

Description of the Specimen.

The child has the ordinary size and appearance of a 6½ months fetus. (The shrivelled appearance in the photograph is due to prolonged immersion of the specimen in a preserving fluid.) The sternum is fissured longitudinally, the upper ends being about 1 inch apart; the lower ends are united by a transverse cartilaginous band. The costal cartilages unite with each half of the fissured sternum in the ordinary way. The heart is completely extrathoracic, lying in front of the gap in the sternum and held in place by the main vessels, which enter and leave the thorax through the fissure at about the level of the middle third of the sternum. The parietal pericardium is absent except for a small portion of its posterior wall, measuring 2 cm. in length and 1.5 cm. in breadth, which lies over the centre of the gap in the sternum, and is perforated by the

main vessels. This portion of pericardium unites at its edges with the skin of the thorax, the two completely filling up the gap which is left between the separated halves of the sternum.

The heart itself has the normal appearance of that of a 6½ months fetus. There is no adhesion of the amnion to the visceral pericardium. No other abnormality could be detected in the specimen.

Remarks.

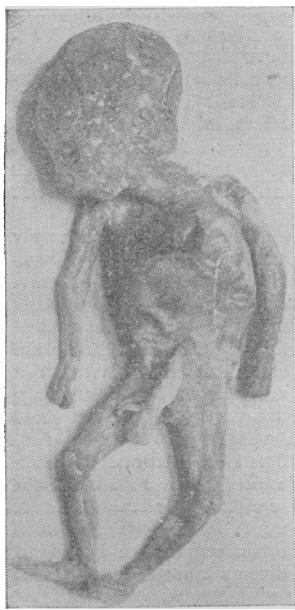
The cases of ectopia cordis which have been reported in this country are very few. Barnardo¹ records a case, closely resembling the present one, in which the child lived for six hours. Another case is noted by Owen and Williams.² The subject is very fully discussed by Ballantyne,³ who gives numerous references to the literature of the subject. Besides referring to cases accompanied by sternal fissure (of which the present one is an example), he points out that there are two other chief varieties—ectopia suprathoracica, in which the heart is displaced upwards into the neck, and ectopia subthoracica, where there is displacement downwards through the diaphragm into the abdominal cavity or the sac of an exomphalos. A case of the latter variety is recorded by Holt.⁴

There seems to be some doubt as to the factors which tend to produce this deformity. Ballantyne suggests arrested development of the thoracic walls as the most likely explanation, and this view is supported by the fact that in some cases amniotic bands have been found attached to the heart and tending to pull it forward out of the thorax.

REFERENCES.

¹ BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, 1896, ii, p. 1639. ² Lancet, 1903, ii, 599. ³ Antenatal Pathology and Hygiene, p. 489. ⁴ Med. News, N.Y., 1897, lxxi, 769.

MESSRS. W. H. BEYNON AND CO., fine art publishers, Cheltenham, have issued a set of three drawings by Hanslip Fletcher, of King's College Hospital, which will be of interest to old students of that institution. They show the front entrance facing on to the back of the College of Surgeons, the main staircase, and the interior of the chapel. All three are excellent, and possess the charm which distinguished the Guy's Hospital set by the same artist, which we noticed some months ago. They are well reproduced in photogravure; the subscription for artist's signed proofs printed on Indian paper with plate paper mounts is one guinea. The publishers offer to supply the prints complete in oak frames at an extra charge of 13s. 6d. the set. In view of the pending removal of the hospital to Denmark Hill, these drawings will form an interesting memorial of the old building.

**Memoranda:**
MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.**A COARSE NASAL SPRAY TO AVOID THE DANGERS OF THE NASAL DOUCHE.**

THAT there is always some risk attending the use of a nasal douche has long been recognized, and various devices to avoid these risks have been introduced from time to time. First, there is the danger of the fluid mass of watery lotion entering the Eustachian tube and, by carrying in the diluted solution of mucus and organisms from the nasal passages, causing infection of the middle ear; this danger is so well known that it is sufficient to mention it. Secondly, there is the less recognized danger of spreading the infection from the nasal passages, or from, say, infected ethmoidal cells, to other still healthy sinuses, particularly other ethmoidal cells. I am convinced that the nasal douche does sometimes cause spreading of infection in this way. It is obvious that the lotion injected into a nasal passage forms a solution of the secretion it is intended to wash away, and this column of lotion may find its way into ethmoidal cells, or even into a frontal sinus. The danger is certainly lessened by the patient sniffing up the lotion instead of injecting it, but in cases in which it is not essential to have a mass of fluid flushing the nasal passages, these risks can be entirely avoided by using the far more comfortable coarse spray. As I could find no suitable spray for the purpose in the market, inasmuch as hitherto the fineness of a spray has been its special recommendation, I devised a very coarse nasal spray which Mr. Frank Rogers, of London, made for me, and which for the last two years I have found in every way satisfactory for all cases except those—for example, an antral empyema—in which a douche is essential; even in such cases it is often desirable for the cleansing of the nose apart from the sinus that must be lavaged. Rogers's coarse crystal spray being made of glass throughout, except for the cork and bellows, can always be boiled before using.

The principle of using a coarse spray for lavage instead of the very widely used douche is in my opinion a matter of very considerable importance.

Clifton.

P. WATSON-WILLIAMS, M.D.Lond.

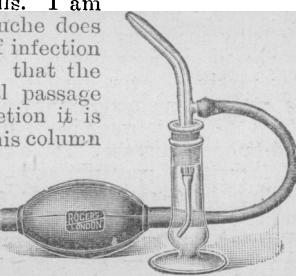
ADRENALIN IN WHOOPING-COUGH.

DURING a recent epidemic of whooping-cough in this neighbourhood, I found that the usual remedies completely failed in one instance—that of a delicate child of 7 years, whose case was complicated by attacks of bronchitis. She had been ill for about six weeks, the paroxysms still continuing to occur, on the average, every three or four hours, and the attacks of bronchitis becoming more and more serious, when I happened to read Dr. G. V. Fletcher's account of his adrenalin treatment of whooping-cough in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL for December 28th, 1912, and determined to try it.

I began with 3 minims of the 1 in 1,000 solution by the mouth every four hours, and almost immediately noticed a marked diminution in the severity and frequency of the paroxysms. I was soon able to limit the administration of the adrenalin to three times a day, and continued it thus for three weeks, at the end of which time the child had completely recovered from the cough and the bronchial symptoms, and had steadily improved in every other way, there being a total disappearance of the anaemia and wasting which had been produced by the persistent vomiting.

As this case occurred towards the end of the epidemic, I have had no opportunity of trying the treatment in any others, but this one instance seems to me to be so significant as to be worthy of mention.

WILLIAM J. LORD, M.R.C.S.Eng.,
Faringdon, Berks.
L.R.C.P.Lond.



Dr. Arthur Piercefield Walters, practising in the Isle of Mull, Scotland, gave evidence that he was admitted as physician and surgeon in 1889. He then went to Swindon as assistant to Dr. Swinhoe, remaining there until 1894, and returning for a short period after an absence of one year. He had never seen prisoner before. The signatures on the certificates produced were not his, nor had he authorized any one to sign them. Witness said that the name Arthur Piercefield Walters which appeared in the *Medical Register* referred to him.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. MEDICAL GRADUATION.

ALTHOUGH some distinguished medical men received the honorary degree of LL.D. at the ceremony on July 4th, the medical graduation proper did not take place till July 11th. Formerly when there was only one Final Examination in the year the medical "capping" always came in the end of July, generally on the last Saturday of the month; but with changes in the dates of examinations and alterations in the closing of the summer and winter sessions, the great day for the medical graduands falls now earlier in the month. On the present occasion sixty-one men and one woman received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and three men that of Master of Surgery. Five gold medals were awarded for theses, four going to the M.D.'s and one to the Masters in Surgery. One of the M.D. medals was given for a thesis on an anatomical subject, another for one on chemistry, and the other two were awarded for clinical work; it is interesting to note that one of the recipients of the greatly coveted gold medal was a medical missionary in active service in China under the English Presbyterian Church. Ninety-eight degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery were also given, of which five were to women. Diplomas were given in Tropical Medicine and in Psychiatry, and two graduates received the degree of Bachelor of Science in the department of Public Health. Professor Robinson, the occupant of the Chair of Anatomy, was "promotor" on this occasion, and in his address to the graduates spoke somewhat hopelessly about the position of the medical profession at the present time. It had been made a pawn in the business of party politics, and in that business party advantage was the main consideration. He struck a pessimistic note, but appealed to the graduates to combine together in the interests of public health, which were also the interests of the profession; united action was needed to gain their ends.

The following is a list of those on whom degrees and other awards were conferred:

M.D.—†F. G. Bell, *O. H. Blacklay, J. F. Brown, J. Brown-Lester, L. H. Bryson, *W. E. Bullock, †H. M. Cargin, W. D. Chambers, N. A. Coward, J. Cram, †J. Crocket, G. H. Dart, S. B. Davis, †I. D. Dickson, J. Drummond, W. G. Evans, J. Findlay, †A. H. Firth, †R. G. Gordon, A. G. M'Pherson Grant, Satis Chandra Sen Gupta, †D. K. Henderson, †H. F. Holmden, T. H. Horrax, †A. J. G. Hunter, W. D. Kirkwood, †R. A. Krause, †W. R. Logan, D. H. C. Macarthur (Captain, R.A.M.C.), S. A. M'Clintock, F. B. Macdonald, †R. Macdonald, †G. M'Fullan, J. M. Macphail, N. F. Mann, B. B. Morgan, R. F. Mudie, †H. G. G. Nelson, †J. J. H. Nelson (Captain, I.M.S.), †H. Paterson, J. H. H. Pearson, †A. A. W. Petrie, †Kanta Prasad (Lieutenant-Colonel, I.M.S.), †Dorothy E. Pratt, R. Proudfoot, †G. Raffan, G. Richardson, †G. Y. Richardson, G. H. W. Robertson, *G. M. Robertson, †W. A. Shafto, †J. J. M'F. Shaw, J. I. Shepherd, E. W. Smeddon, H. F. Smith, †W. R. Smith, A. Stuart, B. C. Tennent, R. C. Walker, W. G. Waugh, *G. D. Whyte, †F. M. Wilcox.

M.S.—*K. Mackenzie, *A. P. Mitchell, †L. E. B. Ward.

M.B.—Ch.B.—*E. W. Adcock, W. R. Addis, Hira Singh Anand, R. P. Anderson, W. H. Armistead, F. C. K. Austin, J. I. Baëza, Tejnarain Bahadur, I. J. S. Balkin, W. Barclay, D. C. Barron, E. O. Beckley, A. Bremer, H. A. Brookes, F. R. Brown, R. M. Brown, D. Campbell, C. P. Carlsson, S. M'A. F. Cesari, T. W. J. Childs, G. W. Christie, T. W. Clarke, †A. Cowe, E. S. Craig, J. H. Cumming, Laura K. Davies, C. Dundee, A. J. Dunlop, †J. W. Edington, J. S. Elliot, Isabella Elphinston, K. D. Falconer, G. D. Ferguson, F. G. Foster, A. S. Fry, J. Gifford, A. C. Giles, A. Grant, †J. N. J. Hartley, H. B. L. Henderson, R. A. Hepple, S. Honeyman, J. H. Hood, †T. D. Inch, T. W. Jackson, Oo Kek Khaw, F. J. Kirkness, D. A. Laird, J. J. Lawson, R. B. Llewellyn, R. L. Lloyd, J. B. Low, G. H. Lunan, R. M'Adoo, Margaret N. MacCallum, A. E. P. M'Connell, D. M'Kelvey, †W. Mackenzie, Celia M. C. MacNeil, J. G. Marie, C. de C. Martin, D. Martin, G. E. Martin, R. Montgomery, W. K. Morrison, H. O. H. O'Neill, †W. Parker, †E. Percival, A. N. Pollock, D. Pottinger, †T. Pullar, G. Rankine, Khanemann Gopala Rao, J. W. van Reenen, D. S. Robertson, W. J. Robertson, C. D. Rogers, H. A. von Ronn, M. S. Ross, C. Scales, L. R. Sharples, P. M'L. Shiels, A. F. Sinclair, †R. W. Smith, E. T. A. Stedeford, J. W. Steel, Isabella Stenhouse, A. M. Stewart, F. G. Thatcher, W. St. C. Thwaites, Hira Lal Tikku, M. C. Turiansky, J. Walker, H. O. Washbourn, D. G. Watson, G. Williams, G. Wilson, H. W. Wilson.

D.T.M. AND H.Y.—A. D. Stewart, Capt. I.M.S.

D.PSYCH.—P. W. P. Bedford, W. Russell, L. H. Skene.

* Gold Medal for Thesis. † Highly commended for Thesis.

‡ Commended for Thesis. § First Class Honours.

|| Second Class Honours.

On the same occasion the following scholarships and prizes were distributed:—Goodsir Memorial Fellowship: F. G. Bell. Ellis Prize in Physiology: W. E. Bullock. Gunning Prize in Physiology: Marjory Macnaughton. Fothergill Gold Medal in Therapeutics: J. G. Sharp. Chiene Medal in Surgery: L. E.

Barrington-Ward. Ettles Scholarship: J. N. J. Hartley. Allan Fellowship: E. W. Adcock. Freeland Barbour Fellowship: T. D. Inch. M'Cosh Bursary: D. C. Barron. Murchison Memorial Scholarship: A. W. S. Sichel. Beaney Prize: J. W. Edington. Mouat Scholarship: D. Martin. Conan Doyle Prize: J. W. van Reenen. Annandale Gold Medal: J. N. J. Hartley. Buchanan Scholarship: J. N. J. Hartley. James Scott Scholarship: T. Pullar. Dorothy Gilfillan Memorial Prize: Isabella Stenhouse. Wellcome Medals in the History of Medicine: Gold Medal, T. Pullar; Silver Medal, K. F. Sonntag. Pattison Prize in Clinical Surgery: J. M. Watt. Cunningham Memorial Medal in Anatomy: J. L. Owen. Whiteside Bruce Bursary: R. Mailer.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

SECOND M.B. (*Physiology*).—G. G. Allan, C. B. C. Anderson, C. H. Barry, D. L. Baxter, J. Bennet, J. C. L. Brown, R. B. Buchanan, A. J. Caird, R. D. Cameron, E. Chapelle, F. W. Clark, T. F. Corkill, W. F. Craig, D. C. Duff, H. B. Dykes, J. J. B. Edmond, E. C. Fahmy, A. M. Ferrie, M. Foster, J. J. Gasperine, N. Gibbin, A. K. Gibson, G. W. Grant, T. F. Grant, J. A. C. Guy, N. K. Henderson, F. Holmes, W. L. Hunter, R. L. Impey, E. Jamiesone, T. Janakiramiah, J. M. Johnston, J. B. Kirk, J. M'Garry, I. Mackenzie, J. A. Mackenzie, A. R. C. M'Kerrow, N. Macleod, D. A. Macrae, J. O. Marais, A. Marly, W. R. Mathewson, J. de V. Mering, F. H. van der Merwe, G. H. Middleton, C. Milne, H. S. Moore, J. S. Munro, J. L. Owen, M. S. N. Panikkar, G. A. Paris, A. M. Paterson, D. H. Paterson, A. Prentice, J. C. Preston, E. G. Pyott, A. Robertson, B. J. Ryrie, J. G. R. Scarff, S. N. Seal, B. H. Simon, G. H. Sinclair, J. M. Smellie, T. J. Sumner, D. R. Thapar, R. Vassie, G. A. Vellut, Gladys Ward, Gladys R. M. V. Williamson.

THIRD M.B. (*Medicina*).—R. C. Aitchison, M. H. Alikhan, F. A. Anderson, J. M. Anderson, F. W. W. Baillie, T. H. S. Bell, E. J. Blair, J. Brown, W. M. Christie, I. A. Clarke, W. A. Coates, W. A. Cochrane, J. R. Crolius, J. Dick, C. L. Dold, F. J. N. Fook, H. J. Foote, A. W. Forrest, E. Fullerton, E. L. Galgut, D. C. Graham, H. A. Hewat, Helen Hewat, R. M. Hume, J. E. Hurworth, E. B. Israel, D. H. Jones, S. A. Kuny, L. Lappin, J. E. Larché, N. B. Laughton, R. Lawson, J. Loftus, J. G. Louden, E. W. Louw, J. E. McCartney, I. M'Dowall, J. R. S. Mackay, M. M'Kerrow, D. Malloch, D. J. Max, J. W. Potter, R. Power, J. W. G. H. Riddell, A. C. Shaw, C. G. Skinner, J. M. Smith, S. H. Stewart, R. J. Tait, B. P. Varma, J. Walker, Chik H. Wan, J. W. Watthews, J. A. C. Williams, C. J. Young. (*Pathology*).—R. C. Aitchison, J. M. Anderson, J. S. Armstrong, F. W. W. Baillie, T. Y. Barkley, R. B. Boston, J. Brown, H. J. Bruwer, W. K. Chalmers, J. E. Chow, A. G. Clark, T. L. Clarke, I. A. Clarke, W. A. Cochrane, C. H. H. Coetzee, J. Dale, J. Dick, D. Dunlop, H. F. Ferguson, G. W. M. Findlay, F. J. N. Fook, E. Fullerton, B. B. Gadgil, W. Goldie, F. M. Halley, J. A. Henderson, J. Hepburn, R. M. Hume, J. E. Hurworth, E. B. Israel, O. D. Jarvis, G. G. S. Johnston, F. J. C. Johnstone, C. W. S. D. Jones, S. J. Kuny, J. E. Larché, N. B. Laughton, E. Law, J. Lawson, R. Lawson, D. Lennox, H. Lewis, A. J. E. G. Lim, H. H. Lim, J. G. Louden, J. E. M'Carthey, G. A. Macdonald, I. M'Dowall, G. C. M'Ewan, J. W. Malcolm, D. Malloch, R. F. T. Newbery, R. N. Phease, J. W. Potter, O. D. Price, W. J. Purdie, N. L. Reis, J. W. G. H. Riddell, J. W. Riddoch, J. Rodger, A. J. D. Rowan, R. B. Stewart, S. H. Stewart, T. M. J. Stewart, A. J. Taylor, F. O. Taylor, W. E. Thompson, A. R. Thomson, G. M. Torrance, J. Walker, J. W. Watthews, L. H. Werden, J. M. Wishart, Margaret K. J. Wright, C. J. Young.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

At a meeting of the University Court on July 12th, Dr. W. B. Dow was re-elected an assessor of the University General Council on the Court for a period of four years from June 28th.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, BELFAST.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FIRST M.B. (*Chemistry*).—Jane Copes, G. J. Crawford, W. Gilmore, W. Graham, S. M. Kirk, D. J. Loughran, J. E. Rea, S. J. Smyth, Maud C. Welsh, F. P. Woods. (*Physics*).—J. C. Carson, G. J. Crawford, R. Hall, Olga R. I. Love, D. J. Loughran, S. M'Kee, R. G. Meyer, Annie M. Orr, S. J. Smyth, F. P. Woods. (*Zoology*).—J. F. Ainley, D. D. Anderson, Olive M. Anderson, Annie E. E. Beattie, T. M. Boyd, Janie Clarke, J. W. C. Colquhoun, Jane Copes, G. J. Crawford, Margaret Crawford, W. Cupples, Dorothy I. Dobbins, J. Fegan, J. W. Gaston, W. Gilmore, C. Graham, W. Graham, F. Hopkins, T. F. Ingram, D. L. Ireland, J. Lascelles, S. Lees, Olga R. I. Love, D. J. Loughran, J. C. Loughridge, J. M'Cormack, S. M'Kee, A. M'D. M'Fullan, P. Macarthur, R. G. Meyer, J. P. O'Kane, H. J. O'Prey, J. E. Rea, S. J. Smyth, M. H. Turnbull, Maud C. Welsh, H. W. Wild, C. J. A. Woodsid. (*Botany*).—J. F. Ainley, D. D. Anderson, Olive M. Anderson, Annie E. E. Beattie, Janie Clarke, J. W. C. Colquhoun, Jane Copes, G. J. Crawford, Margaret Crawford, W. Cupples, Dorothy I. Dobbins, J. Fegan, J. W. Gaston, W. Gilmore, C. Graham, W. Graham, F. Hopkins, D. L. Ireland, J. Lascelles, S. Lees, Olga R. I. Love, D. J. Loughran, J. C. Loughridge, H. H. M'Clelland, J. M'Cormack, A. M'D. M'Fullan, P. J. Murnane, J. P. O'Kane, H. J. O'Prey, Annie M. Orr, S. J. Smyth, M. H. Turnbull, H. W. Wild, C. J. A. Woodsid.

SECOND M.B. (*Anatomy*).—W. L. Agnew, W. Bryars, A. G. Campbell, G. Chesney, *A. C. Dickey, S. J. W. Donald, Grace M. English, H. E. Hall, B. J. H. Hogg, L. Jefferson, Arabella C. Kirker, N. M'Cullough, *J. P. M'Ginley, B. W. M'Kinney, M. M'Menamin, F. M'Sorley, P. J. M'Sorley, *H. E. Magee, J. J. Marner, D. Mitchell, Elizabeth M. Moore, H. T. O'Neill, Margaret S. Purce, R. J. Rae, W. Saunderson, R. L. Sinclair, J. P. Smyth, *Mary G. Thompson, T. R. S. Thompson, J. H. Vance, D. R. Wheeler, *C. A. Whitfield, F. H. Whyte. (*Physiology*).—W. L. Agnew, W. Bryars, A. G. Campbell, G. Chesney, A. C. Dickey, S. J. W. Donald, Grace M. English, B. J. H. Hogg, Arabella C. Kirker, N. M'Cullough, J. P. M'Ginley, B. W. M'Kinney, M. M'Menamin, F. M'Sorley, P. J. M'Sorley, H. E. Magee, J. J. Marner, D. Mitchell,

Elizabeth M. Moore, Margaret S. Purce, R. J. Rea, W. Saunderson, R. L. Sinclair, J. P. Smyth, Mary G. Thompson, T. R. S. Thompson, J. H. Vance, D. R. Wheeler, C. A. Whitfield, F. H. Whyte.

THIRD M.B. (*Materia Medica and Pathology*)—J. B. Alexander, E. G. B. Calvert, W. K. Campbell, R. Cendy, W. W. Dickson, T. W. E. Elliott, Mary A. Gallagher, T. M. Clurkin, W. T. M'Curry, R. G. M'Elney, T. Milling, A. Porter, R. L. Rea, F. A. E. Silcock, W. A. Thompson, Elizabeth S. Walker, R. F. Walker, R. H. Wilson, (*Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence*)—J. B. Alexander, A. W. Bourke, E. G. B. Calvert, P. Clarke, D. M. Clements, J. Cullenan, C. F. Davey, T. W. E. Elliott, Mary A. Gallagher, P. Kane, T. M'Clurkin, W. C. M'Cullough, W. T. M'Curry, R. G. M'Elney, J. M'Kay, H. M'Nally, J. R. M. Mackenzie, Sylvia Marsh, J. F. Meenan, T. Milling, F. P. Montgomery, W. N. Montgomery, A. Porter, R. L. Rea, W. Russell, F. A. E. Silcock, H. S. Smith, J. M. Smith, W. A. Thompson, Elizabeth S. Walker, D. K. Watterson, R. H. Wilson.

FINAL M.B., B.C.H., B.A.O.—*N. Beattie, *W. A. L. Dunlop, *T. W. G. Hogg, *T. Walker, J. S. Bellas, D. Calwell, J. F. Craig, H. Emerson, H. P. Hall, H. M. Jackson, G. D. Latimer, J. B. Lyle, W. J. M'Cracken, W. M. H. M'Cullagh, J. J. H. Mitchell, J. Porter, H. A. Skillen, W. Speedy, W. Tyrrell, T. H. Wilson, S. J. Yeates.

M.D.—G. Cooper, J. G. Johnson, G. E. A. Mitchell.

M.CH.—A. Fullerton.

D.P.H.—W. K. Calwell, F. W. Craig, T. F. S. Fulton, D. G. Gray, R. M'Candless, W. B. Purdon, J. J. Robb, W. B. Stevenson, R. S. Taggart, E. Thorpe.

* Recommended for a scholarship. † Second class honours.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL.
THE following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

SECOND M.B., CH.B.—H. Archer, O. C. M. Davis.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

Appointment.

DR. J. C. S. DOUGLAS, who is at present Lecturer on Pathology and Bacteriology at the University of Birmingham, has been appointed Lecturer in Pathology to the Victoria University of Manchester; and Drs. R. T. Williamson, E. N. Cunliffe, and A. Ramsbottom, all of whom are on the staff of the Royal Infirmary, have been appointed Lecturers on Clinical Medicine.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.
A QUARTERLY council was held on July 10th, Sir Rickman J. Godlee, Bart., President, in the chair.

Election into the Council.

The President reported the results of the election of four Fellows into the Council of the College.

President and Vice-Presidents.

Sir Rickman J. Godlee was re-elected President, and Mr. G. H. Makins, C.B., and Sir Frederic Eve were elected Vice-Presidents.

The late Sir Jonathan Hutchinson.

The Council passed the following vote of condolence:

That the Council hereby express their deep regret at the death of Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, and their sincere sympathy with the members of his family in their bereavement. The Council remember with gratitude the many services rendered by Sir Jonathan Hutchinson to the College, as its President, and as a member of the Council and of the Court of Examiners, and do also record their appreciation of his untiring industry, the extent and accuracy of his observations, his eminence in many of the special departments of surgery, and the important discoveries which will always be associated with his name. The Council feel that the College has lost one of its most illustrious Fellows and one for whom the highest regard was entertained not only by Fellows and Members of the College, but by the medical profession in this country and in every part of the civilized world.

The late Mr. Alfred Willett.

The following vote of condolence was passed by the Council: That the Council hereby express their deep regret at the death of Mr. Alfred Willett, and tender their sincere sympathy to Mrs. Willett and the other members of the family in their bereavement. That the Council do also record their appreciation of the many services rendered by Mr. Willett to the College in the conscientious discharge of the duties which devolved upon him as a vice-president and member of the Council. The Council have not forgotten the respect and affection which his sterling character and genial presence inspired.

College Solicitor.

Mr. E. Hugh N. Wilde was appointed Solicitor to the College.

Examiners.

Mr. W. G. Spencer was elected to the Board of Examiners in Dental Surgery, in the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Mr. W. F. Haslam. The Council accepted with regret the resignation of Professor Gotch as Examiner in Physiology for the Fellowship.

Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

Sir Frederic Eve, Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, and Mr. R. Clement Lucas were appointed members of the Executive Committee of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute for Nurses.

Mr. R. Clement Lucas was appointed a representative of the College on the Council of the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses.

Appointment of Professors and Lecturers.

The following appointments were made for the ensuing year: *Hunterian Professors*.—Arthur Keith, Hastings Gilford, Charles Mansell Moullin, Ernest William Hey Groves, Arthur Rendle Short, Harold Beckwith Whitehouse.

Arts and Gale Lecturers.—Frederic Wood Jones (two lectures), David Waterston (one lecture).

Erasmus Wilson Lecturer.—Samuel George Shattock.

Arnot Demonstrator.—Arthur Keith.

Odontological Demonstrator.—James Frank Colyer.

Obituary.

FRANCIS GOTCH, D.Sc., F.R.S.,

WAYNFLEET PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

THE announcement of the death of Professor Francis Gotch, Waynflete Professor of Physiology in the University of Oxford, will be received with profound regret by every one who knew him, and especially by the numerous students who came under his influence in Liverpool and in Oxford. The death occurred at the residence of his brother-in-law, Sir Arthur Whitelegge, in Kensington, after an illness extending over several months.

Francis Gotch was born in 1853, the only son of the Rev. Dr. Gotch, of Liverpool, who was one of the revisers of the Old Testament. He was educated at Amersham Hall School and University College, London, where he entered first in the Faculty of Arts and took the degree of B.A. in 1873; two years later after working in the Faculty of Science he became B.Sc.Lond., and thereafter entered the Medical Faculty, where he distinguished himself as a student of original mind and great ability. During his career at the University College he suffered from ill health and spent some time abroad, but he obtained the M.R.C.S. in 1881, and, devoting himself to physiology, was appointed Sharpey physiological scholar in University College, under Professor Burdon-Sanderson. He assisted Sanderson in many of his experiments, especially in those with regard to muscles and nerve reactions. When in 1883 Burdon-Sanderson was appointed to the newly-constituted Waynflete Chair of Physiology at Oxford, Gotch became his demonstrator, and greatly assisted in organizing the new department. He continued to work in co-operation with his elder, and also began to conduct independent researches, the best known being those relating to electro-motive properties of electrical organ of *Torpedo marmorata*, and to other researches in connexion with the functions of the nervous system, especially of the nerves. In 1891 he was appointed Holt Professor of Physiology in the University of Liverpool, and again proved himself a successful organizer, as well as a brilliant and inspiring teacher. In 1895, when Burdon-Sanderson was appointed Regius Professor of Medicine in Oxford, Gotch succeeded him in the chair of physiology, and in addition to teaching and inspiring his pupils to make original researches, continued his own investigations into the phenomena of excitable tissues, especially of muscle, nerve, and the retina. His papers were published in the *Journal of Physiology*, in the *Philosophic Transactions*, and in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, before which in 1891 he delivered the Croonian lecture on the mammalian nervous system. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1892, and served on the Council in 1904-1906. In Oxford he threw himself into the life of the university, and was an active member of the Hebdomanal Council and of many boards and committees. He took over from his predecessor a well-equipped laboratory, and himself very largely increased its facilities, developing a series of departments, including that of physiological chemistry under Drs. Ramsden and Vernon, of histology under Dr. Scott, of respiratory physiology under Drs. Haldane and Douglas, and of experimental psychology under Dr. McDougall. He was a Fellow of Magdalen College, and took an active part in the administration of its affairs. He became M.A. of Oxford in 1896, and D.Sc. in 1901. He also received the honorary degrees of D.Sc. from the University of Liverpool in 1907, and that of LL.D. St. Andrews in 1911.

He was not only a man of extraordinary scientific ability, but had a keen artistic taste, with a wide knowledge and appreciation of art. He married in 1887 the daughter of Mr. J. C. Horsley, R.A., and sister of Sir Victor Horsley; he is survived by her and by one son and three daughters.

He lived a full life, and keenly enjoyed the opportunities he found for doing good work for the cause of medical education, and for the advancement of science. Those who knew him in early days at University College will recall the delight with which he recognized that circumstances were so shaping themselves that he could give his life to physiology. He was ever ready to make new friends, and the charm of his frank nature drew many about him, but he never forgot an old one. To them he was always the same, and to many the world will seem much poorer, because they may not hope to hear again his cheery greeting, or come once more under the influence of his contagious energy and enthusiasm.

ALGERNON THOMAS BRISTOW, M.D.,

SURGEON TO KING'S COUNTY HOSPITAL AND TO ST. JOHN'S AND THE LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL, BROOKLYN; EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK "STATE JOURNAL OF MEDICINE."

IN the recent death of Dr. Bristow from septicaemia, contracted from the prick of a needle while operating on a septic patient, America has lost a brilliant surgeon and the medical profession one of her most talented sons.

Dr. Bristow was born in England on November 29th, 1850, and migrated with his parents to America when 2 years of age. Though his early recollections of this country must necessarily have been of the slightest, he inherited a love of his motherland which he never hesitated to display in his more mature years. He had great sympathy with the medical profession in this country, and showed a lively interest in the fight of the British Medical Association against the Insurance Bill and Act. On this subject he had many communications with the President of the Association, and he thought that there were many points in the constitution and work of the Association which the American Medical Association might well emulate. In a personal letter to the President of the British Medical Association, dated December 30th, 1912, he stated—

In a few days you will receive from Dr. Simmons, of the American Medical Association, an invitation to the British Medical Association to hold a joint meeting with us in 1915. I am the Chairman of the Committee which was appointed at the last meeting of the American Medical Association, to confer with the British Medical Association on the feasibility of such a project, and I trust that your Council will look favourably on such a proposition. In these days of *Studien Reisen* it seems that it might be possible and profitable for the medical associations of the two great English-speaking races to come together. We can learn much from you, and perhaps you can take a leaf or two out of our book. At any rate, as the originator of this project, I thought it worth considering, and hope that it may be carried out to our mutual benefit and better understanding.

The invitation has been received, the matter is under consideration, and it is now well to have this opinion of the originator on record, though he has passed beyond the realm of hope that his desire may be realized.

Dr. Bristow was a many-sided man; he was not only a brilliant surgeon, but an intellectual of rare capacity, and his pen was often as sharp as the edge of his knife. He is spoken of in the highest terms of appreciation and affection by his colleagues, who recognized his sterling merit and his unselfish devotion to the cause of truth and progress. He hated sham, and his penetrating intuition enabled him readily to separate the wheat from the chaff. He was always ready to lend a helping hand to those in distress, and the highest and noblest aims of the medical profession ever engaged his earnest solicitude. Dr. W. F. Campbell says of him:

It may seem a prodigal waste that such a life at the full realization of its usefulness should be given a ransom that others less needed might survive. And yet he died as all true men would die—in the firing line with his face to the front. Where duty called he counted no cost and dreaded nought but cowardice. He realized that there was no great achievement without a great adventure, and no great adventure without a challenge to fate. He was a great teacher because he had a great passion for truth; he was a great surgeon because he had a passion for perfection. He was a scholar because he never left school. He was always the student, ever graduating not out but up, from one class to a higher

class; recognizing in the larger relationships that life is the school, work the curriculum, character the diploma. His editorials showed depth of thought and beauty of diction. They scintillated with satire, and an aptness of quotation which showed an intimate acquaintance with the masters of literature. There was sometimes heat but always light. There was always breadth but never shallowness. Through his leadership we have gained a clearer vision and a larger outlook, for he trod the higher slopes. He had no patience with the cheap, the mediocre, the superficial, the bizarre.

We have, perhaps, quoted enough from the appreciation by Dr. Campbell, who knew Dr. Bristow intimately, to show the outstanding character of the man—a man whom the medical profession can ill afford to lose, but such is one of the problems of life. In the midst of death we are in life, and no doubt there are many other men of the same genuine stamp who will carry on the great work which Dr. Bristow initiated. He has left a wife and two daughters to mourn his sad and untimely end, and to them our sympathy goes out for the loss of a great and good man. To again quote Dr. Campbell: "At his own fireside, at the family altar, whereon burned with steady glow his heart's purest affection: there amid the peace that passeth understanding his simple and great soul found its native clime; there in the family circle we often sat charmed by the beauty of his mind, which never lost its power of leading, as by an unspoken invocation, 'to a green field, ever kept fresh by a living fountain.'"

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are Dr. C. G. Hällsten, some time professor of anatomy and physiology in the University of Helsingfors; Dr. Max Kassovitz, director of the first public sick children's institute in Vienna, and extraordinary professor of children's diseases; Dr. Motaïs, professor of clinical ophthalmology in the medical school of Angers; Dr. George H. Powers, for many years professor of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat in Toland Medical College, and afterwards in the medical department of the University of California, said to have been the first doctor who specialized in eye and ear diseases in San Francisco, aged 73; and Surgeon-General D. A. V. Vogl, formerly chief of the medical department of the medical staff of the Bavarian army.

Public Health AND POOR LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

TUBERCULOUS CATTLE.

In reply to Mr. Field, the President of the Board of Agriculture has given the following particulars with regard to the number of animals dealt with during the period ending June 24th by the local authorities in England under the Tuberculosis Order, 1913:

Number of animals notified to local authorities in England under the Tuberculosis Order, 1913, from May 1st to June 24th, 1913:

(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	1,210
(b) By veterinary surgeons	...	...	...	...	...	349
(c) From other sources	...	...	...	...	...	188
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,747

Approximately 95 per cent. were females.

Number of animals slaughtered by local authorities, for which compensation has been paid or is due, 965.

Total of valuations:

On the basis of (a) the animals being affected	£4,815	4	6
(b) the animals not being affected	8,725	7	2
Total of compensation paid or due to owners	2,215	4	8
Net cost of compensation after deduction of salvage	1,306	16	4

Statistics of the number of animals slaughtered under the provisions of the Order are printed monthly in the *Gazette*.

REPORTS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

St. Austell Rural District.—The estimated population at the middle of 1912 was 33,115. The net birth-rate was 21.4 and the net death-rate 12.2 per 1,000. The infant mortality-rate was equal to 77 per 1,000 births. The medical officer of health, Dr. A. T. Nankivell, has only been in office since June, 1912, but he appears already to have organized the work of the

strict on a sound basis and to have carried out some excellent work. Of special value is the section of his report dealing with pauperism and poverty, a subject which might well be discussed more frequently in public health reports. The district is in a similar plight to other rural districts as regards the unsatisfactory condition of the houses occupied by the working classes; many have been patched and repaired in order to make them less unfit to live in, but they have not been closed and pulled down as required by the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, because already there is a house famine. After the presentation of a detailed report on the needs of various parts of the district by Dr. Nankivell, the district council gave some consideration to the question which we trust will bear fruit at an early date. It is unsatisfactory to find in a district the size of St. Austell that there is no isolation accommodation available for infectious diseases. During 1912 there were notified 45 cases of scarlet fever and 10 of diphtheria, and during the past ten years there has been a yearly average of these two diseases of 94 and 18 respectively. A question of considerable importance which at the present time is causing a great deal of concern among medical officers of health in large rural districts is referred to in the report. The Medical Officer of Health of St. Austell Rural District has to do the whole of his clerical work and to pay all his travelling expenses about the district. During the six months that Dr. Nankivell has held office he has travelled 2,700 miles, and has now found it necessary to purchase a motor car, so that probably during 1913 he will spend more than one-fourth of his salary in travelling expenses without allowing for the original cost of the car.

Medical News.

THE Radium Institute, Riding House Street, founded by Lord Iveagh and Sir Ernest Cassel, will be closed for the treatment of cases from Monday, August 4th, to Saturday, August 30th, inclusive.

THE personal estate of the late Dr. Robert Browne, Superintendent Medical Officer of Health for the Rathmines District of Dublin, has been declared at a value of £26,874.

WE are asked to state that the National Medical Guild, described as a trade union for medical practitioners with branches in all parts of the United Kingdom, will have temporary offices at 13, Old Steine, Brighton, from July 18th to 26th.

THE Carnegie Foundation has awarded its gold medal to Professor Bergonié of Bordeaux, in recognition of his numerous and valuable scientific researches. It is well known that his studies on the x rays have cost him dear, but every one will be glad to learn that his vigorous constitution has enabled him to get the better of his injuries.

ON July 15th the new buildings of the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital in Judd Street were opened by the Duchess of Albany. The buildings consist of five floors and a basement, and provide for forty beds, in addition to an out-patient department, two operating theatres, bacteriological and pathological departments, an x-ray room, and a museum. There is also a common room for students, a library, quarters for the resident staff and clinical assistants, and on the top floor quarters for the nursing staff. So far as building expenditure is concerned, the institution is free of debt, but funds are still required for equipment, and at present it is not intended to utilize more than twenty-five beds.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, which has been reducing the amount of its work for some time past, discharged the last of its patients on Monday, the doors being then formally closed. They were reopened, however, in the evening for the holding of a supper party, which was followed by a concert and attended by many old residents and other King's College men. Those present included Professor Urban Pritchard, who was in the chair, Sir Watson Cheyne, Professor N. I. C. Tirard, Sir David Ferrier, Sir St. Clair Thomson, Mr. Boyce Barrow, and Dr. John Walters of Reigate, who was house-surgeon at the hospital as far back as 1857. The proceedings concluded with the singing of the hospital chorus and "Auld Lang Syne," and "Mary," who has now played the part of mother to the residents for over twenty years, was not forgotten. It is anticipated that the new building will be ready for work by October 1st, and meantime the premises are to be inspected by the King and Queen next week.

AT the annual meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research held on May 5th, 1913, the following

resolutions (the report of the Committee on Statistics and Public Education) were unanimously adopted: "(1) The present instruction of medical students in the symptoms and early diagnosis of cancer is seriously deficient; (2) the medical curriculum should include special lectures in the clinical departments dealing specifically with this subject; (3) the universities should provide competent lecturers in this subject to address the local medical societies; (4) the associate members of the association should be urged to take up the question of the proper methods of approaching the public on the subject of cancer; (5) the activities of this association should at present be chiefly confined to the education of the medical profession; (6) this resolution shall be sent to the deans of the medical schools and the secretaries of the State medical societies in the United States and published in the medical press."

WALKER (*Philippine Journal of Science*, vol. viii, Sec. B, No. 1, February, 1913) describes under the heading "The qualitative determination of the balantidicidal activity of certain drugs and chemicals as a basis for treatment of infections with *Balantidium coli*," some experimental work he recently conducted in the Philippine Islands. Drugs such as the compounds of arsenic and antimony, the aniline dyes, ipecacuanha and its alkaloid emetine, and quinine were found to possess little or no balantidicidal value, but, on the other hand, the salts of the heavy metals, especially mercury and silver, proved useful. Quantitative tests demonstrated that the organic compounds of silver which are not precipitated by albumen, or, if precipitated, form soluble compounds, possess a balantidicidal activity as great, in proportion to the amount of silver contained, as silver nitrate. How far these results will be applicable in practice can only be determined by actual clinical experience.

THE After-Care Association, whose objects are to assist cases discharged recovered from asylums for the insane, held a meeting on July 4th at All Saints' Vicarage, Highgate, by the kind invitation of the Vicar and Mrs. Hawkins. The chair was taken by the Hon. John Mansfield (Lord Chancellor's Visitor in Lunacy). The meeting was addressed by Mr. Stanley Keith, Mrs. Sikes, and Mr. Thornhill Roxby. There was a large attendance, and several new members were enrolled. Another meeting was held on July 8th at Cane Hill, by the kind invitation of Sir James and Lady Moody. The chair was taken by Sir James Moody, and the meeting was addressed by Sir George Savage, M.D., Dr. Percy Smith, and Mr. Thornhill Roxby. There was again a very good attendance, much interest being shown in the work of the association, and a useful addition to the funds obtained. A vote of thanks to the host and hostess was proposed by Dr. Campbell and seconded by Dr. Pasmore, to which the Chairman suitably replied. This charity is the only one of the kind in Great Britain, and assists cases from all parts of the country.

A QUARTERLY court of the directors of the Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men (11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.) was held on July 9th. Sir Thos. Boor Crosby, President, was in the chair, and fourteen directors were present. The deaths of Mr. A. Willett, vice-president, and Mr. L. Archer, director, were reported. Two gentlemen were elected members of the society. The sum of £1,333 was voted for the payment of the half-yearly grants to the widows and orphans on the books of the society. Since the last court three widows had died; one, whose husband had paid in subscriptions £26 5s., had been on the funds since 1885, and had received from the society £1,540. The Acting Treasurer reported that the total amount received from the estate of the late Sir James Brickwell was £37,250, bringing in an income of £1,325 10s. per annum. A scheme for utilizing this was submitted to the court, and was adjourned to the October court for further discussion. A legacy of £250 had also been received from the executors of the late Mr. Windsor of Manchester. Membership is open to any registered medical practitioner who at the time of his election is resident within a twenty-two mile radius of Charing Cross. The annual subscription is 2 guineas. Special terms for life membership vary with the age of the applicant. Full particulars may be obtained from the secretary at the offices of the society, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W. Relief is only granted to the widows or orphans of deceased members, and the secretary is constantly receiving letters from widows of medical men who have been left practically penniless, asking for relief, but this has to be refused as their husbands had not been members of the society.