patient." As for administering drugs, a midwife is bound to note in her Register of Cases "each occasion of administering any drug other than a simple aperient, the dose, and the time and cause of its administration" (Rules of Central The question of medical treatment by Midwives Board). district nurses has received much attention by the District Nurses and Midwives Subcommittee of the Medico-Political Committee, which has drawn up model rules for nursing associations. These have been provisionally agreed to by the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute for Nurses, to which many local nursing associations are affiliated, and they are to be considered by the Representative Meeting. They strongly discountenance anything in the way of medical or surgical treatment by nurses beyond first aid in emergencies, and any breach of these rules by nurses belonging to the institute would be severely dealt with. In the case of parish nurses going beyond their proper sphere, representations made to the board of guardians by the local Division have on several occasions proved effective in preventing them undertaking medical and surgical work, while, as stated above, for irregular midwifery severe penalties can be enforced.

Medico-Ethical.

The advice given in this column for the assistance of members is based on medico-ethical principles generally recognized by the profession, but must not be taken as representing direct findings of the Central Ethical Committee, except when so stated.

SUPERSESSION.

J. TURTON.—We should advise "A." to speak to "C." on the subject.

ADDRESSES IN MEDICAL DIRECTORY.
J. H. B.—It is quite usual for practitioners to put two addresses in the Medical Directory, and we cannot see that there is any ethical objection to the practice.

THE COURTESY CALL.

DUBIUS.—The etiquette of the profession is for the newcomer to call upon those already established in practice in the place. In large towns it is usual to call only upon those within a certain radius of the newcomer's house.

UNQUALIFIED DISPENSERS IN HOSPITAL. R. H. F. R.—The staff should draw the attention of the committee to the disadvantages and possible dangers of employing an unqualified dispenser in the hospital, and suggest that the present holder of the office should be allowed a reasonable time in which to obtain a dispenser's qualification, or resign.

ELECTION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH. FAIRPLAY.—Whatever connexion there may have been between the letters, there was no connexion between the answers to which our correspondent refers, as they were contributed by different referees. The answer to "Enquirer" deals only with the general proposition, and by recommending that the case should be brought before the local Division of the Association suggests the investigation which two sources and of the contractions. ciation suggests the investigation which our correspondent asks for.

Obitnary.

JOHN BART ROUS, M.B., B.S.LOND., LONDON.

WE record with deep regret the death on July 11th of Dr. Rous of Ealing and the editorial staff of our contem-porary the Lancet. It took place suddenly at Westgateon Sea, where he had been staying for some little time in

the hope of staving off a nervous breakdown.

Dr. Rous was a popular and very loyal old student of St. Mary's Hospital, where he became M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1903, and two years later graduated M.B., B.S. at London University taking honours in medicine. Meantime he had held office as House-Physician at his own hospital, as House Surgeon at the East Sussex Hospital, and as Resident Medical Officer at Hampstead Hospital just before the apotheosis of the small but very efficient original undertaking on the East Heath into the present ambitious institution on Haverstock Hill. Since then he

had been engaged solely in literary work.

John Bart Rous was young as a medical man and younger still as a journalist; but even if he had not been, as he was, a singularly agreeable companion and a pleasant straightforward colleague, it would be impossible not to regard his early death with something more than the

degree of regret usually experienced on such occasions.

He was one of a band of men whose very limited number is kept up with difficulty, and none of whom can fall out of the ranks without definite loss to the medical profession. Of men who with excellent general or special knowledge combine some degree of journalistic instinct and a capacity for writing pleasant English, there are plenty, but of those who to such qualities have added the strenuous training essential to the taking of a responsible part in the conduct of a newspaper, the number is much smaller. In this respect the general newspaper world is perhaps fairly well off, but it is otherwise in the narrower field of medical journalism. Few men who have gained a qualification in medicine, and some experience of its practice, are disposed to go to school again for two or three years, and learn a new profession.

Bart Rous was one of the exceptions, and having completed an apprenticeship under excellent masters, was well fitted to fill a responsible post on a medical journal with credit to himself and benefit to the profession, whenever occasion should demand. His death, therefore, is a real

loss to every one.

AFTER an illness of some years' duration which had necessitated his being invalided from the medical service of the navy, Moyle Breton, Surgeon, R.N., on the retired list, died on July 16th at a nursing home in Guildford at the comparatively early age of 41. He received his medical education at St. George's Hospital, and was a distinguished athlete, being especially proficient in putting the weight. He was also a champion pistol shot at Bisley. His long illness, which must have been extremely trying to a man of such an active physique, was borne without a murmur.

Dr. Alfred Bentley Sigismund Powell, of Southbourne, Hampshire, and of the West African Medical Staff. died while on duty at Forcados from an attack, apparently, of yellow fever. Dr. Powell, who was the eldest son of the Rev. F. G. Montagu Powell, of Foxlease, Southbourne, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and became L.R.C.P. and S. in 1898. Subsequently he held a number of appointments at various institutions, including the Morningside Asylum, Edinburgh, and the District Asylum, Inverness, at both of which he was Assistant Physician, and at Edinburgh City Hospital, where he was Resident Physician. Later on he fulfilled a corresponding office at a private asylum in Roehampton, and then went to South Africa, where he worked as Assistant at the Grahamstown Asylum, and as Resident Medical Officer at the Native Location at Port Elizabeth. His tenure of office as a Medical Officer of the West African Medical Staff had been comparatively brief.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL ROBERT GRANT, C.B., M.B., R.N. (retired), died at Ballindalloch, Banffshire, on July 14th at the age of 68. He was a son of the late Robert Grant. at the age of 68. He was a son of the late Robert Grant, of Blairnamarrow, Banffshire, was educated at Aberdeen University, and entered the Royal Navy as Surgeon, May 7th, 1868; became Staff Surgeon, June 7th, 1879; Fleet Surgeon, April 29th, 1888; Deputy Inspector-General, April 10th, 1897; and Inspector-General, May 23rd, 1901; retiring from the service in August, 1902. He served with the 88th Regiment during the Kaffir war in 1877 and specially promoted for services when in charge 1877, and specially promoted for services when in charge of small-pox patients of Boadicea, 1879. During the Zulu war he accompanied the Naval Brigade to Port Durnford (mentioned in dispatches, medal); Staff Surgeon of Orion during Egyptian war, 1882 (medal, Khedive's bronze star), and during the operations in the Eastern Soudan, 1884, and was present in the action at Tamanieb (mentioned in dispatches for his admirable arrangements for the sick and wounded, clasp). He was appointed C.B. (Civil), June 26th, 1902; was J.P. for Banff; and Deputy Lieutenant for Banff, 1908.

YET another Indian Mutiny veteran has passed away in the person of Colonel Leslie Ogilby Patterson, who died recently in London. He was a son of the late Dr. James Patterson, of Melbourne, Australia, and qualified as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1851. He entered the Army Medical Service as an