

had received a routine injection of antitetanus serum after being wounded, though this was overlooked at the time.

The most striking points about the cases are the rapidity with which the phenomena followed the injection of serum and the occurrence of severe pain in the chest as one of the first symptoms. Overfilling of the right side of the heart, such as might be caused by the too rapid injection of fluid into a vein, will produce precordial discomfort rather than pain. In Cases II and III the injection was not unduly rapid, and in Case I, from a mechanical point of view, the amount of fluid which entered the vein was negligible.

GRAVE DIABETES MELLITUS WITH PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS FOLLOWING MUMPS.

BY

F. B. GILHESPY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.LOND.,

TEMPORARY SURGEON, ROYAL NAVY,

AND

H. S. HOLDEN, M.Sc.,

TEMPORARY BACTERIOLOGIST, ROYAL NAVY.

As few cases of this sequence of events appear to be on record, the publication of these notes is perhaps justified.

The patient was a boy in the Royal Navy, aged 16½, undergoing training in a harbour ship. In May, 1916, he had an attack of mumps without any testicular or abdominal symptoms. On the third or fourth day of the disease the other boys in the ward started to tease him on account of his thirst (and remonstrated with him for drinking their lemonade). This drew his attention to the quantity of fluid he was drinking, but, independently of this, he noticed that he was passing urine three or four times during the night, which he had never done before. When first seen in Plymouth Hospital he had well marked symptoms of diabetes mellitus, with physical signs pointing to implication of both lungs with tuberculosis. On a dietary consisting of four ounces of bread and including green vegetables, but no other carbohydrate, ninety ounces of urine were being passed daily, with a total glucose output of seven ounces. The ferric chloride test for diacetic acid was markedly positive. On an initial starvation diet, with subsequent addition of carbohydrates to his fare, the patient's diabetic symptoms disappeared, except for the occasional appearance of slight quantities of sugar in the urine; calcium oxalate crystals could always be found. The disappearance of the glycosuria may be correlated with the presence of rapidly advancing tuberculosis of both lungs and with persistent evening rise of temperature to 101.5° to 102° F. The patient died five months after the attack of mumps.

NOTES BY H. S. HOLDEN, M.Sc.

Post-mortem Examination.

The left lung showed old extensive adhesions. The right was similar and, in addition, firmly adherent to the diaphragm. Both were very collapsed and showed massive lobar caseation, with breaking down at the apices. The mesenteric glands exhibited extensive tuberculosis, parts of the mesentery resembling bunches of grapes. There were a few tuberculous ulcers in the stomach, one about the size of a pea on the anterior surface of the pyloric end. The intestines showed a certain amount of tuberculous ulceration in all portions, this being most marked towards the lower end of the ileum. The liver showed slight fatty change.

Heart, kidneys, spleen, and brain were normal.

The pancreas was normal in appearance and weight (80 grams), but slightly soft in consistency. No anatomical peculiarity was found in the relations of its ducts.

Microscopic Examination of the Pancreas.—Sections were prepared from the head, body, and the tail of the gland, but those from the first two of these revealed little abnormality apart from a relatively slight round-celled infiltration in the more superficial portions. The sections from the tail, however, were of considerable interest, as, in addition to the infiltration, some of the islands of Langerhans showed evident hyaline degeneration, first described by Opie.¹ The affected islands were relatively scanty, although some of the remainder appeared to show slight signs of a similar condition.

REMARKS.

Abdominal symptoms have been but rarely described in mumps. In the course of an epidemic of thirty-three cases of mumps described by Edgecombe,² five of the subjects were affected by symptoms pointing very definitely to an implication of the pancreas in the disorder. Other writers have noticed the same train of symptoms occurring in the course of epidemics, and Morley Fletcher,³ summing up their evidence, states that severe abdominal pain starts within a week of the onset of mumps—usually the fourth

or fifth day—and is accompanied by vomiting and diarrhoea. The pain is usually epigastric, and tenderness above the umbilicus, with the presence of swelling or a diffuse resistance, can often be made out. The temperature hardly ever rises above 102° F., and the pulse-rate is not generally increased, and is frequently slowed. The immediate prognosis is good, and the patient is usually free from abdominal symptoms within the week. The same writer goes on to say, "some cases of diabetes may date their origin from inflammatory changes brought about in the pancreas by an attack." In favour of this cautious new opinion he quotes Barbieri's case of transient glycosuria in a boy of 6 years of age, in which the glycosuria followed mumps, but sugar disappeared from the urine in twenty-five days. Harris⁴ reported the onset of diabetes with acetoneuria in a man aged 42 years, the symptoms being noticed one month after mumps.

When it is remembered that the islands of Langerhans are found in relatively small numbers in the head and body of the gland as compared with the tail, it seems probable that the disturbance of the islands in the tail, described above, is enough to prove this to be a case of diabetes of pancreatic origin. In several recorded fatal cases of diabetes in which hyaline degeneration was present the number of islands affected was small and no other lesion which could have accounted for the symptoms was found. Very little evidence of previous inflammatory mischief was found in the gland in this case, which fits in with the clinical history, where no abdominal symptoms were noted. I can find no evidence in the literature of similar coincident changes occurring in the pancreas during an attack of mumps, as the clinical histories and *post-mortem* findings always pointed to an acute or subacute inflammation of the organ having taken place.

Owing to the severe nervous strain imposed by war it might naturally have been expected that diabetes, which has been experimentally shown to be associated with hyperactivity of the chromaffin system, would have become more frequent. From a careful analysis of the numbers of cases of diabetes treated at the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, from 1911 to June, 1916, this expectation is justified. Out of 9,127 cases admitted to this hospital during 1911, 1912, and 1913 there were 5 cases of diabetes, or 0.05 per cent.; whereas out of 7,968 cases admitted during 1914, 1915, and up to June, 1916, there were 22 cases of diabetes, or 0.27 per cent. Assuming that the navy increased from 150,000 men in peace time to 350,000 in June, 1916, and has thus increased slightly more than twofold, the number of cases of diabetes admitted to Plymouth has increased fivefold.

I have to thank Fleet Surgeon R. St. G. Bond, Royal Navy, for his permission to publish this case, which occurred in one of his wards.

REFERENCES.

¹ Opie, *Disease of the Pancreas*, second edition, p. 312. ² Edgecombe, *Practitioner*, 1908, lxxx, p. 194. ³ H. Morley Fletcher, in Garrod, Batten, and Thursfield's *Diseases of Children*, p. 1056. ⁴ H. F. Harris, *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1899, cxi, pp. 465-469.

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

THE TREATMENT OF DYSENTERY, WOUNDS, ETC., BY A COMBINATION OF INTERNAL ANTISEPTICS.

MAY I to bring to notice a mode of treatment the result of twenty-five years' experience in the Persian Gulf and India, where dysentery is endemic during certain seasons of the year? The patient is given a rectal injection of powdered ipecacuanha gr. xxx with m xx to xxx of tincture of opium every morning, and is placed on a mixture of carbolic acid and quinine. The nauseating and depressing effects of ipecacuanha given by the mouth are thus avoided, and the combination of carbolic acid and quinine, with its intensive bactericidal action, circulating through the site of ulceration, soon produces a development of new capillaries (as shown by the appearance of streaks of bright blood in the ejecta), together with the throwing off of the old sloughs. This beginning of improvement appears about the tenth day of treatment, and proceeds to the entire healing of the lesion. It is as

A BILL providing that marriage licences shall not be issued in the State of New York unless the contracting parties are able to furnish sworn statements that they are free from insidious diseases was signed by the Governor of the State on May 16th, and immediately became effective.

better than anything of which I know for preventing the growth of the tartar organisms.

Upon what evidence, I wonder, does Mr. Hall base his conclusion that a large proportion of the many cases of gingivitis and pyorrhoea are "due entirely to the prevalent use of mordant mouth-washes and pastes." Surely these diseases existed long before man thought of anything so hygienic as a mouth-wash!—I am, etc.,

Oxford, July 22nd.

HELEN GOODRICH.

The Services.

AUXILIARY ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS FUND.

THE following donations for the Officers' Benevolent Branch have been received during the quarter ending June 30th:

Sum of £42 4s.—Officers' Training Centre, Birr.

Sum of £10 10s.—Dr. Stephen J. Henry.

Sums of £5 5s.—Major T. H. Ray, Captains E. D. Pineo, H. Richmond.

Sum of £5.—Captain K. Macewen.

EXCHANGE.

MEDICAL OFFICER in Charge Base Dépôt requires exchange with medical officer of F.A., M.A.C., or R.E.—Address No. 2450, BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL Office, 423, Strand, W.C.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF WALES.

HONORARY DEGREES.

At the annual collegiate meeting of the Court of the University of Wales, held at the University College, Bangor, on July 18th, in addition to the ordinary admissions of successful graduates, honorary degrees were conferred upon a number of persons who have rendered distinguished service to the principality and to the empire. Lord Kenyon, who occupies the position of Senior Deputy Chancellor for His Majesty the King, presided over the Congregation of the University. Owing to the absence of the large majority of the men students, who are engaged in the war, the ceremony was shorn of some of its usual vivacity, but the proceedings throughout were most impressive, and the women students strove hard to give spirit to the "college war cries" which help to enliven such occasions.

Degrees voted to the Right Hon. Wm. Abraham (Mabon, the miners' leader); to the Rev. J. Williams (Pedrog), one of the Welsh Chaired Bards; M. Henri Gaidoz, the learned editor of the *Revue Celtique*, and Sir W. Goscombe John, R.A., the eminent sculptor, were not conferred owing to the absence of the recipients, but the other honours announced were warmly welcomed and tumultuously applauded. The degree of M.A. was conferred on the Rev. Thomas Shankland for services rendered to Welsh history and bibliography; that of M.Sc. on Mr. D. Cledlyn Evans for researches into the geology of West Wales; that of D.D. on Colonel the Rev. John Williams, Brynsiencyn, for distinction as a Welsh preacher; that of D.Sc. on Colonel Sir Robert Jones, F.R.C.S., C.B., for eminence in science and in the practice of orthopaedic surgery; and that of LL.D. on Lieutenant-General Sir James Hills Johnes, V.C., G.C.B., for services rendered to the country as a soldier and to the University as its Treasurer. He was a life-long friend and companion of the late Lord Roberts, and has for many years been one of the popular figures of Welsh national life; his presentation to the Vice-Chancellor, as "a soldier, administrator, and educationist," by Principal Sir Harry Reichel, evoked most hearty enthusiasm. Equally cordial and equally sincere was the welcome accorded to his younger "brother in honours" Colonel Sir Robert Jones. In presenting him, Professor Reginald W. Phillips, M.A., D.Sc., of the Bangor University College, said that, though orthopaedics taken literally was the branch of surgery concerned with the cure of deformities in children, the term by usage had been so extended that it now covered cases of deformity in persons of mature years. While in the past Sir Robert Jones's beneficent work had lain largely among children, latterly he had devoted himself almost exclusively to the cure of soldiers who had returned broken and maimed from the battlefield. More than any other man he had created orthopaedics in these islands as a recognized special branch of surgery, and his pre-eminent position was acknowledged by his medical colleagues everywhere throughout the civilized world. It was a delicate compliment to him that the orthopaedic surgeons of the recent American contingent had voluntarily placed themselves at his orders and under his command. The university was proud to hail Sir Robert Jones as a great Welsh orthopaedic surgeon, but he would himself be the first to acknowledge that he was carrying out and carrying forward the great principles of orthopaedics laid down by that remarkable Anglesey Welshman, Hugh Owen Thomas of Liverpool, whose skill in orthopaedic surgery was little short of genius. Early this year the King had invested Colonel Robert Jones with the military C.B., and at the King's birthday he received the honour of knighthood. The knights of old were required by their oaths never to draw sword save in a good cause. What

worthier cause could any knight of the most glorious days of chivalry have inscribed on his banner than that of the paralysed child and the crippled soldier? Professor Phillips, then addressing the Vice-Chancellor, said:

DOMINE VICE-CANCELLARIE: Virum illustrissimum, equitem spectatissimum qui artem chirurgicam quasi patrimonio acceptam ingenio et labore suo ad summum perduxit secretam corporis humani compagem perspexit truncatos militum artus magica quadam solertia recoxit, praesento tibi ut ad gradum Doctoris in Scientia admittatur ROBERTUM JONES.

Sir Robert Jones's name is a household word throughout North Wales, and Professor Phillips's just tribute was thoroughly appreciated; seldom, if ever, has the bestowal of a degree by the University of Wales been more heartily welcomed. Since the inception of the University the degree of D.Sc. has been conferred only upon Sir John Williams, Bt., G.C.V.O., Dr. Frederick Roberts (Emeritus Professor of Medicine, University College, London), Sir William H. Preece, K.C.B., and Professor Galloway, F.G.S.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.D.—Branch I (Medicine): Mirza Mohammed Khan, Helen M. M. Mackay, D. J. Munro, Margaret R. Paterson.

Branch IV (Midwifery and Diseases of Women): Charlotte L. Houlton, Hilda M. Scarborough.

M.S.—Branch I (Surgery): C. Banting.

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The following awards have been made: Price and Entrance Scholarships in Science, (1) £100, R. A. Madgwick, (2) £50, D. Hunter; Buxton Entrance Scholarship in Arts, £31 10s. C. E. Fenton; Prize in Clinical Surgery, £20, G. Adler and H. Gluckman (aeq., prize divided); Prize in Clinical Obstetrics and Gynaecology, £20, F. W. A. Watt; Duckworth Nelson Prize in Practical Medicine and Surgery, £10, D. J. Valentine; Sutton Prize in Pathology, £20, I. H. Zortman; Wynne Baxter Prize in Forensic Medicine, £5 5s., G. R. Woodhead; Anderson Prizes in Elementary Clinical Medicine, value £3 each, A. E. Clark-Kennedy and M. Marcus; Honorary Certificates, D. Wallace, J. M. Winnett, and I. J. Cruchley; Prizes in Elementary Clinical Surgery, value £5 each, J. C. Collins, J. Brodetsky, I. J. Cruchley, and A. Eidinow (aeq., prize divided), and M. W. B. Bulman; Prize in Minor Surgery, £5, F. H. W. Tozer; Honorary Certificates, D. Hunter and D. R. Thompson; Prize in Anatomy and Physiology, value £25, M. Marcus; Prize in Practical Anatomy, value £6, E. L. Sergeant; Honorary Certificates in Inorganic Chemistry, M. Remy and F. C. Hunt.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The following awards have been made:—Burney Yeo Scholarships: E. H. Culver, M. S. Thomson. Senior Scholarship: L. B. Goldschmidt. Tanner Prize divided between D. C. Clark and C. K. Scales. Todd Prize and Medal: A. Blackstock. Class Prizes: (Medicine), L. M. Moody; (Obstetric Medicine), A. Blackstock; (Pathology), D. C. Clark, L. M. Moody; (Hygiene), L. M. Moody; (Psychological Medicine), A. N. M. Davidson.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

D.P.H.—F. J. Devlin, Captain R. A. Jones, Lieutenant N. Morris, Major R. S. Rodger.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

THE following degrees were conferred on July 21st:

M.B., Ch.B.—*J. S. Martin, *J. Marshall, †R. Aitken, W. Adams, Janet M. Alexander, J. Ashforth, A. B. Austin, D. C. Buchanan, J. S. Craig, W. Dempster, M. Devers, K. H. Dyke, J. P. Fleming, T. Fleming, T. Forrest, W. W. Forsyth, R. J. L. Fraser, Jean M. Frew, G. K. Fulton, P. F. A. Grant, Grace L. Hunter, E. P. Irving, J. Joels, W. F. Kivlichan, Mary R. Knight, A. B. M'A. Lang, G. Lean, N. Mackillop, D. J. Mackinnon, Robina S. Mackinnon, Jessie B. MacLachlan, Lillias MacLay, W. M'William, D. S. Mitchell, J. Moffatt, G. Pearson, H. Robertson, J. J. Robertson, J. L. Rowlands, F. W. Sandeman, J. H. Shearer, D. Taylor.

* With honours. † With commendation.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.

THE following gentlemen have been admitted Fellows: T. Ewing, W. L. Hodge, J. MacLean, W. W. Shorten, H. P. W. White, F. J. Woo.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

THE following candidates passed in the subjects indicated:

Surgery.—†H. N. Dale-Richards, *†L. E. A. B. Farr, †B. Ramirez *†W. Stansfield.

Medicine.—*C. W. Bower, *D. C. Clark, †H. N. Dale-Richards, *E. W. Diggett, †S. G. Mahomed, *E. J. G. Sargent, *G. R. Sharp, *†P. Wynn-Werninck.

Forensic Medicine.—C. W. Bower, E. A. Leak, A. Magill, S. G. Mahomed, G. W. Pratt.

Midwifery.—A. E. Collie, G. W. Pratt.

* Section I.

† Section II.

The diploma of the society has been granted to Messrs. H. N. Dale-Richards, L. E. A. B. Farr, G. W. Pratt, B. Ramirez, and W. Stansfield.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL KARABA RAMCHODDAS KIRTIKAR, Bombay Medical Service (retired), died at Bombay on May 9th, aged 68. He was educated at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, and at University College, London, and took the diplomas of M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. Lond. in 1876. Entering the I.M.S. as surgeon on March 31st, 1877, he became surgeon-major on March 31st, 1889, surgeon-lieutenant-colonel on March 31st, 1897, and was placed on the selected list in 1902, retiring with an extra compensation pension on May 24th, 1904. The first five years of his service were spent on military duty, and during this time he served with the 19th Bombay Infantry in the second Afghan war in 1878-80, serving in the Girishk column, taking part in the battle of Maiwand and in the siege of Kandahar, and receiving the medal. In 1886 he was appointed to officiate as professor of anatomy in the Grant Medical College, Bombay, and as second surgeon to the Jamsetji Jijibhai Hospital. Subsequently he acted as professor of materia medica and of botany, successively, and as health officer of Bombay. In 1898 he became civil surgeon of Ratnagiri, where Thibaw, ex-king of Burma, and his family were in his medical charge. He was a botanist of repute, the author of works on *The Poisonous Plants of the Bombay Presidency*, and, with Major B. D. Basu, of *Indian Medicinal Plants*. A third work on *The Cryptogamia of India* was left unfinished.

Dr. F. F. ULRICK, of Copenhagen, who took a leading part in the movement for the better housing of the working classes in Denmark, died recently at the age of 93.

Medical News.

MAJOR SIR EDWARD WORTHINGTON, C.M.G., M.V.O., has been appointed Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

ON the recommendation of the fifth Latin-American Congress of Medicine, the University of Lima, Peru, has established a chair of tropical pathology. Dr. Julian Arce has been appointed professor.

THE price of the *Queen* has been raised to 1s. The last issue contains a photograph of the presentation of French decorations to members of the Scottish Women's Hospital unit and the first instalment of Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel.

THE house of the Royal Society of Medicine (1, Wimpole Street, W.) will be closed for cleaning and library stock-taking during the month of August, but officers of any British medical service and of the American medical service will be admitted to the library between 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. every day except Sunday.

THE following officers represent the medical department on the staff of General Pershing, commanding the U.S. forces on this side of the Atlantic: Colonel Alfred E. Bradley, chief surgeon; Colonel M. W. Ireland, senior assistant surgeon; Major George Peed, second assistant surgeon; and Captain Henry Beeuwkes, junior assistant surgeon.

Dr. JOHN S. MUIR, J.P., of Selkirk, celebrated, on July 12th, the conclusion of fifty years' professional work in that district. In 1886 Dr. Muir was president of the Border Counties Branch of the British Medical Association. For many years he was medical officer in the Border Rifles, and retired in 1905 with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and honorary Colonel.

ON July 9th Dr. Henri Roger was elected Dean of the Paris Faculty of Medicine in succession to the late Professor Landouzy. Dr. Roger is professor of experimental pathology and is the author of a work on infectious diseases and of a treatise on general pathology now in course of publication. He has also won distinction in the field of literature, and a play of his entitled *L'Epreuve*, produced at the Théâtre Antoine, had a considerable success.

AT the annual general meeting of the Medico-Legal Society of London, when the President, Sir Samuel Evans, G.C.B., was in the chair, a recommendation of the council that aliens of enemy nationality should cease to be either honorary or ordinary members of the society, was unanimously approved. It was announced that the ordinary work of the society would be resumed in October, when, after the delivery of the President's address, Dr. F. J. Smith will open a discussion on medico-legal points involved in the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. The honorary secretary is Dr. Crookshank, 15, Harley Street, W. 1.

Letters, Notes, and Answers.

AUTHORS desiring reprints of their articles published in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* are requested to communicate with the Office, 429, Strand, W.C.2, on receipt of proof.

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

The address of the Central Medical War Committee for England and Wales is 429, Strand, London, W.C.2; that of the Reference Committee of the Royal Colleges in London is the Examination Hall, 8, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.1; and that of the Scottish Medical Service Emergency Committee is Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

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.

H. has a patient with right-sided hemiplegia following cerebral haemorrhage three years ago. The leg is sufficiently recovered to allow slow walking, but much sleep is lost through tonic contraction of the extensor longus hallucis, with "cocking" of the big toe. Our correspondent seeks advice for the relief of this condition.

D. F. T., who holds the D.P.H., asks for names of books for a course of further reading. The following may be suggested: *Newsholme's School Hygiene: The Laws of Health in Relation to School Life*, rewritten by J. Kerr, M.A., M.D. (London: G. Allen and Unwin, Limited. 4s. 6d.). *Crowley's Hygiene of School Life*, by C. W. Hutt, M.A., M.D. Cantab., D.P.H. Ox. Second edition. (London: Methuen and Co. 1916. 3s. 6d.). *Occupations from the Social, Hygienic, and Medical Points of View*, by Sir Thomas Oliver, M.A., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P. (Cambridge: University Press. 1916. 6s.). *Milk and its Hygienic Relations*, by Janet E. Lane-Clayton, M.D., D.Sc. Lond. Medical Research Committee Series. (London: Longmans, Green and Co. 7s. 6d.). *Rivers as Sources of Water Supply*, by A. C. Houston, M.B., D.Sc., F.R.S. Edin. (London: John Bale, Sons, and Danielsson. 1917. 5s.)

ANSWERS.

EXILED.—Judicious remarks on the training of memory in children may be found in the chapter headed "Mental Reproduction: Memory" (chapter ix, pp. 159-210, 1886 edition), in Professor James Sully's *Teacher's Handbook of Psychology*.

LETTERS, NOTES, ETC.

QUO VADIS (VEL CUI BONO)?

Dr. ALBERT TEBB (London) writes to point out a blunder which may occur in the translation of the heading to a recent correspondence in the *JOURNAL*. Although *cui bono* could, without actual grammatical offence, be rendered by "what is the good?" or "to what good end or purpose?" the true meaning of the phrase is different. It was, in fact, the *obiter dictum* of some Roman jurist, and as such passed into legal phraseology. It meant, and still means, "who got the plunder or the advantage?"—that is, "who benefited?" or "for whose benefit?" In obscure criminal cases, where there is difficulty in putting a finger upon one among several persons implicated, the line of search should be to find out who benefited by the crime. To use the phrase in any other sense is a mistake.

CLINICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Dr. JAMES HAMILTON (Chelsea) writes: As the years pass senior practitioners lose knowledge of hospital staffs, especially of the rising juniors, and consequently are frequently in a difficulty when asked to name a consultant. Some plan on the lines suggested by Dr. Hawthorne at the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Counties Branch would serve as an introduction and be mutually advantageous.

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 *poste restante* letters addressed either in initials or numbers.