MEMORANDA:
MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

PRIMARY SARCOMA OF THE LIVER.1 On January 8th a dockyard policeman, aged 25, was admitted with a temperature of 101° after four or five days' illness unaccompanied by any very definite symptoms.

His temperature after admission ranged from 99.2° F. to 103.4° F., and his symptoms varied from bronchitis with sanguineous sputum to trigeminal neuralgia. His spleen was somewhat enlarged, but no parasites could be found in his blood. On January 31st his symptoms became abdominal, nausea and vomiting were constant, and the abdomen was markedly tympanitic. On February 1st the temperature fell to subnormal; he became rapidly weaker, and died of heart failure on the 24th.

On opening the abdomen post mortem the liver was found to be greatly enlarged, and weighed 11 lb. 6 oz. The whole surface of the organ was closely studded with slightly raised rounded or oval nodules of a whitish colour. On section the liver was found to have been already transformed into new growth; many of the necromatous tissue from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 2 in. in diameter replacing the liver tissue throughout the organ, some of which showed signs of breaking down in their centres, whilst into others the cavity had become filled, and a thin very friable No secondary deposits could be seen in the lungs or elsewhere. Microscopically, the tumours were found to consist of a general infiltration of the lobules of the liver with numerous round cells, the focus being discovered, and it was therefore concluded that the lesions were of primary round-celled sarcoma of the liver.

KENNETH H. JONES, M.B., Staff Surgeon, R.N., R.N. Hospital, Hong Kong.

ETIOLOGY OF GRANULOMA PUDENDI. In his note on the etiology of granuloma pudendi, published in the British Medical Journal of June 2nd, p. 1274, Mr. Wise states that if the body he had discovered was the Syphiloma paludis, the fact would strongly support the view held by the minority that this granuloma is a manifestation of syphilis. As the question is of great importance I should like to point out that even if the organisms discovered in these two cases proved to be undoubted evidences of syphilis, the fact would not prove anything further than that the two lesions were coincident: it is possible that as syphilis is a widespread disease, and granuloma pudendi, as well as syphilis, are frequently found in the same individual, the two diseases may be coincident without there being any causal connection.

As both syphilis and granuloma pudendi are most frequently contracted in a similar manner, it is probable that cases of mixed infection are not at all uncommon. In the case met with a considerable number of soft chancres and suppurating buboes appear to have been contracted simultaneously with this form of granuloma.

On the other hand, the evidence against this disease being merely a manifestation of syphilis is strong. The disease is of long standing and is slow to heal, and I fancy there can be few, if any, surgeons who have an extensive acquaintance with the former who have any doubt as to these being quite distinct diseases. Such, at any rate, is the case in Madras, where the disease is common, and where the universal treatment consists in excision of the diseased area, whenever this is feasible. The disease is, in fact, treated on the same principles as malignant disease, and no specific or medicinal treatment whatever is ever resorted to. The facts which have established this view of the disease are as follows:

1. In uncomplicated cases granuloma pudendi is a purely local disease, the lesions being confined to the part originally infected, although sometimes transferred to other parts by autoinfection. If the disease be allowed to run its course untreated, or if the patient fall into bad health from any other cause, a cachetic condition may ultimately become established; but even in such cases no local signs, beyond the original lesion, are seen.

2.Antisyphilitic remedies have no beneficial effect in checking the spread of the disease. Before the distinct identity of this disease was established, surgeons in Madras were in the habit of treating it on the supposition that it was a manifestation of syphilis, and the progress of the many cases in which both mercury and

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1 Forwarded by the Director-general, Medical Department, Royal Navy.

EDINBURGH ROYAL INFIRMARY.—At the weekly meeting of the managers on Monday, June 18th, the following reappointments to the staff were made: Mr. C. W. Crichton for a further period of five years from September 15th; Dr. William Russell and Dr. Murdoch Brown, Assistant Physicians, for a further period of five years from November 9th; and Mr. J. W. Dowden, Assistant Surgeon, for a further period of five years from September 15th.

microscopically, closer pathological affinities, but it is widely separated from this condition by its etiology and clinical history. This degeneration occurs in persons who abstain altogether from alcohol, in moderate drinkers, and in those who are chronically underfed. In smokers and non-smokers alike, but women distinctly less than men. Repeated attacks of malarial and other fevers, and the high body temperatures usually associated with cardiac ischaemia and cloudy swelling do not originate it, while, contrary to the opinion which was formerly held by many physicians, it seems to have no relation to beri-beri.

There is, however, an influence which is clearly causative: it is over-indulgence in hard exercise. The disease is one of the immoderately strenuous life. In the tropics, probably often than elsewhere, the distinction between exercise and fatigue is inadequately realized; and it is by no means unusual to find men of middle life and prolonged residence who follow the cult of athletics with the unquestioning zeal of the English schoolboy. From the ranks of these enthusiasts the physician draws his European cases; while, if he sees instances of sudden and fatal syncope in natives, it will be, at least, that muscle and indolent subject's death is generally the result of fatty overgrowth, in hard-working coolies, of this myocardial degeneration.

Are any means available by which a degeneration such as that just described, or any deterioration, is to be arrested? The first is almost certain to be in the muscular cells. It is necessary to maintain and restore muscle function and assimilation. Heart stimulants—digitalis, ether, strychnine—are to be avoided; strong drinks, more than which there is no more powerful cardiac depressant, must be prohibited. If the patient is a moderate drinker, alcohol should be stopped; if he is a free liver and stimulants appear indispensable, considerable, and it is certain that over-stimulation is the point, which is very important, it should be borne in mind—and this is specially true of the tropics—that the sudden withdrawal of alcohol and tobacco from a patient thoroughly habituated to such deep dissatisfaction will seriously prejudice all assimilative processes. As to drugs, opium is of special value. In the tropics, where heat exhaustion is in daily evidence, its efficacy is more generally appreciated than in colder climates. There can be no question of the beneficial action of opium in the extreme fatigue that is induced by continued and severe physical effort in hot climates, and in the dyscrasias that result from over-exertion. In no disorder in the tropics is this more apparent than in degeneration of the myocardium; apart from its sedative effect, opium acts with promptitude and certainty as a restorative of cardiac tissue; and in such a condition it may be safely administered, and it will continue for long periods without other medicine than an occasional laxative. All other hypnotics should be discarded; some of them are dangerous, others may be so hypnotic as to mask the prognosis of this form of myocardial degeneration by no means bad, and if taken in hand during their earlier stages most cases will do well.
the diagnosis of many abdominal conditions palpation and a precise appreciation of the comparative degrees of resistance in different localities is of the first importance. In many subjects, however, the obese and the very muscular, the estimation is one by no means easy to make with the unaided hands, but becomes quite simple when the instrument here shown is employed. With its aid I have been able to distinguish conditions which were puzzling to greater men than the inventor. It consists of a barrel containing a spiral spring, a blunt tip (lettered p), a bulb (lettered o), and two scales (lettered a and b). In use the blunt tip p is pressed upon the part to be examined, the force being given in half pounds and half pounds on the scale o. The bulb b is then at once shown by the difference between the heights to which the bulb has travelled on the n scale in the two trials. The instrument is now made by Messrs. Arnold and Sons.

FINSLIERY, Lancashire.

JAMES MACMUNN.

NEURITIS IN PHTHISIS.

About six months ago a patient of mine, a young man 20 years of age, 6 ft. 2 in. in height, contracted pulmonary tuberculosis. When I called one day I was surprised to find he had developed a typical wrist drop of the right hand. At first I put it down to an injury, but as it persisted I came to the conclusion that it was tuberculous in origin. On looking up the medical literature on the subject I find that this is an exceedingly rare complication. The cases reported are said to have occurred in the lower extremities and to have been accompanied by exacerbating pain common to some forms of neuritis such as those due to alcoholism. In my case, however, there was no complaint whatever of pain, nor was the affected extremity sensitive to pressure. The patient was in the secondary or advanced stage of phthisis when this complication occurred.

Airdrie.

JOSEPH STARK, L.R.C.P.Edin.

COPPER ALGINATE.

A few doses of 1 gr. of opium, coupled with a similar amount of copper sulphate have been advised for some forms of ulceration of the bowels producing diarrhoea. Doses of the latter, of 1/10 gr., are useful in skin disorders, when arsenic cannot be taken. Similarly copper arsenite, in doses of 1/10 gr., twice or thrice daily, acts well in some cases of anaemia. It is noteworthy that copper, as well as lead and manganese and silicon, is normally present in human blood in traces, and it is also a fact that copper takes the place in some animals that iron takes in most—that is to say, it is the essential metallic element of the colouring matter of the coloured corpuscles. As is well known, copper, like mercury, possesses germicidal properties. Mercury is at least partly useful in leprosy as well as in syphilis, but quite possibly this suitable preparation of copper might be more useful still. It is probable that the alginite of copper would be found by others, as well as by us, beneficial in destroying germs of disease, and also, perhaps, by imparting vigour to patients suffering from anaemia and pernicious anaemia. With this belief we had it prepared, and have given it to adult males in doses of 1/2 to 1 gr., made into pills with a suitable excipient. We suggest that it might be tried in cases of leprosy, lupus, inoperable cancer, and chronic anaemia. Personally we have used it for tuberculous ulceration of the bowel in two quiescent cases of men over 50 years of age, also in a case of lupus, and in dysentery of long standing. We have obtained results hitherto, using of course other therapeutic measures as well.

ALBERT GRESSWELL, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S.

GEORGE GRESSWELL, M.A., L.R.C.P. and S.Edin.

Louth, Lincolnshire.
Rockampton.—During the weeks ended April 24th, 21st, and 28th, and May 5th and 12th, the fresh cases of plague numbered 4, 4, 0, 1, and 0. The deaths from the disease during these weeks were 4, 0, 0, and 0 respectively. Rates have been found plague-infected in Rockampton. On May 12th 6 patients remained in the Plague Hospital under treatment.

Hong Kong.—During the weeks ended May 19th, 26th, June 2nd and 9th, the fresh cases of plague numbered 99, 116, 73, and 51, and the deaths from the disease 65, 116, 72, and 48 respectively.

MEDICAL NEWS.

Owing to the number of papers in hand, an extra meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society will be held on Tuesday next.

The Shah has been pleased to appoint Dr. the Hon. Lennox Lindley his Chief Physician, and has conferred on him the Order of the "Temal" (portrait of the late Shah) in brilliant in recognition of his valuable services.

Among the promised contributions towards the foundation of a medical school at Bristol are £10,000 each from Mr. H. O. Wills, Lord Winterstoke, and Mr. J. S. Fry, and £5,000 each from Sir Frederick Wills and Mr. Francis J. G. Armstrong.

We regret to have to report a fatal accident at University College Hospital. On Tuesday last Dr. Dukes, one of the house-physicians, was killed by falling through the well of the lift to the basement. He seems to have stepped into it under the impression that the cage, which had ascended to an upper floor, was still at the floor level. Mr. Dukes, who was a young man of great promise, was, we believe, a son of Dr. Clement Dukes of Rugby.

With deep regret we announce the death of Lieutenant Fortnuell Tullech, R.A.M.C., which occurred in the Queen's Alexandra Military Hospital, Millbank, on June 26th. He will be remembered that Lieutenant Tullech contracted sleeping sickness in Uganda, where he had been sent under the auspices of the Colonial Office as a member of a Commission appointed to investigate the causes of the disease and the means of prevention.

Up to the time of going to press the sums which have reached the Mansion House in respect of the collection last Sunday for the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund total some £15,000. The various money always come in very irregularly, usually many weeks before the deadline and no result can be ascertained. The collection among City men during the few days preceding Hospital Sunday was respectable and proved satisfactory, the sums collected aggregating to a considerable amount, and some cheques for large sums being sent direct to the Fund. By way of demonstration that part of the population which go to the London on Sunday, leaflets were distributed this year in public vehicles and collecting boxes placed at several well-known Sunday resorts in the neighbourhood of London.

ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.—The King has been graciously pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Knights of Grace of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England:—Andrew Clark, T.R.C.S., F.R.C.S. (Honorary Associate); Surgeon-Major John Arrunl Jones, M.D., 2nd Volunteer Battalion the Welsh Regiment (from Honorary Associate); Deputy Inspector-General The Rev. Julian Preston, M.D., R.N.; Surgeon-Major John Walthway, M.D. (from Honorary Associate); Surgeon-Major Thomas McCulloch, R.A.M.C.; Dr. S. Hamilton, chief surgeon of the Newport Ambulance Corps, has been appointed Honorary Associate of the Order.

MEDICAL PRACTICE IN PERSIA.—In an article entitled "Cattle Practice in Persia" which appeared in the Bunting Medical Journal, reference was made to Persia. In regard to that country Dr. Joseph Scott, of Tehran, has been asked to supply some information which may perhaps be useful to some readers. Many of the large provincial towns afford good openings, and a young practitioner may easily get an appointment as physician to a local governor. The scale of fees is as follows:—Consultation, 5 tomans; visit at patient's home, 2 to 3 tomans; at doctor's own house, 1 to 2 tomans; paid at the time. The rate of exchange is 5 tomans 4 kranhs to £1. The Church Missionary Society has hospitals at Isphahan, Yazd, and Kirman. There is a good opening for an ophthalmic specialist. In estimating the chances of practice in Persia it should be borne in mind that French medical men are at present more in favour than the British. Lately the Shah has assured the senior medical officers to found a school of medicine, and a new hospital is in course of erection which is to be placed at their disposal for purposes of college instruction.

INCORPORATED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the members of the Incorporated Medical Practitioners' Association was held at the Trocadero Restaurant on June 14th, when Dr. W. Percy Allan, of Croydon, was elected President for the year. After the meeting the members and friends dined together. Dr. Allan who was in the chair, announced in reply to the toast, "Success to the Association," that the Council had resolved in regard to the forthcoming election of Direct Representatives to the General Medical Council to recommend the members to support the candidature of Mr. George Brown, one of the present Representatives, and Mr. Joseph Smith, President of the Association of Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, who was a candidate at the last election. In the course of the evening, the retiring President, Dr. Rivers-Willson, presented a testimonial to Mr. G. Brown, consisting of an address and a cheque in recognition of his services to the Association as Honorary Secretary and Editor of the Official Journal.

ORAL INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF.—From the report for 1896 of the Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb we learn that in both departments of the work carried on by Mr. Van Praagh and his colleagues at the Fitzroy Square, the Training College of the Practising School, which is attended by some fifty deaf boys and girls, quiet but continued progress has been made. Dr. Eicholz, H.M.'s Inspector of Schools, reports that the institution obtains its means of existence largely among the advanced pupils, admirable," and awards the highest grant possible both for general and technical instruction. This official notice lends support to the appeal which the Committee makes for increased public support to prevent the valuable achievements of the last thirty-six years being impaired by loss of funds, it appearing that there is an annual deficit of not less than £500. Though the education of deaf children has happily been made a duty of the public elementary educational authorities throughout the country, there is yet ample scope for the operations of a society which not only educates deaf children but trains teachers for the deaf on the pure oral system, and it must be remembered that Government does not provide the means of training teachers, though a special grant is given for the instruction of deaf children. Moreover, for the last two years there has been an annual inspection at 3 p.m. on Wednesdays, and a visit will afford the most convincing proof of the utility of the institution.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.—The annual dinner of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons was held at the Trocadero Restaurant on June 5th, Mr. Joseph Abson, the President, occupying the chair. The toast of "The Medical Profession" was proposed by Mr. William Hunting, who said that in the future the medical profession was bound to work part passum with veterinarians in the study of general pathology, in view of the transmissibility of the diseases of animals to man. Colonel Lane Notter, in responding, emphasized the necessity of combined veterinary and medical inspection in the supply of meat and milk in the interests of the public. The toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons," was proposed by Sir Nigel Kingscotte, who stated that since the College received its charter sixty-three years ago the profession had made great strides in its educational programme, until at present its examinations were equal to those of the medical profession. He thought it was quite time the veterinary profession, in the interests of public health, should insist upon veterinary surgeons alone being appointed inspectors of dairies and meat, many sanitary inspectors at the present time being totally unqualified to fulfill their duties. In response to Dr. Abson, the President of the Pharmaceutical Society suggested that the veterinary profession should join the medical and the apothecaries and make a strong protest against personal qualifications being whittled away in the service of unqualified practitioners. It was not in the interests of the public that the company should be allowed to carry on practice by using the names and qualifications of individual practitioners.
analytical method of constructing life-tables and with exact descriptions of the analytical methods and modifications of this method which he had introduced in constructing life-tables. The last-named paper undoubtedly showed what, in his own characteristically modest words he said merely tentatively, but which can undoubtedly be claimed more absolutely, that

Another inference which may perhaps be drawn by some readers is that the results obtainable by the shortened method, which can be seen by the object of the paper to describe, are sufficiently accurate to render it a reliable instrument of statistical work, and to dispense with the trouble of using any extended or graphical methods.

He adds, also in a characteristic manner:

In conclusion, it may be stated that the simplicity and ease of the method have been only arrived at by devious wanderings in the methods much more complex and difficult.

Dr. Hayward was well aware of the pitfalls involved in the technique of life-table construction and of the dangers which may be associated with the use even of improved methods of construction of these tables, unless these improved methods are also used retrospectively, as shown by his paper in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society (vol. lxxv, Part 4.)

Most medical men would doubtless find a valuable contribution which he made to the Transactions of the British Congress on Tuberculosis more interesting than his more technical papers. In this contribution he showed what would be the exact effect on the average prospects of life if phthisis were excluded from the results.

Without phthisis in 1881-90 the average length of life for each individual born would have been increased by two and a-half years; and those who survived to the age of fifteen would have had their average expectation of life increased by about three years and a-quarter. In another paper he extended these results to other diseases, showing how the elimination of cancer would increase the expectation of life at birth in males 0.39 and in females 0.63 year, and so on for some other diseases.

If the preceding remarks have fulfilled their intent, they have done so to a larger extent in the non-self-regarding life which Dr. Hayward led, into his devotion to duty, his thoroughness, and his conscientiousness in every minute detail of life. One is tempted to add a few words on this more personal aspect of his character. Letters before the writer show the impression which he produced on all who knew him. Thus "he was to my mind one of the most beautiful spirits, one of the tenderest and most upright men. He was a blameless gentleman; the whole district is the poorer for his going." Another says: "I trusted him far more than any other friend I have ever had. . . . What a fine thing he made of life, and what an admirable man he did." If we could be easy to make these examples of testimony to the very exceptional beauty and unselfishness of Dr. Hayward's character. To those who knew him, his example and life will always constitute one of their happiest memories and most powerful incentives to an altruistic life. His

Dear memory serves to make
Our love of goodness strong.

A. N.

Dr. Michael McWilliams Bradley, J.P., of Jarrow-on-Tyne, died on May 22nd at his Irish residence, Tannaharrie Park, Warrenpoint, in his 63rd year. His remains were embalmed, and interred at Jarrow, amidst many manifestations of sympathy and regret, on May 31st. The son of a farmer, the late Dr. Bradley was born at Kilkeelough, Maghera, in co. Derry, and when quite a youth went to Glasgow, where for several years he assisted the late Dr. Arthur Connor. Very largely by his own efforts and perseverance he entered Glasgow University, where he greatly distinguished himself. He obtained the degrees of M.B. and C.M. in 1870, and the diploma of F.R.C.S. in 1874; he graduated M.D. Glasgow, in 1876. He settled in Jarrow in 1872, succeeding to the practice of the late Dr. Kelly. He readily established himself in the confidence of the people, and built up a large connection. His energy was practically unlimited, and his capacity for work was at times almost the wonder of his friends. He was for several years medical officer for the borough of Jarrow. He was a Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of London, and a member of the South Shields Division of the British Medical Association. To the Obstetrical Journal he contributed two valuable papers on post-partum haemorrhage treated by compression of the abdominal aorta, and on middle ear complications. At the time of his death he was Police Surgeon at Jarrow, a Medical Officer to the South Shields Union and the Post Office staff. He was an ardent supporter of the Irish Nationalist Party, and his name was more than once mentioned as a likely candidate for a seat in the House of Commons. In local affairs he often took a prominent part, and at one time was a member of the Borough Council. He was a Roman Catholic and a strong temperance advocate. Amongst the poorer classes of Jarrow he will be sadly missed. His health began to cause concern about twelve months ago, and pressure was put upon him by his friends to do less work and take more care of his health. In response to these suggestions he snatched occasional short holidays, but chafed under inaction and was delighted to get back into harness again. Some four or five weeks before his death he went to Tannaharrie Park, and at first his condition improved, but he changed for the worse suddenly and the end was somewhat unexpected. He leaves a widow and no family.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The following degrees were conferred on June 14th:

M.A., W. M. Tronson, Curate, Minster, Lincs.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh University Court on Monday, June 18th, an important extension of university teaching was made by the establishment of the George Combe Lectureship on General and Experimental Psychology, with a salary of £300 a year. The George Combe Trust has made a contribution of £250 towards the lecturer's salary, besides making a substantial grant for the purchase of the necessary apparatus. It is expected that an appointment to the lecturership may be made in time to allow of the beginning of the work of teaching next winter session. Independent laboratory accommodation will be available as soon as the physics department has been transferred to its new home at the old City Fever Hospital.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Plans have been prepared for a new building for the Department of Physics of the University of Toronto. It is expected that building will begin in the fall; while the total cost is estimated at $250,000. The project for the Men's and Women's Residences will take tangible shape during 1906: it is intended to erect four houses, each containing accommodations for fifty, at a cost of $50,000 each. A site has been selected at the corner of Hoskin Avenue and Devonshire Place, and plans are now being prepared in co-operation with the local Board of Education. The Botany it is proposed to erect plant houses, costing approximately $10,000, on the east side of the ravine north of Hoskin Avenue. To provide space for the display of the collections the departments of Geology and Mineralogy, a wing which will probably be added within the year to the new Chemistry and Mining Building on College Street.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGONS OF ENGLAND.

An ordinary Council was held on June 14th, Mr. John Tweedy, President, in the chair.

Issue of Diplomas.

Diplomas were issued to the students found qualified at the recent examination for the diploma of Fellow, and to candidates qualified for the Licence in Dental Surgery.

The History of the College.

A summary of the history of the College, prepared by the President and Secretary, had been circulated to members of the Council, and the instructions were given that it be published in the College Calendar.

Examiners for the ensuing year.

The following appointments were made:

For the Fellowship.—Anatomy: Christopher Addison, Dr. J. M. Fisher, £5 5 0; Sir Walter Elliot, Arthur Buchan, Physiology: Dr. Burch, Leonard Erskine Hill, Edward Waweney Reid, Ernest Henry Starling.

The Admissions of Women to the College Examinations.—In a meeting of the Council held on May 30th, 1908, the following resolution was adopted by the Council: “That the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland in council recommend the admission of Miss B. B. B. B., Miss A. A. A. A., and Miss C. C. C. C. as members of the College.”


The name and address of the author. No essays should exceed 10,000 words, each to be accompanied by a sealed envelope similarly supercribed, containing the form of appendices. The competition is limited to executive officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps on full pay. Professors and Assistant Professors at the Royal Army Medical College are not eligible while so employed.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS (VOLS.) LONDON COMPANIES.

Last Sunday being Hospital Sunday, the London Companies of the Royal Army Medical Corps paraded the Divine service at St. Paul’s Cathedral on the morning, having previously paraded on the same route near Blackfriars Bridge. This is an annual custom of the corps.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual contest for the challenge shield (£200) which is opposed for competition among regimental stretcher-bearers took place on June 15th, at Wellington Barracks, and resulted in a victory for the 1st Camel Battalion, King’s Royal Rifles, which was second last year. Eight teams competed, and all showed a good knowledge of the subjects on which they were examined and were smart in their drill. Surgeon-General Fear, C.B., Deputy Director-General, attended the competition, presented the badges to the winning and second teams: in doing so he congratulated the men on their general efficiency, which he thought highly creditable, second in the scale of the society, and secondary to their ordinary occupations of civil life. The questions were efficiently carried out by Montgomery-Smith, who commands the 3rd London Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Company and is Honorary Secretary of the Volunteer Medical Association.

SANITARY ORGANISATION IN THE ARMY.

The report of Sir C. L. Tomlinson, who has been appointed by the War Office to make a special inquiry into the sanitary organisation, goes:—

ROYAL NAVY AND ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Annual Dinner in London.

The annual dinner in the Indian Medical Service was held at the Chesham Arms on June 14th, when the chair was taken by Surgeon-General L. D. Spencer, C.B. The guests were:

Sir Richard Douglas Powell, Bart., K.C.V.O., President, Royal College of Physicians; Inspector-General H. M. Ellis, Director-General, R.N. Medical Service; Surgeon-General A. Keogh, C.B., Director-General, A.M.D.; Mr. S. A. Low, of Messrs. Grindley; the Editor of the Lancet; the Editor of the British Medical Journal.

The guests were:


There were no set speeches, but the Chairman, in giving the health of the King, referred in sympathetic terms to the death of Surgeon-General Sibthorpe, who was to have taken the chair at the dinner.

Surgeon-General Cleghorn in a felicitous speech proposed a vote of thanks to the Honorary Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. T. Whitten.


The healths were taken, but the Chairman, in giving the health of the King, referred in sympathetic terms to the death of Surgeon-General Sibthorpe, who was to have taken the chair at the dinner.

Surgeon-General Cleghorn in a felicitous speech proposed a vote of thanks to the Honorary Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. T. Whitten, which was received with great enthusiasm by his brother officers.

THE ALEXANDER MEMORIAL PRIZE.

The prize of £50 and the gold medal of the Alexander Memorial Prize has been awarded to Major J. C. D.S.O., R.A.M.C., for his essay on Syphilis in the Army, its Causes, Treatment, and Prevention.

The essay was submitted in the competition is Functional and Organic Diseases of the Heart in the Army; their prevalence and incidence on efficiency; their causes; suggestions for prevention and treatment of their causes. The essay should embody the results of personal observation and research. Essays must reach the Secretary of the Prize Committee, Royal Army Medical College, by November 31st, 1908. They must have a brief motto, and be accompanied by a sealed envelope similarly supercribed, containing the form and name of the author. No essays should exceed 10,000 words, each to be accompanied by a sealed envelope similarly supercribed, containing the form of appendices. The competition is limited to executive officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps on full pay. Professors and Assistant Professors at the Royal Army Medical College are not eligible while so employed.

MEDICO-LEGAL AND MEDICO-ETHICAL.

ACTION AGAINST A HERBALIST.

At an inquest held in Cefn, South Wales, last February, the inquest found that the deceased had consumed his own blackadder, which had died from gastric ulcer and peritonitis probably caused by irritating drugs, and severely censured a herbalist shewn to have prescribed the same. It is regretted that in this man the Society of Apothecaries of London brought an action on June 14th claiming that he had acted as a apothe-