

cautery, therefore, cannot be limited. Well, what of that? The part cannot be clamped, certainly not. If it could be clamped as readily as the pedicle of a tumour, we would make short work of the whole uterus. And that the action of the cautery cannot be limited is partly right and partly wrong. A rapid and strong application of a red hot iron will char effectually without the heat being conveyed very deeply, while a long continued application of a lesser degree of heat will convey deeper inflammatory action and destruction. Nothing but experience in the use of the cautery will enable a man to decide how he should use it in any given case.

As to vaginal hysterectomy, I quite agree with Dr. Keith that it is not a difficult operation—that it requires no special clamps, no special knowledge, in fact, if the uterus is movable and can be drawn down; and we are all well aware that this is often *not the case*. When the body of the uterus is implicated in such a manner as to involve enlargement, hyperplasia, showing a complete engorgement of the organ by malignant growth, who would think of doing anything else than hysterectomy, either by the vagina or by abdominal section? I do not think anyone would dream here of performing any partial operation of either excision or excavation with or without the use of the cautery. I must say again that in properly selected cases the removal of all the diseased tissues as far as possible, with the subsequent effectual application of the cautery, will show results in this terrible disease that not only justify the style, but form an argument for its adoption in preference to most or perhaps any other methods.

## MEMORANDA:

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

#### CASE OF LOCOMOTOR ATAXY TREATED BY HYPNOTIC SUGGESTION.

C. W., aged 53. Disease began about fifteen years ago, and was characterised chiefly by the intensity of the pains in the legs and abdomen. Patient attended the Queen Square Hospital for two years as an outpatient, and was five months in the Soho Hospital, but was not benefited. Eight years ago patient began to be unable to walk without assistance, and for nearly five years has been confined to bed. The legs are atrophied, and there is total anaesthesia below the knees. For the last twelve years he has had absolutely continuous and agonising pain—sometimes in the limbs, often in the abdomen and chest. His cries often disturbed his neighbours, and morphine in one-grain doses, repeated once or twice, has no effect on the pain. The bowels were obstinately constipated, requiring strong purgatives to move them, and he slept very badly.

I saw him first on October 28th, 1890, and, having in mind Dr. Lloyd Tuckey's now almost historic case, I determined to try and relieve him by hypnosis and suggestion. On the first attempts I failed to influence him, but, on November 5th, I hypnotised a woman before him, and again tried him. He passed into the third stage of Bernheim. I rubbed his legs where the pain then was, and suggested it should cease. Next day he reported that he had been freer from pain, and had slept better than he had done for years. Since then he has been hypnotised daily, and has been quite free from pain, except for a few hours one day. He is simply amazed at the change in himself. The bowels have moved naturally since suggestions were made to that effect, and he sleeps very well at night. His appetite has improved, and he has sat several times in a chair by the fire—a thing he had not done for some years. He has lost the depressed feeling he used often to have.

I do not say this improvement will continue, as the disease is not checked, but the fact remains that the man says that for the last fortnight he has enjoyed life, while for many years previously his constant prayer had been for release by death.

I quote this case as one of the most instructive of the many cases I have treated with benefit by hypnotic suggestion.

East End Medical Mission.

R. ARTHUR, M.A., M.B.

#### A CASE OF CAT ASTHMA.

It is a well-known fact that in some individuals asthmatic affections are induced by contact with various substances which to most people are harmless. Sufferers from hay fever and hay asthma are common enough, and many of us have met with persons in whom *ipecaacuanha* excites paroxysms of dyspnoea. Cases of asthma induced by the presence of, or contact with, animals are not so often recognised and described, although in medical literature we meet with references to instances of the kind, the offending animals being sometimes horses, sometimes deer, dogs, cats, hares, rabbits, or guinea pigs. The following case is of interest as a typical case of cat asthma.

The patient is a man, aged between 30 and 40; there is no history of a family tendency to this or allied diseases. He believes that he first suffered from spasmodic asthma at the age of 14, and remembers being confined to bed in his boyhood for several weeks with almost constant dyspnoea and wheezing, attended by a doctor who gave him plenty of antimony, and with a favourite cat sleeping at the foot of the bed. Later on, he is said to have been subject to hay fever; at all events, he had violent attacks resembling that affection when he went to stay with relations in the country during the hay season; but it is a curious fact that his distinct recollection is that he never suffered when out of doors, but always in the house, and also that the people of that house were extremely fond of cats. Neither he nor his friends had at that time the least suspicion of the exciting cause of his malady, which has only been traced within the last few years.

The onset of an attack is usually heralded by violent sneezing, followed by excessive secretion from the nose, lachrymation, and itching of the conjunctivæ in the neighbourhood of the caruncles. My patient describes a curious symptom which has been noticed in other similar cases—a peculiar sensation of itching under the chin, and also great coldness of the hands and feet. The rapidity of invasion of these symptoms is very remarkable. The onset is almost as sudden and violent as it would be if he were exposed to an atmosphere laden with snuff; and he declares that very soon, with saturated pocket-handkerchief, irritated swollen eyelids, and cold damp extremities, he is reduced to a state of abject misery, physical and mental. A few minutes later, if he continues to be exposed to the influence, and sometimes even if he escapes from it, he experiences the familiar oppression of the chest, respiration becomes laboured, and accompanied by sibilant sounds in the bronchial tubes; and unless relief is afforded, all the symptoms of severe asthma supervene. Profuse diuresis is usual at this stage. As a general rule, the respiratory troubles disappear entirely after a sleep, always supposing the patient to be far removed from cats; but sometimes, after long exposure to their influence, he may suffer even for several days from slight oppression, with unusual secretion of bronchial mucus.

There are several varieties in the attacks; sometimes he only suffers from coryza without the asthma, and sometimes the presence of the enemy induces asthma without coryza; there are marked differences, too, in the intensity of the paroxysm in different attacks; but the above may be taken as a true and faithful account of the normal type. This disagreeable influence may be due to irritating particles thrown off by the fur. My patient, in common with all the similarly affected people of whom I have read, finds that to touch his eyelids with a hand that has just stroked a cat sets up violent irritation. The actual presence of the foe is not, however, necessary; he suffers, though not severely, when he is in a room commonly frequented by cats, though they may be absent at the time. The nearer he is to the animals, and the more numerous they are, the more severe are the symptoms. He believes that cats differ in the potency of their influence, and that the long-haired kinds are the most poisonous. The skin of a dead cat has no effect upon him. The larger members of the tribe excite his symptoms; he was lately driven from the lion house at the Zoological Gardens by violent sneezing.

Whatever it may be, the emanation that causes cat asthma is not a smell. It is the sensory nerves of the nasal passages, not the olfactory nerves, that are irritated, and from which the irritation is transmitted to the nerves supplying the bronchial muscles. My patient has always been fond of cats;

a concealed cat affects him quite as certainly as one that he can see.

It seems quite possible that similar cases may exist more frequently than we suppose. This man went through some twenty years of often-recurring discomfort, simply through ignorance of the avoidable cause of his trouble; now he need never have an attack unless he deliberately puts himself in the way of it.

Eastbourne.

HENRY S. GABBETT, M.D.

#### ACCIDENTAL VACCINATION.

A FORTNIGHT since, a lad, aged 19, the son of a builder in this neighbourhood, came into my consulting room, complaining of a sore spot on the face and swollen glands in the neck. On examination a sore was found on the left malar eminence, about a third of an inch from the external angle of the eye. It was red, weeping, and had been vigorously scratched. I was a little puzzled at first, and told my patient to come next day, meanwhile to apply moist boracic lint. On the morrow he appeared with huge œdema of the eyelid of that side, completely closing the eye, the glands being very much enlarged and tender. On removing the lint the characteristic appearance of a rubbed vaccination sore made me ask him if he had been near a recently-vaccinated baby. He answered that nine days previously he had been nursing one that had been vaccinated then for a week. On closer questioning it seemed that most likely he had infected himself, not from the baby directly, but from a towel that had been used in drying it. The sore had gone through the usual appearances of a severe second vaccination, and is now healing under the bland influence of boracic lint. I tried after the first day, because of the itching, several antiseptic ointments—eucalyptus, carbolic, etc.—but they all seemed to cause more irritation, so I continued the boracic lint, which had also before proved itself the best application in my hands for inflamed vaccination sores.

Porchester Square, W.

F. WILLIAM COCK, M.D.

#### CASE OF POISONING BY LIN. BELLADONNÆ, LAUDANUM, AND SP. CHLOROFORMI.

ON December 23rd, 1890, at 2 P.M., I was called to a man who was said to have "swallowed something at 11 o'clock, and who seemed to have been poisoned."

On arrival, I found a man, aged 33, sitting in a chair, with eyes staring, head rolling about, and evidently in pain. He was only partially conscious, but rousable. On looking round the room, I found an empty ounce and a half poison bottle which had contained lin. belladonnæ, and which had been left three parts full.

Emetics were administered, stimulants given with alkalis; but after a very little while swallowing became impossible, and at each attempt to give teaspoonful doses of brandy, etc., the man became very violent; his violence rendered any attempt at using the stomach pump dangerous, even if it were advisable, at any time. The emetics only caused retching. The man was got to bed, where he soon lapsed into unconsciousness, with stertorous breathing; he could be easily roused, but as easily lapsed again into his stupor. The symptoms pointed to poisoning, both by belladonna and opium, but the quantity of belladonna taken presented the gravest danger.

He remained in this unconscious condition till 9 P.M., having been roused frequently, and during which time attempts were frequently made to get him to swallow. Also attempts were made to inject brandy and ether, both subcutaneously and *per rectum*, but at each attempt he struggled violently, and the feat was impossible. At 9 o'clock a dog in the house barked, and the man suddenly returned to consciousness, but felt dazed. Complained of burning and dryness in his throat, and headache. His pupils were now widely dilated. Since that date he has gradually returned to his normal state, and now has only pain in swallowing hard solids, such as crust or toast.

On being questioned, he admits having mixed the lin. belladonnæ (more than half an ounce), two teaspoonfuls of laudanum, and some small quantity (amount unknown) of camphorated chloroform in a wine glass and drunk the mixture.

There seems to me to be only one explanation of his recovery, namely, the antagonistic character of the constituents of his mixture.

Upper Norwood.

GEO. HENRY BIDEN, L.R.C.P.Lond.

#### THE DANGERS OF ANTIFEBRIN.

HAVING prescribed antifebrin in many cases of enteric fever, acute pneumonia, and tuberculosis, and having closely watched its action, I formed a very favourable opinion of its value as an antipyretic, and of its safety when carefully administered in suitable cases.

In most of my cases I ordered it in 5-grain doses, with 2 or 4 drachms of brandy. The temperature usually began to fall twenty minutes after exhibition, and reached its lowest limit (between 97.8° and 99° F.) in one or one and a half hour; it then began to rise, seldom attaining its former height before two and a half or three hours. I have never given more than four 5-grain doses in the twenty-four hours, and have obtained excellent results with only three. Its depressing action on the heart was reduced to a minimum by giving it with brandy, and neither cyanosis nor collapse occurred in any of my cases.

The hourly administration of the drug in small doses did not, in my hands, give satisfactory results; and as I found that the temperature was by it reduced to near the normal for three hours in 5-grain doses, such frequency of administration would manifestly be unnecessary. I have carefully avoided giving antifebrin in the later stages of enteric fever or other diseases when the heart showed signs of failure, or when evidence of deficient oxygenation of the blood existed.

J. ROSE, Surgeon Medical Staff.

ERRATUM.—In Mr. G. F. Hawkins-Ambler's remarks on this subject (BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, January 24th, p. 172, thirteenth line of article, "4-grain doses every hour" should read "4-grain doses every fourth hour."

## REPORTS

ON

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

#### GUY'S HOSPITAL.

##### STRANGULATED CONGENITAL HERNIA: REMARKABLE ABSENCE OF SYMPTOMS OF OBSTRUCTION: OPERATION.

(By W. ARBUTHNOT LANE, M.S., Assistant-Surgeon, Guy's Hospital, and Hospital for Sick Children.)

T. P., aged 15, a boy, was admitted on the evening of December 23rd, 1890. He stated that he had attacks of violent pain in a testicle on the right side, which was retained in the lower part of the inguinal canal. They arose from an injury in some cases, and in others from any sudden strain which for a moment expelled the testicle from the canal through the external ring. In these attacks the testicle was very tender and painful, and much swelling ensued rapidly, this extending into the scrotum. The pain and swelling subsided in a few days in each attack.

On the morning of the 23rd, the day on which he was admitted, while straining to pass a motion, he, as he thought, injured the testicle in the same way as before. As usual, within an hour or two pain and swelling ensued. Being away from his home, the landlady insisted on his coming to the hospital. On admission he was found to present a fluid swelling running from the external ring in the direction of the scrotum. It contained no solid substance, and was evidently the distended processus vaginalis which had preceded the testicle in its descent. There was some fulness and tenderness in the lower limit of the inguinal canal, and this portion was very painful and tender. There was no fulness about the outer portion of the canal. Though I believed that the condition was one of contusion of the testis and its consequent swelling and the effusion of fluid into the vaginalis and its extension, I urged upon the boy the advisability of having it explored, since the operation

reckoning the hours the nurses had off on Sundays, their average hours would not be more than sixty hours a week.

**LORD CATHCART:** Taking the average work of the nurses at Leeds and at St. Thomas's, which had the harder work?—Oh the Leeds nurse, much harder.

**DR. SEYMOUR SHARKEY**, physician to the hospital, gave evidence in explanation of the procedure adopted in regard to both medical and surgical cases. Returns were, he said, carefully kept, and by them could be ascertained the number of new cases in each department, and also how long they were treated. The number of new cases last year, who applied for out-patient relief was 51 a day. After a long experience of St. Thomas's out-patient department, he did not believe that it was seriously abused in any way in regard to the financial position of the persons who attended. They all seemed to be persons who could very ill afford to pay for medical attendance for any length of time.

**THE CHAIRMAN:** Do you find the same remark applies to the in-patient department?—I have been there only since October, but I have not seen anything to the contrary. Owing, he added, to the limiting of the number of out-patients, there were about fourteen a day who were refused, and had to go away.

Your system, you think, keeps down the number, so as not to necessitate any inquiry?—In every way it answers the purpose very well indeed.

The Committee then adjourned.

## ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

### BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

**METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: EAST LONDON AND SOUTH ESSEX DISTRICT.**—The next meeting will be held, by the kind invitation of Dr. Adams, at Brooke House, Upper Clapton, on Thursday, February 19th, at 8.30 P.M. Dr. Hadden will give a clinical demonstration of several very interesting cases of Diseases of the Nervous System.—J. W. HUNT, Honorary Secretary, 101, Queen's Road, N.E.

**STAFFORDSHIRE, AND SHROPSHIRE, AND MID-WALES BRANCHES.**—A joint meeting of the above Branches will be held at the Swan Hotel, Stafford, on Thursday, February 26th, at 3.30 P.M.—GEO. REID, M.D., Stafford.

### NORTH OF IRELAND BRANCH.

The winter meeting of this Branch was held in the Royal Hospital, Belfast, on Thursday, January 29th, when there was a very large attendance of members. The chair was occupied at first by Dr. GRAY (Castlewells), and afterwards by the President, Dr. W. A. McKEOWN.

**The Midwives Registration Bill.**—Dr. BYERS moved and Dr. MEHARRY seconded the following resolution: "That the North of Ireland Branch of the British Medical Association approves the principle of the Midwives Registration Bill, namely, the compulsory registration of midwives after due examination."—To this Dr. SIMPSON proposed and Dr. N. J. McDONNELL seconded an amendment to the effect that the Branch should take no action in the matter.—The amendment, on being put to the meeting, was lost, whereupon the original motion was passed, only two or three members voting against it.

**Election of Office-bearers.**—The following resolution, of which notice had been given, was moved by Dr. J. A. LINDSAY, seconded by Dr. CALWELL, and passed: "That the election of office-bearers of the Branch shall take place as heretofore at the July meeting; but that the new Council shall assume office and the incoming President deliver his address at the October meeting, and that the annual dinner be held regularly on the evening of the October meeting."

**New Members.**—Dr. James Browne and Dr. T. A. Davidson, of Belfast, and Dr. W. Robinson McMaster, of Carrickmore, co. Tyrone, were elected members of the Branch.

**Koch's Treatment.**—Dr. RICHARD PARDON read notes of four cases of lupus, one of pulmonary, and one of laryngeal phthisis treated by Koch's inoculation fluid. Three of the

lupus patients, with their photographs before and during treatment, and temperature charts, were shown.—Dr. HOWARD SINCLAIR showed cases of phthisis and lupus under treatment by Koch's method.—Dr. CECIL SHAW gave an account of a case of laryngeal phthisis treated in the same way.—A discussion followed, in which Dr. AGNEW (Lurgan), Dr. FULTON (Saintfield), Dr. O'NEILL, Dr. J. A. LINDSAY, Dr. SIMPSON, and Dr. MEHARRY took part.

**Cranial Surgery.**—Dr. O'NEILL exhibited four patients whom he had trephined for depressed fracture of the skull, and gave a short account of the cases. He showed a new form of trephine.

**Abdominal Surgery.**—Dr. BYERS showed the following tumours successfully removed by abdominal section: (a) a multilocular cystic tumour developed in the parenchyma of the ovary, with a commencing simple broad ligament cyst; (b) a universally adherent suppurating cyst of the broad ligament, and a suppurating cystic tumour of the ovary. Both patients made good recoveries.

### GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH.

The annual meeting of this Branch was held on January 23rd in the Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow, under the Presidency of Dr. W. HALDANE, Bridge of Allan.

**Cases.**—The physicians of the infirmary, Drs. DUNCAN and NAPIER, and the surgeons, Drs. MAYLARD and PARRY, brought a number of interesting cases before the meeting. Hysterical Paraplegia in which hypnotism was tried, Apparatus for the Administration of Oxygen, and Koch's Method were Dr. Duncan's subjects. Dr. Napier showed a Series of Cases treated with Koch's Lymph, and a case showing symptoms of Poisoning by Chromate of Potassium. A case of Staphylo-rhaphy where great improvement of speech followed from special tuition, Two Calculi weighing 3½ ounces successfully removed from the bladder of a man aged 77 by suprapubic operation, and a case of Ulcer of twenty years' duration successfully treated by massage were shown by Mr. Maylard. Dr. Parry showed a case of Paraplegia in which recovery followed trephining of spine and evacuation of a carious abscess, some cases of Excision, a case of Talipes Valgus, and various forms of Spinal Supports.

**Dinner.**—The members of the Branch afterwards dined together.

### SYDNEY AND NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.

The ninety-fourth general meeting of this Branch was held in the Royal Society's Room, Sydney, on Friday, December 5th, 1890, Mr. G. T. HANKINS, President, in the Chair. The following gentlemen were present: Drs. Fiaschi, Jenkins, Thomas Clay, W. J. O'Reilly, Newmarch, Hodgson, West, Rennie, W. F. Quaife, Crago, Megginson, Paton, Kyngdon, Clubbe, Bowman, Graham, Worrall, and Martin. Dr. Goode was also present as a visitor.

**New Members.**—The following were elected members: Drs. Paton, Mills, and Hinder.

**Minutes.**—The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

**Communications.**—Dr. CLAY read notes of a case, and exhibited a specimen of Hydatidiform Degeneration of the Ovary. Drs. CRAGO, WORRALL, and HODGSON discussed the case.—Dr. THOMAS (of Manly), and Drs. CRAGO, GOODE, and NEWMARCH read notes on cases of Intussusception.—A lengthy discussion took place in connection with these papers, in which Drs. WORRALL, HODGSON, CLAY, FIASCHI, KYNGDON, CLUBBE, and HANKINS took part.—Drs. GOODE, CRAGO, and THOMAS replied.

**Next Meeting.**—The PRESIDENT announced that the next meeting of the Branch would be held in March, 1891.

### SOUTHERN BRANCH: ISLE OF WIGHT DISTRICT.

The quarterly meeting of the Isle of Wight District was held at Daish's Hotel, Shanklin, on Thursday, January 29th, Mr. W. E. GREEN, President-elect, in the chair. Owing to the inclement weather there was a very small attendance of members at the meeting.

**Piperazidine Hydrochloride.**—Dr. ROBERTSON read a paper on this subject. He said the success attending the rectal or

hypodermic injection of the aqueous extract obtained by maceration from the testicles of young animals, as recorded by Brown-Séquard and others in the treatment of senile and other forms of debility, had been of so striking a character that the introduction of Ladenburg's synthetical spermine into more common use was a matter of course. This had, no doubt, led to Schering, of Berlin, taking up its manufacture, as already noted in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, vol. ii, 1890, p. 1270. It remained to be seen whether this preparation would prove as serviceable as the aqueous testicular extract was said to be. After referring to the results obtained by Brown-Séquard, Mairé of Montpellier, Variot, and Tarchanow, the dose of the synthetical spermine salt (piperazine hydrochloride) was given as from 5 to 25 grains. If a dose of 5 grains were given by the mouth, within five minutes a slight sensation of fullness in the head was felt. With a dose of 15 grains this sensation had been noted within two minutes after its ingestion, and its duration had been five or six hours. After this dose (15 grains) the sphygmograph recorded an alteration in the character of the pulse one minute after ingestion, consisting in an increase in the height of the primary wave, greater development of the tidal and diastolic waves, and slowing of the pulse. There was a feeling of augmented "tenseness" of the body generally. There might be slightly increased appetite and greater cheerfulness. Sleep appeared to be promoted, and sometimes stimulation of sexual centres would appear to occur. The effect of increased frequency of doses appeared to be an increased flow of urine and a diminished effect in other respects; and it might be that when diuresis was set up the drug was excreted more rapidly than when it was administered short of that point. These results were obtained in two phthisical men under his own care, one of whom had taken so far 15 grammes (230 grains), and the other 5 grammes. Uspenski<sup>1</sup> found that in phthisis the temperature was also regulated by the use of the testicular extract. In the second of these cases there had been an unstable temperature for two or three months, the record at 7 P.M. being usually above 100°, sometimes as high as 102.4°, and until the night before the use of the drug, when it was 99.4°, it had not been below 100°. For some time 99° had been the highest record since using the piperazine salt. These results were so far a good deal short of the results obtained by using the testicular extract, but they were similar in kind, and they corresponded in kind, also, to Tarchanow's observations of the effects of the salt of physiological spermine.

*Priapism.*—Dr. GROVES gave a short account of a case of obstinate nocturnal priapism which had so far resisted all treatment. The patient was one with strong neurotic tendencies, whose nutrition was difficult to maintain satisfactorily, and who, after abandoning treatment for a time, invariably developed symptoms of a nervous character.

*Annual Meeting.*—It was decided to hold the annual meeting at Sandown in April next.

*List of Members: Correction.*—Page 6, Border Counties Branch:—*Officers and Council.*—The following are the officers and council elected for the current year. *President*: E. Ablett (Whitehaven). *President-Elect*: J. Crerar (Maryport). *Representative on the Council of the Association and on the Parliamentary Bills Committee*: H. Barnes (Carlisle). *Secretary and Treasurer*: J. Altham (Penrith). *Council*: J. Hadden (Canonbie), J. A. Campbell (Carlisle), A. Thomson (Dumfries), D. G. P. Thomson (Penrith), J. R. Hamilton (Hawick), W. Douie (Carlisle), T. Jackson (Whitehaven), H. J. B. Lorraine (Hawick), A. Macdonald (Kirkoswald).

<sup>1</sup> SUPPLEMENT to the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, January 10th, 1891.

A SON of the late Dr. Franz von Rinecker, Professor of Psychiatry in the University of Würzburg, recently gave a sum of money to that seat of learning for the foundation of a prize to be awarded every three years in memory of his father. The prize, which is of the value of 10,000 marks, together with a gold or silver medal, is to be given to the author of the most important discovery during the previous three years. It has been awarded for the first time to Professor Koch.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council, held at the offices of the Association, 429, Strand, London, W.C., on Wednesday, January 14th, 1891:—

### Present:

Dr. W. WITHERS MOORE, President of the Council, in the chair.

Dr. W. F. WADE, Birmingham, President.

Dr. J. R. THOMSON, Bournemouth, President-Elect.

Mr. H. T. BUTLIN, Treasurer.

Dr. B. ANNINGS, Cambridge.	Mr. J. H. HEMMING, Kimbolton.
Dr. T. BRIDGWATER, LL.D., Harrow-on-the-Hill.	Dr. C. HOLMAN, Reigate.
Dr. J. S. BRISTOWE, F.R.S., London.	Mr. T. VINCENT JACKSON, Wolverhampton.
Dr. J. S. CAMERON, Leeds.	Mr. T. R. JESSOP, Leeds.
Dr. ALFRED CARPENTER, Croydon.	Mr. EVAN JONES, Aberdare.
Dr. W. CARTER, Liverpool.	Mr. JORDAN LLOYD, Birmingham.
Surg.-Gen. W. R. CORNISH, F.R.C.S., London.	Mr. C. MACNAMARA, London.
Dr. J. WARD COUSINS, Portsmouth.	Mr. F. NEEDHAM, Gloucester.
Dr. G. W. CROWE, Worcester.	Mr. C. H. W. PARKINSON, Wimborne Minster.
Dr. J. L. H. DOWN, London.	Dr. C. PARSONS, Dover.
Mr. GEORGE EASTES, M.B., London.	Dr. R. SAUNDY, Birmingham.
Sir B. WALTER FOSTER, Birmingham.	Mr. S. W. SIBLEY, London.
Dr. J. H. GALTON, Upper Norwood.	Dr. E. T. SLADE-KING, Ilfracombe.
Dr. BRUCE GOFF, Bothwell.	Mr. NOBLE SMITH, London.
Dr. H. HANDFORD, Nottingham.	Mr. T. SYMPSON, Lincoln.
Mr. J. D. HARRIES, Shrewsbury.	Dr. T. W. TREND, Southampton.
	Mr. F. WALLACE, Upper Clapton.
	Mr. A. WINKFIELD, Oxford.

The minutes of the last meeting having been printed and circulated amongst the members of the Council, and no objection having been taken, were signed as correct.

The President of Council introduced as new members of the Council Dr. Slade-King, a representative of the South-Western Branch, and Dr. Harris, a representative of the Shropshire and Mid-Wales Branch.

Read letters of apology for non-attendance at Council meeting from Dr. H. Barnes, Dr. G. B. Barron, Mr. T. W. Crosse, Professor W. T. Gairdner, Dr. C. E. Glascott, Dr. O. Grant, Mr. Jones Morris, Dr. A. Sheen, Dr. E. Markham Skeritt, Mr. Lawson Tait (whose motion was postponed in consequence), Mr. J. Taylor, Dr. A. R. Urquhart, Mr. C. G. Wheelhouse, Dr. G. E. Williamson, Mr. F. Bateman, and Dr. T. W. Grimshaw.

Resolved: That the Council of the British Medical Association desire to record their sense of the loss which they have sustained by the death of their Senior Vice-President and Gold Medallist, Dr. Edward Waters, of Chester, and to express their deep sympathy with Mrs. Waters and the family on their bereavement. Dr. Edward Waters as a member of the Council for upwards of twenty years showed his geniality and warmth of heart, his determination to succeed in the cause of medical reform, his unselfish sacrifices of time and money to the object he had in view. These qualities endear his memory not only to his colleagues on the Council and the members of the Association, but also to the whole profession.

Resolved: That the Council desire on behalf of themselves and the other members of the British Medical Association to express their deep sympathy in the great loss which Dr. Strange's family has sustained in the death of that accomplished physician who so ably presided over the Jubilee Meeting of the Association at Worcester, and who has for many years given devoted service to the Association, and rendered most able assistance in the work of the Council.

Read letter from Surgeon-Major Barrow, reporting the formation of a Branch at Hong Kong, and proposed by-laws.

Resolved: That the Council of the British Medical Association have pleasure in recognising the Hong Kong Branch, and approving the by-laws, and they tender their thanks to Surgeon-Major F. E. Barrow and others, whose efforts have

proved so successful in raising a Branch in so important a centre.

Read letter from Deputy Surgeon-General Sibthorpe, and proposed by-laws of new Branch at Burmah.

Resolved: That the Council of the British Medical Association records with much pleasure their recognition of a Branch of Burmah and approval of by-laws, and they desire to express the pleasure with which they acknowledge the zeal and successful energy which Deputy Surgeon-General Sibthorpe has again assisted in the formation of a new Branch, and their warm thanks to him and others for their efficient help in the formation of the Branch, and trust it will prove a mutual benefit.

Read letter from Dr. Robert Cuffe, of Scarborough, acknowledging on behalf of the members of Scarborough the resolution of Council of October 15th last.

Resolved: That Dr. Lauder Brunton, F.R.S., be requested to give the Address in Medicine.

Resolved: That Mr. John Chiene, of the University of Edinburgh, be requested to give the Address in Surgery.

Resolved: That Dr. Seaton be requested to give the Address in Public Medicine.

Read minutes of Arrangement Committee.

Resolved: That the minutes of the Arrangement Committee of the January 13th be received and adopted, and the recommendations contained therein be carried into effect.

Resolved: That the 118 candidates, whose names appear on the circular convening the meeting, be and they are hereby elected members of the Association.

Resolved: That the minutes of the Journal and Finance Committee of to-day's date be received and approved, and the recommendations contained therein carried into effect.

Resolved: That the minutes of the Premises and Library Committee of January 13th be received and approved, and the recommendations contained therein carried into effect.

## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### BERLIN.

*Discussion on Koch's Treatment at the Berlin Medical Society.—The State and Koch's Fluid.—Departure of Dr. Koch for Egypt.—A Convalescent Home for Koch Patients.*

At the meeting of the Berliner Medizinische Gesellschaft on January 28th, the demonstrations in connection with Koch's remedy were resumed by Dr. A. Fraenkel, who exhibited two microscopic specimens taken from a case of tuberculosis of the tongue. One of the specimens came from the border of the ulceration, and an enormous infiltration of bacilli was to be observed. The second specimen was obtained by the excision of a miliary nodule at a distance of three-fourths of a centimetre from the ulceration. In it were giant cells, epithelioid cells, and likewise bacilli, though only in small number. Professor Virchow exhibited a great many specimens obtained *post mortem*, and took occasion to deny most emphatically the statement that had appeared in the daily papers to the effect that his views on the action of Koch's remedy had undergone any modification. Dr. Lassar exhibited a girl, aged 13, in whom a tuberculous affection of the thigh of two years' standing had been completely cured by treatment (begun in December) with Koch's remedy. Dr. Th. S. Flatau reported the further development of a case of tuberculosis of the larynx—a man, aged 30, whom he had described as steadily improving under the treatment as late as the beginning of January. The last (eighteenth) injection given was on January 20th, and since that time the patient had become alarmingly worse, both as regards local symptoms and general condition. On January 23rd, opaque miliary nodules were observed, and the larynx was to a great extent covered with miliary and submiliary nodules. In fact, the case presents a picture *in vivo* similar to that shown on the dissecting table by Professor Virchow. The discussion on Professor B. Fraenkel's address was resumed by Dr. Fürbringer, Medical Director of the Friedrichshain Hospital. He began by saying that since his last report six weeks before, he had been obliged to give up the treatment in twelve cases. None of these were in a very advanced stage

of disease, but all were marked by a certain acuteness of the tuberculous phenomena. "I do not hesitate to affirm," said Dr. Fürbringer, "that the more acutely febrile the lung tuberculosis, the more hectic the curve; in a word, the more acute the whole progress of the disease, the more unsuitable—indeed, contraindicated—is the treatment by Koch's injections. In my opinion, the hectic curve is of more weight than the duration and extent of infiltration in the lung. It is true that in isolated cases we may succeed by the injections in bringing down the curve to a subfebrile, even normal, one; but if we see no sign of such improvement in the course of the fourth week at latest, we must, I think, give up all hope of amelioration by the remedy. On the other hand, decided therapeutic effects may be obtained even where there is extensive infiltration, and the sputum is rich in bacilli—if only the strength has been tolerably maintained, and there is an absence of fever." Dr. Fürbringer proceeded to classify his cases, and was able to report one of cure ("provisional cure," as he calls it, as for the present one cannot be certain that it will not relapse), making the third case under his charge cured by the treatment. Fifteen of his cases showed "extraordinary improvement," both as to local and general symptoms, with increase of weight, etc. These were in the first and second stages of the disease. Ten cases showed little or no improvement; seven ended fatally. As regards *post-mortem* examinations, Dr. Fürbringer found extensive miliary tuberculosis in some cases, and in others none at all. He hesitates to draw the same conclusions as Virchow, though he thinks many facts speak in their favour. However, he agrees with Virchow that miliary and submiliary tubercle often remains entirely uninfluenced by Koch's remedy, and, formulating the thesis quoted above from an anatomical point of view, he said: "The more fresh tuberculous tissue is produced in a given time, the more ineffectual is Koch's remedy." In conclusion, Dr. Fürbringer strongly advised small doses and longer intervals between the injections. Dr. Paul Guttman spoke on the article published by Dr. Liebman, of Trieste, reported in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of January 31st, in which it had been stated that tubercle bacilli had been found in the blood of patients treated with the lymph. Dr. Guttman and Professor Ehrlich had together examined blood taken from twenty-eight patients under treatment, under exactly the same conditions as described by Dr. Liebman. The preparations had been submitted to as many as four other observers, and the result was that not a single tubercle bacillus could be found. Dr. Guttman, in reporting on his cases in the Moabit Hospital, said that he, too, was decidedly of opinion that only cases in the initial stage—infiltration of the apex—should be subjected to the treatment. He gave the following statistics: of 164 cases—all under treatment for longer than three weeks, amongst which were many in an advanced stage—63 are decidedly improved—that is, 38 per cent. Of these 164 cases 51 were in the initial stage, and of these 51, 41—that is, 76 per cent.—are decidedly improved.

It is said that though the State does not intend to monopolise the manufacture of Koch's fluid, there is to be State supervision and control. The manufacture of the fluid will be freely permitted, but chemists will only be allowed to sell fluid that has been examined, found effective, and marked with a stamp by the State authorities.

Professor Koch has left Berlin for Egypt. He started on Sunday, and passed through Vienna on Monday.

A convalescent hospital is being built at Malchow, near Berlin, for the reception of Koch patients. The plan is the usual one—one-storey wings and a central building containing the offices, etc.

### LIVERPOOL.

*Royal Infirmary: Annual Meeting.—The Lock Hospital.—The Stanley Hospital.*

THE annual meeting of the Royal Infirmary took place on January 31st. It appears from the report that the entire cost of the new infirmary was £170,000, of which £40,000 was spent in acquiring ground to enlarge the original site. The whole amount has been subscribed, so that the institution has entered on its new career free from debt. The annual in-



Piachaud contributed largely to medical literature, his principal papers being one on Fractures of the Leg, based on 128 cases treated by himself (*Bull. de la Soc. Méd. de la Suisse Rom.*, 1870); Cæsarean Section (*Arch. Gén. Méd.*, 1855); Nasopharyngeal Polypi (*Gaz. d. Hôp.*, 1863), etc. He published a little book (*En attendant le Médecin*, 1860) of instructions to the lay public in cases of illness before the arrival of the medical practitioner; a second edition appeared in 1871.

#### HECTOR MCCOLL, L.F.P.S. GLASG.

MR. HECTOR MCCOLL, of Tobermory, in Argyleshire, died in the closing week of January, at the age of 91 years. A student of Glasgow University and Anderson's College, he obtained the qualification of the Glasgow Faculty as long ago as 1829, and from that time till 1880, when he retired from practice, he carried on his work in Mull and the neighbouring islands of the West of Scotland. He was endowed with a most retentive memory, and his long and intimate acquaintance with the people made him a perfect storehouse of knowledge of Mull folklore and of the history of the old families of the island. During the visit of the Queen and the Prince Consort to Mull in 1842, Mr. McColl, at the request of the Duke of Argyll, attended the Royal party, and supplied the Prince with information regarding the habits and condition of the islanders. During the distress in 1847 he superintended the distribution of the aid granted by the Government—a position for which he was well fitted, held as he was in high esteem by all classes of the community.

## MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday, February 2nd.

*Custody of Children Bill.*—The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of this Bill. The Bill had previously passed the House of Lords, but it had reached the Lower House too late in the session for consideration. There was abundant evidence that the common law right of parental control had been abused for the purpose of gain, and that abandoned parents had insisted for their own selfish reasons on taking their children from institutions where they were being well cared for and brought up as useful citizens. The Bill simply gave to the children of the poor the same kind of protection which the Court of Chancery extended to the children of the rich.—Lord THURLOW and Lord HESCHEL supported the Bill, which was read a second time and referred to a Committee of the whole House.

### Tuesday, February 3rd.

*Amendment of the Factory and Workshops Act.*—The Earl of DUNRAVEN introduced a Bill to amend the Factory and Workshops Act, and the Bill was read a first time.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday, January 29th.

*Dr. Koch.*—Colonel NOLAN asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether Her Majesty's Government would consider the propriety of communicating with other civilised Governments to ascertain whether the latter would join in conferring a reasonable pecuniary reward on Dr. Koch for the eminent services he had rendered to humanity.—Mr. W. H. SMITH said without in the slightest degree depreciating the very great services to humanity which had been rendered by Dr. Koch, it must be admitted he did not stand alone as "a learned, patient, and laborious investigator of the resources of nature for the benefit of mankind." His great reward was the evident appreciation of the value of his work by his own profession in all parts of the world, and the sense of the benefits he had conferred upon his fellow-creatures. He did not think any action of Her Majesty's Government could really add to the satisfaction Dr. Koch must feel at the reception given by the civilised world to his discovery, and perhaps he might be excused for hesitating to add a new function to the responsibilities of Government.

### Friday, January 30th.

*Water Supply of the Metropolis.*—Mr. LAWSON asked what course the Government proposed to take with respect to the public and private Bills affecting the water supply of the metropolis.—Mr. W. H. SMITH said he thought it would be expedient, when they had been read a second time, to refer them to a strong hybrid Committee, or to a joint Committee of both Houses.

*Metropolis Water Supply Bill.*—On the motion of Sir A. BORTWICK, leave was granted to introduce this Bill, which was subsequently read a first time.

### Tuesday, February 3rd.

*Metropolitan Water Companies Bill.*—In reply to Mr. CAUSTON, Mr. W. H. SMITH said it was impossible for the Government to give facilities for the passing of the Metropolitan Water Companies Charges Bill, which contained provisions to prevent the companies from raising their rates through the quinquennial revaluation of charges, in prospect of the early purchase by the public. If the various water Bills were referred to a Committee, the Committee would have full powers to consider the terms and conditions on which the undertakings of the companies were to be acquired.

## UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

EXAMINING BOARD IN ENGLAND BY THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—Diploma of Public Health. The following are the names of the nineteen candidates who are recommended by the Examiners for the Diploma:

J. F. Braga, L.S.A., King's College and Edinburgh; W. H. Brodie, M.D. Edin., Edinburgh; H. Cropley, F.R.C.S., London; S. R. Dyer, M.D. Brussels, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Middlesex; O. Field, M.D. Edin., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Edinburgh; R. H. Firth, F.R.C.S., University College; G. H. Hart, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Edin., Birmingham; G. E. Haslip, M.D. Brussels, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., London; F. Hichens, M.D. Lond., M.R.C.S., London; J. Holroyde, M.R.C.S., London; E. Hussey, M.D. Durh., L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., Sheffield, Edinburgh, and Charing Cross; H. R. Kenwood, M.B. Edin., L.R.C.P., London; F. W. D. McGachen, L.F.P.S. Glasg., London; C. Mallins, M.D. Dubl., Dublin; J. Norton, M.D. Durh., M.R.C.S., Westminster; W. Rough-ton, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., St. Bartholomew's; A. W. Stirling, M.D. Edin., Edinburgh and University College; W. S. Tebb, M.D. Camb., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., St. Thomas's and Cambridge; L. Wilde, M.D. Durh., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., St. Thomas's.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.—The following gentlemen, having conformed to the by-laws and regulations and passed the required examinations, were, at a meeting of the College on January 29th, admitted Licentiates:—

W. B. Addison, St. Bartholomew's and Cambridge  
\*M. Adler, Guy's and St. George's  
J. E. F. André, St. Thomas's  
R. F. E. Austin, Bristol  
A. K. Barrett, St. Mary's  
F. W. Begbie, St. Bartholomew's  
C. J. Blakeman, St. Thomas's  
H. F. S. Blucke, Charing Cross  
C. S. Bowker, Middlesex  
\*E. T. A. Boyton, St. Bartholomew's  
\*W. C. Burt, Guy's  
W. F. Chambers, University College  
\*G. W. Chapman, St. Thomas's  
A. R. Chater, St. Mary's  
W. A. Clark, St. Bartholomew's  
H. Clift, St. Bartholomew's  
T. S. Coombe, Guy's  
C. A. Coventon, St. Bartholomew's  
R. C. Cowell, St. Thomas's  
R. Crosskey, St. Thomas's  
H. J. Curtis, University College  
W. P. T. Daniel, St. Mary's  
M. Dobbs, Charing Cross  
J. H. Dow, Manchester  
E. C. Drake, St. Bartholomew's  
L. W. Dryland, St. Bartholomew's  
\*S. U. Duer, Middlesex  
P. J. Duffy, University College  
P. Evans, University College  
W. G. R. Farquharson, St. Mary's  
F. A. Field, St. Bartholomew's  
T. A. M. Forde, St. Thomas's  
\*F. W. Foster, Guy's  
R. S. Freeland, Guy's  
L. P. Gangee, Birmingham  
H. Gordon, Manchester  
M. Grabham, St. Thomas's  
J. H. P. Graham, St. Bartholomew's  
C. A. Green, Birmingham  
P. A. Green, London  
R. E. Greenwood, University Col.  
G. H. Griffiths, Liverpool  
\*J. S. Griffiths, Bristol  
J. Grimshaw, London  
W. G. Gytton, Manchester  
\*S. Hawarden, Manchester  
\*F. Haydon, Westminster  
T. H. Haydon, St. Thomas's and Cambridge  
C. H. Hemming, London  
J. G. Hewitson, University College  
F. R. Hird, Leeds  
\*E. B. Holland, Middlesex  
\*A. W. Howard, University College  
T. H. Kellock, St. Thomas's  
A. Kidd, Middlesex  
T. A. O. Langston, St. Bartholomew's  
H. D. Levick, St. Thomas's  
F. Lewis, St. Mary's  
C. P. Lovell, St. Thomas's  
V. W. Low, St. Mary's  
J. W. Mactavish, St. Thomas's  
E. E. Manwaring, St. Barth.  
N. Marder, St. Bartholomew's  
E. W. G. Masterman, St. Barth.  
J. B. Mayor, Manchester  
V. H. Mills, London  
\*J. More, St. Bartholomew's  
E. H. G. Morris, Cambridge and St. Thomas's  
J. J. N. Morris, King's College  
T. E. Mulvany, London  
R. H. Norgate, Bristol  
A. J. Nyulasy, Melbourne  
S. A. Ord-Mackenzie, University Col.  
H. L. Penny, London  
G. Pernet, University College  
T. M. J. Powell, St. Bartholomew's  
E. L. Pritchard, King's College  
\*E. M. Quinby, L'pool and St. Barth.  
H. Recks, St. Bartholomew's  
A. E. Reynolds, University College  
L. Rogers, St. Mary's  
J. M. Rogers-Tillstone, St. Barth.  
R. M. Ronaldson, Edinburgh and Charing Cross  
J. C. Round, St. Thomas's  
R. G. Rows, University College  
H. B. Rygate, Guy's  
D. W. Samways, Guy's  
A. W. Senior, Manchester  
R. W. Senior, King's College  
\*E. D. Shirliff, St. Thomas's  
\*H. Smith, King's College  
C. E. Soulbey, Middlesex  
J. Stalker, Leeds  
R. Stephens, St. Bartholomew's  
A. W. Sturdee, London  
W. H. Sturge, London  
T. C. Summers, London  
A. H. Thompson, Camb. and London  
\*W. Twyford, Manchester  
E. J. C. Tyler, St. Thomas's  
\*J. A. Ward, Guy's  
J. A. Waring, University College  
\*S. Weldon, St. George's  
A. Whitfield, King's College  
J. P. Wightman, St. Bartholomew's  
J. H. Wilks, St. Bartholomew's  
T. Willey, St. Bartholomew's  
D. J. Williams, Middlesex  
W. Winslow, Guy's  
C. Wyman, St. Thomas's and Camb.  
J. Young, Guy's.

\* Candidates who have not presented themselves under the regulations of the Examining Board.

THE Brighton Town Council have adopted the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, which will come into operation in the borough on March 1st.

At a meeting of the Council of the Hospital Sunday Fund, on February 3rd, a donation of £500 from "E. A. H.," and one of £100 from Mr. Ludwig Mond, were announced.

decrease of 1,299 on the preceding year. Of this total, 5,333 were indoor patients, and 37,585 were dealt with at the dispensary. This latter number includes all attendances, and this year, for the first time, the number of first attendances is stated. That number reaches 25,857, or 69.8 per cent. of the whole. Of the indoor patients 474 died. If the number who died within forty-eight hours of admission (namely, 110) be deducted, the mortality is 8.8 per cent., 1 per cent. less than the previous year. The average number daily resident in hospital was 562.53; and the average residence was 37 days. The highest number in the house at one time was 599, and the lowest 483; but the accommodation, as a rule, is taxed to the utmost, and at present 200 applicants are waiting admission. A convalescent home, connected with the hospital, would greatly relieve the strain, by accommodating patients not yet fit to return home, but no longer needing hospital treatment. The average cost of each patient treated to a conclusion was £5 0s. 5d., and the cost of each fully-occupied bed £47 10s. 4½d. The resident staff numbers 201, of whom 114 are connected with the nursing staff. The total ordinary expenditure was £26,777 9s. 4d., an excess of nearly £6,600 over the ordinary income; but in legacies £14,353 had been left to the infirmary during the year, and, after deducting the deficit, £8,144 had been added to the stock account.

**LENZIE CONVALESCENT HOME, GLASGOW.**—During the past year 1,474 patients have had the benefit of this institution, the average stay being 18 days. In the eighteen years of the existence of the home between 23,000 and 24,000 persons have passed through it. The expenditure during last year has been a little under £2,000, a total cost of £1 5s. 3½d. per patient; and the income has exceeded the expenditure by over £200. The managers are expending a sum of about £3,000 in building a dining hall, which will also be available for meetings and recreation, and additional bedroom and lavatory accommodation. A notable fact concerning the annual subscriptions is the yearly increasing amount received from *employés* in public works.

## INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

### INDIA.

**A HEALTH SOCIETY IN MADRAS.**—A society, similar to the Calcutta Health Society, has been formed at Madras. At a public meeting held on October 27th, under the presidency of Sir Charles Lawson, the Calcutta rules were adopted with some amendments, and 62 European and native gentlemen were enrolled as members. It is proposed to ask the Governor to be the president. The council nominated includes several of the leading citizens of Madras and a considerable proportion of medical men, among whom may be mentioned Surgeon-General de Fabeck.

**LEPER ASYLUMS IN INDIA.**—A home for lepers was opened at Matunga (Bombay) on November 27th, 1890, when forty-nine vagrant lepers were collected by the police and conveyed to the asylum in carts provided for the purpose by the municipal authorities. The home is intended to serve as a temporary refuge till the permanent asylum at Trombay—which has been liberally endowed by Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.—is ready. The inmates of the temporary home will be clothed and fed at the expense of the Government and the municipality. It is proposed gradually to induce the lepers in the different districts of Bombay to submit themselves to control. By the exertions of Mr. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, and the other members of the Lepers Committee, a sum of Rs.57,000 has been collected for the maintenance of the Matunga Asylum. Dr. N. H. Chowksey, a distinguished graduate of the Grant Medical College, has been appointed Medical Superintendent of the new asylum. The Rev. W. J. Richards, missionary at Alleppy, a town of some 35,000 inhabitants, where there are numbers of lepers, has for some time been collecting money for the establishment of a leper asylum there. A total sum of Rs.2,105, including donations from the Maharajah of Travancore amounting to Rs. 800, has now been raised, of which Rs.1,565 has been spent in purchasing a site and building an asylum, consisting of a block containing six rooms, with accommodation for twelve patients.

It is intended to admit only male sufferers at present. Since the asylum was built there have been many applications for admission.

## MEDICAL NEWS.

**MM. CHARLES RICHEL, editor of the *Revue Scientifique*, and Malassez, of the Collège de France, have been elected Presidents of the Paris Société de Biologie for 1891.**

**The Philadelphia *Medical Times and Register* states that the phthysical patients in the Philadelphia Hospital have refused to submit to the Koch treatment.**

**SUCCESSFUL VACCINATION.**—Mr. T. P. Thomson, M.B. and C.M., Public Vaccinator of the Alberbury District of the Atcham Union, has been awarded the grant for successful vaccination for the third time.

**LONDON SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN.**—With the object of improving the *Materia Medica* Museum at the London School of Medicine for Women, a friend who wishes to be anonymous has given £100.

**WE have received from Herr J. Casper, 14, Behren Strasse, Berlin, W., a lithograph after W. Hoffmann's portrait of Professor Robert Koch. The reproduction, which measures 14 by 21 inches, is strikingly like the Professor, and possesses considerable artistic merit.**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF MOSCOW.**—On January 24th, the University of Moscow entered on the 137th year of its existence. The total number of students on the first day of the present year was 3,473, of whom 1,180 were students of medicine. The teaching staff numbers 94 persons. Of these 37 (15 ordinary, and 14 extraordinary, professors, with 8 prosectors) belong to the medical faculty.

**HONOURS TO MEDICAL MEN IN RUSSIA.**—The Emperor of Russia has presented a gold snuff box, marked with his own initials and adorned with the Imperial Crown worked in diamonds, to Professor Krassowski, Physician Accoucheur to the Imperial family. The Order of St. Stanislaus (second class) has been conferred on Dr. Rauber, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Dorpat.

**THE Petitions Committee of the German Reichstag reported, on January 21st, on a petition which had been presented by the General Association of German Women, praying for the admission of women to medical study, and to legal qualification as practitioners. The petition was, after some discussion, declared to relate to a matter with which the Reichstag was unprepared to deal, and the assembly thereupon passed to the order of the day.**

**HYGIENE IN PHILADELPHIA.**—Mr. Henry C. Lea, of Philadelphia, has given a sum of 50,000 dollars to the University of Pennsylvania for the erection of a hygienic laboratory. The plans have been revised by Dr. John S. Billings, who has embodied in them the results of his observations during a scientific tour in Europe. The institution will, it is stated, be the finest of the kind in the world—till some other American millionaire builds a grander, or at least a bigger, Temple of Hygiene somewhere else. It is to be provided with lecture rooms, museums, bacteriological and photographic rooms, a crematory, a separate building for the rabbits, guinea-pigs, and other animals used for experiments.

**PRESENTATION.**—Dr. George Burn, who has been for many years medical practitioner in Latheron, Caithness, was recently presented with some handsome pieces of silver plate by his patients and friends. Amongst the contributors were the Duke of Portland, Mr. W. Thomson Sinclair of Treswick, Major Stocks of Latheronwheel, and Major Clarence Sinclair of Ulbster. The plate consists of an elegant centre piece bearing the figure of Æsculapius, and two beautifully chased bowls. At the banquet Rev. J. Matheson acted as chairman, and Mr. J. Mowat as croupier. After the usual loyal toasts Mr. A. Mowat, banker, proposed the health of Dr. Burn in highly eulogistic terms, and made the presentation, to which Dr. Burn suitably replied.

**DR. ROBERTS BARTHOLOW.**—Dr. Bartholow, whose retirement from the Chair of Therapeutics in Jefferson Medical College has been generally attributed, in the American medical press, to ill-health from overwork, has written a letter, which is published in the *American Practitioner and News*, in which he protests emphatically that he is "not broken down either mentally or physically," and that he never was in a condition better fitted to discharge his professional duties or his professional work.

**QUEEN VICTORIA JUBILEE INSTITUTE FOR NURSES.**—The Queen has appointed the Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) to be President and Miss Guthrie Wright Honorary Secretary of the Scotch Branch. The following nursing associations have been affiliated to the Institute: Liverpool, Haggerston and Hoxton, Chelsea, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Kensington, Newington and Walworth, Bolton (Lancashire), Westminster, Manchester, Worcester, Camberwell, Bangor, Glasgow, East London, Coventry, and the Rural District Nursing Association. Ninety-four nurses whose names Her Majesty has approved of have been entered on the Roll of Queen's Nurses.

**BURIAL REFORM.**—A meeting of the Burial, and Funeral Mourning Reform Association was held last week at the Church House, Westminster, under the presidency of Professor Flower, when the following resolutions were carried:—Proposed by Sir Joseph Fayrer: "That the true principle for the disposal of the dead body lies in providing against its becoming injurious to the living, and that the body, when buried, should be inclosed in some readily-perishable material, and laid in suitable and sufficient earth." Proposed by General Lowry: "That this meeting calls attention to the evils attendant upon the excessive insurance of the lives of infants, to which this society has in former years called attention. Such sums as £10, £15, and £20, and even more, for which children's lives are sometimes insured, are beyond what is required for one single funeral. It ought to be sufficient for parents to insure the moderate cost of a simple funeral with its concomitant expenses." On the motion of Mr. Lefevre it was resolved to present a petition to Parliament for a Select Committee on cemeteries and burying grounds, and the various abuses that had gathered round the disposal of the dead.

**ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION TRAINING FOR ASYLUM ATTENDANTS.**—On Friday, January 30th, the Mayor of Lancaster distributed the certificates and medallions which had been gained by members of the staff of the Royal Albert Asylum. In a report read by Dr. Shuttleworth (Medical Superintendent) it was stated that lectures on "First Aid" had been given by himself and his colleague (Dr. Telgood Smith) to 19 women and 11 men, of whom 16 women and 10 men entered for examinations, which were conducted by Surgeon-Major Hutton, chief examiner of the Association. Ten women and 6 men had obtained certificates for first examination in first aid; 6 women, vouchers for re-examination; and 3 men were entitled to the medallion of the Association, having passed their third examination. The Mayor remarked on the value of instruction in ambulance work for policemen, railway employes, and others, who, like the staff of the asylum, had the care of large numbers of feeble persons specially liable to accident; and complimented the medical officers on the large percentage of passes attained by their pupils. At the Royal Albert Asylum, ambulance classes have been annually held since the winter of 1885, and over 80 of the staff have gained first aid certificates, and 25 of these have had medallions awarded to them after three examinations in consecutive years.

#### MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following Vacancies are announced:

**ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL,** Cambridge.—House-Physician. Salary, £65 per annum, with board, lodging and washing in the hospital. Applications to John Bonnett, Secretary, 23, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge, by March 10th.

**BANBURY UNION.**—Medical Officer for the Cropredy District of the Union. Salary, £90 per annum. Will also be appointed Vaccination Officer. Applications to William W. Heming, Clerk to the Guardians, Banbury, by February 11th.

**BROWN ANIMAL SANATORY INSTITUTION.**—Professor-Superintendent. Salary, £250 per annum. Application by March 2nd to the Registrar of the University of London, Burlington Gardens, W., from whom full information respecting duties, etc., can be obtained.

**CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL,** 238A, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.—House-Surgeon. Rooms, coals, and lights, provided. Applications to the Secretary by February 7th.

**CENTRAL LONDON SICK ASYLUM DISTRICT.**—Assistant Medical Officer and Dispenser, unmarried. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and residence. Applications, on printed forms to be obtained to William Appleton, Clerk to the Managers. Clerks' Office, Cleveland Street, W., by February 14th.

**CHELMSFORD UNION,** Chelmsford.—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Sixth District of this Union. Salary, £48 per annum and extra fees. Applications to W. W. Duffield, Clerk, by February 7th.

**CHICHESTER INFIRMARY,** Chichester.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications, with not more than five testimonials, to Eugene E. Street, Secretary, by February 21st.

**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.

**CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST,** Victoria Park, E.—House-Physician. Board and residence and allowance for washing provided, but no salary. Appointment for six months. Applications to the Secretary, T. Storror Smith, by February 13th.

**COUNTY COUNCIL FOR THE COUNTY OF DERBY.**—Medical Officer of Health for the Administrative County of Derby. Salary, £600 per annum, with £200 extra for travelling and other expenses. Applications to N. J. Hughes-Hallett, Deputy Clerk to the Council, 40, St. Mary's Gate, Derby, of whom forms of application, etc., can be obtained.

**COUNTY DONEGAL INFIRMARY.**—House-Surgeon and Registrar. Salary, £60 per annum, with apartments and rations. Applications of Rev. J. S. McClintock, Honorary Secretary, Lifford, before March 1st.

**COUNTY OF FIFE.**—County Medical Officer for Counties of Fife and Clackmannan, to act also as Medical Officer under Public Health Acts for the four districts of the County of Fife, and for the County of Clackmannan. Salary for the combined offices, £500 per annum, with travelling expenses. Applications with ten copies of testimonials, to William D. Patrick, County Clerk, Cupar, Fife, by February 9th.

**COUNTY OF LANARK.**—Medical Officer, under 45 years of age, must reside in or near Hamilton or Uddingston. Salary, £700 per annum, with travelling expenses and allowance for a clerk and office. Applications to W. Alston Dykes, County Clerk, Hamilton, by February 14th.

**DONCASTER GENERAL INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.**—House-Surgeon, unmarried, double qualifications. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and residence in the house. Applications to William Clark, Honorary Secretary, by February 19th. Election on March 3rd.

**DORSET COUNTY HOSPITAL,** Dorchester.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £70 per annum, with board and residence in the hospital. Applications to the Chairman of the Committee by February 11th.

**EAST SUFFOLK AND IPSWICH HOSPITAL,** Thorofare, Ipswich.—Assistant House-Surgeon, unmarried, double qualifications. Salary, £20 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to T. Edgar Mayhea, Secretary, by February 11th.

**EDENDERRY UNION (Edenderry Dispensary).**—Medical Officer. Salary, £145 per annum, and the usual fees. Applications to Garrett Tyrrell, Esq., Monasteroris, Honorary Secretary. Election on February 14th.

**FARRINGTON GENERAL DISPENSARY AND LYING-IN CHARITY.**—Honorary Physician-Accoucheur. Applications to J. Lewis, Secretary, 17, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, E.C., by February 9th.

**HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN,** Great Ormond Street, Bloomsbury.—Resident Medical Officer as House-Physician; unmarried. Salary, £60 per annum, with board and residence in the hospital. Applications to the Secretary, Adrian Hope, by February 10th.

**LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL,** Liverpool Road, N.—Physician; Member or Fellow of Royal College of Physicians of London. Applications to the Secretary, Major W. Christie, by February 7th.

**LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL,** Liverpool Road, N.—Assistant-Physician; Member or Fellow of Royal College of Physicians of London. Applications to the Secretary, Major W. Christie, by February 7th.

**NATIONAL SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST,** Bournemouth.—Clinical Clerk for four months. No salary, board, lodging and washing provided. Applications to the Resident Medical Officer.

**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE DISPENSARY.**—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £250 per annum, with furnished residence, double qualifications. Applications to the Honorary Secretary, Nelson Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, by February 19th.

**NOTTINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.**—Resident Medical Assistant; qualified men or fourth-year students. Appointment for six months. Board, lodging, and washing. No salary. Applications, stating age, with testimonials, to E. M. Keely, Secretary, by February 14th.

**NOTTINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.**—Resident Surgical Assistant; qualified men or fourth-year students. Board, lodging, and washing. No salary. Applications to the Secretary, E. M. Keely, by February 14th.

**QUEEN'S COLLEGE,** Cork.—Lecturers in the following subjects:—Psychological Medicine, Pathology, Ophthalmology, Hygiene, Otology. Applications not later than February 13th. to the Registrar, Alexander Jack.

**ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.**—Professor of Anatomy; professorship tenable for five years, the holder being eligible for re-election. Applications, with not more than four testimonials, to the Secretary, by February 21st.



**ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL FOR FISTULA, ETC.**, City Road, E.C.—Anaesthetist. Honorarium, £50 per annum. Applications to the Secretary, Arthur Leared, by February 7th.

**SCARBOROUGH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY**.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £30 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to the Honorary Secretary, by February 14th.

**SOUTHERN HOSPITAL**, Clifford Street, Manchester.—House-Surgeon. Appointment for not less than six and not more than twelve months. Must reside near the hospital. Applications to Geo. Wm. Fox, 53, Princess Street, Manchester.

**UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW**.—Six Examiners in Medicine. Annual fee, £30. Appointment for four years. Applications, with twenty printed copies of testimonials, to the Secretary of the Court, Alan S. Clapperton, 91, West Regent Street, Glasgow, by February 21st.

**WORCESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY**.—Physician. Applications to be sent addressed to the Executive Committee of the Worcester General Dispensary, under cover to the Secretary, Mr. W. Stallard, Worcester Chambers, Pierpoint Street, Worcester, by February 7th.

### MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

**ABBOTT**, Charles Edward, L.R.C.P.I., M.R.C.S., reappointed Medical Officer of Health for the Braintree Urban and Rural Sanitary Districts for one year.

**AGNEW**, Edward Dalton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer to the Workhouse, and Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator to the Hollingbury District of the Bishop Stortford Union, *vice* Henry Cribb, L.R.C.P., deceased.

**ANDREW**, Mr. Henry, appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Devon and Exeter Hospital.

**BALE**, William, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., reappointed Medical Officer for the Heaton-Norris District of the Stockport Union.

**BENNETT**, F. J., M.R.C.S., L.D.S.Eng., appointed additional Assistant Surgeon to the Dental Hospital of London.

**CARLINE**, William Arthur, M.D.Aberd., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Surgeon to the Lincoln County Hospital, *vice* Dr. Wilkinson, resigned.

**COLYER**, James Frank, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.D.S.Eng., appointed additional Assistant Surgeon to the Dental Hospital of London.

**COOKE**, William Conway, L.R.C.P., L.M.Édin., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Urban Sanitary District of Bognor.

**DAKEYNE**, Thomas Edward, L.R.C.P., L.M.Édin., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Medical Officer for the Leekfrith District of the Leek Union.

**DAKIN**, W. Radford, M.D.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Obstetric Physician to St. George's Hospital, *vice* Dr. Champneys.

**FINLAY**, David W., B.A., M.D., C.M., F.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Assistant Examiner in Medical Jurisprudence to the University of Glasgow, *vice* Dr. A. W. Macfarlane.

**FRANEY**, Edward, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., reappointed Medical Officer of Health for the Banbury Rural District.

**GAILEY**, John Alexander, M.D.Édin., appointed Medical Officer for the Norton and Endon Districts of the Leek Union.

**GIBBES**, Dr. Henecage, appointed Consulting Pathologist to the Detroit Hospital, Detroit, U.S.A.

**HART**, David Berry, M.D., F.R.C.P.Édin., appointed Medical Officer to the Edinburgh Royal Maternity and Simpson Memorial Hospital.

**HASLETT**, W. J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Resident Clinical Assistant to St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics, London, E.C.

**HUGHES**, A. E. Prest, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Visiting Medical Assistant to the Newcastle-on-Tyne Dispensary, *vice* J. P. Philip.

**LAWRENCE**, Laurie Asher, F.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon to the Western General Dispensary, Marylebone Road, *vice* C. G. Brodie, F.R.C.S.Eng., resigned.

**MARSHALL**, George Balfour, M.B., C.M.Édin., appointed House-Surgeon to the Edinburgh Royal Maternity and Simpson Memorial Hospital.

**PEARSE**, Thomas Frederick, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., appointed Medical Examiner for the Gresham Assurance Society at Southsea.

**RILEY**, Charles Frederick, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.D.S.Eng., appointed additional Assistant Surgeon to the Dental Hospital of London.

**SEARLE**, George Clement, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., reappointed Medical Officer of Health for Brixham.

**SENHOUSE**, L. S., M.B., C.M.Édin., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Royal Albert Hospital, Devonport, *vice* Mr. H. Frazer Bulger Michael Joseph, L.M.Dub., appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Richmond Hospital, Dublin.

**SHARPE**, W. C., M.B., C.M.Édin., appointed Junior Physician (Resident) to Smedley's Hydropathic Establishment, Matlock Bridge, *vice* C. J. Whitby, resigned.

**SHAW**, Cecil Edward, M.A., M.D., M.Ch., appointed Honorary Laryngeal Surgeon to the Hospital for Consumption, Belfast.

**SHIELDS**, George, M.B., C.M.Édin., appointed Medical Officer for the First Division of the Greystoke District of the Penrith Union.

**SMEETH**, Henry George, M.D.Dub., B.Ch., appointed Medical Officer for the Heaton Norton District of the Stockport Union.

**SOMERVILLE**, Archibald, M.D., F.R.C.S.Édin., appointed Medical Officer for the Longnor District of the Leek Union.

**SOULBY**, C. Ernest, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed House-Surgeon, Middlesex Hospital.

**THOMAS**, Robert Stanley, M.A., M.B., B.C.Cantab., appointed House-Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital.

**THOMSON**, W. Tweeddale, M.B., C.M., appointed House-Surgeon to the Carlisle Dispensary, *vice* C. W. Graham, L.R.C.P.Eng., resigned.

**TIDMARSH**, J. M., L. & L.M.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., appointed Medical Officer to the Luton (Beds.) Post Office.

**WATSON**, George W., L.D.S.(Édin.), appointed Dental Surgeon to the Eye Ear, and Throat Infirmary of Edinburgh.

**WHITBY**, Charles J., B.A., M.B.Cantab., appointed Resident Physician to the West of England Hydropathic Establishment, Limpley Stoke, Bath.

**WOODHOUSE**, A. Clayton, M.R.C.S., L.D.S.Eng., appointed additional Assistant Surgeon to the Dental Hospital of London.

**WOODRUFF**, W. H., L.D.S.Eng., appointed additional Assistant Surgeon to the Dental Hospital of London.

### DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

#### MONDAY.

**LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE**, Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, 1 P.M.—Mr. R. Marcus Gunn: On Cataract. London Throat Hospital, Great Portland Street, 8 P.M.—Dr. Ed. Woakes: On Tinnitus and Vertigo.

**MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON**, 8.30 P.M.—Dr. Douglas Powell will open a discussion on Angina Pectoris.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND**, 5 P.M.—Mr. J. B. Sutton: On the Value of Comparative Pathology to Philosophical Surgery. Lecture I.

#### TUESDAY.

**ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY**, 8.30 P.M.—Sir George Murray Humphry, F.R.S.: On Macroducty and some other Forms of Congenital Overgrowth, and their Relation to Tumours. Mr. R. Barwell: On Rachilysis, its Object and its Method.

**LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE**, Bethlem Hospital, 2 P.M.—Dr. Savage: On General Paralysis of the Insane. Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment, 5 P.M.—Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson: On the Various Forms of Malignant Disease of the Skin.

#### WEDNESDAY.

**LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE**, Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, 4 P.M.—Dr. R. Maguire: On the Diagnostic Indications of the Sputum, with Demonstrations. Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, 8 P.M.—Mr. A. Q. Silcock: On Choroiditis.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND**, 5 P.M.—Mr. J. B. Sutton: On the Value of Comparative Pathology to Philosophical Surgery. Lecture II.

**HUNTERIAN SOCIETY**, 7.30 P.M.—Annual Meeting. 8 P.M.—Dr. Fletcher Beach: Annual Oration.

**THE SANITARY INSTITUTE**, Parkes Museum, 8 P.M.—Dr. Louis Parkes: On Model Dwellings in London, and Overcrowding on Space. The paper will be followed by a discussion.

#### THURSDAY.

**LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE**, National Hospital for the Paralysed and the Epileptic, Queen Square, 2 P.M.—Mr. Victor Horsley: On the Surgery of the Nervous System. Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, 4 P.M.—Mr. B. Pitts: Selected Surgical Cases. London Throat Hospital, Great Portland Street, 8 P.M.—Dr. McNeill Whistler: On Phthisis as it affects the Larynx.

**BRITISH GYNÆCOLOGICAL SOCIETY**, 8.30 P.M.—Dr. R. T. Smith and Dr. Fancourt Barnes: Specimens. Dr. Bennington: Drawings illustrating Anatomical Peculiarities of a Symelian Fœtus, with Notes.

#### FRIDAY.

**LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE**, Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, 4 P.M.—Dr. R. Maguire: On the Diagnostic Indications of the Sputum, with Demonstrations.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND**, 5 P.M.—Mr. J. B. Sutton: On the Value of Comparative Pathology to Philosophical Surgery. Lecture III.

**CLINICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON**, 8.30 P.M.—Dr. Hale White and Mr. W. A. Lane: A Case of Stricture of the Pylorus following upon Hydrochloric Acid Poisoning, in which a modified Loret's Operation was performed. Mr. H. W. Allingham: A Case of Removal of Suppurating Vermiform Appendix. Mr. J. Bland Sutton: Four Cases of Excision of the Vermiform Appendix. Mr. Andrew Clarke: Two Cases in which the Vermiform Appendix was excised.

#### SATURDAY.

**LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE**, Bethlem Hospital, 11 A.M.—Dr. Percy Smith: Clinical Demonstration. Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Blackfriars, 2 P.M.—Dr. Payne: On Seborrhea 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.*

#### BIRTHS.

**PIDCOCK**.—On January 17th, 1891, at 70, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W., the wife of G. Douglas Pidcock, M.A. and M.D.(Camb.), M.R.C.P.(Lond.), of a son.

**SHEARER**.—At Bareilly, North-West Provinces, India, on December 26th, 1890, the wife of Surgeon J. Shearer, M.A., M.B., C.M., 27th Punjab Infantry, of a son.

