

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT OF COMPOUND FRACTURE OF THE ANKLE.

Of the many lessons useful to civil surgery taught by the war those concerning amputation have a most practical bearing on everyday life. The most ingenious devices of the instrument-maker, aided by the most painstaking co-operation of the patient, yield but a poor result when compared with a living limb. Whenever possible, therefore, conservative methods should be adopted. Sepsis and shock rendered this impossible in the great majority of war cases—a fact appreciated after an initial failure of attempted conservation. In civil life these two factors enter into the prognosis to a minor degree.

My apology for the following detailed account of a somewhat commonplace case is the desire to emphasize the value of conservative measures.

History.—Mrs. F., aged 31, was admitted to the Royal Portsmouth Hospital on April 15th suffering from a compound Pott's fracture dislocation of the right foot. The injury resulted from a fall down a flight of stairs on the previous evening. Her medical attendant had immediately, under an anaesthetic, ligatured bleeding points and dressed and splinted the limb. His opinion and that of his colleague was that amputation was imperative.

Preparation.—Two hours was given for the patient to overcome the effects of a long ambulance journey. Then under general anaesthesia the skin was cleaned successively with turpentine, methylated spirits and ether, and finally painted with 2 per cent. iodine. Inspection revealed the injury as a clean "split" of the skin from the outer border of the tendo Achillis posteriorly to the neck of the astragalus anteriorly, at the level of the malleolus on the inner aspect of the foot. The deltoid ligament was ruptured together with the tendon sheaths; the tendons were displaced. The internal malleolus was fractured 1 in. above its tip. The lower quarter of the fibula was shattered. The whole foot hung hinged on the outer skin flap and tendons so that when everted the lower end of the tibia projected from the wound. The posterior tibial artery was uninjured.

Operation.—The joint was irrigated with mercury perchloride 1 in 3,000, the edges of the wound excised, and fragments of fibula removed as far possible. The foot was inverted, the tibial fragments opposed, and retained by a triradiate plate placed as an upright Y. The joint was irrigated with hydrogen peroxide and finally with saline. Interrupted catgut sutures were used to close the joint cavity as completely as possible. The tendons were sutured in position. The skin was closed without drainage.

After-Treatment.—A posterior angular back splint was applied. The wound was dressed on the fourth day. There was a slight breaking down of the wound immediately over the plate with some sero-purulent discharge; 1 per cent. picric acid dressings were used, and the temperature never rose above 99.8°. Passive movements were carried out from the fourth day, and active movements encouraged from the tenth day. On June 6th movements through twenty-five degrees were possible; the plate was still quite fixed, but healing over it was slow. I removed the plate. Progress was now rapid. A small sinus opened on the outer side of the foot and some fibular sequestra were discharged. The patient was discharged on July 2nd and attended as an out-patient. At the present time the foot is quite healed and movements are excellent. The last x-ray examination showed no further fibular sequestra.

In this case amputation was expected. I held a faint hope that an ankylosed joint might be attained, and then the result—a mobile joint with no shortening. The success I attribute to very careful skin preparation, antiseptic joint irrigation, and strict aseptic dressing during the tedious and prolonged after-treatment.

I am indebted to Mr. C. P. Childe for permission to publish this case.

London. R. STAFFORD FOSS, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.

EMETINE IN JAPANESE BILHARZIA DISEASE.

THE Japanese medical officer in charge of ss. *Panama kawu*, which was visiting Durban on October 1st, 1921, informed me that he had had three patients suffering from the effects of *Schistosoma japonicum* infestation on board, and that he had successfully treated them with emetine injections, giving from a half to one and a half grains on alternate days over a period of about one month. This is confirmatory evidence of the value of emetine injections in schistosome infestation, and I have already observed the degenerative changes characteristic of the antimony treatment in ova obtained from the urine of patients in

Natal who harboured three distinct species of schistosome. However, I think a word of warning is needed in regard to the severe cardiac depression which is likely to occur during the second or third week of the emetine treatment, especially if emetine is tried, as it deserves to be tried, in comparison with the antimony treatment for lepers.

Durban.

F. G. CAWSTON, M.D. Cantab.

British Medical Association.

CLINICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PROCEEDINGS.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: CITY DIVISION.

At a meeting of the City Division of the Metropolitan Counties Branch, held on November 18th, Mr. A. W. SHEEN, Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Wales, delivered a lecture on "Visceral displacements as a cause of disease."

The lecturer said that he would endeavour to make the subject interesting to the general practitioner, and would deal with it particularly as indicating lines of research available to him. He pointed out that the investigation of every new patient was a piece of original research, and indicated the sharp difference of opinion which existed as regards the importance of visceral displacements as a disease-producing factor, referring particularly to the work of Sir Arbuthnot Lane and to a recent paper by Lord Dawson. The possible causes of visceral displacements and their relation to disease were dealt with seriatim under the headings of developmental abnormalities, body shape, gravity, Lane's hypothesis, infections, and—as lesser factors—bad food, bad habits, bad hygiene, and neuropathic conditions. Details were given of the opposite view that displacement might exist without disease and disease without displacement, and this portion of the subject ended with an expression of the belief that congenital abnormalities *plus* gravity *plus* infection were the most important factors in disease production, others being secondary. A description was next given of the disease due to visceral displacement, which the lecturer considered could be recognized as a definite clinical entity, a condition of "indigestion" with malnutrition, having local abdominal symptoms and signs of general toxæmia. Toxæmia was the lot of all, a sterile alimentary tract becoming infected at birth; henceforth life was maintained by a precarious balance of toxins and antitoxins, and a sterile bowel might go far towards conferring immortality. The x-ray findings after opaque meals were described and the results of "biopsies" at operations given.

Treatment, non-operative and operative, was next considered: under the former heading aperients and a supporting belt were approved; under the latter fixation operations directed particularly to the large bowel. Non-operative measures were advocated in older people. The lecturer related his personal experience, especially in reference to a number of pensioner patients whose large bowels he had fixed by the methods of Waugh and Coffey. These patients had been idle for years, and in and out of various hospitals; many had had other operations. Of a considerable number particulars had now been obtained, and all but one of these patients were working. He also mentioned a few cases of colectomy which he had performed, and, although the results were good, he did not advocate the operation, pointing out that after colectomy there were cases which neither died nor recovered, but became subject to irremediable abdominal misery. The utility of the large bowel was shown, *inter alia*, by the biological researches of Colin Mackenzie. X-ray observations of opaque meals given to twelve old men were described. These were healthy labouring men working at the time, their ages varying from 68 to 80, the average being 75. In not one was the colon grossly displaced. Methods of observation similar to this were indicated and advocated. The disease was not peculiar to people in whom bad food, bad habits, bad hygiene, and nerve abnormalities might be supposed to have set up neuro-muscular defects in the bowel. It occurred in all sorts of people, although different classes reacted differently.

Appendicitis was a separate disease. Pyorrhoea was a primary infection. The incidence of tuberculosis depended

and the great reduction in his food which it necessitated, figures in Mark Twain's *My Début as a Literary Person*. But see also his *At the Appetite-cure*.—I am, etc.,
London, W., Dec. 10th.
F. PARKES WEBER.

CLAYDEN v. WOOD-HILL.

SIR,—The following subscriptions and promises have been received to the Wood-Hill Fund in addition to those recorded in the first list, which was published in your issue of December 3rd. There is plenty of opportunity for further subscriptions.—I am, etc.,

HAMILTON A. BALLANCE,
Honorary Treasurer.

All Saints Green, Norwich,
Dec. 12th.

Amount previously acknowledged, £196 19s.

£27 10s.
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Medical Association (per Dr.
Edwin Starling, Tunbridge
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Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examina-
tion indicated:

FINAL M.B., CH.B.—R. Abramsky, J. C. Adam, C. S. Appleyard,
E. Arosemena, C. G. Auld, C. T. B. Benson, L. R. Bergson, Susan
A. Binnie, J. M. Blair, R. P. Bliss, J. M. Bonar, G. Brewster,
Agnes G. Brough, D. L. Brown, C. Brownlee, W. S. Burr, K. F.
Caird, A. Campbell, D. Campbell, G. G. Campbell, C. G. Catto,
O. H. F. de Chalus, E. Clark, D. R. Clarke, Matilda L. Craig,
D. R. Cramb, J. C. Cruickshank, A. H. Deighton, J. A. Douglas,
A. MacG. Duff, Jeannie P. Dunn, Katrina Dunn, Evelyn B. G.
Ewen, G. B. Flint, Charlotte E. Forsyth, J. A. Fraser, Eileen R.
Freeman, F. L. A. Gacé, Marjorie Green, O. S. Gibbs, N. Giblin,
Doris M. Gibson, Helen E. Gibson, A. R. Gilchrist, I. S. Hall,
T. Harrison, Isabella M. Hay, W. B. E. Hughes, E. J. Hunter,
R. H. R. Innes, B. Isaacson, Inez M. Y. M. Jenkins, C. I. I.
Jones, J. O. Kelly, Marjorie C. Kerr, A. King, J. Lovius, P. J.
M'Diarmid, Jane W. Macdonald, W. S. Macdonald, G. S.
MacKay, G. W. J. Mackay, J. C. Mackay, H. D. McKinn,
H. McNair, J. W. Mason, D. S. Middleton, I. C. Middleton, Ann
L. Morrison, Q. M. Musa, S. S. Nicholson, G. Ogilvie, J. W. T.
Patterson, H. R. Potter, A. M. W. Ras, L. Ratnayake, W. B.
Reid, C. A. Robson, A. Sanders, E. L. Sanders, G. G. Sanders,
Margaret M. Sands, M. N. Sanyal, G. S. Scott, C. M. Seward,
J. M. D. S. Slater, A. T. Sloan, T. R. C. Spence, G. D. Steven,
F. M. Stewart, A. Stuart, A. Sutherland, A. K. Tampi, Marion
C. Taylor, L. Teitelman, D. W. C. Tough, G. A. Velluot,
K. Vullakki, G. B. Walker, J. Walker, P. K. Walker, Sarah B. H.
Walker, K. B. Williamson, A. J. Wilson, J. T. Wilson, J. H.
Wright.

Forensic Medicine.—Margaret S. R. Armstrong, Lillias F. E.
Begg, Jane G. H. Burnet, Eleanor M. Cadman, J. C. Caird,
Mary C. Campbell, J. F. Cunningham, R. T. Deas, Marjory H.
Ewing, L. S. Frost, Alice J. Gray, L. P. Greson, V. L. P. Hayes,
J. M. Henderson, E. G. Hunter, S. Lewenson, W. M. Lloyd, D. T.
M'Ainsh, Annabella M'Garrity, Elizabeth M. Mackay, Marjorie
C. Mackintosh, Grace J. Marshall, C. L. L. Murray, J. R. Purves,
W. M. Ross, R. M. Saunders, M. Segal, A. J. Shedden, M. F.
de Silva, Doreen Stranger, Charlotte E. W. Thompson, C. B.
Thomson, M. S. Toukhy, Kathleen M. Turner, Elsie M. Walker,
H. H. F. Watt, I. G. Williams, J. Williams.

Public Health.—Lillias F. E. Begg, T. A. Cochrane, R. T. Deas,
Marjory H. Ewing, H. Greenberg, L. P. Greson, B. T. Halliwell,
Margaret M. R. Hamilton, V. L. P. Hayes, J. M. Henderson,
E. G. Hunter, R. G. Inkster, S. Lewenson, D. T. M'Ainsh, Eliza-
beth M. Mackay, J. R. Purves, F. L. Rifkhill, W. M. Ross, R. M.
Saunders, M. Segal, A. J. Shedden, I. D. Stronach, F. M. Stuart,
Charlotte E. W. Thompson, Elizabeth N. Thompson, H. H. F.
Watt, I. G. Williams.

* Passed with distinction.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL.

THERE was a large attendance in the Council Room at the
University of Bristol on Friday, December 2nd, when Emeritus
Professor C. Lloyd Morgan, D.Sc., F.R.S., was presented with
his portrait, a gift from friends, colleagues, and students, both
past and present. The portrait was painted by Mr. Anning-
Bell, A.R.A.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

THE following appointments have been made: J. P. Buckley,
M.A., M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S., Lecturer in Regional Surgery;
J. M. W. Morison, M.B., C.M., Lecturer in Applied Anatomy;
and T. H. Oliver, M.D., Lecturer in Clinical Medicine.

UNIVERSITY OF WALES.

THE Council of University College of South Wales and Mon-
mouthshire has appointed Dr. Ewen J. Maclean Professor of
Obstetrics and Gynaecology in the University of Wales in
connexion with the Welsh National School of Medicine, Cardiff.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH.

At the annual meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of
Edinburgh, held on December 1st, Sir Robert Philip, M.D.,
LL.D., was elected President for the ensuing year. The other
officers-bearers for the year were appointed as follows: Vice-
President, Dr. Harry Rainy; Councilors, Drs. John William
Ballantyne, John Macpherson, George M. Robertson, Robert
Thin, and James Lamond Lackie; Treasurer, Dr. Norman
Walker; Secretary, Dr. J. S. Fowler; Honorary Librarian, Dr.
John William Ballantyne; Curator of the Research Laboratory,
Dr. J. J. Graham Brown.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

AN ordinary Council was held on December 8th, when Sir
Anthony Bowlby, President, was in the chair.
The diploma of Fellow was granted to the following twenty-
six candidates found qualified at the recent examination:

A. J. McNair, V. E. Negus, M. L. Treston, N. St. J. G. D. Buxton,
L. H. W. Williams, R. C. Davenport, G. I. Evans, D. C. Norris,
E. I. Lloyd, F. B. Goldschmidt, Marian N. Bostock, Eleanor J.
Patridge, R. B. Green, A. D. Wall, H. Reid, A. B. K. Watkins,
R. V. Eaton, L. H. Appleby, G. G. Bruce, W. H. Bleaden, G. A.
Brookes, H. W. B. Cairns, C. M. Finny, A. H. Heslop, G. I.
Strachan, D. McK. Sutherland.

The Licence in Dental Surgery was granted to sixty-three
candidates.

Sir Anthony A. Bowlby and Sir John Bland-Sutton were
re-elected to represent the College on the Conjoint Board of
Scientific Studies.

The President reported that he attended in the lecture theatre
of the College on Thursday, November 17th, the day appointed

SINCE the removal of the Tropical Diseases Bureau to
the buildings occupied by the London School of Tropical
Medicine the libraries of the two institutions have been
united. The common library, which is known as the
Tropical Diseases Library, is administered by a committee
representing both institutions as well as the Seamen's
Hospital Society, who are the trustees. The aim of the
Tropical Diseases Library is to promote the study of
tropical medicine and hygiene generally, and the Library
and Reading Room are open daily from 9 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.
(except on Saturday, when they close at noon) to all
members of the profession who are interested in those
subjects.

for the annual meeting of Fellows and Members, and that, as the required quorum of thirty was not present at the expiration of fifteen minutes from 3 p.m., the hour for which the meeting had been summoned, he had announced that the meeting could not be held. The President referred to certain irregular proceedings which appeared to have taken place on this occasion after his withdrawal from the theatre, and suggested that it might be a matter for the future consideration of the Council as to whether, or not, any steps should be taken in view of these irregular proceedings.

The matter was referred to a committee to consider and report to the Council in regard to the irregular proceedings to which the President had called attention.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. H. J. Waring, the representative of the College on the General Medical Council, for his reporting the proceedings of the General Medical Council at their recent session.

ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, GLASGOW.

THE following have, after examination, been admitted as Fellows of Faculty: D. McIntyre, O. H. Mavor, J. I. Russell, D. Smith, D. Steven, W. R. Wiseman.

Obituary.

THOMAS MACQUEEN, M.B., C.M. EDIN.,
Eastbourne.

By the death of Dr. Thomas MacQueen, who passed away on December 1st at Eastbourne, aged 70 years, the local medical profession has lost one of its oldest and most respected members, and the town one of its most esteemed citizens.

Born at Crofts, Dalbeattie, Kirkcudbrightshire, in 1841, Dr. MacQueen received his medical education at Edinburgh University, graduating M.B., C.M. in 1873. Thereafter he filled the positions of resident surgeon, Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, and resident medical officer, Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh. In the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 he served as one of the surgeons with the Stafford House Society. In 1879 he settled in Eastbourne, joining in the partnership of an extensive general practice. He was for many years one of the medical officers on the honorary acting staff of the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital, and at the time of his death he was on the honorary consulting staff.

Ever since he underwent a serious operation, in 1910, which was followed by a protracted convalescence, Dr. MacQueen never recovered his former vigour and buoyancy, and although he continued, with the assistance of his son, who joined him in partnership in 1919, to attend to some of the work of the practice, it was evident of late to his friends that the remaining term of his life's span was rapidly drawing to a close. But those of his fellow members who saw him at the meeting of the Division of the British Medical Association the day before his death never contemplated that the end was so near at hand. He was a past president of the Eastbourne Medical Society, a past chairman of the Eastbourne Division of the Association, and always took a keen interest in the welfare of his profession. He also took an active interest in communal affairs, was a member of the Town Council from 1892 to 1895, when he rendered excellent service on the Sanitary Committee, and was an ardent Freemason.

A colleague writes: "A typical Scot, of ample physical proportions, genial, buoyant, unassuming, sympathetic, full of common sense and brimful of humour, withal intolerant of everything savouring of cant and hypocrisy, Dr. MacQueen possessed a sterling character which, consistently displayed during the forty-two years of his association with the affairs of Eastbourne, so endeared his personality in the affectionate esteem and regard of all classes of the community that his death is now universally regretted. Especially will his loss be irreparably felt by those in the humbler spheres of life who have appreciatively regarded his patient and assiduous services, never-failing courtesy, ever-ready sympathy and many unostentatious acts of kindly benevolence with feelings of gratitude. By those who knew him best—and his intimate friends were many—it was realized that he never harboured a grievance nor cherished malice against anyone, and it can truthfully be said that at the end of a long and honourable career the vital spirit of Thomas MacQueen quits this mundane sphere without leaving an enemy behind."

JOHN SCOTT, M.A., M.D.,

Late Physician to the Southern Hospital for Women and Children, Manchester.

WE regret to record the death of Dr. John Scott, M.D., practitioner in Manchester, at the residence of his son, Dr. James Bethune Scott, Abridge, Essex, in the 74th year of his age.

Dr. Scott was born at Aberdeen in 1847, and attended the grammar school there, where he was the school medallist. At Aberdeen University he received the degree of M.A. in 1866, the degrees of M.B., C.M. in 1873, and that of M.D. in 1891.

After acting for a brief period as assistant to Dr. McWilliam in Huntly and as medical officer, South Ronaldsay, Orkney, he removed to Manchester in 1876. He was for many years in partnership there with his brother, the late Dr. Benjamin Scott. In 1918 he underwent an operation from which he never sufficiently recovered to resume active work. In 1880 Dr. Scott became physician to the Southern Hospital for Women and Children, and to the Manchester Maternity Hospital. When these institutions were amalgamated with St. Mary's under the name of St. Mary's Hospitals, he continued his work in the children's and the maternity wards until he retired in 1918. He was lecturer to midwives and examiner to the Central Midwives Board for many years, during which he also served the University of Manchester as lecturer on vaccination. He was a member of the North of England Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society from its beginning, and as local secretary arranged the Manchester meetings and dinners of the society. He was thus very well known in northern obstetric circles, and was universally loved and respected as one who cherished all that was courtly and chivalrous in his dealings not only with his colleagues but with students, nurses, midwives, and the hospital staff of all ranks.

Dr. Scott endeared himself to his patients and friends by his sympathetic interest, his delightful humour, and cheerful disposition. He was an accomplished classical scholar, and never lost his taste for the masters of Greek and Roman literature. He was also well versed in French literature and history. Dr. Scott is survived by his widow and his son, Dr. James Bethune Scott, M.C.

WE regret to record the death of Dr. ROGER BERNARD BURKE, which took place at Plymouth on November 29th in his fifty-eighth year, from pneumonia following an operation. Dr. Burke received his medical education at Queen's College, Cork, qualifying with the diplomas of L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. Edin. in 1888, and he began practice in Plymouth about thirty years ago. He held the posts of honorary anaesthetist to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital and to the Ear and Throat Hospital, Plymouth, and during the war was on the staff of the Stoke Military Hospital. He was an active member of the British Medical Association, and at the time of his death was a member of the executive committee of the Plymouth Division. In his younger days Dr. Burke gained great distinction in Ireland as an athlete, and he held more than one Irish championship. He was very popular alike with all classes of the population and with his fellow practitioners; he was devoted to all kinds of outdoor sports, was a golfer, and rode to hounds. He was twice married, and is survived by his widow, two daughters, and three sons.

THE *Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift* states that the medical profession in Germany lost 1,675 of its members by death in the war, while 2,200 were wounded.

THE late Mr. Frederick William Gorst of Hayton, Lancs, has by his will bequeathed £500 each to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, the Liverpool Northern Hospital, the Liverpool Southern Hospital, and the Liverpool Stanley Hospital, and £250 each to the Liverpool Consumption Hospital and the Liverpool Children's Hospital.

UNDER the will of the late Miss Frances Elizabeth Hughes the Ramsgate General Hospital and Seaman's Infirmary receives £1,000 to endow a Frances Elizabeth Hughes and John Davies Hughes bed. The testatrix has also bequeathed £2,000 to Dr. Robert Grieve Hicks of Ramsgate in recognition of his long-continued kindness to her.

Medical News.

AN International Society of Medical Hydrology was founded at a meeting at the Royal Society of Medicine on December 9th, with a preliminary membership of 71 medical men, from 13 countries, engaged or interested in medical hydrology. Delegates from France, Italy, and Holland were present. The following were elected representatives for their respective countries: Belgium, Dr. R. Wybauw; Czecho-Slovakia, Dr. Isidore Müller; France, Dr. Paul Ferreyrolles; Great Britain, Dr. Wilfrid Edgecombe; Holland, Professor J. Van Breemen; India, Dr. H. D. Dastur; Italy, Professor Luigi Devoto; Japan, Dr. Goichi Fujiyama; New Zealand, Dr. Arthur Herbert; Norway, Dr. T. W. Knudtzon; Switzerland, Dr. de la Harpe; United States of America, Dr. Guy Hinsdale. They will collate and present to the society, by means of an international journal, the clinical and experimental work in each country bearing upon the medical action and uses of waters and baths. Dr. Buckley of Buxton and Dr. Ferreyrolles of La Bourboule were elected honorary editorial secretaries and Dr. Fortescue Fox president.

At a meeting of the Manchester Clinical Society, held in the Physiological Department of the University on November 17th, the president, Dr. G. R. Murray, announced that the subject of Professor Leonard Hill's paper in March would be on the physiological action of light and its uses as a therapeutic agent. Dr. Lamb spoke on alveolar air, its relations to respiratory processes and to blood; and demonstrated the various methods of taking alveolar air. Professor Hill discussed the carriage of CO₂ by the blood, and the acid base ratio, compensated and uncompensated. Drs. Lamb and Robinson discussed a combination in which there might be a disturbance of the acid base ratio in the blood.

The King has commanded that the Great Northern Central Hospital, Holloway, shall henceforth be known as "The Royal Northern Hospital."

The Committee of the Bristol Royal Infirmary has asked Lieutenant-Colonel Percy G. Robinson, D.S.O., to act as president of the institution, with a view to his election by the governors in due course, in succession to Mr. H. H. Wills, who recently resigned for reasons of health. Colonel Robinson is a director of Messrs. E. S. and A. Robinson, Ltd., and served with much distinction in the war. It shows an enterprising spirit in the governors of such an important hospital to choose as their president-elect a young man who is not only an active member of a big business but well known throughout the district as an all-round sportsman and county cricketer.

At a meeting of the School Medical Group of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, held in London on November 19th, it was decided to make representations in the appropriate quarters advising that the Minister of Health should undertake all the powers and duties now delegated to the Board of Education with respect to medical inspection and treatment of children and young persons, as was the expressed wish of Parliament during the passage of the Ministry of Health Act, 1919.

The annual dinner of the Epsomian Club was held at the Trocadero Restaurant on December 8th, with Dr. H. E. Haynes in the chair. After the health of the King had been honoured Dr. Haynes proposed "*Floreat Epsomia*." He reviewed the history of the college from its foundation, and gave interesting reminiscences of his own old school-days there. He said that the school had never been so flourishing as it was to-day, and much of its success was due to the present head master. The Rev. W. J. Barton, head master of Epsom College, replied to the toast. He said that one of the features of the school at present was the great success of the Officers' Training Corps, the percentage of successful candidates for O.T.C. certificates at Epsom being the best in England. The rebuilding of the nave of the college chapel, which was to be the Epsom war memorial, was to be commenced in the near future, but a considerable sum of money was still required for the purpose. He said that although the school was successful alike in work and play, he hoped to be able to do something more to develop the intellectual interests of the boys, most of whom at present seemed to spend their holidays repairing motor cars and motor cycles. The toast of "The Visitors" was proposed by Dr. H. F. Ealand in a characteristically witty manner. He set out, as he said, to "pull the legs" of the different guests, a feat which he achieved in no uncertain fashion. The toast was responded to by Sir Edward Pollock, Solicitor-General, who spoke of the difference in the modern developments of school life as con-

trasted with his own schooldays. The health of the Chairman was proposed by Sir D'Arcy Power, and at the conclusion of the dinner the school song was sung with much enthusiasm.

The house and library of the Royal Society of Medicine will be closed from Friday, December 23rd, until Tuesday, December 27th, both days inclusive.

The annual dinner given by the Medical Committee of the Cancer Hospital was held at the Hotel Cecil on the evening of December 8th, under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Ryall, C.B.E., the senior surgeon. In proposing the toast of "Prosperity to the Cancer Hospital," the Chairman referred to the breaking down in recent years of the barriers between the various hospital staffs of the metropolis, and the participation of the Cancer Hospital in the scheme of post-graduate education. The finances of the institution, he said, were still holding up in the anxious times that all voluntary hospitals were now going through. Sir Thomas Horder, physician to the hospital, in proposing the health of the guests, welcomed each visitor in a few apt words, and coupled with the toast the names of Sir James Allen, K.C.B., High Commissioner for New Zealand, Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Minister of Health, and Sir Percival Horton-Smith Hartley. Sir James Allen, in his acknowledgement, expressed the gratitude of New Zealand to the medical schools of Great Britain for the opportunities given to its medical students and graduates and the welcome they received; Sir Kingsley Wood defended the Ministry of Health's attitude towards the voluntary hospitals; and Sir Percival Hartley spoke of the friendly relations that exist between the Cancer Hospital and its near neighbour, the Brompton Hospital for Consumption, of whose Medical Committee he is chairman. The health of the Chairman was proposed in warm terms by his colleague, Mr. Cecil Rowntree, F.R.C.S., who made the arrangements for a very enjoyable evening.

The Medical Golfing Society has been carried on in a more or less informal manner for twenty-three years, but it has now been decided to put it on a business footing. At a recent meeting Dr. Rolf Creasy was elected the first president; vice-presidents, a committee, and a secretary and treasurer were also elected. The annual subscription has been fixed at 10s., and is payable to Dr. Rolf Creasy, jun., honorary secretary and treasurer, 36, Weymouth Street, W. Subscriptions for 1922 may be paid forthwith. Two tournament meetings are to be held annually, and there will be team matches and other competitions for two challenge cups and two other cups. Membership, without election, is open to any gentleman on the *Medical Register* on application to the honorary secretary.

The War Office announces that officers of the R.A.M.C. (except quartermasters) are in future to be removed from the Reserve on attaining the following ages: Surgeon-General, 60 years; Colonel, 57; and other officers, 55.

The Livery Dinner of the Society of Apothecaries of London was held at Apothecaries' Hall, Blackfriars, on the evening of December 13th. The chair was taken by the Master of the Company, Dr. W. F. R. Burgess, O.B.E., and there was a large attendance. After the loyal toast had been honoured, the toast of the "Army, Navy and Air Force" was proposed by the Senior Warden and responded to by Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Hill, Medical Director-General, R.N. The toast of "Universities and College and the Examiners" was submitted by the Master, who gave reminiscences of the London University classes when he was a student many years ago at Guy's, and he paid a tribute to London University for what it had accomplished in raising the standard of professional education. The toast was replied to by Sir Sydney Russell Wells, M.D., Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, who dwelt on the great services rendered by the City Companies and by his own University to the cause of education; and by Mr. W. Girling Ball, on behalf of the Board of Examiners of the society. The health of the Livery and Company was proposed by the Master and responded to by Dr. Gordon Brown; and the toast of "The Guests," of whom many were present, was proposed by the Junior Warden, Dr. Thomas Wakefield, and replied to by Sir Charters Symonds. Some delightful solos and duets were sung by Miss Violet Openshaw and Mr. Bingham Watson, Clerk of the Company, with Mr. David Richards at the piano.

The centenary of the Society of Medicine of Warsaw was celebrated on December 5th by a special meeting of the society and a reception, and on December 6th by a special service at the Church of St. Cross.