

and so is the *Surra* disease of cattle; and there are others, all fully set forth in Mr. Hindle's work on *Flies and Disease*.

Certain threadworms—for instance, *Filaria labiati-papillosa*—which occur in the peritoneal cavity and sometimes in the eyes of cattle and deer in India are undoubtedly conveyed by *Stomoxys calcitrans*. The superficial vessels of the cattle swarm with the larvae of these threadworms, which readily pass through the proboscis of the insect into its stomach. They then wriggle through the walls of the stomach and make their way into the thoracic muscles; here they undergo a "rest-cure," and after a time they are readily transferred to a new and uninfected host.

But by far the worst infection which is attributed to this fly is acute epidemic poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis. That this disease occurs in epidemics has been known, especially in Scandinavia, for some time, and eight years ago it attracted serious attention in North America and in our country. In 1907 there were many local outbreaks in the United States and Canada, and it is thought that the infection was first introduced from Scandinavia along the Atlantic coast, and later inland as far as the State of Minnesota, by the numerous Scandinavian immigrants that settle there.

The disease is one of those which are apparently due to a protozoon too small to be visible under the highest power of the microscope, and so small as to be able to pass through a Berkefeld filter. It can readily be artificially transmitted to monkeys. It is thought that the disease is by no means transmitted only by means of the biting *Stomoxys*, and that it may be directly transmitted from one person to another without the aid of any intermediate host. But there seems little doubt that it can be, and is, transmitted by *Stomoxys*, and therefore it is of the highest importance to reduce the number of these insects.

The most efficient way of controlling this pest is to destroy or put out of action its breeding places. All decaying vegetable matter should be either removed or burnt or buried, or covered with some agent which will prevent the larvae living. In fact, the methods that have been advocated for the common house-fly are applicable to *Stomoxys*. If stable manure were carefully removed, from May to October, at least every seven days, the number of flies would be materially reduced. Where this is impracticable, manure heaps should be covered with some insecticide, so as to destroy the eggs and larvae. Experiments are still being made with the view of finding a substance capable of killing the eggs, larvae, and pupae, which will be at once cheap and unharmed to the fertilizing value of the manure. The American experts recommend borax or colemanite (crude calcium borate), calcined, powdered, and applied by a flour-dredger. The proportions which seem most effective are 0.62 lb. of borax and 0.75 lb. of colemanite to 10 cubic ft. or 8 bushels of manure. Two or three gallons of water should then be sprinkled over the manure heap.

## Memoranda :

### MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

#### A CASE OF MYELOMA OF THE STERNUM TREATED BY RADIUM.

A MALE, aged 32, suffering from a large myeloma of the sternum, was recommended to me with a view to radium treatment in the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, by Professor Gulland, on March 9th, 1915. The tumour had first been noticed two years before after an attack of pleurisy; it had since steadily increased in size, and now consisted of a firm adherent growth about the size of a large coconut in front of the sternum. The circumference of the chest over the growth measured 37½ in. An x-ray examination suggested involvement of the mediastinum. The patient suffered from increasing weakness, from constriction of the chest, and shortness of breath. A consultation was held with Mr. Miles, who considered the case inoperable. In view of the size of the growth, and of the limited amount of radium at the disposal of the Royal

Infirmary, I did not think that much benefit would result from radium applications, but I said that if he were admitted to the wards, a vigorous course of treatment would be tried.

This consisted in the introduction by Mr. Miles of four aluminium tubes containing 10 to 20 mg. each of pure radium bromide into the right hemisphere of the growth, while at the same time external applications through silver shields, 0.5 mm. in thickness, were made. Thus the right hemisphere of the tumour was subjected to an energetic crossfire of rays. The plan of treatment was to transfer at the end of a few days the internal tubes to the left hemisphere, but owing to the rapid diminution in the size of the growth it was not found practicable to introduce more than two of the tubes. The total dose amounted to 13,200 mg. hours.

A month after the treatment the growth had entirely disappeared. Professor Gulland remarked, in regard to this case, "that he had watched the tumour growing during the past eighteen months, that it was of very large size—quite as big as two fists—that he had been rather a sceptic as regards the value of radium in malignant disease, but that he was now quite converted. The growth was a myeloid sarcoma."

The patient has regained his health and strength, and is back at his work.

No tumour, in my experience, is so amenable to radium as a myeloid sarcoma. When energetically treated they melt away in an extraordinary fashion.

DAWSON TURNER,

Officer in Charge of the Radium Treatment at  
the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.

#### COMPLETE INVERSION OF UTERUS WITHOUT COLLAPSE OR SHOCK: CONCEALED DELIVERY.

I HAVE read two articles on cases of inversion, in the JOURNAL of April 17th, pp. 676, 677, in both of which there was severe collapse. In the following instance collapse was entirely absent.

I was asked one morning to attend a village woman in labour. On arrival I found a young, healthy-looking woman of about 25 years of age who would not allow anybody else to remain with me in her room. She was lying on a couch, but there was no sign of recent or impending delivery about her. She informed me, on promise of secrecy, that she had given birth to a dead immature fetus during the early part of the previous night and thrown it away, and that all I could do for her was to keep my promise. But as soon as I came out of the room I was shown the body with placenta attached and entire. The household were very anxious to impress upon me that there were no marks of violence on it. I asked them to send for a midwife and left. Three hours later I was called again to attend the same woman. The midwife had arrived, and found something unusual outside the vagina. I thought I should have told the household that the patient had refused any medical aid from me at my first visit. The swelling was the uterus, which had undergone complete inversion. I reduced the organ quite easily and put in a plug to keep it up. Recovery was uneventful.

The outstanding feature in this case was the absence of collapse or shock. There was no collapse, in part, no doubt, because there had been no haemorrhage. Shock, according to Crile, may be produced by exposure of abdominal viscera. In Dr. Oag's case exposure for two hours caused shock and death. In my case more than twelve hours' exposure of the interior of the uterus did not produce the slightest constitutional disturbance. I think that the difference in my patient's case can be explained by the state of her mind. Soldiers in the heat of a struggle and consequent mental excitement are said to receive very severe wounds which off the battlefield would have produced instant collapse and shock. My patient was greatly worried by the prospect of possible loss of reputation. The extreme state of excitement of thought centres may have had a reflex influence, and prevented inhibition of vasomotor centres and consequent shock.

Dambulla.

C. G. KURIEN, M.B. Edin.

fit in very closely with those produced by well known micro-organisms.

He apparently derides the use of counter-irritation in treatment. He seems to believe that *materia peccans* may be directed to any given part by such means. If so, surely it is better the big toe should suffer than the heart or kidneys.

If, instead of mustard or heat, some irritant is employed which produces blisters or pustules, a mode of exit is provided and there is less possibility of the *materia peccans* injuring the bone, etc.—I am, etc.,

Bournemouth, Aug. 1st.

W. J. MIDELTON.

## Universities and Colleges.

### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The following degrees have been conferred:

M.D.—\*G. G. Butler, H. S. C. Starkey.  
M.B., B.C.—E. D. Adrian, E. C. Bradford, W. Hillbrook, R. A. Mansell, R. A. Peters, G. R. S. Thomas, J. K. A. D. Todhunter.  
M.B.—R. C. Conte, H. F. Brice-Smith.  
B.Sc.—\*T. J. H. Hoskin, C. M. Ryley, H. S. C. Starkey.

\*Admitted by proxy.

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

#### MEETING OF THE SENATE.

A MEETING of the Senate was held on July 14th.

#### Recognition of Teachers.

The following were recognized as teachers of the university in the subjects and at the institutions indicated:

*Westminster Hospital Medical School.*—Mr. V. B. Orr (Anaesthetics).  
*University College Hospital Medical School.*—Dr. A. E. Boycott (Pathology).

#### University Chair of Physiology.

It was reported that Dr. F. A. Bainbridge had been appointed to the University Chair of Physiology tenable at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and that he had been admitted to the Faculties of Medicine and Science, and added to the Board of Studies in Physiology.

#### Physiological Laboratory.

Dr. Waller was re-elected director and Dr. Russell Wells treasurer of the Physiological Laboratory for the remainder of the year 1915.

#### Pharmacology in Second Examination for Medical Degrees.

The regulations for the second examination for medical degrees, Part II, were amended by the addition of a note relating to the syllabus in pharmacology, of which copies can be obtained on application to the Academic Registrar.

#### University of London French Club.

Permission to use the title of "University of London French Club" was granted to the proposed club provided that the regulations of the Senate were observed.

#### Council for External Students.

Dr. S. Russell Wells has been elected chairman of the Council for External Students.

#### Appointment of Representatives.

Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, K.C.V.O., has been reappointed representative of the university on the East London College Council, and Dr. E. G. Perodreau has been elected a governor of the Isleworth County School.

The following candidates have been approved in the examinations indicated:

FIRST M.B.—F. P. Adams, G. T. Allerton, A. Y. Amer, Kathleen Ardell, Marjorie Back, A. E. Beith, Dorothy Bellows, W. C. M. Berridge, N. A. Best, C. G. Bowen, J. V. C. Braithwaite, Ella M. Britten, W. M. Brown, C. H. Bulcock, M. W. B. Bulman, T. H. Burland, L. Burvill-Holmes, E. E. Carter, Joan K. S. Cave, Alix J. Churchill, Kathleen M. Cogan, H. Cohen, H. S. Cohen, M. Cohen, S. M. Cohen, Florence E. Coombes, D. C. Corry, P. Couacaud, E. W. P. Davies, G. Davies, Sarah H. Davies, A. H. G. Down, T. A. Eccles, J. Fanning, J. O. Fletcher, R. E. Ford, E. C. H. Foreman, R. S. Foss, P. J. Freilich, E. Gallop, D. H. Geffen, \*A. W. Grace, E. E. D. Gray, R. H. Greaves, G. H. Greenfield, Hilda T. Haggett, Edith M. Hall, Margaret Hammond, J. M. R. Harris, Eleanor Harse, M. C. Hartley, E. A. F. Hawke, H. L. Heimann, G. T. Henderson, K. E. A. Hughes, G. R. Hull, G. Hume, B. L. Jeaffreson, A. E. Jenkins, W. D. Jenkins, J. D. Johnstone, H. M. R. Jones, L. A. Joscelyne, Muriel M. Kemworthy, \*A. N. Kingsbury, M. Korn, H. D. Lawson, \*R. C. B. Ledlie, J. N. Leitch, \*H. S. Le Marquand, H. T. Le Vieux, G. L. Levin, H. J. Levy, W. E. Lloyd, J. T. Long, A. E. Lorenzen, L. Lyne, Gwendolen W. T. Lynn, S. F. Mahmood, C. D. Maitland, Ida C. Mann, Aziz Ebd El Sayed Mansour, Norah E. Marsden, G. Massie, Kathleen H. Matthews, G. O. Montgomery, R. M. H. Newbery, T. S. North, C. W. Odum, T. C. Oliver, Sybil G. Overton, J. P. Padshah, \*Dorothy Pantin, G. W. C. Parker, W. W. Payne, A. C. T. Perkins, N. A. M. Petersen, R. E. Pleasance, O. G. Potter, C. S. C. Prance, C. M. Probert, Beatrice D. Pullinger, Eleanor M. Reece, E. L. Rees, W. Remington, R. W. Revell, W. A. Richards, \*E. H. Roche, B. W. Roffey, S. Rosenschein, Joan M. Ross,

C. H. St. John, S. Sandler, J. Sanyal, A. B. Saunders, Ruth M. Scutt, A. Sebba, E. L. Sergeant, O. B. Sharp, \*C. Shaw, G. D. Shaw, K. J. Shaw, A. A. Shukry, J. V. A. Simpson, G. M. J. Slot, \*E. F. Smith, H. W. Southgate, W. R. Spurrell, D. Spurway, J. B. Stacey, F. R. Stearn, R. S. Swindell, R. N. L. Symes, B. M. G. Thomas, E. W. C. Thomas, V. P. Thomas, Annie G. Thompson, \*Kathleen M. Tillyard, Ruth C. Townshend, Jean Verbrugge, N. S. V. Vinter, \*H. C. Visick, A. B. K. Watkins, E. C. Whitehall-Cooke, Anna B. Whitney, Kathleen M. Wilkinson, D. H. Williams, Lucy Wills, Grace Elizabeth Winn, J. M. Winnett, Jane E. Wood, A. D. Wright, E. T. Wright.

\*Awarded a mark of distinction in Inorganic Chemistry.

†Awarded a mark of distinction in Physics.

\*Awarded a mark of distinction in Biology.

SECOND M.B. (Part D).—G. V. W. Anderson, W. M. Anthony, M. Aronsohn, H. S. Bell, Julia Bell, Enid M. Bevan, T. G. D. Bonar, J. A. A. Bouie, Hilda C. Bowser, Sarah A. F. Boyd-Mackay, N. C. Cooper, Ursula B. Cox, J. J. da Gama Machado, Edith M. P. Davies, T. Davies, J. J. P. de Chaumont, J. Franks, M. Gourevitch, St. G. B. D. Gray, Magdalena A. H. Hamel, Margaret Hammond, L. Handy, O. S. Hillman, C. V. Isard, H. V. Jackson, \*J. J. Jbrad, E. F. Kerby, M. Laurent, E. H. L. Leclézio, Baroness T. J. Lesser, G. M. Lewis, C. A. Lindup, D. McClean, T. E. Malins, J. C. R. Morgan, R. G. Morrison, W. D. Nicol, R. E. Overton, \*R. H. Parry, G. F. Peters, B. W. Phillips, P. G. Quinton, W. E. K. A. Quitmann, A. H. Richards, F. P. Schofield, A. Sebba, Marguerite G. Sheldon, S. Singh, W. Skelly, Frances M. Spickett, V. A. T. Spong, J. P. Traylen, E. R. Webb, R. F. White, J. M. Winnett.

\*Awarded a mark of distinction.

### LONDON HOSPITAL.

The following scholarships and prizes have been awarded:—Price Scholarship in Science (£100): Mr. I. H. Zortman. Price Scholarship in Anatomy and Physiology (£52 10s.): Mr. H. D. McIlroy. Buxton Scholarship—Arts (£31 10s.): Mr. T. E. W. Wood. Clinical Medicine (£20 prize): Mr. R. G. Sterling; (Honorary Certificate): Mr. R. G. Michelmore. Clinical Surgery (£20 prize): Mr. R. G. Sterling. Clinical Obstetrics (£20 prize): Mr. A. H. Morley. Duckworth Nelson Prize, Biennial, (£10): Mr. R. G. Sterling. Andrew Clark Prize, Biennial (£26): Awarded 1913-14. Lethaby Prizes (£10, Organic Chemistry): Mr. A. Sebba. Hutchinson Prize, Triennial (£40): Awarded 1913-14. Anatomy and Physiology (£25 prize): Mr. H. Gluckman; (Honorary Certificate): Mr. G. Adler. Dressers' Prizes:—Elementary Clinical Surgery (£5 prizes): Mr. G. P. B. Huddy, Mr. A. G. Harsant, Mr. G. P. Tatton; (Honorary Certificate): Mr. G. Fehrsen. Minor Surgery (£5 prizes): Mr. A. G. Harsant, Mr. B. W. Phillips, Mr. W. G. Owen, Mr. D. C. Thomson. Practical Anatomy (£4 prize): Mr. S. N. Senitzky. Anderson Prizes (£3 prizes): \*Mr. A. G. Harsant, \*Mr. R. G. Simpson, Mr. M. C. Cooper, Mr. H. H. Bailey; (Honorary Certificate): Mr. C. H. Carroll.

\*Equal; prize divided.

### ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

A COMITIA was held on July 29th, the President, Dr. Frederick Taylor, being in the chair.

#### Admission of Members.

The following candidates having passed the required examination were admitted Members of the College:

Jugalkisor Adhya, M.B., Calcutta; Purushottam Tulsidas Patel, M.D. Lond., L.R.C.P.; Edward Cecil Williams, M.B. Camb.

#### Licences and Diplomas.

Licences to practise physic were granted to 113 gentlemen who had passed the necessary examinations.

Diplomas in Public Health were granted conjointly with the Royal College of Surgeons of England to five gentlemen who were recommended by the Examiners.

A diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene was granted conjointly with the Royal College of Surgeons of England to Sahib Singh Sokey, M.B. Edin., Lieutenant I.M.S.

#### Appointment of College Officers and Examiners.

The following college officers and examiners were appointed: Censors: David Bridge Lees, M.D., George Newton Pitt, M.D., William Pasteur, M.D., Sidney Harris Cox Martin, M.D. Treasurer: Sir Dyce Duckworth, Bt., M.D. Emeritus Registrar: Edward Liveing, M.D. Registrar: Joseph Arderne Ormerod, M.D.

Harveian Librarian: Norman Moore, M.D.

Elected Members of the Library Committee: Cyril Ogle, M.D., Herbert Morley Fletcher, M.D., Thomas H. Arnold Chaplin, M.D., Robert Oswald Moon, M.D.

Curators of the Museum: John Mitchell Bruce, M.D., Seymour John Sharkey M.D., Frederick William Andrewes, M.D., William Hunter, M.D.

Finance Committee: Donald W. C. Hood, C.V.O. M.D., Sidney Philip Phillips, M.D., James Taylor, M.D.

Examiners: Chemistry, John Millar Thomson, F.R.S., Thomas Martin Lowry, F.C.S.; Physics, Frederick Womack, B.Sc., M.B., Alfred William Porter, B.Sc., F.R.S. Practical Pharmacy, Henry Johnstone Campbell, M.D., Robert Briggs Wild, M.D., Frederick Lucien Golla, M.D., Reginald Henry Millar, M.D., Walter Ernest Dixon, M.D., F.R.S.; Physiology, Francis Arthur Bainbridge, M.D., John Mellanby, M.D.; Anatomy, William Wright, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; Medical Anatomy and Principles and Practice of Medicine, Archibald Edward Garrod, M.D., Hector W. G. Mackenzie, M.D., Frederick Walker Mott, M.D., Alfred George Barrs, M.D., Frank Joseph Wethered, M.D., Raymond H. P. Crawford, M.D., Sir Bertrand E. Dawson,

K.C.V.O., M.D., Alfred Milne Gossage, M.D., Sir John Francis Harpin Broadbent, Bt., M.D., Harold Batty Shaw, M.D.; Midwifery and Diseases peculiar to Women, Henry Williamson, M.B.Camb., Cuthbert H. J. Lockyer, M.D., Thomas George Stevens, M.D., Guy Bellingham Smith, M.B., F.R.C.S., John Benjamin Helliier, M.D. Public Health: Part I, Wilfred W. O. Beveridge, D.S.O., M.B.; Part II, Sydney A. Monckton Copeman, M.D. Tropical Medicine: Bacteriology, John Charles Grant Ledingham, M.B. Diseases and Hygiene of the Tropics, Fleming Mant Sandwith, M.D. Murchison Scholarship, John Fawcett, M.D., Alfred Ernest Russell, M.D.

#### Communications.

The following communications were received: (1) From the Secretary of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, dated May 17th, June 11th, and July 9th, reporting proceedings of the Council of that College on May 13th, June 10th, and July 8th respectively; (2) from the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Edinburgh, reporting that the Murchison Scholarship had been awarded by the Faculty to Charles George Lambie, M.B., Ch.B.

#### Harveian Commemoration.

It was resolved that on the occasion of the Harveian Commemoration on October 18th next the usual dinner should not be held.

#### Election of Representatives and Members of Committee.

Sir Wilmot Herringham, M.D., was re-elected a Representative of the College on the Court of Governors of Sheffield University.

Dr. Sidney Martin and Dr. Newsholme were re-elected Members of the Executive Committee of the Cancer Research Fund.

Sir Thomas Barlow, Bt., M.B., was elected an additional Member of the Executive Committee of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

#### The Weber-Parkes Prize.

A report from the Adjudicators upon the Essays for the Weber-Parkes Prize, 1915, was received. It was resolved that the prize should be awarded to Dr. Noel Dean Bardswell.

#### Award of Medals.

On the recommendation of the Council, the Baly Medal was awarded to Dr. F. Gowland Hopkins, F.R.S., and the Moxon Medal to Professor J. J. Dejerine of Paris.

#### Reports from Committee of Management.

A report was received and adopted from the Committee of Management, dated June 23rd, 1915. The report recommended that the following institutions, having fulfilled the requirements of the Board, should be added to the list of institutions recognized by the Examining Board in England for instruction in chemistry and physics—namely, North-Eastern County School, Barnard Castle; Bootham School, York; and Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, Wakefield.

A second report, dated July 13th, from the same committee, was received and adopted. The report was as follows:

1. That St. Chad's College, Denstone, Staffordshire, which is already recognized for instruction in Chemistry and Physics, be also recognized for instruction in Biology.
2. That the examination for the Diploma in Tropical Medicine be discontinued for the duration of the war.
3. That the extra examination in Part I for the Diploma in Public Health, held during recent years in the month of April, be discontinued for the duration of the war.

After some further formal business, the President dissolved the Comitia.

#### ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

An ordinary Council was held on July 29th, when Sir W. Watson Cheyne, President, was in the chair.

#### Leave of Absence.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Thorburn during his period of service in Malta as Consulting Surgeon to the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.

#### The late Mr. Edmund Owen.

The following resolution was passed by the Council:

That the Council hereby express their deep regret at the death of their former colleague, Mr. Edmund Owen, whom they highly esteemed as an able surgeon, and for whom they entertained the warmest feelings of personal friendship; and they desire to offer their sincere sympathy to the members of his family in the loss which they have sustained.

The Council desire, also, to record their appreciation of Mr. Owen's many services to the College as a Vice-President and Member of the Council and Member of the Court of Examiners, of the keen interest which he displayed in all matters relating to the welfare of the profession, and of his energy and devotion on behalf of the wounded. His ready sympathy and cheery presence will be sadly missed in the large circle of friends which his many admirable qualities gathered around him.

#### Issue of Diplomas.

Diplomas of Membership were granted to 113 candidates found qualified at the recent examinations.

Diplomas in Public Health were granted, jointly with the College of Physicians, to five candidates found qualified at the recent examinations.

A Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene was granted,

jointly with the College of Physicians, to one candidate found qualified.

#### Report of Committee of Management.

The recommendations as given in the report of the Comitia of the Royal College of Physicians, were adopted.

#### Removal of a Member.

A member whose name had been previously removed from the *Medical Register*, was removed from being a member of the College.

#### Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

Sir John Bland-Sutton was elected a Member of the Executive Committee of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund in the place of Sir Rickman J. Godlee.

#### CONJOINT BOARD IN ENGLAND.

The following candidates have received the following diplomas indicated from the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons respectively:

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.—J. G. Ackland, C. G. Ainsworth, D. R. Alexander, J. S. Alexander, E. H. R. Altounyan, T. Anwyl-Davies, G. C. G. Baldini, E. B. Barnes, J. V. Bates, C. W. W. Baxter, J. J. O. Bevan, K. S. Bhat, E. Biddle, J. A. Binning, D. A. Blount, C. V. Boland, C. C. Brewis, W. H. Butcher, F. V. Cant, J. B. Cavenagh, L. A. Celestin, J. E. Clark, S. J. Cowell, H. McW. Daniel, R. M. Dannatt, W. J. Dearden, D. H. Derry, R. O. Eades, S. E. Y. Elliott, D. T. Evans, R. C. Fairbairn, R. K. Ford, \*Charlotte I. Fox, O. Gleeson, G. R. Gokharkar, C. H. Gow, A. P. Green, J. A. C. Greene, G. D. Gripper, G. H. Haines, H. W. Hales, N. H. Hill, R. W. Hodgson-Jones, H. L. G. Hughes, H. R. W. Husbards, S. W. Isaacs, L. G. Jacob, H. C. Jennings, F. A. Knott, R. D. Langdale-Kelham, W. N. Leak, C. G. Learoyd, J. B. Leather, Pow-Kan Liang, S. J. L. Lindeman, G. C. Linder, E. D. Lindow, V. E. Lloyd, W. H. Lloyd, S. D. Lodge, G. S. B. Long, J. E. C. Macguire, S. A. S. Malkin, G. S. Marshall, A. D. Marston, J. B. McFarlane, W. G. McKenzie, C. H. Medlock, T. W. Melhuish, R. G. Michelson, S. G. Moftah, F. Molina, R. G. Morgan, A. H. Morley, E. H. Morris, I. Moriada, W. L. Partridge, N. S. Paruck, B. C. W. Pasco, L. G. Phillips, W. H. Pickup, T. L. Price, R. A. W. Proctor, A. L. PUNCH, K. N. Purkis, G. J. Randall, R. M. Riggall, E. S. Rowbotham, C. G. Schurr, E. A. Scott, N. A. Scott, J. M. Shah, E. W. L. Sharp, T. W. Sheldon, S. A. Sittampalam, J. B. G. Skelton, R. Stowers, F. R. Sturridge, T. C. Summers, R. B. Syquia, E. Underhill, C. P. G. Wakeley, M. J. T. Wallis, A. H. Ward, W. T. Warwick, T. T. B. Watson, F. L. Webster, W. R. White-Cooper, B. Whitehead, N. J. Wigram, G. L. Wilkinson, A. Willatt, H. Williamson.

\* Under the Medical Act, 1876.

D.P.H.—Ram Das, S. Y. Gupta, W. R. H. Heddy, E. A. A. Saunders, N. L. G. Wilson.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FIRST COLLEGE (Part I) Chemistry, Part II (Physics).—S. Ackroyd, J. H. Allan, \*F. T. Allen, \*H. Auckland, \*F. Barker, \*W. E. Barnes, W. Beaumont, B. F. Behman, R. A. D. J. Bernhardt, Frederica M. Bradley, \*Anna B. Broman, N. E. D. Cartledge, Marjorie C. Chappel, I. J. Cruchley, S. Ellison, J. L. Farquharson, \*K. Glaisby, Marion B. Gray, \*E. Hardy, \*J. W. Hulme, T. James, K. C. J. Jones, S. Kadinsky, J. Kendall, \*A. A. Knappan, \*P. Lindsey, E. R. Lloyd, Kathleen M. B. McArthur, \*D. Mackay, \*E. Morton, V. A. Newton, F. F. Petersen, E. A. I. Phillips, Betsy Porter, C. E. Roach-Smith, \*R. H. Roe, \*C. V. D. Rose, Jack L. Le P. Sanders, F. A. Smorfit, B. H. Stribling, H. S. Ward, L. K. Watson, R. E. Williams, \*G. B. Withers. (Part II) Elementary Biology: J. H. Allan, J. G. Barrie, B. F. Behman, R. A. D. J. Bernhardt, J. P. de Silva, J. L. Farquharson, A. Foster, Marion B. Gray, T. H. J. Hargreaves, F. J. Harvey, J. A. Hawkrige, C. H. S. Horwitz, W. E. Howell, J. W. Hulme, S. Kadinsky, J. M. H. Linhares, G. G. Newman, Madeline P. Parker, G. W. V. Parry, Adeline I. S. Roose, C. V. D. Rose, G. F. Smith, J. H. Sulliman, G. M. Trist, H. S. Ward, L. K. Watson, Octavia M. Wilberforce, H. W. M. Williams, S. A. Withers, R. Wolff, F. W. Zaglame.

\* Passed in Part I only.

† Passed in Part II only.

#### CONJOINT BOARD IN IRELAND.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FIRST COLLEGE.—\*G. A. Barry, \*J. Pousner, M. Barden, D. P. Clein, E. P. Connolly, T. J. Clune, N. A. Filose, J. O'G. Fitzsimons, J. Forbes, A. Kieran, B. T. McMahon, E. F. Mallon, J. S. E. Manley, M. F. Moloney, J. O'Brien, T. P. O'Loughlin, F. G. Phillips, F. J. Ryan, W. E. Shipsey.

SECOND COLLEGE.—M. J. Broderick, T. F. Broderick, J. Danaher, T. L. Dolan, N. A. Filose, M. J. Griffin, J. A. Hamilton, L. M. Leventon, \*Miss N. McCormick, R. G. J. McCullagh, J. A. MacSweeney, M. R. Morris, M. O'Brien, C. O'Connor, B. F. O'Reilly, J. C. Rowan, G. R. Wilson.

THIRD COLLEGE.—J. H. Barrett, M. Briscoe, G. H. M. Crofts, E. M. T. Crymble, R. D'Alton, H. W. Hackett, Miss M. McMullen, H. L. Mooney, W. Morrow, P. O'Connell.

FINAL.—A. P. Adams, S. Barron, C. H. Brennan, S. Brown, T. A. Buchanan, S. J. M. Cairns, G. A. Campbell, T. M. Cronin, B. J. Cusack, W. E. R. Dimond, J. C. Ferguson, C. E. H. Gater, E. N. H. Gray, J. J. Gray, F. J. McManus, W. G. D. McCall, F. R. H. Mollan, M. Moran, J. A. Musgrave, C. J. O'Carroll, P. J. D. O'Malley, L. M. Rowlette, R. A. Ryan, T. H. Sarsfield, J. A. Watson, P. I. Wigoder, H. J. Villiers.

D.P.H.—S. Hassan, P. J. Timoney.

\* Passed with Honours.

#### APOTHECARIES' HALL OF IRELAND.

The following candidates have been successful in the subjects indicated:

Primary Examination.—J. McCarthy passed in Physics and Chemistry; \*D. McCarthy and \*F. J. Fitzpatrick in Physics and Biology; W. G. C. Reavy in Biology; and J. T. Appleton in Chemistry.

*Intermediate Examination.*—D. J. Crowley passed in Pathology; J. H. McKenna and P. A. Sullivan in Pathology and in Medical Jurisprudence; and J. T. McDonnell in Medical Jurisprudence.  
*Final Examination.*—J. R. Ellwood passed in Medicine; P. A. Sullivan in Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and in Pharmacy; A. Hegarty in Surgery; and J. H. McKenna in Midwifery and in Pharmacy.

\* Completed Primary Examination. † Completed Intermediate Examination. ‡ Completed Final Examination.

## Obituary.

### THE LATE MR. EDMUND OWEN.

THE cremation of the remains of Mr. Edmund Owen took place at Golder's Green on Thursday, July 29th. The attendance at the ceremony was large, and the service was conducted by the Reverend William Walker of St. Augustine's, Leytonstone. Among those present were, in addition to Mr. Owen's brothers, Sir Douglas Owen and Mr. Owen, the Earl of Plymouth, Lord Savile, Sir Rickman Godlee, Sir David Ferrier, Sir Henry Morris, Colonel Sir Herbert and Lady Perrott, and Sir John Hewett. The College of Surgeons was represented by Sir W. Watson Cheyne and Professor Arthur Keith; St. Mary's Hospital Medical School by Sir John Broadbent; the French Hospital by the Chairman, Mr. E. Rueffer, and the Secretary, Mr. Pondepeyre; the Hampstead General Hospital by Mr. Albert Langton; the King George V Hospital by Dr. Hammond and Dr. Miles; the St. John Ambulance Brigade (to which Mr. Owen was surgeon-in-chief) by Colonel Tyrell, Commissioner, and Assistant Commissioner Winny; the British Red Cross Society by the Hon. Arthur Stanley (Chairman), Sir Frederick Treves, Sir Benjamin Franklin, and the Secretary, Mr. Frank Hastings; the Medical Society by the President, Sir J. Bland-Sutton; and the British Medical Association by Mr. Guy Elliston.

DR. FOSTER PALMER (London) writes: Twice only have I come in contact with Owen, and both times in relation to his gift of speech, which I see referred to several times in the obituary notice in the JOURNAL. He is spoken of as "an incisive speaker," with a "marvellous store of apt illustration," as a "pungent and witty after-dinner speaker," and one of his speeches is described as "full of wit and good humour" and a "masterpiece of persuasive eloquence." About seventeen years ago he came to the first annual dinner of the Chelsea Clinical Society and responded for the "Guests" in an eloquent speech. More recently, only a few years ago, he wrote an anonymous letter to the JOURNAL complaining of the distress he suffered from nervousness or stage-fright before making a speech. Having given some attention to this subject, I wrote in reply stating that I believed it to be almost universal with good speakers, that the excellence of a speech is often in direct ratio to the degree of stage-fright, and that I was sure that the writer, whoever he might be, was an eloquent speaker. I received a letter from Owen thanking me for my remarks and for the encouragement they gave him. There is presumably no longer any reason for anonymity. That men of Celtic origin have frequently the gift of eloquence is well known. What is, perhaps, not so well known is that they also suffer severely from stage-fright. The same condition of the nerve centres which results in fluency of speech also produces an almost abnormal sensitiveness as to its possible reception. (The most graphic description I have ever read of a case of stage-fright and its cure is contained in a novel by Rider Haggard called *Mr. Meeson's Will*.)

DR. R. P. SMALLWOOD (Chelmsford) writes: In the notices of Edmund Owen's death in the JOURNAL there does not appear to be one by any one who acted as his house-surgeon, and it is for that reason that I send these few lines. Owen always treated his house-surgeons with the greatest liberality and allowed them to do numerous operations. He was always punctual and expected every one else to be so, and any one who was late or appeared to be slack in any way was very likely to hear of it, generally in a witty and pleasantly sarcastic manner. On one occasion a dresser, in cutting off a bandage from a head on the operation table, made a small cut in the patient's ear. "And the servant's name was Malchus," was Owen's comment when he saw it. On another occasion a

"chronic" on the well-known front bench surprised Owen by answering a question, and he, forgetting that silence is golden, said, "You seem surprised, sir." "So was Balaam," replied Owen. He hated abbreviations, such as pot. iod., liq. hyd. perchlor., and his opinion of drugs was not a high one, and one day, at a consultation, he remarked to one of the physicians, "Drugs are no use, are they?" "Not unless you know how to use them," was the unexpected reply he got. Owen never minded owing to a mistake, and I well remember telephoning to him to come and trephine a case of what I thought was a ruptured meningeal artery. From my account he thought it was not, and so did not come. The man died, and the *post-mortem* examination proved I was right, and Owen gave a lecture on his mistake in not operating, which was much more than most men would have done. There must be hundreds of men who learnt most of their surgery on the front bench, and he spared no trouble with any one who was willing to learn. He was a fine man physically, a bold and rapid operator, a splendid teacher, and one who will long be remembered gratefully by those who came in contact with him.

WE regret to have to record the death on July 15th, after a short illness, of Dr. EDWARD A. CLARKE, of Dukinfield, at the age of 51. After studying at Owens College, Manchester, and the London Hospital, he took the diploma of I.S.A. in 1887, and was for a time house-surgeon to the General Infirmary, Wrexham. In 1891 he took the diploma of M.R.C.S.Eng., and settled in Dukinfield. He had a large practice, and was also medical inspector of schools in the borough. He was for several years representative of the Ashton-under-Lyne Division at the Representative Meetings of the British Medical Association, and worked very hard during the Insurance bill controversy. The Division presented him with a clock as a mark of recognition for his services. Dr. Clarke, who was J.P. for Cheshire, took a great interest in the St. John Ambulance movement, and was for many years a lecturer on first aid. He was a great personality at all the divisional meetings, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. Dr. Clarke leaves a widow and one daughter.

IN the issue of the JOURNAL for July 10th a review was published of Dr. Giordano's book on the physiology, pathology, and hygiene of the sulphur miners of Sicily. News has just been received of the death of Dr. Giordano on July 15th. A patient worker and a close observer of his fellow men, no one was better acquainted with the habits, the weaknesses, and the diseases of the sulphur miners, or more fully cognizant of the faults in their social surroundings, than the writer of the treatise referred to. An extern professor of the University of Palermo, and lecturer on the diseases of miners, Giordano spent his life in Lercara, an old, quiet, out-of-the-way town, some miles from a railway station, and in the heart of the sulphur-mining industry of the island. His opinion upon the health conditions of the sulphur miners was frequently asked by the Italian Government. In an unobtrusive manner Giordano, by voice and pen, did much to improve the lot of the people amongst whom he lived. To have met Giordano, and to have discussed with him problems of industrial and mining hygiene, remains one of the pleasant memories in the life of the writer of these lines. In addition to the book referred to, Giordano published several papers on ankylostomiasis and other subjects. He was an honorary member of several of the learned societies of his own and other countries.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are Dr. R. D. Coale, for many years dean of the medical school of Maryland, aged 57; Dr. Jacob Michaux, professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the University College of Medicine, Richmond, Virginia, from its foundation in 1893 till 1912, aged 63; Dr. R  dier, for many years professor of surgical pathology in the Catholic Faculty of Medicine at Lille; Professor Sonnenburg, surgeon-in-chief of the Moabit Hospital, Berlin, aged 66; Dr. Sherman Voorhees, of New York, a well-known specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, and throat, aged 48; and Dr. F. W. Weisse, for many years

professor of anatomy, surgical pathology and oral surgery at the New York College of Dentistry, and author of a treatise, entitled *Practical Human Anatomy*, published in 1886, and of many other contributions to the literature of medical science, aged 72.

## The Services.

### TERRITORIAL FORCE.

#### EXCHANGE DESIRED.

CAPTAIN EDGAR V. PHILLIPS, R.A.M.C.(T.), at present attached to the Leicester 1/1st Royal Horse Artillery, stationed at Diss, Norfolk, wishes to exchange back to his original unit, the 5th Northern Hospital, and would be glad to hear from any medical man able to ride well who would be willing to take his place in the battery.

## Medical News.

IN the three weeks ending July 31st twenty cases of plague with twenty deaths occurred in Hong Kong.

THE *Archivio Italiano di Ginecologia* has suspended publication for the time on account of the war. We hope to see this valuable periodical come to life again before very long.

IT is announced that Professor Dr. B. Fischer, Director of the Hygiene Institute of Kiel University, has died of heart failure in hospital on the German front near Ypres. He was 63 years of age.

A PROVINCIAL sessional meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute will be held at Brighton on September 3rd and 4th, 1915. The chair will be taken each day at 10.30 a.m. by Sir Henry Tanner, C.B., Chairman of the Council of the Institute. There will be discussions on Indian sanitation, camp sanitation, maternity and child welfare, and the final report of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal.

A CONFERENCE was held at Oxford, under the auspices of the Oxfordshire Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, on July 17th. Representatives of sanitary authorities, Insurance Committees and other bodies attended. Sir William Osler, who presided, moved resolutions urging that the retention of the dispensing system should be regarded as essential in any scheme for dealing with tuberculosis in the county; that no tuberculosis scheme in the county could be considered complete or adequate which did not make provision for co-operation with a voluntary-care and after-care association on the lines suggested by the medical officers of the Local Government Board; and that the Conference desired to impress upon the responsible authorities the urgent need existing in the county for provision for advanced cases of tuberculosis unable to secure sufficient isolation and attention in their own homes. These resolutions were adopted.

AN investigation was made during the past year into the state of the St. Lawrence river water, as the typhoid rate is high in several towns which it supplies. It was found that the water contained colon bacilli in varying degree according to the season of the year and the weather conditions, and that it was not fit to be used for domestic purposes unless adequately purified. A certain amount of pollution, brought down from the watershed, is inevitable; however, it is due chiefly to the discharge of untreated excreta from vessels, and from the places situated on the banks of the river. The population on lake vessels during the season of 1906 was estimated by the United States bureau of census as 14,000,000 persons! In some towns the pollution is largely the result of short-circuiting of their own sewage. It may be possible for some places to obtain their water supply from artesian wells, and experiments are being conducted with this object in view. Where this is not possible, the water will be chlorinated—for instance, at Kingston, Brockville, and Gananoque; in other places a filtration plant will be installed. It seems difficult to guard against carelessness and irregularity in chlorinating the water supply. In Brockville the practice has been in force for two years, but typhoid epidemics continue to arise, and 82 cases were reported in the month ending January 26th. A false feeling of security is also given by the knowledge that in some places the water is fairly free from contamination most of the time, and it is forgotten that a serious epidemic may be caused by pollution which may be the result of certain weather conditions.

## Letters, Notes, and Answers.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES and LETTERS forwarded for publication are understood to be offered to the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL alone unless the contrary be stated.

CORRESPONDENTS not answered are requested to look at the Notices to Correspondents of the following week.

CORRESPONDENTS who wish notice to be taken of their communications should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication.

AUTHORS desiring reprints of their articles published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL are requested to communicate with the Office, 429, Strand, W.C., on receipt of proof.

THE telegraphic addresses of the BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION and JOURNAL are: (1) EDITOR of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, *Aitiology, Westrand, London*; telephone, 2631, Gerrard. (2) FINANCIAL SECRETARY AND BUSINESS MANAGER (Advertisements, etc.), *Articulate, Westrand, London*; telephone, 2630, Gerrard. (3) MEDICAL SECRETARY, *Mediscra, Westrand, London*; telephone, 2634, Gerrard. The address of the Irish office of the British Medical Association is 16, South Frederick Street, Dublin.

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.

CORPUS VILE writes: In my search for an aperient to be used in cases of loss of consciousness, post-anaesthetic, etc., I have been experimenting upon myself with the hypodermic use of codeia. I hope to submit results for publication shortly. In the meanwhile, can any of your readers inform me what is the maximum safe hypodermic dose of codeia salts, and how they are eliminated? What untoward after-effects have been noted in chronic or acute overdosage?

DR. JAMES ARTHUR (Wingate, co. Durham) writes: On July 26th a girl of 8 years was brought to me with a dislocation of the left elbow, both bones backward. On 31st the child was again brought to me with a similar dislocation of the right elbow, also by a fall on a kerb. Neither had occurred before, both were well marked, and reduction was easy. Was this due to unusual looseness of ligaments, and is it of rare occurrence?

### ANSWERS.

#### KELOID.

DR. HERBERT P. TAYLER (Exmouth) writes, in reply to "J.W.W.": Some years ago I had as patient a child who developed a keloid condition of scars of a scald on the neck. Acting on the advice of the late Sir T. Smith, I painted these with contractile collodion, applying a new coat as soon as the first one scaled off. After many months the scars became quite flat. Care must be taken to be sure that the collodion is contractile. The solution should be fairly thick.

NOTOS.—There is no better work for coloured drawings of sections than Braune's original Atlas. Bellamy's translation is merely an abridgement with plain plates. Hugo Sellheim's *Topographischer Atlas zur normalen und pathologischen Anatomie des weiblichen Beckens*, published by Georgi, Leipzig, 1900, contains very fine coloured sections of the female pelvis.

#### HARE-LIP.

DR. H. FERGIE WOODS (Golder's Hill) writes that Dr. J. C. Burnett's book, *On the Prevention of Hare-Lip, Cleft Palate, and other Congenital Defects*, might be useful to "R."

### LETTERS, NOTES, ETC.

#### IODINE IN CHOLERA.

WE are indebted to Dr. May Thorne for the opportunity of reading a letter from Jolo, stating that tincture of iodine has been useful in the treatment of cholera. Five drops of a 10 per cent. solution of iodine in alcohol is given in a tumbler of water every two hours.

### SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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