

graduates of the university, and of the results of recent examinations.

EXAMINATIONS.

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FIRST M.B., CH.B., B.A.O.—*J. P. Aiken, *J. Alexander, *S. R. Armstrong, T. R. Begley, *J. H. Beverland, *T. Black, H. Buchanan, C. D. V. Buckley, D. F. Buckley, T. J. Buckley, F. L. Cleland, A. N. Colahan, T. F. Colfer, C. Costello, *S. H. Davison, Mary W. Doran, *E. Fehily, *J. M. Ferguson, J. E. Finlay, *C. L. Gausson, *J. M. Gibson, L. D. I. Graham, N. B. Graham, B.A., N. C. Graham, H. D. Graves, J. E. Harford, R. Hennessy, J. R. Henry, W. Hickey, J. V. Holmes, *W. J. Hunter, B.A., F. Jefferson, *J. S. Johnson, J. T. Kyle, *C. Lafferty, J. T. Leslie, James Lyons, John Lyons, A. A. McCarthy, J. McFadden, E. McSorley, *I. W. Magill, *T. Marron, *R. Marshall, *S. Miller, Ida A. Moloney, S. A. D. Montgomery, J. P. O'Flynn, H. V. O'Shea, *J. M. Sheridan, M. D. Staunton, S. P. Stoker, *W. M. Walker, *H. V. Walsh, S. E. Watton, *Sarah C. Wolfe.

* Qualified to sit for honours in one or more subjects of the examination.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

A MEETING of the Senate was held on July 7th for the purpose of conferring honorary and other degrees in the various faculties. The former numbered eight in all, one of them being a degree in medicine conferred upon Sir T. R. Fraser, of Edinburgh. Each recipient was introduced by the Public Orator, Professor L. C. Purser. These introductory tributes were delivered, as usual, in Latin, but stood out from the generality of their kind elsewhere, thanks to the touch of humour which characterized nearly all of them. This is seen in his remarks about Sir T. R. Fraser, which may be Englished as follows:

"Next appears before you a most distinguished physician, Sir Thomas Richard Fraser, a man on whom a kind of miracle seems to have been wrought. To ordinary men the bites of serpents have been wont to spell death, but to him they have brought life brightened by renown. For if old Jupiter 'added to baleful snakes their poison dire' he at the same time gave them bile (compare the additional hair of the proverbial dog), and by means of this—though but for this distinguished man its healing power would have remained unknown—the action of the poison may be modified, its deadly power practically abolished. But what have we Irishmen to do with snakes? Are we not told that our patron saint, the Holy Patrick, when he had got through the more serious duties of his position, dealt with snakes by way of filling up his time, and, as recorded in the epic strains of a roadside Virgil, 'gave the snakes and toads a twist, and banished all the varmin'?' with the result that a marvellous thing happened: 'The snakes committed suicide, to save themselves from slaughter.' But other lands have been less fortunate; for instance, ancient Greece, where it is a good thing Sir Thomas Fraser did not live; had he done so he would certainly have been consulted about Philoctetes. In that case he would have cured him, and thus robbed Sophocles of a subject and us of a play. But to speak more seriously—though I am sure our guest is too great to despise a jest—there are many other grounds on which I can claim for him the highest honour. By careful investigation he has discovered the beneficent efficacy of strophanthus hispidus, a drug by which the respirative difficulties of unfortunate sufferers from heart disease may in some degree be removed. Nor has anyone more thoroughly investigated and appreciated than has he the properties of Calabar bean, a drug which, in spite of its name, physostigma venenosum, has therapeutic capacities, and these, thanks to his painstaking researches, can now often be turned to advantage in ophthalmic surgery. Similarly they can be used with useful effect in that most terrible of all diseases, tetanus. Moreover, not long ago he was sent by the authorities to institute a campaign against the plague in India, and against its germs, those microscopic widespread assassins that kill silently and unseen. He did this work with such skill and such courage that now the enemy being almost overcome he deserves a nobler wreath than any that can be won in ordinary battle. As a famous Professor in Edinburgh University and as a Fellow of the Royal Society, he has greatly adorned those two bodies by the acuteness of his intellect and the grace of his ways and character. Similarly he will bring honour to us who honour him, and that honour will be all the more welcome to him if every bench in this hall contributes its liberal meed of applause."

The ordinary degrees conferred in the Faculty of Medicine were as follows:

M.D.—J. H. Elliott, J. H. Hahn, R. Kelly, A. F. G. Kerr, J. C. Pretorius, J. A. Pringle.
M.B., CH.B., B.A.O.—S. F. A. Charles, R. P. Hadden, J. A. L. Hahn, G. E. Hopkins, D. F. Hunter, C. G. Laird, E. C. Lambkin, D. G. Madill, J. E. M'Cauley, J. L. Phipps, J. A. G. Ponton, A. V. J. Richardson, A. H. Smith, C. H. Sutcliffe, J. H. Waterhouse, R. de C. Wheeler, D. P. Clement.

The licence in Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics was also conferred on E. J. H. Garstin.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FINAL (Part II).—*A. J. Stals, *J. L. Phibbs, J. A. W. Ponton, A. V. J. Richardson, R. P. Hadden, F. N. Smartt, W. A. Nicholson, R. D. Fitzgerald.

* Passed on high marks.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.

THE following gentlemen were elected Fellows on July 14th: W. M. Bergin, London, E.C.; W. A. Burr, Fergus, Ontario; A. P. Costobadie, Taunton; T. E. Coulson, Sleaford; H. J. Dunbar, Edinburgh; R. T. Edwards, Swansea; R. S. Godsell, Edinburgh; M. P. Kerrawalla, London, W.; W. C. Mansfield, Sydney, N.S.W.; H. F. Marshall, London, E.; H. M. Newton, Jalalpur, Punjab; D. G. Perry, Vancouver, B.C.; R. J. Rogers, Wellington, N.Z.; J. Taylor, Paisley; A. Verge, Sydney, N.S.W., and J. Young, Edinburgh.

CONJOINT BOARD IN ENGLAND.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

SECOND COLLEGE (*Anatomy and Physiology*).—D. G. Arthur, F. Balkwill, H. J. Beresford-Heelas, I. B. Bernstein, P. B. Bharucha, E. Billing, H. G. B. Blackman, J. W. Bowden, T. C. Brentnall, J. H. Bulcock, F. B. Bull, L. C. W. Cane, N. S. Carruthers, K. S. Chasker, W. H. Cornelius, K. F. R. Davison, H. H. Davis, S. A. Day, J. A. Delmege, G. E. D. Ellis, G. J. F. Elphick, C. D. Faulkner, P. L. Foote, A. Friedlander, A. A. Fyffe, A. L. Gardner, A. S. Gillett, V. B. Gokhale, F. C. Greig, B. Grellier, D. H. Griffiths, E. W. Hall, J. C. Hallinan, A. S. Heale, R. Heaton, H. H. Hiley, I. R. Hudleston, D. E. J. S. Hughes, A. E. Jenkins, C. Y. Laing, W. B. Laird, J. V. Lambert, M. Lindsey, F. M. Lipscomb, G. C. Lowe, S. Marle, G. K. Maurice, M. M. Melrose, D. N. Mudliar, G. Nelson, J. H. Owens, A. S. Pern, A. Pimm, V. St. L. Pinnock, R. A. Pittard, E. G. T. Poynder, G. L. Preston, S. A. Riddett, L. L. Satow, C. F. Schuler, T. S. Sharpley, I. N. Spedding, C. H. Symons, D. O. Twining, B. T. Verver, W. P. Vicary, L. C. Walker, M. C. Wall, S. H. Ward, T. S. Ward, F. Wells, H. Wetherbee, J. H. Wilkinson, O. E. Williams, J. E. S. Wilson, P. A. With, J. E. Wood.

CONJOINT BOARD IN IRELAND.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FIRST PROFESSIONAL.—*T. P. H. Roberts, R. J. Ahern, A. J. Best, J. P. Fitzpatrick, H. Gerrard, S. Griffin, M. J. Hillery, G. W. Jackson, B. Kelly, T. Kennedy, R. Kenefick, J. J. Mann, J. F. S. Mayner, W. J. Maloney, M. Meehan, T. Mulcahy, J. T. McConkey, H. E. O'Brien, D. O'Carroll, A. A. O'Connor, J. E. O'Loghlen, J. C. Ryan, I. M. Swanepoel, V. J. White.

SECOND PROFESSIONAL.—*C. J. Bourke, *J. T. Duncan, P. J. Burke, D. Burns, W. H. Condell, P. V. F. Crowe, H. E. Clarke, A. H. Croly, J. Donegan, I. A. Dowling, T. Dowzer, C. E. Drennan, R. M. Erskine, J. FitzGerald, H. D. Gasteen, M. Garry, J. Geraty, J. J. Glynn, M. Golding, H. A. Harbison, P. B. Kelly, C. J. Kelly, J. Kelly, F. P. Kennedy, J. Kirker, H. R. L'Estrange, E. J. B. Moynihan, P. H. McDonough, P. McGrath, W. G. McGuire, J. S. McHugh, J. Nally, T. J. Nunan, B. O'Donnell, C. H. Oliver, T. P. O'Reilly, K. L. O'Sullivan, M. Quinlan, J. M. Rishworth, L. W. Roberts, H. H. K. Sparrow, V. Wallace, P. J. Wigoder, R. A. Wright.

D.P.H.—*R. M. Bronte, *J. Crimmin, V. C. Lieutenant-Colonel, I.M.S. *M. B. Hay, E. L. Owen, T. C. Penfold, *F. C. Shrubbsall, *J. J. Wallace.

* With honours.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

PRIMARY (Part I).—BIOLOGY: W. M. Evans, C. G. G. Winter. CHEMISTRY: W. Andrew, H. Fairfax, L. F. Pain, R. H. Petterson. MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY: W. S. Hughes, D. M. Hunt, F. G. Norbury.

PRIMARY (Part II).—ANATOMY: I. M. Bernard, E. G. P. Faulkner, H. A. Hancock, F. I. G. Hunter, C. A. Mortlock-Brown, D. L. Schwabe, J. E. Taylor, C. B. Welsby. PHYSIOLOGY: I. M. Bernard, E. G. Carroll, E. G. P. Faulkner, H. E. B. Finlaison, H. A. Hancock, F. I. G. Hunter, C. de C. W. Langdon, A. J. V. Mathews, D. L. Schwabe.

Public Health

AND

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE annual meeting of this association was held at Hull, in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall, on Wednesday, July 15th. There were present Surgeon-General Evatt, C.B. (President), Mr. D. B. Balding, J.P. (Chairman of Council), Dr. A. A. Napper (Treasurer), Dr. Major Greenwood (Honorary Secretary). The following members also attended: Drs. Withers Green (London), Hugo Young (Oldham), A. T. Brand (Driffield), Vincent Smith and V. E. Sharpley (Gainsborough), W. Holder, J.P. (Hull), R. Blair (Goole), E. Turton (Honorary Secretary, Hull Division of the British Medical Association), and, with one exception, all the district medical officers of the Hull and Sculcoates Unions.

The Mayor, Alderman Feldman, J.P., first took the chair, and welcomed the members in the name of the citizens of Hull. The national importance of the Poor-law medical service was recognized by all, and he sincerely trusted that both good to the public and to the service would result from the conference. Surgeon-General Evatt then took the chair

and thanked the Mayor and Corporation for their courtesy in giving the use of the Town Hall; he claimed for the Poor-law medical service special municipal consideration, and was glad to find that the official head of the Hull municipality appreciated its importance. After the minutes of the last general meeting had been confirmed, the report of the council for the year 1907-8 and balance sheet were presented to the meeting and unanimously approved.

The President then called on Dr. Major Greenwood to read his paper entitled *The Poor-Law Medical Service*, with special reference to the grievances of District Medical Officers.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

Dr. A. T. Brand (Driffield) described the way in which medical relief was dispensed in many country districts, especially in his own, drawing special attention to the fact that little or no supervision was given with regard to ordering medical relief where no other kind was demanded—that is, in those cases in which all the expense fell on the medical officer and none on the ratepayers. Discussing the circumstances that led to the resignation of his appointment, he said that he had found, by comparing the salary he received (£40 per annum) and the number of visits made to Poor-law patients in the course of the year, that he was receiving on an average 1½d. a visit. But he did not so much complain of the guardians with regard to the resignation of his office as district medical officer: what he did complain of, and strongly protested against, was that, because he resigned this office, the guardians had, after a service of twenty-four years, without any complaint against him, taken away from him his post of public vaccinator, which he had specially asked to retain. The guardians, in fact, made use of this latter office as a bribe to induce medical practitioners to accept the Poor-law office at a greatly inadequate rate of remuneration. Since his dismissal the guardians had advertised for a successor to the two posts, offering £48 per annum for the former, instead of £40. Two applicants came forward, and one was elected, but when the Honorary Secretary of the Hull Division of the British Medical Association called on his successor informing him of the circumstances of the case he immediately resigned the post. The guardians thereupon sent for the second candidate, who also declined to take it on the advertised terms. The guardians, however, finally agreed to pay him £60 per annum, and, further, to pay for a locumtenent for three months till it was convenient for him to take up his duties. In this manner the vacancy had been filled up, but Dr. Brand contended that this action of the guardians was altogether illegal and in contravention of the Poor-law Orders. The present unsatisfactory state of things might, he thought, be remedied by reconstitution of the Poor Law or by the action of the medical profession itself. The medical officer's salary should be calculated on accessible reliable data at a fair fee per head for attendance and prescriptions, while the guardians should provide all medicines and dispense them at their own expense. The vaccination appointments should be altogether independent of the office of district medical officer, although, apart from the question of remuneration, there was no objection to the same officer holding both appointments. The sick poor ought to be the first consideration of the guardians, and the medical officer should be adequately remunerated in order to ensure the requisite efficient attention. Nor should his hands be tied when he found it necessary to order suitable food and extras for the sick. When remonstrated with for recommending extras he had had to point out to the guardians that drugs would not take the place of food in satisfying a starving stomach. But the food and extras cost the ratepayers money, while drugs were provided at the medical officer's expense only. Reform might be had through the Royal Commission, but after all the effectual remedy was entirely in the hands of the medical profession itself. Loyal co-operation would make "sweating" impossible. Self-respect and respect for an honoured profession ought to extinguish the "blackleg."

The President said the papers threw a good deal of light on the Poor-law service, and proved the existence of serious evils that required redress.

The following resolutions were moved by Dr. Holder (Hull) and seconded by Dr. Major Greenwood (London):

1. That in the opinion of this meeting the present system of remuneration of district medical officers of England and Wales urgently needs revision; that only by such revision can the present inadequate and inequitable salaries met with in many unions be revised, and a uniform scale be introduced by which Poor-law medical officers shall receive a remuneration in some measure commensurate with the duties they are called upon to perform.

2. That in the opinion of this meeting the scale of remuneration laid down in Art. 177 of the General Order of 1847 for special services is unsatisfactory; that the above scale was adopted more than half a century ago, since which time, owing to the advance of medicine and surgery, much more operative assistance has become necessary to meet the fair requirements of the sick poor.
3. That in the opinion of this meeting much unnecessary suffering is incurred by the sick poor owing to the difficulty often experienced in procuring a qualified anaesthetist in operative cases; that some special regulation in reference to such administration should no longer be delayed, so that it should be within the power of Poor-law medical officers to obtain, when necessary, such assistance.
4. That in the opinion of this meeting every district medical officer, when called upon in his official capacity to attend upon a lying-in case among the poor of his district, should be guaranteed the fee laid down for such service in the Poor-law Orders. That it should be the duty of the guardians to recover this fee from the husband of the patient where the circumstances of the latter do not warrant the expense thereby incurred being cast on the ratepayers. They note with approval that this system has for some time been practically in operation in Hull.
5. (i) That in the opinion of this meeting the too frequent practice of some boards of guardians of utilizing emoluments of public vaccinators to supplement the inadequate remuneration of district medical officers is greatly to be condemned, as the post of public vaccinator is by law altogether distinct from any Poor-law office, and should be invariably treated as such. (ii) That the attention of the Local Government Board be specially directed to the recent action of the guardians of the Driffield Union in determining their vaccination contract with Dr. Brand solely in consequence of his resignation of his office as district medical officer. (iii) That Mr. T. R. Ferens, M.P. for East Hull, who has signified his willingness, be requested to put a question to the President of the Local Government Board on the aforesaid matter.

Dr. Withers Green (London) made some remarks on Poor-law relief in the country, and asked if Dr. Brand was satisfied with the resolution bearing on his case.

Dr. Brand intimated that he thought the resolution was sufficient.

Dr. Coates (Pattingham) said that boards of guardians in many cases represented no one but themselves. He found that in one year he had made 172 visits to the workhouse infirmary, examined about 2,300 individual cases, and made up 831 bottles of medicine for the magnificent salary of £23, or 1s. 1½d. a day. When he asked for an increase of salary, the reason given for not granting it was that others might want their salaries increased.

Dr. Turton (Honorary Secretary Hull Division of British Medical Association) said the East Yorks and South Lincoln Branch of the British Medical Association had taken up Dr. Brand's case; that the salary paid him was very inadequate had been recognized by the guardians themselves. Their action in first asking him to resign and then dismissing him from his public vaccinators' post appeared from all the facts to be avowedly based, not on any dissatisfaction with the manner in which he had discharged his duties, but simply on the desire of the guardians to offer that appointment as a bait to induce medical practitioners to accept the Poor-law office at the inadequate salary offered. The British Medical Association had for some years protested against the coupling of the public vaccinators' post with the district medical officership by boards of guardians, and was fighting for a great principle.

The President then put the resolutions, which were carried unanimously.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The annual dinner took place at the Station Hotel, Hull, the President (Surgeon-General Evatt) being in the chair. Among the guests were the Mayor and Mayoress (Alderman and Mrs. Feldman), Councillor Wheatley (Governor of the Hull Incorporation of the Poor), Mr. T. Appleton (Chairman of the Sculcoates Board of Guardians) and Mrs. Appleton, the Town Clerk (Mr. E. Laverack) and Miss Laverack, and the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. J. Wright Mason).

After the health of the King had been duly honoured, the Mayor proposed "The Poor-law Medical Officers' Association." Speaking as an ex-Governor of the Hull Board of Guardians, he said that he knew the duties of Poor-law medical officers were carried out faithfully, humanely, and skilfully. The poor respected them, and if the question of their salaries were left to them they would receive better treatment. The time might come when the administration of the Poor Law would be placed under the municipal councils. He did not suggest that the Poor-law administration was inefficient, but he was a strong believer in centralization. He was satisfied that when that goal was attained the parish doctor would get better treatment than he did at the hands of boards of guardians. There were instances in connexion with country districts that were a blot on civilization.

The President, in responding, thanked the Mayor and said that it was a fatal mistake for the local authorities to underpay their officials.

Dr. Major Greenwood proposed the toast "The British

Medical Association." He said that it included among its members the majority of the medical practitioners in the United Kingdom. The Poor-law Medical Service was greatly indebted to it for assistance when their officers were unjustly treated, and by means of its local organization it was always ready to come forward and protect Poor-law medical officers in every corner of the country. He thanked Dr. Turton, the Honorary Secretary of the East Yorkshire and North Lincoln Branch of the Association, for his generous assistance in the Driffield case. It happened that Dr. Holder, who had the duty of responding to this toast, in addition to being a valued member of the council of the Poor-law Officers' Association, was also President of the East Yorkshire and North Lincoln Branch. He was a type of the best kind of Poor-law medical officer, who was in thorough sympathy with the poor, and chiefly stood up for the rights of the Poor-law Medical Service because he knew how important the maintenance of these rights was for the true welfare of the sick poor.

Dr. Holder, in responding, said that the efforts of the British Medical Association were chiefly directed to the public good, and that therefore the Poor-law medical service had a special claim to any assistance it could give. There was no place, however inaccessible, where the parish doctor did not attend to the poor, and the outsider little knew how much the sick poor were dependent on their services.

The President then proposed the "Health of the Guests." He alluded to the presence there of men who had much experience in municipal and Poor-law work but who represented the lay administration. It was good for the service that the latter should meet their officers on such occasions. He spoke of the pleasure of the visit to Hull, and alluded to the evidences on every side of successful municipal enterprise.

Councillor Wheatley, in responding, said he considered it was false economy not to provide the poor with the best medical attention.

Mr. Appleton agreed that the salaries of the Poor-law officers of the Sculcoates Union were low, but he asked whose fault was it? He did not remember a single medical officer applying for an increase of salary while he had been a member of the Board.

Dr. Mason claimed that the cordiality which existed between the public health and the Poor-law medical administration had much to do with the improvement of the public health of Hull.

The Town Clerk said that he would be pleased to see the time—which was bound to come—when the whole of the local administration of the city would be placed under one body. He did not think the municipality would have any difficulty in dealing efficiently with the Poor-law administration as well as its other duties.

The final response came from the Mayor, who mentioned his recent tour on the Continent for the inspection of Continental municipal arrangements, remarking that those who had arranged it had returned brimful of enthusiasm for bringing forward schemes to vie with what they had seen.

Dr. A. A. Napper submitted the toast of "The President," which was honoured with great enthusiasm, and suitably acknowledged.

COMMITTEE ON HALF-TIMERS.

The President of the Board of Education has appointed an Inter-Departmental Committee with the following reference:

1. To inquire into and report upon the extent to which existing enactments relating to partial exemption from compulsory school attendance are taken advantage of in urban and rural areas in England and Wales; the occupations in which children so exempted are employed; and the effect of such occupations upon the general education and industrial training of the children.

2. To consider the practical effects of legislation providing for the abolition or restriction of half-time employment upon industries and wage-earning, and upon educational organization and expenditure.

3. To report whether and to what extent, in view of these considerations, it is desirable to amend the law by raising the age at which partial exemption from attendance at public elementary schools is to be permitted, or by raising the minimum age for total exemption concurrently with affording facilities for partial exemption.

The committee will consist of: Mr. T. McKinnon Wood, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Education (chairman); Lord Clifford of Chudleigh; Lord Stanley of Alderley; Mr. Walter R. Rea, M.P.; Mr. H. M. Lindsell, C.B., a Principal Assistant Secretary of the Board of Education; Mr. G. Bellhouse, one of his Majesty's Superintending Inspectors of Factories; Mr. Joseph Cross, of Accrington, Secretary of the Northern Counties Weavers Amalgamation; Mr. Tom Garnett, of Man-

chester; Mr. Allen Gee, of Huddersfield, General Secretary of the General Union of Weavers and Textile Workers; Mr. Mark Oldroyd, of Dewsbury; with Mr. C. E. Sykes, an Examiner of the Board of Education, as Secretary.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD IN ENGLAND.

THE President of the Local Government Board has authorized for the current year the following researches in connexion with the annual grant voted by Parliament in aid of scientific investigations concerning the causes and processes of disease.

1. A further inquiry by Dr. M. H. Gordon into the character and differential tests for the micro-organisms found in the throats of patients suffering from scarlet fever.

2. An investigation of protracted and recurrent infection in diphtheria. This will be undertaken by Dr. Theodore Thomson, Medical Inspector of the Board, and Dr. C. J. Thomas, Assistant Medical Officer, London County Council (Education Committee). The bacteriological part of the investigation will be undertaken by the Lister Institute.

3. An investigation of protracted and recurrent infection in enteric fever. This will be undertaken by Dr. Theodore Thomson, in conjunction with Dr. Ledingham, of the Lister Institute.

4. Investigations by Dr. W. G. Savage into the presence of paratyphoid bacilli in man, the differentiation of streptococci in goats, and the bacteriological measurement of pollution of milk.

5. A statement of the results of the bacteriological examination of over 7,000 samples of milk from different parts of the country, made by Professor Delépine.

6. An investigation into flies as carriers of disease, by Dr. Copeman, F.R.S., Medical Inspector of the Board, with the co-operation of Professor Nuttall, F.R.S.

7. An inquiry into the condition of flock beddings by Dr. Farrar, a Medical Inspector of the Board. The bacteriology and biology of bedding (especially in relation to vermin), which will be undertaken in connexion with this inquiry, will be superintended by Professor Nuttall.

8. A statistical inquiry into the social incidence of disease will also be begun; the prevalence of varicose veins and of hernia under different social conditions forming the first subject of inquiry under this head. This will be undertaken by Dr. Basil Cook.

Announcements of further investigations for the current year will be made at a later date.

THE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A COURSE of lectures and demonstrations on the medical inspection of school children, organized by Mr. Wm. A. Lawton, the Executive Secretary of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health, given during Whit week in London, was attended by medical officers of health and school inspectors from all parts of the country. Those attending the meeting were welcomed by Dr. James Kerr, Chief Medical Officer of the Education Department of the London County Council. The course extended from June 9th to 12th, and the following lectures were delivered: The History and Practice of School Inspection, by C. J. Thomas, M.D., Assistant Medical Officer of the Education Department of the London County Council; School and Home, by Dr. H. Meredith Richards, M.O.H. of Croydon; Anthropometry, by Dr. F. C. Shrubbsall; Eyes and Ears, by Dr. James Kerr; School Clinics, by Dr. A. H. Hogarth; Throat, Nose, and Ears, by Mr. P. Macleod Yearsley, F.R.C.S.; and Reports and Office Routine, by E. Greer, Esq. Demonstrations of special cases and ringworm examination were dealt with by Drs. Kerr, Thomas, and J. A. H. Brincker at the London County Council Education Offices, Victoria Embankment. Visits were also made to various schools under the Council. At the final meeting Dr. James Kerr delivered a valedictory address, in the course of which he emphasized the need of co-operation amongst medical inspectors and the necessity of being associated with some organization capable of safeguarding their interests in the event of any questions arising. In proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Kerr and all those who had taken part in the proceedings, Dr. Francis Fremantle read the following resolution which had been passed at a special meeting of the Fellows of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health attending the course:

That this meeting of Fellows of the Society of Medical Officers of Health attending the course of lectures on the medical inspection of school children hereby urgently request the Council to form a school medical officers' section of the Society, and would suggest that Dr. James Kerr be asked to accept office as first chairman of the section.

Dr. Sidney C. Lawrence, M.O.H. Edmonton Urban District, in seconding the resolution, paid a warm tribute to the able manner in which the whole of the arrangements in connexion with the course had been organized by Mr. Wm. A. Lawton, and the motion was carried with acclamation. Dr. Kerr briefly replied. An exhibition of appliances and materials in connexion with the medical inspection of schools—light-testing apparatus, weighing machines, and measuring apparatus, dental charts, etc.—was held in connexion with the conference.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

S.—So far as we are aware, no sanitary authority has adopted a scheme for the voluntary notification of births and the payment of a fee for such service. In view of the fact that there is no provision made for the payment of a fee in the Notification of Births Act, it is extremely probable that the auditor would not allow such payments in those districts where the accounts are subjected to a Local Government Board audit.

NAMES OF PATIENTS NOTIFIED.

J. J. H.—If a sanitary authority requests the medical officer of health to give the names of persons notified to him as suffering from infectious diseases when reporting to a meeting of the authority at which reporters are present, he should comply with the request. In the opinion of most public health administrators no advantage is to be gained by this unnecessary publicity and in particular instances a great deal of harm might be inflicted. The medical officer of health would adopt a prudent attitude if he insisted upon a record being made in the minutes to the effect that the responsibilities attaching to such publicity rested entirely upon the authority.

PRIVATE PRACTITIONER'S FEE FOR CERTIFICATION OF LUNATIC.

H. P. W., after his attendance for some time on a private patient who had shown symptoms of insanity, was called suddenly on account of maniacal symptoms. He then filled up an emergency certificate for removal of the patient to asylum. The relieving officer was sent for; he refused this certificate, and brought the parish medical officer's assistant to certify the case. Our correspondent asks: 1. Was the relieving officer justified in refusing his certificate? 2. Can he demand a fee for this certificate from the parochial authorities?

* * 1. The relieving officer was not bound to recognize the certificate in question. 2. As the certificate was given without any request being made for it by the relieving officer, the latter is not responsible for any fee in connexion with it, nor are any of the parochial authorities.

The Services.

REGULATIONS FOR THE TERRITORIAL FORCE.

AN official handbook entitled *Regulations for the Territorial Force*, has been prepared by the War Office, and will, we understand, shortly be placed on sale. We give some account of its main provisions so far as they affect the medical service, although it is stated in the preface that they are provisional, and to a certain extent tentative, and it is probable that a further edition will be issued before the training season of next year, when it is expected that it may be possible to deal in a more complete manner with them.

The handbook consists of two parts and several appendices, most of the latter being those portions of Army Orders regarding the Territorial Force not dealing with the transition stage; these will be found useful for reference.

The first part replaces the regulations for the Imperial Yeomanry and the Volunteer Force, which are now formally cancelled; and the second includes the regulations for the County Associations.

The Territorial Force is composed of:

- (a) Divisions.
- (b) Mounted brigades.
- (c) Army troops.
- (d) Special troops for defended ports, consisting of artillery and engineers.

There are fourteen divisions, and in each an administrative medical officer, who ranks as colonel, is appointed from the Territorial Force, and a sanitary officer; a staff officer to the administrative medical officer is also appointed from regular officers on the active or retired list.

There will be a fixed establishment of lieutenant-colonels, and the promotion of sanitary officers and officers appointed *à la suite* of general hospitals will be governed by establishment.

The first appointment will be lieutenant; promotion to captain may take place after three and a half years' service, and to major after eight and a half years' service as captain. Details about training and examination for promotion were given in our last issue. Each battalion is to have two medical officers attached to it, whose rank will not be higher than major, and in each division officers in excess of the number required will be at the disposal of the principal medical officer for duty where their services are most required in the division.

There are ten officers in the establishment of a field ambulance; one of the officers of the bearer division will perform the duties of transport officer. A transport officer may be appointed without a medical qualification; in this case he will replace one of the officers of the establishment. A quartermaster will be appointed with the rank of lieutenant, promoted to captain after ten years' service, and major after fifteen; he may be a medical man.

Officers will relinquish their commissions at the age of 60, but extensions may be granted up to 65; staff appointments will be as a rule for four years, but extensions may be given, if considered desirable in the interests of the service, up to the age of 65. Officers who have served fifteen years may be recommended for the privilege of retaining their rank on retirement and wearing the uniform of the unit in which they last served, with the addition of R on the shoulder strap. Recruiting will be carried out under the authority of the county associations, with the assistance of the adjutants and permanent staff of the units concerned: the age for enlistment will be from 17 to 35, and the term of service four years; each recruit will be enlisted for a county, and on enlistment will be required to pass a medical examination which will be conducted by officers of the R.A.M.C. when available, by the medical officer of a unit of the Territorial Force, or by civilian medical practitioners specially appointed for the purpose.

Re-engagement will be for one, two, three, or four years, at the discretion of each county association. Sergeants will be discharged at the age of 50 except in very special cases, when they may be retained up to 55, rank and file at 40, but may be retained to 45.

Officers are at all times subject to military law, and their permanent residence must be in the United Kingdom. Non-commissioned officers and men are subject to military law when they are being trained or exercised either alone or with any portion of the regular forces or otherwise; when attached to, or otherwise acting as part of, or with any regular forces; when embodied; when called out for actual military service for purposes of defence in pursuance of any agreement. An officer, non-commissioned officer, or man cannot be compelled to serve as a peace officer or parish officer, and will be exempt from serving on a jury. A field officer cannot be compelled to serve the office of high sheriff.

Officers and soldiers of the Territorial Force are not liable to be called out in aid of the civil power as a military body in the preservation of peace, but all His Majesty's subjects are bound to use all reasonable endeavours to suppress riots, and soldiers of the Territorial Force are not exempted from this general obligation; they may act as special constables, and be armed with the staff or any other weapon a special constable may use, but not wear uniform. In the event of an attack on their storehouses or armouries soldiers of the Territorial Force may combine and avail themselves of their organization to resist it, and may use arms if the necessity of the occasion requires it. Every officer and soldier of the Territorial Force will be required to carry out "annual training in camp" for a period of not less than eight nor more than fifteen days; attendance at a hospital or other selected institution in the case of the Royal Army Medical Corps may count as annual training in camp. An officer or non-commissioned officer may, with the approval of the general officer in command, be attached to a regular unit of his own arm of the service for a period not exceeding a month annually.

A long section is devoted to finance. From this it appears that pay and allowances will be drawn by officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Territorial Force for the days of actual attendance at annual training in camp, at obligatory courses of instruction, and at voluntary courses if approved by the general officer commanding, at the rates and under the conditions laid down for the corresponding rank in the same arm of the service in the regular forces; there are some exemptions, which are prescribed in the regulations. Grants of £20 for outfit will be allowed on first appointment, subject to certain conditions, and claims of officers whose transfer to the Territorial Force necessitates an alteration of uniform may be specially considered by the Army Council for such portion of the grant as will not exceed actual expenditure for the purchase or alteration of uniform.

When a civilian practitioner is employed in the absence of a territorial medical officer, he will be paid at the rates laid down in the pay warrant, but he will be required before appointment to make an agreement accepting the rates.

The only obligatory uniform for officers is service dress as authorized in the dress regulations for officers of the regular army, a T being worn on the collar below the collar badge. An authorized pattern of full dress is laid down for each unit, but its provision is optional. It must, however, be worn at levées, courts, State balls, and ceremonies at which Royalty is present, and on certain specified occasions. Plain clothes will be permitted at mess for officers gazetted to the unattached list when filled up for training. Units may adopt a mess dress the provision of which is optional to the individual officer; it is to be similar in design to that approved for the corresponding units of the regular forces. An officer appointed honorary physician or honorary surgeon to the King will wear a silver aiguillette as for an aide-de-camp to the King. Administrative medical officers will wear the uniform prescribed for colonels of the Army Medical Service, silver being substituted for gold, or they may wear the uniform in which they last served with the badges of rank of colonel, but they will not wear aiguillette or other staff distinctions. They may wear drab service dress in camp and at manoeuvres, otherwise in service dress they will wear a blue serge frock, but without gorget patches. Units that desire for any special reason to wear gold lace and gilt ornaments must apply through the county associations, otherwise the full-dress uniform will conform as far as possible to that of the corresponding unit of the regular forces, silver lace and white metal buttons being substituted for gold lace and gilt metal.

The Geneva Cross will be worn by non-commissioned officers and men of medical units. For the former the edging will be silver embroidery instead of gold, and for the latter white instead of yellow.

The second part comprises the regulations for county associations. These will not be of so much interest to our readers, but we may mention that the county associations are responsible for the administration of the units of the Territorial Force within their area at all times other than when called up for the annual training in camp, when embodied, or on actual military service.

Each association is required to provide the necessary men, to clothe them, to find the necessary drill halls, head quarters, armouries, magazines, storehouses, etc.; to provide saddlery for the horses, ranges for instruction in shooting, and to arrange for attendance at drills, etc., outside the annual training in camp, and it also has to provide horses, cycles, and waggons for the annual training in camp as the general officer in command requires, and for the necessary exercises outside the period of annual training in camp, and is responsible for the conveyance of troops to and from the place of annual camp, but the association is not financially concerned with the actual training of the force.

Grants are made to the Associations under various headings, for some of which annual estimates are required, and there are other grants for services not included in the annual estimates. For instance, a county association is allowed the sum of 1s. for the medical examination of each recruit who joins the Territorial Force within its county area; it will also receive £5 for providing riding horses, indented for by the general officer commanding when required for fifteen days, or 6s. 8d. a day for any less period.

The following is the concluding paragraph:

The fundamental principle laid down in Parliament is that when the Territorial Force is "training," it is entitled to the pay and allowances laid down by regulation. At other times it will be administered by the county associations. It is equally a fundamental principle, therefore, that the public funds administered by the associations should be kept absolutely distinct from those allotted to the general officer commanding-in-chief.