

acted as examiner in pathology in various universities; and his occupancy of the new Chair begins with the best of omens. Another appointment in connexion with pathology is that of Dr. Theodore Shennan to the University Lectureship in Morbid Anatomy. Dr. Shennan, who is at present Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary, Lecturer on Pathology and Bacteriology in the Extramural School of Medicine, and Pathologist to His Majesty's Prison Commissioners for Scotland, is M.D. and F.R.C.S. of Edinburgh, and is well known for his work in pathology. He will be missed in the Extramural School, but his appointment as University Lecturer will help on the scheme for the closer co-operation in the teaching of pathology between the Infirmary and the University authorities. Yet another medical appointment—that of the assistant medical officer of health who is to act as tuberculosis officer for Edinburgh—has been advanced a stage further this week; for the Sanatorium Subcommittee of the Burgh Insurance Committee and a Subcommittee of the Public Health Committee of the Town Council have unanimously agreed to recommend for the post Dr. John Guy, who is a graduate (M.D.) of Glasgow University of 1900, holds the Diploma of Public Health of Cambridge, and is at present county tuberculosis officer, Gloucester, a post he has held for six months. Dr. Guy was for seven years superintendent of the sanatorium at the Bridge of Weir in connexion with Quarrier's Homes.

#### TUBERCULOSIS ARRANGEMENTS IN EDINBURGH.

The main provisions of the new arrangements for the treatment of tuberculosis in Edinburgh having now been carried through it remains to count the cost, and the *Scotsman* newspaper for July 14th gives the following estimate. On the footing that the Insurance Commissioners grant approval to the scheme, the expenditure and revenue of the Edinburgh Insurance Committee on Tuberculosis for the year from May 15th, 1913, to May 15th, 1914, will be:

Expenditure of Insurance Committee:			
Hospital treatment—200 beds at £65	...	£13,000	
Domiciliary treatment—105,000 at 6d.	...	2,625	
Additional treatment (for dependants)	...	800	
Dispensary and officers—£1,000, less charged to administrative expenses	...	900	
		£17,325	
Revenue of Insurance Committee:			
For hospital treatment—105,000 at 9d. (£3,937); but say	...	£4,000	
For domiciliary treatment	...	2,625	
		6,625	
Deficit	...	£10,700	

#### POST-GRADUATE COURSE FOR MEDICAL INSPECTORS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

On July 14th the systematized post-graduate teaching in Edinburgh for the present year was begun, and the course on diseases and defects of children was opened. It extends over two weeks (July 14th to 26th), and in it the special needs of medical inspectors of school children are kept prominently in view, although this year the graduates attending it are more interested in pediatrics in general. Part of the teaching is carried out in the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, where the physicians (Drs. Melville Dunlop, John Thomson, J. S. Fowler, and Dingwall Fordyce), the surgeon (Mr. Stiles), the extra physicians (Drs. C. McNeil, and J. W. Simpson), and the assistant surgeon (Mr. John Fraser), give medical, surgical, and out-patient clinics. At the Royal Infirmary Dr. F. Gardiner is giving clinics in the skin department, Dr. Logan Turner in the ear, nose, and throat department, Dr. W. G. Sym in the eye department, and Mr. J. H. Gibbs in dentistry. Dr. C. B. Ker, the superintendent of the City Hospital at Colinton Mains, teaches there on fevers; and Dr. R. D. Clarkson, the medical officer to the Scottish National Institute for the Education of Imbecile Children at Larbert (some twenty-eight miles from Edinburgh, but easily reached by rail), deals with the subject of mental defects of children in the institute in a series of three clinics. Dr. Halley Meikle, medical officer of health of the Edinburgh School Board, gives instruction on physical defects of children, methods of medical inspection, etc.

In this way the several parts of pediatrics are overtaken in the course. Further, Sir Robert Philip is giving again, as he did last year, a series of clinical demonstrations on tuberculosis (diagnosis and treatment) at the Royal Victoria Hospital for Consumption and the Tuberculosis Dispensary, the class being limited to twenty.

#### VETERINARY ARRANGEMENTS IN EDINBURGH.

At the meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council on July 15th, Mr. Bruce Lindsay and Mr. Laing gave notice of the following motion:

To remit to the Public Health Committee and the Markets Committee to consider and report as to the advisability of setting up a separate veterinary department for the city, under a duly qualified veterinary inspector, and to transfer to the city department the veterinary inspectors at present in the medical officer of health's department.

#### EDINBURGH NURSES FOR THE WAR IN THE BALKANS.

On July 18th a party of ten nurses left Edinburgh for Athens in response to a request from Her Majesty the Queen of Greece for nurses for service among the sick and wounded in the war. Two of the ten are sisters from the Royal Infirmary, and seven others have been trained in that institution.

#### LAURISTON SKIN DISEASES SCHOOL, EDINBURGH.

The Skin Diseases School in Lauriston Place, whose setting up was the occasion some time ago of a vigorous but ineffectual protest by the inhabitants of the district, had its distribution of prizes on July 16th. Mrs. Leslie Mackenzie, who presided, stated that the necessity for such a school lay in the fact that hundreds of children were prevented attending school owing to favus or ringworm, and the school was instituted for the purpose of educating these children and at the same time curing them. Since January of last year, when the school was opened, 109 cases had been treated. Dr. Norman Walker said that although the diseases treated there seemed trivial, yet they made serious inroads on the education of the children; there would be much less ringworm in Edinburgh during the next few years by reason of the existence of this school, and he regarded the fact that there was such a school as a great asset to the city.

## India.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

#### A WOMAN'S BRANCH OF THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

A CALCUTTA newspaper has a long article on this subject, in which it says that just as child-marriage may be abolished, the *Purdah* system may also disappear; but if India is to wait for these two great revolutions the children will for many years still be weaklings. The only resources at the moment, then, are the co-operation of the medical woman and the light she can bring to bear on the dark places of Indian domestic life. It was hoped that the Royal Commission now inquiring into the Public Services would also be entrusted with the consideration of suitable legislation for the employment of a woman's branch of the Indian Medical Service. So far as has yet appeared, however, this important and necessary development has not been suggested or touched upon. It is questionable, the article continues, whether the present constitution of the Commission of Inquiry is capable of dealing with such a matter, and far more chance of the right sort of legislation being obtained would result if expert evidence and advice bearing upon the subject were obtained. This would mean the appointment of a committee of ladies, but there is no reason why this development of the Commission should not take place, or if necessary a new Commission be formed. As to the importance of the subject, it is undoubted that the introduction of remedies for the present evils under which children are brought into the world in India, would certainly do more for the progress of the people than heated discussions concerning the merits of European and Indian civil servants.