

## The Services.

### INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

#### ACCELERATED PROMOTION.

It is notified that the rules for accelerated promotion be given retrospective effect to and made applicable to: (1) Existing majors of the Indian Medical Service who have not completed sixteen years' service and have not been able to get study leave to qualify for accelerated promotion; and (2) Majors of the Indian Medical Service who entered the service after January 30th, 1893, and had already taken study leave and qualified for accelerated promotion while in the rank of Major before completing sixteen years' service.

#### STUDY LEAVE.

The Secretary of State for India recently decided that, if an Indian Medical Service officer was unable to obtain study leave, and was thereby prevented from qualifying for accelerated promotion to the rank of Major, he might qualify at any time up to the end of his sixteenth year of service. In that case his promotion would be antedated. This concession is now extended with retrospective effect to all Majors whose commissions are dated July 29th, 1893, or later, and who have undergone qualifying courses before the end of their sixteenth year.

### ARE THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE R.A.M.C. (TERRITORIAL) COMPATIBLE WITH THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION?

DR. G. ARBOUR STEPHENS (Swansea) writes: The excellent response which the medical profession made to Sir Alfred Keogh's laudable attempts to form an auxiliary branch of the R.A.M.C. speaks well for its patriotic desire to do what it can to help the State. but, on the other hand, the profession is entitled to expect in return a proper regard for its best interests as well as its ethics.

Now that the probationary period of four years is drawing to a close it is well for medical men to ask if the army authorities have carried out their part of the contract, if not by substantial considerations of a positive value, at any rate by the negative virtue of not interfering with their civilian life.

Placing patriotic motives aside for the moment, let us ask what advantage is it for a medical man to join the R.A.M.C.T.? Is it any gain to be bothered with all the red tape methods which are now so much in evidence? Is the financial remuneration in camp sufficient to justify the considerable interference with one's practice that the army authorities expect? Does one find the leading men of the profession giving up their time to help the movement, except as *à la suite* colonels? Rather, is it not a reflection on one's practice for a medical man to join a field ambulance?

To aggravate matters still further the War Office has applied the system of confidential reports that is in vogue in the regular R.A.M.C. to the medical men who are members of the Territorial R.A.M.C., by which means it is possible for an opponent to score over a fellow-practitioner.

That such a system is inconsistent with the ethics of the medical profession no one will deny, and unless medical men can have some guarantee that their civilian practice is not likely to be damaged by becoming members of the R.A.M.C.T., the prospects of the force are likely to diminish.

## Universities and Colleges.

### UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

At a meeting of the Senate on October 21st the degree of M.D. was conferred on E. C. G. Maddock, Major I.M.S., for a highly commended thesis on Dengue Fever.

### ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.

The following candidates were admitted to the Fellowship at a meeting of the College on October 18th:

E. W. C. Bradfield, Captain, I.M.S.; H. P. Cook, Captain, I.M.S.; F. A. F. Corbett, C. F. Cuthbert, L. J. M. Deas, Captain, I.M.S.; J. E. Dewar, A. N. Fleming, Major, I.M.S.; R. M. Glover, S. C. S. Gupta, S. M. Livesey, H. G. Murray, R. E. Powell, S. N. Ray, C. H. Reinhold, Captain, I.M.S.; C. M. Schaffter, J. Strathearn, R. Verel, J. I. P. Wilson.

### ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.

On Wednesday, October 18th (St. Luke's Day), the stated annual meeting of the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland was held for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year. Dr. Hawtrey Benson was re-elected

President for a second year of office, and Sir John Moore was again appointed Representative on the General Medical Council. In the evening the annual College dinner took place, and was attended by a large number of Fellows and their guests.

### CONJOINT BOARD IN SCOTLAND.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FIRST COLLEGE.—H. S. Dastur, A. H. B. Hudson, W. D. Bathgate, J. W. Gordon, R. A. Cooper, H. R. Fisher, J. Y. McLean, H. A. G. Dykes, A. G. Bee, W. G. Anderson.

SECOND COLLEGE.—R. E. Illingworth, R. McC. Paterson, Susanna H. Good, A. M. Burge, A. G. Cowper, C. A. Bernard, W. J. M. White, C. Popham, K. A. Deodhar, and P. de Montagnac; and 7 passed in Anatomy and 10 in Physiology.

THIRD COLLEGE.—J. McCagie, C. S. Ogilvy, A. Hegarty, K. R. Mehta, A. C. Fleming, V. C. H. Dearden, A. E. P. McConnell, H. W. Ward, W. Millerick, Mary W. Doran, J. E. Rees, M. P. Power, L. E. L. Coghlan; and 10 passed in Pathology and 13 in Materia Medica.

FINAL.—J. J. Bell, Belfast; R. T. Bayley, British Guiana; R. C. Fuller, Ireland; J. A. Jones, Wales; S. Hoashoo, South America; A. B. Arora, India; H. R. Macnabb, co. Down; T. S. Nair, India; W. J. Moore, Dunoon; J. P. Synnott, Ireland; B. L. Shome, Calcutta; A. N. da Silva, B.A., Portuguese India; D. A. Evans, Wales.

### SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

SURGERY.—\*E. E. Allen, \*E. G. Brisco-Owen, †F. G. Norbury, †G. S. Richardson.

MEDICINE.—\*E. E. Allen.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.—E. E. Allen, H. N. Eccles, E. B. Keen, F. C. Shone.

MIDWIFERY.—E. E. Allen, L. M. Ladell, H. Rimington, F. C. Shone, H. G. Steel, W. H. Vincent.

\*Section I.

†Section II.

The Diploma of the Society has been granted to Messrs. E. E. Allen, F. G. Norbury, and G. S. Richardson.

## Obituary.

### WILLIAM RICHARD HUGGARD, M.D., F.R.C.P.LOND.

H.B.M. CONSUL, DAVOS.

DR. WILLIAM RICHARD HUGGARD, who had resided and practised in Davos, Switzerland, for over twenty years, died there on October 10th. He was educated at the Queen's Colleges of Galway and Belfast and University College, London. He graduated M.D., M.Ch., R.U.I. in 1875, and B.A. in 1876, taking the M.A. degree three years later. He became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1880 and a Fellow in 1898. Dr. Huggard at first turned his attention to the study of nervous disease and insanity, and for some time resided in London, where he was Physician to the St. Pancras and Northern Dispensary. About 1884 he made up his mind to settle in one of the high-altitude resorts in Switzerland. He went to Geneva and in due course obtained the Swiss Federal Diploma (1885). He chose Davos as his place of residence, and became not only one of the leading members of the medical profession there, but one of the best-known inhabitants, as for many years before his death he had been British Consul. He published a *Handbook of Climatic Treatment, including Balmology*, in 1906, and in 1909 received from the R.U.I. the honorary degree of LL.D., "as one of its most distinguished graduates."

E. C. M. writes: Among the members of his profession Huggard was almost universally known, had many friends, and several lifelong intimates. My claim to write of him lies in the triple relation of patient, clinical assistant, and colleague, in which I stood to him over a period of nearly a decade. Towards his patients Huggard's attitude was one of invincible helpfulness. Everything to him was always worth the trouble, and it is difficult to believe that he ever allowed discomfort or anxiety, much less pain, to continue unchecked if the remedy lay in his power; and he certainly never allowed a kind thought to remain unrealized. Huggard shone as a clinician, but towards the experimental side of medical practice his mind was always open and sympathetic. It was principally owing to his support that for twenty years or more a clinical laboratory was carried on in Davos by a succession of workers, several of whom added to bacteriological knowledge or technique.