

were always widely straddled. Pain was severe, especially at night. Treatment was begun in November, 1924, and nine months later, for the first time in two years, the right hip-joint had flexed. Now there is no pain, no discomfort, and more movement.

*Case 10.*—A very heavy man, aged 52, complained of pain in the left knee-joint, and later in the hip-joint. He limped about painfully. Treatment was begun in June, 1925; by September he was better, and in November both pain and limp had disappeared.

It is clear from these cases that after treatment the disease had not progressed, and that the symptoms had cleared up. The claim is then made good, that osteo-arthritis of the hip-joint is curable, and that in successful cases patients can resume a full and active existence circumscribed only by the amount of bony changes. These are to be regarded as the results of the disease, and not as the disease itself. That the bony changes are not the cause of the pain is now obvious, for this has disappeared, although the radiographs show the condition of the joint to be unaltered.

The above cases are given as examples of very definite improvement or complete cure in osteo-arthritis mainly confined to the hip-joint. Of all cases treated rather more than 50 per cent. gave similar results. Whether or no the cure is permanent time alone will show, but from experience in other forms of osteo-arthritis I am confident that any relapse would quickly yield to a further course of treatment. Beyond saying that the chief vaccine used was made from streptococci obtained from foci of infection, no further details are here given, as I am shortly publishing a book on the subject, in which the methods used in this and other forms of arthritis and rheumatism are fully described.

## Memoranda:

### MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

#### PULMONARY EMBOLISM FOLLOWING CHILDBIRTH.

THE following report of a case which I had under my care recently may be of general interest.

A woman, aged 39, gave birth to her third child; there had been very little warning of the onset of labour, and I was not present at the birth. The nurse said that she had not interfered in any way. As the placenta was a little slow in coming away I expressed it by Credé's method without vaginal manipulation. Five days later the patient complained of pain in the left thigh, and I found that many of the superficial veins were thrombosed. She then volunteered the information that she had suffered from a similar condition after the birth of her first child, and was at that time confined to bed for several months. I kept the patient in bed for a month, at the end of which time the pain had completely gone, there was no evidence of thrombosis, and she could move her leg quite freely. The temperature had been slightly raised for the first few days after the thrombosis was noticed. As a precautionary measure I kept her in bed for another week; she made rapid progress, and was soon able to get about. A fortnight after I had stopped attending, the patient developed a cough; I examined her chest carefully, but could find no evidence of anything pathological. There was no sign of thrombosis, and no complaint of pain in the legs. The next day she complained of pain on the left side of the chest under the breast, and I ordered her to bed. There was a little sputum with the cough. The symptoms suggested pleurisy, but I could find no evidence of its presence. Next day the pain was present on both sides of the chest; it was so severe that every movement caused agony. The temperature was 100° F., the pulse 85, and respirations 24; the breathing was irregular and gasping. It was difficult now to make a thorough examination, and all I could elicit was diminution in the expansion of the left side of the chest. The patient was obviously in a critical condition, and I could not determine the underlying cause. The nurse reported a slight degree of hæmoptysis, which gradually became more severe. I had the sputum examined for tubercle bacilli, with a negative result. The next development was the onset of pain in the right leg, and I found that the superficial veins were thrombosed. It came to me in a flash then that the whole trouble had arisen from the impaction in the lung of an embolus from a vein in the leg. The subsequent course of the case confirmed me in this diagnosis, and the patient is now making an excellent recovery.

Reviewing this case of a condition by no means uncommon I have come to the conclusion that I erred unwittingly in allowing the patient to get up too soon. Although all signs of thrombosis had gone I have no doubt now that the process had not completely stopped, even though there was no clinical evidence of its presence.

Cambuslang.

THOS. McCULLOCH, M.B., Ch.B.Glas.

PULMONARY embolism is such a very rare complication of childbirth that it seems scarcely ever thought of. Though Galabin gives a considerable space to it the last edition of Comyns Berkeley's *Midwifery* makes no mention of it at all. Perhaps, therefore, the following brief notes of a recent case in my practice may prove of interest.

A perfectly healthy, strong girl, aged 18, was delivered of a full-time living female child on September 6th, after an easy labour. There had been no intervention of any kind, and the baby and placenta were born before my arrival. The perineum was not torn, there was no more than the usual loss of blood, and the puerperium passed without incident. She got up, feeling perfectly well, on September 16th. The next day, about 7 p.m., she got up from her chair, picked up the baby, suddenly let it fall, fell herself to the floor, and died almost immediately.

No necropsy was performed, but I think the diagnosis of pulmonary embolism can hardly be doubted. Of all the predisposing causes given in Galabin, none were present in this case, and there was no reason to anticipate such a disaster. It would be of interest to know of any similar cases.

W. J. YOUNG, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Harston, Cambridge.

#### PYLORIC STENOSIS IN BROTHERS.

IN August, 1923, a male infant, aged 5 weeks, weighing 7 lb., was brought to the Royal Hospital, Richmond, suffering from persistent vomiting and wasting. After keeping the child under observation for two or three days I diagnosed pyloric stenosis; and operated on August 23rd. The pylorus was constricted, rather hard, and fibrotic. The pyloric canal was a quarter of an inch in diameter. I incised the pylorus longitudinally and sewed it vertically, but unfortunately the child was so wasted that it died thirty-six hours after operation. The mother was delivered of another son in July, 1924; the second child was brought to the hospital when three weeks old, quite obviously suffering from the same condition. As there was no doubt of the diagnosis, I operated on August 5th, when the child was twenty-four days old and weighed 7½ lb.

#### Operation.

On opening the abdomen, by a mid-line incision, the stomach was so enormously dilated that it literally blew out of the abdomen like a toy balloon. So thin appeared the structure of the stomach coats that the organ was almost transparent. The pylorus itself was spindle-shaped, about one and a half inches long and three-quarters to one inch wide; it was as hard as the tendo Achillis. The pyloric aperture would admit nothing more than a large probe. It seemed useless to perform Rammstedt's operation or a pyloroplasty, as I did not see how this could cure or even relieve the obstruction; I therefore decided to perform posterior gastro-jejunostomy as the only effective remedy, although a somewhat drastic one in so young a child. The operation took thirty-five minutes. Tincture of belladonna (1 minim) was given every four hours for a few days. The child vomited occasionally, but eventually made a good recovery. The weight increased by 2 or 3 ounces weekly during the three months it was in hospital. Subsequently the child has been admitted for slight vomiting attacks, which seemed to be due to some error in feeding. At the last visit to the hospital the stomach was x-rayed, and was seen on the screen to be acting perfectly. The patient is now 2 years old, well developed, and in every way a fine child.

JOHN W. HEEKES, B.S., M.B.Lond.  
Surgeon to In-Patients, Royal Hospital, Richmond

#### HERPES AND VARICELLA.

THE following case is of interest in connexion with the alleged relation between herpes and varicella.

On March 21st my wife developed a very severe attack of unilateral herpes, affecting the neck and shoulder, which kept her in bed for a month. On April 5th my son, aged 9 years, was taken ill with chicken-pox, which ran a typical course. No outside source of infection could be traced.

E. W. MATTHEWS, M.B., D.P.H.

Kingston-upon-Thames.

## STRANGULATED HERNIA IN AN INFANT.

THE memorandum on strangulated hernia in infancy by Dr. Buckley in the JOURNAL of September 18th (p. 525) recalls a similar case I had recently.

A male child (full time) was born with a right inguinal hernia which was easily reduced. The mother consulted me when the child was 19 days old because she could not get the swelling back as usual, and the child was continually crying. I failed to reduce the hernia with gentle manipulation, posture, etc. Later in the day I tried again, unsuccessfully, with light chloroform anaesthesia. By this time the swelling had become tense and tender, the pulse was rapid, and the temperature 99°, so I decided to operate in hospital. Under chloroform I opened up the sac, which contained dark fluid and about four inches of small intestine, barely viable. I divided the stricture, replaced the loop of bowel, and did a radical cure as quickly as possible. The skin wound was closed with Michel's clips, and no dressing was applied except daily dusting with pulv. acid. bor.; healed by first intention.

The child was kept on the breast and made an uneventful recovery.

J. O'C. FITZSIMONS, L.R.C.P. and S.I.

Blaina, Monmouthshire.

## Reports of Societies.

### ANATOMICAL FACTORS IN URINARY INFECTIONS.

MR. W. GIRLING BALL read his presidential address at the meeting of the Section of Urology of the Royal Society of Medicine, at the society's house, on October 28th. The subject of his address was "Some anatomical factors in urinary infections."

In opening the subject, Mr. Girling Ball referred to the presumption that in all cases of urinary infection the presence of some pre-existing abnormality should be considered. Admitting that these were not always demonstrable, certain cases in which a long-standing diagnosis of pyelitis had been made were referred to and the existence of such factors was demonstrated. Recent experiments seemed to show that bacteria did not pass through a normal kidney and cause a persistent infection unless some causative factor existed. The speaker considered that it was not clear that irregularities of the action of the bowel were always present in cases of urinary infection, and pointed out how difficult it was to define an actual lesion of the intestine in these cases. He suggested that some obstructive lesion of the urinary tract, or some contact lesion between it and the intestinal tract, was more commonly present than might be anticipated. To support this, records were given of obstructive lesions of the urinary tract to show how commonly these were associated with urinary infections. It was also shown that the bacterial flora of the intestine were the most common micro-organisms of infection. A review was then made of intestinal diseases which were associated with urinary infections, including those associated with appendicitis, diverticulitis, intestinal fistulae, malignant growths of the intestine, and salpingitis, and the following conclusions were arrived at—namely: that adhesion and anatomical proximity of inflammatory lesions of the intestinal tract and pelvic viscera, although not common, occurred more frequently than was generally recognized; that although these lesions did occur, the symptoms of urinary diseases with the absence of urinary lesions occurred much more frequently. Many urinary infections of the chronic type might be dependent upon intestinal lesions which were adherent to some part of the urinary tract for considerable periods before the actual condition of affairs was shown by an acute flare-up of such a lesion; and it might be that more chronic infections of the urinary tract were due to this cause than was generally recognized. Although the haematogenous infection of the urinary tract was the course at present most generally recognized, it must not be assumed that this was the only method of infection; neither should it be considered that, in the event of contact between the two tracts, the direct infection was dependent upon this contact, for in some cases the adhesions between the two were responsible for obstruction to the urinary passages, which rendered the renal pelvis a suitable site for a haematogenous infection.

## COMPARATIVE MEDICINE.

THE first meeting of the session of the Comparative Medicine Section of the Royal Society of Medicine was held on October 27th, with the President, Sir D'ARCY POWER, in the chair. Before reading his presidential address, the President paid a warm tribute to the late Sir William Leishman, the president-elect of the Section, and a resolution of sympathy with Lady Leishman was passed in silence.

Sir D'Arcy Power then read his presidential address. Mindful of his own limitations, he said, and acting on the advice of Apelles the Athenian, that a shoemaker ought not to criticize outside his trade, he had decided to speak about those who might have qualified for election to honorary membership of the Section of Comparative Medicine, and so give some idea of the origin of the Section. Like a river, medicine had a common source in natural history; it divided into two streams of human and veterinary medicine—both empirical—and reunited to form comparative medicine, which it was the business of the Section to maintain and to place on a scientific footing. The first to be considered as president, that was if he was not elected patron, would be Hippocrates, whose keen intellect recognized that the diseases of man and animals were very closely allied. Aristotle, the "Master of all who know," would at once have joined and have taught us much that was long forgotten and was only now being re-discovered. The first candidate for honorary membership, however, would undoubtedly be Mago, the Carthaginian, the "Father of agriculture," whose twenty-eight volumes on the subject had been translated into Latin and Greek. Xenophon, who had a very real and a very modern interest in horses, would have been a member, and so also would have been Vegetius, who was far in advance of his time, and who, ridiculing the idea of disease being evidence of divine wrath, advised the deep burying of dead animals. Pliny, who took all knowledge for his province, would also have been a member, and with him would have joined Celsus, a writer about whom it was still disputed whether he was practising physician, veterinary surgeon, or merely a literary Roman gentleman with scientific aspirations.

Leaving the ancients, Conrad Gesner, whose *Historiae Animalium* dealt at large with the diseases and habits of animals, would surely have been admitted. The next on the list would have been Gervase Markham, who, however, might have been blackballed, for Sir Frederick Smith said of him, that he knew nothing of his subject, and was not only a mean plagiarist, but a violently untruthful person! Robert Lovell would certainly have been admitted because of his *Complete History of Animals and Minerals*, even though his book was a mere restatement of the learning of classical times and might well have been written in the Bodleian. John Hunter would surely have been elected first president had his times been ripe for inaugurating the Section, and he would as certainly have enlisted the assistance of Astley Cooper, the elder Cline, William Simmons, Edward Jenner, and Munro secundus, while Sainbel, the first principal of the veterinary college in London, would at least have attended the meetings. In our own times, Parker and his great expositor, Thomas Huxley, would have been members.

It thus came about that, by a gradual process of development, a society for the study of comparative pathology became possible. The Section owed much to Clifford Allbutt and Sims Woodhead, who wished to start such a society at Cambridge many years ago. However, no active spirit had come forward then, and it was not until the veterinary side of the profession became active that the Section became possible—possible also in a wider sense than had been originally planned, for it became comparative medicine instead of comparative pathology. The experiment was proving a great success. The work embraced a vast field, extending on the one side to the most difficult problems of human medicine, and on the other to the interrelation of human and veterinary medicine, showing thereby that the processes of disease, whether in man or in animals, were identical. Its world, too, touched the confines

**THOMAS CHURTON, M.D.,**  
Consulting Physician, Leeds General Infirmary.

We have to record with great regret the death, at the advanced age of 87, of Dr. Thomas Churton of Leeds. Born at Stafford in June, 1839, Dr. Churton lost his father during his infancy. His mother became matron of the old General Infirmary at Leeds, and the high character of her work is still remembered there. He was educated at Shrewsbury and subsequently at Leeds, where he entered on his medical curriculum and became a junior resident assistant at the Infirmary. After becoming M.R.C.S. he was for some years in private practice at Erith in Kent. During this period he spent a great amount of time in paying frequent visits to London, where he attended the practice of Guy's Hospital. He then threw up his general practice and went to Aberdeen, where he spent a year in most close and assiduous study, graduating M.B., C.M. in 1876, under the conditions which then prevailed, and proceeding to the degree of M.D. in 1877. Of this time in his life the writer of this notice, himself an Aberdeen man, has very often heard him speak with the greatest pleasure. He made many friends, and used to laugh at them when he was told that his bold expressions of determination to come back and see them all once more would come to nothing, though he had to confess that they were right.

Soon after settling in Leeds he was, in 1879, elected honorary physician to the Infirmary, having as his two senior colleagues the late Sir Clifford Allbutt and Dr. John Eddison, who now lives in retirement at Cuckfield, Sussex. At that time there were no assistant physicians, and Dr. Churton was unsparing in his work, not only in the wards, but in the out-patient room and in the *post-mortem* department. When Dr. Eddison retired from the full staff in 1892 Dr. Churton became senior physician, and he held this position till 1919, when he became a member of the consulting staff. He thus served the Infirmary in an honorary capacity for the long period of forty years. He was for many years on the staff of the Leeds Public Dispensary, and served the old Leeds House of Recovery as well as other charitable institutions. He was lecturer on medicine at the Yorkshire College when it was one of the constituent colleges of the Victoria University.

By many generations of Leeds students Dr. Churton will be remembered as a man of the greatest charm of manner and as having one of the most delightful of voices and one of the most infectious of laughs. His diligence and conscientiousness were beyond all praise, and his clinical investigations were carried out with unsparing zeal. If it has to be stated that his zeal sometimes outran his discretion and perhaps exhausted the patience of his colleagues, this can be put on record without in any way detracting from the high esteem and affection in which he was held by all.

Dr. Churton took great interest in the work of the British Medical Association: he was honorary secretary of the Leeds Division and representative in the Representative Body in 1903, vice-chairman in 1905-06, chairman in 1907, and a member of the Executive Committee for 1909-13. He was a member of the Council of the Yorkshire Branch for 1896-1908, was elected president of the Branch for 1912, and became vice-president in 1915.

Dr. Churton was a man of wide general culture, well read, and a charming conversationalist; he will long be held in affectionate remembrance by the profession in Leeds.

After prolonged ill health Dr. DAVID LLOYD, J.P., died at Denbigh, North Wales, on October 23rd, in his sixty-second year. Dr. Lloyd was educated at Ruthin Grammar School, Glasgow University, and the Middlesex Hospital; he graduated M.B., C.M.Glasg. in 1891. After practising for some time in South Wales he settled in Denbigh in 1892, where he built up a large practice and became very popular. His numerous appointments included those of medical officer of health to the borough of Denbigh and medical officer to Howell's School, Denbigh, honorary surgeon to the Denbighshire Infirmary, consulting surgeon to King Edward's Memorial Association, a member of the court of governors of University College of North Wales, and medical officer to the police force. He was a member, and for some time an alderman, of the Denbighshire County Council, which he represented on the board of

governors of the North Wales Counties Lunatic Asylum, Denbigh. He was a justice of the peace of the borough and county of Denbigh, and mayor from 1903 to 1905. Notwithstanding the many claims upon his time, he managed to attend post-graduate classes in Liverpool University and pay weekly visits to the Liverpool hospitals for special study. He interested himself actively in the progress of the North Wales Branch of the British Medical Association, being chairman of the Denbigh and Flint Division in 1912, a member of the North Wales Branch Council from 1911 to 1923, and president of the North Wales Branch in 1915. His death will be keenly felt by a very large number of friends and patients throughout North Wales. He leaves a widow but no children.

The death occurred at Birmingham, on October 16th, of Dr. JAMES HUGH SPROAT, in his sixtieth year. Dr. Sproat received his medical education at Queen's College, Birmingham, where he obtained the diplomas L.S.A. in 1891, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1892, and graduated M.B.Lond. in 1893. After holding appointments as clinical assistant to the Birmingham City Asylum, assistant medical officer to the Exeter City Asylum, and senior assistant medical officer to the Somerset and Bath Asylum, he practised in North Birmingham for twenty-one years, and retired two months ago on account of ill health. He held the appointment of medical officer to the Jaffray branch of the Birmingham General Hospital for eleven years. He took an active interest in National Health Insurance from its commencement, and served as a member of both the Panel and Insurance Committees in Birmingham. He was a member of the British Medical Association and an honorary member of the St. John Ambulance Association. He married in 1912, and leaves a widow.

The death occurred on October 13th of Dr. CHARLES STENNETT REDMOND, in his eighty-fourth year. Dr. Redmond entered the Catholic University, Dublin, in 1856, and after being a scholar and exhibitioner of the university he obtained the diplomas L.R.C.P.I. and L.R.C.S.I. in 1864. He then became resident medical officer of the Jervis Street Hospital, Dublin, and later, as surgeon to the P. and O. Steamship Company, spent three years in India. From 1871 to 1874 he was resident medical officer of the Gateshead-on-Tyne Dispensary, and in 1876 started private practice in that town, taking particular interest in the correction of improper feeding of young children, and, as a member of the Gateshead School Board, in improving the existing types of schools. He subsequently practised in London and Manchester. From 1918 to 1919 he was resident medical officer of the Trafford Hall Red Cross Hospital, Manchester, and when the hospital was closed he retired and went to live in Queen's County, Ireland. When the National University of Ireland was constituted he was granted the degree of M.D. *honoris causa*, as being the oldest survivor of the former Catholic University of Ireland. In 1886 he published a book on *Infant Feeding and Management*, and contributed many papers to medical journals on the diagnosis of scarlet fever, the treatment of infantile convulsions, and the cool-bath treatment of enteric fever. For many years he was a member of the British Medical Association. He is survived by his widow, three sons, and four daughters; his eldest son is a member of the medical profession.

We regret to announce the death, on October 7th, of Professor EMIL KRAEPELIN, who did so much to advance the scientific study of psychiatry. His seventieth birthday was celebrated only last February by his many distinguished pupils. During the last year of his life he had been occupied in arranging for the erection of a home for the German Psychiatric Research Institute, and in preparing the ninth edition of his well known textbook.

The deaths of the following well known foreign medical men have recently occurred: Dr. MARIA PARHOU of Jassy, a leading Rumanian neurologist and biologist; Dr. S. I. FEDYNSKY, professor of diseases of infants in the University of Moscow, and Professor SALOMON EHLMANN, the Viennese dermatologist.

Lieut.-Colonel William Creyk, R.A.M.C. (ret.), died at Penge on August 19th, aged 87. He was educated at Aberdeen, where he graduated M.B. in 1860, taking the L.R.C.S.Ed. in 1861. He entered the army as assistant surgeon on April 14th, 1863, became surgeon major on April 28th, 1876, and retired on May 16th, 1888. During the old regimental days he served in the 4th Foot, the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, from 1865 to 1871, and in the Royal Artillery in 1871-72. He served in the Afghan war of 1878-80, receiving the medal.

## Universities and Colleges.

### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE following have been elected to the Board of the Faculty of Medicine for varying periods: T. S. Hele, M.D., E. D. Adrian, M.D., G. S. Graham-Smith, M.D., F.R.S., and W. L. H. Duckworth, M.D., Sc.D.

At a congregation held on October 29th the following medical degrees were conferred:

M.D.—L. B. Cole.  
M.B., B.CHIR.—W. W. McLean, R. H. Metcalfe, A. T. Worthington.  
M.B.—J. H. Hannan.

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

#### THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

SIR CUTHBERT S. WALLACE, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.B., F.R.C.S., of St. Thomas's Medical School, has been elected Dean of the Faculty of Medicine for the period 1926-28.

#### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The first of a course of four lectures on insulin was given by Dr. C. H. Best at University College, Gower Street, W.C.1, on Wednesday last. The lectures, which are addressed to students and others interested in the subject, will be continued on succeeding Wednesdays in November at 5 p.m.

### UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

#### ADDRESS BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE WORK OF THE YEAR.

AFTER the graduation ceremony on October 23rd, when 134 degrees were conferred, including the medical degrees mentioned in our last issue (p. 811), the Principal, Sir Alfred Ewing, gave an address on some important developments in the University during the past year.

He referred to the rectorial address delivered by the Prime Minister in his last year of office as Lord Rector, at which the Earl of Balfour had presided, and expressed his gratification that, as a result of the students' organization, these distinguished visitors had received a hearing worthy of the great occasion. Another example of student leadership had been afforded at the time of the general strike when the students voluntarily formed themselves into a Students' Emergency Council, whose activities found expression in many useful deeds and had been of real service to the community; the action then taken, and the manner of it, had brought the student body into a higher level of public esteem than it had perhaps ever occupied before.

After an allusion to the celebration in June, 1926, of the bicentenary of the foundation of the Medical Faculty, the Principal went on to instance, among the important developments of different departments, the provision of the laboratory in connexion with the chair of surgery, which had been opened at the bicentenary celebration. This had been carried out with the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation, which was providing also material assistance towards the erection of a clinical laboratory at present being built in the infirmary grounds. A new radiology department had been opened by the managers of the Royal Infirmary in that institution, which he believed had no rival anywhere, and in connexion with this the University had appointed a lecturer in radiology. Recent gifts had made possible the development of a department of animal breeding, and it was hoped that the University might soon be in a similar position with regard to the zoology department, for which a site had now been definitely selected. Minto House in Chambers Street had recently been acquired by the University to provide accommodation for the department of English and modern languages and so relieve the congestion in the Old Quadrangle.

An important aspect of university life was the number of matriculated students. There had been great congestion in all the universities of the country after the war, and in Edinburgh this had reached its height in the session 1920-21, when there were nearly 5,000 matriculated students. A gradual fall, amounting to between 200 and 250 a year, had thereafter taken place, until the number was approximately 4,000, about which it now appeared to remain steady. Last year the total number had been 3,953. There were indications, he thought, that the numbers were beginning to rise again. It was too early in the session to speak with confidence regarding the coming year, but the entrance of first-year students to date considerably exceeded the entrance of first-year students at the same date last year. There had been a very remarkable and sustained rise in the Faculty of Arts, which was now half as large again in numbers as it was in the pre-war years. Medicine and science had both experienced a rush after the war and then something of a slump, but even now science had one and a half times as many students as in pre-war years. An interesting feature in the statistics was the largely increased number of women who entered. Last year, out of 3,953 students, 1,191 had been women, and in the Faculty of Arts more than half of the

whole number were women. In the present year the number of students who had already matriculated showed a proportion of one woman to two men.

### UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

#### SCHOOL OF PHYSIC, TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FINAL EXAMINATION.—Part I (*Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene; Pathology and Bacteriology*).—  
\*G. C. Dockeray, S. Beggs, B. H. Bland, D. M. Brink, J. R. Hanna, H. E. Knott, I. W. Pigott. In Completion: G. Q. Chance, E. M. Gamble, J. Horwich, E. K. Malone, C. E. G. Nunns.

\* Passed on high marks.

### NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

At the yearly meeting of the Senate, held on October 29th, the Senate had under consideration the reports of the examiners upon the results of the autumn examinations, and awarded passes, honours, etc., in connexion therewith.

The following awards were made in connexion with the Medical Faculty:—Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Medical Scholarships: (1) Anatomy and (2) Physiology, J. F. O'Dea; Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Browne Gold Medal and Prize: Mary B. O'Mahony (gold medal), Lily M. McDermott (prize).

The Senate decided that a special final medical examination should be held in January, 1927, in University Colleges, Dublin, Cork, and Galway, provided that not fewer than seventy-five candidates enter and pay the special entry fee of £5 on or before November 18th.

The Senate also decided that the Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarships in Medicine shall be offered for competition in 1927.

### ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

AN ordinary quarterly comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London was held on October 28th, at 5 p.m., when the President, Sir John Rose Bradford, was in the chair.

#### Membership.

After the minutes of the Censors' Board had been read, the following candidates were admitted as Members:

K. B. Aikman, M.D.Camb., R. D. Alexander, M.B.Camb., H. Cohen, M.D.Liverp., W. R. F. Collis, M.B.Camb., H. A. Colwell, M.B.Lond., Surg.-Com. J. G. Danson, R.N., M.D.Aberd., I. G. Davies, M.B.Lond., Dinslow H. Duda, M.D.Bombay, V. Feldman, M.B.Lond., G. Fletcher, M.D.Glasg., C. S. Hallpike, M.B.Lond., G. E. R. Hamilton, M.B.Lond., P. M. D'A. Hart, M.B.Camb., R. B. Hawes, L.R.C.P., R. Jeremy, M.B.Syd., E. H. Kettle, M.D.Lond., J. F. Landreth, M.B.New Zealand, O. C. Moller, M.B.New Zealand, A. T. Nankivell, M.D.Lond., C. E. Newman, M.B.Lond., A. Pool, M.B.Liverp., A. D. Porter, M.B.Camb., E. A. B. Pritchard, M.B.Camb., E. Scott, M.B.Liverp., S. B. Simaika, L.R.C.P., Sir E. S. Taylor, Bt., O.H.E., M.D.Camb., P. B. Wilkinson, M.B.Lond., L. J. Witts, M.D.Manch.

#### Licences.

Licences to practise were granted to the following 185 candidates who had passed the Final Examination in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery of the Examining Board in England:

Y. Abdel-Messiah, A. Ali, G. E. Alling, J. H. Anderson, G. F. Andrews, M. C. Andrews, H. W. Applin, J. M. Ashton, H. Awroun, L. G. Backhurst, \*Grace Batten, \*Rosie B. Becker, M. Behr, \*Florence K. Bibby, G. Bindman, G. W. Black, E. J. C. Bockett, E. S. Bolton, \*Susanna M. Borman, J. W. Bottoms, H. W. Bowen, E. Bowen-Jones, H. Bown, F. W. Bradley, J. G. Brandon-Bravo, W. A. Briggs, M. Bryer, R. H. Burns, \*I. Caley, C. J. N. Cameron, S. Carnofsky, J. C. D. Carothers, W. H. Carr, J. R. B. Chatterton, J. A. Cholmeley, S. L. A. Clarke, P. F. Cluver, A. Cohen, W. K. Coombes, D. H. Couch, H. T. Cox, E. S. Curtis, R. P. P. Davies, \*Winifred M. De Kok, A. O. De Sousa, A. A. Digges la Touche, T. A. J. M. Dodd, J. Dywien, \*Phyllis M. Edgar, H. M. Elliott, E. A. R. Emuon, H. K. Evans, \*Leonora S. Evans, S. H. Evans, W. G. Evans, A. W. Fawcett, \*Dorothy D. Forster, A. E. Fraser-Smith, E. G. Frewer, A. H. Gale, \*Margaret E. J. Gashion, J. B. George, \*Dorothy Gibbs, R. M. Gilchrist, H. K. Goadby, \*Myrtle S. M. Goldrich, J. A. Gornall, J. Gough, R. A. Graff, E. C. Grant, T. L. Griffiths, H. L. Gulati, G. S. Hall, A. C. de H. Helme, G. F. Henderson, G. R. N. Henry, V. V. H. Hoakal, O. Hooper, H. O. Hopkins, F. S. Hubbersty, T. O. Hunt, C. B. Huss, A. B. Hymen, R. Illingworth, A. J. Johnson, E. O. Johnson, \*Louise A. Johnson, O. W. Jones, W. T. Jones, F. E. Kingston, F. Knoyle, L. C. Lancaster, F. R. Langmaid, C. J. Lavers, H. W. Lewis-Phillips, D. G. Lloyd, \*Flora W. Lloyd, G. E. Macdonald, H. R. Macdougall, J. McFadzean, W. H. S. McGregor, W. McLaren, H. E. McLaughlin, W. N. Maclay, D. H. Madge, P. C. Mallam, S. M. Mallick, O. Mani, H. Mannington, J. N. Martin, M. N. Menon, R. J. Milbank, \*Barbara H. Mitchell, \*Mary S. Mitchell, E. R. W. Mons-Glaser, H. W. Morck, E. W. T. Morris, T. W. Morris, E. F. Morton, B. E. T. Mosse, B. G. S. Mudali, E. A. Nicoll, E. F. D. Owen, G. E. Parker, N. D. Patel, L. L. P. Paterson, R. H. Pearce, \*Janet R. Phillips, R. A. Phillips, C. B. Pickens, H. A. Pim, \*Winifred A. L. Pollock, H. W. A. Post, \*Margaret M. Price, \*Lesley M. C. Probyn, O. L. Prosser, P. N. Ray, A. M. Richards, \*Hilda M. Richards, A. H. Richardson, J. H. O. Roberts, D. A. Robertson, A. P. Ross, A. W. L. Row, G. P. Roxburgh, J. A. Rushworth, B. F. Russell, N. A. Saif, F. G. A. Shaheed, G. O. Shepherd, H. L. Shimmmin, D. P. Simpson, J. W. Simpson, B. A. Smith, H. Smith, R. S. Smith, E. B. Smithard, W. R. C. Spicer, \*K. Stephen, C. E. R. Stephenson, C. L. Stote, R. Stuppel, F. J. Swinton-Esher, H. Syed, W. K. Targett, J. E. Teale, J. G. T. Thomas, A. R. Thompson, O. L. Truscott, \*I. Tuckett, F. B. Turner, \*Aimée A. L. Vallant, L. S. P. Wakeley, A. C. R. Walton, \*Kathleen M. Ward, N. Wassef, R. Watson, T. C. S. Webb, W. N. Wellinkar, \*Beatrice A. Wilkinson, L. S. Williams, A. A. Wilson, A. G. Wilson, C. S. Wise, A. H. Wortman.

\* Under the Medical Act, 1876.

*Standing Counsel.*

Mr. F. H. Maugham, K.C., was appointed senior standing counsel on the nomination of the President, vice Mr. A. C. Clauson, K.C., appointed a Judge in the High Court of Justice.

*The Richard Bright Celebration.*

It was resolved that a conversation should be held at the College in 1927 in honour of the centenary of the publication of Richard Bright's book, the date to be fixed so as to coincide with the celebration at Guy's Hospital.

*Final Conjoint Examination.*

On the motion of Dr. Fairbairn, it was resolved that the Committee of Management be asked to report to the College on the efficiency of the examination in midwifery and diseases peculiar to women in the Final Examination of the Conjoint Board.

*Committee of Management.*

Dr. H. L. Tidy was elected a member of the Committee of Management in place of Sir William Hale-White, who has resigned after eight and a half years of service. Dr. Raymond Crawford, who retired in rotation, was re-elected.

*Home Office.*

Two communications were received from the Home Office, the one inviting the College to lay its views before the Committee on the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts, and the other inviting the College to nominate a representative to serve on the tribunal for England and Wales under the Dangerous Drugs Act. Sir William Hale-White was nominated, with Dr. J. Fawcett as his substitute to act if necessary.

*Dr. Nathaniel Johnstone.*

Dr. A. J. Hall of Sheffield was thanked for the gift of a photograph of Dr. Nathaniel Johnstone, a former Fellow of the College, together with some biographical notes.

*Places of Study.*

In 1918 certain places in Austria and Germany were removed from the list of recognized places of study, graduates of which were admissible to the final examinations. Application has been received for their restoration. The Committee of Management has now received from the German and Austrian embassies assurances that British doctors are admissible to the Staats examen in these countries by the recognition of their studies and examinations in Great Britain. The following places were recognized:

*Austria:* Graz, Innsbruck, Vienna. *Czecho-Slovakia:* Prague. *Germany:* Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Erlangen, Freiburg, Giessen, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Jena, Kiel, Königsberg, Leipzig, Marburg, Munich, Tübingen, Würzburg. *Hungary:* Budapest. The University of Hamburg was added to the list of recognized German universities.

*Science Abstracts.*

A report was received from Lord Dawson on his conference with the Medical Research Council in regard to the continuation of the publication of the *Science Abstracts*.

*Donations to the Library: Portrait of Sir R. Douglas Powell.*

Books and other donations presented to the library during the past quarter were received and thanks returned to the donors. The replica of the portrait of the late Sir Richard Douglas Powell, Bt., a former President of the College, given by the Dowager Lady Powell and by Colonel Sir Douglas Powell, was on view.

## Medical News.

At the annual meeting of Fellows and Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, to be held on Thursday, November 18th, at 3 p.m., a resolution will be moved by Dr. H. Wansey Bayly and seconded by Dr. Redmond Roche, on behalf of the Society of Members of the College, affirming again the desirability of admitting Members to direct representation upon the Council, and requesting the Council to take a postal vote of Fellows and Members on the general principle. The new president of the society is Dr. Ernest E. Ware, and the honorary secretary is Dr. S. C. Lawrence, 106, Richmond Park Road, Bournemouth. In a letter accompanying the notification Dr. Lawrence draws attention to the fact that the Council of the College has not yet altered By-law xxvi forbidding women to attend or vote at meetings, although the new Supplementary Charter, which grants women members the same privileges as men, was signed by His Majesty last July.

On November 11th, at 5 p.m., at the house of the Medical Society, 11, Chandos Street, W.1, Mr. Arthur E. Giles will give the sixth lecture in the series arranged by the Fellowship of Medicine on emergencies; he will speak on emergencies in gynaecological practice. On the same date, at 1 p.m., Mr. Maurice Whiting will give a demonstration in clinical ophthalmology at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital. Mr. L. C. Rivett will give a clinical demonstration at the Chelsea Hospital on November 12th, at 2 p.m. The lecture and demonstrations are open to medical practitioners without fee. The Royal Waterloo Hospital will hold a course in medicine, surgery, and gynaecology from November 15th to December 4th, with special reference to endocrine deficiency, diseases of the blood, thyroid gland,

respiratory system, stomach and intestines, and modern methods of laboratory diagnosis. From November 15th for one month there will be a clinical course in dermatology at the St. John's Hospital, including two lectures a week, and also a series of practical demonstrations in pathology if desired. A week's comprehensive course in diseases of the rectum will start at St. Mark's Hospital on November 22nd, and will include the use of the sigmoidoscope. For four weeks from November 22nd there will be a course at the West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, 73, Welbeck Street, W., commencing at 5 p.m. each day. A course for general practitioners will be provided by the London Temperance Hospital from November 29th to December 11th, and courses in obstetrics are available at Queen Charlotte's Hospital and the City of London Maternity Hospital; practical courses in anaesthetics can also be arranged. Copies of all syllabuses and of the general course programme may be obtained from the Secretary of the Fellowship, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1.

THE Post-Graduate Hostel meeting to be held at the Imperial Hotel, Russell Square, W.C.1, on Tuesday, November 9th, at 9 p.m., will be addressed by Dr. S. Wright on the output of the heart in health and disease. On Thursday, November 11th, at 9 p.m., Mr. H. A. Harris, F.R.C.S., will discuss epiphyses. All medical practitioners are welcome. Dinner will be served at 8 p.m. (price 5s.) and coffee and biscuits at 10 p.m. (price 6d.).

THE National Council for Mental Hygiene has arranged a public meeting at the house of the Royal Society of Medicine on November 17th, at 4.45 p.m., when the chairman will be Lord Southborough, and an address will be given by the Right Hon. H. P. Macmillan, K.C., chairman of the Royal Commission on Lunacy and Mental Disorder, 1924-26. The third report of the National Council contains references to the report of the Royal Commission and to the inquiry into the value of psycho-analysis as a method of treatment. The latter subject was referred to a subcommittee for report, but it is announced that no decision has yet been reached. Three subcommittees of the council during the year under review dealt with the prevention and early treatment of mental disorder; the care, after-care, and treatment of the insane; and mental deficiency and crime. The evidence submitted by Dr. W. A. Potts to the Home Office Committee on the treatment of young offenders is published as an appendix to the report.

PROFESSOR W. W. C. TOPLEY will deliver the Harben Lectures at the Royal Institute of Public Health in the lecture theatre of the Institute (37, Russell Square, W.C.) on November 15th, 18th, and 22nd, at 4 p.m. on each day. His subject will be quantitative experiments in the study of infection and resistance; no tickets of admission are required.

A SERIES of three lectures on the history of medicine will be given at the University of Durham College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, during the academic year 1926-27, by Dr. Charles Singer, of University College, London. The first lecture will be delivered on Friday, November 19th, at 4.45 p.m. All medical practitioners in the neighbourhood are invited to attend.

A FURTHER extraordinary general meeting of the Medical Sickness, Annuity and Life Assurance Society was held at the offices of the company, Lincoln House, 300, High Holborn, W.C.1, on November 1st. The resolution approving the new Articles of Association of the society adopted at the meeting on October 11th (BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, October 16th, p. 693) was unanimously confirmed.

AT a meeting of the Hunterian Society of London in the Cutlers' Hall, Warwick Lane, E.C., on Monday, November 15th, at 8.45 p.m., a discussion will be held on medicine and the press. The speakers will include Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bt., Dr. Graham Little, M.P., Dr. Leonard Williams, and prominent persons connected with the newspaper press. Fellows may bring non-medical guests.

THE annual dinner of past and present students of the Royal Dental Hospital of London will be held at the Trocadero Restaurant on Saturday, November 20th, at 7 o'clock, with Mr. W. H. Dolamore in the chair. The staff will hold its annual clinical "At Home" at the hospital, Leicester Square, on the afternoon of the same day at 2 o'clock. Cases of special clinical interest which have come under observation and treatment during the past year will be shown and demonstrations given. The Medical Committee extends an invitation to any medical practitioners who may like to attend.

THE first of the Malcolm Morris memorial lectures will be given in the Barnes Hall of the Royal Society of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1, on November 15th, at 5.15 p.m., by Professor H. J. Fleure, who will speak on racial characters of the human skin and racial types in relation to health problems. The fund for the lectures, which have to deal with dermatology and public health in alternate years, has been transferred by the Memorial Committee to the Chadwick Trustees for administration.



At the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain at 17, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on Tuesday, November 9th, at 8 p.m., a paper on "Some methods of biological assay" will be read by Dr. J. H. Burn, director of the society's pharmacological laboratories. Medical friends of members and student-associates will be welcomed.

The annual dinner of the West Riding Association of Graduates of the Edinburgh University will be held at the Midland Hotel, Bradford, on Wednesday, November 17th, at 7.15 p.m. Professor Kemp Smith, dean of the faculty of arts, will be the guest of the evening. Further information can be obtained from Dr. Donald Watson, 33, Manor Row, Bradford.

The annual dinner of the Society of Medical Officers of Health will be held at the Piccadilly Hotel, on Thursday, November 18th, at 7.30 p.m. Ladies are invited, and members, or candidates nominated for election, are asked to give early notice to the Executive Secretary of their intention to be present, with the names of their guests. A payment of 12s. 6d. for each ticket should be made with applications sent before November 15th; after that date the cost of tickets will be 15s. each.

The Continental Medical Graduates' Association (formerly the Brussels University Medical Graduates' Association) held its annual dinner at the Langham Hotel, on October 28th, with the president, Dr. H. Fielden Briggs, in the chair. In proposing prosperity to the association Sir Henry Jackson, M.P., M.B., coupled the toast with the name of the president, who, in his reply, gave an outline of its history and indicated the objects to be attained in the future. These, Dr. Fielden Briggs explained, were scientific and political; under the former heading would come the winter meetings, at which eminent men would be asked to read papers, and congresses in the summer to be held at various Continental cities; with regard to the latter, they would press for reciprocity of medical practice between this country and the European nations. Although millions of English tourists and residents were on the Continent, they were unable to be attended by their own British medical man because they were prohibited from practising in those countries. Mr. Hugh Edwards, M.P., agreed with the president's remarks, and instanced his own experience on the Continent, when, being ill, he was unable to avail himself of the services of his own medical adviser because it was useless to send to England for him as he would not legally be allowed to attend him. Dr. Leonard Williams, in a humorous speech, proposed the toast of "The Ladies," and Dr. Justina Wilson, in replying, contrasted the reception given to post-graduates on the Continent and that given in this country. Sir Thomas Carey-Evans proposed "Kindred Societies," and Mr. Mortimer Woolf, president of the Hunterian Society, and Dr. Ernest Young, president of the Chelsea Clinical Society, responded. The president's health was proposed by Dr. Campbell McClure, and Dr. Fielden Briggs, in replying, paid tribute to the honorary secretary, Dr. A. D. Woolf, for his arduous labours on behalf of the association.

At the first general meeting of the League of National Life, held in the Caxton Hall, London, on October 29th, with Lord Fitzalan in the chair, the president, Dr. F. J. McCann, said that it was felt that contraception was becoming a great national problem, and that accordingly the league had been formed to influence public opinion along what they believed to be the correct lines, and to foster the perpetuation of family life. After a large experience Dr. McCann affirmed that the practice of contraception should be condemned because it was physically harmful to the female. The more complete the interference with the physiological character of the act the greater the harmfulness. The continued use of contraceptives had an important relationship to some of the major and many of the minor ailments whose cause was regarded as obscure. Dr. Halliday Sutherland (honorary secretary) said that the immediate policy of the league was to have the various fallacies of birth prevention exposed by experts—ethical, medical, statistical, and sociological. Dr. Letitia Fairfield said that perhaps the chief difficulty in propaganda work would be the fact that birth control was advocated as a panacea for every conceivable social evil, and those who undertook to oppose it were made to appear as reactionary or inhuman supporters of these evils.

Dr. F. J. BAILEON, well known to many members of the British Medical Association as a representative and committeeman, has been elected for the fourth time President of the Southport Society of Natural Science. At the opening meeting of the thirty-seventh session of the society on October 21st, at which the Mayor and Mayoress of Southport attended, Dr. Baileon gave his presidential address on "Some pioneers and prophets of science." In this he spoke of the great development which took place during the war in scientific matters, which compensated to some extent for the losses suffered. He traced the progress in art and science

and medicine from the days of the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, through the Middle Ages and down to the present time. His conclusion was that the development during the last fifty years in science and its application to life in commerce and industry has been greater than in all the preceding ages.

QUESTIONS of importance concerning the future of British spas were discussed at the autumn meeting of the British Spa Federation, held recently in London, and attended by representatives of all the leading spas in Britain. The organization is being developed for dealing with insured persons, so that when spa treatment for rheumatic diseases is made an additional benefit under the National Health Insurance scheme the patients may obtain the best results without any confusion or interference with the ordinary visitors to the spas. Other subjects discussed were the extension and co-ordination of scientific research into the chemical and physical properties of the mineral waters of Great Britain, and the relation of the spas with the "Come to Britain" Movement and other efforts towards meeting foreign competition.

AN x-ray apparatus and a new orthopaedic pavilion have been installed at the Warrington Infirmary. The x-ray apparatus, which cost £400, was presented by the employees of Messrs. Pearson and Knowles as a memorial to the late Mr. Gordon H. Fraser, managing director. The orthopaedic pavilion, which cost £1,800, is fully equipped with gymnastic apparatus and appliances for the administration of artificial sunlight treatment. It was opened by Mr. H. Wade Deacon, vice-president of the council of the British Hospitals Association and chairman of the board of management of the Liverpool Royal Infirmary.

DR. R. M. LITTLER, on his retirement from the post of medical officer to the Southport Post Office, has been presented by the staff with a travelling clock.

DURING the week ending September 25th 6 fatal cases of plague, 79 cases of cholera with 25 deaths, and 27 cases of small-pox with 10 deaths were reported by the Far East Bureau at Singapore, and during the week ending October 2nd 47 cases of cholera with 10 deaths, and 21 cases of small-pox with 11 deaths were reported.

PROFESSOR HENSCHEN of St. Gall has been appointed successor to the late Professor Holtz in the chair of clinical surgery at Basle, and Professor Ziemcke of Kiel has been appointed professor of medical jurisprudence at Breslau.

## Letters, Notes, and Answers.

All communications in regard to editorial business should be addressed to **THE EDITOR, British Medical Journal, British Medical Association House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.**

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## QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

### CHILBLAINS.

"C. P. J." asks for suggestions in the treatment and prevention of chilblains in a patient who suffers every year with the advent of frosty weather, both on hands and feet. She takes plenty of exercise throughout the year, and also takes cod-liver oil and extract of malt, together with calcium lactate gr. xv t.d.s., but in spite of this the chilblains recur and persist. Local treatment consists in the application of counter irritants—iodine,