

hands when he came to me for treatment on November 11th, 1890.

I hypnotised the patient readily by Liébeault's method, and he became cataleptic. I then extended all the fingers as fully as possible, and rubbed the palms freely, complete anaesthesia being present. I hoped in this way to be able to modify the pain, but did not expect any further improvement.

The next day he returned, and reported that not only was the pain considerably lessened, but that he had great freedom in the movement of his fingers. I repeated the proceedings of the former day, and since this second sitting he has remained absolutely free from pain, and with perfect motion in every finger.

Fig. 2 shows the present condition of the hand.

Of course, from one case, I do not for a moment wish to draw any hasty conclusion, but I do think a case of palmar contraction apparently cured in two days without the use of chloroform or ether, tenotomy or splint, is sufficiently interesting to justify its publication, and also sufficiently striking to warrant the trial of the means adopted in similar cases before having recourse to a difficult or dangerous operation, entailing, even in the most brilliant instances, a tedious and irksome after-treatment.

MEMORANDA:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL, THERAPEUTICAL, PATHOLOGICAL, Etc.

TWO UNUSUAL CASES OF INFLUENZA.

DURING the last epidemic of influenza two unusual cases came under my notice. The first, before being placed under my care, had been ill between two and three months with bronchitis and pleurisy, and had come down to this neighbourhood to recruit, as he was considered to be quite convalescent. After being here for a few days he was suddenly seized with bilious vomiting, and the temperature rose to between 103° and 104° F. For this he was treated with effervescing citrate of potassium and small doses of digitalis. In about a fortnight's time he seemed pretty well again, and was allowed to go downstairs, but in two or three days afterwards the temperature began to rise again, and he complained of pain in the left hypochondriac region, together with some tenderness. There was a distinct hard swelling to be felt, and this went on increasing till it could be made out below the ribs as far as the median line. Dr. Broadbent, who saw the case, said the spleen was very much enlarged, and advised the quinine which he was taking to be continued. Upon this treatment the swelling subsided, and the patient eventually got quite well.

In the second case there was sibilant rhonchus and harsh breathing over the whole of both lungs, but little or no expectoration. The temperature throughout the greater part of the illness was only about 97°, while the pulse was about 84, soft. The respirations were about 30 in the minute, and the tongue dry and brown. The treatment consisted in the administration of ammonia and bark; turpentine stupes to the chest; plenty of beef-tea and milk, with brandy and champagne. Upon this the patient slowly improved, and in about a month was convalescent.

The other cases I had under care were more or less of the ordinary type, and were mostly treated with quinine.

Surbiton.

F. P. ATKINSON, M.D.

A TRAVELLING NEEDLE: REMOVAL.

SOME time ago F. S., aged 50 years, consulted me, complaining of a needle in his stomach. The history was that, fourteen years previously, he sat down on a needle, which entered the right buttock. The part was poulticed, and the needle believed to have come away, as no after-discomfort was felt. Five years ago cough, expectoration, with hæmoptysis at intervals, supervened. These signs of lung mischief lasted six months, and were not benefited by medicinal treatment or a sea voyage. A few months after returning he got rapidly well, and continued in good health for over a year, but then

developed liver trouble, complaining of pain and tenderness over that organ, which was also found enlarged. There was slight jaundice later. These symptoms only continued a few weeks, but were not affected by treatment, when he again rapidly recovered, and has continued so up to the present.

Examination revealed a sharp body situated under the position of the pylorus and apparently in the right half of the rectus abdominis. Its removal was effected as follows:—Anaesthesia was produced by cocaine. Fixing the needle over the costal cartilages, a fine Graefe's knife was introduced so as to feel the body with its point. A clean cut was then made upwards, leaving a trench-shaped wound, with the needle lying in its apex. With broad-pointed forceps introduced its removal was successfully accomplished. The wound healed by first intention.

It was found to be the blunt half of the original needle, and was coated with rust, showing exposure to atmospheric conditions in the lung. It is probable that, after traversing the right gluteal and lumbar regions, during which period there were no symptoms, it perforated the base of the right lung, occasioning the symptoms mentioned, that it then entered the diaphragm, with negative signs, but on emerging and traversing the upper surface of the liver it set up some perihepatitis, finally entering the posterior surface of the rectus at the upper deficient portion of its sheath and becoming embedded there as found.

It is interesting here to note the gravity and variety of symptoms, with their somewhat sudden beginning and ending; the great tendency for foreign bodies to travel, and in a direction from the periphery towards a more central part (probably to one of rest) of the body. It would also appear that while muscle was the medium of transit, symptoms were here negative.

It is well to remember the necessity for seeing or feeling a foreign body before attempting its removal, especially as one is apt to be induced to do so by strong subjective testimony. Haemorrhage—a difficulty in the case of a foreign body in the palm, and which is overcome by previously rendering the limb bloodless and taking care to put a pad of wool over the seat of puncture to avoid deepening it while so doing—was easily avoided by the pressure required to fix the needle.

WM. TWEEDDALE THOMSON, L.A., M.B., C.M.(Edin.).

St. Andrews, N.B.

FRACTURE OF THE HUMERUS: HEREDITARY DEFORMITIES.

THE cases of fracture of the humerus from muscular action, reported by Messrs. Greenwood and Tatham, remind me of a case attended by me in 1888 at the Birkenhead Borough Hospital. The patient, a young muscular man, had been spending the day at New Brighton, and amusing himself by throwing stones at some mark on the sea shore. While doing so he felt the humerus suddenly snap, and on examining him I found an oblique fracture just above the insertion of the deltoid. There was no history of any previous fractures.

With regard to your annotation on supernumerary digits, I met some years ago a member of a family in Ireland afflicted—or, as they thought, blessed—by the possession of an extra digit on each hand. I was assured that the peculiarity had been present through several generations. In at least one instance atavism had occurred, a daughter of the family, naturally formed, bearing children with an extra finger. The malformation was looked upon as "lucky," and they felt considerable misgiving whenever a child was born to them with the natural complement of fingers.

I have also recently seen a girl suffering from contraction of the flexor tendons of the second toe of each foot. She told me the same deformity had been common in her mother's family for at least three or four generations.

St. Mary Cray.

JOHN P. HENRY, M.D., B.Ch.Dub.

DANGERS OF EXALGINE.

I WAS attending a boy, aged 14, who had nearly recovered from rheumatic fever, when he was seized with most severe pains of a neuralgic character in one leg. I had prescribed pulv. ipecac. co. in 10-grain doses, which generally gave relief; but, having had some exalgine sent me, I determined to

try its effects. I accordingly made it up in 3-grain doses, and sent it with directions as to how it was to be given. The boy had a fairly good night, and did not require any of the draught, but in the morning, the pains being very severe, the nurse gave him a dose of 3 grains an hour before I saw him, and, as he was then no better, I repeated the dose, and then went into the next room to see another patient. In about a quarter of an hour I was alarmed by hearing a loud shriek, and on entering his room I found the boy gasping for breath, and saying he could not breathe; the pulse was in a most alarmingly intermittent condition and failing; pupils dilated. I immediately poured some brandy down his throat, gave a stimulating emetic, and put a mustard poultice over his heart. He rallied slightly, but again the pulse failed. I repeated the stimulant, and sent for ether and a hypodermic syringe, and, as the pulse was bad and the general condition most alarming, I injected 20 minims of ether. I spent the following hour closely watching the pulse and giving stimulants. There is nothing that I can detect the matter with his heart, the temperature was about normal, and he has now recovered.

Exalgine as an analgesic in small doses I find of no use, and in large doses I think it a very dangerous remedy.

E. F. FLYNN, L.R.C.S.

REPORTS

ON

MEDICAL & SURGICAL PRACTICE IN THE HOSPITALS
AND ASYLUMS OF GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND,
AND THE COLONIES.

BELFAST ROYAL HOSPITAL.

REMARKABLE CASE OF GALL STONES ASSOCIATED WITH CANCER
OF THE GALL BLADDER.

(Under the care of Professor CUMING.)

S. A., aged 40, housewife, was admitted to the Royal Hospital on November 8th, 1890. She had been a patient in the institution on several former occasions, and had suffered from several attacks of biliary colic accompanied by jaundice. The first attack had occurred about ten months before the present admission. The present illness was of about a month's duration, and the chief complaint was of loss of appetite, failure of strength, and dragging pains in the right hypochondrium. On physical examination the liver was found to be somewhat enlarged. Its lower edge could be distinctly felt, and projecting beyond this edge was a tumour, somewhat rounded in outline and projecting almost straight downwards, but slightly inclining towards the umbilicus. The lower end was distinctly apical. There was no jaundice. The temperature rose each evening to about 101°, and on one occasion as high as 102.4°. It was almost normal in the morning. The bowels were confined, but acted readily on the administration of aperients, and the stools were normal in colour. There was no ascites.

From the physical signs and the history of the case the diagnosis of obstruction of the cystic duct and distension of the gall bladder was arrived at. Two attempts were made to reach fluid by the hypodermic needle, but only a few drops of blood were obtained. After the insertion of the hypodermic needle the patient seemed in great pain, the bowels were confined for four days, and the enemata which were administered returned quite pure. There was great nausea and the passage of flatus was interrupted. Ten ounces of olive oil were given in a single dose, which moved the bowels freely and gave great relief from pain. It was decided to cut down upon the gall bladder, and the operation was performed by Mr. Fagan on November 21st. A vertical incision was made over the tumour, which on being exposed was found to be dark in colour and felt very solid to the touch. The trochar was inserted, but only a few drops of blood obtained. Several trials with the grooved needle gave similar results. Some hard nodules were felt on the border of the liver, and the presence of cancer was suspected.

The nature of the case being thus complicated, it was de-

cided not to proceed further with the operation, and the wound was sewn up. The patient never rallied, but vomited almost continuously until death, which ensued thirty-six hours after the operation. At the necropsy, the stomach and duodenum were found healthy. The liver was somewhat enlarged, and contained some cancerous nodules. The anterior wall of the gall bladder was about three-quarters of an inch thick, and was infiltrated with cancerous deposit. The gall bladder contained sixty-four gall stones, also some mucus and pus. There was some ulceration of its internal surface. There was no bile either in the interior or in the walls of the gall bladder. The common bile duct was bile-stained. The cystic duct was greatly dilated.

Murchison and Hilton Fagge have pointed out the frequency of the association of gall stones and cancer of the gall bladder or bile ducts. The present case favours the usual view that the primary condition is the presence of gall stones, and that the cancer is secondary and due to the constant source of irritation. In this case the patient had been a sufferer from attacks of biliary colic for nearly a year. There had been no symptoms of cancerous cachexia, and both the history and the *post-mortem* appearances favoured the view that the malignant deposit was recent. The absence of bile from both the interior and the substance of the gall bladder corroborates the position here taken. The probability is that the patient suffered, first, from the formation and passage of gall stones; that the constant irritation set up the malignant process, that the cystic duct became obstructed, and the bile in the gall bladder, becoming absorbed, was replaced by mucus and pus. If this view be correct, the practical conclusion is obvious, namely, that there is great danger in delay, and that operative measures are indicated as soon as the diagnosis has become clear.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6TH, 1891.

W. H. DICKINSON, M.D., F.R.C.P., President, in the Chair.

Notes on Media for Cultivation of Tubercle Bacilli.—Sir HUGH BEEVER showed several tubes with tubercle bacilli cultivations on potato, broth, and glycerine agar-agar media. He described the different characteristics in the various specimens, and the conditions under which the bacilli were allowed to grow. On potato the growth first became visible in about twenty to thirty days, as a small pin-point spot. It was possible to start growths either from tubes or direct from animals. Spores developed on potato as on other media. The growth did not progress so well as on other media, and never covered the whole surface of the potato on which it was planted. These cultures were kept at a uniform temperature of 82° F. In the cultures in broth, both with and without glycerine, the conditions were varied, and it was found that growths started more quickly than on agar-agar or on potato, and further, that in glycerine broth cultivations could progress, though only slowly, at as low a temperature as 60° F., whereas on potato and on agar-agar no growth could be obtained at this temperature. The addition of corrosive sublimate solution in the proportion of 1-200,000 to broth, had hardly any deleterious effect on the growth of the tubercle bacilli, and he contrasted this with the fact that 1-300,000 would prevent the development of bacillus anthracis. On agar-agar without glycerine it was very difficult to get tubercle bacilli to start, but when glycerine was added, the growth was most luxuriant at suitable temperatures. From these observations the author considered that it was probable that the conditions in Nature under which the tubercle bacilli could flourish were much more diversified than had been previously suspected. In conclusion, he thanked Professor Crookshank for the assistance which he had received from him in carrying out these researches.—Professor CROOKSHANK referred to the enormous mass of work done by the author to obtain these results, some of which were quite new, and he should look forward with interest to a paper on the results of inoculating animals with some of these cultivations.

Chylous Ascites.—Dr. FRED. J. SMITH read the notes of a

of the first class (Hôtel des Temples) half a mile away, in a villa standing on a slight hill in the midst of the shelving plateau that formed the site of the ancient city. This house, which stands 650 feet above the sea, is well worth a visit. At present it is rather too lonely for a long stay; but it is not improbable that the magnificent site of Agrigentum, with its brilliant air and wide panorama of sea and shore, may once again invite a settlement from a foreign land.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

COUNCIL.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Council will be held in the Council Room of the Association, at No. 429, Strand (corner of Agar Street), London, on Wednesday, the 14th day of January next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The following Committees will also meet:—

Tuesday, January 13th, 1891.—4.15 P.M. Subcommittee of Premises and Library Committee.—4.30 P.M. Premises Committee.—5.30 P.M. Arrangement Committee. *Wednesday, January 14th, 1891.*—11.30 A.M. Journal and Finance Committee.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

January, 1891.

LIBRARY OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

MEMBERS are reminded that the Library and Writing Rooms of the Association are now fitted up for the accommodation of the Members, in commodious apartments, at the offices of the Association, 429, Strand. The rooms are open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Members can have their letters addressed to them at the office.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1891. ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

MEETINGS of the Council will be held on January 14th, April 15th, July 8th, and October 21st, 1891. Candidates for election by the Council of the Association must send in their forms of application to the General Secretary not later than twenty-one days before each meeting, namely, March 26th, June 18th, and September 30th, 1891.

Any qualified medical practitioner, not disqualified by any by-law of the Association, who shall be recommended as eligible by any three members, may be elected a member by the Council or by any recognised Branch Council.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

DUBLIN BRANCH.—The fourteenth annual meeting of this Branch will be held (by permission of the President and Fellows) in the Royal College of Physicians, Kildare Street, Dublin, on Thursday, January 22nd, 1891, at 4.30 P.M. The annual dinner will also take place on that evening, at the College.

OXFORD AND DISTRICT BRANCH.—The next meeting will be held at 3.15 P.M. in the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, on Friday, January 30th. Notice of papers, etc., should be sent to the Honorary Secretary on or before January 16th.—W. LEWIS MORGAN, Honorary Secretary, 42, Broad Street, Oxford.

ABERDEEN, BANFF, AND KINCARDINE BRANCH.

An ordinary general meeting of the Branch was held at 198, Union Street, Aberdeen, on December 17th, at 8 P.M.

Minutes.—The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Nomination.—Dr. Cushman (Strasburg) was nominated for ballot at next meeting.

New Members.—Drs. Angus (Aberdeen) and Gregory (Old Aberdeen) were unanimously admitted members of the Branch.

Cases.—Dr. HUTCHESON (Aberdeen) exhibited a boy aged 12, in whom a Retropharyngeal Abscess had almost produced suffocation by compressing the trachea. The patient being *in extremis*, tracheotomy was performed, and on cutting down, a large abscess with foetid pus was evacuated. Recovery took place rapidly; but some months afterwards abscesses with foetid pus formed in the right lung, which were cured by creasote internally.—Dr. MAVER (Buxburn) exhibited a patient with a large Aortic Aneurysm. He had had an attack of acute rheumatism about fifty years ago, and was also the subject of acquired syphilis. Under iodide of potassium in 15-grain doses the tumour seemed to be diminishing. Dr. Maver also exhibited an Intestinal Concretion passed by a woman aged 75 years. It was first felt in the right lumbar region, and was evacuated naturally.—Dr. MACKENZIE BOOTH exhibited a patient from whose knee he had removed a Detached Cartilage, and who was now perfectly cured. Dr. Booth also exhibited a woman with a Syphilitic Perforation of the Palate, which he had successfully treated by plastic operation.

Midwives Registration Bill.—It was agreed, on the recommendation of the Council, not to take any action in the meantime in connection with the Midwives Registration Bill.

List of Members: Correction.—Omitted from East York and North Lincoln Branch, page ix, Representative on Council of Association, John Dix, Esq., 25, Albion Street, Hull.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SHEFFIELD.

Future Prospects.—Deaths in the Medical Profession.—The Price of Quinine.

It is very gratifying to be able to say that the year 1890 ended as it began—well—and that the year 1891 opens with bright prospects in nearly every branch of Sheffield industry. There is a marked absence, it is said, of applicants for employment, who in former years have been compelled to make their cheerless rounds without success. The diminution, also, of pauperism, as well as the decreased expenditure on in and out relief at the workhouse, has been mentioned in previous letters.

Death during the past year has been active among the members of the profession, and those associated with them in medical work. The General Infirmary has been especially stricken in this way. Not only have the medical staff lost its old members—Dr. de Bartolomé and Mr. J. Barber, both, at the time of their decease, members of the consulting staff—but also the Chairman of the Weekly Board and the Treasurer have been removed by the hand of death. In three of these instances the end was sudden. Another veteran, Dr. K. Wilson, has died at the ripe age of 80. Three were also taken away in the early part of the year during the influenza epidemic in one district, two being aged only 28 and 29 respectively.

The Rotherham Guardians are reported to have been recently exercised as to the price they were paying for quinine, and it would seem that there was good reason for inquiries. With quinine at about 2s. an ounce, it is not surprising that they should regard a charge of £2 10s. for four ounces as excessive. The unfortunate point was that the bill had been paid when the Guardians were in "entire ignorance that Howard's quinine was obtainable at 2s. per ounce wholesale." The whole drug bill does not appear to be a large one, but certainly it would be well if the Guardians for the future sought some one to enlighten them on the value of the drugs obtained.

The vacancy for physician at the Public Hospital and Dispensary has been filled up by the election of Dr. Arthur J. Hall, a member of a highly respected local medical family.

At a recent meeting of the Hackney Board of Guardians, it was stated that the medical officer at Brentwood Schools had reported 94 children under medical treatment, 49 for ophthalmia, and 29 for scarlet fever.

HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday, January 3rd, 761 births and 643 deaths were registered in eight of the principal Scotch towns. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had increased from 20.1 to 24.6 in the preceding three weeks, further rose to 24.8 during the week under notice, but was 3.9 per 1,000 below the mean rate during the same period in the twenty-eight large English towns. Among these Scotch towns the lowest death-rates were recorded in Leigh and Greenock, and the highest in Paisley and Glasgow. The 643 deaths registered in these towns during the week under notice included 65 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, equal to an annual rate of 2.5 per 1,000, which was slightly below the mean zymotic death-rate during the same period in the large English towns. The highest zymotic death-rates were recorded in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Greenock. The 308 deaths registered in Glasgow included 14 which were referred to whooping-cough, 6 to measles, 4 to diphtheria, and 4 to "fever." Seven fatal cases of "fever" were recorded in Edinburgh, and 4 of measles in Greenock. The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in these towns was equal to 7.4 per 1,000, against 10.9 in London.

HEALTH OF IRISH TOWNS.

IN the sixteen principal town-districts of Ireland, the deaths registered during the week ending Saturday, December 27th, were equal to an annual rate of 24.6 per 1,000. The lowest rates were recorded in Dundalk and Cork, and the highest in Belfast and Dublin. The death-rate from the principal zymotic diseases averaged 1.5 per 1,000. The 212 deaths registered in Dublin were equal to an annual rate of 31.3 per 1,000 (against 25.6 and 28.2 in the preceding two weeks); the rate for the same period being 26.3 in London and 20.2 in Edinburgh. The 212 deaths in Dublin included 11 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases (equal to an annual rate of 1.6 per 1,000), of which 6 resulted from different forms of "fever," and 4 from whooping-cough.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

LONDON.

B.S. EXAMINATION, 1890.—Examination for Honours. Surgery:—

First Class.—E. V. Hugo (Gold Medal), St. Bartholomew's Hospital; W. H. Evans, M.B., B.Sc., University College.

Second Class.—T. J. Dyall, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; A. W. W. Lea, Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary; F. W. Hall, Guy's Hospital.

GLASGOW.

RECESS.—The classes at the University rose for the Christmas recess on December 24th, and they resumed on January 5th. The matriculation roll is now complete, and shows for the current winter session 2,051 entries, making, with the matriculation for the past summer—which amounted to an additional 97—a total number of 2,148. This is 32 fewer than last year.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.—The Register of the General Council for 1891 has been made up in accordance with the statute. There are 4,983 names on the roll—an increase of 157 over the roll for 1890. The total number of additions, however, reached 227, of whom 222 were graduates, 3 being professors and 2 members of Court; but 70 names had to be erased because of death.

EDINBURGH.

STATISTICS.—During the past year the total number of matriculated students at the University of Edinburgh was 3,503, as against 3,602 in 1889, 3,160 in 1880, and 1,768 in 1870. Of this total of 3,503, 1,979 were enrolled as students of medicine. As to the nationality of these, 814 (fully 41 per cent.) belonged to Scotland, 687 (almost 35 per cent.) came from England and Wales, 58 from Ireland, 99 from India, 270 from various British Colonies, and 51 from foreign countries. During the year 54 candidates received the degree of M.D., 210 the degrees of M.B. and C.M., 5 the degree of D.Sc., 28 the degree of B.Sc. The aggregate of the University fellowships, scholarships, bursaries, and prizes awarded during the year in the Faculty of Medicine amounted to £2,560. Among the new benefactions for the year there has to be noted a sum of £320, the gift of Mrs. Milner Fothergill, to provide a gold medal to be awarded biennially, and to be named, in commemoration of her late husband, the "Milner Fothergill Gold Medal in Therapeutics."

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH.—The following candidates have been elected by the College since June 30th, 1890:

Fellows.—G. L. Gulland, 6, Randolph Place, Edinburgh; T. J. Thyne, 1, Dean Terrace, Edinburgh; G. Rankin, 23, Jury Street, Warwick.

Members.—J. Macpherson, The Copse, Larbert; W. McCreadie, Holme Villa, Ferry Road, Edinburgh; J. C. Dunlop, 26, Alva Street, Edinburgh; W. G. A. Robertson, 26, Minto Street, Edinburgh; G. L. L. Lawson, Egremont, Cumberland.

Licentiates.—C. R. Adams, Croydon; D. Archer, Canada; C. P. F. Baillieu, Victoria; R. A. Ball, Cork; S. T. Beckett, Liverpool; R. J. A. Berry, Lancashire; T. P. Blades, Westmorland; A. V. Bowen, Lancashire; R. E. Brown, Durham; L. F. Bucknell, Sydney; A. E. W. Burns, Chatham; F. A. Capps, Portsmouth; W. H. Carlisle, Belfast; Lillian Violet Cooper, Kent; J. Craig, Glasgow; M. Craunitch, Limerick Co.; J. Cross, Nottingham; P. A. Docherty, Perthshire; D. D. Dryden, Plymouth; P. M. Dwyer, Essex; E. V. Eames, Donegal; E. N. Féré, Canada; G. Fogg, Northumberland; J. J. Foley, Cork; T. J. Frost, Clare; Mary Louisa Gordon, Liverpool; F. M. Graham, Monmouth; J. C. B. Graham, Omagh; S. Greenwood, Dublin; L. Hamilton, New South Wales; A. C. Harkness, India; H. R. G. Haynes, Cork; Jane B. Henderson, Bo'ness; F. E. Hodden, Cork; M. C. Hopkins, Meath; D. Horan, Kerry; W. J. Howarth, Pendleton; D. H. Hutchison, Canada; G. A. Iugs, Canada; S. V. R. Iyengar, Mysore; W. Johnson, Dublin; T. E. Jones, Wales; R. L. Langstaff, Canada; E. S. Leyburne, Carlisle; J. P. Lyons, Clare; A. McCune, Kilwinning; J. A. McDonald, Cork; J. Mackenzie, Sutherland; F. W. Marshall, Staffordshire; A. D. C. Meade, Cork; J. C. Mockler, Lisburn; R. L. Moore, Belfast; O. W. Morgan, Ceylon; A. J. Murchison, Canada; J. Murphy, Limerick; G. J. Naphthine, Melbourne; M. O'Shaughnessy, Limerick; J. H. Peet, Kerry; H. N. Pelly, Lancashire; B. F. Powell, Madras; Margaret Elizabeth Pearce, Madagascar; W. Rae, Glasgow; F. E. Rainsford, Ballinasloe; F. Rawlings, Lancashire; L. Roberts, Conway; G. Robertson, Fife; W. W. Robinson, Chesterfield; J. S. Robson, Derry Co.; J. T. Rogers, Canada; H. R. Ross, Canada; J. Ryan, Limerick; P. M. Sheedy, Cork; A. E. Shepherd, Adelaide; T. N. Stuart, South Africa; A. E. Syme, Melbourne; T. J. Talbot, Dublin; R. G. Taylor, Middleton; C. A. P. Truman, Surrey; A. Wallace, Ballymena; H. M. Walker, Dublin; F. W. Weber, South Africa; Annie Catherine Wells, India; T. P. G. Wells, Blackburn; Hope Wellis, India; Catherine Mary Wickham, Dublin; J. W. Wilkinson, Queen's County; J. Wilson, Newry; K. R. M. Wilson, Airdrie; D. W. Wright, Mallow; G. Wright, Canada; W. E. M. Wright, Bangalore.

OBITUARY.

JOHN MARSHALL, F.R.C.S.Eng., F.R.S., LL.D.,

President of the General Medical Council.

THE news of the death of Mr. John Marshall has been received everywhere with painful regret and by none more than by ourselves, with whom recently he had been in frequent communication on subjects relating to the administration of the affairs of the profession, the correspondence bearing marks of that faithful public spirit, thoughtfulness, and attention to detail which, coupled with a large grasp of general principles, and a single-minded devotion to public and private duties characterised Mr. Marshall's whole career; these were main elements in the distinguished success which he achieved, and the considerable influence which he exercised.

Mr. Marshall was born at Ely on September 11th, 1818. He was the second son of William Marshall, a well-known county solicitor, the third generation of that name in the profession. Of his two brothers, William, a solicitor, was a man of very great ability, who became coroner of Ely, and was well known in scientific circles as a highly accomplished naturalist and botanist. The subject of our notice was educated at Hingham School under the Rev. J. H. Browne, uncle of Hablot K. Browne ("Phiz"). Choosing the medical profession, Mr. Marshall was apprenticed to Mr. Wales, of Wisbech, and, when 21, he came to London as a student at University College in 1839, and with its hospital he was connected until his death. He became house-surgeon, and subsequently private assistant to Liston. He succeeded Professor Ellis as demonstrator of anatomy, and assisted in bringing out some of the early editions of *Quain's Anatomy*. He started in practice at 8, Crescent Place, Mornington Crescent, but was very soon afterwards appointed assistant surgeon at University College Hospital, moving to George Street, Hanover Square, and subsequently to Savile Row. He married in 1855, his married life being a peculiarly happy one. Surrounded by the charms and comforts of a cultivated and artistic home, and supported in all the affairs of life by the affection and the counsel of wise and deeply attached relatives, Mr. Marshall was as happy in his domestic relations as in the leading incidents of his public career. The large hospitalities of his home were frequently extended, both in his private and official capacities, to a wide circle of pupils and friends, and it is but natural that a tribute should be paid here to surroundings which added, not only to his private happiness, but to his public efficiency.

as examiner in more than one of the colleges and universities, and, when seized with fatal illness, was entering on a period which promised to be signalised by professional success, and to reward the long years of labour. A warm friend, kind and actively interested in the successive generations of students whom he assisted in training, attached to his profession, and, having attained a sound mastery of the practical details of his surgical work, Mr. Bellamy had reached a position of no small promise, and his premature death can but be regarded as a misfortune not only to his immediate friends and family, but to many in whose career he was interested, and who may reasonably have looked to him for further instruction and help.

Mr. Bellamy had an attack of pneumonia about six years ago. He had been a little overworked of late; on January 2nd he was again attacked by pneumonia, and died on Sunday afternoon from failure of the heart and circulation.

ROBERT GEE, M.D. HEIDELBERG, M.R.C.P. LOND., ETC., J.P.,
Liverpool.

WE regret to record the death of one of the oldest and most respected practitioners in Liverpool, Dr. Gee, who expired on New Year's Day somewhat suddenly, after an illness of a few hours' duration.

The deceased gentleman obtained his first qualification, M.R.C.S. Eng., in 1841, so that at the time of his death he was in his Jubilee year of professional life. He was a native of Denbigh, and studied in various schools, chiefly in Germany; he settled in Liverpool about forty years ago, and soon afterwards was appointed to the medical staff of the workhouse. He distinguished himself by his energy and skill in dealing with the terrible outbreaks of cholera and fever which occurred in former years, and gained a high reputation as an authority on fever. He speedily built up a large and lucrative practice. He was the prime mover in the establishment of the fever hospital in Netherfield Road, and was officially connected with it for many years. Some years ago he filled the presidential chair of the Medical Institution.

Besides his professional duties, Dr. Gee took a share in the religious, philanthropic, and political life of the city. He loved to gather at his table men who had attained to eminence, especially those who were distinguished in theology and literature; as a magistrate he was painstaking in discharging his duties, and was one of a small committee engaged in the inspection of theatres and other places of amusement.

He was in his 72nd year, and leaves a widow, but no children. Sympathetic references were made to the deceased by the magistrates presiding on the Bench when his death became known.

MEDICAL NEWS.

PRESENTATION.—On Wednesday, January 7th, Mr. E. Claude Kingsford, L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S., Senior House Surgeon, Bolton Infirmary, was presented by the resident officers and nursing staff with a handsome gold watch, suitably inscribed, as a mark of their esteem and regret at his resignation after three years, and of gratitude for his kindness.

ASSISTED RESEARCH IN RUSSIA.—The recently opened Pathological Institute in the University of Moscow has already received 10,000 roubles from the heirs of the late Dr. Kunin, 5,000 roubles from Baron L. Knoop, and 2,000 roubles from Messrs. Junker and Co., bankers, for the improvement of its scientific equipment.

MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The following were successful at the examination for the certificate in psychological medicine held at Bethlem Hospital on December 18th, 1890:—Frederick W. Pilkington, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; Robert Hitchings, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; James G. Soutar, M.B., C.M.; Jane B. Henderson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.; Robert S. Black, M.A., M.B., C.M.; John A. Hicks, jun., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM AT FLORENCE.—A new lunatic asylum was recently opened at Florence. It is built in separate blocks, the intervening spaces being laid out as gardens. The asylum, which measures 480 metres in length, and stands

on an area of 39 hectares, has accommodation for 600 patients. The director is Dr. Pietro Grilli, the general superintendent being the well known alienist Professor Augusto Tamburini, who will give instruction in mental diseases in the wards.

SCIENTIFIC CONGRESSES IN RUSSIA.—The International Congress of Anthropology and Prehistoric Archaeology will hold its eleventh meeting at Moscow on August 13th to 20th, 1892. The labour of organisation has been undertaken by M. Bogdanow, rector of the University of Moscow; and M. Koehler has promised to contribute 5,000 roubles towards the expenses. Immediately after the Anthropological Congress, a Congress of Zoology will be held; it will begin on August 22nd, and will last a week. There will be a special ethnographic, anthropological, and zoological exhibition in connection with both Congresses.

SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF INEBRIETY.—A meeting was held on January 6th in the rooms of the Medical Society of London, the President (Dr. Norman Kerr) in the chair. Dr. Crespi (Wimborne) said that though he at one time regarded drunkenness as a purely moral vice, he was now satisfied that confirmed intemperance was a disease. It was imperative that there should be changes in the law to empower any relative to obtain a compulsory order to seclude the inebriate in a home for special treatment. There should also be provision for the poor in institutions conducted by County Courts and paid for out of the rates. Dr. T. L. Wright (Bellevue, Ohio), in an elaborate paper, discussed the nature and relations of alcoholic intoxication.

THE "HYGIENISCHE RUNDschau."—The first number of this new journal, the forthcoming appearance we announced some time ago, is now before us. From a perusal of its contents, we think it will be welcomed by all who are interested in practical hygiene and bacteriology. Although each number will contain at least one original article, the chief object of the editors (Drs. Carl Fraenkel and E. von Esmarch) is to give excerpts and reviews of all current literature on hygiene, bacteriology, and especially pathological mycology. The leading article in the present number is from the pen of Dr. von Esmarch on the subject of Disinfection. All English workers in the field of hygiene are invited to send reprints of their communications to either of the editors.

THE LATE PROFESSOR COCCIUS.—Dr. Ernst Adolf Coccius, Professor of Ophthalmology in the University of Leipzig, died recently of apoplexy. He was born in 1825, and was appointed Professor in 1857. His work on the Use of the Ophthalmoscope, published in 1853, contained original observations on the pulsation of the arteria centralis retinae, the macula lutea, etc. Among other publications of his were "The Mechanism of Accommodation in the Human Eye" (1868); "Ophthalmometry and the Measurement of Tension in the Diseased Eye" (1872); "The Recognition of Visual Purple during Life" (1877), and several others, all bearing the marks of careful observation and original thought.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are: Dr. Fr. Wiegner, Emeritus Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology in the University of Strassburg; Dr. Santiago López de Argüeta, Professor of Medical Pathology in, and Rector of, the University of Granada, Spain; Dr. T. S. Warneke, Professor of Pharmacology in the University of Copenhagen; Dr. F. Coppola, Professor of Materia Medica and Experimental Pharmacology in the Superior School of Medicine at Florence; Dr. Richard J. Levis, of Philadelphia, for many years surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital and to the Jefferson College Hospital, and formerly President of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Dr. Proctor Thayer, for more than a generation Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the Cleveland Medical College; Dr. Rampal, Professor of Anatomy in the Medical School of Marseilles; Dr. C. E. Louis Mayer, *Privat-docent* at Berlin, son of the well-known gynaecologist, Professor K. W. Mayer, and himself a distinguished worker in the same field; and Dr. Diaz Benito, of Madrid, author of treatises on Midwifery, Syphilitic Disease (with atlas), etc., and a prominent advocate of sanitary reform in Spain.

PROFESSIONAL TITLES IN ITALY.—The Prefect of the Province of Milan recently sent a circular to the mayors of all places within his jurisdiction instructing them to set the legal machinery provided for that purpose in motion against all and sundry who shall dub themselves "Doctor" or "Professor" without possessing any valid claim to these titles. The Prefect points out that the usurpation of academic degrees and professional titles is more frequent, as well as more serious in its possible consequences, in the medical profession than in others. According to him, it is quite a common thing for practitioners of "minor surgery" (*bassa chirurgia*), and even "dentists," to call themselves "Dr.," "Professor," etc. The only persons who have a legal right to these learned prefixes are, as the Prefect says, those who have obtained the degree of Doctor from a University, or have had the title of Professor conferred on them by the Minister of Public Instruction.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following Vacancies are announced:

- BISHOP'S STORTFORD UNION.**—Medical Officer to the Union Workhouse. Salary, £25 per annum, and fees. Applications endorsed "Medical Officer's Appointment" to Henry Baker, Clerk to the Guardians, Bishop's Stortford, by January 10th.
- BISHOP'S STORTFORD UNION.**—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for Hallingbury District. Salary, £57 10s. per annum, and fees. Applications endorsed "Medical Officer's Appointment" to Henry Baker, Clerk to the Guardians, Bishop's Stortford, by January 10th.
- BODMIN URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.**—Medical Officer of Health for the District. Salary, £20 per annum. Applications to Robert P. Edyvean, Clerk. Election on January 13th.
- CARLISLE DISPENSARY.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £130 per annum, with apartments. Applications to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. Ostell, 14, Bank Street, Carlisle, by January 19th. Election on March 1st.
- CITY ASYLUM, Birmingham.**—Clinical Assistant. Board, lodging, and washing. No salary. Applications to E. B. Whitcombe, Medical Superintendent.
- CITY HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.**—Resident Medical Assistant. Salary, £50 for first year, and, if re-appointed, £70 for second year, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Medical Officer of Health, Town Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by February 28th.
- COUNTIES OF BANFF, ELGIN, AND NAIRN.**—Medical Officer; must devote his whole time and not engage in private practice; must reside within one of the three counties. Salary, £300 per annum, with £50 travelling expenses. Applications to be sent to each of the following: John Allan, County Clerk, Banff; Alex. Cameron, County Clerk, Elgin; and H. T. Donaldson, County Clerk, Nairn, by January 16th.
- COUNTIES OF STIRLING AND DUMBARTON.**—Medical Officer; must reside in Glasgow, and not hold any other appointment or engage in private practice or employment. Salary, £500 per annum, with necessary travelling expenses. Applications to be with Patrick Welsh, County Clerk, Stirling, and also W. Babbie, County Clerk, Dumbarton, by January 14th.
- COUNTY COUNCIL OF AYRSHIRE.**—County Medical Officer; must not hold other appointments or engage in private practice, and must reside in Ayr. Salary, £450 per annum. Applications to Chas. G. Shaw, County Clerk, County Buildings, Ayr, by February 2nd.
- COUNTY OF DUMFRIES.**—Medical Officer. Salary, £300 per annum. Applications to John Robson, County Clerk, Dumfries, by February 2nd, of whom further information can be obtained.
- DENBIGHSHIRE INFIRMARY, Denbigh.**—House-Surgeon. Must be qualified and conversant with the Welsh language. Salary, to commence £85 per annum, with board, residence and washing in the house. Applications to W. Vaughan Jones, Secretary.
- DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Square.**—Five additional Surgeons. Applications to J. Francis Pink, Secretary, by January 20th.
- EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Shadwell, E.**—House-Surgeon; no salary, but board and lodging provided. Applications to Samuel Whitford, Secretary, by January 15th.
- GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston.**—Honorary Assistant Physician. Must be a native of Germany, or must be fully acquainted with the German language and the peculiarities of the German medical science; must hold diploma of foreign or British University, be Member of the College of Physicians, and fully qualified to practise in Great Britain. Applications to A. Walbaum, D.D., Secretary, by January 20th, 1891.
- HAMBLETON UNION, Surrey.**—District Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Witley District. Salary, £80 per annum, with extra fees. Applications to Ferdinand Smallpeice, Clerk's Office, 138, High Street, Guildford, by January 20th.
- HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton.**—House-Physicians. Applications to the Secretary, Henry Dobbin, by January 14th.
- KENT AND CANTERBURY HOSPITAL, Canterbury.**—Assistant House-Surgeon and Dispenser. Must reside in the house and be unmarried. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to Charles S. Read, Secretary, by January 24th.
- LANCASHIRE COUNTY ASYLUM, Rainhill, near Liverpool.**—Pathological Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £200 per annum, with fur-

nished apartments, board, attendance, and washing. Applications to the Medical Superintendent.

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, Turner Street, Mile End, E.—Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy. Salary, £90 per annum. Applications to Munro Scott, Warden, by January 10th.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL, Norwich.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing; unmarried, and not more than 35 years of age. Applications to Howard J. Collins, Secretary, by January 12th.

PARISH OF EDAY, Orkney.—Medical Officer for the Parish. Salary, £55 and free house and garden. Applications to Inspector of Poor, Eday, Kirkwall, Orkney.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.—Assistant Examiner in Medical Jurisprudence. Annual fee, £30. Applications to the Secretary of the University Court, Mr. A. E. Clapperton, 91, West Regent Street, Glasgow, by January 10th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ANNESLEY, F. J. St. John, M.B., M.Ch., B.A.O.R.U. of Ireland, appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Eccles and District Medical Association, *vice* Dr. Hewlett.

CLEMENTS, Herbert, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin., appointed Junior Assistant Medical Officer to the Staffordshire County Asylum.

CRESSY, George John, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Warsop Urban Sanitary District of the Mansfield Union, *vice* Mr. C. G. Stein, resigned.

CUNNINGHAM, John, M.B., C.M.Glas., appointed Medical Officer for the Royal Burgh of Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire, N.B.

DAVIS, D. L., M.B.Glas., L.R.C.S. Edin., appointed Medical Officer for the First Central District and the Workhouse of the Neath Union.

DRAKE, Thomas George, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Thornton Urban Sanitary District of the North Brierley Union, *vice* Mr. E. E. Rawson, deceased.

EAST, Charles Harry, M.D.Durh., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Medical Officer for the Kent Church District, *vice* Mr. W. A. Walker, resigned.

FRYER, George Ernest, L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Monsall Fever Hospital, Manchester, *vice* Mr. J. P. Williams.

GABRIEL, A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin., appointed Medical Officer for the Borough of Dunolly, Victoria, *vice* Dr. Manson, resigned.

GODFREY, Graham Philip, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M. Edin., appointed House-Surgeon to the Mansfield and Mansfield Woodhouse Hospital.

GODFREY, Thomas, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., appointed Consulting Surgeon to the Mansfield and Mansfield Woodhouse Hospital.

GORDON, Thomas Elisha, M.D.Durh., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Medical Officer for the Fifth District of the Stroud Union.

GOSSAGE, Alfred M., B.A.Oxon., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Resident Obstetric Assistant to the Westminster Hospital.

GRIPPER, Walter, M.D., appointed Medical Officer to the Female Orphan Asylum, Beddington, *vice* Dr. C. P. Tomkins.

JAMES, G. B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Senior House-Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital.

KAUFFMANN, Otto Jackson, M.D. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, *vice* Mr. E. S. Reynolds.

MCCLACHLAN, Samuel F., M.B., C.M.Glas., reappointed Medical Officer of Health of the Longtown Rural District of the Longtown Union.

MARTYN, Mr., appointed House-Surgeon to the Devon and Exeter Hospital, *vice* Mr. Russell Coombe, resigned.

MILLER, Theodore, M.D. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Assistant Medical Superintendent to the Infirmary, East Dulwich Grove.

MORRISON, James Thomas Jackman, M.A. Cantab., F.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the Royal Orthopaedic and Spinal Hospital, Birmingham.

O'CONNOR, John, M.A., M.D., B.Ch. Dub. Univ., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the British Hospital, Buenos Ayres, *vice* Dr. Hugh Jamieson, resigned.

ODELL, Robert, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., appointed Medical Officer to the Second and Third Districts of the Hertford Union.

O'DWYER, J. J., L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., appointed Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator for the District of Gundagai, New South Wales.

PARRY, Thomas Sharp, M.B., B.S. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Surgeon to the Court "Sellers," Ancient Order of Foresters, Great Saughall.

PEARCE, Arthur, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., reappointed Medical Officer of Health for the Salcombe Urban District of the Kingsbridge Union.

RENNEY, Henry, M.D., B.S. Durh., appointed District Medical Officer of the Sunderland Union.

SAUNDERS, Frederick H., M.B., C.M. Aberd., appointed Medical Officer for the Ripley District of the Knaresborough Union.

SHARMAN, Eric H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed House-Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital.

SPENCER, Walter, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of East Retford, *vice* William Pritchard, M.D., resigned.

THOMSON, William Arnold Urquhart, F.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., appointed Medical Officer for the Henley and Bray Districts of the Cookham Union.

TREVITHICK, M. A., M.B., B.C. Cantab., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Junior Resident Medical Officer to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, *vice* A. Gale.

TURNER, Frederick, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Buxton Local Board.

WALKER, Benjamin, M.D.Durh., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Medical Officer for the Ravenstonedale District of the Cockermouth Union.
 WARREN, William, L.R.C.S.I., appointed Medical Officer for the Borough of Kew, Victoria, *vice* Dr. Walsh, resigned.
 WILLIAMS, Lewis, M.B.Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed House-Physician to University College Hospital.
 WILLIAMS, A. Winkelried, M.B., C.M., appointed Pathologist to the St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Leicester Square.
 WOODHAMS, John Amos, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Rye Urban Sanitary District of the Rye Union, *vice* Mr. A. E. Vidler.
 YEOMAN, Stanley, B.A., M.B., B.C.Cantab., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed House-Surgeon to the Morpeth Dispensary, *vice* Dr. Webster.
 YOUNG, Mr. W. J., reappointed Analyst to the Whitechapel District Board.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8.30 P.M.—Dr. William Duncan: On Chronic Disease of the Uterine Appendages, with short notes of thirty consecutive cases treated by abdominal section. Mr. Alban Doran: On the Treatment of Chronic Disease of the Uterine Appendages.
 ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 8 P.M.—The Annual General Meeting. Business: Election of Officers. Casual communications by Messrs. S. J. Hutchinson, C. Robbins, C. F. Rilott, W. H. Woodruff, F. J. Collyer, J. T. Browne Mason, Storor Bennett and others. Valedictory Address by President.
 LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, 1 P.M.—Mr. R. Marcus Gunn: On External Examination of the Eye. London Throat Hospital, Great Portland Street, 8 P.M.—Mr. W. R. H. Stewart: On the Examination of Ear Cases.

TUESDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Bethlem Hospital, 2 P.M.—Dr. Savage: On Hypochondriasis and Melancholia. Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment, 5 P.M.—Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson: On Diseases of the Skin, Syphilis, and other Subjects.
 ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, 8.30 P.M.—Mr. R. C. Lucas: On a case of Nephrolithotomy (following Nephrectomy) for total suppression of urine lasting five days; complete recovery and good health five years after the operation. Mr. R. J. Godlee: Removal of large Calculi, first from one kidney and afterwards from the other; death from hæmorrhage after the second operation.

WEDNESDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, 4 P.M.—Dr. J. Mitchell Bruce: On the Treatment of Cough. Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, 8 P.M.—Mr. A. Q. Silcock: On Glaucoma.
 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8 P.M.—Sir W. Moore: Is Colonisation in Central Africa by Europeans possible?
 HUNTERIAN SOCIETY, 8 P.M.—Mr. Symonds: On Three Cases of Hydronephrosis and their treatment. Dr. E. G. Gilbert: Some Remarks on Colds. Dr. G. N. Pitt: Tubercular Lesions in Alcoholics.

THURSDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, National Hospital for the Paralysed and the Epileptic, Queen Square, 2 P.M.—Dr. Howard Tooth: On the Anatomy of the Spinal Cord. Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, 4 P.M.—Dr. Voelcker: Demonstration of Pathological Specimens. London Throat Hospital, Great Portland Street, 8 P.M.—Dr. Ed. Law: On the Examination of the Throat and Nose.

FRIDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, 4 P.M.—Dr. J. Mitchell Bruce: On the Treatment of Hæmoptysis.

SATURDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Bethlem Hospital, 11 A.M.—Dr. Percy Smith: Clinical Demonstrations. Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Blackfriars, 2 P.M.—Dr. Payne: On Erythema and Allied Affections.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 3s. 6d., which sum should be forwarded in Post Office Order or Stamps with the notice not later than Wednesday morning, in order to insure insertion in the current issue.

MARRIAGE.

FOX—HAY-NEWTON.—On January 1st, at St. Barnabas, Pimlico, by the Rev. Alfred Fox, brother of the bridegroom, Thomas Colcott Fox, B.A.Cantab., M.B.Lond., M.R.C.P., of 14, Harley Street, to Ida Mary, youngest daughter of the late I. S. Hay-Newton, Esq., of Newton Hall, Haddington, N.B.

DEATH.

STRANGE.—January 5th, at Worcester, very suddenly, William Strange, M.D., aged 76 years.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AND OPERATION DAYS AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

CANCER, Brompton (Free). Hours of Attendance.—Daily, 2. Operation Days.—Tu. S., 2.
 CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC. Operation Days.—Daily, 2.
 CHARING CROSS. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. 1.30; Dental, M. W. F., 9. Throat and Ear, F., 9.30. Operation Days.—W. Th. F., 3.
 CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN. Hours of Attendance.—Daily, 1.30. Operation Days.—M. Th., 2.30.
 EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN. Operation Day.—F., 2.
 GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, M. Tu. Wed. Th. F., 2.30; Obstetric, W., 2.30; Eye, Tu. Th., 2.30; Ear, M. F., 2.30; Diseases of the Skin, W., 2.30; Diseases of the Throat, Th., 2.30; Dental Cases, W., 2. Operation Day.—W., 2.
 GUY'S. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, M. Tu. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Tu. Th. F., 1.30; Ear, Tu., 1; Skin, Tu., 1; Dental, daily, 9; Throat, F., 1. Operation Days.—(Ophthalmic), M. Th., 1.30; Tu. F., 1.30.
 HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Soho. Hours of Attendance.—Daily, 10. Operation Days.—M. Th., 2.
 KING'S COLLEGE. Hours of Attendance.—Medical, daily, 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, daily, 1.30; o.p., Tu. W. F. S., 1.30; Eye, M. Th., 1.30; Ophthalmic Department, W., 2; Ear, Th., 2; Skin, F., 1.30; Throat, F., 1.30; Dental, Tu. Th., 9.30. Operation Days.—Tu. F. S., 2.
 LONDON. Hours of Attendance.—Medical, daily, exc. S., 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30, and 2; Obstetric, M. Th., 1.30; o.p. W. S., 1.30; Eye, Tu. S., 9; Ear, S., 9.30; Skin, Th., 9; Dental, Tu., 9. Operation Days.—M. Tu. W. Th. S., 2.
 METROPOLITAN. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 9; Obstetric, W., 2. Operation Day.—F., 9.
 MIDDLESEX. Hours of Attendance. Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, M. Th., 1.30; o.p., M. F., 9, W., 1.30; Eye, Tu. F., 9; Ear and Throat Tu., 9; Skin, Tu., 4, Th., 9.30; Dental, M. W. F., 9.30. Operation Days.—W., 1, S., 2; (Obstetric), W., 2.
 NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC. Hours of Attendance.—M. Tu. Th. F., 2. Operation Day.—W., 10.
 NORTH-WEST LONDON. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 2; Obstetric, W., 2; Eye, W., 9; Skin, Tu., 2; Dental, F., 9. Operation Day.—Th., 2.30.
 ROYAL FREE. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 2; Diseases of Women, Tu. S., 9; Eye, M. F., 9; Dental, Th., 9. Operation Days.—W. S., 2; (Ophthalmic), M. F., 10.30; (Diseases of Women) S., 9.
 ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC. Hours of Attendance.—Daily, 9. Operation Days.—Daily, 10.
 ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC. Hours of Attendance.—Daily, 1. Operation Day.—M., 2.
 ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC. Hours of Attendance.—Daily, 1. Operation Days.—Daily.
 ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. Th. S., 2; o.p., W. S., 9; Eye, W. Th. S., 2.30; Ear, Tu. F., 2; Skin, F., 1.30; Larynx, F., 2.30; Orthopædic, M., 2.30; Dental, Tu. F., 9. Operation Days.—M. Tu. W. S., 1.30; (Ophthalmic), Tu. Th., 2.
 ST. GEORGE'S. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, M. Tu. F. S., 12; Obstetric, Th., 2; o.p., Eye, W. S., 2; Ear, Tu., 2; Skin, W., 2; Throat, Th., 2; Orthopædic, W., 2; Dental, Tu. S., 9. Operation Days.—Th., 1; (Ophthalmic), F., 1.15.
 ST. MARK'S. Hours of Attendance.—Fistula and Diseases of Rectum, males, W., 8.45; females, Th., 8.45. Operation Days.—M. Tu., 2.30.
 ST. MARY'S. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.45 o.p., 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.45; Eye, Tu. F. S., 9; Ear, M. Th., 3; Orthopædic, W., 10; Throat, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th., 9.30; Electrotherapeutics, Tu. F., 2; Dental, W. S., 9.30; Consultations, M., 2.30. Operation Days.—Tu., 1.30; (Orthopædic), W., 11; (Ophthalmic), F., 9.
 ST. PETER'S. Hours of Attendance.—M., 2 and 5, Tu., 2, W., 2.30 and 5, Th., 2, F. (Women and Children), 2, S., 3.30. Operation Day.—W., 2.
 ST. THOMAS'S. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, except W. and S., 2; Obstetric, Tu. F., 2; o.p., W. S., 1.30; Eye, Tu., 2; o.p., daily, except S., 1.30; Ear, M., 1.30; Skin, F., 1.30; Throat, Tu. F., 1.30; Children, S., 1.30; Dental, Tu. F., 10. Operation Days.—W. S., 1.30; (Ophthalmic), Tu., 4, F., 2; (Gynaecological) Th., 2.
 SAMARITAN FREE FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. Hours of Attendance.—Daily, 1.30. Operation Day.—W., 2.30.
 THROAT, Golden Square. Hours of Attendance.—Daily, 1.30; Tu. and F., 6.30. Operation Day.—Th., 2.
 UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetrics, M. W. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Th., 2; Ear, M. Th., 9; Skin, W., 1.45, S., 9.15; Throat, M. Th., 9; Dental, W., 9.30. Operation Days.—W. Th., 1.30; S., 2.
 WEST LONDON. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 2; Dental, Tu., F., 9.30; Eye, Tu. Th. S., 2; Ear, Tu., 10; Orthopædic, W., 2; Diseases of Women, W. S., 2; Electric, Tu., 10, F., 4; Skin, F., 2; Throat and Nose, S., 10. Operation Days.—Tu. F., 2.30.
 WESTMINSTER. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1; Eye, M. Th., 2.30; Ear, M., 9; Skin, W., 1; Dental, W. S., 9.15. Operation Days.—Tu. W., 2.

seventeen years, which is equivalent to saying I have not, during that time, been very seriously ill. Cold bath every morning, often having to break the ice with a frozen sponge. The addition of hot water, which I tried once—and only once—for experiment, made me shiver for hours after my tub.

What the writer of your paragraph is wrong in is about "the glow." How very old-fashioned! A healthy perpetual bather has a gentle happy reaction, but no glow. I may have been cold in bed, but the ice tub banishes that feeling. A lusty full-blooded man may have a glow. I have come out of the sea in winter—ice on the sea on Aberdeen beach—with such men, and they were not only red, but almost blue, in the skin.

I may add that I am a breakfast eater, getting well through the solids before feeling around for tea or coffee. Much as I enjoy breakfast, I would rather go without it than want my cold tub. Rather than want a cold bath of some kind, were water impossible to find, I would use snow. This is not enthusiasm but common sense. It has always seemed strange to me that medical men, who know nothing from personal experience about constant tubbing any more than an Eskimo does, should attempt to lecture medical men who do know. *Ita vita est.*

NEALE'S DIGEST ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

DR. ROBERT BATHO, Hon. Brigade-Surgeon, Retired List (Jersey), writes: I have been glad to note the letters which have appeared in the medical press reminding the profession that Dr. Neale intends publishing a new edition of the *Medical Digest*, provided a certain number of subscribers communicate with him at once. Individually, I have owned the former issue for many years, and have used the ample margins for corrections up to date. It has constantly been of service to me, and often a source of amusement. When I have seen what I believed to be a "new-found old invention" ventilated, a reference to the excellent index of the *Digest* has more than once enabled me to prove that memory was not entirely at fault, and to fit the new "face" into a comparatively old "panel."

My apology for trespassing on your space is my belief that the work is but little known to officers in the public services for whose use it seems to be so specially adapted. They are limited to a certain weight of baggage, and hence their library has to be condensed in the same ratio as their wardrobe. I think all on foreign service, who have no copy of the *Digest*, will thank me for the hint, and will never regret the moderate outlay for a work which must have entailed stupendous labour on its compiler.

AN AMERICAN SURGERY.

THE *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* states that a daily paper from a town in Illinois says: "There is upon the face of the earth no more pleasant place than the interior of the office of Dr. J. P. Slaughter. It has recently been built, and is located some distance from the main highway, affording the traveller only a bird's-eye view of its gigantic proportions. The style of the architecture is the Moresque of the twelfth century. The interior contains a parlour, vestibule, and druggist's room, in all resembling a Gothic cathedral. The eye of the visitor wanders over this expanse, bewildered by its extent and the impossibility of grasping its vast dimensions. It is surmounted by a graceful dome rising a few feet above the roof, and terminating in a colossal ball, which supports a figure of the doctor standing with outstretched arms, as if extending a welcome to all the world. At the corners are highly-decorated arcades, with promenades looking outward over the surrounding country, and inward over the beautiful gardens, ornamented with fountains and statuary. The druggist's room is open at all hours, and is presided over by Sam Parrish. A flight of blue marble steps leads up to the front entrance from the terrace, at the centre of which is an open kiosk about twelve feet in diameter. At the entrance the visitor passes through a self-registering turnstile."

COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, Etc., have been received from:

(A) A.M.S.; Dr. Izett Anderson, Kingston, Jamaica; Professor J. Attfield, London; Mr. J. Ackery, London; Mr. H. E. Armstrong, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. S. Alexander, Bulwell; Mr. E. Antrobus, Handsworth; Dr. F. P. Atkinson, Surbiton; A. Aulid-Ali, M.B., Rathmines; R. Arthur, M.B., London. (B) Dr. E. Barnes, London; Mr. J. W. Black, Edinburgh; Mr. John Bellamy, London; Mr. A. Bryce, Glasgow; Mr. G. A. Bannatyne, Greenock; Mr. G. H. Biden, Upper Norwood; Dr. H. Barnes, Carlisle; Dr. Fletcher Beach, Dartford; Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., London; Mr. G. Balfour, Wimbledon; Dr. W. M. Banks, Bournemouth; Dr. Dudley Buxton, London; Mr. L. Buxton, London. (C) Dr. R. F. Cook, Gateshead; Mr. W. H. Clague, Ramsay; Dr. G. F. Crooke, Berlin; Dr. W. J. Collins, London; Dr. T. Churton, Leeds; The Council of the Royal Botanic Society, London; The Crystalite Gold Company, London; Mr. O. G. Currie, Hyderabad; Mr. A. E. Clapperton, Glasgow; J. Cunningham, M.B., Sanquhar; Mr. E. Cayle, Glasgow. (D) John Dewar, M.B., Portree; Dr. J. Donelan, London; Dr. A. Duke, Eastbourne; Mr. F. A. Davis, London; Mr. A. Doran, London; Mr. W. W. Dickinson, Cullompton; Mr. James Donnet, Bognor; Mr. E. B. Denton, London; Dr. D. Drummond, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. Arthur Douglas, Handsworth; Mr. F. V. de Denne, London; Dr. Lovell Drage, Hatfield. (E) Mr. E. East, London; Mr. H. F. C. Eagle, London; Mr. J. E. Erichsen, London; Mr. G. J. Eady, West Hampstead. (F) Dr. C. G. S. Fleming, Bath; Messrs. A. Faber and Co., London. (G) Dr. W. R. Gowers, London; Dr. G. V. Gilroy, Kuroow, Otago; Mr. A. M. Gossage, London; Mr. J. L. Greene, Alexandria; Mr. C. Gordon, Lichfield; Messrs. C. Griffin and Co., London; Dr. F. W. Grant, Elgin. (H) Dr. Stanley Haynes, Malvern; Professor Victor Horsley, London; Messrs. W. B. Lilliard and Sons, Glasgow; Dr. Hol-

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED.

The Student's Atlas of Artistic Anatomy. By Ch. Roth. Edited, with Introduction, by C. E. Fitzgerald, M.D. London: H. Grevel and Co. 1891.
The Haunted Man and the Ghost's Bargain. By Charles Dickens. London: Cassell and Co. 1891.
Year Book of Pharmacy. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1890.
Railway Injuries in their Medico-legal and Clinical Aspects. By Herbert W. Page, M.A. London: Charles Griffin and Co. 1891.
Transactions of the Pathological Society of London. Volume XLI. London: Smith, Elder and Co. 1890.

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