

tuberculin reaction, concluding that, while by no means infallible, it is a valuable help to diagnosis.

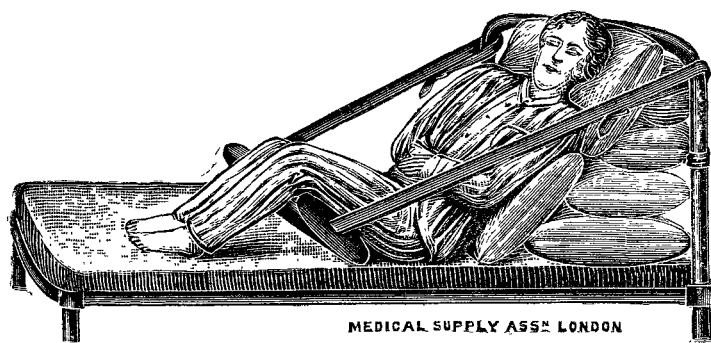
West London Medical Journal.—The January number opens with an interesting account of West London rivers, extant and extinct, and of their influence now and in the past on the health of the district. Dr. Herbert A. Smith writes briefly on psycho-neurasthenia, emphasising the value of suggestion in the treatment of the condition.

The Birmingham Medical Review.—Dr. William H. Wynn contributes to the December issue of this magazine a paper on Irregular Action of the Heart, reviewing recent work on this subject; he distinguishes the different varieties, such as nodal rhythm, extra systole, and so forth, and calls attention to the influence of this work on our views as to the use of digitalis and other cardiac tonics. Mr. Bernard J. Ward writes on the significance of hæmaturia in the diagnosis of urinary disease, showing the errors that may arise from undue trust in some of the commonly accepted rules on this subject and the importance of cystoscopic examination in all cases. Mr. W. Belcher records an unusual case of thoracic aneurysm which formed a large tumour on the back of the thorax, and Dr. Claude Johnson one of acute lymphatic leukaemia in a boy, aged two years, which proved fatal in a little over one month.

New Inventions.

A SLING-PILLOW.

THE Medical Supply Association, 228 and 230, Gray's Inn-road, London, W.C., send us the following particulars concerning a sling-pillow devised by Mr. J. A. Cairns Forsyth, of which we print an illustration. The sling-pillow has been devised for keeping patients in the



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semi-recumbent and "Fowler" positions. The sling-pillow is placed under the thighs and the straps are fastened to the top bar of the bed head. In this way the body may be raised at any angle. The sling-pillow might be found very useful in the after-treatment of abdominal section cases, especially those where the operation has been in the upper abdomen, and also in nursing cases of pneumonia, bronchitis, and pericarditis.

A NEW COMEDO EXPRESSOR.

NOT being quite satisfied with the comedo expressors at present in use I have had a larger instrument made by



Messrs. Mayer and Meltzer, which is depicted in the illustration. It is in the shape of a blunt fenestrated curette, slightly bent at the end, and altogether a little over four inches long. In the figure it is shown three-quarter size.

G. PERNET.

MEDICINE AND THE LAW.

Company Formed to Carry on Dentistry.

THE case of Attorney-General *v.* George C. Smith, Limited, and George C. Smith, which came before Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady on Jan. 23rd, raised an important point under the Dentists Act, 1878. By Section 37 of that Act "a person shall not be entitled to take or use the names or title of 'dentist' (either alone or in combination with any other word or words), or of 'dental practitioner,' or any other name, title, addition, or description implying that he is registered under this Act, or that he is a person specially qualified to practise dentistry, unless he is registered under this Act. Any person who after the 1st August, 1879, not being registered under this Act takes or uses any such name, title, addition, or description as aforesaid shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £20, provided that nothing in this section shall apply to legally qualified medical practitioners." A company was formed in 1906 to carry on the business of G. C. Smith, whose name, formerly on the Dentists Register, was struck off on May 22nd, 1906. An action was brought at the instance of the British Dental Association against the company and G. C. Smith, the sole director, to restrain the company from representing that they were carrying on the business of a dentist or surgeon-dentist as successors to G. C. Smith or that they were persons specially qualified to practise dentistry. The cases of *Rex v. Registrar of Joint Stock Companies* (1904, 2 Ir. R. 634) and *Attorney-General v. Myddletons Limited* (1907, 1 Ir. R. 471) were cited. In the former of these cases the memorandum of association of a company proposed to be formed for the purpose of carrying on the business of teeth extracting and artificial teeth making provided that the name of the company should be "S. G. Rowell, Dentist, Limited." None of the signatories to the memorandum (one of whom was S. G. Rowell) was registered as a dentist under the Dentists Act, 1878. The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies having refused to register the memorandum of association under the Companies Act, 1862, it was held that a *mandamus* would not be granted to compel him to do so, since the use by the company of the proposed name would involve a false representation, tending to mislead the public. In the *Myddletons Limited* case in 1907 it was held that although the word "person" in Section 3 of the Dentists Act has been held not to include artificial persons and not to apply to limited companies, a limited company is not at liberty to use the word "dentist" or its synonyms in such a way as to amount to a false representation calculated to induce the public to believe that the individuals whom it comprises or employs are qualified "dentists," and may be restrained from doing so by injunction at the suit of the Attorney-General. In the case the other day Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady held that the company was a "person" within the meaning of the section and must be restrained by injunction from representing that they were carrying on, or intended to carry on, the profession or business of a dentist or surgeon-dentist as successors to G. C. Smith, surgeon-dentist, or that they were dentists or dental practitioners, or by any name, title, addition, or description, or any title, addition to a name, designation, or description, whether expressed in words or letters, or partly in one way and partly in another, implying that they were registered under the Dentists Act, 1878.

INDIAN MIDWIVES.—The *Times of India* announces that Lady Dane, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Louis Dane, C.S.I., has been invited to perform the opening ceremony of a school for the training of Indian midwives which is about to be started at Delhi for the benefit of all classes and ranks of society in the Punjab. The idea originated with Hazik-ul-Mulk Hakim Muhammad Ajmal Khan, a physician and leading Rais of Delhi. It was enthusiastically taken up by other notables of the city, and a strong committee was formed whose efforts have been crowned with success. Within the last few months the Mir of Khairpur, the Maharaja of Darbhanga, and the Nawab of Maler Kotla have become patrons of the institution and about 40,000 rupees have been received, a sum expected to prove sufficient to discharge the initial expenditure.