

L.R.C.P.Ed. and M.R.C.S. Eng. in 1870. He graduated M.D. Durh. in 1890, and became Honorary F.R.C.S. in 1893. Although engaged in practice and as a medical officer of health, he found time to study natural history, and was the author of a monograph on fungi. He was Hunterian Professor of Comparative Anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons, England, from 1890 till 1894; and he had been President of the British and French Mycological Societies, and corresponding member of the Italian Cryptogamic Society. In addition to his writings on natural history he contributed papers on calculi to the *Lancet* and the *Transactions* of the Pathological Society.

CURRENT TOPICS.

ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.
 —In connection with the recent change of title of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, the Faculty petitioned the Lyon King of Arms to record, and to grant supporters to, the arms of the Faculty. This having been done, we are able, by the courtesy of the Faculty, to print the following copy of the extract of matriculation. We have also been permitted to publish the accompanying plate of the arms, from a photograph taken by Messrs. Annan.

Extract of Matriculation of the Arms of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow:—David Neilson Knox, Esquire, President of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and the Fellows of the said Royal Faculty, having by Petition unto the Lord Lyon King of Arms of date the fifteenth day of January last, Represented that the said Faculty was incorporated by Royal Charter of King James the Sixth in the year 1599: that certain Armorial Ensigns have been borne by the said Faculty from a period anterior to the passing of the Act of Parliament, 1672, cap. 47, but that the same have not been recorded in the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland in terms of said statute: And the said Petitioners having prayed that the said Arms might now be matriculated in the said Public Register, and that the Lord Lyon King of Arms would also Grant Licence and Authority unto them to bear and use in addition thereto such Supporters as might be found suitable and according to



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1910.

the Laws of Arms: the Lord Lyon King of Arms by Interlocutor of this date Granted Warrant to the Lyon Clerk to matriculate in the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland in name of the said Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow the following Ensigns Armorial, viz. :—Quarterly, first and fourth, Azure, an Æsculapian rod in pale between a lancet on the dexter and a poppy slipped and seeded on the sinister all proper; Second, Or, a lion rampant Gules, armed and langued Azure within a double tressure flory counter flory of the Second; Third, Argent, on a mount in base Vert an oak tree proper, the Stem at the base thereof surmounted by a salmon on its back, also proper, with a signet ring in its mouth Or, on the top of the tree a redbreast and in the sinister fess point an ancient handbell both proper: Above the shield is placed a helmet befitting their degree with a Mantling Azure doubled Argent and on a wreath of their liveries is set for Crest, an open book proper, leaved Gules surmounted of an antique burning lamp Or, and in an Escrol over the same this Motto, “Conjurat Amice:” And the Lord Lyon King of Arms further Granted Warrant to the Lyon Clerk to add to the said achievement the following Supporters, Dexter, the figure of Minerva habited Azure and Argent fimbriated Sable, her helmet Or, holding a spear proper in her dexter hand and a palm branch Vert downwards in her sinister; and Sinister, the figure of Hygeia habited Argent fimbriated Gules, on her head a tiara Or, her dexter arm entwined with a serpent proper feeding out of a cup Gold in her sinister hand, on a compartment below the shield this Motto, “Non vivere sed valere vita.”—Matriculated the fourteenth day of March, One thousand nine hundred and ten. Extracted furth of the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland.

(Signed) FRANCIS J. GRANT, *Lyon Clerk.*

An extraordinary meeting of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow was held on 13th ult., Dr. D. N. Knox, the President, presiding.

The President said that the meeting had been summoned to give the Fellows in their corporate capacity the opportunity of expressing their deep sympathy with their Majesties King George, Queen Mary, the Queen Mother, and all the members of the royal family in their great and sudden bereavement. King Edward was universally recognised as a straight, strong man, and at the same time a most tactful diplomatist. His constant aim was peace and the internal development of all nations. Within our own land and throughout the Empire whatever tended to the welfare, the health, and the scientific instruction and advancement of the people had his warmest support. It was barely six months since he signalised the

Faculty by a special mark of the royal favour in conferring upon them the title "Royal." Even, as they now knew, in the midst of increasing weakness from bodily disease he laboured constantly at the work of the State. He had literally died in harness, and had left to them all an example of industry, and of constant, thoughtful, and kindly work for others. At the same time they must express their continued loyalty to the Throne, and to its new occupant, His Gracious Majesty King George V, and their earnest wishes for his long life and happiness, and for a prosperous and glorious reign. The King had on two recent occasions been in Glasgow. He laid the foundation-stone of the new Royal Infirmary, and later on he opened the new laboratories at the University, aiding thereby in the development of the work begun by his late father in 1868. That he might long follow in his father's footsteps and carry on the peaceful tradition of his father's beneficent reign was the earnest prayer of all of them. He proposed that the Royal Faculty present to His Majesty the King, through the Scottish Secretary, an address expressive of the Faculty's sympathy and loyalty.

Dr. James A. Adams, Visitor, seconded, and the following address was approved of:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please your Majesty,—

The President and Fellows of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow in meeting assembled beg most respectfully to give expression to their feelings of profound sympathy with your Majesty, your royal consort, and your widowed mother on the occasion of the death of His late Majesty King Edward, which has suddenly plunged the whole nation into mourning. Short as his reign has been, it has been long enough to develop the peculiarly fitting qualities he possessed for filling the high position he occupied, and to bring to the forefront his claim to be in the highest sense a great constitutional monarch. In all classes of his subjects he was interested, including those of them specially devoted to the pursuit of science. The Faculty have lately had reason to acknowledge with gratitude the gracious act of their late Sovereign in ordering last December that this corporate body, founded in 1599, should be known as the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

To your Majesty and your royal house the loyalty of the Faculty will continue to be devoted. That you may perform your exalted functions in the same lofty spirit and to the same high ends as did your illustrious father, and that you may have many years to rule

over a contented, a devoted, and a loving people, the Faculty will ever pray.

Signed in name, on behalf, and by authority of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, this thirteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and ten years.

(Signed) D. N. KNOX, *President*.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR SCOTLAND: APPOINTMENTS TO NEW POSTS.—The Local Government Board for Scotland have made the following appointments to the additional posts which have been created on their staff, viz., Mr. Thomas F. Dewar, M.D., C.M., D.Sc., presently Medical Officer of Health for the Counties of Fife and Kinross, to be a Medical Inspector. Miss Elizabeth M. M'Vail, M.B., Ch.B. Glas., D.P.H. Camb., to be Lady Inspector.

APPOINTMENTS.—R. H. Campbell, M.B., Ch.B.Glas., House-Surgeon to the Hampstead General Hospital with which is amalgamated the North-West London Hospital. Matthew J. Stewart, M.B., Ch.B. Glas., Clinical Pathologist to the Leeds General Infirmary, *vice* Dr. O. C. Gruner.

AT the recent examination held in Dublin by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Ireland, Dr. J. King Patrick, of Partick, obtained the diploma in public health (D.P.H.).

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH OF SCOTTISH CONJOINT BOARD.—At the recent examinations in Glasgow for the Diploma in Public Health of the Scottish Conjoint Board the following candidates passed the necessary examinations:—Malcolm Campbell, M.D., Glasgow; Thomas Campbell, M.B., Ch.B., Edinburgh; Captain John Davies, L.R.C.P. Ed., Edinburgh; William Arnott Dickson, M.D., Kirkcaldy; Alexander Stewart Gordon, M.B., Ch.B., Bathgate; William Grier, M.B., Ch.B., Barrhead; Samuel Alexander M'Clintock, M.B., Ch.B., Londonderry; Frank Bedingfeld Macdonald, M.B., C.M., Edinburgh; Walter James M'Feat, M.B., Ch.B., Calderview; John M'Intyre, M.B., Ch.B., Coatbridge; Louis William Crombie Macpherson, M.D., Edinburgh; George Glendinning Middleton, M.B., Ch.B., Cromarty; Peterswald Pattison, M.B., Ch.B., Colinton; Oswald Everard Powell, M.B., Ch.B., Colinton; John Reid, M.B., Ch.B., Glasgow; Henry Drummond Robb, M.B., Ch.B., Joppa; John Scott, M.B., Ch.B.,

Ruthwell; Hugh Rodger Sloan, M.D., Edinburgh; Arthur Samuel Walker, M.B., Ch.B., Leith.

INSPECTION OF MEAT IN GLASGOW.—The annual report of the Veterinary Surgeon to the Corporation of Glasgow, on the inspection of the city's supply of meat, fish, and milk, deals especially with the subject of tuberculosis in cattle. Of 65,033 home cattle slaughtered at the abattoirs, 9,385 were affected with tuberculosis; of 49,881 swine, 2,547 were affected; and of 19,229 foreign cattle, 317 were affected. There is therefore a very strong incentive to adopt stringent measures to eradicate as far as possible this disease. Mr. Trotter says that it is incomprehensible that the British authorities have not carried out the recommendations of the Royal Commission of 1898, or made any attempt to deal with the bovine scourge, seeing that it not only causes an enormous loss in food and money, but is a menace to the health of the citizens. No attempt has been made to prevent the infection of young stock. During the past year 45 cows in city cowsheds were found affected and dealt with, and of 15,736 milch cows outside the city supplying milk for the city, 160 were found affected. The report gives a number of interesting details on the food supply of Glasgow and the sources of contamination.

PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.—The National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis will hold its eleventh annual meeting in Edinburgh next July. At the same date as the annual meeting, and under the auspices of the Association, a conference will be held regarding consumption, especially the more urgent questions as to its causation and prevention. Professor Osler will preside, and it is expected that many authorities from the United Kingdom, America, and the Continent will take part.

In connection with the conference there will be a tuberculosis exhibition, including the exhibition of the National Association, which has attained remarkable success in London, Oxford, and Cambridge. The annual meeting will take place on Monday, 4th July. The conference will be held in the Rainy Hall, New College, on Monday and Tuesday, 4th and 5th July. The exhibition will be held in the New College buildings, and will continue for a week. The annual meeting will be open to the public. The conference will be open to members of the Association and (by special card, to be

obtained from the Secretary) to all medical practitioners and representatives of public health departments and local authorities. The tuberculosis exhibition will be open each day to the public free of charge. Arrangements will be made for conducting school classes and other groups round the exhibition and explaining the various exhibits. It is hoped that members and officials of the local authorities throughout Scotland will avail themselves of this excellent opportunity to acquire the fullest and most recent information regarding the subject.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION CASES.—We have culled the following from the weekly medical press:—

1. *Refusal to do light work.*—In a case at Burslem it appeared that the applicant, who was a collier, lost his eye as the result of an accident. His average earnings were £2, 2s. 3d., and he was paid £1 a week until the employers offered him light work as a watchman and messenger. This work he declined, as he was “frightened of losing the other eye.” In consequence of this refusal, the employers refused to pay further compensation, and the man made an application to the court. The judge held that he was competent to do light work, and that he should have taken the offer of it when he had the chance; the man was merely trying to put the screw on the employers to make them pay him a lump sum. The compensation was reduced to 10s. a week.

2. *Duty to use surgical appliances.*—In *Donnachie v. United Collieries, Limited*, heard in the Court of Session, 10th February, it appeared that a brusher employed in a colliery had his right knee injured on 16th October, 1908. He received compensation at the rate of 15s. weekly; at first it was reduced to 5s. 9d. a week, and all payment was stopped on 9th April, 1909, on the ground that he had entirely recovered. On that date he applied for an award of compensation at the rate of £1 a week. The Sheriff-Substitute found that if the appellant did not wear a bandage the loosening of the knee cartilage was likely to recur, and that if he wore a knee-cap he would be able and ought to resume work as a brusher. In the circumstances the Sheriff-Substitute ended the compensation as from 13th August, and ordained the respondents to pay compensation at the rate of 5s. 9d. weekly from 9th April till 13th August. This decision was affirmed on appeal.

3. *Neurasthenia and hydrocele.*—In a case heard at the Truro County Court recently, the applicant had suffered the loss of an eye owing to an accident, and also suffered from hydrocele, and the theory was set up that the accident and the anxiety resulting from it had produced traumatic neurasthenia, that this had caused disturbance of the vasomotor functions, and this, again, had led to the

hydrocele. Medical evidence was called in support of this view. Medical witnesses called for the respondent company, while stating that they had never heard of hydrocele arising from an injury to the eye, admitted in cross-examination that the cause of hydrocele was not known, and that it was impossible to deny that it might be indirectly due to neurasthenia. The judge declined to enter into the point, though he observed that, judging from the cases he had already had, there seemed to be no end to neurasthenia. He awarded the compensation at 9s. 9d. a week, as the medical evidence showed that the man was not in a condition to go back to any except light work, which had not been offered him.

The first two cases are of interest as showing the judicial view taken of the workman's claim as to disability. The last is evidence of what theories may be set agoing by the Compensation Act. Verily, the region of the scrotum will soon prove a serious rival to the erector spinæ. In the former, the phenomena are markedly objective, while in the latter, subjective symptoms are in the ascendant. The difficulty is, however, that, while injury may cause "weak back," hernia and hydrocele are not necessarily traumatic in origin.

REPORT OF THE LOCKHART HOSPITAL, LANARK, 1909.—We are so accustomed to see the annual reports of our large city hospitals that we are apt to overlook the work that is being done in the smaller county institutions. That these should not be omitted from consideration is evident on perusing the report of the Lockhart Hospital, Lanark, which we have just received.

This hospital is a handsome building, at the West-Port of the town, and its situation is one which our city infirmaries may well envy.

In carrying out its benevolent objects it confers its bounty chiefly on the poor who need to be befriended in cases of disease and accident. In this institution they have the advantage of medical aid, supplemented by the agency of a skilled matron, and of all the comforts and appliances of which otherwise they would be destitute. At the same time the hospital has been and is available to those who cannot be classed among the poor in the ordinary sense—such as the working-man—and also to those who are able and willing to contribute towards the expenses incurred in their treatment.

The work of the medical staff is ably carried on by the local practitioners, and we have reason to know that the

inmates are the recipients of untiring care both from the medical officers and from the nursing staff.

During the year, 113 patients have been under treatment, with the following results:—

Cured (by operation, 38),	79
Improved (by operation, 4),	22
Discharged or left,	1
Died,	5
Remaining under treatment,	6
	113

The daily average number of patients in hospital has been	5·80
The highest number,	11
The lowest number,	3
The average number of days each patient has been under treatment,	18·55
The total cost per occupied bed,	£64 10 10

Fifty-nine out-patients have received treatment in the dispensary during the year, their visits aggregating two hundred and sixty.

The appendix to the report contains the balance sheet of the income and expenditure for the year, and other details to which reference is here made.

Attached to the hospital is a Dorcas Society for supplying articles of clothing to discharged patients in needy circumstances.

A glance at the tables in the report shows the varied nature of the cases which have undergone treatment, and the satisfactory results of the same.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—An examination of candidates for not less than ten commissions in the Royal Army Medical Corps will be held on 27th July and following days. Candidates who are over the regulation limit of age at the date of examination will be permitted to deduct from their actual age any period of service in the field after 1st October, 1899, that they could reckon towards retired pay and gratuity if such deduction would bring them within the age limit. Applications to compete should be made to the Secretary, War Office, London, S.W., not later than 18th July.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE OF THE ROYAL NAVY AND NEW REGULATIONS.—New regulations for this Service were issued

in January last. They contain several alterations. A confidential report of character will be obtained from the Dean of the candidates' medical school. The entrance examination has been cut down and deals only with medicine and surgery, and thus comes into line with that for the Army. On the other hand, the old regulation, whereby a successful candidate at the entrance examination received at once his commission as surgeon, is done away with. The successful candidate now becomes an acting-surgeon, and only after taking courses at Haslar and passing a second examination is he commissioned as surgeon. His commission will then date from the day of passing the entrance examination. It is to be expected that under this regulation greater attention will be paid to the courses on tropical diseases and naval hygiene. An acting-surgeon will be allowed not more than two trials at the second examination, and if he fail a second time his appointment will not be confirmed, and he will be required to withdraw from the Service.

In the regulation affecting post-graduate study it is laid down that the officer will reside at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, while attending post-graduate courses at a Metropolitan hospital. It is believed that this will prove a hardship to married officers, in that they will have to keep up two establishments. Formerly the officer was granted lodging money. One of our contemporaries complains that this is fresh evidence of the want of power of the Medical Director-General at the Admiralty.

It seems to us that the rules under which officers are allowed to withdraw from the Service are quite generous. There are very few young practitioners who at the end of four years find themselves in possession of so much capital wherewith to make a start; and while Service afloat has its limitations, the voluntary retiral with a gratuity must be looked on as one of its advantages.

NEW PREPARATIONS, &c.

From Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Tabloid "Lodal" (grain 1).—This is a tabloid which is stated to contain a preparation derived from the oxidation of laudanosine, an alkaloid occurring in opium. It is said to resemble cotarnine in action, in producing tonic contraction in the pregnant and non-pregnant uterus, but to differ in exercising more effect on the heart,