

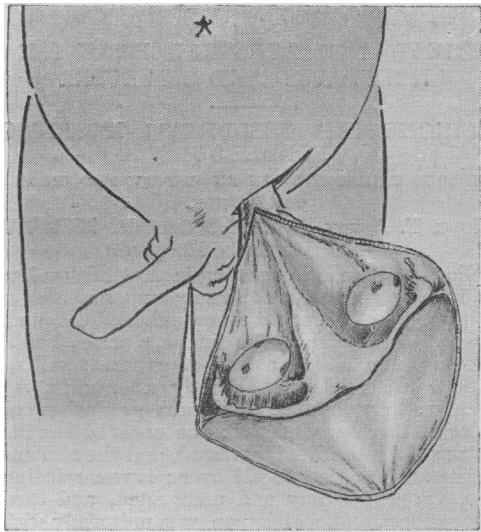
The external conformation of the boy was perfectly normal. There was some growth of pubic hair; the penis was unusually large and perfectly formed. There was no alteration in the formation of the scrotum, and the perineum was not dimpled. The right testis had not descended; on the left side there was a normal-sized testis lying horizontally at the bottom of a hernial sac which reached to the lowest limit of the scrotum. The sac contained what was thought to be omentum, which could be traced up to the internal ring as a thickened cord.

The usual oblique incision was made in the left inguinal region and the hernial sac exposed. Slight traction resulted in delivery of the whole sac on to the surface of the left thigh, bringing with it the left testis.

An incision was made into the sac, and the testis, lying horizontally, was drawn upwards; with it there appeared a perfectly formed Fallopian tube, having no apparent direct connexion with the testis.

Pulling the testis downwards brought into view the whole of the internal organs of generation of a female (as shown in the drawing), with the exception that the positions usually occupied by the ovaries were filled by testes.

The uterus was deep red in colour and the normal size for a female of this age; it lay between two layers of peritoneum, was slightly bicornuate, and traces of round



ligaments passed away from its two cornua forwards. The lower part of the uterus ended in a thickened cone at the cervix, and from this there passed off a wide band of fibrous tissue in the position of the vagina; this band of tissue ran up into the abdomen behind the bladder and became lost on the pelvic floor. The vaginal tract did not appear to be hollow at any part.

Behind and below the uterus on either side lay a perfectly formed Fallopian tube; attached to each at its free end was a hydatid of Morgagni. There was a fine fibrous band passing from the uterus below the attachment of the Fallopian tubes to the region usually occupied by the ovaries. These bodies (proved to be testes) lay horizontally, and were attached to the broad ligament by a mesentery. They were of the normal size for a boy of 14, but devoid of epididymis or of vas deferens; in shape they were ovoid, the surfaces being shiny, smooth, and clear white, except for a few areas of a light brown tint apparently due to fat. From the lower part of each testis a sheaf of large veins ran up into the abdomen.

The mobility of the whole sheet of tissue containing the organs was remarkable, and the organs could be drawn out exactly as we have shown it in the sketch, made immediately after the operation.

The question of treatment presented considerable difficulty. Excision of the whole area would have been easy, but removal of the uterus and tubes alone would have been difficult. Reposition of the testis on the left side might have been the correct thing to do, but separation of its blood supply could not be ensured.

Eventually it was decided to close the opening in the sac and return the whole to the abdomen; this was very easily done, and the usual radical cure for hernia performed. The boy made an uninterrupted recovery.

A portion of each testis was excised and sent for microscopical examination; the report states that both are testes with some excess of fibrous tissue.

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

ACUTE VARICOCELE DUE TO THE PRESSURE OF A GREATLY DISTENDED LEFT KIDNEY (NON-MALIGNANT).

C. J., aged 38 years, came to my out-patient department complaining of a large varicocele on the left side, which had developed during the preceding six weeks. Inquiry elicited a history of intermittent haematuria and left renal pain extending over several years, and on examination a large fluctuating tumour could be made out in the left lumbar region, while the cystoscope showed a "pus shoot" from the left ureter.

The kidney was removed intact after resecting the twelfth rib. It contained several branched calculi and a large amount of pus, and weighed 5½ lb. There was no evidence of a neoplasm. The patient made an uneventful recovery and his varicocele rapidly subsided.

The appearance for the first time of a left-sided varicocele in an adult suggests carcinoma of the corresponding kidney, and clinical teachers love to dwell on the point as being a good example of "diagnosis by induction" based on an accurate knowledge of the destinations and modes of termination of the spermatic veins.

This case is recorded to demonstrate that non-cancerous lesions of the left kidney may also give rise to an acute varicocele.

Sheffield.

SINCLAIR WHITE.

MEMBRANOUS NON-DIPHTHERIAL LARYNGITIS.

THE rarity of this condition and the fact that primary membranous laryngitis is almost universally attributed to diphtheria are sufficient to justify a review of the following case. It may also, as far as it goes, afford slight proof that our predecessors in medicine were not altogether wrong in differentiating between diphtheritic and non-diphtheritic croup, especially in adults. It is also noteworthy because, although it is common knowledge that there have recently been many cases of membranous pharyngitis characterized by high fever, great pain in swallowing, the presence of a membrane clinically indistinguishable from diphtheria and limited to the tonsils, with absence of the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus and of paralytic sequelae, this is the only case I have heard of in which the membrane has appeared in the larynx.

On May 24th, 1914, I was consulted by a married woman, aged 32, on account of pain in swallowing. The only explanation she could give of her illness was that she had been dusting a very dusty room two days previously. Beyond slight congestion the pharynx was normal, and there was no loss of voice; the case was regarded as one of mild pharyngitis. The next day the pain was much worse, there was tenderness over the larynx, and the patient could only swallow liquids and even those with the greatest difficulty, so that she practically starved herself for several days. She only spoke in a whisper. On laryngoscopic examination congestion of the whole larynx was seen with marked oedema of the arytenoids and aryteno-epiglottidean folds. Respiration was forced, and the patient was afraid that she might choke. Inhalations of compound tincture of benzoin were ordered, the room kept steamed, and antiphlogistine applied externally. Cocaine lozenges failed to relieve the pain of swallowing. There was frequent dry, painful cough. The following day (May 26th) a pearly-white membrane, apparently diphtherial, was seen on both arytenoids, in the inter-arytenoid region, and on the epiglottic folds, but the swelling was less and the temperature, which the day before was 103°, had come down to 101°. Antitoxin was injected and a swab taken, but the report

from the medical officer of health was that diphtheria bacilli were absent. A throat spray containing sanitas was ordered. The next day the oedema had further subsided, but as the membrane was as clearly defined as before, I saw the patient in conjunction with the medical officer of health (Dr. Linton), and we agreed that the case was probably not diphtheria. A further swab was taken and examined by Dr. Linton, who reported the presence of a few diplococci resembling pneumococci, abundant streptococci, and Hoffman's bacilli in fair numbers.

Further progress was uneventful—the temperature rapidly came to normal, the pain subsided, but the membrane persisted for several days, gradually diminishing in size and not separating *en masse*, as in diphtheria. There was never any haemorrhage.

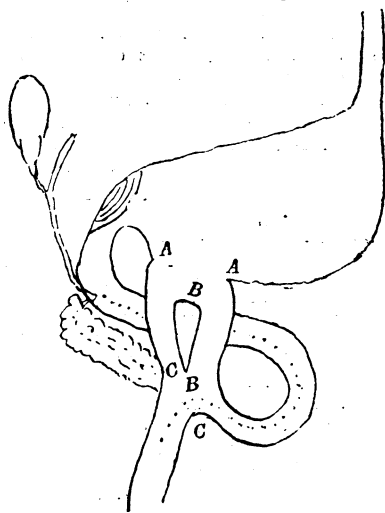
The points that were relied upon as distinguishing from diphtheria were: (1) The absence of toxæmia (the general condition, apart from exhaustion from lack of nourishment and pain, remaining good); (2) the marked pain on swallowing; (3) the high initial temperature; (4) absence of involvement of vocal cords; (5) separation of membrane by dissolution, and not *en masse*; (6) absence of Klebs-Loeffler bacilli.

Tunbridge Wells.

FRANCIS RILEY, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S.

POSTERIOR GASTRO-JEJUNOSTOMY WITH ENTERO-ANASTOMOSIS.

As I have been written to by several surgeons asking me to describe my method of doing the double operation for gastric or duodenal ulcer (April 25th, p. 914), and as some confuse my procedure with that of M. Roux, which is a much more complicated and prolonged affair, I append a diagram showing the completed operation. From A to A = 3 in., B to B = 2 in., C to C = 1½ in.



G. GORE GILLON,
F.R.C.S. Ed.,
Surgeon, Auckland
Hospital, N.Z.

A CASE OF GANGRENOUS LITTRE'S HERNIA.

THE occurrence of gangrene of Meckel's diverticulum in a hernial sac appears to be of sufficient rarity to make it worth while to put the following case on record. Apart from the rarity of the condition found, the case presented a great deal of interest from a diagnostic point of view, though it need scarcely be said that a correct diagnosis was not made before operation.

On June 5th, 1914, I was asked by Dr. Johnson, of Callington, to see in consultation a farmer, aged 27; the only noteworthy feature in his previous history was that when he was 4 years old he had a sudden right-sided scrotal swelling. This disappeared within an hour or two and never returned until his present illness. No truss had been worn and he felt no weakness. One week before examination, while he was dancing, he felt an acute pain in the right inguinal region and had been unable to pass urine for several hours. Next day he noticed an inguinal-scrotal swelling; the pain and swelling gradually increased. There was no vomiting, and the bowels had acted well as the result of purgatives. The patient looked ill, the temperature was 100.8° F., the pulse 104, the tongue dry and coated, and there was an extremely painful inguinal-scrotal swelling. The overlying skin was red and oedematous. The swelling was irreducible, there was no impulse on coughing, and the fingers could not be got above the mass. The testicle could not be differentiated owing to the pain, the scrotum was not translucent, and there was no urethral discharge. We considered that possibly the condition might be one of four things: (1) Torsion of the testicle; (2) rupture of spermatic vein;

(3) strangulation of an omental hernia; (4) appendix abscess pointing in a hernial sac.

On the next day I explored the swelling and opened into the sac of a congenital hernia; this contained a quantity of thick pus, the testicle being literally in a bath of pus. Protruding through the external ring was a dirty grey substance which readily broke when fingered; with very gentle traction I pulled upon this, and a piece of gut appeared which ended blindly in the grey substance. On further traction a loop of small intestine presented, and the first piece of gut was then seen to be a blind diverticulum of the same diameter as the small intestine, about 4½ in. long, and strangulated about 2 in. from its proximal end. The loop of small intestine was clamped and the diverticulum removed, the stump invaginated and carefully washed with lysol and returned to the abdomen. Owing to the condition of the patient and the suppuration present, I made no attempt to deal with the hernia beyond placing a few catgut sutures in the inguinal canal. Probably the sac will become obliterated as the result of the inflammatory conditions present. The patient has made a good recovery, and no peritoneal inflammation occurred, in spite of the purulent surroundings from which the diverticulum was removed.

BRIAN METCALFE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
Honorary Surgeon, Liskeard Cottage Hospital.

Cornwall.

Reports

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTICE IN HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

MANCHESTER CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, PENDLEBURY.

TUBERCULOUS PERITONITIS IN AN INFANT FED ON UNBOILED COW'S MILK.

(By HUGH T. ASHBY, B.A., M.D. Cantab., M.R.C.P. Lond., Physician to the Hospital.)

THE following case is interesting in that tuberculous peritonitis is very rare in a child so young, and also because it had been entirely brought up on unboiled cow's milk.

Up to 9 weeks of age the infant, a male, had thrived well, but it then had an attack of gastro-enteritis, which lasted four to five days. Directly afterwards it began to waste steadily, and the abdomen gradually enlarged. When seen, three weeks after the onset of the illness, it looked ill; it had evidently wasted, and the abdomen was very distended and tense all over; it was refusing food; the motions were slimy and undigested, and there was slight vomiting. The abdomen was uniformly distended, but was not tender to palpation, and the infant never appeared to have any pain. Rectal examination revealed nothing abnormal, except the distension of the abdomen. The temperature had been raised to 100° to 101° F. each evening, and it was obvious that the baby was steadily going downhill.

It was decided to ask Mr. C. Roberts to explore the abdomen and, if possible, relieve the distension, which was beginning to embarrass the breathing. At the operation about a pint of clear fluid was removed; in the upper part of the abdomen were some miliary tubercles on the peritoneum which gave rise to some opaque cheesy thickening, and the intestines were matted together. The adhesions were separated as far as possible and the abdomen closed. The baby rallied from the operation, but afterwards became worse, and died ten days later.

Tuberculosis of the peritoneum is far more common in children than in infants, especially so young as this (three months). On the other hand, it is more common in infants to have a miliary tuberculosis of the peritoneum in the course of general tuberculosis, which does not, as a rule, show abdominal symptoms. In this case the tuberculosis was limited to the abdomen.

The infant had been brought up entirely on unboiled cow's milk. The family live in the country. No member had had any tuberculosis, all being perfectly healthy. I think it is safe to conclude that the milk was the infecting agent in this infant. The diagnosis was at first not straightforward, but as the abdomen became steadily larger, remained painless, and as there was no serious diarrhoea or vomiting, it was evident that there was a more serious condition present than gastro-intestinal

detrimental to dentistry, and its present attempt to institute an anticipatory public service is doomed, like its past successive attempts at reform, to abject failure. In a word, there is something rotten in the state of dentistry in this country.

In order to have raised the number of names on the *Register* since the passing of the Act to 15,000 an average annual increment of 285 would have been necessary. The average annual increment is *nil*. To make up the deficiency in ten years it would require an annual addition of more than 1,500. The problem now presents itself, How within a reasonably short period can this deficiency be supplied? Obviously special means must be adopted, both to attract more recruits and by some means to reduce the numbers of the unregistered and make unregistered practice less attractive.

Under the present régime the mechanism for this purpose should emanate from the Medical Council. The Dental Act does not confer on the Medical Council the power of forming a supplementary list. The licensing bodies should be vested with powers to modify their curriculums as above suggested, and, if they see fit, to admit unregistered practitioners to examinations *sine curriculo* or after a modified course of classes. It is an obvious logical deduction that, if existing examining bodies examine the hitherto unqualified practitioners, existing teachers should be allowed to afford instruction.—I am, etc.,

WILLIAM WALLACE, M.D., L.D.S.,
R.F.P.S.Glasg.,
Lecturer, Glasgow Dental School.

Glasgow, June 15th.

PRACTICE IN BRAZIL.

SIR,—By the courtesy of the Privy Council I have received a dispatch from His Majesty's Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro, stating the conditions under which persons holding foreign diplomas are permitted to practise medicine, surgery, and dentistry within the Federal district. This I shall be happy to show to any one who cares to call at this office; it will be incorporated in the next edition of the pamphlet published by the Council giving the conditions under which persons qualified in their own country may practise abroad.—I am, etc.,

General Medical Council Office,
299, Oxford Street, W.

NORMAN C. KING,
Registrar.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Degree.

THE following degree has been conferred:

D.M.—G. H. Hunt, Christ Church.

Awards.

The Theodore Williams Scholarship in Anatomy has been awarded to K. F. D. Waters, Keble College, and the corresponding scholarship in pathology to H. St. H. Vertue, University College.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

Degrees.

THE following degrees have been conferred:

M.B., CH.B.—J. C. Gillies, H. R. Knowles, *W. H. Lonen, *H. Shochet, *C. Wilson.

Examinations.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

SECOND M.B., CH.B. (*Part I, Anatomy and Physiology*).—E. W. Drury, E. E. V. Glover, K. Jaidka, I. Silverstein. (*Part II, Pharmacy*).—Z. P. Fernandez, F. H. Goss, H. V. Horsfall, C. R. Knowles, A. L. Telling.

FINAL (*Part I, Pathology and Bacteriology*).—J. J. D. La Touche, H. Hyman, W. L. Ingham, C. E. Leake, J. Rosenewige, R. S. Topham, A. Umanski. (*Part II, Forensic Medicine and Public Health*).—W. D. Anderson, S. N. Cohen, C. M. Gozney, A. S. Hebblethwaite, H. R. Knowles, H. S. Lockwood, H. W. Whitterton, H. Shochet, J. Wilkinson, C. Wilson.

* With second-class honours.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

At the end of a meeting of the Faculty of Medicine the Dean reported a considerable increase in the number of students taking courses of instruction in the medical school. The

number of new undergraduate students preparing for medical degrees and diplomas who registered during the session was 49. The number of new dental students registered for dental degrees and diplomas was 31. He further reported that the total number of undergraduate students taking complete courses of instruction in the school was 166, which was 23 in excess of the previous maximum. In addition to the increased number of undergraduate students, there are also considerable increases in the numbers taking public health courses, and in those registered as research students.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

CERTIFICATES in School Hygiene and in Factory Hygiene have been awarded to Drs. G. D. Dawson and W. M. MacIlraith.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

SECOND M.B.—E. J. Ball, R. B. Britton, N. Durant, F. V. Jacques, R. H. Tasker.
FINAL (*Part I*).—O. C. M. Davis.
D.P.H (*Part I*).—W. T. Torrance. (*Part II*).—J. R. Kay-Mouat.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

UNIVERSITY COURT.

A MEETING of the University Court was held on July 20th, when Principal Sir William Turner was in the chair.

Medical Education of Women.—An application on behalf of the teachers for the medical education of women in Edinburgh for renewal of recognition for next academic year was granted.

Additional Vans Dunlop Scholarships.—The Senatus reported that the funds for the endowment of the Vans Dunlop Scholarships would now admit of the foundation of two additional scholarships of £100 each, and that they had resolved to institute a new scholarship in pathological bacteriology and another in modern languages.

Extensions at the Royal Infirmary.—Payment was authorized of the cost of the work carried out at the Royal Infirmary under an agreement between the Court and the Infirmary in connexion with the fitting up of rooms for "side-room" teaching and the extension and equipment of the pathological department.

Degrees.

The following were among the degrees and other awards distributed at a graduation ceremony on July 10th:

M.D.—T. M. Anderson, J. W. Cairns, E. F. Coghlan, J. Crockett, J. A. Cruickshank, J. M. Dewar, T. R. Evans, K. Fraser, J. D. Gunn, W. R. C. Heslop, J. Hume, E. C. C. Maunsell, R. C. J. Meyer, R. Park, A. H. Porter, J. N. M. Ross, S. F. Silberbauer, W. D. D. Small, M. W. Smart, *A. A. Smith, K. R. Tampl, J. Tennant, A. B. M. Thomson, M. A. Wajid, A. S. Walker, A. Watson, W. H. Williams, *L. S. Willox.
M.B., CH.B.—R. C. Aitchison, H. S. A. Alexander, R. H. Alexander, B. C. Ashton, C. Atkinson, Mary A. H. Baird, R. G. Bannerman, Rachael M. Barclay, R. C. Batchelor, H. W. Bell, J. G. Bell, J. W. Bennett, S. E. Bethell, J. Biggam, H. B. Binks, W. Bird, E. J. Blair, A. B. Brook, H. P. Caithness, A. Cameron, R. E. Cameron, H. E. Collier, A. N. Craig, J. W. Darling, T. M. Davie, W. M. Dickson, C. L. Dold, C. E. Dukes, G. K. Edwards, J. D. Evans, F. B. Eykyn, G. D. Fairley, S. S. Fenwick, T. C. Findlater, E. S. Fowler, H. R. Friedrichs, T. A. Fuller, H. J. C. Gibson, R. E. Gibson, D. J. Glen, A. S. Glynn, H. P. T. Haddow, A. R. Hamilton, N. E. M. H. Hay, J. J. Healy, G. F. P. Heathcote, F. Henderson, Gertrude M. A. Herzfeld, J. B. Hogarth, K. Husain, Florence E. Inglis, B. O. Jarrette, C. P. M. Joubert, P. W. J. Keet, C. G. Lambie, S. J. A. Laubscher, L. Levy, S. P. MacCallum, T. M. Pettridge, R. M. Mackay, E. F. W. Mackenzie, E. L. Mackenzie, J. J. M. Mackenzie, Jessie A. MacLaren, I. K. F. MacLeod, Jean M. Minn, F. G. Macnaughton, E. Mansfield, V. H. Mason, D. J. Max, B. Mendelsohn, G. Millar, R. W. Miller, E. M. Molesworth, G. T. Mowat, R. McI. Muir, W. Murdoch, J. C. Neil, H. S. Palmer, C. C. Philip, G. S. Pirie, R. Power, S. J. M. Pringle, M. Razakhan, H. A. Rippiner, R. L. Ritchie, H. C. Robins, C. Sand, A. C. Shaw, H. K. Shaw, B. Shires, H. J. Simson, H. C. Sinderson, T. W. Smart, A. H. D. Smith, D. M. Smith, A. S. Taylor, J. S. Taylor, A. B. Theron, A. R. Thomson, R. O. C. Thomson, R. Thorp, F. E. Tillyard, P. du Toit, Janet P. Walton, C. H. Wan, H. D. Welply, H. P. W. White, G. S. Williamson, D. G. Wishart, E. W. N. Wooler, P. C. V. Woudberg, B. E. Wright, G. D. Yates, J. B. Young.
D.P.H.—J. W. Gray, V. M. Lambah, N. S. Williams.
DIP. TROP. MED. AND HYG.—G. A. Borthwick, L. G. Fink, W. Mackenzie, D. Martin, S. L. Mitra, S. R. Rao.

* Awarded a gold medal for thesis. † Highly commended for thesis.
‡ Commended for thesis. § First-class honours.
|| Second-class honours.

Prizes.

The Cameron Prize in Practical Therapeutics was awarded to Professor Paul Ehrlich; the Gunning Prize in Forensic Medicine to S. A. Smith; the Ettles Scholarship to R. C. L. Batchelor; the Allan Fellowship to D. J. Glen; the M'Cosh Graduate's and Medical Bursaries to R. G. Bannerman; the Beane Prize to P. MacCallum; the Moutat Scholarship to R. C. L. Batchelor; the Conan Doyle Prize to C. P. M. Joubert; the Annandale Gold Medal to I. Keith-Falconer MacLeod; the Buchan Scholarship to P. MacCallum; the James Scott Scholarship to A. B. Theron; the Dorothy Gilfillan Memorial Prize to Gertrude M. A. Herzfeld; the Wellcome Medals in the History of Medicine to J. Schneider and W. Everett; the Pattison Prize to A. J. Caird

and W. Goldie; the Wightman Prize to R. G. Bannerman; the Cunningham Memorial Medal to R. Walker; and the Whiteside Bruce Library to H. J. Parish.

Examinations.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FIRST M.B. (Zoology).—M. S. Abasa, A. F. Abbassi, A. Ainslie, Catherine J. Anderson, W. Anderson, T. F. Andrew, G. S. Bainbridge, R. F. Balmain, I. C. C. Barclay, R. B. Barnfather, J. J. R. Blaine, C. Blake, S. Boodoosingh, H. Booth, K. S. Brown, C. Brownie, R. M. Burnie, R. M. Cairns, A. Campbell, E. Chonglop, A. C. Y. Chow, E. H. Connell, J. A. L. Cook, J. H. Crawford, Mary E. Cripps, A. W. G. Cumming, D. A. Cunningham, J. Davidson, W. H. Davies, F. J. Dean, A. A. Denham, K. S. Dick, Isabel M. Don, Jean D. Don, A. E. Dowden, W. J. Dunn, D. N. Dutt, C. G. L. van Dyk, C. G. N. Edwards, D. Fergusson, J. E. Fletcher, Millicent Fox, E. M. Fraser, G. S. Freeman, R. L. Galloway, R. M. Gardner, M. J. Gibson, G. S. Gill, J. Glover, E. H. Goodfellow, E. F. Gordon, G. H. Gunn, S. D. Gupta, H. Hastings, A. H. M. Henderson, W. H. Herberg, G. C. I. Hervey, C. Edith L. Hole, H. M. Horrox, L. J. Howie, G. J. Hughes, G. M. W. Johnson, Hana D. Knott, J. Laltoo, D. C. Lamont, R. L. Langley, J. Learmont, J. K. C. Liddell, R. K. S. Lim, M. Lipschitz, T. W. Loudon, G. A. Macadie, W. M. M'Alister, J. I. M'Ca, J. F. M'Conchie, Anne L. Macdonald, M. Macdonald, J. C. Macgown, R. B. Macgregor, D. P. M'iver, D. Mackay, G. S. Mackay, Ella G. F. Mackenzie, J. F. Mackie, A. R. M'Lean, J. M'Nabb, R. Macnair, Jane S. M'Phail, W. M. Macphail, A. Macpherson, R. C. B. Macrae, Elizabeth M'Vicker, J. W. M'Vicker, P. B. Malherbe, E. R. Manning, H. O. Marks, M. Melvin, R. M. van der Merwe, B. St. C. Miller, Joyce C. B. Mitchell, F. J. C. Moffat, J. S. Morok, C. S. Nimmo, O. P. Nimmo, S. D. Nurse, E. P. O'Dowd, D. J. T. Oswald, H. J. Parish, Mary S. Paterson, C. W. Patterson, A. Peffer, H. S. Percival, E. H. Ponder, K. M. Purves, A. M. W. Rae, D. Rankin, P. P. Rao, W. B. Reid, E. M. S. A. Renner, R. J. W. Ritchie, Annie C. Roberts, E. Robinson, W. G. Robson, E. O. Ruddock, J. D. Russell, I. Sanderson, R. Sandilands, M. Sash, I. H. L. Shapiro, J. Sharp, S. S. Silva, C. Simpson, F. W. Simson, T. R. Sinclair, T. Skene, J. M. Smith, M. R. Soni, T. R. C. Spence, A. V. Stewart, M. A. gerieite R. Stirling, J. A. H. Sykes, R. J. O. Taylor, E. B. Theunissen, A. A. Thomson, E. J. Thomson, H. Thomson, P. C. Uys, J. Veitch, A. R. Walker, May L. Walker, W. D. Walker, P. F. V. Walsh, R. B. Watson, D. T. Watt, T. J. White, K. B. Williamson, D. C. Wilson, J. T. Wilson, C. C. Winchester, J. F. S. Wiseman, C. Wood, D. F. Yuille.

(Botany).—A. F. Abbassi, A. Ainslie, Catherine J. Anderson, T. F. Andrew, E. Arosemena, I. C. C. Barclay, I. A. Beckles, C. Blake, S. Boodoosingh, H. Booth, K. S. Brown, R. M. Buncle, R. M. Burnie, R. M. Cairns, D. H. Cameron, J. H. Cameron, E. E. Candlish, E. Chonglop, E. H. Connell, J. H. Crawford, Mary E. Cripps, A. W. G. Cumming, D. A. Cunningham, J. Davidson, W. H. Davies, F. J. Deane, A. A. Denham, R. G. A. Dickson, Isabel M. Don, Jean D. Don, C. G. L. van Dyk, W. Y. Eccott, C. G. N. Edwards, E. L. Ewan, D. Fergusson, J. E. Fletcher, Millicent Fox, G. S. Freeman, R. L. Galloway, R. M. Gardner, M. J. Gibson, G. S. Gill, J. Glover, E. H. Goodfellow, E. F. Gordon, E. G. R. Grant, Oliver Gray, G. H. Gunn, S. D. Gupta, H. Hastings, A. H. M. Henderson, J. A. Hennessy, W. H. Herberg, G. C. I. Hervey, C. Edith L. Hole, L. J. Howie, G. J. Hughes, G. M. W. Johnson, N. W. Johnston, H. E. Kavanagh, Hana D. Knott, J. Laltoo, D. C. Lamont, R. L. Langley, J. K. C. Liddell, J. B. Liggins, R. K. S. Lim, T. W. Loudon, L. K. Lwin, G. A. Macadie, D. I. O. Macaulay, J. I. M'Ca, J. F. M'Conchie, Anne L. Macdonald, M. Macdonald, J. C. Macgown, R. B. Macgregor, D. P. M'iver, G. S. Mackay, Ella G. F. Mackenzie, J. F. Mackie, A. R. M'Lean, J. M'Nabb, R. Macnair, Jane S. M'Phail, W. M. Macphail, A. Macpherson, A. T. W. Macrae, R. C. B. Macrae, Elizabeth M'Vicker, Mary P. Mair, E. R. Manning, H. O. Marks, M. Melvin, R. M. van der Merwe, B. St. C. Miller, Joyce C. B. Mitchell, F. J. C. Moffat, D. M. Morison, O. P. Nimmo, E. P. O'Dowd, D. J. T. Oswald, H. J. Parish, C. W. Patterson, A. Peffer, M. S. Peralta, H. S. Percival, H. B. Pierce, I. Platzky, H. S. Plowman, E. H. Ponder, K. M. Purves, A. M. W. Rae, P. P. Rao, W. B. Reid, E. M. S. A. Renner, R. J. W. Ritchie, Annie C. Roberts, W. B. Ross, E. O. Ruddock, A. S. Russell, I. Sanderson, C. E. Scott, T. A. Sellar, I. H. L. Shapiro, M. Z. Sheriff, S. S. Silva, C. Simpson, F. W. Simson, D. W. Sinclair, T. Skene, T. R. C. Spence, A. V. Stewart, N. W. Stewart, Marguerite R. Stirling, Eliza J. Stuart, R. J. O. Taylor, A. A. Thomson, E. J. Thomson, H. Thomson, M. S. Tun, P. C. Uys, W. S. Valentine, J. Veitch, Vera C. Veitch, A. R. Walker, W. D. Walker, P. F. V. Walsh, R. B. Watson, K. B. Williamson, D. C. Wilson, J. T. Wilson, D. F. Yuille, K. B. Zada.

SECOND M.B. (Physiology).—J. J. Ackerman, J. Aitken, J. G. Allan, L. G. Allan, A. Badenoch, R. E. Batson, C. G. Booker, J. S. Bow, G. B. Brewster, J. C. Burns, W. E. Canekeratne, Gladys Carleton, Y. Y. Chan, F. Chilton, A. C. C. Craig, W. C. Craig, P. C. Datta, G. W. Dunlop, H. C. Elder, W. Everett, J. W. C. Fairweather, A. S. Garewal, B. R. Handoo, J. W. A. Hunter, R. H. R. Innes, A. Joe, D. A. Knight, J. L. Laidlaw, J. L. Lamont, J. P. Leckie, H. S. Lucraft, R. MacGarrol, A. G. Mackay, R. D. Mackenzie, W. D. Mackinnon, P. D. M'Laren, G. J. M'Lean, H. H. Macrosty, R. Mailer, F. A. Meine, D. A. Miller, R. N. Okholm, R. D. Osler, H. Patlansky, A. S. Paranjpe, J. E. Purves, A. Robertson, Susan A. Robertson, S. S. Rosenthal, A. O. Ross, F. B. Sanderson, J. Schneider, S. Schwar, J. O. P. Smith, J. H. R. Smith, R. B. Smith, S. L. Smith, J. A. Stirling, V. A. Stookes, D. G. Stoute, J. H. Sykens, H. W. Y. Taylor, J. M. Tyrrell, L. Walker, R. Walker, W. A. Weatherhead, E. W. Wilbourne, B. O. Wilkin, J. Wolfson.

THIRD M.B. (Materia Medica).—A. G. Anderson, C. B. C. Anderson, H. F. Armour, A. Aziz, D. L. Baxter, K. P. Brown, R. B. Buchanan, H. W. Burne, A. J. Caird, R. D. Cameron, A. F. Campbell, J. E. Chow, F. W. Clark, A. Cleland, R. P. Cormack, J. A. Crawford, H. J. Davidson, D. G. Duff, J. J. B. Edmond, F. C. Fahmy, H. F. Ferguson, A. K. Gibson, W. N. Greer, Jane E. Hay, C. E. Hill, L. W. Innes, T. Janakiramaiah, J. M. Johnstone, Muriel H. Kerr, J. B. Kirk, A. C. Kirton, A. R. Laurie, P. M. Little, T. J. Lloyd, A. L. M'Ilwaine, W. K. M'Intyre, I. Mackenzie, J. A. Mackenzie, R. M'Kilay, R. M'Laren, Isobel M. MacLulich, J. de V. Meiring, J. Milne, H. S. Moore, G. Morris, W. G. F. O. Morris, G. Nicholson, F. H. Nixey, J. M. Norman, J. L. Owen, G. Paris, A. M. Paterson, J. R. Payn, J. E. Phillips, A. Prentice, E. G. Pyott, P. V. Ramanamurty,

C. B. B. Reid, A. Robertson, P. A. Rostant, A. J. D. Rowan, B. J. Ryrle, G. C. Sahgal, J. G. R. Scarff, E. S. Seah, J. J. Shannon, B. H. Simon, C. I. Stockley, T. J. Sumner, A. J. Taylor, D. R. Thomas, W. E. Thompson, W. G. Thomson, R. A. Warters, R. R. S. Weatherston, M. E. Willcock.

THIRD M.B. (Pathology).—A. G. Anderson, C. B. C. Anderson, R. Andrew, Dorothea I. Baird, D. L. Baxter, J. Bennet, K. P. Brown, R. B. Buchanan, A. J. Caird, R. D. Cameron, A. H. Chu, T. F. Corkill, W. F. Craig, D. G. Duff, H. B. Dykes, J. J. B. Edmond, E. G. Fahmy, W. H. Ferguson, A. M. Ferrie, M. Foster, G. H. Fraser, A. M. Ghosh, N. Gilbin, A. K. Gibson, W. N. Greer, C. Harris, Jane E. Hay, C. S. van Heerden, Wilhelmina W. Hendry, C. E. Hill, F. Holmes, W. L. Hunter, R. L. Impy, E. Jamieson, H. B. Kirk, J. B. Kirk, A. C. Kirton, A. R. Laurie, Marjorie I. S. M'Gregor, J. R. S. Mackay, J. A. Mackenzie, N. Macleod, Isobel M. MacLulich, P. T. Majumdar, J. O. Marais, J. de V. Meiring, F. H. van der Merwe, G. H. Middleton, C. Milne, H. S. Moore, Isabella Morison, W. G. F. Owen Morris, D. J. Morrison, G. Nicholson, J. L. Owen, G. Paris, A. M. Paterson, D. H. Paterson, J. R. Payn, J. E. Phillips, A. Prentice, J. Ratcliffe, K. S. Ray, J. O. Reid, C. D. Ritchie, A. Robertson, B. J. Ryrle, J. G. R. Scarff, B. H. Simon, E. O. A. Singer, J. M. Smellie, E. D. Söderström, E. T. N. Taylor, G. R. Waller, Gladys Ward, R. A. Warters, A. A. Watson, T. P. Woo, P. H. Young, C. W. Ng-a-Yow.

FINAL (Forensic Medicine).—M. H. Alikhan, F. A. Anderson, J. M. Anderson, J. S. Armstrong, F. W. W. Baillie, T. Y. Barkley, I. J. Block, R. B. Boston, T. C. Bowie, J. Brown, H. J. Bruwer, W. K. Chalmers, W. M. Christie, A. G. Clark, T. L. Clark, A. Clarke, I. A. Clarke, W. A. Cochrane, C. H. F. Coetzee, M. K. Cooper, J. R. Crollius, M. W. Danzig, J. C. Dobson, D. Dunlop, R. B. Eadie, Dallas S. Falconer, A. J. Ferguson, Mary O. Fergusson, G. W. M. Findlay, F. J. Ng-a-Fook, A. W. Forrest, E. Fullerton, E. L. Galgut, W. Goldie, A. W. Gunn, F. M. Halley, J. A. Henderson, J. Hepburn, H. A. Hewat, R. M. Hume, J. E. Hurworth, E. B. Isreal, O. D. Jarvis, G. G. S. Johnston, F. J. C. Johnstone, C. W. S. D. Jones, S. A. Kuny, A. C. Laing, P. W. Lam, J. L. Lamond, E. Law, J. Lawson, R. Lawson, H. Lewis, A. J. E. G. Lim, H. H. Lim, J. G. Loudon, J. E. M'Cartney, Helen M'Dougall, I. M'Dowall, R. J. S. M'Dowall, G. C. M'Ewan, M. M'Kerrow, Marjory Macnaughton, P. C. MacRae, J. W. Malcolm, D. Malloch, Mary Martin, A. P. Meiring, M. F. Meiring, R. W. H. Miller, S. N. Mitra, J. J. Molyneux, T. C. St. C. Morton, R. F. T. Newbery, C. H. Newton, R. N. Phease, W. B. Postlethwaite, J. W. Potter, W. J. Purdy, N. L. Reis, C. Resnekov, J. W. G. H. Riddell, J. W. Riddoch, J. Rodger, G. M. Scott, A. H. Shennan, J. M. Smith, R. B. Stewart, S. H. Stewart, T. M. J. Stewart, B. P. Varma, J. Walker, J. W. Watthews, L. H. Werden, J. M. Wishart, A. Wotherspoon, F. G. Wright, Margaret K. J. Wright, C. J. Young.

FINAL (Public Health).—F. A. Anderson, J. M. Anderson, J. S. Armstrong, F. W. W. Baillie, T. Y. Barkley, I. Block, R. B. Boston, T. C. Bowie, J. Browne, B. A., W. K. Chalmers, W. M. Christie, A. G. Clark, T. L. Clark, I. A. Clarke, W. A. Cochrane, C. H. F. Coetzee, M. K. Cooper, J. R. Crollius, M. W. Danzig, J. C. Dobson, D. Dunlop, R. B. Eadie, D. S. Falconer, Mary O. Fergusson, G. W. M. Findlay, F. J. Ng-a-Fook, A. W. Forrest, E. Fullerton, E. L. Galgut, Helen M. Gall, W. Goldie, A. W. Gunn, F. M. Halley, J. A. Henderson, J. Hepburn, H. A. Hewat, Helen G. Hewat, Y. H. Hoashoo, R. M. Hume, J. E. Hurworth, M. P. Inglis, O. D. Jarvis, L. F. E. Jeffcoat, G. G. S. Johnston, C. W. S. D. Jones, S. A. Kuny, A. C. Laing, P. W. Lam, N. B. Laughton, E. Law, J. Lawson, R. Lawson, H. Lewis, A. J. E. G. Lim, H. H. Lim, J. G. Loudon, J. E. M'Cartney, Helen M'Dougall, I. M'Dowall, R. J. S. M'Dowall, G. C. M'Ewan, Marjory Macnaughton, J. W. Malcolm, D. Malloch, A. P. Meiring, M. F. Meiring, E. S. Mellor, R. W. H. Miller, S. N. Mitra, J. J. Molyneux, T. C. St. C. Morton, R. F. T. Newbery, C. H. Newton, R. N. Phease, J. W. Potter, O. D. Price, W. J. Purdy, A. Ravunni, N. L. Reis, C. Resnekov, J. W. G. H. Riddell, J. W. Riddoch, J. Rodger, C. Russell, G. M. Scott, W. Shanks, A. H. Shennan, J. M. Smith, L. J. Spence, R. B. Stewart, S. H. Stewart, T. M. J. Stewart, H. Tren, B. P. Varma, J. Walker, J. W. Watthews, L. H. Werden, J. M. Wishart, A. Wotherspoon, F. G. Wright, Margaret K. J. Wright, C. J. Young.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

Degrees.

The following degrees have been conferred:

M.D.—H. R. M. Ferguson, E. S. Johnson, C. O'Brien, R. O. Smyth, R. E. Tottenham, H. L. W. Woodroffe.
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.—T. W. Allen, J. N. Armstrong, C. D. M. Buckley, J. G. Butt, J. C. A. Dowse, J. S. English, H. E. Ford, N. H. Haskins, Rev. E. E. Lavy, T. A. Lawder, H. C. D. Miller, J. D. Oliver, T. D. Power, F. A. Roddy, W. A. Ryan, W. O. Tobias, W. R. L. Waters, G. H. Wood.

Examinations.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC (Chemistry and Physics).—A. G. Bewley, R. P. Hemphill, T. M. Bentley, F. Gill, R. M. D. Devereux, P. C. Parr, L. Albertyn, J. F. Stewart, E. E. Rollins, J. W. Scharff, J. Posner, E. B. Edge, W. F. McConnell, J. M. Semple, E. F. Wilson, T. H. R. McKiernan, J. M. Hill, J. H. B. Lewis, J. A. Acheson, T. S. McDonald, D. McIlwae, J. C. Fouché, J. N. H. Murphy, T. B. H. Tabuteau, J. C. Campbell-Henry, P. C. Cowan, N. Grey, S. W. Russell. **(Botany and Zoology).**—R. P. Hemphill, L. Albertyn, J. A. Acheson, R. G. Lewis, E. F. Wilson, Gertrude Rice, W. B. Briggs, S. A. Clark, W. L. Lloyd, W. L. Young, G. H. Davis, J. W. Scharff, S. W. Russell, E. B. Edge, A. H. Thompson, C. W. Parr, H. A. Lavelle, R. M. D. Devereux, W. F. McConnell, J. E. McCormick, J. H. Coolican, T. Madill, J. F. Stewart, E. F. W. Smith, H. Birney, E. S. E. Mack, E. E. Rollins, L. W. Beatty, A. Blagoff, T. R. Warren, R. N. Nunn, H. J. Wright, G. C. Robb, W. Sweetnam, C. D. Shortt, P. Casey, F. W. Godbey, W. A. Shannon, S. J. Laverty, G. R. G. Smyth, J. D. Watson. **(Botany).**—J. M. Hill.

INTERMEDIATE M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Part I).—E. D. McCrea, W. R. Fearon, B. A. McSwiney, A. R. Barlas, L. M. Gregg, R. N. Murray, J. R. Duggan, W. P. Elford, W. H. Flinn, S. C. Mitchell, J. J. Beasley, W. P. Lubbe, F. J. Smith, C. P. Chambers, G. W. B. Shaw, P. S. Snell, W. J. M'Clintock, R. W. Nesbitt, C. L.

McDonogh, A. H. Davidson, F. C. Tucker, M. C. Dippenaar, H. H. Molloy, F. G. Heuston, J. McClelland. (*Part II*).—T. J. Lane, S. V. Furlong, S. R. Hill, J. P. Macnamara, E. Parker, F. J. Murphy, J. T. Westby, F. M. Ferguson, F. A. McHugh, B. A. Merrin, J. J. Keatley, R. Gordon, G. L. Murphy.

FINAL. (*Part I*).—H. Daniel, E. D. T. Hayes, J. W. Biggar, R. W. Shegog, G. Joughin, Violet M. Deale, G. O. F. Alley, D. S. Martin, H. Mitchell, W. F. Wilson, A. F. Grimby, T. Stanton, A. J. Horne, E. J. Hamilton, R. W. Acheson, D. H. Hall, A. L. Wilson, W. J. Dowling. (*Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence*).—F. W. O'Connor, T. G. Roche. (*Pathology*).—W. B. Walker. (*Part II, Medicine*).—J. N. Armstrong, P. W. McKeag, G. H. Wood, F. J. O. King, T. D. Power, H. C. D. Miller, J. C. A. Dowse, C. D. M. Buckley, W. A. Ryan, Dorothy E. Webb, F. A. Roddy, H. R. Ford, T. A. Lawder, W. H. Elliott, W. O. Tobias, Amy F. Nash, J. S. Dockrill, J. H. Fletcher. (*Surgery*).—J. C. A. Dowse, E. E. Lavy, J. C. Ogilvie, J. P. Quinn, T. W. Allen, E. Evans, F. S. Mitchell, C. D. M. Buckley, R. I. Sullivan, A. G. Varian, W. R. L. Waters, J. H. Fletcher, G. H. Wood, F. R. Dougan, N. H. H. Haskins, B. C. O. Sheridan, W. O. Tobias, F. J. O. King, J. N. Armstrong, H. R. Ford, R. A. Anderson, W. M. Snodgrass. (*Midwifery*).—N. M. Boyce, W. E. Tyndall, R. R. G. Atkins, J. S. Robinson, E. Robinson, F. Harris, J. V. Cope, H. S. Collins, Clara B. M. Adderley, W. B. Cathcart, W. M. Snodgrass.

D.P.H. (*Part I*).—J. R. D. Holtby, E. O'Connor, A. V. J. Richardson, H. T. S. McClintock, K. L. Kapur. (*Part II*).—A. V. J. Richardson, G. H. Culverwell, K. L. Kapur, R. H. C. Lyons, E. O'Connor, H. T. S. McClintock.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.
The following candidates have been admitted to the Fellowship:

R. B. Blair, J. J. Brown, A. B. Cardew, H. A. Gibson, D. P. Goll, W. W. Greer, A. G. Hamilton, L. Hirsch, J. Honeyford, E. H. Howard, G. L. Little, J. McClelland, J. D. MacEwen, E. Muir, J. B. Wilkie.

The following have been granted the single Licence of the College:

T. J. Williams, Vinayak L. Sathe.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Appointment.

The newly-created office of Lecturer and Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Faculty of Medical Sciences has been filled by the appointment of Dr. T. B. Johnston, a graduate of Edinburgh and Lecturer on Anatomy in its University.

Awards.

The following silver class medals have been awarded: Senior Anatomy, E. Sakoschansky; Junior Anatomy, G. V. Anderson; Senior Physiology, M. Schwartz; Organic and Applied Chemistry, J. de S. Wijeyeratne; Hygiene, C. I. de Silva. The winner of the gold medal in the Junior Pharmacology Class is Mr. B. Maclean.

CONJOINT BOARD IN ENGLAND.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FIRST COLLEGE (*Part IV, Practical Pharmacy*).—E. B. Alabaster, H. Amin, G. K. Arthur, E. Atkinson, E. R. Batho, J. H. Bayley, A. G. Bodman, M. V. Boucaud, C. R. Cade, P. Cheal, G. E. Chissell, P. C. Collins, A. R. Crane, T. H. R. Davies, L. B. A. de Kretser, E. R. Derner, M. A. El Dardiri, A. M. El Mishad, A. H. El Rakshi, T. G. Evans, M. Fahmy, A. Foster, A. A. E. I. Galal, E. F. Gillett, F. E. Harger, A. G. Hewer, C. E. Hopwood, E. L. Ivens, W. A. Jolliffe, F. C. Lapage, G. N. Lomax, A. V. Lopes, J. McDonnell, B. H. Mellon, T. S. Nelson, T. Owen, C. S. Parker, F. Y. Pearson, D. J. Platts, J. W. Rammell, C. R. Reekitt, J. H. E. Sandford, J. M. Smith, J. M. Stack, F. R. Sturridge, C. P. Thomas, H. M. Wharry, R. H. Williams, S. Yablavitv.

SECOND COLLEGE (*Anatomy and Physiology*).—E. Ahmed, D. H. Anthony, P. A. Ashcroft, B. Aspinall-Stivala, Y. Aziz, P. Banbury, N. A. H. Barlow, M. C. Breese, J. L. D. Buxton, H. H. Castle, E. A. Clegg, A. M. Clément, G. F. Cobb, C. J. C. Cooke, Jean Crélin, C. I. Curle, A. V. S. Davies, A. B. Dummere, S. G. Dunn, F. O. Fehrsen, P. E. F. Frossard, A. Girgis, Constance Hart, J. A. Hill, G. Hoffmeister, F. H. Hyland, L. G. C. Irtago, M. Kamil, G. S. L. Kemp, G. E. Kidman, K. F. McAlpin, M. W. H. Miles, J. O. R. Montocchio, R. Moser, W. W. Newton, A. L. Packham, J. A. P. Perera, A. Rose-Innes, A. H. Samy, J. A. A. P. Scott, N. M. Sen-Gupta, J. P. R. Tennekoon, I. Tewfik, K. R. Traill, W. A. Turner, P. Ward, W. H. White, J. H. Wiseman, A. F. Wyatt.

CONJOINT BOARD IN SCOTLAND.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FIRST COLLEGE.—A. I. Meek, L. Macduff, J. Chambers, P. C. H. Homer, W. V. Jackson, H. G. Smith, D. C. Thiems, S. D. Vania, E. L. Adendorff.

SECOND COLLEGE.—J. C. Bedwell, W. A. Mein, F. C. J. Mitchell, J. H. Brown, D. M. G. Stewart, J. Byrne, Martha H. Hoahing.

THIRD COLLEGE.—E. A. Neilson, B. C. Haller, T. D. Renwick, J. Bannerman, W. J. F. Craig, A. Evans, J. V. R. Rohan, A. W. M'Gregor, J. E. Ainsley, W. H. A. D. Sutton, R. V. Clarke, J. P. Fairley, L. Fraser, J. H. Blackburn, A. Parker.

FINAL.—J. K. Venables, K. G. Fraser, T. E. Lawson, D. C. Graham, R. M'C. Paterson, R. E. Illingworth, J. M. Chrystie, E. C. Brooks, N. R. Whitaker, W. Millerick, J. M. Beyers, W. Chapman, T. B. Truter, J. V. Duffy.

The Services.

ROYAL NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Promotion to Staff Surgeon.

At the recent examinations held at Greenwich and London the following officers qualified for promotion to the rank of Staff Surgeon, R.N.:

George M. Levick, Arthur T. Rivers, Thomas R. L. Jones, Kenneth H. Hole, M.B., Gilbert F. Syms, Hugh F. Briggs, M.B., Michael P. Fitzgerald, M.B., James Barrett, M.B., Gordon A. Jackson, M.B., B.A., Alfred G. Malcolm, M.B., Horace C. Devas, Harry W. Nichols.

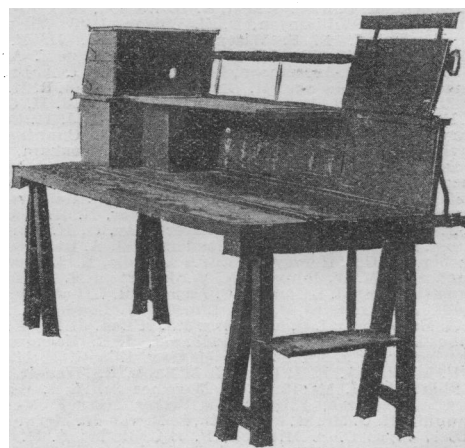
Two of these officers—Surgeons Hole and Syms—obtained first class certificates, thus becoming eligible for accelerated promotion to the extent of twelve months' seniority.

THE TERRITORIAL FIELD AMBULANCES.

A Model for Teaching Wagon Drill.

CAPTAIN JOHN MILLER (R.A.M.C.T.), 3rd North Midland Field Ambulance, writes: One of the greatest difficulties of a Territorial field ambulance is the proper teaching of the wagon drill to both officers and men. In many cases the drill halls are too small to admit an ambulance wagon, or where the ambulance wagon is housed away, it cannot be brought to the drill hall on account of the want of horses. Wagon drill is therefore limited to two or three afternoon field days before camp, when the time is too short to teach the details of wagon drill in a proper manner.

It occurred to me to construct a dummy ambulance wagon which can be put up in any drill hall or lecture room. It consists of a half long section of the body of an ambulance wagon Mark 5 star, the off side, full size, with the upper and lower compartments, the locker under the upper compartment, and



the whole width of the gangway. The front is boarded up to the level of the driver's seat, having the two holes in it for the passage of the handles of the upper stretcher. The sides and seats are a facsimile of ambulance wagon Mark 5 star. The back is open, having no tailboard, only a fixed step as is shown in the photograph. The body of the dummy wagon is bolted on to two four-legged trestles, so that the dummy stands at the same height as an ambulance wagon on wheels; two of the legs of each trestle are screwed to the floor by iron brackets, so that the dummy stands quite steady, the whole being painted the regulation colour.

The dummy was made under my directions by two members of the unit, the wood part being done by Quartermaster-Sergeant Tonks and the iron work by Staff-Sergeant Richards; the whole cost was £9. It is quite easy to take the dummy off its trestles for removal.

In this unit we have found the dummy to be of great value in teaching the whole of the wagon drill to all ranks. The above dummy wagon would be of great service not only to the Territorial field ambulances, but also to ambulance brigades anxious to learn the wagon drill.

FIELD-MARSHAL EARL ROBERTS announces that the committee of the Capetown Cathedral Memorial Fund, which was formed in 1901 for the purpose of building the east end of the cathedral at Capetown as a memorial to those who died and a thank-offering for those who were spared in the war in South Africa, has almost finished the work entrusted to it. The Roll of the Dead, written on vellum and beautifully illustrated, will be open to the inspection of the subscribers to the fund, and to the general public, at the Royal United Services Institution, Whitehall, until the end of the present month. The manuscript will eventually be deposited in the Shrine in Capetown Cathedral.

it. The defender denied that he was guilty of fault or negligence. He was, he said, most careful in his attention to the pursuer's wound, and there was no negligence or failure in skill as regarded his treatment.

The case occupied the greater part of two days, and the jury, after an absence of an hour and three-quarters, returned a unanimous verdict for the defender.

HIGHER THOUGHT READING.

CHARLES W. J. TENNANT (Christian Science Committees on Publication) writes: In your issue of July 18th a report is given of the inquest held on Miss Scott. A statement is made by one of the witnesses that for some time past she had been interested in Christian Science. The mere fact of her having Higher Thought treatment would disprove this statement, as Christian Science and Higher Thought have nothing whatever in common.

Obituary.

⌘ SIR CHRISTOPHER NIXON, BART., M.D.,

SENIOR PHYSICIAN, MATER MISERICORDIAE HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.

WE regret to have to announce the death of Sir Christopher Nixon, Bart., which took place on July 19th at his residence, Roebuck Grove, Milltown, County Dublin. His health had not been satisfactory for some time, but it was only recently that it became a cause of anxiety to his family and friends.

Christopher John Nixon was born in Dublin on June 29th, 1849. He was educated at Trinity College, and at the Catholic University, Dublin. He obtained the licence of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1868, and took the degree of M.B. Dublin in 1878. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1876, and was afterwards its President. He received the degree M.D. (*honoris causa*) from the Royal University in Ireland in 1885. He was also an LL.D. of Trinity College, Dublin.

He practised as a physician in Dublin, and was appointed physician to the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, which post he held till the time of his death. He was Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the old Catholic University, and was appointed Professor of Medicine in University College, Dublin, when the National University was founded. In these chairs he gained distinction as a teacher, and won the esteem of the students. He was also Visiting Physician to the Criminal Asylum, Dundrum, and St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, and Consulting Physician in Lunacy to the High Court of Chancery, Ireland.

He was a member of the General Medical Council from 1897 until his death—for the first twelve years as representative of the Royal University of Ireland, and afterwards of the National University. He worked actively for the new university, as a member of the Senate, and was also its Vice-Chancellor. He was a Fellow of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland, and had been President of its Pathological Section. He took a leading part in bringing the scheme for a Royal Veterinary College in Ireland to fruition, and was elected its first President.

His publications include *A Handbook of Hospital Practice and Physical Diagnosis*, and several papers on diseases of the heart and nervous system.

In 1895 he was created a Knight, and in 1906 a Baronet of the United Kingdom. In the New Year's Honours list of this year he was nominated a member of the Privy Council in Ireland. He married in 1872, Mary Agnes, daughter of Dominick Edward Blake and grand-daughter of Joseph Blake, of Castlegrave, County Galway, by whom he had issue one son and three daughters.

H. H. B. writes: Dr. HUGH THOMAS SHAW died at his residence in Liverpool on July 16th, at the age of 57, from acute nephritis, which came on a few weeks after a severe attack of streptococcus tonsillitis. He retired some years ago from a very large private practice, transferring it to his partner, Dr. O'Connell. Later he became medical referee to the Royal Liver Assurance Company, and also resumed private practice. He was extremely well informed, and his deep knowledge and his sound judgement made him respected by all those who came into contact with him, while his unassuming kindness of heart,

sympathy, and generosity made him loved by them. He cared nothing for social position, and held a too modest opinion of his own powers. Those of us who were proud to believe ourselves his intimate friends found that he endeared himself to us more the longer we knew him. The writer read with him for the diploma in eye surgery of the University of Liverpool, and was especially deeply impressed by his knowledge of bacteriology and the ease with which he overcame problems in physiologic optics. He was M.D., M.Ch., R.U.I., and held also the diplomas of public health, of tropical diseases, and of ophthalmology of the University of Liverpool. He was laid to rest at Yew Tree Cemetery on July 19th in the presence of a large number of his colleagues, friends, and former patients, the funeral affording impressive testimony to the great respect and affection they entertained for him.

MAJOR NICHOLAS MARDER, R.A.M.C. (retired), died at Exeter on July 10th, aged 50. He was educated at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, took the diplomas of M.R.C.S. and the L.R.C.P. Lond. in 1891, and entered the army as Surgeon-Lieutenant on July 27th, 1892, becoming Surgeon-Captain on July 27th, 1895, and Major on July 27th, 1904. He retired on July 27th, 1912, and joined the Reserve of Officers. He served on the North-West Frontier of India in 1897-98, in Tirah, and in the operations on the Samana range, receiving the frontier medal with three clasps; and in South Africa in 1899-1901, when he took part in the operations in Natal in 1899-1900, including the action at Talana and the defence of Ladysmith, and in the Orange River Colony in the second half of 1900, and gained the Queen's Medal with four clasps.

Medical News.

SIR JOHN TWEEDY, formerly President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, has been elected President of the Medical Defence Union, in the room of Dr. Edgar Barnes, who has retired.

THE medical staff of the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, will entertain American members of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons in London at breakfast at the Great Northern Railway Hotel at 9 a.m. on Thursday, July 30th, and afterwards, at 10 a.m., at a demonstration of cases at the hospital.

THE gold medal of the Royal Institute of Public Health, awarded annually to a public health medical official at home or abroad, in recognition of conspicuous services rendered to the cause of preventive medicine in the British Empire, has been conferred for the year 1914 upon Dr. James Niven, M.O.H. Manchester.

THE following Hull medical men have been made justices of the peace for the city: Dr. Frank Nicholson, Senior Physician, Hull Royal Infirmary, late president of the East Yorkshire and North Lincoln Branch of the British Medical Association; Dr. George Gautby, ex-sheriff of Hull, and Dr. C. H. Milburn, of Hull, a member of the Central Council of the British Medical Association.

WE are informed that the Life Assurance Medical Officers' Association intends to extend the scope of its work in order to include all medical questions connected with assurance. The next meeting of the association will be held in November and will be devoted to a discussion on the certification of incapacity under the National Insurance Act. The honorary secretaries are Dr. R. A. Young, 57, Harley Street, W., and Dr. Otto May, 19, Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.

A COURSE of instruction for qualified practitioners will commence at St. Bartholomew's Hospital on Tuesday, September 8th, and conclude on Tuesday, September 22nd. Those entering for the course will be entitled to attend any part of the practice of the hospital as well as special classes, which will include clinical classes on medicine and surgery, electro-therapeutics and x-ray work, and diseases of children, of the eye, and the ear, throat, and nose. There will also be demonstrations of modern methods of examining the blood, the gastric contents, and cases of nerve disease, and others dealing with such subjects as vaccine treatment and modern therapeutic methods. Further information may be obtained on application to the Dean.

THE report of Colonel D. Wardrop, House Governor and Medical Superintendent of the Convalescent Home for Officers of the Navy, Army, and Marines, Osborne, for the

year ending March 31st, 1914, shows that 272 officers and the wives of 60 officers were admitted during the year. Of the 272 officers, 15 belonged to the Royal Navy. Of the officers admitted, 35 per cent. had been invalided home from tropical and subtropical countries. The recoveries among the officers numbered 206; of the remainder, 29 were improved, 13 were transferred to military hospitals, and 23 remained in the home on March 31st. One officer, who had shortly before undergone a very severe operation, died four days after admission. Various methods of physical treatment, including massage and electricity, radiant heat baths, ionic medication, and mechanical appliances, were used in 116 cases.

THE usual monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Medical Sickness and Accident Society took place on July 17th at 429, Strand, W.C. Dr. F. J. Allan was in the chair. The half-yearly balance sheet, which was submitted, showed that the society's reserves continue to expand. The funds amount to over £260,000, and the income of the society to over £35,000 per annum. The claim account presented was slightly lower than that of last year, and was under the expectation provided for by the tables. The report on new business showed an increase over that for the same month of the preceding year. For prospectus and all information apply to the Secretary, Medical Sickness and Accident Society, 33, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

WE had occasion about a year ago to notice the reproductions made by Messrs. W. H. Beynon and Co., St. Alban's Lodge, Cheltenham, of drawings of Guy's Hospital and King's College Hospital by Mr. Hanslip Fletcher, and the same firm has now issued eight corresponding drawings of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Those we have seen include the entrance in West Smithfield, with the tower of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, the fountain in the quadrangle, the great staircase, and the tomb of Rahere in St. Bartholomew-the-Great. All are excellent in their several ways, but especially attractive perhaps are those of the fountain and of the West Smithfield entrance; the set will certainly appeal to old St. Bartholomew's students as a charming memento of their hospital life. The subscription price for artist's signed proofs, printed on Japanese paper, with plate paper mounts, is 42s. the set.

A QUARTERLY Court of the Directors of the Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, was held on July 8th, when seventeen members of the court were present. Dr. Rigden, senior vice-president present, took the chair. Nine gentlemen were elected members of the society. The sum of £1,890 was voted for the payment of the half-yearly grants to the widows and orphans. At the present time there are 45 widows and 13 orphans in receipt of grants. The invested funds of the society now amount to £139,500. Membership is open to any registered medical practitioner who at the time of his election is resident within a 20-mile radius of Charing Cross. The annual subscription is 2 guineas; the terms for life-membership vary with the age of the member. Relief is only granted to the widows and orphans of deceased members. Since the last court five letters had been received from widows of medical men asking for relief, but this had to be refused as their husbands had not been members of the society. Further particulars and application forms for membership may be obtained from the Secretary, at the offices, of the Society, 11, Chandos Street Square, W.

THE annual meeting of the Society for the State Registration of Trained Nurses was held at the rooms of the Medical Society of London on July 16th, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, the President, in the chair. A resolution was passed in support of the memorial recently presented to the Prime Minister by Dr. W. A. Chapple, M.P., on behalf of the Central Committee for the State Registration of Nurses, urging the Government to grant facilities for the Nurses' Registration Bill which passed its first reading by a majority of 228 on March 3rd last. During the meeting a message was received from Dr. Chapple, stating that the Home Secretary had consented to receive a deputation from the society. A resolution was also carried, pointing out that "under the National Insurance Act the qualifications of medical practitioners and midwives attending insured persons are registered under State authority," and urging that nurses subsidized by State funds should be similarly guaranteed. Sir Victor Horsley addressed the meeting on the registration question, and said the movement did not aim at the selfish aggrandizement of nurses, but had in view the benefit of the public. Whilst the very poor obtained the best of nursing in public institutions, those in moderate circumstances had no security that they would receive trained nursing aid.

Letters, Notes, and Answers.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS.—The telegraphic address of the EDITOR of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL is *Aitologu, Westrand, London*. The telegraphic address of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL is *Articulate, Westrand, London*.

TELEPHONE (National):—

2631, Gerrard, EDITOR, BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.
2630, Gerrard, BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.
2634, Gerrard, MEDICAL SECRETARY.

Queries, answers, and communications relating to subjects to which special departments of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL are devoted will be found under their respective headings.

QUERIES.

ASTHMA desires to hear of a public school within thirty miles of London suitable for a boy of fifteen suffering from asthma.

DOCTOR HURRYING TO AN ACCIDENT.

DR. EDWARD JEPSON (Ruislip) writes: A short time ago I was hastily summoned to a serious accident; I availed myself of the nearest vehicle at hand, and the man drove the horse as fast as he could, but we happened to meet a motor, which must assert a sort of precedence, and did not make way, and so stopped me in my hurried course, thereby causing me to lose some minutes of very valuable time. I ask if we cannot establish some signal whereby a doctor in a vehicle or motor shall secure a free course before him. I would suggest that the waving of a handkerchief should be accepted as a signal on those occasions. The police, on being properly instructed, would, no doubt, gladly accept this as a signal to be regarded, and make a clear course for a doctor hurrying to an accident, or where medical aid is urgently needed. In the case of a wrong use of the signal a penalty should be inflicted.

ANSWERS.

THE FLY NUISANCE.

DR. J. N. TURNBULL (United Free Church Mission, Bhandara, C. P., India) writes: With regard to the fly nuisance (BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, June 13th, p. 1330), received here by last mail, you may have heard of many formulae containing formalin. The following one, which hails from America, was reproduced in the *Indian Medical Gazette* in August, 1912. It is: Formalin, 1 fluid oz.; Milk, water, of each 8 fluid ozs. This mixture is to be placed in five or six shallow plates, with a piece of bread in the centre of each on which the flies can alight and feed. My experience has been that this method is very efficacious, the flies falling dead a few seconds after drinking.

LETTERS, NOTES, ETC.

A DISCLAIMER.

MR. W. THELWALL THOMAS (Liverpool) writes to disclaim any responsibility for an article in a Blackpool newspaper with reference to a case of a bullet wound admitted to the Blackpool Victoria Hospital. The article appeared, he informs us, without his knowledge, and is an exaggerated and highly coloured account of a consultation he attended at the hospital.

FLIES AND AERATED WATERS IN STOPPERED BOTTLES.

A MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH writes: The other day I sent for a bottle of lemonade and noticed all around the mouth of the stoppered bottle evidence of filth deposited there by flies. It is clear that the flies had been attracted by the remaining saccharine matter. This would, of course, also apply to the mouths of siphons. I write this letter in order that some inventive genius may bring forward a stopper—a simple matter—which will cover, as a shield, the aperture of the bottle and prevent flies depositing their filth there. A paper cover over the stopper could be used for bottles, as in the case of a well-known brand of bottled beer, and a small metal shield or cap, with chain, for siphons. It must be patent to every one that if some protection is not made, when the fluid is poured out of the bottle or syphon, the filth of the flies must become mixed with it.

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Advertisements should be delivered, addressed to the Manager, 429, Strand, London, not later than the first post on Wednesday morning preceding publication, and, if not paid for at the time, should be accompanied by a reference.

NOTE.—It is against the rules of the Post Office to receive *postes restante* letters addressed either in initials or numbers.