

Council, and several local institutions. Dr. Partridge was married, and is survived by his wife and five children—three girls and two boys.

WALTER BROCK DE JERSEY, M.B., B.C.CAMB.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.LOND.

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Dr. Walter Brock de Jersey, of Guildford, which occurred at Ascot on December 2nd, at the early age of 47.

Dr. de Jersey was the son of Mr. Carey de Jersey, of Guernsey. He was educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and Marlborough. He proceeded to Pembroke College, Cambridge, in 1881, graduated B.A. in 1884, and entered at St. Thomas's Hospital in 1886. In 1889 he qualified as M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and graduated M.B., B.C. in 1890. He held the posts of House Physician and Clinical Assistant in the Ear Department at St. Thomas's Hospital, and subsequently that of House Surgeon and Senior Resident Medical Officer at the Evelina Hospital for Sick Children. After a voyage to the West Indies with Lord Brassey on the *Sunbeam* as Medical Officer, he married in 1893, and, having engaged in private practice in London for a short time, finally settled in Guildford in 1895. For several years past he had been Honorary Medical Officer to the Royal Surrey County Hospital, where his loss is much deplored by his colleagues and the staff of that institution.

His health had been failing since the summer, but he continued his work, and only reluctantly gave up, some three weeks before his death, to go to a Nursing Home at Ascot. His untimely death came as a painful surprise to his friends and patients, as it was not generally known that he was seriously ill. He was buried at Stoughton Cemetery, Guildford, the first part of the service taking place at Christ Church, which was attended by a large and representative gathering, including all the medical men practising in the town, and many former patients. He leaves a widow, a son, and two daughters to deplore the loss of a much-loved husband and father.

Dr. de Jersey was ever ready to assist his colleagues, and the writer had frequent opportunities of appreciating the kindness and generosity of his nature. He adopted a high standard of professional etiquette, and his advice on this and other matters was readily given and greatly valued. He was much attached to his work and took a personal interest in all his patients. The following appreciation is an example of the esteem and confidence which he inspired in his patients:

"Dr. de Jersey had characteristics and qualifications which make his loss seem irreparable to those of us who esteemed it a privilege to consult him as the 'family doctor.' The entire absence of the spirit of the 'high priest'; a wonderful sympathy and the perfect courtesy of the best type of an English gentleman united in confirming the confidence which his professional skill inspired. 'Rich in saving common sense' and possessed of a ripe and well-balanced judgement, his advice on matters non-medical was frequently sought with the happiest results."

EDWARD HOWARD COLLENS, M.B.LOND.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

The death of Edward Howard Collens, of Hereford, at the early age of 38 years has cut short a career of much promise. Until the end of November last he was actively engaged in the work of a large practice; he then visited Vienna for the purpose of undergoing an operation for the removal of a pituitary tumour. He was under the joint care of Professor v. Frankl-Hochwart and Professor v. Eiselsberg and Dr. O. Hirsch, all of whom were unremitting in their attention to him. The operation was skilfully performed by Dr. Hirsch, and the autopsy showed that the surgical procedure had been faultlessly carried out. There was no meningitis, but the tumour had extended far beyond the limits of the pituitary fossa. The immediate cause of death on December 18th, a week after the operation had been carried out, was bronchopneumonia.

Edward Howard Collens was a native of Stourport, and received his medical education at the Mason College, Birmingham, where he was Prosector of Anatomy. In

1898 he took the diplomas of L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng.; in the following year he graduated M.B. at London University. After holding the position of House-Surgeon at Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, he succeeded to a practice in Hereford, where he soon established for himself a reputation as a careful and skilful diagnostician, and earned the regard and esteem of his colleagues and the confidence of his patients. He was on the staff of the Hereford Provident Dispensary, and for several years held the positions of Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital and of Police Surgeon. In the latter capacity he trained the city police in ambulance work, and to this work brought an enthusiasm which was reflected in a high pitch of excellence among the members of the force. He was a member of the British Medical Association and the Herefordshire Medical Society. He had very high ideals of the duties which medical practitioners owe to one another; and his untimely death is a distinct loss to the city of Hereford. Much sympathy is felt with his widow.

NEWS just received by cable from the Ivory Coast, West Africa, tells of the sudden death at San Pedro there of Dr. T. F. MACDONALD on December 14th. A wide circle of friends and scientific, artistic, and literary acquaintances will deplore his death at the comparatively early age of 48. He was born at Maryhill, Glasgow, and was early associated with his father, the late Dr. William MacDonald, who carried on an extensive general practice there. Soon after graduating in medicine and surgery at Glasgow University in 1882 he took up the special study of tropical diseases, and with that object in view he spent several years in various parts of Australia and New Zealand. Returning to this country in 1889, he continued his special research, and in 1892 took the diploma of M.R.C.V.S. During the two following years he visited Germany, America, Italy, Egypt, China, and Japan, making contributions to various scientific bodies in these countries on subjects connected with tropical diseases. For ten years thereafter Australia was again the sphere of his investigations. There he found time to take up the subject of "white Australia," and he was recognized as a pioneer of the movement. Engrossed as he was with his scientific pursuits, he nevertheless found time to indulge his literary tastes. He was a graceful writer of verse, as was proved by a small collection of sonnets and songs published by him two years ago under the title of *North Sea Lyrics*. At one time he was a keen Volunteer, and held a commission in the Dumbartonshire Rifle Corps; he never gave up the practice of rifle shooting, and while in Australia and other places he founded rifle clubs and in other ways encouraged rifle and revolver shooting.

Public Health

AND

POOR LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

INSPECTION OF LAUNDRIES AND WORKSHOPS ATTACHED TO POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS.

FROM a circular issued by the Local Government Board we learn that an arrangement has been made between the Board and the Secretary of State for the Home Department with regard to the inspection by inspectors of factories of certain portions of workhouses and other Poor Law establishments. Any laundry or workshop where industrial work is carried on, or machinery used, attached to any Poor Law institution, may be inspected by the inspector of factories in charge of the district in which the institution is situated. The factory inspector will report, through the Home Office, to the Local Government Board on any point that, in his opinion, requires attention. Where only inmates are employed, the factory inspector will report only on the ventilation of the workshop or laundry, the fencing of machinery, the use of dangerous plant or materials, the carrying away of fumes, steam or dust, and similar matters. In these cases he will not report on hours of labour. Where paid hands, as well as inmates, are employed, the inspector will report on the hours of labour of the paid hands. Persons employed only for purposes of supervision or instruction will not be regarded as paid hands. Where any accident (fatal or other) caused by machinery, explosion, or electricity, or any case of industrial poisoning occurs in any such laundry or workshop, particulars should at once be sent to the factory inspector.

REFUSE DESTRUCTORS.

TOWN COUNCILLOR.—A refuse destructor constructed on the most modern and approved lines and efficiently managed should not deposit fine dust on surrounding objects. The nuisance connected with such a destructor is usually associated with the conveyance to it of the refuse in improperly covered-in vehicles, a defect which it ought to be possible to remedy.

Medico-Legal.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR FEES.

IN the Hungerford County Court, Wiltshire, on November 25th, 1910, a claim was made by a medical man for attendance on a young woman who had been knocked down and injured by the defendant's motor car.

The defendant admitted that he had asked the medical man to take charge of the case and promised to pay all the expenses, but claimed that this undertaking had been fulfilled in the following way: The injured girl brought an action against him, putting in her medical expenses as part of her special damages. The jury before which the case was tried had an account of these expenses before it, and their amount was taken into consideration by it when determining what damages to award the injured girl. The medical man admitted in the present case that he had sent his claim for fees in the first place to the lawyers of the injured girl, at their request, and had also given evidence as to this claim when her case was tried.

The court therefore ruled that in the present action the verdict must be against him. The defendant had discharged his liabilities by the payment made to the injured girl in consequence of the verdict of the jury in the case brought by her, that payment including a sum for medical expenses, and it was to her that the medical man must now look for payment.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

Employment of a One-eyed Man.

IN the Whitechapel County Court (December 8th, 1910) Counsel asked Judge Bacon to review the circumstances of a case of distress under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The applicant, an able-bodied seaman, met with an accident on a vessel, and lost the sight of one eye. Last April, Judge Bacon was assured by evidence that the applicant could be further employed as a seaman, though he had only one eye, so he suspended the award and kept it alive by ordering a payment of one penny weekly. Mr. Abinger said the man was destitute. He had been refused work by eight shipping lines. He had walked the streets at night, and on one occasion had fallen down in an exhausted condition, and was taken to an infirmary. The man said that when he applied at one ship he was told that they did not carry cripples. He walked the streets for about eight days. The Shipping Federation did not offer him any work. Judge Bacon said that at first he thought it was not possible for a seaman with one eye to do his work properly, but he made the alteration in accordance with the evidence which had been given to him that the man could be employed. He did not agree with the contention that the man had been unable to obtain employment owing to the state of labour in the Mercantile Marine. He now reviewed the circumstances, and directed that the man should receive 10s. a week, the order to be dated back to October.

Consent to Undergo an Operation.

IN Hamblet v. Sutton Manor Colliery (St. Helens, October 12th) the applicant was working in a colliery, and when lifting a box he felt a pain in his groin, and could not go on with his work. He reported the accident, and the manager told him to go and see Dr. Tough. Dr. Tough told him that he must undergo an operation. He ordered a truss at the expense of the colliery company, and it was supplied to Hamblet. The only point in dispute was that of capacity.

Hamblet was asked if he was now willing to undergo the operation.

Applicant: I don't know.

Judge Shand: I suppose if the doctors say that you will be put all right by the operation you will be willing?

Applicant: Yes.

Judge Shand said he would make the award of 14s. 8d. during incapacity. When the operation was done the man would no doubt get perfectly well and the matter come to an end in a perfectly natural way. He allowed costs on scale B, and a qualifying fee for Dr. Evans.

Loss of an Eye.

W. A. C. asks to what allowance, either as part of usual weekly wage or as a lump sum, a farm labourer would be entitled for the total loss of an eye as the result of an accident.

* * The man would be entitled to half his weekly wages during total incapacity. After recovery from the immediate effects of the injury it would then be for the county court judge to decide what amount of incapacity existed for this particular work. The remaining eye being perfect, a one-eyed person is held to suffer from certain disabilities, such as disqualification for certain occupations and loss of the chance of

promotion in others, owing to loss of one-sixth of the visual field and loss of binocular vision and loss of stereoscopic vision. In old individuals there may be permanent loss in judging distances and recognizing the depth of solid bodies. Younger persons may recover from this in from a few months to a year or two; the deformity itself may prevent a man from getting work.

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.

UNITED is recommended to bring the matter to the notice of the executive committee of the local Division of the British Medical Association.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

DURING the temporary absence of Professor Starling, F.R.S., owing to ill-health, Dr. W. M. Bayliss, F.R.S., has been appointed Acting Professor of Physiology in University College, London.

LISTER INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

Statistical Department (Session 1911).—The following courses of instruction will be provided:

1. Elementary. Not less than eight classes (lectures and practical work) suitable for medical men taking up public health or administrative work, commencing in the third week of January.

2. Lectures on problems of applied statistics (four lectures on work done in the institute's department) in February.

3. Advanced lectures on special problems in the mathematical theory of statistics which are of importance in medical inquiries (four lectures in March).

No fee will be charged in connexion with these courses, and those who desire to attend are requested to apply in writing to the secretary as soon as possible, stating at which course they desire to be present, when particulars as to dates will be furnished.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

THE ANNUAL REPORT, 1910.

THE following statements are among those made in the annual report of the university authorities for the recently concluded year:

Number of Students.

During the past year the total number of matriculated students (including 624 women) was 3,366. Of these, 382 (including 19 women) were enrolled in the faculty of science; 1,370 (including 21 women) in the faculty of medicine. In the faculty of science a record has been made, the number of students for 1909 having been exceeded by 38. Of the students of medicine, 615, or nearly 45 per cent., belonged to Scotland; 257, or nearly 19 per cent., were from England and Wales; 105 from Ireland; 96 from India; 245, or nearly 18 per cent., from British colonies; and 52 from foreign countries. These figures show that the proportion of non-Scottish students of medicine is well maintained. Besides these matriculated students, 95 non-matriculated students have paid the 5s. entrance fee, 28 of whom were women, chiefly attending music, and French and German literature classes. The number of women attending extra-academical lectures, with a view to graduation in medicine in the university, was 58.

Degrees Conferred.

The ordinary degrees conferred during the year include: Bachelor of Science, 58 (a record number); Doctor of Science, 5; Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery, 1; Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, 214; Doctor of Medicine, 76; Master of Surgery, 2.

The diplomas in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene was conferred on five candidates.

The General Council of the University now numbers 11,241.

Scholarships, etc.

The total annual value of the university fellowships, scholarships, bursaries, and prizes now amounts to about £18,870, of which £1,585 is in the Faculty of Science, and £3,890 in the Faculty of Medicine. A number of bursaries are in the gift of private patrons, but the great majority of the university bursaries, prizes, etc., are awarded by the Senatus after competitive examination. In addition to the above, a sum of upwards of £660, being the income of the Earl of Moray Endowment Fund, is annually available for the encouragement of original research.