

field sports. When discussing the subject later Sir James Paget told me that his observations and personal experience fully confirmed Sir Lintorn Simmons's statement, adding that when on a holiday, spent largely in the air, he felt little or no need for animal food, but ate it with keen appetite when full work in London debarred him from outdoor exercise. All the information which I have been able to glean in my own sphere of work strengthens the conviction that mental concentration creates such an appetite for animal food as points to a physiological demand.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
Harley-street, W., March 10th, 1917. W. BEZLY THORNE.

THE AGE LIMITS OF PREGNANCY.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—I wish to establish, if possible, as a fact whether there is or is not a case of "a woman aged 48 or over having a living or viable child," recorded *on evidence other than the mere ipsa dixit* of the woman as to her age. Might I enlist the assistance of your readers to enable me to settle the point by reporting to me any cases within their knowledge. I am, of course, aware that there are a good many reported on the evidence of the mere statement of the woman that she was 48 or older; but as the Registration of Births Act is now over 50 years old it should be possible to get the date of parturition and the date of the mother's birth both officially recorded, and it is cases of this nature I am anxious to obtain for a forthcoming edition of "Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence."

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
138, Harley-street, W., March 1st, 1917. FRED. J. SMITH.

THE INTRAVENOUS INJECTION OF QUININE.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—With reference to the annotation on the above subject in your issue of March 3rd we should like to draw the attention of your readers to the advantages of colloidal quinine. Exhibited as a 1 per cent. "solution" the latter is on the alkaline side of neutrality and the temporary upset of injecting an acid solution either intravenously or intramuscularly is avoided. Furthermore—and this has been supported by laboratory experiment on animal veins—absorption of the quinine by osmosis and other mechanical factors into the tissues is much slower than in the case of molecular quinine solutions. We think it probable that the quinine in any case when injected must reach the colloidal state, and the statement of Dr. G. Arellano and his colleagues which you publish is of interest with regard to this when they say:—

It has been observed at times, especially when time is lost in inserting the needle, that a kind of flocculent precipitate is formed similar to that of "aluvine" when injected intravenously; but, as in that case, experience has shown it to be perfectly safe, it being a sort of emulso-suspensoid.

The precipitate at first formed undoubtedly goes into colloidal solution, but in doing so there is always upset of complement (*in vitro*, complement is destroyed).

In the use of quinine internally as an antiseptic, recommended by Dr. Vincent J. Glover in the same issue, the delayed absorption and elimination and the consequent prolonged antiseptic action of colloidal quinine administered directly as such opens a field of considerable possibilities.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
J. F. WARD
(For Crookes' Colloids, Limited).
Elgin-crescent, W., March 6th, 1917.

STANDARDISED TUBERCULINS.—We have received from Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart, and Co., of Edinburgh, samples of tuberculin prepared by the Research Laboratory of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, under the personal direction of Professor J. Ritchie. These include old tuberculin (T.), human and bovine, new tuberculin (T.R.), and bacillary emulsion (B.E.), put up in sterilised glass capsules containing a definite quantity of the original material or of desiccated bacilli. For the convenience of hospitals and other public institutions undiluted tuberculins are also issued. The Research Committee may be congratulated on its enterprise.

The War.

THE CASUALTY LIST.

THE following names of medical officers appear among the casualties announced since our last issue:—

Died.

Major S. D. Rowland, R.A.M.C., was educated at Berkhamsted and at Downing College, Cambridge, and was a student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, qualifying in 1897. Joining the staff of the Lister Institute shortly afterwards, he later went to India to undertake work in connexion with the Plague Commission. On the outbreak of war he joined the R.A.M.C., and went to France in charge of No. 1 Mobile Laboratory. He died in France on March 6th.

Lieut.-Col. S. W. Hewetson, Canadian A.M.C., was a student at McGill University, and qualified in 1893.

Major H. Jones, Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Wounded.

Lieut. D. P. Thomas, R.A.M.C., attached Royal Field Artillery.

Capt. R. P. N. B. Bennett, M.C., R.A.M.C.

Lieut. D. N. Fraser, R.A.M.C.

Lieut. A. Y. Dabgoekar, I.M.S.

Capt. G. W. Rogers, R.A.M.C., attached Lancashire Fusiliers.

Capt. E. A. Sanbrook, Australian A.M.C.

DEATHS AMONG THE SONS OF MEDICAL MEN.

The following son of a medical man must be added to our lists of those who have fallen during the war:—

Second Lieut. R. M. Ross, Worcestershire Regiment, youngest son of Dr. D. M. Ross, of Brighton.

THE HONOURS LIST.

The following awards to medical officers are announced:—

Bar to Military Cross.

Temp. Capt. Allen Coulter Hancock, M.C., R.A.M.C.

For conspicuous good work in advanced dressing-stations, notably when he successfully conducted evacuation of wounded under heavy shell-fire and adverse circumstances. Again, when the O.C. was wounded, Captain Hancock took command, and by his initiative, personal courage, and devotion to duty was responsible for the able carrying out of wounded through a barrage of shell-fire for six days. He was then severely gassed, but persisted in attempting duty until physically incapable.

(The award of the Military Cross was recorded in THE LANCET of Dec. 16th, 1916, p. 1034.)

Military Cross.

Temp. Lieut. George Cleverdon Hartley, R.A.M.C., attached East Surrey Regiment.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He displayed great courage and determination in assisting to rescue a wounded man from the open under very heavy fire.

FOREIGN DECORATIONS.

By the King of Serbia.

Order of St. Sava, Fifth Class.—Capt. R. P. Nash, R.A.M.C.

Order of St. Sava, Third Class.—Major H. St. M. Carter, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.

Distinguished Service Medal.—Temp. Capt. R. Heaton, R.A.M.C.

By the King of Montenegro.

Silver Medal for Bravery.—Temp. Capt. D. O. Riddell, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.

By the Sultan of Egypt.

Order of the Nile, Third Class.—Col. J. Fallon, A.M.S.

DOCTORS AND NATIONAL ORGANISATION.—At the monthly meeting of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow held on March 5th the following resolution, moved by Dr. J. McGregor Robertson, and seconded by Dr. John Brown, was approved:—

That the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow approves of the principle of the organisation of the whole nation to secure the successful and rapid conclusion of the war, so that all fit persons shall be liable to be called on by the Government to render such service in naval, military, or civil departments as they may be deemed suitable for, due regard being paid to age, training, and circumstances; if and when this proposal is carried into actual practice by the Government the Royal Faculty will be prepared to render all possible assistance in the organisation of their own profession.