

TREATMENT OF HÆMORRHOIDS.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—I have read with much interest Mr. Swinford Edwards's paper in THE LANCET last week on the treatment of piles by injection. When I was house surgeon at St. Mark's Hospital I had the privilege of seeing him carry out this plan, and my opinion is favourable to the procedure. I agree with him that experience tells. Many a good treatment receives adverse comment, and patients suffer needless pain, at the hands of those who will not learn correct practical details to assist them in diagnosis or technique.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

Bournemouth, April 17th, 1916.

W. J. MIDELTON.

ENTERIC AND TYPHOID: A POINT IN NOMENCLATURE.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—In reference to Dr. E. W. Goodall's letter on this subject in your issue of April 15th, may I mention that the arrangement which he suggests had already been adopted by the Committee of the Nomenclature and Classification of Diseases, Royal College of Physicians? The entry of enteric fever in the section "Diseases caused by Infection," as revised by the committee, now stands as follows:—"Enteric fever:—Varieties: (a) Typhoid fever, (b) paratyphoid fever." The organisms concerned in the causation of the different varieties of enteric fever will be found in the list of vegetable parasites.

It is hoped that the 1916 edition of the Nomenclature and Classification of Diseases will shortly be in the press.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

LEONARD GUTHRIE,

Honorary Secretary, Nomenclature of Diseases Committee,
Royal College of Physicians of London.

Upper Berkeley-street, W., April 17th, 1916.

UREASE.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—In the account of the meeting of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland given in THE LANCET of April 8th (p. 781), Dr. W. G. Smith is reported to have said that in the estimation of urea the most accurate method is by urease. Will any of your readers kindly inform me what is the technique and where urease can be obtained?—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

Belfast, April 11th, 1916.

RICHARD PURDON.

* * Our correspondent will find a clear account of the technique in Mr. R. H. A. Plimmer's "Practical Organic Chemistry" (Longmans, Green, and Co., 1915 edition). The enzyme urease need not be used separated from the soya bean. A little pinch of the soya bean powder suffices, and the soya bean is not difficult to procure.—ED. L.

ANÆSTHESIA FOR ENUCLEATION OF TONSILS.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—Dr. Hugh R. Phillips, in your issue of April 15th, rather misses the point of my article when he sums it up in the statement that I "advocate the use of ether" for enucleation of tonsils. I advocate the use of some ether during the induction. What I was seeking to enforce is that (1) a very deep degree of narcosis is necessary; (2) some ether is desirable in attaining this; (3) anæsthesia in these cases requires skill and experience to produce; and (4) the anæsthesia is maintained by chloroform.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

Harley-street, W., April 15th, 1916.

J. BLOMFIELD.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF INFANT MORTALITY.—A special course of lectures on Infant Care for Nurses and Midwives will be held from May 8th to June 23rd, from 3 to 4 P.M., on Mondays, at 1, Wimpole-street, London, W., and on Fridays, at 3, Vere-street, W. Particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, 4, Tavistock-square, London, W.C. Medical practitioners and students may attend.

The War.

THE CASUALTY LIST.

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

Died of Wounds.

Lieutenant M. E. Ball, R.A.M.C., attached to the Worcester-shire Regiment, was a student at Guy's Hospital, qualifying in 1909, and was in practice at Emsworth, Hants, before joining the R.A.M.C. in September, 1915.

Wounded.

Lieutenant J. Coutts, R.A.M.C.
Lieutenant J. M. MacKenzie, R.A.M.C., attached to the Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant M. G. Pettigrew, R.A.M.C., attached to the Welsh Regiment.
Lieutenant R. R. Pirrie, R.A.M.C., attached to the Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain H. W. Greig, R.A.M.C.
Lieutenant M. G. MacDonald, R.A.M.C., attached to the Royal Warwick Regiment.
Captain J. McKerchar, R.A.M.C., attached to the Somerset Light Infantry.

DEATHS AMONG THE SONS OF MEDICAL MEN.

The following sons of medical men must be added to our lists of those who have fallen during the war:—

Captain S. Powell, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, youngest son of Sir R. Douglas Powell, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D.
Lieutenant W. M. Dobie, Royal West Kent Regiment, son of Dr. H. Dobie, of Chester.
Captain H. B. Dobson, Worcestershire Regiment, third son of Mr. N. C. Dobson, F.R.C.S., of Clifton, Bristol.
Sergeant H. W. Welstead, Canadian Expeditionary Force, third son of Dr. F. Welstead, of West Dulwich, Surrey.
Captain G. Y. Gross, Royal West Kent Regiment, second son of the late Mr. C. Gross, F.R.C.S., of Westbourne-grove, London.

THE HONOURS LIST.

For distinguished service and devotion to duty at the camp at Wittenberg, Germany, during the typhus epidemic from February to June, 1915, the following honours have been conferred:—

To be C.M.G.: Major H. E. Priestley, R.A.M.C.
D.S.O.: Captain A. C. Vidal, R.A.M.C., and Temporary Captain J. La F. Lauder, R.A.M.C.

The following promotions and appointments of medical men in connexion with Indian Army Services are announced:—

To be C.B., Military Division.—Colonel H. M. Adamson; Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Donegan, R.A.M.C.
To be Brevet-Colonel.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. Jennings, I.M.S.
To be Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel.—Major S. Anderson, I.M.S.
Distinguished Service Order.—Captain P. B. Bharucha, I.M.S.
Military Cross.—Captain R. C. Clifford, I.M.S.; Captain F. A. Robinson, R.A.M.C.; Lieutenant F. T. Simpson, R.A.M.C.

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE.

It is possible that before the publication of THE LANCET this week the country will know the decision that has been come to in Parliament on the question of compulsory military service. In respect of the various political considerations that have obscured the question a medical journal has nothing to say; they have had their origin to some extent in the progress of the war, and only a foresight that would have amounted to prophesy could have obviated the difficulties that have arisen. As far as the medical profession is concerned, it seems almost beyond doubt that a general demand upon the medical profession at the beginning of the war would have yielded a more equitable result than that which has now been