

congested and embarrassed with catarrh the tracheotomy tube was left in for three days.

CASE VII. *Intrinsic Epithelioma of Larynx; Laryngo-fissure. Shown Five Weeks after Operation.*—Male, aged 58. Voice never clear, so difficult to say how long he had been husky. Right vocal cord quite immobile and converted into a pink growth of a rough surface. June 22nd, 1914: Laryngo-fissure under chloroform anaesthesia. No Hahn's tube. Tracheotomy tube left for three days. Patient sitting out of bed and eating solid food within twenty-four hours, and went home within a week from operation. Growth extended into subglottic region. Proved to be epithelioma.

Intranasal Surgery of Lacrymal Apparatus.

Dr. J. M. WEST of Berlin followed with a paper entitled, "The intranasal surgery of the lacrymal apparatus after an experience of over 225 operations." He stated that dacryocystitis occasioned blindness more frequently than any other form of sinus disease. He then gave in detail the features of his operation, drawing attention to the points in which it differed from other operations for the relief of obstruction, inflammation and disease of the tear passages. In his operation he spared the inferior turbinate body inasmuch as it had an important physiological function. He dealt with the tear sac alone and did not further interfere with the nasal duct, the principle of the operation being that underlying the method of opening any abscess. He removed the lower half of the diseased sac, which amounted to opening the abscess at its lowest point.

Dr. D. R. PATERSON of Cardiff discussed the paper. He dealt with the question when the operation might be done and might be left alone, and drew attention to the fact that Nature sometimes assisted and brought about the same result that was obtained by art. He quite agreed that in suitable cases excellent results could be obtained.

Congenital Atresia of the Post-Nasal Orifice.

Dr. CHARLES W. RICHARDSON (Washington) read a paper on this subject, which was discussed by Dr. DUNDAS GRANT, of London.

EPSOM COLLEGE.

MORE than usual interest was taken in the celebration of Founder's Day at Epsom College on Saturday, July 25th, as it is the last time on which the present Head Master, the Rev. T. N. H. SMITH-PEARSE, will preside, after being in office for twenty-five years. In recognition of the services thus rendered, the President of the College, Lord Rosebery, kindly attended and gave away the chief prizes for the year. Among those present were the Treasurer (Sir Henry Morris), the Chairman of the Council (Sir William S. Church), and Sir John Broadbent, Mr. Stanley Boyd, Dr. F. de Havilland Hall, Dr. Guthrie Rankin, Dr. Septimus Sunderland, Dr. Frederick Taylor, Dr. W. Essex Wynter, and other members of Council.

In his valedictory address the HEAD MASTER reviewed the progress of the College since his appointment, referring to the increase in the number of boys, the scholarships to Oxford, Cambridge, and the London hospitals, which had been won, and the extension and improvement of the College buildings. He expressed his appreciation of the support which had always been given to him by the Council of the College; he referred in warm terms to the help freely rendered to him by the staff and by other officials at the College; and dwelt on the fact that a deep debt of gratitude was owing to his wife.

After a recital of the prizes, scholarships, and honours won direct from the school since last Founder's Day, the chief prizes were distributed by Lord ROSEBERY, who afterwards delivered an address on the "Formation of character." He observed that any boy who found after leaving school that he had taken from it no serious result of his studies would decide that he had made a mighty bad bargain of his time, and would find good cause to have remorse for his life. The years spent in school were far more important in the formation of character than all the years spent afterwards. The school moments decided whether the boys were going to be men in the highest sense of the word, or whether they were going to pass through life as atoms. There was only one way by which the character of a man at its best showed itself, and that was by his manners. Of course this was not an infallible way, as he had known many excellent people who from shyness had the

most execrable manners, and he had also known scoundrels with the most charming and fascinating manners, given to them for much the same reason as the web was given to the spider. But those were not the manners he referred to; he meant those simple, manly manners which were the index of a straightforward character. They should make their manners worthy of their character, and their character worthy of their manners; the two processes went hand in hand. He did not know of any profession in which manners were of so much importance as in the noble profession of medicine. Those who had been attended by a doctor must have realized the difference between the one who came in with a gloomy and austere expression, with bills of mortality condensed in his countenance—enough to take the heart out of the most courageous patient—and the doctor who instinctively seemed to spread a sunny atmosphere through the room the moment he opened the door, giving the patient a feeling of hope and encouragement. If the first doctor was the best in the world and the second was only third-rate, he would a thousand times rather have the third-rate doctor with his genial manners, except, perhaps, for an occasional consultation.

At the close of his speech a cordial vote of thanks to Lord Rosebery was proposed by Sir HENRY MORRIS, who laid special emphasis upon the interest taken in the College by Lord Rosebery as a near neighbour. This was seconded by Sir WILLIAM CHURCH and carried by acclamation.

After the proceedings in the schoolroom refreshments were served to a very large number of visitors in the College grounds; the Officers' Training Corps paraded in the course of the afternoon, and a gymnastic display was given by the school.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON VENEREAL DISEASES.

THE following is the official report issued to the press by the Secretary of the Commission:

Venereal Disease in Working Men.

Sir John Collie at the forty-eighth meeting of the Commission gave the results of some observations he had recently made in connexion with 2,176 men referred to him for medical report. The 2,176 men were divided into three classes: (1) 1,119 whom accident or illness had overtaken; (2) 557 apparently healthy, but required to pass medical examination before entering employment; (3) 500 of the same class as the second division, but who also submitted themselves to the Wassermann test. Of all three divisions 106 were found to be suffering from venereal disease. In the first two divisions in connexion with which clinical evidence was relied upon, 60, or 3.8 per cent., were found to be infected; in the third class, where the Wassermann test was applied, 46, or 9.2 per cent., were shown to have had syphilis.

The 500 cases of those apparently in perfect health (as evidenced by a thorough physical examination) were taken consecutively as they presented themselves for examination, and no selection was made, except that working-class people over 21 years of age only were chosen; 103 of the 530 had served in the army or navy, and of these 24, or 18.9 per cent., gave a positive Wassermann reaction; the percentage of positive reactions in the remainder of the 500 was only 6.

Sir John Collie stated that the figures probably did not represent the full extent of the existence of the disease, for the men examined were of a somewhat superior artisan class.

An interesting feature of the investigation was the fact that the Wassermann test showed a positive reaction in as many as twelve, sixteen, and nineteen years, and in one case as late as twenty-nine years after infection, and long after all recollection of the infection had disappeared.

Syphilis and Gonorrhoea in the Female.

Mr. Frederick McCann, Surgeon to the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women, said that it was of the utmost importance that syphilis and gonorrhoea should be regarded as common female ailments, for which the same facilities for treatment should be available as for other female ailments without any special stigma being attached to