

Mr. H. J. DAVIS (London) said that perforations were not uncommon, and often enhanced the benefits of the operation.

Dr. L. H. PEGLER (London) considered that a hole in the flap assisted drainage and prevented blood extravasation between the flaps.

Dr. A. WYLIE (London) agreed with Dr. Horne in questioning the very high value which had formerly been placed on the operation.

## Memoranda:

### MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

#### A CASE OF BLACKWATER FEVER.

IN view of the case of blackwater fever recently recorded in the columns of the JOURNAL, and which unhappily ended fatally,<sup>1</sup> the following record of a case, which I recently saw in consultation with Dr. Albert Bowhay of Gunnislake, may be of interest.

The patient was a young man aged 32, who had eighteen days previously returned from West Africa, where he had been mining for twelve months. During that period he had remained perfectly well, and beyond taking the usual prophylactic doses of quinine he had had no medical treatment. At home he took on an average 3 grains of quinine daily, and once or twice as much as 12 grains in the day. The night before the illness commenced he had taken 6 grains, and on the following morning a further dose of 6 grains.

On the day previous to my seeing him he had felt unwell, and his temperature began to rise. Dr. Bowhay, suspecting malaria when he was called in that evening, ordered him quinine in 3-grain doses, of which he had two. Within twelve hours of the first onset of illness the urine showed signs of containing haemoglobin, and the colour rapidly deepened to a dark porter. The temperature rose quickly; on the following morning it reached 104°, and the patient rapidly became prostrate. Vomiting set in about midday, and when I saw him towards evening he was quite collapsed, with a thready pulse of 120, a temperature of over 103°, and a dry tongue. His colour was a dark yellowish-brown, and the porter-coloured urine was being passed in considerable quantities. Having in mind the supposed harmful effects of quinine in these cases, it was decided to suspend the administration of that drug, at any rate until a microscopic examination of blood films had been made. He was accordingly placed on a mixture containing 12½ grains of sodium salicylate, 20 grains of potassium bicarbonate, and 10 minims of nuxvomica, every four hours, and he was also given 4 grains of calomel forthwith. The collapse was treated by rectal injections of normal saline, half a pint being given night and morning; as regards food, all solids were withheld and he was given small quantities of iced milk every hour.

Under this treatment he began to improve rapidly. Within twenty-four hours the urine had practically cleared, the jaundice began to disappear and the temperature fell, and progress has been steadily maintained since. The salicylate mixture was continued for three days and a further dose of calomel was given on the second night.

An examination of the blood films, prepared when the illness was at its height, failed to show the presence of any malarial organisms. Had they been present it would have been necessary to consider anew the question of giving quinine, and we had decided to give the drug intramuscularly in 6-grain doses had recourse to it been deemed necessary.

The urine was found to contain a considerable amount of albumen and a few casts; it gave the spectroscopic bands of oxyhaemoglobin. No red blood cells were detected in the urine.

An examination of blood films taken a week after the illness, when the patient was convalescent, again showed no malarial organisms.

Plymouth.

A. BERTRAM SOLTAU, M.D., F.R.C.S.

#### CHLOROFORM DURING SLEEP.

I HAVE many times administered chloroform during sleep to children with excellent results. One case in particular was that of a child who had already had chloroform and was terrified and most difficult. In his sleep he took the anaesthetic perfectly and had no troublesome symptoms of any kind, either during the anaesthesia or afterwards.

I agree with Dr. Nason that one has to begin very gradually.

Lichfield.

E. W. WELCHMAN.

## Reports

ON

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

#### GENERAL HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM.

##### THREE CASES OF ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS IN ONE FAMILY.

(Under the care of Professor SAUNDBY.)

[Reported by K. DOUGLAS WILKINSON, M.B. Birm., Resident Medical Officer.]

THESE cases were seen in the out-patient department by Dr. Stanley Barnes, who obtained the details of their history and sent the cases for treatment into the wards. There were five children, of whom three had definite attacks and one what appeared to be an abortive attack of the same disease.

On Friday, September 1st, Eva, aged 8, had a fall, after which, although not much hurt, she seemed drowsy and unwell. On Sunday, September 3rd, she came down dressed in an old frock, which was most unusual, and on being sent upstairs to change it, her right leg gave way and seemed paralysed. She remained in bed until Wednesday, September 6th, when she got up and managed with difficulty to walk a distance of about half a mile. Since that day she had been in bed, unable even to sit up.

On Saturday, September 9th, Norman, aged 13, felt ill, and next day remained in bed, as his head ached; on Monday, September 11th, he went to school, although his head still ached, and in the afternoon, when a schoolfellow gave him a gentle push, he fell down. Next morning he found that his legs were weak, and later in the day his arms also became weak. Since that day he had remained in bed, unable to sit up unassisted.

On Tuesday, September 12th, Winifred, aged 5, complained of headache and of pains in the back of her neck and legs. She was, however, quite well next morning, and has shown no weakness.

About the same time Harold, aged 14, had headache and vague pains in the legs, but it was not until September 21st that he noticed his legs were weak. On that day he had intense headache, pains in the thighs, his legs were heavy and weak, and he had to lie down.

On admission Eva showed great weakness of the recti abdominis, quadriceps and hamstring muscles, the dorsiflexors of the feet and the glutei were also affected, but to less extent, and the weakness was much more marked on the right side. She had retention of urine for one day. Norman showed paralysis of the recti abdominis and the transverse and oblique abdominal muscles; there was also weakness of the quadriceps, of the hamstrings and glutei on both sides, more marked on the right, and of the triceps and dorsiflexors of the foot on the right side only. Harold had weakness of the adductors and extensors of the thighs and of the dorsiflexors of the right foot.

None of the children showed any sensory defect, but there was considerable pain in the affected muscles at first, and the deep reflexes were abolished. All have made good recoveries, without apparently any permanent motor defect.

DR. W. LEDINGHAM CHRISTIE, M.D. New Zealand, F.R.C.S. Eng., who resides in Bristol, where he has been a member of the board of guardians and of the City Council, is about to proceed to Sarawak as surgeon to the hospitals of the Borneo Company.

- (b) Special promotions from the rank of Staff Surgeon to that of Fleet Surgeon will be made, at their Lordships' discretion, in cases of distinguished service or conspicuous professional merit. Such promotions will be exceptional and will not exceed the rate of one in two years; the total number at any one time of Fleet Surgeons holding that rank by such special promotions will not exceed six. These limitations will not apply, however, to promotions for gallantry in action.

41. Promotions to Surgeon-General and Deputy Surgeon-General will be made strictly by selection, and will be confined to officers who have proved themselves to be fitted both professionally and as administrators for these ranks. For advancement to Deputy Surgeon-General two years' sea service in the rank of Fleet Surgeon will be required, or five years' combined service at sea in the ranks of Fleet and Staff Surgeon.

#### *Distinctions.*

42. In addition to the possibilities of gaining war medals and other distinctions for active service or distinguished performance of duty which Medical Officers share in common with the rest of the Navy, the following prizes and distinctions are confined to the officers of the Medical Department:

- (a) Prizes are given at the end of the Acting Surgeon's course of instruction, as already detailed in paragraph 12.

- (b) *Gilbert Blane Medals.*—In 1830, the late Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart., formerly a member of the Board for Sick and Wounded Seamen, established with the sanction of the Board of Admiralty for the encouragement of Naval Medical Science, a fund vested in the Corporation of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, in trust for the purpose of conferring a gold medal once in every two years on each of the two Medical Officers (Fleet, or Staff Surgeons, or Surgeons) who shall produce the most approved journals of their practice "in the form in which they have been kept from day to day" while in medical charge of a ship of war in the Royal Navy.

The Presidents of the Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons, and the Medical Director-General of the Navy award the medals biennially for the two best journals sent into office during the preceding period of two years.

Officers awarded these medals have a distinguishing mark placed after their names in the Navy List.

- (c) *Chadwick Naval Prize.*—A trust called the Chadwick Trust has been created by the will and codicil of the late Sir Edwin Chadwick, K.C.B., that once in every five years the Trustees may present the sum of £100 and a gold medal to be called the "Chadwick Naval or Military Prize," to such Officer of the Naval or Military Medical Services as shall during the preceding five years have specially assisted in promoting the health of the men in the Navy or the Army, and shall be nominated for such presentation, in the case of a Naval Officer, by the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy.

An officer awarded this prize has a distinguishing mark placed after his name in the Navy List.

#### *King's Honorary Physicians and Honorary Surgeons.*

43. Under Order in Council of 13th May, 1859, a limited number of Medical Officers on the active or retired list are appointed as Honorary Physician or Honorary Surgeon to the King.

#### *Special Pensions.*

44. There are three good-service pensions of £100 a year; two Greenwich Hospital pensions of £100 a year, and 13 of £50 a year awarded to Naval Medical Officers.

#### *Leave of Absence.*

45. Full-pay leave of absence will be granted to Medical Officers under the conditions specified in the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, Articles 844 to 854 and 1393.

#### *Sick Leave.*

46. Sick leave is granted to Medical Officers under the conditions laid down in the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, Articles 1391 (Addenda 1911) and 1347.

#### *Miscellaneous.*

47. The Principal Medical Officer of a Fleet.—The Medical Officer of the Senior Flagship of a Fleet is to be recognized as the Principal Medical Officer of that Fleet. He will be appointed on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and wear an aiguillette. He will act as the Commander-in-Chief's principal adviser on all medical and sanitary matters connected with the Fleet, and it will be his province to report to the Admiral periodically upon the arrangements for the treatment of the sick, the sanitary conditions, and the state of the medical appliances in the various ships;

also to supervise and report upon the arrangements for the treatment and transport of wounded, the instruction given in first aid, and other matters as he may be directed. He will have direct access to the Commander-in-Chief, and be in a position to propose for his consideration any measures likely to conduce to the efficiency of the medical organization of the Fleet, and he will be directly responsible to the Commander-in-Chief for keeping him informed on these matters generally.

48. A special cabin will be appropriated to the Fleet or Staff Surgeon or Surgeon in charge of the medical duties in each ship.

#### R.A.M.C. SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION (HOME COUNTIES).

A COMPLIMENTARY dinner was given recently at the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square, to Captain F. M. Parry, R.A.M.C., late Adjutant R.A.M.C. School of Instruction, Home Counties Division, by the officers of Territorial R.A.M.C. units in the Division. The chair was taken by Colonel J. Turton, F.R.C.S., V.D., the Administrative Medical Officer, Home Counties Division, and he was supported by Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Oliver, M.D., First Home Counties Field Ambulance; Lieutenant-Colonel D. L. Hamilton, Second Home Counties Field Ambulance; Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. de Zouche Marshall, Third Home Counties Field Ambulance; Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Jacomb-Hood, Second Eastern General Hospital; Lieutenant-Colonel M. W. Russell, R.A.M.C., Staff Officer to the Principal Medical Officer, Eastern Command; Major G. A. Edsell, M.D.; Captain F. M. Parry, R.A.M.C.; Captain H. H. J. Fawcett, R.A.M.C. (Captain Parry's successor); Lieutenants Flint, Houchin, and Willan, Second Home Counties Field Ambulance; Lieutenants Coad, Mackenzie, and Barkley, Third Home Counties Field Ambulance; Major and Quartermaster Briscoe, Second Eastern General Hospital; Lieutenant T. South, 8th Battalion Middlesex Regiment; and Messrs. Robert Gould, C.E., J. W. Marshall, and C. de Z. Marshall. Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall acted as Honorary Secretary.

## Universities and Colleges.

### THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

THE report which will be presented to the annual meeting of Fellows and Members to be held on Thursday, November 16th, has reference to the year ending August 1st, 1911. It contains a brief report of the proceedings of the annual meeting on November 17th, 1910, when a resolution was adopted affirming the desirability of admitting members to direct representation on the Council. (See BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, 1910, vol. ii, p. 1754.) The following reply was sent by the Council to the proposer and seconder of this resolution:

As the matter referred to in the resolution was fully considered by the Council during the present year, they are not prepared to reopen the discussion.

The report further contains the usual summary of proceedings of the Council during the year. These proceedings have been reported in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL from time to time.

#### *The Museum.*

The report notifies the numerous additions to the museum, and the scheme for enlarging the pathological and anatomical collections by making more space for them on the College premises, mentioned in the JOURNAL of July 15th, in the paragraph on the conservator's report and the annual show of additions to the museum. The ground floor of Room III, the old "Western Museum," is to be devoted to general pathology, which includes many of Hunter's most valued preparations. A series of floor cases, after a model prepared by Messrs. Fred. Sage and Co., Limited, are in course of construction; they are stands with open shelves of plate glass supported on uprights of gun metal, measuring 5 ft. long, 4 ft. 9 in. high, and 1 ft. 6 in. wide, with a footplate of mahogany. Thirty-six shelves will be required, and the total cost amounts to £574. The scheme was sanctioned by the Council last March.

A building, usually known as the Librarian's house, but which has been used for museum purposes for many years, is under reconstruction, after plans prepared by Mr. E. G. Frere, in order to provide accommodation for the invertebrate and vegetable collections, the surgical instrument series, and the nucleus of the new medico-legal collection, instituted on the suggestion of Sir John Tweedy and

Dr. W. H. Broad, President and Secretary of the Medico-Legal Society, to which the Council of the College agreed in July, 1910. The new collection will be arranged after the plan of the Medico-Legal Museum in the University of Edinburgh. The alterations in the building to be devoted to the above purposes will cost £795.

The arrangement and cataloguing of the pathological collection has advanced considerably in the past year. Mr. Shattock and Mr. Cecil Beadles have made considerable progress in the general series, and Mr. Alban Doran has completed the obstetrical and gynaecological collection, amounting to 560 specimens, and type-written cards describing the preparations are being prepared for the use of visitors. The College has acquired the collection of defective and malformed pelvises, formerly in the possession of the Obstetrical Society of London, and presented during the present year by the Royal Society of Medicine. A complete series of measurements have been taken by Dr. J. Davis Barris. Mr. Arthur H. Cheatele has presented his valuable collection of specimens showing injuries and diseases of the ear, and has been engaged in the revision and extension of the series already belonging to the museum. Mr. Stephen Mayou has been occupied in the revision and re-cataloguing of the eye series; the new preparations are preserved in formalin and mounted in specially prepared bottles. An appeal is to be made to surgeons engaged in ophthalmic work, in the hope that an ample supply of material may be available to give a complete representation of the surgery and pathology of the eye and orbit. The cataloguing of the odontological collection is progressing, the task being undertaken by the Honorary Curator, Mr. J. F. Colyer. Mr. Burne has prepared a provisional catalogue of several important sections of the physiological series. The report further dwells on the additions to the museum made during the past year and exhibited at the annual show in July.

The number of visitors to the museum during the year was 13,342, of whom rather more than half attended on Friday and Saturday, when the museum is open to nurses and lady visitors. The admission of special classes on Saturday afternoon was continued under the superintendence of the Assistant Conservator, Mr. R. H. Burne. Altogether 78 classes were admitted, 22 being classes of teachers from the London County schools; 33 ambulance classes brought by their teachers, usually qualified medical men; and 21 classes of students from polytechnic, natural history, and other educational institutions.

Much independent work by the Conservator, Dr. A. Keith, and by scientists and medical men has been undertaken in the museum and work-rooms attached to it. Researches on the structure of the sino-audicular node, a limited area of neuro-muscular tissue at the auricular end of the superior vena cava, have been continued by Dr. Ivy Mackenzie and Dr. Adele Oppenheimer. Among those who have made use of material in the museum are Professor Cossar Ewart (evolution of domestic breeds of cattle), Professor Boyd Dawkins (identification of the teeth of extinct animals), Professor James Wilson of Dublin (telegony), and Mr. W. F. Haslam (evolution and mechanism of instruments employed for the removal of stones from the male bladder). Many other authorities have made use of the museum for special research during the past year; 500 copies of the Guide to the Museum, issued in 1910, have been sold and 90 presented; its price is 6d.

#### The Library.

The report states that during the year the library was opened for 272 days, that the number of readers was 10,627, that the supply of books and journals had been well kept up, and that the work of cataloguing had made good progress. An interleaved copy of the list of periodicals in the College library, brought up to date by Mr. Fusedale, contains 1,663 entries. In the acknowledgement of gifts of books special reference is made to a large collection of pamphlets and manuscripts on the inheritance of haemophilia, presented by Dr. Bulloch, and collected by him, or specially copied for him, during his research on haemophilia for the Eugenics Laboratory, University College, and to the gift by Mr. C. B. Lockwood of a copy of Palmer's edition of the works of John Hunter, once the property of the late Edwin Canton, containing newspaper cuttings and various other documents relative to John Hunter, and a small fragment of Hunter's coffin shroud.

#### Results of Examinations.

In an appendix the returns of results of professional examinations are given.

#### Fellowship.

|                   | First Examination. | Final Examination. |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Candidates ... .. | 252                | 136                |
| Passed ... ..     | 77                 | 59                 |
| Referred ... ..   | 175                | 77                 |

#### Conjoint Board.

|                   | First Examination. |          |          |           | Second Examination. | Third Examination. |          |            |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------|----------|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|
|                   | Chemistry.         | Physics. | Biology. | Pharmacy. |                     | Medicine.          | Surgery. | Midwifery. |
| Candidates ... .. | 213                | 208      | 234      | 216       | 341                 | 609                | 644      | 584        |
| Passed ... ..     | 137                | 134      | 151      | 192       | 205                 | 348                | 338      | 385        |
| Referred ... ..   | 76                 | 74       | 83       | 24        | 136                 | 261                | 306      | 198        |

#### Diploma in Public Health.

|                   | Part I. | Part II. |
|-------------------|---------|----------|
| Candidates ... .. | 74      | 62       |
| Passed ... ..     | 37      | 45       |
| Referred ... ..   | 37      | 17       |

#### Licence in Dental Surgery.

|                   | Preliminary Science Examination. |          | First Professional Examination. |             | Second Professional Examination. |                 |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
|                   | Chemistry.                       | Physics. | Mechanical.                     | Metallurgy. | General Surgery.                 | Dental Surgery. |
| Candidates ... .. | 142                              | 136      | 158                             | 141         | 169                              | 131             |
| Passed ... ..     | 87                               | 84       | 123                             | 128         | 112                              | 98              |
| Referred ... ..   | 55                               | 52       | 35                              | 13          | 57                               | 33              |

#### Finance.

The financial statement shows that the total receipts in respect of revenue were £25,703 12s. 9d., and the total expenditure £23,481, leaving a balance of £2,221. A further special expenditure was that of £3,000, a payment on account in respect of the new examination hall.

A Quarterly Council was held on October 12th, Sir Henry T. Butlin, Bart., President, in the chair.

#### Annual Report.

A draft copy of the annual report of the Council, to be presented to the Fellows and Members at the annual meeting on Thursday, November 16th, was submitted to the Council by Sir Frederic Eve on behalf of the committee, and was approved.

#### University of Wales.

Mr. C. D. Mansell Moullin was reappointed to represent the College on the Medical Board of the University of Wales for three years, from May 12th, 1911.

#### New Catalogue of the Gynaecological Preparations.

The thanks of the Council, accompanied by a substantial honorarium, were given to Mr. Alban Doran for his services in preparing a new edition of the catalogue of the above preparations. The Council also sanctioned the publication of an illustrated synopsis of the same section, prepared by Mr. Doran.

#### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

D.P.H. (Both Parts).—W. McE. Clendinnen, J. F. Corson, D. V. Cow, A. V. Craig, F. D. Crosthwaite, P. P. Decono, T. S. Dudding, R. H. W. Fisher, K. Fraser, J. Gilmour, A. C. N. McHattie, Ada McLaran, W. Nicoll, A. B. Pestonji, R. M. F. Picken, Mary J. Pirrott, Laura G. Powell, R. F. Priestley, L. Reynolds, E. T. Roberts, B. H. Robertson, J. A. R. Thompson, G. H. H. Waylen, E. A. F. Wilkes, Lisette A. McD. Wilson, F. L. Woods.

\* Distinction in Bacteriology. † Distinction in Hygiene.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

*Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine.*

THE Governing Body of the Lister Institute has made the following appointments: Drs. E. E. Atkin and W. Ray to be Assistant Bacteriologists; Mr. Arthur W. Bacot to be Entomologist; Dr. Casimir Funk to be a Research Scholar.

*The Middlesex Hospital.*

The following entrance scholarships have been awarded at the medical school of the Middlesex Hospital: The *University Scholarship*, value £50 to Mr. A. T. Edwards, of St. John's College, Cambridge; three *Entrance Scholarships*, one of £100 to Mr. W. T. Warwick, one of £50 to Mr. J. K. Muir, and a third of £25 to Mr. W. L. Thomas; the *Freer Lucas Scholarship* (estimated value £126) has been awarded, on the nomination of the head master of Epsom College, to Mr. E. St. Clair Gainer.

*The London Hospital.*

The competition for entrance scholarships at the medical college of the London Hospital resulted in the following awards: The *Price Scholarship in Science*, value £120, to Mr. H. W. L. Molesworth; the first *Entrance Science Scholarship*, value £60, to Mr. D. Valentine; the second *Entrance Science Scholarship*, value £35, to Mr. A. G. Harsant; the *University Scholarship in Anatomy and Physiology*, value £60, to Mr. L. P. Costabadie, of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; the first *Burton Scholarship in Arts*, value £30, to Mr. C. A. Hutchinson; the second *Burton Scholarship in Arts*, value £20, to Mr. C. O. Carter. The Epsom scholar for the year is Mr. A. Alexander.

## UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

THE following were among the degrees conferred on October 12th:

M.B., CH.B.—J. E. Paterson, C. Cameron, J. L. Ure, T. S. Barrie, F. Matheson, W. W. MacNaught, J. M. G. Lang, M. J. Aitken, A. J. Archibald, W. E. H. Beard, J. E. Black, J. Bower, D. S. Brough, A. D. Buchanan, W. M. Buchanan, J. Campbell, G. Cochran, M. A. J. A. J. Conway, R. C. Corbett, J. Findlay, M. A. L. L. Fyfe, W. G. Goudie, J. R. Grice, M. A. C. H. Haddow, J. S. Hall, D. G. Hayes, J. R. Herbertson, A. G. Holmes, Isabel Inglis, J. Johnstone, A. Kirkhope, N. M. Farlane, Barbara Macgregor, M. Mackinnon, Katherine S. Macphail, J. Matheson, J. Mitchell, A. Muir, Ellen B. Orr, H. Paterson, H. C. D. Rankin, H. Y. Riddell, W. L. Scott, Christina H. Shearer, A. H. Sinclair, J. Smith, Isabel J. Stark, J. A. H. Telfer, W. Tudhope, G. A. Valentine, H. F. Watson, A. Wilson, D. Wilson, W. P. Yates.

On the same occasion the Bruntun Memorial Prize for the most distinguished graduate in Medicine of the year was handed to Mr. J. E. Paterson, and the Struthers Prize in Anatomy to Dr. W. B. M. Martin.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

*The Schools of Surgery.*

THE commencement of term on October 16th was marked by a prize distribution, the following being winners of the principal awards: The *Barker Anatomical prize* (£31 10s.), Eleanor Taylor; special prize (£15 15s.), T. Mulcahy; the *Carmichael Scholarship* (£15), E. Connell; the *Mayne Scholarship* (£8), J. T. Duncan; the *Medals in Operative Surgery*, J. T. Duncan, gold medal, H. J. Burke, silver medal; the *Stoney Memorial Gold Medal in Anatomy*, M. Shipsey; *Practical Histology*, G. M. C. Powell; *Practical Chemistry*, V. A. Power; *Public Health and Forensic Medicine*, G. N. Smythe; *Materia Medica*, G. N. Smythe; *Biology*, N. E. Stephens; *Systematic Anatomy*, W. H. Carden; *Topographical Anatomy*, W. P. Cooney; *Practical Anatomy*, first year, A. F. Carbury, second year, M. Shipsey; *Practice of Medicine*, M. J. Hillery; *Surgery*, M. J. Hillery, *Midwifery*, M. J. Hillery; *Physiology*, W. H. Carden; *Chemistry*, L. M. Rowlette; *Pathology*, G. N. Smythe; *Physics*, J. W. E. Graham.

Except when otherwise stated, the award was in each case a medal and £2 in money, second awards of a certificate and £1 being also made.

## CONJOINT BOARD IN SCOTLAND.

THE following candidates have been approved at the Final Examination for the Diploma in Public Health:

A. P. Granger, G. L. Cawkwell, W. H. Dickinson, W. L. Burgess, W. L. Martin, J. A. Clarke, W. L. Johnston, J. M. Taylor, J. S. Peebles, W. H. Mackenzie, L. Grant, R. A. Krause, D. G. Robertson, T. H. Balfour, W. S. I. Robertson, J. Alexander, Jessie M. Campbell, W. J. Feltham, and R. T. Young.

IN consequence of the verdict of a coroner's jury which inquired into the death of a young married woman alleged to have been due to the results of an illegal operation, Mr. Charles Louis Lumley, residing at Elgin Mansions, Elgin Avenue, was brought up at Marlborough Street Police Court on October 17th on the charge of murder, and remanded. After the charge had been stated, the solicitor for the defence said that he would reserve his cross-examination. Mr. Lumley is described as a medical practitioner, but his name was removed from the *Medical Register* in 1900 in circumstances stated in our columns at the time. At the inquest Mr. Lumley said that he still had in his possession his diplomas of L.R.C.P. and L.M.

## Public Health

AND

## POOR LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

## THE SHOREDITCH GUARDIANS.

THE following report of the meeting of the Shoreditch Guardians on October 11th is quoted from the *Shoreditch Observer* of October 14th:

At the meeting of the Shoreditch Board of Guardians on Wednesday, Councillor H. Winkler presiding, a letter was read from the City Division of the British Medical Association, stating that at a meeting of the Division, to which all the medical practitioners residing in Hoxton and the adjacent districts were invited, it was unanimously resolved to ask the Association to continue their warning notice to the medical profession generally against accepting the vacant office of medical officer to the No. 3 (Whitmore) district of Shoreditch until the salary for the office shall be raised to £175 per annum.

At the commencement of the present controversy the board were offering £115, but on the Local Government Board pointing out that this sum was inadequate the guardians raised the amount to £150.

On the motion of Mr. Vandy, it was decided that the letter be received.

Mr. F. Kehler pointed out that if the guardians did not consider the letter the doctors' demands would go up to £300.

The Clerk (Mr. R. Clay) reminded the board that they were paying the medical profession a much larger sum than £175, so that they had better meet them somehow.

Mr. R. Kendall, who described himself as a revolutionary Socialist, urged that it would be wise to submit to the terms demanded, so that the guardians could show the people that they were generous towards the medical profession. It would stop all controversy, and, if they did not do so, the board might have to pay £300, £500, or £5,000 before long.

Mr. F. Kehler pointed out that, if the demand was conceded, the friends of the doctors would say that the guardians were prepared to grant anything they asked.

The motion that the letter be received was carried, and Mr. Jobson gave notice to move at the next meeting of the board that Dr. O'Sullivan be appointed. He had offered himself at the salary of £150 offered by the board, and was fully qualified, and should be appointed subject to full inquiries.

The Clerk read a further letter from the district medical officers stating that they were greatly desirous of the conference with the board, which had been suggested with a view to an early and equitable settlement of any differences existing, and they hoped that the board would consider the matter favourably. At the same time none of them had ever spoken or published any matter of a scurrilous nature in regard to the guardians.

Mr. Jobson suggested that the guardians should treat the writers in the same way as they were treating the board, and throw the letter in the waste-paper basket.

On the motion of Mr. J. W. Vandy, vice-chairman of the board, it was decided that the letter be received.

Dr. Alban Dixon, who is doing the work temporarily in the No. 3 district, in reply to the application of the guardians to reduce his fees of 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d., wrote that as the work had continued so long he was prepared to charge his cash fees of 2s. a visit and 1s. for consultation, and it was unanimously decided to accept these terms.

\*\* We regret to learn that exception has been taken by Dr. Patrick Joseph O'Sullivan to the article published in our issue of the 7th instant, p. 848, which he interprets as conveying an imputation upon his professional qualifications. This was certainly not intended, nor should we have thought that such an interpretation was capable of being placed upon it, and we desire at once to give such assurance to Dr. O'Sullivan.—ED. B. M. J.

## MUNICIPAL TUBERCULIN DISPENSARIES.

At a conference of public health authorities held at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on October 13th, a discussion on tuberculosis was introduced by Dr. Henry E. Armstrong, M.O.H., Newcastle-on-Tyne. On the motion of Dr. Fremantle, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Government to deal promptly on national lines with the human and bovine causes of the disease. At the instance of Dr. A. Mearns Fraser (M.O.H., Portsmouth), the following resolution was also adopted:

That inasmuch as considerable success in the cure of tuberculosis is claimed from the use of tuberculin at tuberculin dispensaries, the Government be asked to appoint a commission to inquire into the results obtained from the various methods of tuberculin treatment in this and other countries, with the view of affording public health authorities reliable information on the subject.

In moving this resolution, Dr. Fraser said that it was too soon to state the results of the municipal tuberculin dispensary established at Portsmouth, since it had only been at work about four months. He was able, however, to say that the prospects were encouraging, and that persons suffering from

## LILLIE SAVILLE, L.S.A., M.D.BRUX., R.R.C.,

IMPERIAL CHINESE HOSPITAL, TIENTSIN.

MANY people in this country and abroad were shocked and grieved to hear of the sudden death of Dr. Lillie Saville at Tientsin on August 28th. Born in 1869, Miss Saville figured in contemporary literature earlier than is the lot of most. In *South Sea Bubbles* the Earl and the Doctor write from Huahine: "On our return called and gossiped for an hour with Mr. Saville and his family. It is hard to say how thoroughly refreshing the sight of his two darling little children was, even to the bachelor half of us." After a good ordinary education in England, Miss Saville was enrolled, under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, as a student of the London School of Medicine for Women, where she proved herself a keen and conscientious worker. Dr. Rukhnabai instanced her on one occasion as a student whose daily life and work really entitled her to say she was going out to missionize "the heathen." In 1894 Miss Saville obtained the diploma of L.S.A. and the degree of M.D.BRUX. In 1895 she was sent by the London Missionary Society to Peking, where she threw herself into the work with great energy, and gradually developed a great liking and understanding for her Chinese patients and pupils. In 1900 the Boxer rebellion broke out, and Miss Saville was shut up in Peking during the siege. The experience proved a real forcing-house; ordinary barriers were broken down; missionaries and members of the Embassy were thrown together against a common background of grim reality and danger. The daily work was arduous in the extreme, and Miss Saville was ready to turn her hand to whatever might be required. On one occasion she remonstrated with a wounded man in hospital for keeping a loaded revolver under his pillow. "When I see the Boxers come leaping over that wall," he said, "I have two bullets ready here—the first for you and the second for myself." At the close of the siege Miss Saville was awarded the Royal Red Cross in recognition of her services. She had suffered, of course, from the strain of work in China, culminating in so crucial an experience, but on her return to England her friends were struck by her increased attractiveness and vitality—not only in character but in appearance.

She returned to Peking after a rest, but her health proved unequal to the strain of mission work; after filling with credit various temporary posts in England, she was invited in the autumn of 1907 to go out to Tientsin to work in the Imperial Hospital with Dr. Yamei Kin under the auspices of the Chinese Government. Here she courageously took up her abode in the native city, three miles from the British concession, and devoted herself to her "dear Chinese." The work was very hard, including the training of Chinese girls as nurses and dispensers, and, during Dr. Kin's absence in England, no doubt more than usual fell on Miss Saville's shoulders. An official account of her illness has not yet been received, but her friends have been told that she was seized with violent sickness on August 25th, accompanied by cerebral symptoms and great prostration. On the morning of August 28th she passed quietly away.

In addition to her other work, she had proved herself an excellent friend to the wives of the regiment, and, in recognition of this, and of her Royal Red Cross, her body was covered with the Union Jack, and she was carried to the grave by six non-commissioned officers of the Inniskilling Fusiliers, while six others sounded over her "the last post." "Rows on rows of Chinese girls, graduates, probationers, nurses, and dispensers bore a sobbing testimony," so writes the English chaplain, "to their grateful love and admiration for her."

Absolutely straight and sincere, Dr. Saville was not one of those who disarm all with whom they come in contact, though her friends and disciples were many. Behind a manner that could be dogmatic and uncompromising lay a mind singularly open to the reception of fresh truth. Her early death has robbed the profession of one who had accomplished much good work, but who, even in times of weariness, always suggested youth rather than maturity in her unflagging capacity for growth.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD. — Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are Professor Leopold, Director

of the Gynaecological Clinic at Dresden, aged 65; Dr. Gustave Julliard, Professor of Surgery in the University of Geneva, aged 75; Dr. Gaulard, sometime Professor of Obstetrics at Lille, aged 66; Dr. V. Griffon, Physician to the Paris hospitals; Dr. Paul Girod, Professor in the Medical Faculty of Clermont-Ferrand, aged 56; Dr. Julius von Michel, Professor of Ophthalmology and Director of the Eye Clinic of the University of Berlin, aged 67; and Professor Richard Schulz, a well-known surgeon of Brunswick.

## Medical News.

MR. BLAND-SUTTON has resigned the post of Senior Surgeon to the Chelsea Hospital for Women in order to devote himself to his duties at the Middlesex Hospital.

The inaugural lecture of the winter session at the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital will be delivered by Dr. Watson-Williams on Friday next, at 5 p.m. On the same evening will take place at the Trocadero the annual dinner of the medical staff, Dr. Andrew Wilson presiding.

THE annual meeting of the State Children's Association will be held at 24, Park Lane, W., by invitation of the Earl and Countess Brassey, on Wednesday, October 25th, at 4 p.m. Lord Brassey will take the chair, and among the speakers will be the Bishop of Oxford, Sir Albert Spicer, M.P., and Mrs. S. A. Barnett, Honorary Secretary.

THE Incorporated Association of Hospital Officers, which consists of officers of hospitals and convalescent homes, will hold its annual dinner at the Holborn Restaurant on November 4th, when Colonel Sir John Young, C.V.O., will be the guest of the evening. On November 17th, at an ordinary meeting, a discussion on the medical treatment of London County Council school children will be opened by Mr. H. C. Barker, B.A., LL.B. Further information can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, 32, Sackville Street, London, W.

A PUBLIC conference will be held at the Mansion House on Tuesday next, at 3.30 p.m., to further the efforts of the Secret Commissions and Bribery Prevention League in making known the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906, and in enforcing its provisions, the Lord Mayor presiding. Professor Robert Saundby, President of the British Medical Association, has written to the Secretary of the League regretting his inability to be present, and pointing out that the British Medical Association "has passed resolutions condemning the receipt of commissions by medical practitioners, and the harmfulness of such practices has been steadily kept before the profession."

IN his presidential address at the opening meeting of the Obstetrical and Gynaecological Section of the Royal Society of Medicine on October 5th, Dr. Amand Routh reviewed the socio-political influence exercised by the old Obstetrical Society of London, from which the section had originated. It had successfully aimed at securing better obstetrical education both for medical students and midwives, and the maternal mortality due to puerperal sepsis had consequently fallen from 3.35 deaths per 1,000 births in 1893 to 1.56 deaths per 1,000 births in 1909. In regard to the future there was urgent need for research work by physiological chemists on many points relating to obstetrics: among those specifically mentioned were the nature of the recurring biochemical blood changes which influence the onset of the cycles of menstruation and ovulation, the nature and influence of the internal secretion of the ovary, and the constitution of the toxins concerned in puerperal eclampsia.

A POSTER mounted on thick cardboard, which has recently been issued by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, shows at a glance the main reasons for carrying on a crusade against mosquitos, the dangers to which they give rise, and the means of avoiding them. This information is conveyed in a few terse sentences printed in the middle of the poster, while at the top is an illustration of the sort of back yard which is so common in the tropics and which facilitates the multiplication of insect life of all kinds. At each side are illustrations of the larval stage of the *Stegomyia* and of anopheline mosquitos, showing their appearance in water and their respective resting positions at the surface, while at the bottom are some coloured pictures showing the actual size of the developed insects, the distinctive fashions in which they respectively attach themselves to flat surfaces, and their appearance when highly magnified. This poster does credit to the ingenuity of the school from which it emanates, and should prove decidedly useful in the tropics.