1910, on Mondays at 4.30 p.m. (10) Three lectures by Dr. F. W. Mott during the third term, May to July, 1910, on the influence of the cerebrum on speech.

Guy's Hospital.—(11) Eight lectures by Dr. E. L. Kennaway and Mr. J. H. Ryffel on the physiological significance of variations in the chief constituents of urine, to be given during the first term, October to December, 1909, on Wednesdays at 5 p.m. (12) Eight lectures on the physiology of the skin, by Dr. W. S. Pembrey, during the second term, January to March, 1910, on Wednesdays at 5 p.m. (13) Four lectures by Dr. J. S. Haldane, F.R.S., during the third term, May, 1910, on the secretion of urine, on Wednesdays at 5 p.m. (14) Four lectures by Dr. F. G. Hopkins during the third term, June, 1910, on the influence of organic chemistry on physiology, on Wednesdays at 5 p.m.

The date of the lectures will be announced later.

Courses numbered 1-7, 9, 11, and 12 of the scheme have been recognized as advanced lectures, which a candidate at the B.Sc. (Honours) examination in physiology may name for part of his practical examination.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

SECOND M.B. (Part II).—Helen P. Barnes, G. Barratt, Margaret M. Basden, W. Butterfield, G. C. Chubb, D.Sc., A. J. Clarke, D. A. Davies, I. M. Davies, J. L. Davies, a M. C. F. Easmon, St. Mary's Hospital; G. E. Elkington, A. Evans, Maud F. Forrester-Brown, G. E. George-Andrews, W. S. George, a d J. T. S. Gibson, St. Mary's Hospital; W. M. Glenister, N. F. Graham, a b e T. C. Graves, University College; c G. Hadfield, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; a f T. E. Hammond (scholarship in Anatomy), St. Bartholomew's Hospital; H. W. Hills, B. W. Howell, C. M. Ingoldby, J. C. Jefferson, W. H. Kauntze, R. H. Liscombe, J. H. Lloyd, M. D. Mackenzie, P. H. Mitchener, W. H. Parry, D. B. Pascall, G. H. Pearson, T. H. Phillips, S. B. Radley, N. R. Rawson, D. Ross, S. P. Rowlands, G. W. Shore, H. K. V. Soltan, D. B. Spence, c W. Steuart, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. Taylor, E. A. Tozer, Catherine V. Turner, A. W. Venables, T. D. Williams, E. A. Wilson, B. Woodhouse, W. W. Woods, c C. H. Attenborough, King's College; R. F. Bolt, P. V. Early, R. H. Hodges, C. E. S. Jackson, A. C. McAllister, V. E. Negus, W. Simpson, R. W. Spence.

M.D. (Medicine).—E. L. Ash, E. F. Finch, T. M. Hardy, P. Hick, a A. J. S. Pinchin, B.Sc., St. Thomas's Hospital; E. J. Wyler.

M.D. (Mental Diseases and Psychology).—G. H. De Vine, University College, Bristol.

M.D. (Midwifery and Diseases of Women).—G. E. J. C. Dicks, St. Mary's Hospital; P. W. Hamond, Dorothea C. Maude, Marian Mayfield, Eleanor W. Perkins, Mary F. Taylor, Ida C. Tengely, Edith L. Young.

M.D. (State Medicine).—Dora E. L. Bunting, H. J. Cates, C. L. Lakin, G. E. Oates.

M.D. (Tropical Medicine).—J. C. M. Bailey, F. F. Elwes, I. D. Jones.

M.S.—S. G. Barling, V. Z. Cope, B.A., M.D., A. J. Walton, B.Sc.

a Passed with distinction in Anatomy.

b Passed with distinction in Physiology.

c Passed with distinction in Pharmacology.

d Awarded scholarship in Physiology.

e Awarded scholarship in Pharmacology.

f Awarded scholarship in Anatomy, and qualified for that in Physiology.

g University medal.

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

FIRST M.B.—A.N. Beattie, P. L. F. G. Bennett, D. E. J. Burke, J. D. Carroll, H. T. J. Costello, M. M. Davitt, W. S. Dixon, W. A. L. Dunlop, E. C. T. Emerson, T. J. Farrell, B.A., T. Fennessy, J. Garry, W. Gault, S. Geddis, *keca* J. G. J. Green, H. P. Hall, J. F. Herbert, T. W. G. Hogg, G. L. Kennedy, G. D. Latimer, J. H. Lawlor, T. W. Lydon, J. B. Lyle, W. S. Lynd, B.A., W. J. M'Cracken, W. M. H. Cullagh, W. MacDermott, D. F. M'Donnell, H. M'Ilroy, J. P. M'Loughlin, M. T. MacMahon, G. C. Maguire, M. Neilson, Eveline M. Noble, Mary J. O'Connor, B.A., E. J. O'Keefe, J. I. O'Sullivan, Edith Robinson, J. P. Robinson, R. Shanahan, H. R. Sinclair, *theat*. Walker, M. J. Walsh, T. H. Wilson.

D.P.H.—M.W. D. O'Kelly, N.J. R. Gillespie, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., R. W. Fisher, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., F. X. J. Callaghan, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

- a First class honours in Botany.
- b Second class honours in Botany.
- c First class honours in Zoology.
- d Second class honours in Zoology.
- e First class honours in Chemistry.
- f Second class honours in Chemistry.
- h Second class honours in Experimental Physics.
- k Exhibition of £20.
- l Exhibition of £10.
- m First class honours and special prize of £10.
- n Second class honours.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

THE following degrees were conferred at a meeting of the Senate on July 21st:

M.D.—a Williamina Abel, b T. C. Boyd, M.A., E. K. Mackenzie, C. J. R. Milne, Major I.M.S.

- a Honours for thesis.
- b Commended for thesis.

M.B., Ch.B.—W. Allan, W. J. Calder, M.A., R. W. Chalmers, W. Chapman, D. Craig, R. G. Davidson, H. Duguid, E. W. Eddie, A. M. Geddes, W. I. Gerrard, Elizabeth McHardy, G. Macpherson, C. S. Melvin, J. Rae, M.A., G. E. Shand, W. L. Stephen, F. W. Stuart, J. E. Thompson, R. Tindal.

- c With second class honours.

The John Murray Medal and Scholarship was awarded to G. S. Melvin as being the most distinguished M.B. graduate of the year.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

ON Wednesday, July 28th, the medical graduation ceremonial took place in the Whitworth Hall of the Manchester University. The Vice-Chancellor of the University presiding. The following were presented for degrees by Professor J. Dixon Mann:

M.D.—a G. D. Dawson, b R. L. Ferguson, b A. E. Rayner, b Elsie M. Royle, F. P. H. Birtwhistle, T. M. Bride, H. R. Clarke, H. M. Craike, G. F. Porter, J. C. Smyth, T. W. Walker.

M.S.—E. A. Smith.

M.B., Ch.B.—c F. H. Diggle, c J. Gow, c T. T. Higgins, c H. Platt, H. E. Allanson, R. J. Batty, Elsie Brown, W. A. Bullough, S. J. Clegg, D. I. Connelly, N. McDonald, S. Mahamadi, Edith M. Marsden, C. B. Marshall, G. E. E. Nicholls, A. A. Smalley, N. Tattersall, R. H. Titcombe, J. F. Ward, F. G. Wrigley.

- a Awarded gold medals.
- b Commended for thesis.
- c Second class honours.

In a short address the Vice-Chancellor said that an important change had been made during the past year in the medical examinations. Hitherto the First M.B. Examination had been held in June or July, practically at the close of the academic year, but it had now been arranged that the greater part of the examination should be taken in March at the end of the students' first winter session. This would enable the student to take the examination soon after concluding his lectures in physics, organic chemistry, and biology. The organic chemistry could also be made of a more practical character, while the student would be able to begin anatomy in his first summer session. The Vice-Chancellor also referred to the great advantage that the medical school now enjoyed by the closer connexion with the great hospitals. The Manchester Royal Infirmary had made provision for students on a most liberal scale and the Eye Hospital had also excellent working arrangements. It was unfortunate that the new St. Mary's Hospital in Oxford Road, which was now finished, had not funds available to enable its admirable premises to be opened, the Whitworth Street Hospital was quite inadequate.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

THE following candidates have been approved in the subjects indicated:

SECOND M.B., Ch.B. (all subjects).—G. S. Bate, G. E. Sawdon.

SECOND M.B. (Anatomy only).—H. Harrison, D. S. Jones, H. C. Wright.

THIRD M.B., Ch.B. (General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy).—P. S. Green, W. H. Parkinson, J. P. Stallard.

THIRD M.B., Ch.B. (Pharmacology and Therapeutics).—A. E. Ainscow, K. D. Bean, B. Briercliffe, C. E. Butterworth, C. Davies, N. Duggan, A. W. Gaye, P. S. Green, H. Heathcote, A. H. Holmes, L. W. Howlett, E. C. Hutchinson, R. A. Jackson, R. B. Jackson, G. Lapage, W. H. Laslett, Jane C. Miller, M. Moritz, J. H. Nichol, W. Howarth Parkinson, W. Hoyle Parkinson, A. Reid, J. B. Scott, W. A. Sneath, W. Stirling, J. S. B. Stopford, G. K. Thomson, J. Walker, W. Warburton, Charlotte E. Warner, G. Whitehead.

* Passed with distinction.

THIRD M.B., Ch.B. (Public Health).—A. E. Ainscow, K. D. Bean, R. Briercliffe, C. Davies, N. Duggan, A. W. Gaye, P. S. Green, H. Heathcote, A. H. Holmes, L. W. Howlett, R. C. Hutchinson, R. A. Jackson, R. B. Jackson, G. Lapage, W. H. Laslett, Jane C. Miller, M. Moritz, W. Howarth Parkinson, W. Hoyle Parkinson, A. Reid, J. B. Scott, W. A. Sneath, W. Stirling, J. S. B. Stopford, G. K. Thomson, J. Walker, W. Warburton, Charlotte E. Warner, G. Whitehead.

D.P.H.—A. Baxter, F. Butterfield, R. J. Chapman, J. A. Fairer, D. P. M. Farquharson, C. C. Finlator, A. Grant, H. Herd, Harriet McCloghrey, Annie Mooney, Sheila M. Ross, Elsie M. Royle, B. Saul, H. G. Ward, H. Whitehead.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

ORDINARY council, July 29th, 1909, Mr. Henry Trentham Butlin, D.C.L., president, in the chair.

Diplomas.

Diplomas of membership were granted to 86 candidates found qualified at the recent examination, and diplomas in public health were granted by the college in conjunction with the College of Physicians to 17 candidates found qualified at the recent examination. (See list below.)

Museum.

Mr. Cecil F. Beadles was appointed pathological assistant in the museum subject to re-election at the meeting of the council in July, 1910. Mr. Alban Doran was requested to advise regarding the gynaecological specimens in the museum in connexion with the revision of the pathological catalogue. An agreement between the college and the Royal Society of Medicine with regard to the odontological collection of the society was read and passed. By this agreement the above collection is to be transferred to the custody of the college. The specimens are to be kept with the odontological specimens already in the possession of the college as a separate series, and not dispersed through the museum. Mr. J. L. Payne, Mr. J. H. Mummery, Mr. W. A. Maggs, Mr. F. J. Bennett, and Mr. C. F. Rilet were appointed trustees of the collection. An honorary curator of the odontological collection will assist in its maintenance and enlargement. All specimens added to the series are to become the property of the college; and, in the event of the society desiring the return of the collection, only the specimens forming the collection at the time of transfer shall be returned, and not those added since the transfer. The college will be at liberty to terminate the agreement at any time after the expiration of five years on giving six months' notice to the society.

Egyptian School of Medicine.

Mr. R. J. Godlee was appointed visitor to the examinations of the Egyptian School of Medicine for the examinations to be held in December next.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

Fellowship Examination.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FIRST FELLOWSHIP.—J. B. Dordi.

FINAL FELLOWSHIP.—J. Gordon, L. S. Machado, T. Murphy, F. Spicer.

CONJOINT BOARD IN ENGLAND.

THE following candidates, having been approved at all examinations, received the diploma of membership of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and the licence of the Royal College of Physicians of London on July 29th:

R. B. Abraham, G. G. Alderson, F. J. Aldridge, E. C. Alles, E. B. Allnutt, F. L. Angior, C. W. Archer, W. R. W. Asplen, J. D. Benjafield, R. H. Bharucha, T. K. Boney, J. M. Brito-Salazar, S. S. Brook, A. J. Brown, W. H. Cam, A. S. Cane, R. S. Carey, W. J. Chambers, K. S. Chasker, H. M. McC. Coombs, M. M. Cowasjee, R. L. Crabb, J. W. Cropper, C. H. Crump, F. J. Cutler, R. M. Denny, G. V. Deshmukh, A. MacD. Dick, R. S. Doran, M. A. E. Duvivier, R. Fisher, R. H. W. Fisher, A. L. Fitzmaurice, P. L. Foote, J. C. Fox, A. G. V. French, S. Gordon, A. J. Graves, J. M. Hammond, T. R. Harvey, H. W. Heasman, J. S. Hopwood, A. H. H. Howard, D. Isaacs, J. E. Jackson, G. Jefferson, T. J. Johnston, D. Kennedy, M. H. Langford, W. Ledlie, R. J. B. Leney, J. T. Lloyd, H. McLean, R. H. S. Marshall, B. C. Maybury, E. Mayer, C. A. Meaden, J. C. W. Methven, W. J. Morton, J. A. Noble, P. D. Oakley, P. A. Mall, W. R. Parkinson, R. A. Parsons, F. C. Pridham, W. T. Quinlan, R. G. Riches, J. X. Robert, H. D. Rollinson, L. M. Routh, L. Russell, A. Ryland, I. Shorbagi, W. S. Simpson, H. Smale, W. J. Smith, W. D. Southern, C. G. Sprague, B. A. W. Stone, W. W. Treves, S. A. Vairakiam, J. van Schalkwijk, J. M. Weddell, T. H. Whittington, D. P. Williams, S. S. M. Wood, C. R. Woodruff.

The following candidates have been approved in the subjects indicated:

FIRST COLLEGE.

PARTS I AND II (Chemistry and Physics).—A. D. Anderson, W. Andrew, G. Aspinall-Stivala, H. W. Barnes, G. A. Batchelor, M. Bayumi, C. A. Bernard, A. C. O. Brown, S. Caplan, F. H. Cleveland, G. M. Coope, T. H. Cresswell, D. L. Davies, R. M. de Mowbray, E. R. Dermer, C. K. G. Dick, A. J. Drew, S. E. Elphick, C. L. Emmerson, A. G. B. Fenwick, V. Fox, J. W. Gilbert,

E. W. Griffith, H. Gwynne-Jones, J. G. Hanafin, W. R. H. Heddy, C. L. Herklots, R. H. Hick, A. M. Hughes, F. E. Johnson, R. B. Johnson, J. Kinneer, F. W. Lawson, J. G. L'Etang, W. D. McDonald, A. H. Manfield, R. C. Matson, C. J. D. May, *E. H. Morris, J. C. Münch, *W. J. O'Kane, J. M. Parry, S. V. P. Pill, K. C. Pitman, *A. S. Plant, A. A. Prichard, W. R. Pryn, *G. Robinson, *J. W. Roe, J. T. Samuel, *C. P. C. Sargent, J. P. Shaw, *K. V. Smith, V. R. Smith, F. L. Spalding, J. M. Stack, W. A. Stewart, G. Stiell, *W. B. Stower, *E. A. Sutton, *F. Sykes, *H. J. H. Symons, T. H. Thomas, A. G. Turner, *O. R. Unger, A. R. Upton, C. N. Vaisey, P. P. Warren, *G. W. Watson, *G. H. D. Webb, *K. G. Wee, T. M. Wood-Robinson, P. V. Wynn-Werninck,

* Passed in Part I only.

† Passed in Part II only.

PART III (Elementary Biology).—A. W. C. Bennett, W. McH. Binning, S. Caplan, P. R. Chevreau, W. L. Cockcroft, D. L. Davies, J. E. Davies, R. M. de Mowbray, C. T. J. Drobis, A. Green, J. G. Hanafin, C. L. Herklots, A. M. Hughes, F. E. Johnson, H. D. Lane, F. W. Lawson, A. H. Manfield, R. C. Matson, A. V. Moberly, A. S. Morgan, E. H. Morris, A. B. Muir, K. M. Nelson, W. J. O'Kane, W. L. Partridge, H. L. P. Peregrine, W. R. Pryn, P. J. F. L. Rathier du Vergé, C. A. Robinson, A. F. Salsbury, J. T. Samuel, V. R. Smith, F. L. Spalding, J. M. Stack, G. S. Stathers, G. Stiell, R. R. Syquia, C. N. Vaisey, V. C. W. Vickers.

PART IV (Practical Pharmacy).—W. G. E. Allen, E. B. Argles, E. W. Atkinson, R. A. Banbury, M. H. Barton, H. B. Bastard, W. A. H. N. Bell, G. K. Butterworth, R. B. Campton, K. B. Clarke, R. C. Clarke, F. H. Cleveland, R. W. Davies, W. A. Dunn, R. Gamlin, F. Garratt, S. S. Greaves, R. W. Green, J. Greene, B. J. Hallows, W. H. Harris, J. R. Hayman, W. R. H. Heddy, H. S. C. Hooper, J. Hughes, A. E. W. Idris, G. James, A. C. Jap, A. Jones, E. L. Jones, W. F. Jones, T. J. Killard-Leavey, C. Kingston, W. S. Lacey, J. G. L'Etang, F. McG. Loughane, J. M. McIntosh, R. V. Martin, W. G. Masefield, C. H. Medlock, F. Meinertzhagen, H. L. Messenger, J. Millard, J. Neal, J. H. Newmarch, H. M. D. Nicoll, J. M. Parry, G. S. Phillips, A. T. Pitts, G. W. Pool, W. A. Rail, H. J. Rawson, W. A. Reynolds, E. L. N. Rhodes, Q. H. Richardson, G. D. Robertson, H. I. Shabin, J. G. Skeet, E. J. Staddon, H. Steinbach, C. H. Symons, W. E. Tanner, A. R. Taylor, C. H. S. Taylor, F. C. Tibbs, J. St. A. Titmas, H. Topham, L. E. Van Geysel, C. G. C. Vawdrey, F. H. Woods.

D.P.H. (Both Parts).—A. Allison, H. Barr, J. A. Beamish, H. B. Bolus, C. H. B. Bradley, T. Evans, J. Fairley, R. M. Freer, W. E. Fry, H. W. Harding, R. A. P. Hill, T. E. Holmes, H. E. Littledale, W. St. C. McClure, K. S. Mhaskar, R. A. O'Brien, P. W. Spaul.

CONJOINT BOARD IN SCOTLAND.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FIRST COLLEGE.—C. C. Forsyth, S. E. Jones, J. McCagie, M. R. Dalal, B. M. Nanavutty, W. W. K. Duncan, F. G. Gibbs, E. A. Neilson, C. H. N. Baker, V. C. H. Dearden, J. M. Hiddleston, W. Ainsley, D. Chand, P. L. Manuel, A. Parker, J. B. Donaldson.

SECOND COLLEGE.—F. M. H. Sanderson, B. M. Nanavutty, H. W. M. Wallace, W. Elder, J. McFarlane, C. S. Ogilvy, W. C. Davis, N. S. Williams, C. E. H. Smith, R. Trotter, J. Mitchell, C. M. Willmott, W. S. Lindsay, H. A. Topalia, A. Hegarty, W. S. Durward, D. W. Woodruff, W. S. Borich, R. Lockhart, W. L. Coullie.

THIRD COLLEGE.—M. B. Motafram, R. I. N. Martyn-Clark, E. D. Ellis, M. Greene, E. J. Fisher, P. C. Banerjee, E. P. Ghose, V. D. Nimbkar, H. E. K. Fretz, S. Hoashoo, H. G. Lamberty, C. K. Carroll, C. J. Evans, S. E. A. Acheson, Z. A. De Cruz, G. F. Walker, P. G. Phillips, M. R. Dalal, R. L. Hughes.

FINAL EXAMINATION.—E. D. Ellis, J. Reid, A. J. Kelsey, F. W. Milne, W. G. Forde, J. J. Huston, J. Muller, H. G. Ramsbottom, W. Taylor, S. G. Tibbles, J. E. R. Randeck, E. Eccles, Maria B. Allen, K. Bhusham, E. W. Marsh, A. C. Tait, J. S. J. Stenhouse, J. K. Sharma, M. Henry, A. I. Luke, R. Massie, T. Sebastian, A. Singha, L. N. Robertson, N. C. Shierlaw, C. Trivedi.

CONJOINT BOARD IN IRELAND.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

THIRD PROFESSIONAL.—*J. T. Duncan, A. E. Bedell, C. J. Bourke, C. P. Corbett, J. Devine, I. A. Dowling, H. C. Gilmore, R. H. Hodges, C. J. Kelly, A. M. Lanphier, H. R. L'Estrange, H. M. E. H. McAdoo, P. McGrath, Miss A. H. Mullen, J. O'Kelly, W. A. Swan.

FINAL PROFESSIONAL.—*Miss A. H. Mullen, *H. S. Meade, R. H. Adams, P. H. Black, S. Blake, J. J. Corr, Miss I. M. Clarke, E. C. Deane, E. Dundon, J. Donoghue, B. W. Farrell, R. E. Faussett, J. W. Flood, E. A. Gregg, F. N. Harvey, W. Hederman, L. C. Johnston, T. J. Lyons, E. C. MacDermot, D. McCormack, J. P. Marmion, J. Menton, F. J. Morris, J. J. O'Connell, T. P. Seymour, A. Sheridan, J. M. Smyth, P. T. Warren, Miss C. F. Williamson, R. S. White, O. W. J. Wynne.

D.P.H.—C. H. Browne, A. H. Hardcastle, W. W. L. McLean, C. D. Outred, J. L. Prichard, L. E. Smith.

* With honours.

APOTHECARIES' HALL OF IRELAND.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FIRST PROFESSIONAL.—S. Carroll, J. A. Moloney.

SECOND PROFESSIONAL.—G. M. Mayberry.

FINAL.—E. Murphy, J. Stuart.

Public Health

AND

POOR LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

VENEZUELAN VACCINATION DECREE.

ON May 22nd last the President of the Republic of Venezuela, General J. V. Gomez, issued a decree dealing with vaccination. The official gazette publishes the terms of the decree, the main features of which are as follows:

Vaccination and revaccination are declared to be obligatory on all the inhabitants of Venezuela, and all children must be vaccinated before attaining the age of 1 year. If unsuccessful the first time it is to be repeated one month later, and again at the end of the year if the second vaccination is unsuccessful.

Revaccination is obligatory at the 8th year. If this should have no effect it must be repeated one month later and again at the age of 10 if the second attempt is unsuccessful. In the case of persons successfully vaccinated between the ages of 1 year and 20 years vaccination shall be repeated after the lapse of eight years from the first vaccination. Special provision is made for obligatory vaccination in the event of small-pox epidemics in any part of the country. The civil authorities are entrusted with the carrying out of the regulations through the Health Commission (*Juntas de Higiene*); official vaccinators are appointed, but a person may employ the services of any doctor he may prefer. An institute of vaccine is to be established under the charge of a medical director appointed by the Ministry of the Interior for the production and preservation of vaccine lymph, with a sufficient staff and all necessary apparatus for the preparation of lymph adequate for the needs of the whole Republic. Provision is to be made for the supervision of the institute and the inspection of the manufacture of the lymph. Doctors having private practices of their own may obtain gratis from the institute all the lymph they may require upon addressing a request in writing to the director. Sessions for the performance of gratuitous vaccination and revaccination must take place at least once a week in municipalities and parishes.

The health officers (*Directores de Sanidad*) in the ports shall not allow any passenger to disembark who is unable to produce evidence of vaccination successfully performed within the last eight years. No pupil who is unable to produce a certificate to the effect that he has been vaccinated or revaccinated within the periods laid down in the decree shall be admitted to any public or private seminary. The penal causes enact that those of age and all parents, guardians of juniors, and heads of institutions who do not comply with the regulations or cause them to be complied with shall be liable to the following penalties: A fine of 50 bolivares for a first offence, and for every month that passes without the fault being remedied another fine to an equal amount or imprisonment of proportional severity at the rate of one day's imprisonment to 5 bolivares. The fines are to be imposed by the civil authorities, and devoted to the development of the Institute of Vaccine.

THE SANITARY AUTHORITY AND PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS IN CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

GENERAL PRACTITIONER.—Under Section 131 of the Public Health Act, 1875, a sanitary authority may provide for the use of the inhabitants of their district temporary places for the reception of the sick, and under Section 133 they may, with the sanction of the Local Government Board, contract with any person to provide a temporary supply of medicine and medical assistance for the poorer inhabitants of their district. A medical man whose two scarlet fever patients were removed on the instruction of the medical officer of health to a tent erected close to the patient's home, and who continued his attendance because the patient's father refused to apply for an order for the parish doctor, ought to be able to convince a county court judge that the sanitary authority should pay for the attendance, notwithstanding the fact that no direct order for him to attend was given by the sanitary authority.

IN 1907, during the celebration in Mysore of the annual State ceremonial called the Dasara, a health exhibition was organized as a section of the Mysore Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition. The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore (Lieutenant-Colonel J. Smyth, I.M.S.) is arranging to hold a similar exhibition this year, to be opened on October 11th. The main object of the exhibition is educational; the exhibits will be classified and their uses will be explained by a special staff. Foreign exhibits should be forwarded through Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay, or Messrs. Oakes and Co., Madras, and unless other instructions are given will be retained in the Health Museums of Mysore or Bangalore. Further information can be obtained from the Secretary of the Exhibition, Mysore.