

sit for a special qualification limited to women only, but Mrs. Garrett Anderson would have none of this. What women wanted was the right to take the same qualifications as men.

It was about this time, too (1876), that the legal advisers of the Royal College of Surgeons in England gave their opinion that the College, by its supplemental charter, could be compelled by legal process to examine women and grant them certificates to practise under its registrable Licence in Midwifery. Some women therefore applied for admission to the examination and were accepted as eligible. However, rather than accept defeat the whole Board of Examiners for the licence resigned; the College became "boycotted by its own examiners," as its women critics put it, and the examination for the Licence in Midwifery was discontinued. It was not until 1909 that the qualifying examination of the Conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges of London was opened to women. The modern universities opened their doors to women students at varying times in the latter part of last century.

The story of the admission of women practitioners to the membership of the British Medical Association runs on very similar lines to that for the right to enter the medical profession. Here again Dr. Garrett Anderson was pioneer in the movement. In the Articles of Association in force in the early seventies there was no clause specifically ruling out the rights of women to membership; it was open to any qualified person with registrable diploma, and Dr. Garrett Anderson was elected by the Metropolitan Branch, being the first woman to become a member. At the annual meeting at Bath in 1878, however, a new clause, stating that "No female shall be eligible for election as a member of the Association," was adopted, after a plebiscite, in which 3,072 voted for and 1,051 against the clause. Dr. Garrett Anderson spoke against the clause, and her personality secured for her a much more favourable reception than did the cause which she so ably advocated. As the years passed on the number of medical women on the register grew from 8 in the Bath days to over 100 in the late eighties and 140 in 1892. Their work was not confined to England, and several of the Branches in the Overseas Dominions found the restriction inconvenient and undesirable; they not only invited qualified women to attend their meetings, but they also began to pass resolutions asking that the Bath prohibition might be expunged from the Articles of Association. Many of the former objectors to the opening of the Association to membership of any qualified person began to change their minds, and after sundry preliminary discussions the question was faced again at the meeting at Nottingham in 1892, when, at an extraordinary general meeting, the late Dr. J. H. Galton moved that Article 4 of the Association be altered by expunging the words, "No female shall be eligible for election as a member of the Association." Mrs. Garrett Anderson seconded the proposal, though she thought the terms of it should be somewhat modified, as she was herself still a member of the Association. This time she was addressing an audience which needed no convincing of the justness of her demands; she had already by her professional and public life done this very thoroughly, and she had the satisfaction of seeing the resolution carried in a meeting of about 300 with only three or four dissentients. A further extraordinary general meeting of the Association was held in August in London to consider and, if thought fit, to confirm the special resolution passed at Nottingham. It did think fit, and the entry of women into the Association was confirmed by a large majority.

Mrs. Anderson's honourable connexion with the Association culminated in her election in 1897 as president of the East Anglian Branch, and she presided very successfully over its work for a year. She was also vice-president of the Section of Medicine of the annual meeting of the British Medical Association in 1900, when it met at Ipswich.

Mrs. Garrett Anderson finally retired to live at Aldeburgh, where her family had long resided, and in 1908 a tribute of confidence and respect was paid to her by her election to be mayor of Aldeburgh. This was the first occasion on which such a position was conferred on a woman in England. She sat for many years on the councils of the North London Collegiate School for Girls and of Bedford College. She was also one of the founders and for long honorary secretary of the Imperial Vaccination

League. Her husband died in 1907. She is survived by two children, a son, Sir Alan Anderson, Controller of the Admiralty, and a daughter, Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson, C.B.E., who has followed in her mother's footsteps.

Dr. Garrett Anderson wrote a few articles on professional subjects, and also many on the special subject of her cause, in the lay press.

A memorial service will be held at Christ Church, Endell Street (Military Hospital) on Saturday (December 22nd) at 11 a.m.

PROFESSOR GEORGE LAW SINCLAIR, who died recently at Jacksonville, Florida, where he had gone on account of his health, first occupied the chair of anatomy at the Halifax Medical College, and afterwards that of nervous and mental diseases. He was also Dean of the College for a number of years. He was a brilliant lecturer and a successful and beloved teacher, but failing health obliged him to give up active work a few years ago. He was born in Norfolk, Virginia, about sixty-five years ago, a son of a naval officer in the Southern Confederacy. He graduated from Columbia University, New York, in 1872. In 1898 he was appointed inspector of humane institutions in the province of Nova Scotia, Canada, and the following year was elected to the Nova Scotia Medical Board as representative of the provincial government. He was superintendent of the Nova Scotia Hospital for the Insane for many years, and was instrumental in establishing a nurses' training school at that institution, and did much to improve conditions at the hospital and in the gaols and county asylums throughout the province. He was a consistent advocate of the establishment of a provincial institution for the care of the feeble-minded.

DR. RAIMUNDO MENOCAL, a leading surgeon of Cuba who died recently, was born in Havana in 1856. While still very young he took part in political struggles by the side of his uncle Gabriel, father of the present president of the Cuban Republic, and was obliged to seek refuge in Spain. He studied in Madrid, and graduated in 1876. On his return to Cuba he was appointed surgeon to the Hospital of San Felipe y Santiago at Havana. In 1886 he obtained by competition a place on the staff of the Hospital Civil. At the outbreak of the war of independence he had again to leave Cuba, this time migrating to the United States. On his return in 1889 he founded the first school for nurses in Cuba which in time was recognized as a State institution. He became professor of clinical surgery in the University of Havana, an appointment to which he afterwards added the chair of dermatology and syphilis. He was a member of the Superior Sanitary Committee and Secretary of the Board of Health. He was twice dean of the faculty of medicine. He was the author of numerous contributions to the literature of surgery and gynaecology, including a textbook of diseases of the skin and syphilis which has gone through two editions. He was a pioneer of antiseptic and aseptic surgery in Cuba.

DR. ELIZABETH FOLLANSBEE, the first woman who practised medicine in Los Angeles, California, died there recently, aged 78. She graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1877, and was Emeritus professor of paediatrics in the University of California.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

SECOND M.B.—*Materia Medica and Pharmacology*: F. G. Hobson, B.A., H. P. Hodge, B.A., E. G. T. Liddell, W. V. Robinson. *Pathology*: E. H. Clewer, F. G. Hobson, C. F. Krige, W. V. Robinson, E. A. Thomas, E. A. Woods. *Forensic Medicine and Public Health*: C. W. W. Armstrong, W. Gover, R. T. F. D. Roberts, G. K. Stone, H. W. Toombs, B. Tordoff, E. A. Woods. *Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery*: C. W. W. Armstrong, F. R. Dutton, W. Gover, R. M. Humphreys, R. T. F. D. Roberts, G. K. Stone.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

MEETING OF THE SENATE.

A MEETING of the Senate was held on November 21st. *Examiners*.—Mr. G. Mudge has been appointed internal examiner in general biology for the first examinations for

medical degrees in the session 1917-18 in the place of Major Marett Tims. The following were appointed additional examiners for medical degrees, Part II, for internal and external students in the session 1917-18, at which the number of candidates shall exceed 70:—*Anatomy*: Professor F. W. Jones (London School of Medicine for Women and Mr. A. Macphail (external). *Pharmacology*: Mr. P. P. Laidlaw (Guy's Hospital Medical School) and Dr. H. J. Campbell (external). *Physiology*: Professor F. A. Bainbridge (St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School) and Professor E. H. Starling (external). Dr. J. S. Edkins and Professor D. N. Paton (external) have been appointed to act as examiners in physiology at the M.Sc. examination for internal students in December, 1917.

Lectures.—A course of five lectures on dysentery and allied conditions will be given by Mr. F. W. Twort, superintendent of the Brown Institution, in the theatre of the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., on December 17th, 19th, 21st, 28th, and 31st, at 4 p.m.; admission is free without ticket.

Fallen Members.—Memorial services for members of the University who have fallen in the war were held on All Saints' day at the Temple Church, and on All Souls' day at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. The Service papers at these services included a list of 1,079 members of the University who have fallen in the war, arranged according to the schools of the University of which they were members.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FINAL M.B., CH.B.—G. Balsillie, A. O. I. Brownlee, D. Cook, A. C. C. Craig, Kshiroendra Mohan Dey, J. W. C. Fairweather, D. T. P. Gay, J. G. Gilruth, J. T. Godfrey, Elisabeth Harper, J. H. Kerr, V. C. Lucas, A. S. McKern, W. G. F. O. Morris, S. D. Nurse, J. E. Purves, E. G. Pyott, A. Robertson, Mary J. D. Rutherford, R. L. Stewart, J. A. Stirling, F. B. Sutherland, E. T. N. Taylor, P. F. V. Walsh, D. M. Young, J. W. van Zyl.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL.

The University of Bristol Calendar for the current academic year contains lists of the officers of the University, members of the University Court, Convocation, and teaching staff, and a directory of graduates and undergraduates, together with the regulations for degrees, diplomas, and scholarships, and information concerning institutions open to students of medicine for hospital practice and clinical instruction.

CONJOINT BOARD IN IRELAND.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

SPECIAL FINAL EXAMINATION.—R. J. Bassett, M. B. Gunn, F. L. H. MacDowell, D. E. Young.

FINAL PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.—J. H. Barrett, J. J. Brennan, M. J. Broderick, W. B. Cooke, G. H. M. Crofts, J. A. Cunningham, N. A. Filose, P. J. Filose, L. Finnegan, J. J. Hayes, H. Hurst, J. A. Hamilton, E. D. Kinsey, W. J. McElhinney, C. O'Connor, B. F. O'Reilly, G. R. Wilson.

D.P.H.—C. A. Paulus, J. P. J. O'Connor, M.B., Major J. Walker (with honours).

Medical News.

The Royal Dental Hospital, Leicester Square, has received a Christmas gift of £10 from Her Majesty the Queen.

DRS. F. J. ALLAN (M.O.H. Westminster), **H. E. Corbin** (M.O.H. Stockport), **C. E. Goddard** (M.O.H. Wembley), and **A. M. N. Pringle** (M.O.H. Ipswich), have been elected Fellows of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

The case *Russell v. Docherty*, in which judgement was given in the Court of Sessions, Edinburgh, on December 11th, appears to have decided that when a miner seeks compensation on account of miner's nystagmus under the Workmen's Compensation Act his action lies against his last employers.

The first of a three months' course of lectures and demonstrations in hospital administration for the diploma in public health to be given at the South-Eastern Hospital of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, New Cross, S.E., by Dr. F. M. Turner, Medical Superintendent, on Tuesdays and Fridays, will begin on January 4th, 1918. The fee for the course is £3 3s.

The Reading Pathological Society, one of the oldest medical societies in the United Kingdom, has decided to admit lady practitioners to the privileges of membership. On former occasions, when such a proposal was mooted, there has been an adverse majority, but at a crowded meeting of the society held last week the proposal was carried *unanimously*. This society maintains an admirable medical library as well as a pathological museum, which do much to maintain a high standard of practice in Reading and the neighbourhood.

DR. F. J. WALDO, coroner for the City of London and Southwark, in his annual return to the City Corporation, states that the system of warming his court by means of flueless gas radiators proved unsatisfactory. It did not maintain the desired temperature and illness attributed to carbon-monoxide was produced. Electric stoves are now used, and have proved satisfactory. He adds that his experience may suggest that some part of the malaise and sickness experienced by persons who sit in courts of law may be due to preventable causes, and that an analysis of the air of the court and an examination of the means of ventilation and of heating may disclose some remediable errors.

At a meeting of the Section of Laryngology of the Royal Society of Medicine on December 7th, the President, Dr. Brown Kelly, showed a collection of dental cysts and cysts of the floor of the nose. He pointed out that dental cysts which invaded the antrum had been regarded erroneously as "hydrops antri Highmori" or "distension of the maxillary sinus by fluids or mucous cysts," whereas the cysts really arose outside the antrum and only pushed their way in as they grew larger. Dental cysts might also produce a bulging of the floor of the nose and by extending upwards raise the ala. They were to be distinguished from cysts of the floor of the nose, which were retention cysts, and presumably arose from long ducts present in this situation. Mr. Tilley said that, in his experience, cysts of the floor of the nose were always associated with carious teeth, and the fluid inside contained cholesterol crystals. Dr. Kelly said that he was sure the retention cysts were not connected with the teeth. He did not know if cholesterol was present in the fluid.

New regulations governing the supply of petrol come into force in France on January 1st. They are designed especially to limit consumption in cars used for pleasure or touring, but also affect those used in the discharge of public duties. Upon receipt of a written application the prefect of the department in which the applicant habitually resides may issue a book of petrol cards good for a month, each entitling the holder to five litres. The number of tickets is determined by the prefect, but the owner of a pleasure or touring car cannot be authorized to obtain more than fifty litres a month. Cards not used in the month of issue are to be cancelled, and the car owner must show that he is not hoarding. A car must not be used without a permit, which must be renewed monthly. A permit will only be issued by the prefect if the applicant shows that he is doing work of advantage to the public; the permit will specify the area within which the car may be used. Usually this will be restricted to the immediate neighbourhood; permits to cover a wider area will be issued only on the authority of the Minister of the Interior. These regulations would no doubt include the case of a car used by a doctor in his practice. The prefect may give special permits for a journey to carry sick or wounded. The Ministers of War, the Navy, Munitions, Agriculture, Public Work, and Transport, will issue permits to persons in those services, but the total amount to be issued to each department of a Ministry will be determined month by month by the Minister. The decree allows, under stringent rules, the supply of small quantities of petrol for lighting. Hackney motor cars may not travel more than six kilometres beyond the commune in which they are owned.

The Commissioner of the American Red Cross in Europe has appointed a Research Committee to assist scientific work carried out in American base hospitals or army laboratories in France; the chairman of the committee is Captain Walter B. Cannon, the secretary, Captain Kenneth Taylor, and among the members are Majors Joseph A. Blake, G. W. Crile, and Harvey Cushing. A central laboratory has been established under Captain Taylor at the Red Cross Military Hospital, No. 2, at 6, Rue Piccini, Paris, XVI, which will co-operate with the laboratory established there under the Robert Walton Goellet Research Fund. It is hoped that workers from other military hospitals will utilize the laboratory for the completion of researches requiring special facilities, and it is intended also to extend like assistance to scientific workers of the allied armies. A library of current medical journals is also being established. A research society has been founded, which will meet once a month in Paris, and a periodical, entitled, *The Medical Bulletin*, will be issued under the direction of the Bureau of Medical and Surgical Information of the American Red Cross in France. It will contain abstracts of papers read at the monthly meetings of the society, and of articles appearing in French, British, and American journals. The first number of this periodical bears date November, 1917, and contains an introduction by Major Alexander Lambert, chief surgeon of the American Red Cross in France, from

which the above particulars are taken. The remaining seventy pages contain abstracts, the first being an account of the conclusions adopted by the Interallied Surgical Conference held in Paris in March and May last.

An address by Dr. Dwight Hillis, pastor of the famous Plymouth Church at Brooklyn, after a visit in July and August to the parts of France and Belgium from which the Germans had been expelled, has had wide influence in America, for it contained the evidence of an eye-witness. It has now been reprinted here under the title, *Murder Most Foul*, and a very large number of copies is being distributed by Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son.¹ It is a sign either of grace or fear that the German military authorities now so much resent the application to their nation of the name of Hun, and are punishing prisoners upon whom is found evidence of its use. Dr. Hillis recalls the origin of the phrase, which was applied by the Kaiser himself when addressing German troops embarking for China on July 3rd, 1900. "Make yourselves," he said, "more frightful than the Huns under Attila. See that for a thousand years no enemy mentions the very name of Germany without shuddering." To-day the nations shudder but do not fear. Dr. Hillis quotes the manifesto of the ninety-three professors, to show how the doctrine has penetrated through all ranks in Germany, and says that the men who forge the German military machine and practise the Ten Commandments with the "not" left out, have stamped out of the souls of their soldiers every instinct of pity and sympathy.

In his introduction to the first part of *Admirals of the British Navy*,² Mr. E. V. Lucas very happily applies Matthew Arnold's famous line, "Others abide our question, thou art free," to the Royal Navy, "for, although it baffles curiosity and ends by eliminating it, it is only to substitute faith." Every German soldier, Dr. Hillis said, received a token large as a silver dollar, bidding him strike his enemy dead—"The day of judgement will not ask you for your reasons." The American soldier, Dr. Hillis added, should have on his token, on the one side "In God we trust," and on the other "And in England's navy." There is a certain generic resemblance in the characters Mr. Francis Dodd has interpreted for us in his twelve portraits of British admirals. Mr. Lucas has felt it, but being at fault to define has described it. "We discern," he writes, "the subtle and penetrating influence of the sea, a mistress who will allow no relaxation of vigilance or toil, so swiftly and dangerously changeable can she be." We can only wish each of them in directing or executing, and all under their command, continuance of the good fortune good work deserves in defending our shores and better luck in freeing our trade routes from the steel sharks of the sea, and from raiding destroyers.

¹ Copies can, we understand, be obtained from the bookstalls and agents of this firm.

² Published for the Government by *Country Life*, Ltd. (5s. net.)

Letters, Notes, and Answers.

The telegraphic addresses of the BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION and JOURNAL are:

1. EDITOR of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, *Antiology*, 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.

DR. W. J. YOUNG (Harston, Cambridge) has recently attended a patient who, in her eighth labour, had twins, a boy weighing 8 lb. and a girl 7½ lb. He asks whether these weights are not very high for twins.

LETTERS, NOTES, ETC.

THE DISCOVERER OF THE CAUSE OF SLEEPING SICKNESS. DR. R. N. MOFFAT writes: "Though it would be easy enough for me to do so, I do not propose to reply in detail to Dr. Nabarro's letter in your issue of December 15th; as it does not appear to me that any useful purpose would be served thereby. Enough, and more than enough, has now been written for the guidance of posterity, and, fortunately for myself, the correctness of my statements and the value of my evidence do not stand or fall upon the mere *ipse dixit* of Dr.

Nabarro. Should my slight contribution to this controversy ever attract the attention of the future historian, he will, no doubt, note the important fact that my evidence was, at any rate, not that of one who numbered himself among those to whom honour was due.

PREPARATION OF THE SKIN FOR ANTITETANIC INFECTION. DR. R. W. MORGAN (M.O. Gillingham V.A.D. Hospital) writes: "One is surprised to hear that there have been several cases of abscess reported following on the injection of antitoxin. I have done a large number, and have only seen one case of abscess, and this was done in France, the injection being made into the tissue of mamma of a powerful man, a situation which is unusual and open to objection. I leave my iodine swab on for five minutes, and I never boil my needle, as it spoils its temper and causes pain on insertion. The needles are kept permanently in rectified spirit and washed out with carbolic acid lotion 1 in 20, and again washed out with sterile water to remove the carbolic just before use. I use Parke, Davis and Co.'s needles, Schimmel's patent, on account of the extreme smallness of their calibre. In this way I have done fifteen men in succession, and, so far, have never had any untoward complications.

A CHEAP LOTION.

DR. ALFRED EDDOWES (London) writes: "Now that glycerin ought to be used as sparingly as possible in medical practice, even when obtainable, and while there is difficulty in finding a good calamine powder for the preparation of the calamine lotions so much prescribed for skin affections, it is necessary to look for substitutes. It occurred to me that a thin solution of boiled starch might form a useful vehicle. I had the following lotion prepared: Cyllin 3 ss, mucilaginis amyli 3 ij, aq. ad Oj. Three weeks' experience of its use, both in hospital and private practice, has much surpassed my expectations. There is a wide field of usefulness for it in cases of eczema, etc. The mucilage of starch is simply a 2 per cent. boiled solution of starch. It will be obvious that endless modifications in strength and variety of combination can be made if desired.

DRESSINGS AND APPLIANCES.

MRS. E. H. GIBSON, honorary general manager of the Central Dépôt of the surgical branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, 2, Cavendish Square, W.1, writes to suggest that medical practitioners concerned with the welfare and comfort of soldiers and sailors suffering from wounds or sickness are unaware of the work that is being done by the Central Dépôt. One of the aims of this organization is to supply the ordinary dressings, appliances, and comforts required for the troops at home and abroad, and efforts are made to arrange for the supply of any special bandages, splints, and the like that a surgeon may have difficulty in procuring through the ordinary channels.

"LINKS WITH THE PAST."

THE volume, *Links with the Past*, is "a brief chronicle of a notable institution" (the Eagle Insurance Company), written by its organization and publicity manager, who must be highly congratulated on his taste in literary and artistic matters. The frontispiece is a pleasing reproduction of E. M. Ward's picture of "the familiar discourse" between King Charles the Second and Nell Gwyn at 79, Pall Mall, the present site of the head office of the Eagle. It is, perhaps, the smallest coincidence, but at least a suggestion of "coming events casting their shadows before" that one of the items in a silversmith's bill of hers for over a thousand pounds reads "the two eagles weighing 169 ounces." The history of the company is traced with interesting fragments of contemporary history interspersed from its foundation on October 23rd, 1807, at Cole's coffee-house to its recent amalgamation with the British Dominions Company. The reproductions from old prints and photographs are most successful, and medical men will be interested in those of Sir James McGrigor, the shrewd Aberdonian, for thirty-six years Director-General of the Army Medical Department; of Dr. W. A. Guy, the medical statistician whose textbook on forensic medicine, edited by Sir David Ferrier, was familiar to past generations of medical students, and of Dr. J. W. Ogle, remembered with affection by so many St. George's men. As the price is not mentioned, this attractive little book is perhaps of the nature of bread cast upon the waters, but it is withal well worth collection and consumption.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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

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