

YELLOW FEVER.

SIR, On my return from a somewhat prolonged tour in the "bush," a friend of mine has to-day forwarded me your issue of July 18th, pointing out the review you publish (p. 106) of a paper by Dr. J. W. Scott Macfie and myself in the *Yellow Fever Bulletin*, vol. iii, No. 2, April, 1914. With your permission I should like to review your review.

The statement that the general opinion amongst experts at the present day is that these bodies are not parasitic in their nature is not wholly accurate. The question is still *sub judice*, and unbiassed opinion is still divided.

Your reviewer lays great stress on the variations in the forms shown in our coloured plate, making no charitable allowance for the fact that we were finding these bodies *de novo*, not merely describing well-known and easily recognizable parasites. Surely under such conditions it is permissible to make some slight errors, and to include a few bodies which later we might consider to be a different nature.

Writing solely for myself, I admit that I am doubtful of Figs. 1 and 35. Fig. 1 may possibly be a distorted malarial parasite; Fig. 35 I deliver into the hands of your reviewer. But as to the remainder I am afraid I am not so pliable.

Let us consider a simple case—say, *Plasmodium vivax*. There is very great variety in form between the segmented and sporulated schizont, the early ring-form, the parasite of, say, half-growth, and the gametocytes. Further, the careful study of very large numbers of malarial blood-films will lead one to recognize that bodies, perhaps grotesquely distorted, are yet the identical parasites. Therefore, Sir, when your reviewer considers it "rash to say, for example, that the bodies in Figs. (1), 7 and 14 of the coloured plate are the same bodies or in any way similar to those represented in Figs 9 and 10," I beg to utterly disagree with him. When he is even so unkind as to refuse to see any connexion between Figs 20, 25 (and 39), and "the bodies depicted as coming from the human cases," I must really beg him to look at Fig. 13. It is unfortunate that he referred to Fig. 39. Reference to the text, with which he does not appear to be very familiar, would explain its presence in the plate.

I have recently collected a large number of blood-films from cases of piroplasmiasis in oxen. One film alone would provide your reviewer with all the forms shown in our plate, with the exception of Figs. 1, 22, and 35. The fact that similar bodies may be found in guinea-pigs at home is surely a singularly weak disproof of our suggestions. Can any sound reason be brought forward why English guinea-pigs should not have them? Because piroplasmata occur in various animals, it in no way follows that they are of similar species, or that any one, expert or other, could differentiate their species purely by the microscope.

Were a new bacillus to be described as the causative agent of some disease, it would hardly be a sound criticism to say that similar bodies—similar, that is, from a microscopical point of view alone—had been found in animals in a country where this disease did not occur. I am aware of no experimental method by which it has been proved that these bodies found in guinea-pigs at home are of similar species to those described by us. If an unwise criticism as regards bacilli, of which much is known, how much the more so as regards piroplasmata!

Your reviewer makes a curious paraphrase of our paper when he states that "... they found bodies similar to those described by Seidelin in the blood of guinea-pigs ... etc." Surely he should make it clear that this was only after experimental inoculation (except in the case of certain dogs), instead of leaving your readers to suppose that we found the animals naturally infected with our parasite (and therefore considered them a carrier of the disease), which is a complete misrepresentation of the facts.

I must apologize, Sir, for the length of my letter, but must refer the ultimate blame to your reviewer.—I am, etc.,

J. E. L. JOHNSTON,
West African Medical Staff.

Medical Research Institute,
Yaba, West Africa,
Sept. 22nd.

POPULAR FREUDISM.

SIR,—In your current number a nameless correspondent, "H. B. D.," proclaims the need of an organized policy of ridicule and neglect in order to kill the Freudian system of psychology. Your readers will not fail to notice the implicit admission that rational argument and open discussion are not to be relied on to this end. And, incidentally, how vivid the glimpse your correspondent affords us of a mind not yet liberated from a belief in prejudice as the court of appeal in matters of science!—I am, etc.,

London, W., Dec. 14th.

DAVID FORSYTH.

SIR,—Your correspondent "H. B. D.," in the *JOURNAL* of December 12th hopes that the time has at last come when "all psychologists, psychiatrists, and medical societies" should cease to regard "this modern and alien jargon about the unconscious as matters for serious consideration." Taking the sentence literally, what is meant is perhaps that "H. B. D." is dissatisfied only with Freud's writings on the "unconscious," but I gather from the tone of the letter that it is the study of the "unconscious" generally that merits his disapproval. If I am right in this assumption, I trust that the psychologists, etc., will do nothing of the kind. There are many writers on the "unconscious," for example, Janet and Morton Prince, to mention two only, and the study of their books cannot be neglected by the student of psychology.—I am, etc.,

City of London Mental Hospital,
near Dartford, Dec. 14th.

R. H. STEEN.

SIR,—However undesirable it may be that the complete Freudian system should be established in this country, the danger of such an invasion is not likely to be met by such a letter as that of "H. B. D."

Freud's statement that a forgotten name has a connexion with some painful idea which has been pushed out of consciousness is not patently absurd to every one who thinks about it for a moment. In all the literature which deals with this subject careful proof is given on this point. It is possible that the proof is faulty, it is possible that it is not complete; but it must be met by counter reasoning and not by ridicule, which will certainly not kill it.

The words "unconscious painful idea" have no meaning as they stand in an ordinary English sentence. They have a perfectly definite technical meaning, and they assuredly represent a fact.

Freud's teaching could not have claimed such widespread attention if there was nothing in it at all. It is clear that there is something. It is clear that the German mind has exaggerated the sexual part of the theory. Our duty now is to endeavour to separate the grain from the chaff. I have no doubt that English psychologists will be equal to the task.—I am, etc.,

Ventnor, Dec. 14th.

T. A. ROSS.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FINAL EXAMINATION (*Forensic Medicine*).—A. F. Campbell, J. F. M. Campbell, R. P. Cormack, H. J. Davidson, H. F. Ferguson, H. J. Foote, H. C. Fox, Helen M. Gall, A. M. Gosh, Helen G. Hewat, E. Jamieson, T. Janakiramiah, D. H. Jones, N. B. Laughton, A. R. Laurie, P. M. Little, T. J. Lloyd, W. K. McIntyre, C. F. MacLachlan, J. B. P. McLaren, E. S. Mellor, O. D. Price, A. Ravunni, C. Russell, W. Shanks, J. W. Simpson, G. H. Sinclair, C. I. Stockley, T. J. W. Sveinbjornsson, A. J. Taylor, G. M. Torrance, A. A. Watson, E. W. Wilbourne, M. E. Willcock, P. H. Young.

FINAL EXAMINATION (*Public Health*).—M. H. Alikhan, A. Aziz, H. J. Bruwer, A. F. Campbell, J. F. M. Campbell, J. E. Chow, A. Clarke, R. P. Cormack, A. J. Ferguson, H. J. Foote, A. M. Gosh, E. B. Israel, E. Jamieson, T. Janakiramiah, F. J. C. Johnstone, D. H. Jones, J. L. Lamond, T. J. Lloyd, W. K. McIntyre, C. F. MacLachlan, J. B. P. McLaren, J. Macquoen, P. C. Macrae, W. B. Postlethwaite, P. V. Ramanamurthy, J. W. Simpson, G. H. Sinclair, C. J. Stockley, T. J. W. Sveinbjornsson, G. M. Torrance, A. A. Watson, J. D. Whitfield, E. W. Wilbourne, M. E. Willcock, P. H. Young.

FINAL EXAMINATION (*M.B., Ch.B.*).—J. H. Baird, M. Barseghian, E. G. von B. Bergh, D. G. Boddie, W. K. Chalmers, U. J. Cherry, W. A. Coats, R. P. Cormack, Georgina E. Davidson, A. M. Duarte, A. J. Ferguson, Agnes R. H. Greig, G. D. Hamilton, H. Jackson, C. W. Lewis, H. Lewis, G. A. G. Macdonald, J. Macquoen, E. S. Mellor, J. J. Molyneux, W. H. Pallett, P. V. Ramanamurthy, J. Ritchie, R. C. Rogers, G. M. Scott, C. G. Skinner, L. J. Spence, T. J. W. Sveinbjornsson, P. G. Tuohy, H. M. Vickers, E. L. White, E. W. Wilbourne, A. Wotherspoon.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

An ordinary council was held on December 10th, 1914, when Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart., President, was in the chair.

Issue of Diplomas.

Diplomas of Fellowship were granted to the following nine candidates found qualified at the recent examination:

R. N. Geach, D. W. Hume, C. Noon, G. W. Beresford, J. H. Barclay, B. W. Howell, P. G. Doyne, R. M. de Mowbray, and D. Green.

Diplomas of Member were also conferred upon the following:

Mabel K. Bishopp, Hilda G. Johnson, J. H. Parry, and Mary Woods.

Diplomas of the Licence in Dental Surgery were granted to thirty-five candidates found qualified at the recent examinations.

Election of Examiners.

Mr. H. F. Waterhouse was re-elected a member of the Court of Examiners. Dr. C. M. Hinds Howell was elected an examiner in physiology for the second examination of the Conjoint Examining Board.

Annual Meeting of Fellows and Members.

The Council decided that as the matter referred in the resolution adopted at the recent annual meeting of Fellows and Members was very fully considered by the Council so recently as March last, it saw no advantage in reopening the discussion at the present time.

Hunterian Oration.

The Hunterian Oration will be delivered by the President, Sir William Watson Cheyne, on February 15th, 1915. No Hunterian dinner will be held.

War Relief.

A letter, dated November 21st, from the honorary secretaries of the Professional Classes War Relief Council, was read. It stated that the Council had been formed to deal with distress in the professional classes directly due to the war, and that it was decided at the last meeting of the Council to ask the College to nominate a representative to serve on the Council. The President was nominated.

Supply of "Subjects."

A letter was read, dated November 30th, from Professor F. G. Parsons, stating that at the annual general meeting of the licensed teachers of anatomy in London, held on November 26th, it was decided to ask the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons to help in taking further measures with a view to increasing the present supply of "subjects" for dissection, and to suggest a conference between representatives of the Council and the licensed teachers. A committee was appointed to confer with representatives of teachers.

General Medical Council.

A vote of thanks was given to Sir Henry Morris for his services as the representative of the College in the General Medical Council.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.

THE next triennial award of the Reuben Harvey Memorial Prize will be made on July 1st, 1915. Competitors, who must be either students in one of the Dublin schools of medicine recognized by the medical licensing bodies in Ireland, or graduates or licentiates of those bodies of not more than three years' standing at the time of the award, can choose any subject they please on animal physiology or pathology; but their work must represent original research, and be illustrated by drawings or preparations. The value of the prize is £25. Further particulars will be found in our advertisement columns.

The Services.

GENERAL HOSPITALS (T.F.).

IN reply to several correspondents who have made inquiries, we understand that the pay and allowances to which medical officers serving on the staffs of General Hospitals (T.F.) are entitled are as follows; the rates are daily:

	Pay.	Field Allowance.
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	£1 10 0	6s. 0d.
Major ...	1 3 6	4s. 6d.
Captain ...	0 15 6	3s. 6d.
Lieutenant ...	0 9 0	3s. 0d.

The Administrator is usually a lieutenant-colonel, and draws pay and allowance of that rank *plus* charge pay, for a hospital of over 200 beds, at the rate of 10s. a day. The Registrar is usually a major, and draws the pay and allowance of that rank.

With regard to the medical officers of local hospitals which have undertaken to receive wounded men, or are hospitals affiliated to a Territorial General Hospital, we have not been able to ascertain that any remuneration is paid by the War Office. If the officers of such hospitals were granted commissions, they would no doubt receive the pay of their rank, and any allowances to which they might be shown to be entitled.

Medico-Legal.

ASSUMPTION OF THE NAME OF A REGISTERED PRACTITIONER.

At the Central Criminal Court, on December 9th, Harold Charles Edward Harrison pleaded guilty to forging death certificates and to committing perjury.

According to a report in the *Daily Telegraph* (December 10th), Mr. Bodkin, who prosecuted, said that the prisoner had pleaded guilty to forging certificates relating to the deaths of three persons. Fourteen such certificates had been produced in the course of the case. It appears that in 1900 the prisoner was summarily convicted of giving a false medical certificate and of using titles to which he was not entitled. In 1901 he was convicted of theft, in 1903 of bigamy, and in 1908 he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for bigamy and assault. In January, 1914, he became assistant to Dr. Allen of Bethnal Green, having told him that he was Surgeon-Major Harrison engaged at the War Office in examining recruits. Dr. Allen took him on as assistant. In that capacity he attended patients, gave death certificates, and attended inquests, all under the name of Harold Charles Harrison, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.—there being a registered practitioner of that name at Lincoln. After he had been with Dr. Allen a few months the prisoner announced the death of General Sir John Richard Harrison, to whom he said he was heir, and he continued to act as assistant, having cards printed "Surgeon-Major Sir Harold Richard Harrison, D.S.O." In July, 1914, the suspicions of Sir Wilmot Herringham, who had been asked to consult with some one who said he was with Dr. Allen, were aroused. Inquiries subsequently made by the Medical Defence Union led to the present charge.

The prisoner, whose real name was stated to be John Cubbin, read a long statement in mitigation of sentence. He said he had studied medicine in Montreal and Vienna.

He was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

Public Health

AND

POOR LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.**REFUSE TIPS.**

THE standard textbooks on public health make very little reference to the length of time required to render refuse tips inert. If layers of soil are laid at frequent intervals over the refuse nitrification is hastened. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (an adoptive Act), Sec. 25, makes it unlawful to erect a new building on any ground which has been filled up with noxious matter until such time as the matter has become innocuous. "If a building site is artificially made care must be taken to see that the subsoil is free from organic pollution of any kind Where the subsoil has been excavated for sand or gravel, the place is used frequently as a tip for rubbish of all kinds until the level is raised to a sufficient height to allow of its being used for building purposes. Where 'made soils' of this nature are utilized as building sites, they should be asphalted or covered with a layer of concrete or other impermeable material at least 6 in. thick, and extending from one outside wall to the other" (Notter and Firth in *Theory and Practice of Hygiene*, third edition, p. 422). "Made soils—which result from the filling in with household refuse and other rubbish of low-lying sites or excavations made for the purpose of removing the virgin soil, etc.—should be avoided" (Parkes and Kenwood in *Hygiene and Public Health*, fourth edition, p. 264).

RESPONSIBILITIES OF OWNER AND OCCUPIER.

SANITARY.—Under Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1875, which deals with the abatement of nuisances, a Local Authority is empowered to call upon the person by whose act, default or sufferance, a nuisance arises or continues, to abate such nuisance. It is often very difficult to decide as between owner and occupier which is to be called on to abate. Where an occupier under the terms of his lease has to carry out internal repairs and the owner external, it would appear equitable in the case mentioned for the occupier to take up the drain which runs under the kitchen floor, and for the owner to lay a new drain outside, properly trapped and ventilated. The occupier to clean out and fill in the disused water tank under the kitchen, and disconnect the overflow from the drain.

THE Lord Mayor of London, in presiding at the annual meeting of the Royal Surgical Aid Society on December 9th, stated that during the past year 42,575 appliances had been distributed, making a total since the foundation of the society of 856,696. In addition, artificial teeth had been supplied to a large number of recruits. A vote of thanks was accorded to Sir Frederick Treves, who had resigned the office of honorary consulting surgeon, which he had held for ten years. The sum of £348 was collected at the meeting.

Obituary.

JAMES EARL MORETON, F.R.C.S.

THE death of Dr. Moreton removes a well-known personality from the neighbourhood of Chester. He was born at Minshull Vernon, Cheshire, in 1831, and educated at Dr. Brindley's, Tarvin, in the very house in which he died; at this school he was a somewhat successful rival of the Senior Wrangler of 1853. In the years 1848 and 1849 he was apprenticed to his uncle, Dr. Earl of Tarvin, Chester, who had qualified owing to the fact that he had been in practice before 1815. During his apprenticeship he had been chloroformed as an experiment, the drug having then just been introduced. In October, 1849, he entered St. Thomas's Hospital in the Boro', living in "the College" in Dean Street South. His studies were interrupted by an attack of typhoid fever and a threatening of phthisis. Sir Thomas Boor Crosby was a contemporary and lifelong friend. When in London he became intimately acquainted with Dr. Edw. Westall of Croydon, whose degree of M.D. was conferred on him by the then Archbishop of Canterbury, whose household he attended. Dr. Moreton obtained the diplomas of M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1853, and that of F.R.C.S. in 1865. He was house-surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital till he became house-surgeon to Chester Infirmary in 1854. In 1856 he was house-surgeon at Stafford Infirmary, and while there had as a pupil the late Mr. Reginald Harrison, F.R.C.S., whose father was Chaplain to the Infirmary. In 1857 Dr. Moreton joined his uncle, Dr. Earl, at Tarvin, and up to 1898 was in practice at that place. When he retired he went to live at Kelsall, but on the death of his wife a few years ago he returned to Tarvin.

He married in 1858 Janet Steel, by whom he had five children—four daughters (two of whom survive him) and one son, who joined him in practice in 1890. His chief recreations were hunting and reading. One of his friends, in a letter of condolence, says: "I don't think I ever knew a man who had a more charming personality or who was beloved by a wider circle of friends."

WE regret to announce the death of Dr. OSCAR JENNINGS, which took place suddenly at Ramsgate on November 23rd. He received his professional education at Guy's Hospital, and was admitted M.R.C.S. in 1873. He afterwards studied in Paris, where he graduated M.D. in 1878. For many years he practised in Paris, and won a considerable reputation by his writings on the mechanical treatment of diseases of the spinal cord, and particularly on the treatment of the morphine habit, on which he wrote several monographs. He was an enthusiastic believer in the virtues of cycle exercise, and, we believe, very successfully reduced his own weight by this means. He was the author of a French translation of Gowers's *Diseases of the Spinal Cord*. Dr. Jennings was a member of the Bibliographical Society, of the Société de l'Histoire de la Médecine and of the Société Médico-historique de Paris. He was for some time medical electrician at the Faculty Clinic, Asile St. Anne. Dr. Jennings was for many years the Paris correspondent of the *Lancet*. Of late years he had resided in London.

WE regret to have to record the death of Dr. JAMES SIMPSON, which took place at his residence, Mayola, Cullybackey, County Antrim, on November 27th. Dr. Simpson, who was a son of Mr. Thomas Simpson of Cullybackey, studied medicine at Queen's College, Belfast, and in 1881 graduated M.D. Queen's University, Ireland. He had a distinguished college career, and subsequently settled in Cullybackey, where he acquired an extensive practice and a high reputation as a physician. His personality and his professional knowledge gained him wide popularity and consideration. His genial disposition and thoughtfulness for others endeared him to all who knew him. A man of great strength of character and honesty of purpose, he gained the confidence of his patients, by whom he will ever be remembered. They found in him a personal friend. His health had been a good deal impaired during the last

two years, and a fortnight before his death he had a paralytic seizure, from which he did not rally. By his death the community of Cullybackey have sustained a severe loss. He leaves a widow, an aged father, and a married sister to mourn their loss.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD. — Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are Dr. John Lanson Adams, of New York, one of the most prominent specialists on diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat of the United States, aged 54; Dr. L. B. Bangs, professor of genito-urinary surgery at the Post-Graduate Medical School, and at Bellevue Hospital, New York, President of the American Association of Genito-urinary Surgeons in 1895, and editor of the *American Textbook of Genito-urinary Diseases*, aged 72; Dr. Washington Emil Fischel, of St. Louis, who took an important part in the fusion of the St. Louis and Missouri Medical Colleges as the medical department of Washington University, in which he was clinical professor till his death, aged 64; Dr. Theodore W. Fisher, sometime lecturer on mental diseases in the Harvard Medical School, aged 77; Dr. Morris Longstreth, for many years professor of pathology in Jefferson Medical College, New York, aged 68; and Dr. Opie, one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, and its Dean from 1872 to 1905, aged 72.

Medical News.

THE late Sir Henry Littlejohn, M.D., left personal estate valued at £26,624.

THE ordinary annual general meeting of the London Cremation Company, Limited, will be held at 324, Regent Street, W., on Monday, December 21st, at 3 p.m.

AT a meeting of the Council of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine on December 10th, Sir John Ross Bradford was re-elected a member of the governing body.

THE library and offices of the Royal Society of Medicine will be closed for the Christmas holidays from Thursday, December 24th, to Monday, December 28th, both days inclusive.

DR. C. S. SHERRINGTON, F.R.S., Fullerian Professor of Physiology, will deliver a course of six lectures at the Royal Institution on muscle in the service of nerve, on Tuesdays at 3 p.m., beginning on January 19th.

WE are asked to state that owing to the fact that Dr. A. S. Martin, Tuberculosis Officer for the County Borough of Sunderland, has received notice to join the R.A.M.C. at once, it is probable that an officer will be appointed for the time of the war to fill his place. Communications may be addressed to Dr. Henry Renney, M.O.H., Sunderland.

IN a lecture on "Self-Expression through Language with Older Children," delivered by Miss Margaret Corner at a meeting of the Child Study Society held on December 3rd, she said that language possessed three elements—the objective, the subjective, and the social. The third element hardly entered into the language of children at all. The child was not incomplete man but a different entity, whose language, like his ideas and emotions, differed from that of the adult, although he was compelled to make use of the same words and expressions. As a general rule, young children could be made to chatter without a trace of self-consciousness on any subject, but an older child experienced difficulty in expressing herself subjectively, and disliked a transition from the objective to the subjective in conversation. In a class composed entirely of girls between the ages of 11 and 15, she had noticed that many of the children experienced acute discomfort when forced to consider and answer questions from the subjective point of view, although as the age advanced this characteristic gradually disappeared. This, in many cases, undoubtedly meant that the child was not only incapable of giving verbal expression to her feelings, but was actually unaware of their existence until they were forced upon her attention. Those engaged in the training of children should endeavour to teach them to know themselves, whilst inculcating at the same time the necessary lessons of discipline and self-control.