

former the cases were explained to the Princess by Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Webb, R.A.M.C., and in the surgical division by Major W. Dick, R.A.M.C., acting Professor of Surgery, and by Major Birt, R.A.M.C., the latter being the officer in charge of the surgical division. The Princess remained in the hospital for rather more than two hours.

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL, NETLEY.

Under orders from the Director-General of the Army Medical Service a special examination was held at the Army Medical School on June 20th and 21st to examine the surgeons-on-probation who had been nominated for the Royal Army Medical Corps. The following gentlemen were recommended for commissions as Lieutenants :—

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| 1. P. Henderson. | 10. W. B. Fry. |
| 2. J. P. Murphy. | 11. C. R. L. Ronayne. |
| 3. A. R. Greenwood. | 12. G. Baillie. |
| 4. F. H. Hardy. | 13. L. L. G. Thorpe. |
| 5. W. M. H. Spiller. | 14. J. B. Hall. |
| 6. D. W. K. Moody. | 15. W. S. Crosthwait. |
| 7. A. D. Jameson. | 16. P. G. Douglass. |
| 8. W. Bennett. | 17. R. F. Ellery. |
| 9. B. B. Burke. | |

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Frederick Bevan, I.M.S., recently, who qualified as L.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. Irel. in 1870 and 1871 respectively, met with a serious carriage accident at Bangalore in April last. He was recovering from its effects when pneumonia set in which rapidly proved fatal.

Lieutenant Charles William McG. Orpen, I.M.S., at Quetta, recently, from pneumonia. Lieutenant Orpen, who had only recently entered the service, graduated as M.B., B.Ch., and A.B.O. Dub. in 1897.

Correspondence.

"Audi alteram partem."

THE POSITION OF THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL WITH RESPECT TO THE MIDWIVES BILL.

To the Editors of THE LANCET.

SIRS,—As President of the General Medical Council I have been authorised and requested to state, should certain amendments to the Midwives Bill now under consideration in the House of Commons be placed on the notice-paper, that the Council at its last meeting carefully considered the bearing of the most important of these amendments and passed the following resolution :—

That the Council request the President to represent to the Lord President of the Privy Council that the amendment of Clause 2 (2) of the Midwives Bill by the omission of the words "or shall habitually and for gain attend women in childbirth" would so completely destroy its efficacy as a measure of protection for lying-in women of the poorer classes, that the Council could no longer approve of the Bill passing into law; and that accordingly they deem it unnecessary at the present time to express an opinion on the other amendments suggested.

As I understand that an amendment for the omission of the words referred to has been placed on the notice-paper I have to request that you will favour me by publishing this letter so that the Medical Council's position on this matter may be known.

I am, Sirs, yours faithfully,

June 26th, 1900.

WM. TURNER.

THE RIGHT OF THE LICENTIATE OF THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON TO STYLE HIMSELF "PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON."

To the Editors of THE LANCET.

SIRS,—Subjoined is a copy of a resolution passed by the Court of Assistants of this Society on June 19th. Having regard to the great importance of the resolution to the Licentiates of the Society I shall be much obliged if you will allow it to be published in your next issue.

I am, Sirs, your faithfully,

June 26th, 1900.

JAMES R. UPTON.

The resolution passed by the General Medical Council at its recent session deciding not to employ the funds of the Council in defraying the expenses of a test case to determine whether the L.S.A. (1886) is or is not entitled to call himself Physician and Surgeon having been read, Resolved, that in view of the opinions expressed by eminent counsel

in favour of the Society's contention, and this court considering that the decision of the General Medical Council ought not to operate to the prejudice of the Licentiates of the Society, hereby authorises all Licentiates of the Society qualified under the Medical Act, 1886, to call themselves Physician and Surgeon and undertakes to defend them at the sole cost of the Society from the legal consequences of their adopting those titles.

THE DAVIES-COLLEY MEMORIAL FUND.

To the Editors of THE LANCET.

SIRS,—The irreparable loss which our hospital and medical school have sustained through the death of Mr. Davies-Colley while still with us in active work has awakened a general desire to perpetuate his memory. It is felt that there are many who will be eager to testify in some lasting form to Mr. Davies-Colley's great ability, unvarying uprightness, and daily devotion to duty. To this end at a meeting of the medical staff it was decided to invite subscriptions. The form which the memorial shall take will be determined at a meeting of the subscribers to be held at a later date. Subscriptions may be sent to Dr. T. G. Stevens at the address as below.

We are, Sirs, yours very truly,

CHARTERS J. SYMONDS, Treasurer.

THOS. G. STEVENS, Hon. Secretary.

8, St. Thomas's-street, London Bridge, S.E., June 28th, 1900.

LYMPHATIC LEUKÆMIA.

To the Editors of THE LANCET.

SIRS,—I have read with some interest the account of the case of lymphatic leukæmia published in THE LANCET of June 16th by Dr. Murrell. While agreeing with the author as to the importance of recording new and successful treatment in this disease, I should submit that the diagnosis is not so clear as was assumed. The diagnosis of lymphatic leukæmia is based upon three cardinal symptoms: (1) progressive hyperplasia of the lymphatic glands; (2) marked increase in the numbers of white blood corpuscles in the circulation; and (3) abnormally high percentage of lymphocytes. It is true that Muir and others have published cases in which the hyperplasia of the lymphatic glands was absent, but I am aware of no record of a case in which the latter two symptoms were also absent. In Dr. Murrell's case there is no mention made of the condition of the lymphatic glands, the number of white corpuscles was never above the normal; in fact, in the first and third counts there was a considerable leucopenia, and as regards the percentage a clear differentiation was not made between lymphocytes and hyaline corpuscles. I would further suggest that the condition described as "small cells having a single pale nucleus surrounded by a narrow zone of fine granules staining very deeply with methylene blue" is such as is not infrequently seen when blood is deeply stained with methylene blue. Ehrlich¹ in describing the lymphocyte says: "The protoplasm shows with methylene blue and similar stains inequalities in the intensity of staining which must be regarded, not [as Ehrlich first thought] as the expression of a granulation, but as a net-like structure." It would be advisable that the indicated points should be cleared up before such a valuable case is put on record.

I am, Sirs, yours faithfully,

J. CHARLTON BRISCOE.

King's College Hospital, June 20th, 1900.

"ACCIDENTAL VACCINATION OF A WOMAN BY HER CHILD."

To the Editors of THE LANCET.

SIRS,—A case similar to that reported by Mr. Henschley in THE LANCET of June 23rd (p. 1846) occurred to me last year. A lady came to stay in this neighbourhood bringing her infant with her and in a few days she sent for me. She was suffering from pyrexia and from diffused redness of the face and much swelling which seemed to have its centre near the nose. The case seemed so obviously to be one of facial erysipelas that I notified it as such. Within two or three days a copious serous discharge from her nostrils began and continued for a week. As these symptoms slowly subsided the unusual course of the case led me to inquire further, and it came out that the infant had been vaccinated shortly before coming

¹ Die Anæmia, p. 46.