

the inhabitants from giving any assistance, and Dr. Smyth and Dr. McCarthy made several trips across a sound four miles in width in an old boat which sank on the last trip. Dr. Smyth unhappily fell a victim to the disease from which he had saved others. Another award was made later in the same year to Captain T. J. Crean, V.C., for distinguished valour at Tygerskloof in attending to the wounded under a heavy fire at only 150 yards' range after he had been himself wounded, and only desisting when he was wounded a second time, as it was then supposed, mortally. In 1904, to Mr. P. J. Freyer, for the important advances he had made in operative surgery. In 1905, to Captain Thomas Mackenzie, D.S.O., for conspicuous bravery in saving life at sea; while returning invalided for typhoid from South Africa, he rescued one of the crew by jumping overboard in a boisterous sea, in which he remained for three-quarters of an hour. In 1907, to Sir Almoth Edward Wright, for his researches in the pathology of the blood, especially with regard to opsonins. With characteristic liberality, the founder of the medal had empowered the Council to bestow more than one medal in any year when exercising the discretion allowed it, but such additional medal or medals had remained unrewarded in previous years. This year the Council had awarded it to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Richard Havelock Charles, Knight Commander of the Victorian Order, M.D., M.Ch., R.U.I., F.R.C.S.I., Physician in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales, Fellow of the Punjab and Calcutta Universities, late Professor of Surgery in the Medical College at Calcutta, for the great improvements in the surgical treatment of disease introduced by him, and now generally approved and adopted, in regard to one very distressing malady peculiarly prevalent in Bengal. The improved technique introduced by Sir Havelock Charles had resulted not only in reduction of the mortality of the operation for its relief from at least 11 per cent. to a mere 1 or 1½ per cent., and produced far less mutilation and far more satisfactory permanent results, but had substituted healing by first intention and a rapid and easy recovery for tedious and painful convalescence. Sir Havelock Charles had himself recorded 140 successful operations without a death by his method, which was now continually practised in the places where the disease was most prevalent. The unfortunate sufferers from this malady were by these improved results encouraged to submit to operation at an earlier stage of the disease, and while a vast amount of suffering was thus avoided, the operative results might be expected to improve still further as fewer and fewer advanced cases remained to be dealt with. But Sir Havelock Charles's scientific work had by no means been confined to surgery; his report on the hospital service connected with the escort of the Afghan Boundary Commission was well known to all members of the Indian Medical Staff, and formerly, while Professor of Anatomy and Comparative Anatomy at the Medical College at Lahore, he had prepared and published a most valuable series of papers on the Craniology and Craniometry of the Punjab tribes, on the influence of function on their morphology, and on their morphological peculiarities in relation to the transmission of acquired characters. These papers were based on a large collection of skulls and skeletons, and in recognition of the great scientific value of this collection the Royal College of Surgeons of England, on his presenting it to their Museum, conferred upon Sir Havelock Charles the gold medal of the College, of which the only previous recipients in the past forty years had been Lord Lister and Sir James Paget in 1897, Sir Erasmus Wilson in 1884, and Richard Owen in 1883. In conclusion Dr. Macan said he was sure all would join in heartily congratulating Sir Havelock Charles on his name being thus associated *in perpetuo* with those of the exceptionally eminent men on the College record: "In recognition of his researches into the craniology and morphology of the tribes of India and in appreciation of his gift." He then handed the medal to the President for presentation to Sir Havelock Charles, drawing attention to the fact that its very beautiful design was of Irish origin, that it was of Irish manufacture, and that whenever possible it was made of Irish gold.

The presentation was then made by the CHAIRMAN, the recipient and his words of acknowledgement being warmly acclaimed by the assembly. Interspersed with the speeches which followed was some good music, the last item being a song given by Dr. F. T. Roberts in

response to a general call. The principal officers of the Association for the present year, in addition to Sir John Moore and Dr. J. J. Macan, are Dr. Kenneth Fraser, Vice-Chairman of Council; Dr. M. T. Bulger, Honorary Treasurer; Dr. T. Hobbs Crampton, Dr. W. Douglas, and Mr. G. W. Dawson, Honorary Secretaries.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE *Proceedings* of the Royal Society of Medicine, which is divided into the following Sections: Clinical, Dermatological, Electro-Therapeutical, Epidemiological, Laryngological, Medical, Neurological, Obstetrical and Gynaecological, Odontological, Otological, Pathological, Surgical, Therapeutical and Pharmacological, are to be published monthly from November to July inclusive, and will contain the papers read at each of the Sections during the previous month and the discussions thereon, and will be so arranged that each Section can, if desired, be detached and bound separately at the end of the year. The publishers are Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co. Each Section will have an editorial representative, who is responsible for the published matter relative to his own particular Section. The Editorial Committee consists of *ex-officio* members:—The President: Sir William Church. The Honorary Treasurers: A. Pearce Gould, Dr. F. H. Champneys (Chairman). The Honorary Secretaries: Dr. Arthur Latham, H. H. Pendlebury. Representatives of Sections: Clinical, Dr. A. E. Garrod; Dermatological, Dr. J. H. M. MacLeod; Electro-Therapeutical, Dr. H. Lewis Jones; Epidemiological, Dr. W. H. Hamer; Laryngological, Harold Barwell; Medical, Dr. H. H. Tooth, C.M.G.; Neurological, Dr. E. Farquhar Buzzard; Obstetrical and Gynaecological, Dr. J. J. Macan; Odontological, A. Hopewell-Smith; Otological, Dr. W. Jobson Horne; Pathological, S. G. Shattock; Surgical, Stephen Paget; Therapeutical and Pharmacological, W. Soper. The editor is Dr. John Nachbar. The first number has already appeared and we congratulate all concerned in its production.

The *Edinburgh Stereoscopic Atlas of Obstetrics* is the title of a work on the same lines as the *Edinburgh Stereoscopic Atlas of Anatomy*; it is to be published by the Caxton Publishing Company. The work is edited by Dr. Barbour Simpson, Senior Assistant to the Professor of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh, and Mr. Edward Burnet, with a preface by Sir J. Halliday Croom. Its aim is to provide a permanent record of things "as they are seen," to supply a complete set of types of normal and abnormal pelves, and to illustrate the mechanism of labour in a manner unapproached by any other method of demonstration, bringing out in bold relief the anatomical features of outstanding importance from an obstetrical point of view. The work will consist of four sections of twenty-five stereograms each; the first two sections will be issued immediately. It is hoped that the whole work will be completed in the early part of 1908.

Messrs. Baillière, Tindall, and Cox announce the following new works and new editions in the press and in preparation: Axenfeld's *Bacteriology of the Eye*, translated by Mr. Angus Macnab; T. Thorne Baker, *The Spectroscope, its Uses in General Analytical Chemistry*; Dr. Aldo Castellani, *Tropical Medicine*; P. J. Freyer, *Surgery of the Urinary Organs*; H. Bellamy Gardner, *Anaesthesia for Surgical and Dental Operations*; Major H. Herbert, I.M.S., *Cataract Extraction; Tuberculosis in Infancy and Childhood: its Pathology, Prevention, and Treatment*, by various authors, edited by Dr. T. N. Kelynack; Dr. J. Munro Kerr, *Operative Midwifery*; Dr. R. T. C. Lelth, *Manual of Pathology*; Dr. W. Robertson, *Meat Inspection*; Mr. R. H. Jocelyn Swan, *Aids to Genito-Urinary Diseases*; Mr. Philip Turner, *The Pocket Osteology*.

A COMMITTEE has been formed for the erection of a monument to Professor Adolf Kussmaul in Freiburg, in Baden, where he was Professor of Clinical Medicine from 1863 to 1876. The Committee consists of Professor Oschoff, Dean of the Medical Faculty; Dr. Winterer, the Burgomaster of the city; Professor Bäumlér, Director of the Medical Clinic of the University; Professor Nauyn, of Baden-Baden, with Professor Schüle as secretary.