

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

INFECTION BY BACILLUS PYOCYANEUS SIMULATING LEPROSY.

A MAN aged 35 had been suffering from perforating ulcers of the foot for a year before he came to me. He then had two perforating ulcers on the right foot—one on the heel about one and a half inches in depth, and the other on the second toe about half an inch in depth. He had also white discoloured patches over the left cheek, on the outer surface of the left arm, on the outer side of the left leg, and on the dorsal surface of the left foot. These patches were not anaesthetic. Besides these he suffered from burning and tingling sensation in both feet. These symptoms resembled those of leprosy, and in fact he was treated for this disease, before I saw him, with sodium gynocardate and sodium morrhuate, without much benefit. He had no nodules on the face, and the ears were not thickened. The ulnar nerve on the left side, however, seemed somewhat thickened. On examining the scrapings from the ulcer I was not able to find lepra bacilli, but I found a large number of slender bacilli with rounded ends, which on cultivation proved to be *B. pyocyaneus*. I prepared an autovaccine of *B. pyocyaneus* containing 100 millions of organisms in each cubic centimetre. This was given subcutaneously every week. The ulcers completely healed after eight injections. The discoloured patches were due to *Microsporon furfur*, and they cleared completely when treated with sodium hyposulphite. The burning and tingling sensation of the feet also disappeared under vaccine treatment, and the left ulnar nerve seems normal.

Hyderabad, Deccan, India.

S. MALLANAB, M.D.

HEREDITARY DEFORMITIES.

ON December 4th I attended Mrs. W., who was delivered of a premature female child with a marked deformity of the left forearm and hand. The radius and ulna were shortened and the hand was inverted and at right angles to the forearm. The family history is as follows:

1. The woman had eight brothers, all born with talipes of the feet; six died in infancy; the two survivors grew up and had several operations performed.
2. A sister had a child with both arms deformed.
3. A cousin on her father's side had a child born with talipes and cleft palate and absence of the rectum necessitating colotomy.
4. On the other hand, the paternal grandmother had eighteen and the maternal grandmother sixteen normal children.

Wivenhoe, Essex. G. TRAVERS KEVERN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

VAGINA INFRA SEPTA, SUPRA SIMPLEX.

ON November 2nd I attended an East Indian woman at her fourth miscarriage. An East Indian woman friend had been called in to assist, and she felt unable to deliver the foetus. On examination I found a foetus of about 3½ months lying between the thighs and still attached to the cord. By its side was a mass like a blanched after-birth, also attached to what appeared to be a cord. What seemed strange was that the centre portion of the cord remained in the vagina into which the two parts disappeared. To my surprise, on pulling the foetus the placenta was drawn up to the vulva; and on pulling on the placenta the foetus approached the vulva. This was somewhat unusual. Passing two fingers into the vagina, I felt the cervix and the os, which appeared to be single. I could feel nothing to explain what had occurred. But by tracing the cord with the finger in the vagina it was found to disappear. By pressing firmly with the bent finger against the vaginal wall, I at length found the finger was hooked over a partition, and finally it reappeared at the vulvar orifice. It was evidently a case of partially septate vagina—infra septa, supra simplex.

What led to the discovery of the malformation was the accident of the foetus passing on one side of the septum, and the placenta on the other, each appearing by a separate vulvar orifice. This was proved by severing the cord. A fortnight later I made a more careful examination. The two vaginal openings were distinct and equal in size. Two

fingers introduced into the vagina—one through each opening—met above the septum, which reached to about two-thirds the length of the index finger. I could discover no other abnormality.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I.

STEPHEN M. LAWRENCE.

Reports of Societies.

MYOCARDIAL DISEASE.

A PATHOLOGICAL meeting of the Liverpool Medical Institution was held on December 7th, with the President, Professor J. HILL ABRAM, in the chair, when there was a large attendance of members and associates. A number of interesting pathological specimens were shown, and a short discussion followed.

Dr. JOHN HAY then read a paper on myocardial disease as observed in five hearts, in each of which there were present abnormal electrocardiograms indicating inco-ordination in the manner of ventricular systole. Microscopical examination revealed some degree of pathological change in and around the junctional tissues in all except one, which was a case of Stokes-Adams disease; no explanation was offered to account for the complete block or the periods of ventricular stoppage, and this block was not modified by a hypodermic injection of atropine. After investigating these cases and considering the literature it might be said that it did not appear possible to estimate from an electrocardiogram the degree of the pathological change; but an abnormal electrocardiogram of the nature described justified the assumption of some myocardial damage. As a matter of clinical experience there appeared to be little doubt that electrocardiograms conforming to this type materially added to the gravity of the prognosis.

CASES.

Case 1.—Female aged 20; rheumatic myocarditis; mitral stenosis. Clinically there was a moderate degree of heart-block, made complete by digitalis, relieved by atropine.

Case 2.—Male aged 68; Stokes-Adams disease causing death. Clinically there was complete block.

Case 3.—Male aged 55; angina pectoris. Electrocardiograph indicated right bundle lesion.

Case 4.—Male aged 55; auricular fibrillation; chronic renal; adherent pericardium. The electrocardiograph was bizarre.

Case 5.—Male aged 47; syphilitic myocarditis with varying degree of heart-block. Electrocardiograph indicated involvement of the bundle.

Dr. PHOEBE INCE, describing her technique in the foregoing cases, said that a block of tissue was cut from the heart to contain the auriculo-ventricular node, the main bundle, and the upper part of the right and left branches. Serial sections were cut, one block being cut in the horizontal and the other four in the longitudinal plane. The sections were stained by van Gieson's stain, a few in each case being also stained by Verhoeff's elastic tissue stain. Disease of the arteries was demonstrated in Case 4. In Case 3, although there was marked atheroma of the coronary arteries, the artery to the node was unaffected. In the case of syphilitic myocarditis the arteries were apparently unaffected. In the rheumatic heart, Case 1, the main bundle had become involved through the extension of the inflammatory reaction at the base of the tricuspid valve. In Cases 2, 3, and 4 the bundle had suffered in varying degree from chronic fibrosis spreading inwards from the fibrous septum. In Case 5 the damage was most marked in the auriculo-ventricular node, where the nodal elements were almost entirely replaced by vascular tissue. The main bundle showed lymphocytic infiltration and fibrosis, becoming less severe as the bundle was traced to its branches. The left ventricle showed a patchy syphilitic myocarditis.

Professor ERNEST GLYNN spoke of the possibility of lesions occurring in the nervous mechanism of the heart as well as in the myocardium, in such cases.

Dr. I. HARRIS thought that heart-block due to disease of the auriculo-ventricular bundle alone would never give the Stokes-Adams syndrome. As long as the ventricles were normal they would develop a rhythm of their own, which, although at a slower rate, would be quite regular. Asystole for a long period would not take place. In cases where the syndrome appeared the long period of asystole suggested that there was something wrong in the part of the heart below the auriculo-ventricular bundle. Either the ventricle under certain circumstances was unable to develop stimuli of its own or it was unable to respond to stimuli, owing to the fact that its refractory period was longer than normal. It was

so on. I do not say that these consultations put an end to all differences between experts on the two sides, but many of these were apparent rather than real, and mostly cleared up by consultation. In the witness-box we often differed in opinion, but not much on the facts. Moreover, our differences were clean cut and intelligible to the court.

We met at first with bitter opposition from the lawyers—open from the solicitors, covert from the Bar, because it tended to cut down fees, or to show less for them! Moreover, they naturally feared our making pies of our own—that we might be too compromising, etc. But some of the larger legal firms approved our ruling, and even applauded it; so did gradually the leading counsel. The amendment became apparent to all, and ere long we had all cordially with us. The evidence was immensely improved in both quality and consistency; new facts or new interpretations came out; and doctors of less experience were not sorry to accept a more adequate diagnosis, or partial modifications. I will give an instance: A consultation was arranged between two of us and a doctor from a distance in a case of railway injury—the top of shoulder bruise which you know so well. Unfortunately the patient's doctor missed his train and didn't appear at the consultation. He was a very honest fellow, and had assured the patient that his complaints were due to transitory if not imaginary causes. We "experts" examined him just before the court sat—and found under some fat layers (electric tests, etc.) decided atrophy of the right shoulder girdle. With us was an expert for the patient, and he quite agreed. The case proceeded, and the patient's doctor came in, hot from his journey, and rather gave his patient away of course. Then the counsel for the railway company arose and explained to the judge that, on the contrary, the railway company was prepared to accept the patient's story, and to give referee's damages. Then said the judge: During the lunch interval I walked to the window of my room with a sandwich and glass of sherry and saw the plaintiff walk out with his wife, also to lunch. I saw him put up his umbrella under his right arm; it fell to the ground. He picked it up again, and again it fell to the ground. Then his wife picked it up, and he put it under the other arm, successfully. Now if the case had gone forward I intended to set this evidence of mine against the "transitory neurosis," and I should have summed up against you. He then complimented the railway people on their correct attitude.

Well, in this sort of way we got credit, so that from the vulgar point of view we made even more fees; people trusted us, and cases came (when possible) to the Leeds Assizes. It was before this little story that Fitzjames Stephen had paid a formal compliment to the Leeds medical evidence. He said from the Bench how different was the Leeds evidence to that of too many other places, and he could not speak too highly of the temper and consistency of the Leeds evidence. He had attended the Leeds Assizes rather frequently. I may add that the official medical officers of the railway company were included in our *both sides* consultation rule always, and although one or two of them were disposed to take very sceptical views of all their cases, yet they took a loyal part in the discussions.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) CLIFFORD ALLBUTT.

[The observations by Mr. Justice Stephen to which Sir Clifford Allbutt refers were noticed in a paragraph published in our issue of August 28th, 1880 (p. 354), as follows:

MR. JUSTICE STEPHEN AND THE LEADERS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN LEEDS.

DR. CLIFFORD ALLBUTT (Leeds) and Mr. W. A. Statter (Wakefield) gave evidence, at Leeds Assizes, before Mr. Justice Stephen, relative to the injuries which a young lady had received in a railway accident on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. At the close of the case, says the *Yorkshire Post*, his lordship paid a very high compliment to those gentlemen, and to the leaders of the medical profession in Leeds generally. He said the medical evidence by Mr. Statter and Dr. Clifford Allbutt was a pattern of what such evidence should be. He was in the habit of hearing medical evidence in all parts of the country, and Leeds was the only town where he never heard those unseemly disputes between the legal and medical professions which occurred at other places. Here there was a certain number of gentlemen, the leaders of the medical profession in the great School of Medicine in Leeds, who had set an admirable example for many years past of truth and candour and straightforwardness in the witness-box, and he was happy to see that their example was being followed by the younger members of the profession. When a man really tried to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in plain and simple language, notwithstanding what consequences might be

drawn from it, and whether he was called on the one side or the other, bullying in court and things of that kind ceased at once. Alluding to Mr. C. G. Wheelhouse, surgeon, of Leeds, who had seen the plaintiff on behalf of the company, his lordship said that although there was another eminent gentleman present to give evidence, the defendants had not found it necessary to call him. He hope that such a state of things might long continue in Leeds, and be imitated in other towns.]

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

THE following candidates have been approved at the final examinations for medical degrees:

Forensic Medicine and Public Health: R. V. Facey, R. F. Johnstone, T. L. Omerod, J. P. Shaw, A. L. B. Stevens, E. H. Watkins, A. Q. Wells, N. A. E. Bodkin, Dorothy D. Crook, Sibyl R. Eastwood, Katharine M. Hodgkinson, *Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery:* W. R. Brain, E. Chapman, D. S. Davies, H. A. Gilkes, J. G. Johnstone, C. R. Lane, Dorothy J. Collier, Katharine M. Hodgkinson, Constance M. Oitley, *Materia Medica and Pharmacology:* C. E. Beveridge, W. B. Boon, C. W. Carter, D. R. Gawler, L. N. Jackson, T. L. Ormerod, H. A. Robertson, E. E. Thompson, G. I. Wilson, G. P. Wright, Olive Buckley, Matilda Bergin, Ella Cockran, Cicely Williams, *Pathology:* D. T. Barnes, A. M. Cooke, H. N. Elphick, P. H. Martin, G. F. Mitcheeson, A. A. F. Peel, N. A. Robertson, A. W. L. Row, T. E. Ryves, B. G. Schofield, A. L. B. Stevens, E. B. Strauss, T. S. Townsend, H. F. Turney, W. R. Wood, Alice E. Harding, Cicely Williams.

At a congregation held on December 16th the following medical degrees were conferred:

D.M.—W. Burridge.
B.M.—H. A. Gilkes, R. F. Johnstone, W. R. Brain, C. W. C. Bain, J. G. Johnstone. *Women:* D. W. Crook, K. M. Hodgkinson, D. J. Collier, C. M. Oitley.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FINAL M.B., CH.B.—*Part I:* B. E. Acland, Grace A. Au tin, †C. B. Bamford, R. V. Berrington, C. H. Bradley, R. S. Brock, Helen S. H. Brown, Alison M. Brummitt, M. Byala, A. Cooke, J. W. Cohen, J. D. Craig, M. M. Datnow, Edwina M. Davies, Eileen N. Deane, W. T. Donovan, J. C. Drummond, H. Duff, H. W. Fell, H. R. Fisher, G. A. Fu ton, J. Gaughan, Clara M. V. Gleave, H. Goble, T. A. Griffiths, D. C. G. Hanlon, Dorothy M. Hanson, Fannie S. Holt, J. E. Howie, G. P. Huws, C. P. Jones, R. Jones, A. L. Kerr, G. F. Kinder, J. Leggate, W. E. Lishman, J. H. M. Little, G. Lowe, G. Macdonald, Margaret S. Macdonald, D. D. O. McLoughlin, G. A. Moulden, A. Newton, J. R. R. Nicholson, W. E. Pennington, A. Pool, R. J. Prydderch, Gwendolen ff. Roberts, J. T. C. Roberts, E. Rowlands, E. Scott, O. Sharp, G. V. L. Taylor, Marjorie A. Unsworth, N. Weinberg, H. S. Welton, T. W. White, Gwennie Williams. *Part II:* Mary G. B. Allen, W. J. B. Chidlow, A. Cooke, L. Davies, Kathleen Edgcombe, W. R. H. Ellis, E. J. F. ley, N. D. Fraser, S. C. Goldstone, H. Graf, W. J. Griffiths, A. J. Hawe, D. Kippax, D. D. O. McLoughlin, Phyllis Marsh, Margaret D. T. Mills, Dorothea W. Rogers, P. J. Rogers, J. F. D. Shrewsbury, Helen Standring, Mabel J. Waterson. *Part III:* Eleanor E. Briant, D. Brown, G. Clark, Marie B. Clarke, H. M. Cohen, R. L. Corlett, R. W. Cowie, *W. H. A. Dodd, J. Elshohn, W. C. Evans, F. S. Fowweather, H. S. Gordon, S. B. Hall, G. M. Hughes, Hilda F. Jefferson, I. Lloyd, Vera M. Mitchell, Annie R. Niven, Mary E. Nosworthy, J. R. Parry, G. F. G. Prideaux, C. C. L. Spurring, V. T. Thierens, Mary A. Thomas, L. F. Unsworth, A. Weisberg, D. A. Woodeson.

D.T.M.—M. J. Cohen, A. C. Crawford, C. M. Gracias, W. A. Lethem, M.C. S. D. Rieley.

* Distinction in Surgery. † Distinction in Pathology.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

A GRADUATION ceremony was held on December 15th in the McEwan Hall, Edinburgh, under the presidency of the Principal, Sir Alfred Ewing. The following were among the degrees conferred:

M.D.—D. Aiken, J. Brander, *De Puy Casalis, †J. H. Crawford, *B. V. Dunn, J. D. Ingram, J. Mackenzie, †D. M. Morison, T. C. St. C. Morton, H. J. Parish, *G. S. Sowden, *J. Walker, L. H. Werden.
M.B., CH.B.—M. S. Abaza, S. C. Alcock, Isabella H. Allan, W. Anderson, Jean Y. Andrew, Margaret S. R. Armstrong, M. P. Atkinson, C. J. Austin, L. C. L. Averill, P. J. Badenhorst, J. B. S. Baxter, Lillias F. E. Begg, Margaret I. Bower, J. Brown, Eleanor M. Cadman, A. H. Campbell, J. M. P. Campbell, Mary J. Cheng, †D. S. Cherry, Irene V. E. Christison, J. J. Coutthard, R. T. Deas, K. S. Dick, †J. L. N. Dinwiddie, Grace M. F. Dover, Grace W. W. Eason, E. C. Ellis, D. L. Ferguson, N. Fram, J. Glover, R. T. F. Grace, Annie C. S. Haddow, H. R. Haigh, Margaret M. R. Hamilton, H. Hastings, H. D. Hayes, Flora M. Hogg, C. F. W. Illingworth, A. K. James, L. B. Jones, Margaret W. Kemp, G. G. King, B. Leader, R. C. Little, Elizabeth T. Logan, D. B. M. C. Lotherian, D. T. M. Ainslie, †I. H. M. Clure, F. N. M. Farlane, Annabella M. Garrity, J. C. Macgown, Elizabeth M. Mackay, A. W. Mackie, W. M. Kie, Marjorie C. Mackintosh, I. F. Macleod, R. A. C. Macnair, J. L. Manson, Grace J. Marshall, K. A. T. Martin, F. G. J. Mu der, C. L. L. Murray, S. Petkoon, Johanna V. Pietersen, Elsie Porter, Jean S. Blach, T. Ritchie, S. J. Rom, Isobel S. Rutherford, R. M. G. Saunders, Annie B. A. Scott, E. Selby, D. Slight, Flora M. Stewart, D. Summerville, B. G. Thompson, Charlotte E. W. Thompson, Elizabeth N. Thompson, H. V. Thwaites, †J. Todd, Isabella du Toit, H. R. Vernon, H. L. Wallace, R. W. R. Watson, Hazel H. F. Watt, J. Williams, Margaret S. Williamson, R. P. Wilson, M. Witkin, W. S. Woodburn.

The Freeland Barbour Fellowship has been awarded to Jessie Eeles, M.B., CH.B.

* Commended for Thesis.

† Highly commended for Thesis.

‡ Awarded Gold Medal for Thesis.

|| With Second Class Honours.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

An ordinary Council was held on December 14th, when Sir Anthony Bowlby, President, was in the chair.

Diplomas of Fellowship were granted to the following twenty-three candidates found qualified at the recent examination:

A. Goodwin, N. P. L. Lumb, C. L. Gamblett, J. L. Davies, J. F. H. Stallman, A. C. Ainsley, S. D. Lodge, R. S. Woods, A. C. Halliwell, C. O. Davies, L. C. E. Lindon, V. Wilkinson, H. L. Sackett, *Mildred Warde, A. D. Wright, R. B. Chandrachud, R. A. H. Fulton, I. B. Jose, N. J. Judah, G. C. Wellish, J. G. Whitaker, H. P. W. White, D. Whyte.

* Under the Medical Act, 1876.

A further candidate was found qualified, but has not yet complied with the regulations.

Dental Surgery.—Diplomas in Dental Surgery have been granted to eighty-four candidates found qualified at the recent examination.

A report from the examiners in dental surgery was received. Certain new regulations were adopted, which apply to all candidates who pass the preliminary examination in general education on or after January 1st, 1923. Information may be obtained from Mr. F. G. Hallett, O.B.E., Examination Hall, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.1.

Delivery of Lectures.—Owing to Sir Arthur Keith's illness, his lectures, arranged for January, 1923, have been postponed to March or later.

LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

THE following students have passed the examination of this school held at the termination of the seventieth session (September to December, 1922):

*Major T. L. Bomford (I.M.S.), *Dr. W. T. Benson, *Captain G. Covell (I.M.S.), *Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Hamilton (I.M.S.), Miss B. Richardson, Miss H. Gregory, C. J. H. Sharp, Squadron Leader H. A. Hewat (R.A.F.), C. J. Pandit, Captain H. Chand (I.M.S.), W. G. Karandikar, K. Nain, F. W. O'Connor, W. P. H. Lightbody, Major M. J. Holgate (I.M.S.), Captain P. B. Vakil (I.M.S.), B. C. Dasgupta, C. A. Calder, H. T. Le Vieux, J. Canchi, J. M. Surveyor, Captain R. A. Warters (I.M.S.), B. D. Whitelaw, P. W. Lamb, C. T. Nam, A. S. Mackie, B. C. D. S. Rupasingha, Captain H. E. Murray (I.M.S.), H. J. J. Garrod, H. E. Variava, O. T. Brosius, J. M. Somasundrum, Captain W. J. S. Ingram (I.M.S.), A. C. A. Fernando, D. Bulos.

* With distinction.

† Awarded the Duncan Medal.

Obituary.

KENNETH MACLEOD, M.D. EDIN., F.R.C.S. ENG., LL.D. ABERD.,
Colonel I.M.S.(ret.); Honorary Physician to the King.

We regret to announce the death, on December 17th, at Southampton, of Colonel Kenneth Macleod, I.M.S.(ret.). He was born in Trumisgarry manse, in the island of North Uist, one of the Outer Hebrides, in the county of Inverness, on July 23rd, 1840, the eldest son of the Rev. Norman Macleod, minister of that parish. At the early age of 3 he played an involuntary part in a striking episode of Scottish history, for his father was one of the ministers who seceded from the Church of Scotland over the question of patronage, and "went out" in the Disruption of 1843. His father remained in North Uist as minister of the new body, the Free Church. Kenneth was sent to Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1853, at the age of 13, and graduated there as M.A. in 1857. In the same year he entered on the study of medicine in Edinburgh University, and, after taking first prizes in surgery, medicine, midwifery, and medical jurisprudence, graduated as M.D., with honours, in 1861. For the next three and a half years he served as assistant medical officer in the Durham County Asylum, taking the L.R.C.S. Edin. in 1864; and in February, 1865, when competition for the Indian Medical Service was reopened, after being closed for four and a half years, he passed first for that service, being commissioned as assistant surgeon from April 1st, 1865. Three future directors-general went through the Netley course in the same term: James Cleghorn was second, and Robert Harvey third, for the I.M.S., while Sir William Taylor was among the M.D. men of the term.

His first appointment in India was that of civil surgeon of Jessore, in Bengal, where he served for two years. In October, 1868, he became medical officer of the 6th Bengal Infantry at Jalpaiguri, and in December, 1869, was appointed a member of the Cattle Plague Commission. He had thus had less than four years of the ordinary routine work of officers of the I.M.S., that of regimental medical officer or civil surgeon of a district, and never again served in such posts. In January, 1871, he was appointed secretary to the Inspector-General of Hospitals, I.M.S. (The title of this appointment was changed to surgeon-general in 1873, and to director-general in 1895.) This post he held for eight years, with an interval of fifteen months in 1874-75, when he acted

as professor of anatomy in the Calcutta Medical College and second surgeon to the college hospital. He was appointed substantively to this professorship in April, 1879, but on December 31st of the same year was promoted professor of surgery and first surgeon. These posts he retained till he retired on April 15th, 1892. He had reached the rank of brigade surgeon on June 26th, 1888.

After his retirement from the service he was appointed a member of the Medical Board of the India Office, and served in that capacity first under Sir Joseph Fayrer, then under Sir William Hooper, till he was appointed professor of military medicine at the Army Medical School, Netley, on May 29th, 1897. This post he held until the Netley school was closed in 1905, when it was transferred to Millbank. In 1880 he was elected F.R.C.S. Edin.; in 1892 Aberdeen University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.; in 1900 he was made an honorary F.R.C.S. Eng.; and on May 2nd, 1906, was appointed honorary physician to the King, with the rank of colonel.

In addition to his professional duties, Colonel Macleod found time for a large amount of public work. His service on the Cattle Plague Commission in 1870 has already been mentioned. In 1879 he was appointed consulting health officer of Calcutta, and, after resigning this post in 1884, was in 1885 elected a municipal commissioner for Park Street Ward, the chief European ward of Calcutta. In January, 1880, he founded the Calcutta Medical Society, of which he was afterwards president. He was also at different times president of the Calcutta Public Health Society, vice-president of the Bengal Social Science Association, vice president of the National Indian Association, Bengal Branch, president of a committee to consider the establishment of a veterinary school in Calcutta, and secretary and medical officer of the Martinière schools in Calcutta. After retirement he succeeded Sir Joseph Fayrer as president of the Sanitary Assurance Association in 1894, and was a vice-president of the Medical Graduates' College and Polyclinic.

He took much interest in the affairs of the British Medical Association. He was President of the Section of Tropical Diseases at the Annual Meeting at Ipswich in 1900, and Vice-President of the Southern Branch.

His chief works were: *Manual of Diseases of Cattle*, 1869; *Sanitary Treatment of Epizootics*, 1869; *Report on Medico-Legal Returns of 1868 and 1869*, 1870, expanded into *Medico-Legal Experiences in the Bengal Presidency*, 1875; *History of the Medical Schools of the Bengal Presidency*, 1872; *Report on Establishment of a Veterinary School in Bengal*, 1883; *Operative Surgery in the Calcutta Medical College Hospital*, 1885; articles on Delhi boil and Scrofula elephantiasis in Heath's *Dictionary of Surgery*, 1886; articles on Cholera and Epidemic dropsy in Allbutt's *System of Medicine*, 1896-99; articles on Cholera, Choleraic diarrhoea, Sunstroke, and Epidemic dropsy in Quain's *Dictionary of Medicine* (third edition), 1902; and *Indian Medical Memories*, 1909, originally contributed to the *Caledonian Medical Journal*. He edited the *Indian Medical Gazette* for twenty years, 1871-91, and after his return to this country was a frequent contributor to our columns.

Colonel Macleod was twice married, first in 1865 to Jamima Isabella MacDonald, who died in 1874. She had two sons, both of whom died in infancy, and three daughters. In 1877 he married Jane Christie Aitken, who had three daughters and four sons. One son served in Paget's Horse in the South African war, and three in the war of 1914-18: Commander Kenneth Macleod, R.N., Major Torquil Macleod, R.A., and Lieutenant Alastair Macleod, 1/5 Hampshire Regiment. Major Macleod was severely wounded at Contalmaison in July, 1916, and on rejoining duty, after a long stay in hospital, was sent to Palestine, and on the way out was twice torpedoed in one day, near Alexandria. A grandson, Lieutenant Kenneth Carnduff, R.E., was killed in France on January 12th, 1916.

Colonel Macleod was a man of fine stature and physique. Only a man of perfect physical health and strong constitution could have got through the immense amount of work, professional and public, which he did for twenty years in Calcutta. He was a bold and skilful surgeon, and for many years had a large private practice in Calcutta in addition to his work in the medical college hospital and the duties of his chair. He was somewhat brusque in manner, and did not suffer fools gladly. But he was a good friend, officially and privately, to junior officers who served under him, and in all respects was an excellent representative of the great service in which he served so long.

R. J. RYLE, M.A., M.D. OXON.

DR. REGINALD JOHN RYLE, who died on December 4th, aged 68, was the son of the late Bishop of Liverpool and a brother of Bishop Ryle, Dean of Westminster. He was educated at Repton School and Trinity College, Oxford, and received his medical training at Guy's Hospital Medical School. He graduated B.A. Oxon. in 1877, M.A., M.B. in 1884, and M.D. in 1894, and took the diploma of M.R.C.S. in 1883. After practising at Barnet for some ten years he removed to Brighton, where he continued to practise until recently, when he retired and went to live near Pangbourne. Dr. Ryle took great interest in local public affairs and social service. He served for two years as the representative of the Pier Ward on the Brighton Town Council; he felt compelled to resign his seat owing to his inability to give to the work the time and attention which he considered it should receive. He was a justice of the peace for the county borough of Brighton, and his professional knowledge was of great assistance to the Bench. He married in 1885 the daughter of Mr. S. K. Scott, surgeon, of Brighton, and a member of a well-known medical family. He leaves five sons, one of whom is now assistant physician at Guy's Hospital, and five daughters.

Dr. Ryle's interest in social medicine was shown in many ways. He had, for example, studied closely the question of feeble-mindedness, and to the conference held at Brighton in 1911 under the auspices of the Association for the Feeble-minded he read a paper on the origin of feeble-mindedness, an abstract of which was published in our columns at the time; subsequently the full text appeared in the report of the Conference. At the Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association in Brighton in 1913 he was President of the Section of Medical Sociology. In a brief address he adopted the definition of sociology that it is "the scientific study of society and of all the phenomena it exhibits, including the various forces and processes at work within and upon it."

We are indebted to Dr. L. A. PARRY of Brighton for the following brief tribute: The profession has sustained a great loss by the death of Dr. R. J. Ryle. We in Brighton, where he practised for so many years, especially feel this, for we knew him well as a man absolutely upright and straightforward, one who always thought of the good of others rather than of his own. His professional, scientific, public, and social work were all of the highest character. Whatever he did, he did well, and with the sole object of doing his best for others. We have lost a good man and a good friend. We could always rely on his advice and assistance in any matter, and we knew it would be freely and willingly given.

JOHN MAGEE FINNY, M.D.,

Consulting Physician, Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, Dublin.

DR. JOHN MAGEE FINNY, formerly of 36, Merrion Square, Dublin, passed away at his residence, Erith Lodge, Sandymount, on December 7th, at the age of 81, and was interred at Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin, after a service in Christ Church, Leeson Park, where he had been a member of the congregation for over fifty years.

Dr. Finny was a distinguished scholar of Dublin University; in 1864 he obtained the medical scholarship and became the senior exhibitor, and also took the M.B. degree. In 1868 he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, of which he was elected President, 1890 to 1892. In 1882 he was appointed King's Professor of Medicine in Trinity College, Dublin, and physician to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, where his teaching of medicine attracted large numbers of pupils to his lectures and his clinics. He was chairman of the Academy of Medicine, consulting physician to Mercer's Hospital, Dublin, member of the Senate of Trinity College, Dublin, and a member of the Board of Superintendence of the Dublin Hospitals, and H.M. Visitor in Lunacy. He was also for a considerable time an examiner in medicine at the army medical examinations in London.

Dr. Finny was a son of Rev. Thomas Henry Cotter Finny of Cork, by his second wife, Frances, daughter of William Magee, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin, and grandson of William Finny, Commissary-General for Ireland. He leaves a widow and four sons, two of whom are members of the medical profession.

THE late Professor J. K. A. Wertheim Salomonson has bequeathed his instruments and books on medical electricity and roentgenology to the University of Amsterdam.

Medical News.

THE annual dinner of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh will be held in the Hall of the College on January 26th, 1923.

THE first two ceremonies in honour of Pasteur's centenary will be held in Paris on December 26th at the Académie de Médecine, and on December 27th at the Institut Pasteur, when there will be an exhibition of the instruments and apparatus used by Pasteur. The French Government has decided to issue an international stamp bearing a portrait of Pasteur.

THE annual dinner of the Epsomian Club was held at the Trocadero Restaurant, London, on December 14th, with Dr. H. F. Ealand in the chair. In proposing the toast of "Floreat Epsomia," Dr. Ealand, in the course of a witty speech, remarked that to his mind the disadvantage of Epsom was that it had been a "class" school, in that most of the boys—in his time, at least—were sons of doctors. He hoped that in future this would not be so, and that the boys would come from every walk in life. After the school song had been sung with much enthusiasm, Mr. Powell, the new headmaster, gave a brief review of the school's activities. A new chemical laboratory was in course of preparation, and work upon the chapel—the war memorial—was to begin as soon as possible. The school had had eleven successes in the first medical professional examination, and the sports successes had also been notable. Mr. Powell emphasized the place in the body corporate that the old boys held, and invited them to make more use of the playing fields. The toast of "The Visitors" was proposed by Mr. Mackay, and Lord Dawson of Penn, in responding, made a plea for the broadening of interests at Epsom. The medical profession, he said, had not had that influence upon the general culture that it ought to have had. The health of the new headmaster was proposed by Dr. Stillwell, and that of the chairman by Mr. Maynard Smith.

AT the social evening of the Royal Society of Medicine on December 13th a wireless concert was given. It was arranged by the Electric Light Insurance and Maintenance Company and the society's electricians, in conjunction with the Marconi Company. The President, Sir William Hale-White, in addressing the large company which had assembled in the Robert Barnes Hall, said that the music would be received from the London broadcasting station in the Strand a mile away. The music was quite clearly heard, and the demonstration was much appreciated. A vote of thanks to those who had taken the pains to arrange the concert and to the Marconi operator was passed by acclamation. Afterwards Dr. Arnold Chaplin gave a short lecture on engraved portraits of medical men, a subject upon which he is one of the chief living authorities in this country.

A COURSE of twelve lectures on the management and feeding of infants and young children will be given by Dr. Eric Pritchard (medical director of the hospital) to qualified practitioners, at the Infants' Hospital, Vincent Square, S.W., at 6 o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays from January 15th to February 22nd, 1923. Further information may be had from the secretary of the hospital.

THE Women Sanitary Inspectors' and Health Visitors' Association is holding its second winter school for health visitors and school nurses at King's College, Strand, W.C., from December 28th to January 11th, when a course of lectures will be given by Lady Barrett, Dr. Eric Pritchard, Dr. A. F. Tredgold, and others. The full programme of lectures may be obtained from the secretary of the Association, 5, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.2.

THE annual report of the Officers' Families' Fund shows that valuable work continues to be done by this organization, particularly in connexion with education. During the past year the committee dealt with 3,338 new applications and 2,516 renewed applications for assistance, and over £17,800 was distributed in grants and loans.

A SPECIAL intensive post-graduate course in cardiology will be given at the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, Westmoreland Street, W.1, from January 8th to January 20th, 1923, inclusive. The fee for the course is £7 7s. Inquiries should be addressed to the Dean at the hospital. Further particulars will be found in our advertisement pages.

THE Walker-Gordon Laboratories were established twenty-seven years ago chiefly for the purpose of preparing modified milk on prescription, and the supply of unpasteurized cream of any desired percentage of butter fat. The company ceased its operations during the war (1916); it has now re-established its farm, and its offices at 54, Weymouth Street, London, W.1.

THE French medical journal, *Progrès médical*, founded by Dr. Bourneville, has recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary.