

fession at Forest Gate. In 1889 he joined a small American mission. The deceased gentleman and his wife had been for more than five years members of the North African Mission. After a brief stay in Algiers, Dr. Leach proceeded to Tunis, where for several years he carried on a most successful medical mission amongst Moslems and Jews. A few months ago he asked and obtained leave to open a new medical mission at Staks, to which place he proceeded about the middle of March, and had been mainly occupied since then in getting his station into working order. The motive of the crime is unknown.

THE death took place on May 9th of Mr. WILLIAM STATTER, F.R.C.S.Eng., J.P., who was for many years a medical practitioner and leading citizen of Wakefield. The deceased, who was born in July, 1806, had been for some time in failing health. He was educated at the Wakefield Grammar School. On completing his education he was apprenticed to his uncle, Mr. Squire Statter, of Wakefield. He qualified as L.S.A. in 1828 and M.R.C.S. in 1829, becoming F.R.C.S.Eng. in 1854. Mr. Statter was the President of the Wakefield Medical Society.

HENRY O'NAUGHTEN FRASER LUCKIE, who died of phthisis on May 5th, was educated at the International College at Isleworth, and entered St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1884. In December, 1894, he took the degree of M.B.Lond., and in March, 1895, entered into partnership with Dr. Coomber, of Fakenham. He had two attacks of influenza which weakened him very much, and a fresh cold started a pneumonic phthisis affecting the whole of his left lung and the upper lobe of the right lung. He gave up his partnership and returned to London early in June. He gained ground for about two months, then began to get worse, and in October last went to Bordighera, but in December he developed tuberculous laryngitis. Mr. Luckie returned home in February, but he gradually sank, and on Easter Monday developed pneumothorax. His heart failing towards the end, he passed quietly away on May 5th.

We regret to have to announce the death on March 26th of THOMAS CHRISTIE SMART, F.R.C.S.Edin., ex-M.P. and Privy Councillor, Tasmania. He was an elder brother of Dr. Andrew Smart, of Edinburgh, was educated in that city, and shortly after taking his degree he sailed for Australia. After sojourning for a short time in Victoria, Dr. Smart crossed over to Tasmania, where he continued to reside for nearly half a century. Having for some years acted as a Government Medical Officer under Imperial authority, he resigned his appointment to take up practice in Hobart. Dr. Smart took an active interest in all public questions, and his crowning effort was the complete reformation of the Hobart General Hospital. He not only acted as an honorary surgeon of that institution, showing himself an accomplished surgeon, but likewise discharged the duties of Chairman to the Board of Management for close on a score of years.

THE death is reported of Mr. JAMES S. HICHENS, of Redruth, who had held the appointment for many years of Medical Officer of Health to the Redruth Local Board. He was second son of the late Mr. John Hichens, of Redruth. He qualified as M.R.C.S.Eng. and L.S.A. in 1851.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. F. C. S. CORRY, of Belfast. The deceased, who was 71 years of age, was son of the late Mr. Thomas Charles Stuart Corry, and was born at Rockcorry Castle, co. Monaghan. His early education was received at the Royal Academical Institution, afterwards he entered the old Belfast Medical School. He qualified as M.R.C.S.Eng. in 1846, and M.D.King's College, Aberdeen, in 1856, and L.R.C.P.Edinburgh in 1859. Dr. Corry was a Fellow and Vice-President of the Obstetrical Society of London.

DR. WILLIAM P. NORTHRUP has been appointed Professor of Pediatrics in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in succession to Dr. J. Lewis Smith, who has been appointed Emeritus Clinical Professor of the Diseases of Children.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MEDICAL SERVICES.

THE NAVY.

THE following gentlemen, who competed on May 4th and following days for appointment as Surgeon in the Royal Navy, have been granted commissions, dated May 13th:

Marks.		Marks.	
A. E. Merewether, M.B.	2,712	W. E. Mathew	2,307
W. R. Center, M.B.	2,680	M. L. M. Vaudin, M.B.	2,260
C. M. Beadnell	2,631	W. H. Thomson	2,181
W. H. S. Sequeira, M.B.	2,605	J. W. Craig, M.B.	2,175
J. G. Fowler	2,494	W. L. Martin	2,171
J. C. G. Read	2,446	A. T. Wyard	2,161
E. G. E. O'Leary	2,393	W. J. Stitt	2,109
W. M. Keith, M.B.	2,365	S. Croncon	2,105
E. Sutton	2,318		

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty: ALEXANDER F. HARPER, Surgeon, to the *Scylla*, May 28th; JOHN H. STENHOUSE, Surgeon, to the Plymouth Division Royal Marines, May 28th; JOHN C. FERGUSON, M.B., Surgeon, to the *Herald*, May 21st; WALTER H. S. STALKART, M.D., Surgeon, to the *Mosquito*, May 21st; ARTHUR S. NANCE, Surgeon, to the *Edinburgh*, May 21st; HENRY E. SOUTH, Surgeon, to the *Victory*, additional, for the *Duke of Wellington*, May 27th.

Deputy-Inspector-General RICHARD JAMES SWEETNAM died at Dawlish on May 20th. He entered the Royal Navy as Surgeon, February 20th, 1864; was made a Staff-Surgeon, March 17th, 1878; Fleet-Surgeon, May 30th, 1884; and Deputy-Inspector-General on retirement, June 12th, 1894. He was present at the battle of Ikorudu, in the Lagos Lagoons, in 1865; his services in attending the military wounded on the field on this occasion were mentioned in despatches, and he received the thanks of the Secretary of State for War. He served for three years in the *Investigator* in the Lagos Lagoons, and was in medical charge of the Niger expeditions 1864-66. He was the author of the "Rules and Regulations for Preserving the Health of Ships' Companies in the Lagos Lagoons and the Niger," which have been embodied in the North-east Africa "Station Order-book."

ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL W. TAYLOR, M.D., who was specially promoted to that rank for his services in the recent expedition to Ashanti, has been appointed Professional Assistant to the Director-General at headquarters.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT SMITH, M.B., died at Kirkee on May 6th of remittent fever, at the age of 45. He was appointed Surgeon, September 30th, 1874; Surgeon-Major, September 30th, 1886; and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, September 30th, 1894. He was engaged in the Boer war in 1881, and in the Soudan campaign in 1885, for which he received a medal with clasp and the Khedive's bronze star.

Deputy Surgeon-General GEORGE SCOTT DAVIE, M.D., died at Upper Norwood a short time since. He entered the service as Assistant-Surgeon, November 1st, 1858; became Surgeon, March 1st, 1873; Surgeon-Major, September 6th, 1873; and Brigade-Surgeon, January 21st, 1885; retiring with the honorary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, May 26th, 1886. He was Acting Assistant-Surgeon with the Artillery of the Turkish contingent from May, 1855, to June, 1856, in Turkey and at Kertch (Turkish medal); served throughout the operations in Perak, Malay States, during 1875-76, as Senior Medical Officer (medal with clasp); with the Peshawur Valley Field Force in the Afghan war in 1878-79 (medal); and in the Egyptian war of 1882, being present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, 3rd Class of the Medjidie, and Khedive's star).

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT BLOOD, M.D., is appointed Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, vice J. P. H. Boileau, M.D., F.R.C.S.L., retired, April 6th. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Blood was appointed Assistant-Surgeon, September 30th, 1871; became Surgeon March 1st, 1873; Surgeon-Major, September 30th, 1883; and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, September 30th, 1891. He has no war record.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. SINCLAIR, M.B., Madras Establishment, is granted the rank of Surgeon-Colonel while holding the appointment of Inspector-General of Gaols, with civil medical administration in Burmah, from February 12th.

Surgeon-Major FREDERICK DUCKWORTH, M.D., formerly of the Madras Establishment, died recently of Bright's disease, aged 67. He entered the Indian Medical Service as Surgeon, October 1st, 1860, becoming Surgeon-Major, October 11th, 1872; and retired August 1st, 1878.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREW DEANE, M.D., Bengal Establishment, is promoted to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, December 4th, 1895. He was appointed Assistant-Surgeon, October 1st, 1869, and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel twenty years thereafter.

The retirement from the service of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. PRICE, M.D., Madras Establishment, which has been already announced in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, has received the approval of the Queen.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. FREYER, M.D., Bengal Establishment, has also retired from the service, May 3rd. His first appointment was dated September 30th, 1875.

Surgeon-Colonel H. COOK, M.D., is appointed to be Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay from March 2nd, vice Surgeon-Major-General P. S. Turnbull, retired. Surgeon-Colonel Cook entered the service as Assistant-Surgeon, March 31st, 1863, becoming Surgeon-Colonel from September 18th, 1890. He was born June 1st, 1841, and has consequently nearly completed his 55th year.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. JAMESON, M.D., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, North-West Provinces and Oude, is permitted to retire from the service from April 15th. He was appointed Assistant-Surgeon October 2nd, 1865, and Brigade-Surgeon March 1st, 1891. He was in the Abyssinian war in 1868, and has the medal for that campaign.

Surgeon-Colonel T. J. MCGANN is appointed Principal Medical Officer of the Rangoon District.

Surgeon-Major M. B. BRAGANZA, in medical charge of the 30th Bombay Infantry, has been severely reprimanded by a court-martial sitting at Kurrachee on March 16th, for neglecting to be present at the inspection of the hospital of the 30th Bombay Infantry, although he had been duly warned to be so present.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN T. J. COMPTON is promoted to be Surgeon-Major, May 20th.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT G. A. LANG, M.B., the Highland Artillery, and Surgeon-Lieutenant W. H. BOURKE, M.D., 1st Middlesex Engineers, are promoted to be Surgeon-Captains in their respective corps, May 20th.

Surgeon-Lieutenant W. L. HUGHES, 1st (Pembrokeshire) Volunteer Battalion the Welsh Regiment, has resigned his commission, May 20th.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed Surgeon-Lieutenants in the corps specified, dated May 20th: ALFRED ALLPORT, 1st London (City of London) Artillery; GEORGE LOWE, M.D., 4th Volunteer Battalion the Norfolk Regiment; JOHN S. F. CLARK, 5th (the Hay Tor) Volunteer Battalion the Devonshire Regiment; EVAN T. HUGHES, 2nd Volunteer Battalion the Royal Welsh Fusiliers; CHARLES C. BULLMORE, 1st Volunteer Battalion the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; JOHN B. OKELL, 1st Nottinghamshire (Robin Hood) Rifles.

THE NEXT EXAMINATION, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The number of appointments to be made at the next examination for the Indian Medical Service in August has not, says the *Homeward Mail* of May 17th, been settled by the India Office, but will not be less than twelve. This unusual uncertainty points to changes that have already been rumoured as pending.

THE HEADQUARTERS STAFF OF THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

We have such frequent occasion to find fault with the military authorities as regards their dealing with the Army Medical Department that it is a particular pleasure to us to be able honestly to congratulate them on certain changes which have recently been effected in the staff of the Director-General's office. The appointment of Surgeon-Major-General W. Taylor as "Professional Assistant" to the Director-General has given general satisfaction, both in the department and outside it; in that position he is emphatically the right man in the right place.

An important correlative change, on which we congratulate the authorities even more, is the removal of the chief civilian clerk to another sphere, where he will no longer rule the roost—or the roster—as far as the Army Medical Department is concerned. In his personal capacity we are willing to believe that he has all the virtues that can adorn a man and a citizen; but, speaking of him purely as an official, we are constrained to say that he leaves the Director-General's office "unwept, unhonoured, and unsung" by the officers of the department. The existence of this "power behind the throne" at No. 18, Victoria Street, has long been a standing grievance of medical officers, quite independently of the personality of the individual wielding it; it was galling to them to feel that a War Office clerk, who was neither of the medical nor of the military profession, should hold their departmental destinies in the hollow of his hand. Apart from the sentimental aspect of the matter, however, it is clear that the concentration of so much power in the hands of a subordinate official is wrong in principle, and might have led to gross abuses. It was high time, therefore, that the government of the Department should be placed in reality—as well as in name—in the hands of medical officers who understand the requirements of the service from a professional point of view, and are in touch with the feelings of those over whom they exercise authority.

MEDICO-LEGAL AND MEDICO-ETHICAL.

MEDICAL TITLES.

THE QUEEN V. LEWIS AND FRICKART.

(Before Mr. Justice GRANTHAM and Mr. Justice COLLINS.)

In this case Mr. Leslie showed cause why a mandamus should not issue commanding the stipendiary magistrate of Cardiff to state a case. Mrs. Eliza Frickart was summoned on the information of Dr. Morris Evans, for unlawfully using the title of Doctor of medicine, contrary to the Medical Act, 1858, Section XL. Mrs. Frickart was a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland and of the University of Zürich. As Licentiate of the former College she undertook not to advertise. She went to practise in Australia, where she advertised in the newspapers, as was the practice in that Colony. The Royal College of Physicians of Ireland took proceedings before the General Medical Council to have her name struck off the *Medical Register*. She arrived in England a day after her name had been struck off the *Register* for "infamous conduct in a professional respect." The evidence before the magistrate was that the informant came to Mrs. Frickart representing himself to be a working gardener who desired to be excused from his work, and at his request she made a certificate that he was unfit for work, in which she signed herself M.D. The magistrate dismissed the information, and refused to state a case on the ground that the case was frivolous and that there was no question of law. Section XL of the Medical Act, 1858, provides as follows: "Any person who shall wilfully and falsely pretend to be or take or use the name or title of a physician, doctor of medicine, etc., or any name, title, addition, or description implying that he is registered under this Act, or that he is recognised by law as a physician, doctor of

medicine, etc., shall upon a summary conviction for any such offence pay a sum not exceeding £20."

Mr. Leslie contended that it was no offence for a person to describe himself as M.D. if he actually was one, though he was not registered as such in England. He cited "Ellis v. Kelly" (30 L. J., M. C. 35) and "Carpenter v. Hamilton" (37 L. T., 157).

Mr. Muir Mackenzie, in support of the rule, contended that if a person called himself M.D. that was a representation that he was registered or entitled to be registered. He cited "Reg. v. Baker" (56 J. P., 406) and "Steele v. Ormsby" (10 *The Times Law Reports*, 683).

The Court discharged the rule on the ground that there was no evidence that Mrs. Frickart used the name of doctor of medicine wilfully or falsely.

Mr. Justice Granttham said that under the circumstances it would be a hardship on the lady to impose upon her the obligation and expense of fighting the principle of law, especially as the point contended for by Mr. Mackenzie was a very doubtful one, and one of the cases cited by him, namely, "Steele v. Ormsby," appeared to be very much in favour of the lady.

M.D., U.S.A.

THE QUEEN V. LEWIS AND BRIDGWATER.

(Before Mr. Justice GRANTHAM and Mr. Justice COLLINS.)

In this case Mr. A. T. Lawrence showed cause against a rule commanding the stipendiary magistrate of Cardiff to state a case. The case was of the same nature as that of "The Queen v. Lewis and Frickart," and the object was to test the law with regard to the assumption of the title of M.D. by unqualified practitioners. An information was filed against Bridgwater for that he did unlawfully, wilfully, and falsely pretend to be a doctor of medicine contrary to the Medical Act, 1858, Section 40. The evidence was that Bridgwater was not a registered doctor of medicine in England; that a person named Evans went to consult Bridgwater at his surgery, and was prescribed for by him; and that Evans saw upon the window of the surgery Bridgwater's name, followed by the letters "M.D., U.S.A.," and inside the surgery a diploma of some American university. The magistrate dismissed the case on the ground that the defendant only held himself out to be a doctor of medicine of the United States of America, thus implying that he could not be registered under the Medical Act. He refused to state a case on the ground that the question was one of fact and not of law.

Mr. Muir Mackenzie, on behalf of the Medical Defence Union, appeared in support of the rule. He contended that the assumption of the letters "M.D." after the name of a practitioner, whether these were followed by other letters or not, implied that the practitioner claimed to be a legally qualified doctor of medicine. The addition of the letters "U.S.A." meant nothing. The defendant might just as well have added the letters "P.Q.R." He referred to *Andrews v. Styrup* (26 L. T., 704; *Reg. v. Baker* (56 J. P., 406); and *Reg. v. Ferdinand* (12 *The Times Law Reports*, 135).

Mr. Justice Granttham said that the magistrate in this case had found that there was no intention on the part of the defendant to deceive. The real question was whether the fact of a practitioner using the letters M.D. after his name was evidence that he intended to hold himself out as a registered doctor of medicine. No case went so far as to say that it was, and that, although he added the letters U.S.A., he was nevertheless guilty of a false pretence. The rule would, therefore, be discharged.

Mr. Justice Collins said it might be that the meaning of the statute was that a person should not pretend to be a registered doctor of medicine, and that if it was proved that he called himself M.D. without having the right to be registered, and knowing that he had not the right he would be guilty of an offence under the Act. That was an important question, but it was impossible to say that it arose in the present case. For the magistrate was warranted in finding that the defendant had no intention to deceive. At present the law on the subject was in a fog. It was impossible to say what were decisions of law, and what were decisions of fact.

MORE ASPECTS OF THE QUESTION OF SECRECY.

We continue to receive many curious and interesting communications on this subject. Amongst others a medical gentleman from Calcutta informs us broadly "that it often happens, here in India, that information gained in the practice of one's profession has to be divulged." He goes on to relate, in justification of this sweeping statement, a case in which he had treated a gentleman for phthisis, and shortly afterwards was asked whether he could marry, and answered in the negative. After this, however, he came to hear that there was a talk of marriage between this same patient and a daughter of one of his own friends. The bride was, according to the extraordinary Hindu custom, a girl of only 12 years old, and it was also certain, according to the same custom, that if her husband died, as he was sure to do, she would be prevented from marrying again, and would spend the rest of her life in the very unfortunate position of a Hindu widow. Under these circumstances our correspondent declares that he felt himself bound to divulge the state of health of the proposed husband, and that he should do so again in a like case, although, as a matter of fact, the communication was disregarded, and the mischief he had feared came about in spite of him. We think there is no doubt that in this case our correspondent, however excellent his motives may have been, transgressed the rule of secrecy; and whatever may be the state of the law according to the Indian Code, we have no doubt that such a communication would in the courts of this country prove to be very dangerous if any legal claim was made against the medical man.

Our correspondent "Alpha" asks us whether he has committed an error of judgment. Having been called upon to treat a case of miscarriage during the absence of the husband in America, he then, under pressure, wrote to the husband and described what had taken place. The result was that several persons concerned got into very severe trouble, and that the doctor's letter was freely used by the husband in all quarters. We think there is no doubt that he ought to have refused to write to the husband, and ought to have left the matter where it was, at all events until he was called upon to give evidence in any legal proceeding. The difficulties which result from any other line of action in these cases are exemplified by this communication, in which our correspondent appears