

Memoranda :

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

APPENDICITIS FOLLOWING TONSILLECTOMY.

In the JOURNAL of September 27th Dr. Still mentioned in the discussion following Mr. Lockwood's paper, in the Section of Diseases of Children, on acute abdominal inflammation in children, the not infrequent association of tonsillitis with appendicitis. Instances of such occurrences were mentioned by Mr. Lockwood (Case 26) and Dr. Parry, and Dr. Bramwell also stated that appendicitis followed tonsillitis.

The following two cases seem to point to the fact that there is more than a casual coincidence between the two conditions, and this should not be surprising when we remember the fact that the tonsil and the appendix both contain a great abundance of lymphoid tissue. In both my cases the closest questioning did not reveal any suspicions of previous appendicular trouble, nor was there evidence of such seen during the operation for the removal of the appendix.

Case 1.—Male, aged 30; two large flat tonsils were enucleated with scissors under cocaine anaesthesia; all went well until the fifth day, when he was taken with abdominal pain. On examination there was well-marked pain, tenderness, and rigidity in the right iliac fossa. He vomited once shortly after the onset of pain; the bowels had acted normally the previous evening. The pulse was 88, and the temperature 99.2°; the fauces were healthy. Eight hours after the onset of these symptoms I removed a swollen, inflamed appendix presenting no adhesions, no kinks, no stricture, and no concretion, but containing an abnormal amount of mucous secretion. Recovery was uninterrupted.

Case 2.—Female, aged 13; two large tonsils were removed by enucleation, and adenoids also curetted under general anaesthesia. Again all went well until the eighth day, when she was suddenly seized with extremely acute and severe appendicular symptoms; operation was delayed until thirty-six hours after the onset, as the parents would not give consent. I then removed a sloughing gangrenous appendix; the peritoneal cavity also contained a quantity of foul pus, necessitating draining. The patient ultimately recovered after a hard fight.

In both cases the patients were treated with mouth washes and formaldehyde tablets, both before and after operation, and in neither case was there any undue faucial sepsis. As the appendix and tonsil are more actively functional during the earlier time of life, it is clear that cases like those quoted above should be looked for among children and young adults.

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EXOMPHALOS.

The mother, a primipara, aged 26, was quite well while carrying the child. The pelvic measurements were normal and the head could always be pressed into the pelvic brim. The urine was normal till two weeks before delivery, when it was tested for the last time. During labour the urine was solid with albumin, but this cleared up rapidly during the puerperium. The presentation was left occipito-anterior. The labour lasted eleven hours, and was concluded without instrumental interference. The child was full time, a well-developed male weighing 10 lb. The cord was once round the neck, but was not short, and was pulsating strongly at birth. The placenta was macroscopically normal. Protruding from the umbilicus into the base of the cord was a dark tumour, the size of an orange. The sac was dark and glistening, and coils of intestine could be seen. There was no other abnormality. The cord was ligatured and cut 4 in. from the hernia; cyanide gauze and a binder were applied. On the following day the child was taken by motor 30 miles to Plymouth, and was operated on twenty-eight hours after birth by Mr. G. F. Aldous at the South Devon Hospital. The sac was gangrenous and was excised;

there were no adhesions, and the contents, which were healthy small intestine, were readily returned into the abdomen. The abdominal wall was sewn up in layers. The other viscera were not enlarged. The child stood the operation well; the bowels were open next day, and for a few days the outlook was promising. Death, however, occurred on the eighth day after operation from toxæmia. The frequency of this malformation is about 1 in 5,000 births, but usually the child is premature or some other abnormality exists. This child was full time and a particularly lusty infant. The condition is due to the persistent patency of the omphalo-intestinal canal, joining the yolk sac with the abdominal cavity. Normally this canal separates at the third month, and the loop of intestine till then present in the canal returns to the abdominal cavity. Treatment is by operation, but the mortality is high. Ahlfeld practises the repeated application, under anaesthesia, of compresses soaked in alcohol, retained by binders.

Salcombe.

DANIEL O. TWINING.

A NEW SPECIES OF TREPONEMA FOUND IN THE GENITAL SORES OF RABBITS.

HAVING been shown a rabbit with a peculiar papulous sore of the penis at the Laboratories of the John Howard McFadden Research Fund, I undertook the examination of the serum expressed from this lesion by the dark-ground illuminator; for it was expected that this method would lead to the detection of spirochaetes or similar motile micro-organisms. This disease of the rabbit has already been described by E. H. Ross, first in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of December 14th, 1912, page 1653 (footnote), and subsequently shown by him on various occasions under the name of rabbit (natural) syphilis.

The rabbit I examined had been inoculated by means of a common sewing needle, which had been contaminated with some of the virus of a spontaneously diseased animal. I was informed that the new penile sore first appeared twenty-five days after this inoculation. On two occasions serum from this sore was taken by means of a sterile glass capillary tube. Both times fairly numerous moving spirochaetes were detected by means of one of Leitz's paraboloid condensers ($\frac{1}{2}$ oil-immersion, compensation eyepiece, No. 18).

The new spirochaete appears to belong to the "*pallida*" group. Its length is roughly that of one and a half times the diameter of a rabbit's erythrocyte. Its curves are very close, the movements are slow and rotatory, not lashing. The number of curls varies between five and eight. In transverse section it appears to be slightly oval—an oval transverse section is also apparent in *Sp. pallida*, *Sp. dentium*, and in the various relapsing fever blood spirochaetes. Another feature in common with *Treponema pallidum* is the springy, elastic, constitution of this rabbit species of parasite; it is well known that the blood spirochaetes appear to be softer, more yielding, this being shown by the peculiar lashing, trypanosome movements they exhibit and by the positions and contours seen in fixed and stained specimens. The ends taper off into a fine point; no terminal flagellar process was seen in these specimens. A few so-called dividing forms were noticed, and presented the well-known appearance of a spirochaete double the length of a normal individual, with a thinner portion or waist in between.

It is intended now to make silver-impregnated specimens of the deeper layers of the sores, so as to investigate the etiological significance of these interesting spirochaetes. I am informed that it was the finding of intracellular parasites, which develop into spirochaetes in these sores, which led to the examination of this rabbit disease. In specimens stained by Giemsa's method, which were subsequently obtained by Ross, these spirochaetes show up faintly a light purple colour, the staining reaction making them apparently indistinguishable from *Treponema pallidum*. They retain their regular curled, corkscrew shape in fixed specimens. The finding of this spirochaete is a most interesting factor in the experimental study of rabbit syphilis.

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THE ETIOLOGY OF BERI-BERI.

IN view of the increased attention to beri-beri and the resuscitation of the "rice theory" of its origin, founded on what appear to be wrongly interpreted experiments on the feeding of fowls, and especially in view of new legislation recommended on the supposed cause of the disease by consuming decorticated rice, it may be well to record an obvious fact which appears to have been lost sight of by recent workers.

After a period of close observation extending over fifteen years in Shanghai and other parts of China, beri-beri is found to be common in institutions, such as gaols, charitable institutions, and schools, where large numbers of persons live together but comparatively uncommon among the general population; practically no difference obtaining as regards the food supply, at any rate as regards the kind of rice consumed, which is invariably decorticated by the same process in China. If beri-beri were due to the loss of something in the outer covering of the rice grain, why should the disease show such a marked proclivity towards persons closely aggregated in large numbers? Such are the conditions which make for the spread of infection.

Isolation of the sick and ordinary disinfection of clothing, etc., have little or no effect on an outbreak of beri-beri, but after disinfestation of body vermin and sulphur fumigation of quarters to kill bugs, etc., there are strong reasons for thinking that prevention of the spread of beri-beri is immediate and effective. This points towards infection by external animal parasites.

It is interesting to note that practically all new workers on this elusive subject are first attracted by the "rice theory," especially in view of other forms of peripheral neuritis, such as ergotism, lathyrism, and perhaps pellagra, being attributed to the results of parasitic growths on seeds. This, in fact, appears to represent the first stage of research, which is almost invariably given up when the idea is found untenable as a result of fuller knowledge. But to accept the "rice theory" as final and to advise governments to legislate against rice with a view to prevention of beri-beri is to discourage further research until, of course, such legislation is found to be futile. Meanwhile, trade may be damaged and the habits of the people unnecessarily interfered with.

Shanghai.

ARTHUR STANLEY, M.D.Lond., M.O.H.

British Medical Association.

CLINICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PROCEEDINGS.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH:
CITY DIVISION.
DEMONSTRATION.

THE inaugural meeting of this session was held, under the chairmanship of Dr. HOBBS CRAMPTON, on October 17th, at the London Hospital, by invitation of Dr. J. H. SEQUEIRA, who showed a very interesting series of cases from the skin department, including, amongst others, examples of (1) leprosy, (2) keloid on scars of herpes, (3) hydroa gestationis, (4) extensive iodide eruption, (5) urticaria pigmentosa, and (6) multiple sarcoma of Kaposi. He showed also a series of cases illustrating different stages of syphilis, including primary chancre of lip, and secondary ulceration of tip of nose, annular eruption, necrosis of nasal bones, and the immediate and ultimate results of salvarsan treatment. Dr. Sequeira discussed each case in detail as shown, and answered questions as to treatment and other points. At the conclusion of the demonstration a vote of thanks to Dr. Sequeira was moved in appreciative terms by Dr. LESLIE DURN, and also to the Hospital Committee, and seconded by Dr. T. RUSHBROOKE. Dr. SEQUEIRA, in acknowledging, referred to the pleasure which these meetings annually afforded him in welcoming the visit of the Division, and to the readiness with which the treasurer and committee always extended the opportunity in granting the use of the board-room.

Reports of Societies.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

At a meeting on October 27th, Sir DAVID FERRIER, President, in the chair, Sir JOHN BLAND-SUTTON introduced a discussion on the *Visceral complications met with in hysterectomy for fibroids*, and the best methods for dealing with them. This is published in full at p. 1130. Among subsequent speakers, Dr. A. E. GILES expressed a belief that there was no connexion between fibroids and valvular disease of the heart, and that in cases of heart lesions there was no very great risk in the operation itself. He had not met with glycosuria as frequently as had Sir John Bland-Sutton, and had not seen pulmonary embolism in this connexion. Mr. DOUGLAS DREW spoke of the rapid fall in pulse-rate which followed operation on a patient in whom mitral stenosis occurred in association with a large fibroid, and also of another case in which rapid enlargement of the thyroid gland occurred after hysterectomy for fibroids. He had injured the ureter in two cases. In one he fixed the ureter into the bladder; in the other he ligatured its proximal end. Both patients recovered satisfactorily. Mr. HERBERT WATERHOUSE agreed in the main with the conclusions of the opener of the discussion, but believed that pulmonary embolism was due to the overuse of large retractors rather than to buried sutures. He thought that the symptoms of myocardial failure and hyperthyroidism were both attributable to a poison absorbed from the degenerating fibroids. Injury to the ureter was avoidable if care were taken to make sure of its situation, by dissection if necessary. Dr. C. HUBERT ROBERTS favoured implantation of the ureter into the bladder when the former had been injured. Mr. HERBERT PATERSON disagreed with the view that buried sutures caused pulmonary embolism. When carcinoma of the colon complicated thyroids it should be removed first, and the treatment of the fibroids deferred till occasion should arise. Mr. A. E. JOHNSON thought that if the ureter was damaged, proper treatment was to engraft it into the bladder, and if contraction developed later, to open the bladder and improve the graft. Dr. R. A. GIBBONS had come to the conclusion that when uterine fibroids were complicated by Graves's disease, operation should not be performed unless the tumour actually threatened life. He agreed that the ureter was more often divided than was usually thought. Dr. M. HANDFIELD-JONES thought that pulmonary embolism should more properly be ascribed to thrombosis of the large veins about the tumour rather than to thrombosis of small veins such as might follow deep suturing.

GLASGOW MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting on October 17th, Mr. A. ERNEST MAYLARD, President, in the chair, Dr. JOHN M. COWAN reviewed the literature of *Auricular flutter*, dating it back to McWilliam's demonstration in 1887 that the application of an electrical stimulus to the auricle produced a premature systole starting at the point of stimulation, and set "the auricles into a rapid flutter, the rapidity of which largely depends upon the excitability of the auricular tissue and the strength of current employed. The movements are regular; they seem to consist of a series of contractions originating in the stimulated area and thence spreading over the rest of the tissue. The movement does not show any sign of inco-ordination; it looks like a rapid series of contraction waves passing over the auricular walls," and thus differed from auricular filtration, in which the auricular contractions were inco-ordinate, and much more frequent (500 to 600) and irregular. In 1905 Gibson and Ritchie reported a case, with polygraph tracings, of full heart-block, in which, with auricular contractions numbering 246 to 300, the ventricular beats numbered only 30; and in 1906 a similar case. Morrison, Hertz, and Goodhart also published similar tracings. In 1910 Jolly and Ritchie commenced investigations with the electrical polygraph, and, independently of others, isolated auricular fibrillation. They also examined the 1905 case of rapid auricular action, and found that the auricular waves were regular, numbering about 300, and diaphasic. They

DR. EUGENE FAUTLEROTY CORDELL, who died at his house in Baltimore on August 27th, aged 70, was a man of remarkable gifts, which he used unselfishly for the benefit of his fellows. He founded and financed the Home for Widows and Orphans of Physicians, and took the chief part in establishing a fund for the widows and orphans of doctors. He also helped to found a home for incurables and a fund for the University of Maryland, in which he was professor of the history of medicine and also librarian. He gave much time and devotion to the study of the history of medicine, in which he was recognized as an authority. He was the author of the *Medical Annals of Maryland* and of a *History of the University of Maryland* and many other writings on historical subjects. He was formerly editor of the *Maryland Medical Journal*. Dr. Cordell had a lofty ideal of his profession in regard to scientific and literary culture. His ethical standard was of the highest, and in his life he was an example of the best type of physician.

COLONEL CHARLES SEYMOUR, late of the Army Medical Staff, died at Wimereux on August 28th. After taking the diplomas of M.R.C.S. and L.S.A., as well as the M.B. and C.M. of Aberdeen University in 1876, he entered the army as surgeon on August 4th, 1878, becoming surgeon-major on August 4th, 1880, lieutenant-colonel on August 4th, 1898, and colonel on June 21st, 1905; and retiring on April 12th, 1908. He served in the Soudan expedition in 1885-6, first at Suakin, and afterwards in the Frontier Field Force; was present in the action at Giniss, and received the medal with a clasp, and the Khedive's bronze star.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are: Dr. J. Bonet y Amigo, professor of obstetrics and gynaecology in the medical faculty of Barcelona; Dr. Reginald H. Fitz, formerly Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic in the Harvard Medical School, visiting physician to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and joint author with Dr. H. C. Wood of a standard textbook of medicine, aged 70; Dr. Edwin Bayard Harvey, for many years secretary to the Massachusetts State Board of Registration in Medicine, aged 79; Dr. Nathan Jaconson, professor of clinical surgery in the College of Medicine of Syracuse University; Professor Otto Lange, head of the eye department in the Ducal Hospital of Brunswick, aged 60; Dr. Jules Ogier, head of the toxicological department and laboratory of the Paris Institute of Forensic Medicine, aged 60; and Dr. Eduard Schaer, professor of pharmacy in the University of Strassburg, and one of the foremost notabilities of his speciality in Germany, aged 70.

THE estate of the late Mr. J. A. Nunneley has been declared at £55,556, the net personalty being £49,605. With the exception of a few bequests, the estate is left to his widow, with remainder to the Leeds General Infirmary and the Royal Mineral Water Hospital, Bath, in the proportion of two-thirds and one-third respectively. Mr. Nunneley, who died at Bath in August, took up his residence there after a long and distinguished career at Leeds, where he was for many years on the staff of the General Infirmary and of the School of Medicine. In the former his special work was ophthalmic surgery, and in the latter lecturing on anatomy.

A SALE of work in aid of the Trained Nurses' Annuity Fund was opened by the Countess of Lytton at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on October 23rd. Mr. Montague Price, Chairman of the Council, who presided at the opening ceremony, said that the fund was founded in 1874 by Lady Bloomfield for the purpose of assisting nurses who, through sickness or old age, found themselves deprived of their means of livelihood. By the year 1887 there were as many as ten annuities fully endowed; and at the present moment the fund provided pensions ranging from 5s. to 10s. a week to thirty nurses whose health rendered them unfit to follow their most arduous and exacting calling. There were still, however, over sixty applicants awaiting vacancies on the books; and capital was urgently needed to found these additional pensions. It was hoped that the present sale, which was the second of its kind held in aid of the fund, would help to reduce this deficiency. The sale comprised all the articles sent in competition for the prizes offered by the *Nursing Times*, as well as many beautiful specimens of needlework contributed by nurses and their friends and sympathizers.

The Services.

THE NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

THE course of instruction of the newly-entered acting surgeons at Haslar was brought to a close on October 17th by the distribution of prizes and commissions by Lady Meux, wife of Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth. The distribution ceremony took place in the museum of the hospital in the presence of a large assembly of relatives and friends. Surgeon-General J. J. Dennis, R.N., presented the following report:

The grand total of the marks obtained on this occasion includes those first obtained at the examination on entry; secondly, those obtained at Greenwich; and, thirdly, those obtained at Haslar.

One of the three Admiralty prizes is awarded for the group of subjects studied at Greenwich and the remaining two for the subjects studied at Haslar.

Special commendations are as follows:

Acting Surgeon G. F. B. Page, for obtaining highest marks at both the Greenwich and Haslar examinations, and for being first in the Greenwich and one of the Haslar groups, though by the regulations taking only one prize.

Acting Surgeon A. M. Henry, for being first in the second Haslar group.

Acting Surgeon F. C. Wright, for being second in the second Haslar group and for the consistently good work he has done throughout the examinations.

Acting Surgeons Henry and Page, for the zeal and ability they have shown in the performance of their ward duties.

In the examinations all the acting surgeons succeeded in obtaining pass marks and in the majority of instances by a substantial margin.

The gold medal has been gained by Acting Surgeon A. M. Henry, formerly of Guy's Hospital, who obtained the highest aggregate marks in the London, Greenwich, and Haslar examinations.

The silver medal has been gained by Acting Surgeon G. F. B. Page, formerly of Edinburgh University, who takes second place.

The group prize for the subjects in which instruction is given at Greenwich is awarded to Acting Surgeon G. F. B. Page, of Edinburgh University.

The prizes for the subjects in which instruction is given at Haslar are awarded as follows:

Group 1.—Acting Surgeon A. M. Henry, of Guy's Hospital.

Group 2.—Acting Surgeon F. C. Wright, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The order of seniority, as determined by the sum of the marks obtained by each acting surgeon at the London, Greenwich, and Haslar examinations, is as follows:

Marks.		Marks.	
A. M. Henry...	3,810	D. G. Arthur	3,173
G. F. B. Page, M.B.	3,669	A. Simpson, M.B.	3,133
P. L. Gibson, M.B.	...	H. E. Y. White,	...
M.A....	3,266	M.B....	3,113
A. J. Patterson	3,233	M. Meelan	2,984
W. A. S. Duck	3,216	D. P. H. Pearson	2,966
F. C. Wright	3,211	I. S. Gabe	2,892
B. E. P. Sayers	3,195	A. J. Tozer	2,731

Following the reading of the report, the prizes and commissions were presented by Lady Meux, and at the conclusion of the distribution Surgeon-General Dennis voiced the thanks of the company for the Commander-in-Chief's presence and for Lady Meux's kindness in presenting the awards, remarking that the circumstances in which the recipients had been handed their commissions would impress on them the high ideal that was expected of them.

WELSH DIVISION TERRITORIAL FORCE.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS STAFF TOUR.

A PARTY of officers assembled at the Abernant Hotel, Llanwrtyd Wells, Breconshire, from October 17th to 22nd, to carry out a Royal Army Medical Corps tactical scheme prepared by the head quarters staff of the Welsh Division. It involved the visiting of the hilly country from Builth Wells to Newbridge-on-Wye, Llanafan and Abergwesyn as far as Ystradfin, Rhanderfryn and Llandovery. The general idea was that "Westrick" (a country representing Wales and its Marches, with its

capital at Shrewsbury), after defeat at sea, had been invaded by a Continental Red army. The Red troops were advancing from the Cardiganshire coast by way of Lampeter and Tregaron on the left and of Llandovery on the right, and one Red column had reached Llanwrtyd Wells on October 17th. The operations were arranged to indicate the difficulties of transport of wounded and supplies in mountain warfare over a country indifferently furnished with railways and first-class roads.

The newly-appointed Commander of the Welsh Division, Major-General the Hon. J. E. Lindley, visited the area of operations on October 21st, and Colonel J. C. Culling, D.D.M.S. Western Command, joined the tour on October 19th.

The following officers of the Welsh Division took part in what proved to be an instructive and pleasant tour:

Directing Staff: Colonel Arnallt Jones, K.H.S., V.D., Assistant Director of Medical Services, Welsh Division; Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Young, R.A.M.C., D.A.D.M.S., Welsh Division; Major R. M. Woodley, R.A.M.C., Adjutant School of Instruction, Cardiff; and Major W. de L. Williams, D.S.O., General Staff Welsh Division.

Officers of the R.A.M.C. (T.): Lieutenant-Colonel C. Averill, Sanitary Officer, Welsh Division; Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Jones, and Lieutenant Ackland, of the 3rd Welsh Field Ambulance; Lieutenant-Colonel Collins, 2nd Welsh Field Ambulance; Major C. T. Green, Major Howard Jones, Captain Ashley Bird, and Lieutenant T. Thomas, South Wales Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Philip Walker Studentship in Pathology.

AN election to this studentship, which was founded for the furtherance of original research in pathology, will take place next year in January. It is of the annual value of £200, and is tenable for three years. Its holder need not necessarily be a member of the university, nor a legally qualified practitioner of medicine. If the work done by the student is of exceptional promise the studentship may be extended for a second period not exceeding two years. Further information concerning it may be obtained on application to the University Registry, Oxford.

Degrees.

The following degrees have been conferred:

D.M.—A. T. Waterhouse, G. H. D. Carpenter.
B.M., B.Ch.—G. W. Carte.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.

At the annual meeting of the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, held on St. Luke's Day, October 18th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.—Dr. Charles E. Fitzgerald.

Vice-President.—Dr. James Craig.

Censors.—Dr. James Craig, Dr. T. G. Moorhead, Dr. A. Nixon Montgomery, and Dr. T. Henry Wilson.

Representative on the General Medical Council.—Sir John Moore.

Treasurer.—Dr. H. T. Bewley.

Registrar.—Dr. T. P. C. Kirkpatrick.

In the evening a large company of Fellows and guests were present at the St. Luke's Day dinner in the College Hall. Dr. James Little proposed the toast of "The Guests," to which the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and the President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland responded.

CONJOINT BOARD IN SCOTLAND.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FIRST COLLEGE.—J. Michaelson, A. A. Lamaletie, V. Mahadevan, C. Pullan, W. Jackson, J. H. Brown, A. Morrison, S. Ponniah.

SECOND COLLEGE.—H. G. Anderson, J. S. Durward, C. J. Middleton, J. H. Bain, H. Ellison, O. G. Evans, V. A. Rankin.

THIRD COLLEGE.—C. F. Pereira, J. V. Duffy, A. G. McKee, W. MacLeod, A. G. Bee, W. H. Wray, T. W. Drummond, J. K. Garner, W. Spence.

FINAL.—J. B. Wilmann, J. B. Aickin, C. S. Ogilvy, W. Bannatyne, Emma C. Fisher, S. D. Bridge, B. J. Hattam, Winifrid M. Doran, M. P. Power, J. W. McCagie, V. Mahadevan, C. Dolan, H. E. Rose, R. H. Thomson, R. E. N. Martyn-Clark, J. N. Clark, M. V. Walsh, J. R. Smith.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

THE following candidates have been approved in the subjects indicated:

SURGERY.—W. Alcock, A. C. O. Brown, W. S. Hyde, W. E. Masters, L. C. Smith, W. V. Tothill, C. G. Waddington.

MEDICINE.—C. Duncan, W. H. Lister, S. E. Murray, C. G. Waddington, A. H. Willson.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.—A. C. O. Brown, D. Schonken, J. D. Schonken.

MIDWIFERY.—A. C. O. Brown, G. B. Holroyd, W. V. Tothill, A. K. C. Wyborn.

* Section I.

† Section II.

The Diploma of the Society has been granted to Messrs. W. Alcock, C. Duncan, S. E. Murray, W. E. Masters, and W. V. Tothill.

Medico-Legal.

AN UNREGISTERED PRACTITIONER.

IN the case of *Rex v. Freitas*, at Gloucester, an unregistered practitioner who pleaded guilty to various offences was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The proceedings in the police-court were briefly noted in the *JOURNAL* of July 25th, p. 211. According to the fuller report published in the *Dean Forest Mercury* of July 18th, it appears that in May last the Cinderford and District Friendly Medical Aid Association was in need of a medical officer. An application for the post was made by a person who gave his name as Jose Manuel de Freitas, of 15, Douglas Street, London. He said he was on the *Register*—his qualifications being M.B., C.M. Edin.—but that he would have to write to the General Medical Council to have his address altered; as it was then Demerara, British Guiana. He was appointed, and two days later entered upon his duties, which continued until June 5th, when he was paid £39 5s. for fees.

Up to this point no difficulty appears to have arisen; but the approaching confinement of a patient appears to have created some trouble. To enable him to attend he required certain instruments, and he made application to the secretary of the association for money wherewith to buy them in Gloucester. Having procured £4 10s. he left for Gloucester on June 5th. On June 6th he wrote to the secretary of the association saying he had been unable to procure the instruments, and was obliged to stop in London owing to the illness of his child; and that he could not return for a week. He invited the secretary to get a substitute to do his work for a week. A little later he wired, "Child dead. Absolutely distracted." When arrested in London in the early part of July he said that he had not yet bought the instruments and offered to return the money. He was committed for trial.

At the Gloucester Assizes on October 28th Mr. Justice Coleridge heard the case. According to a report which appears in the *Times* of October 29th, the prisoner was charged with forgery of a death certificate. He was also charged with having fraudulently converted to his own use money entrusted to him for the purchase of surgical instruments by the Cinderford and District Friendly and Medical Aid Association, and with having obtained from the association the sum of £37 by false pretences.

The Hon. Reginald Coventry prosecuted. The prisoner was represented by Mr. Wilfrid Price.

Mr. Coventry said that the prisoner had answered an advertisement for a post as doctor to the association. One of the officials stated that the prisoner worked for the association for three weeks without any complaints being made by the patients whom he attended.

Detective Sergeant Hayman, of Scotland Yard, said the prisoner was one of the worst characters he had ever met. He lived by fraud and on the immoral earnings of women. Complaints had been made to Scotland Yard that the prisoner had defrauded a lady at Bradford of over £1,300, and a gentleman at Forest Hill of £100. He carried on several businesses as a doctor, but the witness could not find that he had any medical qualifications. There was a real Dr. Freitas on the *Medical Register*. The detective also said that the prisoner had falsely represented himself as an officer in a foreign regiment, and as the son of Baron de Freitas, Prefect of Corsica.

Mr. Price, on behalf of the accused, said that he had acted in a fit of sudden temptation and frenzy.

Mr. Justice Coleridge passed sentence as stated.

A BEQUEST to Huddersfield Infirmary, of the value of £1,000, is included in the will of the late Captain Thomas Jessop of Honley.

THE Marquis of Linlithgow has accepted the presidency of the Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health to be held in Edinburgh next July.

THE usual monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Medical Sickness, Annuity, and Life Assurance Society was held at 429, Strand, London, W.C., on October 17th, Dr. F. J. Allan in the chair. The claim account presented showed a slight margin against the society; and from figures to hand it would appear that the claims will be heavy for the whole year. New proposals were up to the average, and the proposals for additional benefits showed a steady increase. The sixth quinquennial valuation since the inception of the society in 1884 will take place this year. Dental surgeons are eligible for membership. All information can be obtained from the secretary, Mr. Bertram Sutton, 33, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Medical News.

THE Earl of Aberdeen was on October 25th unanimously elected Lord Rector of St. Andrews University.

THE Belgian Academy of Sciences offers a prize of £700 for an effectual remedy for epilepsy. The competition is open to all.

IN aid of the Royal Dental Hospital, which is in urgent need of funds, a performance of Mr. Maugham's play "The Tenth Man" is to be given at the Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Square, W., on the evening of Wednesday, November 19th, by the Strolling Players. Tickets, the price of which varies between 1s. and 10s. 6d., can be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Hospital, 32, Leicester Square, W.C.

A QUARTERLY meeting of the Council of the National Federation of Ophthalmic Opticians was held in Leeds on October 21st, Mr. R. Chalmers (Sunderland), President, occupying the chair. Thirty local secretaries for the Federation were appointed. The attention of the Council was drawn to the fact that a member of the Federation had used the Federation initials after his name on his business card. The Council directed a letter expressing its disapproval to be sent to the member.

IT is expected that the Home Office Committee on First Aid Certificates will report very shortly. It consists of Dr. W. N. Atkinson, Inspector of Mines for the South Wales district (Chairman), Mr. G. Alfred Lewis, Secretary of the Colliery Managers' Association, and Mr. Thomas Richards, M.P. Its instruction is to report what, if any, first aid certificates besides those of the St. John and St. Andrews Associations should be recognized by the Home Office for the purposes of the grant of mine managers' certificates and other purposes under the Coal Mines Act, and on what conditions.

IN the JOURNAL of July 19th, page 132, a report was published of a preliminary meeting which had been held to discuss the advisability of establishing a medico-psychological clinic in London. A further meeting is to be held at University College on Wednesday next, when Lord Sandwich will take the chair at 3 p.m. in the botanical theatre. At this meeting the objects of the scheme will be explained and an appeal made for subscriptions to provide a sum of £1,000 for the provision of a house and its equipment as a clinic for the treatment of patients by psychotherapy. Further particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, Miss J. Turner, 14, Endsleigh Street, W.C.

THE Alliance of Honour, which has for object the promotion of purity, chivalry, and manhood, is to hold a special meeting at the Central Hall, Westminster, on November 6th, as a "send-off" to a series of corresponding gatherings during the winter in various parts of London. The chair will be taken by Sir Robert Anderson at 7.30 p.m., and the proceedings include an organ recital, some songs by the choir of the society, numbering some 500 male voices, and short addresses from the Rev. Prebendary H. Webb-Peploe, Mr. E. Smallwood, L.C.C., the Rev. F. W. Macdonald, Mr. Silas Hocking, the novelist, and others. Early application for tickets should be made at the headquarters of the Alliance, 112, City Road, E.C. This association has the support of clerics of all denominations, and its long list of vice-presidents includes the names of many well-known medical men.

A MUSEUM is being arranged in connexion with the sixth International Dental Congress to be held in London, August 3rd to 8th, 1914, under the patronage of the King. The museum, which is divided into eleven sections, will comprise: (1) Specimens showing the evolution of tooth forms and of the dentition of man, histological preparations and exhibits illustrating the chemical composition and physiological action of the saliva; (2) specimens of morbid conditions of the teeth, palate, gums, and jaws, photomicrographs and cultures of oral micro-organisms, new bacteriological apparatus and appliances; (3) specimens of teeth, gums, and jaws affected by pyorrhoëa alveolaris, exhibits of various new methods of "inlaying" cavities and of "crowning" teeth; (4) radiographs of the normal and diseased dental tissues; (5) exhibition of articulators, of methods of "pressure casting," and of modern forms of continuous-gum work; (6) models showing abnormalities in position of the teeth, and appliances for their correction; (7) specimens illustrating methods of dealing with surgical conditions of the teeth and jaws, including cleft palate, hare-lip, fracture and resection of the jaws; (8) specimens

illustrating the history and evolution of anaesthesia; (9) photographs, charts, diagrams, and statistics of school clinics; methods of the instruction of the public in the principles of oral hygiene; (10) instruction forms, charts, diagrams, specimens, and demonstration models used in relation to dental education; (11) historical objects of interest (books, instruments, pictures, etc.). The chairman, Mr. A. Hopewell-Smith, will be happy to forward the regulations and application and entry forms for all exhibitors who will write to him at the International Dental Congress Office, 19, Hanover Square, London, W.

AT the annual dinner of the Bolton Medical and Medico-Ethical Society on October 22nd Dr. G. H. Parker, ophthalmic surgeon to Bolton Infirmary, was in the chair, and a considerable number of laymen were present as guests. The toast to the society was proposed by Mr. A. H. Burgess, surgeon to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, who, in the course of his remarks, expressed the view that in the early future Bolton, in common with other towns close to Manchester, would have to do more of its own surgical work, and accordingly to enlarge its infirmary. In proposing a toast to the inhabitants of Bolton, the future of this town was discussed by Dr. J. L. Falconer, who foresaw the abolition of Bolton's smoke cloud through the substitution of electricity for steam in its manufactories. The future of the empire, he thought, lay in cultivating a more ideal spirit in urban life and in getting men to devote themselves to the service of towns; the toast was acknowledged by Mr. T. Taylor, M.P. That to the guests, coupled with the names of Sir Thomas Flitcroft, Mr. Burgess, and Canon Chapman, was given by Dr. E. R. Devereux Mother-sole, who drew attention to the fact that, for the first time in its history, the society was entertaining as a guest one of its own members; the honour of knighthood recently conferred on him was a source of pleasure to all his colleagues. Musical honours were accorded to the toast to the chairman, on the proposal of Dr. F. R. Mallett, who suggested that central and local authorities should go further than they had yet done and make some return for the great amount of work thrown on specialists by the Education and Insurance Acts. In the course of the evening there was sung by Dr. J. Johnston an amusing song, composed by himself, on the subject of the National Insurance Act, the good and bad points of which from the point of view of the medical profession were brought out in a series of three-rhyme, twelve-line verses, each ending with a chorus.

THE second annual report of the King Edward VII British-German Foundation has been issued. The fund was primarily established to assist British citizens in Germany and German citizens in Great Britain in moments of difficulty. In this way 218 cases were dealt with last year, of whom 116 received permanent allowances, the others being helped by grants or loans for such special purposes as convalescent treatment, payment of pressing debts, repatriation to Germany, and emigration to British colonies. The fund, however, was so considerable that it was found possible to make donations to benevolent institutions in this country which include persons of German nationality in their charities; as the special work of the fund develops these subscriptions may be discontinued. On the other hand, it is hoped to carry on the policy outlined in the resolution adopted at the first joint conference of the two sections of the foundation held at Sir Ernest Cassel's house in London in September, 1912. This resolution resolved that a certain proportion of the surplus funds of the German section should be used to enable British subjects to attend or visit universities, schools, institutes, or business establishments in Germany, and that a certain proportion of the surplus funds of the British section be employed in enabling Germans to attend or visit universities, schools, institutes, or business establishments in the United Kingdom. It is intended that in this way to assist men of promise who do not possess private resources, enabling them to pursue a course of study abroad, and at the same time to give them an insight into the customs and characters of the inhabitants of Great Britain and Germany respectively. Under this arrangement seven British subjects have proceeded to German universities, one of them, Mr. A. Cowe, M.B., Ch.B., of Edinburgh University, being engaged in the study of neurology and gynaecology, while five studentships have been awarded to Germans to pursue their studies in this country. The second joint conference of the two sections was held in Berlin on October 25th. The British deputation consisted of Sir Ernest Cassel, founder of the fund; Mr. Geoffrey Drage, chairman of the executive committee; Lord Redesdale, vice-chairman; Sir Henry Babington Smith; Sir Charles Behrens; Mr. Felix Cassel, K.C., M.P.; and Dr. Schuster.