Arrangement for Irrigating a Funnel Wound which is Disposed Horizontally.—Except only in the detail of the disposition of the irrigating tubes and the provision for carrying off the washings the arrangement is the same as in the upright funnel wound.

Arrangement for Irrigating an Ascending or Descending cul-de-sac Wound.—Both these wounds are irrigated by the arrangement shown in Fig. 5. In other words, the irrigating fluid is conveyed in a fine rubber tube upwards or downwards to the blind end of the wound, and the washings are carried away by multiple loops of bandage.

Method of Preventing the Irrigating Fluid running away over the Patient's Skin or Clothing and Soaking into the Bed.—It has already been emphasized that bandages resemble tubes with porous walls and that fluid leaks out whenever on entering or leaving a wound they make contact, as they inevitably must, with the external surface of the body.

We need not here concern ourselves with leaking from the inflowing stream. We have already provided against that by feeding the irrigating fluid into the wound through rubber tubes. There remains the leakage from the bandages which carry the outflowing stream. It is a form of leakage which is always liable to occur except where the wound of exit occupies, as the patient lies in bed, the most dependent portion of his body surface. The only method of dealing with this very serious inconvenience is by damming back the water which escapes. We can do this by means of what I may call *irrigation flanges*. Where we are dealing with a wound situated on a limb, what we require is a *ring-flange* above or below the wound (Fig. 11); or, better, irrigation flanges both above and below. Where we are dealing with a wound opening on the outer aspect of the trunk or limb, with, for instance, a wound on the lateral aspect of the shoulder, we require a *horseshoe flange* (Fig. 12) round the opening of the wound.

Such flanges are built up upon the patient's skin in a very simple manner. We first prepare some formalin gelatin. We do this by dissolving 20 grams of gelatin in 100 c.cm. of water—or better, so as to have plenty, twice that quantity in double as much water.

We now, pouring the gelatin solution out into a bowl, add to it one-tenth of its volume of the ordinary 40 per cent. formalin. Then taking a number of short lengths of bandage, previously laid ready to hand, we immerse these in the formalin gelatin. This done we take a roll of cotton-wool and encircle the limb with it, or, as the case may be, bend this round in the form of a horseshoe and then apply it, with the opening of the horseshoe disposed upwards, to the skin round the wound. Going back then to our strips of bandage lying in formalin gelatin, we take them one by one from the bowl, paste one end down on the skin, carry the middle over the ridge formed by the roll of cotton-wool, and then paste down the other end on the far side, taking care always to overlap one strip of bandage by another. When we have covered in our roll of cotton-wool we have completed our task, and we have now, as soon as the formalin gelatin sets—and it sets in a few minutes—a light stiff watertight confining dam firmly fixed down upon the patient's skin.

Let me say in conclusion that I am indebted to my fellow-worker, Lieutenant H. H. Tanner, for setting up and drawing the models, and also for valuable assistance in elaborating the above system of irrigation and drainage.

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

THE PREVENTION OF DEFORMITIES DUE TO ADHESION OF TENDONS AND MUSCLES.

We have had a fair number of cases of deformity due to adherent tendons and muscles at the Cliff Hospital, Felixstowe. Most of the scars were situated on the forearm, but some were on the arm or thigh.

The worst feature of cases of old forearm scars is the inability to flex or to extend the fingers and wrist. Flexion is greatly diminished in cases of scars involving the extensor surface of the forearm, and extension is similarly diminished in cases of scars on the flexor surface. In addition to this loss of movement, the soldiers complain a great deal of a sensation of inconvenience due to the pulling on the scar by the muscles involved. A similar complaint is made in cases of scars on the arm and thigh.

The cases we have had have resisted all attempts for their improvement by massage and movements, and on operation it has been found that in the majority the condition has been due to the failure of the surgeon to sew up the deep fascia after making an incision for the removal of the bullet. The exposed muscles or tendons become adherent to the skin. The condition can easily be cured by suturing the deep fascia after separating the adhesions, putting up the forearm on a splint in a suitable position, and having recourse to movements and massage some twenty-four hours after the operation. The success attending these steps has been very great. The condition can be still more easily avoided by suture of the deep fascia in every case in which it is opened, following this up by early massage and movements.

Other cases are due to the tendons and muscles becoming adherent in the scar following a wound. The adhesion is, as in the last class, to the skin, and is due to the division of the deep fascia. These contractions can be avoided by early massage and movements, and when the contractions have already taken place, can be cured by similar measures. Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of suturing the deep fascia in every case in which it is opened by the surgeon.

P. L. Giuseppi, M.D.Lond., F.R.C.S.Eng.,
Surgeon to the Cliff Military Hospital, Felixstowe.

THREE-PLY WOOD FOR SPLINTS.

In these times of scarcity of skilled labour any device which will enable comparatively unskilled persons to make efficient surgical appliances is worthy of record, and I therefore offer no apology for drawing the attention of surgeons to the advantages of three-ply wood as a material for splints.

This substance consists of three very thin layers of tough wood which are superimposed, so that the grain of the middle layer runs at right angles to that of the two outer ones. The three layers are then cemented together under pressure. The resulting material is very strong for its weight, has no tendency to warp, and can only be split with great difficulty. It is made of various thicknesses, of which I have hitherto used three, namely: $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, and $\frac{1}{5}$ of an inch. Owing to the absence of any tendency to split, windows may safely be cut in the splints to allow access to wounds. After softening the wood by soaking it in hot water, it can be bent into any moderate curve, but naturally it is easier to mould the thinner varieties than the thicker. It must be held in the desired shape during drying by bandaging or other means, after which the curve becomes fixed, and there is no tendency to spring back.

For many of the smaller splints, such as those for the forearm, even when windows are cut, no reinforcement is necessary if they are made of the $\frac{1}{5}$ in. stuff, but when using the more easily bent thinner material, or making longer splints, it is wiser to strengthen them by nailing a strip of wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ in., along either edge, or wherever it may seem to be needed. Small $\frac{1}{2}$ in. brass tacks, which do not rust and can be easily clinched, are very suitable for this purpose.

A number of these splints have been and are in use at the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital in the treatment of wounded soldiers, and have given satisfaction on account of their strength and lightness. This latter quality makes them acceptable to patients and also less likely to shift their position. The cost of a square yard of three-ply wood is about half a crown. Out of this twenty-four forearm splints can be cut, costing for materials, including nails and strengthening strips, not more than 1½d. each. Adjustable jointed splints are made of the same material, with the addition of metallic hinges of various kinds, such as will readily occur to any one of a mechanical turn of mind.

Of course these splints cannot be sterilized by boiling, but if they are given a coat of shellac varnish they will not absorb discharges, and they can easily be cleaned with cold water and soap.

London, W. E. Muirhead Little.

Disease, which has passed through six editions; and a *Textbook of Human Physiology*, of which there have been four large editions. He also contributed a number of papers on medical and physiological subjects to the proceedings of scientific societies and to professional journals. Dr. Flint was one of the foremost authorities in lunacy in the United States. He was the first physician to the pavilion for the insane at Bellevue Hospital, and in 1896 was appointed consulting physician to the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, becoming president of the consulting board in 1899.

DR. ANDREW WALKER HERDMAN LINDSAY, Professor o Anatomy of Dalhousie University, Halifax, died from heart failure while attending a meeting of the Medical Board of Nova Scotia, of which he had been the registrar for thirty years. He was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, in 1852, and was educated at the Pictou Academy and at Dalhousie University. After taking the degree of B.A. at that university in 1875 he went to the University of Edinburgh, where he proved himself a brilliant student and graduated M.B., C.M. He returned to Canada and went into practice in Halifax. He became associated with the Halifax Medical College and devoted himself to its interests until its incorporation in Dalhousie University. He became Professor of Anatomy at the University, and the following tribute is paid to him by the President of that University: "Dr. Lindsay was known as an unusually brilliant teacher of anatomy. His knowledge of the subject was profound, and he never tired of imparting it to those who desired to learn. By the death of Dr. Lindsay, Dalhousie loses one of her staunchest and most valuable friends. His time, his money, his thought, were never stinted when the interests of the medical school were in question, and it is no exaggeration to say that no one has done more for medical education in Halifax than Dr. Lindsay." His nephew, Dr. Alexander Lindsay, was lost on the *Empress of Ireland*.

The Services.

EXCHANGE DESIRED.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

CAPTAIN A. R. PATERSON, R.A.M.C.(T.), attached 14th Dorset Regiment, Ambala, India, wishes to find substitute so as to enable him to transfer to a unit at home or in France. Communications should be addressed to Dr. Le Fleming, Wimborne, Dorset, who will give all details.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE following candidates have been approved in the examinations indicated:

FIRST M.B. (*Part I, Chemistry*).—G. H. Caiger, C. B. Clarke, B. H. Cole, G. T. Henderson, C. A. Horder, P. W. Putnam, J. Russell, J. L. Strain, C. H. Whittle. (*Part II, Physics*).—G. F. Abercrombie, F. H. S. Caiger, G. H. Caiger, C. B. Clarke, G. T. Henderson, C. A. Horder, P. B. Kittel, P. W. Putnam, W. Smith, J. V. Sparks, J. L. Strain, C. H. Whittle. (*Part III, Elementary Biology*).—F. H. S. Caiger, G. H. Caiger, C. B. Clarke, G. T. Henderson, F. B. Hobbs, C. A. Horder, P. W. Putnam, J. V. Sparks, S. D. Sturton.

SECOND M.B. (*Pharmacology and General Pathology*).—D. C. Beaumont, W. L. Berry, W. T. Beswick, J. M. Bickerton, W. S. Brown, P. A. Buxton, H. Chadwick, H. Corsi, T. L. Crawhall, L. Cunningham, C. D. Day, H. S. Evans, T. Fernandez, E. A. Fiddian, H. D. Gardner, S. V. Goldberg, W. N. Goldschmidt, F. Gray, G. A. Harrison, L. B. Hartley, H. W. H. Holmes, H. B. Jackson, R. B. P. Lansdown, J. G. Lawn, P. T. Liang, G. T. Lipshytz, E. E. Llewellyn, E. I. Lloyd, N. J. Macdonald, J. H. E. Moore, E. O. Morrison, H. Morrison, A. Orr-Ewing, A. H. Pearce, A. V. Pegge, A. A. Prichard, I. M. Rattray, H. E. Rhodes, S. Riddiough, F. N. Sidebotham, H. G. Taylor, D. L. Tucker, E. B. Verney, M. D. Vint, A. T. Westlake, J. Whittingdale, M. Wong, R. A. Woodhouse.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FIRST PROFESSIONAL (*Physics*).—E. M. Byres, W. H. Critien, D. M. Galloway, G. S. Gill, Margaret G. Ross, B. S. Simpson, C. K. Sinha, A. A. Wilson, R. W. G. Yooll. (*Chemistry*).—Margaret S. Caskie, C. H. Cook, W. H. Critien, G. V. S. Rodriguez, Margaret G. Ross, R. B. Watson, R. W. G. Yooll. (*Botany*).—C. C. Brown, J. Davidson, S. J. Eapen, A. W. Fawcett, J. B. Gyle, W. B. E. Hughes, J. C. Kelt, Marjorie H. King, A. S. M'Cracken, J. F. M'Credie, P. J. M'Diarmid, W. S. Macdonald, W. R. K. MacGillivray, W. MacLanachan, Jean R. Maclean, L. A. Malik, Margaret Martin, D. G. Munro, Q. M. Musa, D. C. Osborne, Jessie S. Paton, R. T. Rankin, F. H. Reynolds, Hilda C. Roberts, Veronica G. Salvesen, C. K. Sinha, S. W. I. Smith, Grace Walker, Apolina A. Wilson. (*Zoology*).—C. J. Banks, W. H. Critien, H. J. A. Dingwall, S. J. Eapen, A. W. Fawcett, J. B. Gyle, W. T. Johns, J. C. Kelt, J. R. Larson, A. S. M'Cracken, J. F. M'Credie, P. J. M'Diarmid, Lilian M. Macdonald, W. S. Macdonald, W. MacLanachan, A. C. Mires, D. G. Munro, Q. M. Musa, D. C. Osborne, M. S. Peralta, Marion E. Reid, C. K. Sinha, Ba Than.

SECOND PROFESSIONAL (*Anatomy*).—G. B. Brewster, D. H. Cameron, J. A. L. Cook, D. A. Cuningham, A. A. Denham, Johannes G. van O. Duminy, J. Edelstein, R. N. Gibson, W. A. Hennessy, W. H. Herberg, W. M. M'Alister, Anne L. MacDonald, A. W. Mackie, R. Macnair, S. H. Meiring, A. J. Myburgh, H. S. Plowman, D. Rankin, J. Reid, W. G. Robson, J. H. L. Shapiro, M. Z. Sheriff, Eliza J. Stuart, Ying Kwan To, May L. Walker, P. F. V. Walsh, J. S. Westwater. (*Physiology*).—E. Arosemena, G. S. Bainbridge, L. R. Bergson, D. A. Cunningham, A. A. Denham, Johannes K. van O. Duminy, E. F. Gordon, O. Gray, J. K. Murray, I. S. Nalwa, S. D. Nurse, D. Rankin, G. A. Sinclair, Shem Stein, J. Tulloch, Mary G. S. Wallace.

THIRD PROFESSIONAL (*Materia Medica*).—Janet C. P. Alison, W. E. Canekeratne, Eva M. Clark, T. S. Duncan, F. Gunaratna, N. Jennings, P. D. M'Laren, M.A., A. Maja, R. B. Okholm, A. J. Pollock, S. L. Smith, D. G. Stoute, C. G. Terrell, L. W. Thomas, L. Walker, D. H. Williamson, C. M. M. Zubair, Johannes W. van Zyl. (*Pathology*).—J. G. Allan, L. S. Anand, W. E. Canekeratne, Eva M. Clark, A. S. Garewal, F. Gunaratna, B. R. Handoo, J. H. Kerr, J. I. Kuit, J. L. Lamont, G. Lange, W. D. Mackinnon, Mary S. Paterson, H. Patlansky, J. E. Purves, A. O. Ross, Mary J. D. Rutherford, J. Thompson, J. D. White, C. M. M. Zubair.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

AT a meeting of the University Court on October 7th the Principal reported that 360 students were fully employed on munitions work in various factories in Glasgow.

The resignation of Professor John Ferguson was accepted He was born in 1837, and has had an unbroken connexion with the university for sixty years. He has been professor of chemistry since 1874.

Outside the immediate work of his chair Professor Ferguson has devoted much time to the history of chemistry. He has contributed numerous memoirs on alchemists, workers of natural magic, and early chemists to various societies, including the Glasgow Philosophical Society, of which he was at one time president. For his eminence in these and similar studies Professor Ferguson received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1887 from the University of St. Andrews.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FIRST M.B. (B., Botany; Z., Zoology; P., Physics; C., Chemistry).—A. P. Agnew (B., P.), J. S. Aitken (C.), W. R. Allen (B., Z., P., C.), W. Allan (Z., P.), D. E. Alley (P., C.), A. Anderson (Z., P.), A. Baird (B., P.), J. Baird (B., P.), A. Barr (B., P.), A. M. Beaton (B., P.), A. K. Begg (B., P.), A. R. Black (B.), J. W. S. Blacklock (B., P.), A. L. Brough (B., P.), H. Brown (B., P.), J. E. Brown (B., Z., P.), M. Brown (B., P.), G. F. Cables (B., P., C.), J. Caddies (B., P.), A. Campbell (B., P.), D. S. Campbell (P., C.), J. G. Campbell (B., P.), A. Chisholm (B., P.), H. Collingbourne (Z., P.), J. G. Coltart (B., P.), A. J. Cronin (B., P.), A. S. Dick (P., B.), E. G. A. Don (B., Z., P., C.), P. A. Faichney (B., P.), R. Fletcher, M.A. (B., P.), T. Fletcher (B., P.), C. M. Forbes (B., P.), W. A. Galbraith (B., P.), F. D. Gillespie (B., P.), G. G. Graham (B., Z., P.), G. F. Graham (B., P.), J. A. M. Hall (B., Z., P., C.), J. F. Hamilton (B., P.), W. M. Hamilton (B.), R. G. Howat (B., P.), D. Imrie (B., P.), G. Jamieson (B., P.), A. Y. P. Johnstone (B., P.), S. H. W. Kamerasse (B., Z., P., C.), T. Kemp (B., C.), I. G. Kennedy (B.), R. Kennedy (B., P.), W. M. Kennedy (B., P.), J. Kirk, M.A., B.Sc. (B., P.), A. A. Kirkland (C.), D. Lamont (B., P.), J. Lavelle (B., P.), J. B. Lawson (B., P., C.), J. E. W. Lee (P., C.), J. Leishman, M.A. (B., P.), D. M. Lindsay, (C.), D. Logan (B., P.), G. A. Lowe (B., P.), A. L. M'Adam (B., P.), G. H. Macartney (B., P.), H. J. M'Bride (B., P.), A. M. M'Clure (B., P.), D. Macdiarmid, (B., P.), F. M'Donald (B., Z., P., C.), R. Macdonald (B.), F. M'Elwee (B., P.), J. Macfarlane (B., P.), S. W. M'Ghee (B., Z., C.), W. M'Kendrick (Innerleithen) (B., P.), W. M'Kendrick (Glasgow) (B., P., C.), D. Mackenzie (B., Z., P., C.), K. Mackenzie (B., P.), A. H. M'Lean (C.), W. H. M'Liesh (B.), J. P. M'Millan (B., P.), P. MacMurray (B., P.), J. C. M'Naught (B., P.), R. M. Macpherson (B., P.), A. M'C. Macqueen (B., P.), F. M'Vean (B., Z., P., C.), A. M'Whinney (B., P.), R. Mair (B., P.), Maung Maung (B.), J. MacK. Maxton (B., P.), C. Melville (B., Z., P.), J. B. Morrison (B., Z., P.), F. J. Newall (B., P.), G. S. P. Noble (B., P., C.), A. L. Orr (B., P.), G. Paterson (B., P.), W. J. Payne (B., P.), W. Rabinovitch (B., P.), P. C. Rankin (B.), J. Reid (B., P.), A. M. Robertson (B., P.), J. Sachs (B., P.), A. M. Sanders (B., P.), I. MacR. Sandilands (B., P.), J. Shanks (B., P.), H. J. Sheppard (B., P.), J. Sneddon (B., P.), F. C. Speechly (B., Z., P.), D. M'D. Sproull (B., P.), S. M. Steel (B., Z., P., C.), A. V. Steen (B., P.), W. H. Stevenson (B., P.), N. E. Stone (B., P.), A. Strang (B., P.), H. Sutherland (B., P.), W. L. Templeton (B., P.), W. R. P. Templeton (B., P., C.), D. W. Tobias (B., P.), J. C. Watt (C.), J. Whitelaw, M.A. (B., P.), A. Wilson (B., P.), J. H. Wilson (P.), P. Wilson, M.A. (B., P.), A. M. Woodside (B., P.), Christine C. Abernethy (B., P.), Grace H. Anderson (B., P.), Agnes L. D. Bradford (B., P.), Susan S. Bryce (B., Z., P.), Annie B. Cameron (B., Z.), Elizabeth P. Cameron (B., P.), Edith Chalmers (B., P.), Gladys M. Chapell (B., P.), Emily L. Clow (B., P.), Veronica C. J. Davies (B., P.), Simone Denil (B., P.), Edith D. Dobbie (B., Z., P., C.), Charlotte A. Douglas (C.), Isabella Dunlop (Z.), Helen Hogg (C.), Elizabeth S. Inglis (B., P.), Annie C. Kerr (B., P.), Ellen T. Mackenzie (B., P.), Annie I. C. Maclardy (B., P.), Margaret E. MacLaren (B., P.), Caroline J. Maclennan (B., P., C.), Agnes H. MacWhirter (B., P., C.), Marjorie Mitchell (B., P.), Margaret M. Paterson (B., P., C.), Joanna T. Rae (B.), Helen L. Ralston (B., Z., P., C.), Kathleen E. H. Rutherford (B., P.), Eliza D. Sandison (B., P.), Marguerite L. Sclanders (B., P.), Margaret D. L. Service (B., P.), Catriona Sinclair (B., C.), Jane E. Stewart (B.), Elaine B. S. Stocquart (B., P.), Helen B. Sutherland (B., P.), Jean B. Thomson (B., P., C.), Mary C. Walker (B., P.), Lilian J. T.

White, (B. P.), Helen B. Wilson (B., P.), Agnes H. M. Young (B., P.).

M.B., Ch.B. (A., Anatomy; P., Physiology; M., Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Path., Pathology).—W. Adams (M., Path.), R. Aitken (M., Path.), J. Ashforth (M., Path.), A. B. Austin (M.), J. W. W. Baillie (M., Path.), M. N. Bhattacharjie (Path.), A. S. Bisset (A., P.), A. Black (A., P.), A. M'A. Blackwood (Path.), D. C. Bowie (A.), A. G. Brand (Path.), D. E. Brown (A.), M. J. Cahalane (A., P.), W. M. Cameron, M.A. (M., Path.), T. W. Carstairs (A., M.), M. Chalmers, M.A. (P.), J. P. Chisholm (A., P.), J. MacD. Clark (Path.), J. S. Craig (M., Path.), A. Dick (M., Path.), W. Donald (Path.), A. B. S. Drysdale (A., P.), W. Edgar (P.), T. Forrest (Path.), W. W. Forsyth (M., Path.), R. J. L. Fraser (M., Path.), T. R. Fulton (Path.), K. J. A. Gillanders (P.), J. S. M'L. Gray (A., P.), E. G. S. Hall (M., Path.), W. R. D. Hamilton (M., Path.), A. Harper (M.), F. W. Hebblethwaite (M., Path.), J. C. Hendrie (M.), G. M. Hetherington (Path.), J. Hislop (Path.), H. P. Hollis (M., Path.), J. R. R. Holms (M., Path.), T. J. Honeyman (A.), E. P. Irving (M.), J. N. Jamieson, M.A. (M., Path.), J. Joels (Path.), O. Johnston (M., Path.), R. E. Kerr (A., P.), W. H. Kerr, M.A. (Path.), W. M. Kerr (A., P.), W. F. Kivlichan, M.A. (Path.), G. Lean, B.Sc. (M.), J. Liddell (Path.), J. Lipschitz (A., P.), F. R. Lubovius (M.), K. M'Alpine (M., Path.), R. W. MacDonald (Path.), R. T. M'Gibbon (A., P.), A. D. C. M'Gowan (A.), T. M'Gowan (A., P.), J. W. Mackay, M.A. (A., P.), D. J. MacKinnon (M., Path.), W. S. L. M'Leish (A., P.), W. M'Willam (M., Path.), J. Marshall (M., Path.), J. S. Martin, M.A. (M., Path.), W. D. Miller (M.), D. S. Mitchell (M., Path.), G. A. Mitchell (M.), J. Moffat (M., Path.), N. M'E. Montgomery (A., P.), B. F. Niblock (A.), I. L. Oluwole (P.), N. B. Peacock (A., P.), J. B. Potter (A., P.), A. Riddell (A., P.), S. M. Riddick (M.), D. B. Robertson (Path.), H. Robertson (M., Path.), J. L. Rowlands (M., Path.), W. Scotland (A.), H. B. Sergeant (M., Path.), J. H. Shearer (M., Path.), A. W. Smith (M., Path.), C. L. Somerville (Path.), A. B. Stich, B.Sc. (M., Path.), D. Taylor (M., Path.), J. L. Torley (Path.), A. S. Van Coller (A., P.), J. C. Vaughan (A., P.), H. D. Wallace (A., P.), W. H. Wallace (M., Path.), J. A. White (P.), J. P. White (M., Path.), R. Wiggins (Path.), G. M. Wishart (A., P.), J. T. Wylie (M., Path.), G. Young (M., Path.), W. Young (Path.), Annetta G. T. Anderson (M.), Grace Chatterton (A., P.), Jean M. Frew (M., Path.), Margaret H. Glen (Path.), Janet W. Hepburn (A., P.), Grace L. Hunter (M., Path.), Mary R. Knight, M.A. (Path.), May C. B. Leigh (M., Path.), Agnes P. M'Gavin (A., P.), Margaret T. M'George (A., P.), Elizabeth C. M'Haffie, M.A. (M., Path.), Maud E. D. Mackinnon (P.), Robina S. Mackinnon (M., Path.), Jessie B. Maclachlan (M., Path.), Lilias Maclay (M., Path.), Alice J. Marshall (Path.), May I. T. Reid (Path.), Jessie N. Robertson (M., Path.), Margaret N. Robertson (A.), Agnes P. Routledge (A., P.), Dorothea H. Suttie (A., P.), Lydia I. H. Torrance (A., P.), Marion Watson (Path.), Mary MacL. Weir, M.A. (M., Path.).

Third M.B., C.M.—T. Crawford (A.).

Fourth M.B., Ch.B.—R. Aitken, G. del Pino, A. Dick, R. S. Dickie, L. W. Gemmell, N. W. Gilchrist, R. K. H. Gillespie, W. A. Higgins, T. P. Hutchison, Florence S. Kirk, H. L. M'Cormick, D. J. MacDougall, G. J. M'Gorty, J. P. M'Greehin, A. M'Innes, Margaret J. Maclachlan, Effie C. M'Vie, N. Morris, J. H. Murray, A. W. Panton, K. M'A. Ross, Margaret A. H. Stewart, R. T. Todd, G. T. Walker.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

Special War Graduation.

Three medical students were capped at a graduation ceremony on October 9th. They had completed the final part of the special war examination for the degrees of M.B. and Ch.B., and are already members of the Royal Army Medical Corps. They were: J. Ewen Cable, Maternity Hospital, Aberdeen; B. Landridge Davis, Kingseat Asylum, Newmachar; and Claude C. Hargreaves, Royal Asylum, Aberdeen.

ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.

Fifty Years Librarian and Secretary.

At the monthly meeting of the Royal Faculty, Dr. John Barlow, the president, made reference to the interesting fact that Mr. Alexander Duncan, LL.D., completed fifty years of service as librarian and secretary on August 12th last. The President moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Robert Perry, the oldest Fellow, and unanimously approved: "The Fellows of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, in meeting assembled, resolve to place on record their sincere appreciation of the services of Alexander Duncan, B.A., LL.D. For over fifty years Dr. Duncan has been a faithful secretary and librarian, devoting himself unsparingly to the onerous duties of his office, a trusted and sagacious adviser in matters of difficulty, and the true helper and friend of all the Fellows. That he may be long spared to come among us, free from pain and sorrow, is the heartfelt wish of all the Fellows of the Royal Faculty." A copy of the resolution was instructed to be sent to Dr. Duncan.

At the same meeting John Forbes Webster, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Edin., L.R.F.P.S., L.D.S.Glasg., 19, Newton Place, Glasgow, was admitted (after examination) as a Fellow of Faculty, *qua* surgeon, qualified to hold office.

CONJOINT BOARD IN ENGLAND.

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

Second College (*Anatomy and Physiology*).—K. E. Attenborough, E. J. Bilcliffe, W. A. Flynn, M. Girgis, W. H. Grace, D. V. Halstead, F. J. Harvey, C. E. E. Herington, C. P. Hines, C. V. Isard, T. G. James, Evelyn H. Johnson, W. A. Jolliffe, H. C. C. Joyce, A. E. A. Khair, L. K. Ledger, J. G. McCann, C. H. Macklin, C. L. Mason, A. Y. Massouda, G. Meadows, F. Morcos, J. W. W. Newsome, D. F. Panton, J. C. Pauw, M. C. Polhill, C. F. Rainer, R. H. Reece, F. W. Reitz, G. A. S. Shacklock, C. E. A. Shepherd, B. C. W. Simpson, N. Synn, I. H. Zortman.

Medical News.

The late Mr. Edmund Owen left estate valued at £14,749.

The sixth Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America will be held in Boston during the week beginning October 25th. It is expected that 1,500 surgeons will be present. Dr. John B. Murphy of Chicago is president and Dr. Charles H. Mayo of Rochester, Minn., president-elect of the Congress.

The trustees of the British Museum have issued from the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, S.W., what appears to be the first of a series of economic leaflets. It deals in simple terms with the danger of disease from flies and lice. The leaflets can be obtained, price (post free) 1d. for six copies; 1s. for 100 copies, at the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, S.W., only.

The Duchess of Marlborough, Mr. Walter Long, M.P., Sir Thomas Barlow, Sir J. Crichton-Browne, and Mr. Benjamin Broadbent will address a public meeting to be held at the London Guildhall on October 26th to promote the campaign of the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations (29, Cockspur Street, S.W.) and the National Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality (4, Tavistock Square, W.C.). The chair will be taken by the Lord Mayor at 3 p.m.

The Central Midwives Board, at its meeting on October 7th, decided to ask the Privy Council to request the Local Government Board to call the attention of local supervising authorities to the prevalence of the practice of midwifery by unqualified persons and to advise them to institute legal proceedings against such women and bring before the General Medical Council any medical practitioners "covering" such women. Three women were disqualified from examination on account of tampering with birth and marriage certificates.

According to the *American Underwriter*, which publishes a consideration of the relative death-rates of abstainers and moderate drinkers from the actuaries' point of view, in the United States, the United Kingdom, and the British Colonies, the probable difference between the death-rates of abstaining and non-abstaining life insurance policy holders is still problematical. It appeared that the death-rates from rheumatism and Bright's disease were lower among beer drinkers than amongst consumers of whisky.

The International Health Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation was established in June, 1913, for the purpose of fighting the hookworm disease, not only in the Southern States of America, but in other countries. From a report of the foundation recently issued we learn that the area of infection extends around the globe in a zone about 66 degrees wide, having its centre at the equator. Practically all countries in this belt are infected. Work was begun in British Guiana, Antigua, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, the Malay States, Panama, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Guatemala, and also in Egypt and Ceylon. Up to December 31st, 1914, the Commission had treated 19,425 hookworm sufferers throughout the world. In addition it had instituted an educational system by which many thousands were instructed in the dangers and means of fighting the disease.

The Incorporated National Union for Christian Social Service, founded some sixteen years ago by the Rev. Dr. Paton of Nottingham, and now presided over by the Dean of Manchester, has, in addition to two farm colonies for "unemployables," two colonies for epileptics. One of the latter is situated at Lingfield, Surrey, and accommodates nearly 300 patients in ten homes. There is a large open-air school for children, certified under the Board of Education, which receives epileptic children from education authorities and others, and appears to be doing very good work. The medical superintendent, Dr. Hume Griffith, in referring to the recent establishment of a sanatorium, pleads for the equipment of an operating theatre, and of a laboratory for research work, so much needed in connexion with epilepsy. The society's second epileptic colony it at Starnthwaite, Westmorland, and receives patients from the North of England. Much has yet to be learnt as to the pathology, causation, and treatment of epilepsy, and we are glad to find that an effort is being made at Lingfield to obtain by subscription such equipment as may be necessary for the carrying on of research.