

to be confined in a dirty, bug-ridden hovel than it was for her to be confined in a maternity hospital or nursing home. The hovel is domestically dirty, but surgically clean: of necessity, the maternity hospital and nursing home are vice versa. What can the College of Obstetrics do about that?—I am, etc.,

Liverpool, Sept. 13th. T. O. WILLIAMS, M.B., M.R.C.S.

INTRABRONCHIAL MEDICATION

SIR,—May I, through your assistance, publish an appeal for help from your readers in regard to intrabronchial medication? What particularly I am seeking is the names of any fluid substances which have proved their worth when deposited within the bronchial tree in the treatment of what has been recently grouped under the comprehensive term of "chronic pulmonary catarrh."

I might say that for some few years, after aspiration and perhaps lavage of the bronchial mucosa, I have been using monsol diluted in oil of sweet almonds. This is quite good in my experience with it in a range of cases varying from 5 to 57 years in age, but though some of the cases have cleared completely, and though also it has invariably done good at first with one exception, a quite large proportion seem unable to progress consistently after the initial quite marked improvement. Therefore I have decided to try other substances in conjunction or separately, and I should be grateful if any of your readers interested in this class of work would enlighten me in regard to substances that they believe to be of value. If there is any special technique necessary apart from the usual bronchoscopic procedures in making the applications or in the preparation of the medicament I should be equally grateful for information on these points also. Further, if anyone could inform me in regard to the preparation and use of bacteriophage and antiviral preparations within the bronchial tree it would help me considerably.—I am, etc.,

Wickham Terrace, Brisbane, Australia, ARTHUR MURPHY.
July 29th.

RONALD ROSS

SIR,—In the obituary notice of Sir Ronald Ross in your issue of September 24th, it is assumed that the cause of his early retirement from the Indian Medical Service was ill-health. Whilst it is true, as recorded in his *Memoirs*, that he was "fagged" at the end of his arduous research, the condition was no more severe than would be remedied by short rest in a genial climate. His research was not undertaken with the object of adding new truth to the science of entomology that might be helpful in an allied subject at some distant period, but solely with the hope that by the knowledge so gained practical means might be evolved for annihilating malaria—the health and wealth waster of the Tropics.

His discovery was but the first step in an endeavour, founded, not upon personal ambition, but literally upon a fervent and pious desire to serve humanity—a chord in the character of Sir Ronald to which Sir Malcolm Watson testifies in his addition to your obituary notice. The actual cause of his resignation from the Indian Medical Service was not ill-health, but his failure to secure a definite promise from the Government of India that on his return from furlough he would be placed on special duty to carry out anti-malaria measures in India, and thus verify the utility of his labours. Hence, he sought authorities in England who would find for him opportunities elsewhere than in India, and to this end deliberately sacrificed a full pension, towards the earning of which he had given twelve years' service.—I am, etc.,

Hendon, Sept. 26th. W. G. KING,
Colonel I.M.S. (ret.).

Obituary

C. W. MacGILLIVRAY, M.D., F.R.C.S.ED.

Consulting Surgeon, Edinburgh Royal Infirmary

The death occurred on September 17th, at his residence, 20, Glencairn Crescent, Edinburgh, of Dr. Charles Watson MacGillivray, a well-known Edinburgh surgeon of a previous generation. Dr. MacGillivray was born in 1851, a son of the Rev. Alexander Gordon MacGillivray of Roseburn Church, Edinburgh. After a medical course at Edinburgh he graduated M.B., C.M. in 1873, and thereafter acted as house-surgeon at the Royal Infirmary to the late Sir Patrick Heron Watson. He took his M.D. in 1876, and was awarded a gold medal for his thesis. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1877, and was its president in the years 1905 and 1906. After a course of study on the Continent, when he visited the medical schools of Paris, Lyons, Vienna, Leipzig, and Berlin, he settled in Edinburgh as assistant to his uncle, Dr. Heron Watson, and shortly afterwards was appointed assistant surgeon to the Royal Infirmary and to Chalmers Hospital. In the Royal Infirmary he served a period of twenty-five years as assistant surgeon and full surgeon, and on his retirement was appointed a consulting surgeon. For many years he took an interest in volunteering, and became brigade surgeon lieutenant-colonel to the Fourth Volunteer Infantry Brigade (Royal Scots). On the outbreak of war in 1914, although over military age, he became connected with the Seafield War Hospital at Leith, where he acted as surgeon for some three years, until the hospital was handed over to a staff of American surgeons. He made numerous communications to current medical literature, among which were: "Case of inguinal aneurysm," *Lancet*, 1896; "Resilient stricture of the urethra and its treatment," *Lancet*, 1897; "Two cases of perforated gastric ulcer successfully operated on," *Scottish Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1899; "Radical cure of hernia, with statistics of seven years' experience in the Royal Infirmary," *Edinburgh Hospital Reports*, 1900. For several years before his death Dr. MacGillivray had suffered from failure of his eyesight. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and a daughter, who is a member of the medical profession.

E. C. FREEMAN, C.M.G., M.D.

Late Master of the Society of Apothecaries

Colonel Ernest Carrick Freeman, who died at Bury St. Edmunds on September 16th, was the son of William Henry Freeman, M.R.C.S., L.S.A. He was born in 1860, and was educated at Westminster School and St. Thomas's Hospital. In 1886 he obtained the recently established conjoint diploma of M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. He joined the R.A.M.C. in 1887, and served in the South African war, 1899-1901. In 1904 he took the D.P.H., and in 1906 graduated M.D. Durham. He was specialist sanitary officer of the Eastern Command for three years, and in 1907 was appointed D.A.D.M.S.(T.F.), East Anglian Division. He was colonel and A.D.M.S. of the division in 1915, and served with it in Gallipoli and Egypt, being mentioned in dispatches and created C.M.G. He married Lilian, the daughter of G. Barnett, who survives him, but had no family. He was the author of *Sanitation of British Troops in India* (1899), which reached a second edition in 1901. He contributed an article on camp sanitation to this *Journal* in 1904, and made other contributions to medical contemporaries.

In 1890 Freeman became a member of the Society of Apothecaries, of which his father was a liveryman. In 1923 he joined the Court of Assistants, and found much