

three weeks after the healing of the wound a palmar splint and a sling were worn to ensure complete rest. Then massage and galvanism were started. Two months after the original injury trophic changes were noticed in the skin of the thumb, index, and middle fingers, consisting of an exfoliation of the outer layers of the skin. At the present time the skin of the affected fingers is perfectly normal.

On October 19th, 1921, comparative examination of the right and left upper limbs showed no difference in flexion of wrist, pronation of forearm, opposition and abduction of the thumb. There was a satisfactory grip, but still difficulty in the flexion of the terminal phalanx of index and, to a lesser extent, of that of the thumb. Deep sensibility was present all over the area of distribution of the median nerve. Epicritic and protopathic sensibilities were wanting only over the index finger.

To Dr. Chichester I wish to express my thanks for allowing me to publish this case.

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

THE SCOPE OF SURGERY IN GENITO-URINARY TUBERCULOSIS.

In a leading article published on November 5th emphasis is laid on the generally accepted view that the only hope of dealing with a tuberculous lesion of the kidney is by nephrectomy. I have good reason for knowing that surgeons are impatient of even considering any other method, although at least one great authority states that renal tuberculosis almost always escapes detection during the period when a nephrectomy offers the greatest chance of success, and Bernstein and others do not hesitate to assert that great success has followed treatment by tuberculin injections.

The following case may not be without interest:

Captain D. consulted me in October, 1913, with a history of repeated attacks of haematuria. The first attack was in March, 1913, when it was accompanied with sharp, burning pain in the urethra and lumbar region. The blood disappeared in two days, leaving a dull pain in the left lumbar region. This pain had continued off and on ever since. His two uncles had died of phthisis, and he himself had had "consumption of the bowels" when a child. There was no history of syphilis, and an x-ray photograph of the lumbar region was negative. In April the urine had been most carefully examined elsewhere, the report being "All cultures sterile, no *Bacilli coli*, no tube casts, etc." Cystoscopic examination by specialists in London had shown a perfectly normal bladder and urethra, and the patient had been recommended to visit Contrexéville, as it was thought that his symptoms were the result of irritation by oxalate crystals. While at Contrexéville the pain began to radiate down the left leg, and as no relief was obtained he returned home and finally came under my care.

I found him highly nervous and complaining of much pain in the lumbar region and of frequent and painful urination. He looked pale and worn. The left testicle was atrophied, the result of an orchitis of nine years earlier. Von Pirquet's test was strongly positive. Accordingly, two days later, I gave him a further test with old tuberculin, when again the result was very positive, with both local and general reaction. On November 7th the bacteriological report by Dr. Galt of the Sussex County Hospital was received: "Tubercle bacilli plentiful and in clumps, many blood cells and few pus cells. No casts or crystals."

On November 11th injections of tuberculin were commenced with a dose of 1/50,000 mg. bacillary emulsion. There was a very slight local reaction. On November 20th a dose of 1/20,000 mg. was given; on the 24th, 1/10,000 mg.; on the 27th, 1/5,000 mg.; on December 1st, 1/2,500 mg.; on December 5th, 1/1,000 mg. By this time there was great general improvement, although there was complaint of "burning" over the region of the bladder, and some lumbar pain. The patient had put on no less than 7 lb. in weight. On December 9th, after a dose of 1/500 mg., there was considerable local reaction about thirty-six hours after the injection. No further dose was given until the 16th, when the dose of 1/500 mg. was repeated. On the 23rd, 1/500 mg. was again given; and the patient was now much improved. On the 27th, the dose was 1/120 mg., and the patient, although he still had some pain, expressed himself as feeling very much better. On January 15th the patient had gained 10½ lb. since treatment began.

The next five doses were all 1/150 mg., as there had been slight general reaction after the dose of 1/120 mg. This was followed by four doses, at about the same intervals, of 1/100 mg. There was no reaction after any of these doses. The patient was looking and feeling exceedingly well, with entire absence of

pain and good appetite. By desire of the patient a specimen was now sent to Shorncliffe for examination by the army authorities, the report being: "Some pus cells, some renal epithelium, one clump of tubercle bacilli, fifteen in number." I then gave him, at intervals of about four days, four doses of 1/50 mg., after the first of which there was some local reaction only. On March 11th a report was received both from the army authorities and from the Brighton pathologist that the urine was quite normal. On March 13th he was given a dose of 1/25 mg., resulting in a very slight local reaction. This dose was continued at weekly intervals up to the middle of May. The patient's weight was now 11 st. 9 lb., or 21½ lb. heavier than he had ever been in his life before. On March 29th the report from Shorncliffe was: "No tubercle bacilli, but some pus cells." On May 16th the largest and last dose of the course was given, 1/16 mg., and there was no reaction. The patient was now feeling exceedingly well, with perfect appetite and entire absence of pain, and on that date it was reported from Shorncliffe that they had found only a few tubercle bacilli beaded.

The patient was sent away for three months into the country, and on June 14th the Shorncliffe report was: "Tubercle bacilli very scanty, two only seen. Some pus cells." On July 19th report said: "No tubercle bacilli, few pus and renal epithelium cells." On September 4th Shorncliffe reported: "Tubercle bacilli very scanty and beaded." On September 13th the patient wrote that he was feeling quite well, had no pain of any sort, and was quite certain that he could easily go back to duty. On September 18th Dr. Galt reported: "No tubercle bacilli, no pus, blood, or crystals," and on the 29th, "No blood, pus, or casts, culture sterile, no tubercle bacilli," with note, "Urine seems to be quite normal."

The patient is still, I am informed, enjoying good health, and performing his usual army duties, and it seems to me that in this case, at any rate, the tuberculous lesion of the kidney was cured "otherwise than by nephrectomy."

Hove.

A. H. COPEMAN, M.D.

ANAPHYLAXIS TO WASP VENOM.

G. W., aged 51, a farm labourer, who had always previously enjoyed good health, was stung on the ear on August 13th, 1921. He fainted after the sting, felt very ill, and had to be helped home. The ear became swollen and eczematous, and a few days later slight enlargement of the cervical glands occurred. Ten days subsequently a generalized urticaria appeared, which was followed in three days by acute general exfoliative dermatitis; this lasted for a fortnight, leaving him debilitated, and causing enlargement of the heart and accentuation of the pulmonary second sound.

He appears to have been sensitized by a wasp sting eight years ago; on that occasion he felt faint and suffered from local swelling round the site of the sting for a few days. All his life he has had a very great horror of wasps, although not at all afraid of bees.

A point of medico-legal interest in connexion with the case is that he successfully claimed sickness benefit under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Cheltenham.

J. ALLMAN POWELL, M.D.

OBSTRUCTED BREECH DELIVERY DUE TO HYDROCEPHALUS AND SPINA BIFIDA.

On October 19th, 1921, a multipara, aged 44, was confined of her ninth child. Her previous confinements had been apparently normal. One of us was in attendance, and on arrival found a breech presenting in the vagina. With a little trouble the feet were brought down, but no safe traction could produce further delivery. On the arrival of the other of us chloroform was administered, but for some minutes further traction was useless; a large head could be felt from the abdomen.

On further vaginal examination a tense "bag of fluid" could be felt high up on the dorsum of the foetus. The prospect of locked twins occurred to us, when further examination ruptured this "bag," and a large amount of serous fluid escaped. Now an irregular hollow, about 4 inches by 3, was apparent in the back of the fetus, and by traction on this and the feet the child was delivered.

The child was dead, and was full time; it had a large hydrocephalus, which apparently had collapsed and drained through the spinal opening; it was much deformed, the neck and several cervical vertebrae being undeveloped. The mother made an uninterrupted recovery.

A. J. TROUGHTON, L.R.C.P. and S.Ed.,
J. F. DOW, M.D. Vicr.

Bentham, Lancaster.

During the war Professor Delépine did much work for the military forces in connexion with subjects to which he had given special attention. He married an English lady and is survived by one daughter. His last years were overshadowed by the death of his only son during the war. He leaves many friends who will miss his personal sympathy and his eager enthusiasm for all applications of scientific knowledge and scientific methods to medicine.

WE regret to record the death from pneumonia of Colonel EDWARD ST. BARBE SLADEN, which occurred on November 9th, at Tunbridge Wells, in his 60th year. The son of the late Colonel Sir Edward Sladen, Edward Sladen was born in Upper Burma, and was educated at Wellington College, Caius College, Cambridge, and St. George's Hospital, graduating M.A. Cantab. in 1891, and M.D., B.C. in 1898. He acted as honorary secretary of the Cambridge Tuberculosis Commission from 1899 to 1901, and as resident scientific investigator at Blythwood Farm, Stansted, to the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis in 1902. He was the author of a work entitled *The Influence of the Milk Supply on the Spread of Tuberculosis*. He had joined the Militia in 1881, and in 1900 he volunteered for active service in the Ashanti campaign, where he served as commandant of the advanced base of the expeditionary force, with the rank of Major. Subsequently he commanded the 4th Battalion of the South Wales Borderers, of which he was afterwards honorary Colonel. In 1910—Coronation year—Colonel Sladen was invited to become Mayor of Tunbridge Wells, where he had but recently gone to reside. He held office for two years, and in 1912 received the freedom of the borough. During the war he acted as recruiting officer and as military representative at Tunbridge Wells. He was a Justice of the Peace for the County of Kent, chairman of the local justices, and for some years was a member of the Kent County Council. Colonel Sladen had not practised medicine for many years, but he was interested in every philanthropic and charitable work in the Tunbridge Wells district, where he wielded great influence, which was always exerted for the good of the people. He is survived by his widow, with whom much sympathy has been widely expressed.

WE regret to hear as we go to press that Sir SYDNEY BEAUCHAMP, M.B., a well-known practitioner in the West End of London, was killed in a street accident on the night of November 22nd.

PROFESSOR ERB, the celebrated neurologist, of Heidelberg, died recently at the age of 83.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

AT a congregation held on November 19th, the degree of Bachelor of Medicine was conferred, *in absentia*, on D. G. K. T. Cross, of St. John's College.

In this column last week the announcement was made that M. H. MacKeith, B.M., B.Ch., had been elected to a Fellowship at Magdalen College. Dr. MacKeith asks us to state that the position he holds is that of Lecturer to the College, and not that of Fellow.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

AT a congregation held on November 18th, the degree of M.D. was conferred on W. A. Anderson, and the degrees of M.B. and B.Ch. on E. A. H. Grylls.

The Molteno Institute for Research in Parasitology will be opened by Earl Buxton at Cambridge on Monday, November 28th, at 3 p.m. It will be remembered that the new institute, to which several references have been made in these columns, is a gift to the University from Mr. and Mrs. Percy A. Molteno.

The number of medical students in residence at the University this term is 501; of these 136 are in their first year, 138 in their second year, 152 in their third year, and 75 in their fourth year.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

THIRD M.B., B.S.—Frances S. Barry, *Geraldine M. Barry (University medal), †C. O. Davies, †M. C. Hartley, †H. C. V. Joy, *D. M. Lloyd-Jones, *Maud Sanderson, †Kathleen A. H. Sykes, †E. W. C. Thomas, Domic S. Adkins, J. S. Alexander, G. C. Berg, P. C. Brett, W. M. Brown, J. D. M. Cardell, Dorothy S. Chamberlain, Cecil S. Cloake, Ivy Collier, P. N. Cook, Barbara

Cubitt, G. Day, Edith M. Down, R. B. Green, Eleanor Harso, R. W. P. Hosford, A. S. G. J. M. Huggett, B. L. Jeaffreson, Marjorie M. Jefferson, Doris E. P. Jolly, A. N. Kingsbury, Anna G. M. Lewis, D. J. A. Lewis, I. Lewis, K. W. Lewis, I. H. Lloyd-Williams, Muriel J. Lough, A. McKenzie, Dorothy McNair, J. A. W. Robinson, S. Rose, Ruth M. Scott, W. H. Simmons, J. E. Stacey, Ruth C. Townshend, Norah Tregear, Doris L. Veale, Gladys M. Wauchope, K. M. C. Woodruff.

* Distinguished in medicine. † Distinguished in forensic medicine.
‡ Distinguished in surgery. § Distinguished in midwifery.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

THE following is a list of successful candidates at the first professional examination for the diploma of Fellow, November, 1921:

W. C. Abell, N. F. Adeney, J. C. Ainsworth-Davis, Annie Anderson, J. B. Barnett, A. P. Bertwistle, D. P. Bhargava, H. C. Brayshaw, L. G. Brown, W. G. S. Brown, H. Bruce, W. K. Connell, J. A. Currie, V. W. Dix, J. Elgood, F. N. Foster, F. P. Fouché, A. J. Gardham, W. H. George, C. S. Gideon, G. H. Gidlow-Jackson, Katharine A. C. Gillie, J. D. Grierson, K. W. Heritage, E. Holmes, J. A. James, Gwladys R. Llewellyn, N. P. L. Lumb, A. G. Lumsden, A. C. McAllister, J. McCormack, J. R. McDonald, N. Makar, W. A. Mill, C. I. N. Morgan, J. D. R. Murray, J. R. Nicholson-Liley, Constance M. Otley, K. O. Parsons, A. A. F. Peel, R. S. Scott, H. W. Symons, G. L. Thompson, F. C. O. Valentine, G. T. Verry, A. S. H. Walford, A. L. Walker, G. C. Welish, D. R. Wheeler, J. G. Whitaker, P. B. Wilkinson, V. Wilkinson, A. L. Yates.

Annual Meeting of Fellows and Members.

The annual meeting of Fellows and Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England was called for November 17th. A quarter of an hour after the time fixed for the commencement of the meeting, the President (Sir Anthony Bowlby) entered the hall and stated that a quorum had not been secured and that, therefore, the meeting could not be held. The number present at the moment was twenty-nine, and according to the rules of procedure there could be no meeting unless at least thirty were assembled within fifteen minutes after the hour. Several members appealed to the President to waive the technical objection, but he declared himself unable to do so. Strong protests were then made by members, who pointed out that in the meantime one or two others had arrived, so that a quorum was now present; moreover, that presumably some of the President's colleagues, members of the Council, were in the ante-room, and that had they come in as usual a meeting would have been constituted. The President replied that obviously a quorum was required in the room itself, and that no count could be taken of members who might be in other parts of the building; also that a quorum must be secured within the fifteen minutes' grace. He declined to reconsider the matter, and retired while the protests were still being made.

Thereupon the members, exactly thirty now being present, decided to hold a meeting, and voted the President of the Society of Members, Dr. J. Brindley-James, to the chair. A resolution was moved from the chair and seconded by Mr. Dennis Vinrace, affirming the desirability of admitting the members to direct representation on the Council of the College. The proposer said that no one outside the Council could be found to support its action in denying the just and reasonable claim of the members to representation, and the seconder quoted the replies which the Council had made of recent years, and commented upon their weakness and inadequacy. He said that ultimately the appeal must lie to the Privy Council.

Dr. S. C. Lawrence, the Secretary of the Society of Members, protested in very strong terms against the treatment meted out to the members that afternoon. The government of the College was proved to be an oligarchy, and the action of the President on that occasion confirmed everything that he had ever said about it. He thanked God that the members had had nothing to do with placing such a man in that position. He urged that it was a matter for regret that the President should stoop to the mean action of keeping his colleagues on the Council waiting outside while he himself came in to announce that there was not a quorum, which there would have been had those members made their appearance. He was preventing the exercise of the rights and privileges of the members. The members had been treated with absolute contempt. The President had taken advantage of the occasion to escape their criticism.

The resolution was carried by 22 votes to one, the dissentient remarking that the slanderous attack upon Sir Anthony Bowlby had entirely changed his sympathies, and as a protest he could only vote against the resolution and immediately withdraw, which he did.

Other speakers described what had occurred as an affront to the members, and as something which could not have happened in any other assembly, from the House of Commons to a meeting of a board of guardians. Dr. F. G. Lloyd, however, admitted that there had not been a quorum, and therefore the President, strictly speaking, was within his rights in refusing a meeting. Dr. Lloyd had charge of a resolution which requested the President and Council to nominate at least two members in general practice to represent the interests of general practitioners in the management of College affairs. He said that this was the thirty-fourth year in which this protest had been made; it had been made under discouraging circumstances and sometimes discourteously received, but he cited a long list of eminent Fellows who had agreed with the members' demands. Dr. Arthur Haydon supported the resolution, but urged that the number of general practitioners nominated should be five instead of two. Dr. David Roxburgh

thought that it was time that the Society of Members turned its activity into another direction, and he suggested that it should endeavour to get the election of the President of the College into the members' own hands. The resolution was carried, as was a further resolution requesting the President to make a detailed statement of the reasons, legal or otherwise, for the Council's refusal to allow representation, and to state also whether legal advice had been taken, and, if so, what was its tenor. It was agreed to forward the resolutions to the Council.

Medical News.

THE annual meeting and dinner of the Epsomian Club will take place in the Oak Room, Trocadero Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus, on Thursday, December 8th. The meeting will be held at 6.15 p.m. and the dinner at 7.15. Dr. H. E. Haynes will take the chair. The charge for the dinner will be 10s. 6d. without wine. It is particularly requested that members of the club intending to be present will notify the honorary secretary, Mr. S. Maynard Smith, C.B., F.R.C.S., 49, Wimpole Street, London, W.1. The list of addresses of members is still inaccurate, and the secretary will be glad to be informed of any necessary corrections.

THE annual dinner of the Medico-Legal Society will take place at the Holborn Restaurant on Wednesday, December 14th, at 7.15 o'clock. The honorary secretary is Mr. Ernest Goddard, 3, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

Two medical men have recently been called to the Bar—Dr. John Divine, of Lincoln's Inn, and Dr. Philip Barlow, of the Middle Temple.

THE annual dinner of the Cancer Hospital will take place at the Hotel Cecil on Thursday, December 8th. The chair will be taken by Sir Charles Ryall. Tickets (35s. each) may be obtained from Mr. Cecil Rowntree, 9, Upper Brook Street, W.1.

THE third annual dinner of the Association of Certified Blind Masseurs was held at Pagani's Restaurant, on November 14th. The President, Sir Arthur Pearson, was in the chair, and amongst the Vice-Presidents who attended were Mr. W. G. Howarth, Dr. Murray Levick, Mr. Mansell Moullin and Mr. A. H. Tubby; the members present including soldiers blinded in the war and trained in massage at St. Dunstan's, and civilian masseurs and masseuses trained under the auspices of the National Institute for the Blind.

THE dinner of the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women will be held on Friday, December 2nd, at 7 for 7.30 o'clock, at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, W.C.

THE annual meeting of the Tuberculosis Society will be held on Friday, December 2nd, at 7.30 p.m., at the Caxton Restaurant, Tothill Street, Westminster. The meeting will be followed by a supper in the restaurant, and tickets, price 4s., may be had from the honorary secretary, Dr. F. J. C. Blackmore, 39, Woodland Terrace, Old Charlton, S.E.7. The programme for the ensuing session includes the discussion on January 23rd of a subcommittee's report on the classification of tuberculosis, and a general discussion on May 22nd on the relationship of dispensaries and other institutions for tuberculosis. A provincial meeting has been provisionally fixed for June 26th at Bristol. The ordinary meetings are held at the Margaret Street Hospital at 7.30 p.m.

A MEETING of the Harveian Society will be held at the rooms of the Medical Society of London, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, on Thursday, December 8th, at 8.30 p.m., when a discussion on "Is the anginal syndrome only of cardiac origin?" will be opened by Sir John Charlton Briscoe, Bt., followed by Sir Sydney Russell Wells, Dr. G. H. Hunt, and Sir William Willcox.

A TABLET erected in the Sir Alfred Jones Memorial Hospital, Liverpool, to the memory of the late Dr. John Grimes, who took a large part in the establishment of the hospital, was unveiled by Dr. W. B. Paterson on November 18th.

THE forty-third autumn general meeting of the Irish Medical Schools' and Graduates' Association was held on November 17th, at Pagani's Restaurant, the President, Major-General Wallace Kenny, C.B., A.M.S.(ret.), in the chair. A resolution was passed conveying to Lady Evatt the sympathy of the association with her and the family at the loss sustained by the death of the late Surgeon-General Sir George Evatt, K.C.B. In seconding this resolution the President remarked that it was a singular

circumstance that since their last general meeting their society had lost two of their most distinguished members, both well known Army medical officers, Sir Peter Freyer, K.C.B., and Sir George Evatt, K.C.B. They both were students at Queen's College, Galway, and that far-off seat of learning might well be proud of having sent out two such distinguished alumni. The high esteem in which Evatt was held by the Royal Army Medical Corps (which owed its inception to his efforts) was shown by his being one of the four honoured by having their *plaques* placed on the walls of the Royal Army Medical College in Chelsea. The meeting of the association was followed by a dinner at which the loyal toasts were drunk with enthusiasm, all the company of eighty-three members and their friends standing up and singing "God save the King."

THE celebration of the seventh centenary of the faculty of medicine of Montpellier was accompanied by the inauguration of the monument of Rabelais, its most famous alumnus, by the President of the French Republic, M. Millerand, on November 4th. Many banquets and receptions were held during the celebrations, at which delegates were present from all parts of the world, and, according to the *Paris médical*, an average of a dozen orations were made each day during the four days of the ceremonies.

THE tenth Italian Congress of Stomatology was held at Trieste from October 1st to October 4th, when the following subjects were discussed: Dental service in schools, introduced by Professor Piperno of Rome; regulation of medical studies in view of the necessity of specialization, introduced by Professor D'Alise of Naples; oral sepsis, introduced by Dr. De Vecchis of Naples; modern progress in oral surgery, introduced by Dr. Cavini of Bologna. Rome was chosen for the eleventh congress in 1922.

DR. HARVEY CUSHING was elected president of the American College of Surgeons for the ensuing year at its meeting held recently in Philadelphia.

SIR GEORGE T. BEILBY, F.R.S., Sir John Cadman, K.C.M.G., and Professor J. S. Haldane, M.D., F.R.S., have been appointed to represent the medical or other sciences on the Advisory Committee for Coal and the Coal Industry set up under Section 4 of the Mining Act, 1920. Sir Andrew R. Duncan has been appointed chairman of the Committee.

A POST-GRADUATE course on oto-rhino-laryngology will be held at the Lariboisière Hospital, Paris, commencing on December 3rd, and continuing thrice weekly, comprising twenty lectures and demonstrations. The fee is 150 francs, and further information may be had from the Faculty of Medicine, Paris.

IN addition to Dr. J. W. Edwards, Minister of Health, whose appointment we noted recently, two other medical men are included in the new Canadian Ministry, Dr. L. P. Normand, President of the Privy Council, and Dr. R. J. Manion, Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

THE pupils and friends of Dr. J. Darier are presenting him with his bust, by Sabouraud, and a medallion, engraved by Dr. Paul Richer (famous both as physician and as artist), on the occasion of his retirement from the Saint-Louis Hospital, Paris.

A MEMORIAL was unveiled recently at Tournai, Belgium, to Brisseau, who published in 1705 the first account of cataract.

A MEETING of the Midland Tuberculosis Subgroup of the Society of Medical Officers of Health will be held at the Antituberculosis Centre, 44A, Broad Street, Birmingham, on December 3rd, at 3 p.m.

STATISTICS show that the marriage rate in Prussia has more than doubled since 1913; in that year about 15 persons in every 1,000 were married, in 1920 the rate was 28, and now it is 32. The annual birth rate has not kept pace with the increase in marriages; in 1913 it was 29 per 1,000, and in 1920, 25 per 1,000.

A BUST of the late Professor G. Galeotti is to be placed in the pathological institute at Naples, the scene of his long and distinguished labours.

THE American Red Cross has issued as postcards reproductions of some of the thirty posters made by M. Poulbot, whose drawings of children are so popular in the French press, for the Child-health Exhibition which has been touring the larger cities of devastated France since May.

THE late Mr. Richard Braithwaite Green, of Huyton, Lancs, who died on September 6th, has left net personality of £172,954. After certain bequests, he leaves all his property to his wife, on whose decease the University of Liverpool is to receive £20,000 as an Ann Green bequest, to be applied as the council of the University may from time to time see fit, and the Liverpool Royal Infirmary £1,000.