

think that my case is an instance of cure of actinomycosis by iodide of potassium.

It is of the greatest importance that the profession should at once recognise that iodide of potassium has a therapeutic action in this disease comparable to that in syphilis, that cases of superficial disease may get well without operation, while cases of deep-seated disease, in which operation is impracticable, are also offered a chance of recovery.

It is not probable that operations will be altogether dispensed with; abscesses must be drained and necrosed tissues removed; but their sphere will be limited, and a pleasanter and safer treatment adopted.

In many recorded cases of visceral actinomycosis, operation has failed, and it is probable that a knowledge of the action of iodides might have averted their fatal ending. It may also be noted that possibly some lesions diagnosed as syphilitic from their yielding to iodides, may, in fact, have been produced by the actinomycetes.

A NOTE ON TUBERCLE BACILLI IN HOUSE DUST.

By R. SHALDERS MILLER, M.B., B.S.LOND., F.R.C.S.

In April, 1892, it occurred to me to examine dry dust from a house in which there had been a series of cases of phthisis. I will briefly relate these in chronological order.

About fourteen years before the above date a gentleman affected with phthisis lived in the house, and left it only a short time before his death. An old lady then lived in the house for about six years, and died there, but not from the same disease. Then a lady, a family connection of my own, with her five daughters, took up her residence there, four of the girls being most of the time at school. In a year this lady became the subject of phthisis. She lived for three years, and then died of that disease. During her illness the eldest daughter showed symptoms and slight physical signs of the same complaint, and came to stay at my house for about six weeks. She returned home apparently well, and has remained in good health ever since. A few months after the mother's death the second daughter, who had not long left school, displayed similar symptoms, and also came to stay at my residence, and fortunately recovered her health. She is still alive, and perfectly well and strong.

Early in January, 1892, the third daughter, who had left school only the previous Christmas, and had been suffering from a severe cold, exhibited consolidation of the left apex. She was a plump but delicate girl, who had experienced a good deal of illness in childhood from bronchitis and a severe attack of pneumonia. This poor girl, who was about 18 years of age, also came to stay at my house for about seven weeks, but she became rapidly worse, general infection taking place quite suddenly from the bursting of a tuberculous nucleus into one of the bronchial tubes, and she died exactly a month after returning home.

Several times during her visit I made stained specimens of sputum, and found an ever increasing prevalence of tubercle germs. I also obtained samples of dry dust, six in all, from various parts of her home. Unfortunately five of the six were ruined in the course of preparation, but the remaining one, which was scraped off the top of the dining room door, showed no fewer than eight groups of tubercle bacilli on a single microscopic slide; one of the groups numbering several hundred germs.

After this I had their house fumigated with sulphur, and advised vacating it, which has since been done. The house was an old one, largely constructed of wood, and I much doubt if anything short of burning it down would be adequate to destroy its infective qualities. It would be hardly fair to ask workmen to pull it down. I communicated the above facts to Dr. Douglas Powell, who had very kindly seen this last patient.

Since then I have learned from one of the medical journals that very similar observations have been made, in almost parallel circumstances, by a Paris physician whose name I do not now recall.

MEMORANDA:

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

BREAST CARCINOMA WITH MYELOIDS: EXCISION. FOLLOWED BY TWO RECURRENCES: CURE.

THE rare pathological phenomena of this case, no less than its fortunate termination, render it worthy of record. E. P., aged 45, was admitted into the Cancer Hospital in October, 1885, with a hard nodular tumour of twelve months' duration, in the upper part of the right breast. It was of the size of a large bean; in the axilla was a lymph gland slightly smaller. On removal the cut surface of the breast tumour was of a uniform reddish-black, that of the gland white; but another axillary gland, not enlarged, resembled the parent in its melanotic appearance. Upon microscopical examination no pigment could be found, and the condition was seen to be due to excessive vascularity. The sections presented the familiar characteristics of mammary carcinoma, with the strange addition of abundant well-marked myeloid corpuscles; there was no sarcoma tissue.

In February, 1887, a nodule was again removed from the inner end of the scar, with another axillary lymph gland; and in the following October two nodules, as large as hazelnuts, were dissected out of the fibres of the pectoralis. The macroscopic and microscopic phenomena were identical with those of the primary lesion. The patient has since remained well. She was last seen in August, 1893, in good health, and with no trace of disease.

In textbooks myeloid corpuscles are described in association with malignant new growths of the connective tissue series only. I have found them in the thickened wall of an ordinary breast cyst, but have never before seen them in carcinoma, nor do I know of any similar case. They appear to be minute plugs of some fibrinous substance entangling numerous leucocytes, and to indicate abnormal hyperæmia.

Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.

HERBERT SNOW.

ANTISEPTICS IN TYPHOID FEVER.

THE treatment of typhoid fever by carbolic acid has, doubtless, been tried by many physicians on theoretical grounds, as stated in Dr. Sloan's memorandum in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of March 25th, 1893, and given up as futile. I have so treated it myself, as also by liquor hydrargyri perchloridi and salicylate of soda, without any beneficial results. However, after reading Dr. Sloan's memorandum, I determined upon giving it another trial. Three cases at once presented themselves; two adults received 3 grains of pure carbolic acid, and a child of 12 years $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains three times a day. This treatment was continued for a week without lowering the temperature or in any other way benefiting them. These cases pursued their usual weary course and recovered. Last year I treated a number with yeast, and avoided giving animal broths, without any benefit. Antifebrin, naphthalin, and boric acid all have been tried without result. Small doses of antifebrin certainly lower the temperature, and are, therefore, at times useful. I know of no drug that has any effect in cutting short the disease.

Ballarat.

A. TEEVAN, M.R.C.S.Eng.

HÆMATOMA OF LABIUM OBSTRUCTING DELIVERY.

ON October 20th, 1893, I was requested to visit a woman immediately. The husband came for me at 10.30 A.M., and said a midwife (untrained) had been with his wife since 2 A.M., and could not get the case over. On my arrival I was informed by the midwife that the woman had been "off her head" for the past week. The labour was natural until a very large lump appeared, which the head could not get past. No one present could tell me when the lump came there.

The patient, a rather delicate woman, aged 37 years, had on the abdomen two scars of incisions for "abdominal abscess" twelve years ago. She had had four children, no miscarriages. She had never suffered with varicose veins. The left labium was about the size of a fetal head, blue and shining, the skin over it being very tense—obviously a hæma-

¹ Vide note to Plate XI of my *Cancers and the Cancer Process*.

toma. Hooking my finger round this I felt the head low down, strong pains making fruitless attempts to expel the head.

I administered chloroform, and with difficulty put on forceps and commenced traction, at the same time depressing the hæmatoma. During the second attempt the hæmatoma burst, and a large clot flew across the bed; no hæmorrhage followed, and a living female child was easily extracted; the placenta was expressed without difficulty.

There was a clean tear, about 3 inches long, in the labium, leading to a large cavity, which I syringed out with Condy's fluid (subsequently with sol. hydrarg. perchlor., 1 in 1,500), and packed with sal alembroth wool. The patient made a very good recovery, the wound being quite healed in fourteen days.

Cranleigh.

ALEX. HOPE WALKER, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

CHRONIC HYDROCEPHALUS; DRAINAGE; TEMPORARY IMPROVEMENT.

A. K., a child, aged 9 weeks, was brought to me with hydrocephalus, presumably congenital, for the abnormal size of the head was noticed very soon after birth, and the labour was a difficult one, necessitating the use of forceps. There was a very clear history of syphilis. The patient had all along suffered from convulsions; the pupils did not react to light, nor was there any evidence that he had any perception of light. The ophthalmoscope revealed intense oedema of both retinæ, so intense that the discs were wholly indistinguishable on either side. I applied pressure for a week, but the size of the head increased rapidly in spite of this treatment, and I determined to try drainage. As a preliminary step, however, I determined to tap and then apply elastic pressure, so as in some measure to accustom the cerebral circulation to its changed conditions. I withdrew about half a pint of cerebro spinal fluid, and after a few days made an incision in the corner of the left anterior fontanelle. The improvement was immediate and obvious. The tube was left out when the secretion seemed to be no longer excessive, but the removal was followed in a few weeks by a reaccumulation, and the operation was repeated on the right side. The result was the same as before, and after three weeks of drainage I became very hopeful of cure. The improvement lasted for over a month, when convulsions, which had ceased altogether, began again. The head began to droop to the left shoulder, and to enlarge, but the swelling was quite asymmetrical, the left side being very much the larger; the sutures, which had joined up, began to give, the left cranial bones being raised decidedly over the level of the right. I explored both ventricles, the right with an entirely negative result, while from the left the syringe came back full of thin pus. There could be no doubt that I had entered the ventricle, and I concluded that one ventricle had become shut off from the other. I made a free incision into the old scar on the left side, and drained freely, but the child died four days afterwards.

Permission was obtained to examine the head only *post mortem*. Mr. C. M. Phillips, who conducted the examination in my unavoidable absence, found that the left ventricle was shut off from the right; a plug of purulent lymph lay in the dilated foramen of Monro; there was much pus on the left side, none at all on the right. The endyma on the left was thickened, granular, and swollen; that on the right seemed perfectly normal.

Early in the treatment the bandages had been worked off late one night, and it was sixteen hours before I was summoned again to dress the head. Presumably the mischief had been done then, for I can recall no other time when there was any failure of antiseptic precautions. How the inflammatory process should have been limited as it was, it is very hard to see; but the fact remains that the thickening of the endyma gradually diminished from one side of the foramen of Monro to the other, so as to show a gradual transition from inflamed tissue on the left to apparently normal tissue on the right.

I cannot think that this case furnishes any argument against the operation, where antiseptics can be fully maintained. The improvement for the time was very obvious. Some measure of sight even was obtained, for the child learned to recognise his bottle. Surely the operation is

indicated for this reason alone, just as morphine might be for the pain of a cancer. It seems as if the right ventricle had been cured, for there was no hypersecretion from that side for at least a month before death.

The child lived three months after treatment had begun, though death seemed imminent when first he was tapped, and he made a perfect recovery from an attack of bronchopneumonia while he was under my hands.

Belsize Park, N.W. B. BASKETT, B.A. Oxon., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

IODOFORM DERMATITIS.

In the EPITOME accompanying the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of November 25th, 1893, a case of iodoform dermatitis is reported by Matschke, and as a similar result of the application of iodoform has occurred in a case at present under my care, it may be interesting to your readers to have a short note of it.

J. D., aged 40, a strong healthy man, had both bones of the right leg broken six years ago. Since then he had had a varicose condition of the veins of the injured leg. In October, 1893, he consulted me for two very large ulcers on this leg. Rest, the support of a rubber bandage, and the ordinary treatment for such cases, caused the ulcers quickly to assume a healthy appearance and become much smaller.

On November 10th iodoform ointment (10 grs. to 3j of benzoated lard) was prescribed, to be applied on lint. On the day after the application the skin around the ulcers was much inflamed. On the next day the whole of the surface of the leg from knee to ankle was covered with a vesicular eruption from which serum freely exuded. The unguent was immediately stopped, and the leg quickly resumed its usual appearance on the application of lead and opium lotion. However, on again applying the rubber bandage which had previously been used over the iodoform dressing, the vesicular rash again appeared, but in a more severe and extensive form. He also complained that on the other leg a similar rash appeared everywhere "that salve" had touched. Patches of eczema also appeared on his fingers. The iodoform and the bandage used over it having been abandoned, his leg again improved, and the ulcers are now almost quite healed.

Garston.

J. J. O'HAGAN, M.B. Vict.

REPORTS

ON

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

LIVERPOOL NORTHERN HOSPITAL.

PISTOL-SHOT WOUND OF THE STOMACH: OPERATION: RECOVERY.

(Under the care of Mr. ARTHUR H. WILSON.)

C. H. A., aged 18, was admitted on March 26th, 1893. He stated that while cleaning a pistol it suddenly went off. Upon joining his fellow workmen they noticed him looking very pale and gave him a considerable dose of brandy and water. As he grew rapidly worse he was taken home, and Dr. Leitch, of the North Dispensary, sent for, who ordered his removal to the Northern Hospital.

When first seen he was very restless, calling out with pain, and asking for a drink every few minutes. His lips were very pallid, his skin covered with a clammy perspiration, and his pulse extremely bad—weak, intermitting, and irregular. Breathing was shallow, and pain prevented his drawing a deep breath. The abdominal walls were rigid, but there was no dulness. The ambulance surgeon stated that he had vomited a quantity of blood before reaching the hospital. There was a large ragged hole, much burnt at the edges, in his coat, with small holes in his waistcoat and shirt. The wound in the abdominal wall was a small hole with blackened edges, situated to the left of the epigastric region, and immediately below the costal arch.

Although his condition seemed extremely dangerous, it was deemed advisable to give him the chance of operation, and he

3,102, 2,993, and 2,988 at the end of the preceding three weeks; 210 new cases were admitted during the week, against 285 and 262 in the preceding two weeks.

HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday last, January 6th, 791 births and 613 deaths were registered in eight of the principal Scotch towns. The death-rate in these towns, which had declined from 23.0 to 21.8 per 1,000 in the preceding three weeks, further fell last week to 21.5, and was 1.3 per 1,000 below the mean rate during the same period in the thirty-three large English towns. Among these Scotch towns the death-rates ranged from 15.4 in Perth to 26.5 in Dundee. The zymotic death-rate in these towns averaged 2.7 per 1,000, the highest rates being recorded in Perth and Leith. The 298 deaths registered in Glasgow were equal to a rate of 22.6 per 1,000, and included 14 from whooping-cough, 3 from diphtheria, and 3 from "fever." Four fatal cases of diphtheria were recorded in Edinburgh, and 3 of small-pox in Leith.

PAUPERS' DIET AT NEWTON ABBOTT.

WE have several times of late drawn attention to the management of the Newton Abbott workhouse. It is interesting to add that a certain consistency characterises the treatment of the poor in that unfortunate parish. We pointed out how chary the guardians were of nurses for the sick, the *Western Daily Mercury* shows that they are equally chary of food for the healthy. The present cost of each inmate in the Newton workhouse appears to be 2s. 1d. per week, or something less than 3d. a day. It was proposed to improve the diet to the extent of 1½d. per week, or a little less than a farthing a day, but the motion was shelved! Unless living is wonderfully cheap at Newton Abbott, it is to be feared that these poor people are being very improperly fed.

DUBLIN WATER SUPPLY.

THE Dublin Sanitary Association has been considering the water supply of the city, and the circumstances attending the recent failure of the Vartrey. They point out that while the amount used is equivalent to 45 or 50 gallons per head daily in Dublin, only 22 gallons are used in Liverpool and Manchester. What becomes of the other 23 gallons in Dublin? Elsewhere this waste has been found to consist in great measure of underground waste, and if 15 gallons a head per day are thus wasted, it may be roughly stated that it costs the city £39 a day to saturate the subsoil. They strongly advise that the Corporation should test over a limited area the efficacy of the Deacon waste water system of detection and localisation of leakage which has been adopted in Liverpool and elsewhere. The Corporation, in its panic, proposed to expend another £120,000 on waterworks, while the supply at present available is more than sufficient for Dublin and the townships at 22 gallons a head daily. The water waste is undoubted, and it certainly is a wise suggestion that the sources of this should be determined before the unhappy ratepayers—who already pay nearly 10s. in the pound—are burdened with further taxation.

FEES FOR NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

AT Clerkenwell, before Mr. Bros, the vestry of St. Luke's was summoned for the non-payment of a fee of 2s. 6d. to Dr. Evan Jones, of Goswell Road. On July 4th last, the complainant, under the Infectious Diseases Act, notified to the vestry a case of erysipelas. At the end of the year he sent in to the vestry a list of fees due to him for notifications, and the list was returned with a marginal note as to the case in question—"Not erysipelas." The vestry refused to pay the 2s. 6d. in this case. For the vestry, Dr. Yarrow, medical officer of health, was called. He stated that, on receiving Dr. Jones's notification, he called on the patient in question, and decided that there were no symptoms of erysipelas in the case. He thought she was suffering from a superficial abscess, or mere blister. Mr. Bros said the complainant had notified a disease in accordance with his opinion, and was entitled to his fee. The refusal to pay had cast a slur on Dr. Jones's character. He must be paid the 2s. 6d. for which he sued, and five guineas costs.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

NOTIFICATION encloses a copy of a new form of certificate under the Notification Act issued recently to practitioners in a northern suburb of London. He takes exception to two innovations, which he regards as putting upon the medical attendant a duty properly resting with the sanitary authority, and adds: "If it is in the interest of the public health I do not suppose that anyone would object, but I do not think it should come in the body of the certificate, which must be forwarded under a penalty." The items in question are as follows: "The patient has been attending School, Road," and "I am informed that children from the same house are attending School, Road."

Information as to school attendance is not required by the Act. The additions were no doubt meant to be simply suggestive, the blanks to be filled up or not at the discretion or convenience of the notifying practitioner. The value of early information of this sort to the medical officer of health is obvious, and in many instances a brief note of the kind could be inserted without trouble. But, as our correspondent urges, it would seem to be only reasonable to distinguish between the items that have to be notified as a matter of compulsion and those which are invited as a matter of courtesy and public spirit.

UNSOOUND MEAT AND FISH.

VARIOLA writes: A few months ago I caused to be seized two pieces of fish which I certified to be unfit for the food of man. They were taken by my inspector before a justice of the peace at his residence, and an order obtained from him for their destruction, which order was promptly carried out. Two days later the matter came before the local board, and they decided not to take any further action than to call upon the owner of the fish to appear before them and admonish him.

My views of the matter, which I explained to them, were that the local authority had no power to interfere with the ordinary course of procedure as indicated by the Public Health Act, Sections 116 to 119; but they answered that their authority was necessary before any legal proceedings could be instituted.

Will you kindly inform me of the usual mode of procedure in such a case, and whether I was right in my interpretation.

* Section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875, not only gives the justice power to condemn and order to be destroyed certain articles of food intended for the food of man if it appears to him that they are diseased, or unsound, or unwholesome, or unfit for food of man; but also power to punish the owner of the same by fine or imprisonment. Still, in practice an application is first made by the medical officer of health or inspector for an order to have the meat, etc., destroyed; and, if no complaint is made to the justice in respect of the exposure for sale, etc., the justice will not inflict a penalty. The medical officer of health reports the seizure of the food to his authority, and that an order to destroy has been obtained and carried out, and it ordinarily rests with the authority to decide whether further proceedings are taken or not. No medical officer of health or inspector would institute proceedings in such a case without the sanction of the local authority.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

ANNUAL COMMITTEE OF CONVOCATION.—The most important business at the meeting of Convocation on Tuesday next will be the presentation of the report of the Annual Committee, and a motion by Dr. T. B. Napier to the effect that the Committee be instructed to consider whether any enlargements and amendments of the constitution and functions of Convocation or the Annual Committee might usefully be effected; and, if so, to advise as to their nature. The report deals, among other matters, with the recent registration of a company called "The General Council of Safe Medicine," which has assumed the right of granting a degree—M.D. (Bc.). The report states that, pending the result of the action proposed by the General Medical Council, further action was postponed, but that the propriety of taking action against the company would be considered at the proper time.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

DURING the past year 1,641 students were enrolled in the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Edinburgh, and of these, 666 (or nearly 41 per cent.) belonged to Scotland, 557 (or nearly 34 per cent.) to England and Wales, 74 from Ireland, 79 from India, 229 (or nearly 14 per cent.) from British colonies, and 36 from foreign countries. During the same period the degree of M.D. was conferred on 60 gentlemen, the degrees of M.B. and C.M. on 277, the degree of D.Sc. on 8, and the degree of B.Sc. on 41. In the Faculty of Medicine the total annual value of the University fellowships, scholarships, bursaries, and prizes now amounts to £3,750. Since the close of last academic year a bequest of £5,000 by the late Mr. A. L. Bruce, to assist in the foundation of a chair of public health, has been intimated. During the last five years there has been a decrease in numbers amounting to 536, of which number 384 are students of medicine. Women students are not included in this calculation; 72 such have enrolled for the current session.

EXAMINING BOARD IN ENGLAND BY THE ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

THE following gentlemen passed the Second Examination of the Board in the subjects indicated.

Monday, January 8th:

Passed in Anatomy and Physiology.—E. Harding, Owens College, Manchester; H. R. C. Newman, University College, Bristol; A. P. Nixon, University College, Liverpool; P. S. White, Mason College, Birmingham; J. J. Day, Middlesex Hospital; J. A. Craig, Queen's College, Belfast; D. E. Evans, London Hospital and Mr. Cooke's School of Anatomy and Physiology; A. M. Cleghorn, Trinity College, Toronto, Canada.

Passed in Anatomy only.—S. Sugden, T. Boulton, and G. R. Smith, Owens College, Manchester; J. B. Hughes, University College, Liverpool and Durham University; T. MacDowell, Queen's College, Belfast; A. H. Gadsden, St. Mary's Hospital; R. N. Geach, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; E. Grant, King's College, London; H. C. Cooper and G. H. Ransome, St. George's Hospital; G. H. Alcock, St. Thomas's Hospital; J. W. Yorke-Davies, Charing Cross Hospital.

Passed in Physiology only.—W. H. Clough and C. H. Dearden, Yorkshire College, Leeds; F. E. Meade, Yorkshire College, Leeds, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; F. M. Aldret, G. A. Parker, W. A. Pierce, and F. L. Angoir, University College, Liverpool; H. W. Dudgeon, Guy's Hospital; E. C. Hort, Cambridge University and Guy's Hospital; S. K. Vines, A. E. De Vall, C. H. Smart, Mason College, Birmingham; G. E. Palmer, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

Eight gentlemen were referred in both subjects, 7 in Anatomy only, and 7 in Physiology only.

Tuesday, January 9th:

Passed in Anatomy and Physiology.—C. L. Chevallier, St. Thomas's Hospital; J. Ogilvie, Cambridge University and St. Thomas's Hospital; J. O. Garland and N. Y. Lower, Guy's Hospital; H. P. Turnbull, St. George's Hospital; H. R. Ellis, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. B. Wall, St. Mary's Hospital and Mr. Cooke's School of Anatomy and Physiology; T. B. Sellers, Middlesex Hospital; and T. B. Dakin, London Hospital.

Passed in Anatomy only.—S. S. Simmons and A. Brebner, University

College, London; H. G. Mallum, Oxford University and St. Mary's Hospital; J. N. Walker, St. Thomas's Hospital; G. B. Pearson, W. F. Reckitt, and F. Golding-Bird, Guy's Hospital; R. Kay, Owens College, Manchester, and Guy's Hospital; J. J. Blayden, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; C. J. Baker and E. C. D. Bascombe, Middlesex Hospital; W. J. A. Kirby, Middlesex Hospital and Mr. Cooke's School of Anatomy and Physiology; J. S. Mellish, St. George's Hospital; N. P. King, Charing Cross Hospital; and E. H. Cooper, London Hospital.

Passed in Physiology only.—A. G. Ede and A. R. Todd, University College, London; W. L. T. Goodridge, Guy's Hospital, Durham University, and University College, London; A. J. Wernet and P. J. Curtis, Guy's Hospital; C. G. Prance and A. Woolcombe, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. H. Fergusson and W. B. Carter, St. George's Hospital; and L. J. Lock, London Hospital and Trinity College, Dublin.

Ten gentlemen were referred in both subjects, 2 in Anatomy only, and 7 in Physiology only.

Wednesday, January 10th:

Passed in Anatomy and Physiology.—E. W. Croker, A. W. Tuke, and J. H. Smith, St. Thomas's Hospital; E. H. B. Fox, H. C. Manning, H. Allen, and B. Jones, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; W. D. Wiggins, St. Mary's Hospital; W. S. Aslett, C. L. Seccombe, and P. Burton, Middlesex Hospital; D. Rice, E. D. Hancock, C. R. Evans, and W. T. Clarke, Guy's Hospital; E. S. Langworthy and G. W. C. Hodges, St. George's Hospital.

Passed in Anatomy only.—C. P. Higgins and R. B. Sunavala, Guy's Hospital; H. G. McKinney, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Passed in Physiology only.—H. K. Palmer, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; F. Bennett, St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Mr. Cooke's School of Anatomy and Physiology; F. B. Mudd, Middlesex Hospital; G. B. Kaufmann, London Hospital and Mr. Cooke's School of Anatomy and Physiology; A. E. Rouse, St. George's Hospital; J. Gott, King's College, London, and Sydenham; T. G. Ransford, St. Mary's Hospital.

Nine gentlemen were referred in both subjects, 3 in Anatomy only, and in Physiology only.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

PRIMARY EXAMINATION. PART I. January.—The following candidates passed in:

Chemistry.—T. Christie, Liverpool, and H. Whittaker, Birmingham.

Materia Medica, Botany, and Pharmacy.—W. H. Burnhill; M. S. S. Coghill, Royal Free Hospital; J. Friend, Leeds; E. M. Henwood, Royal Free Hospital.

Materia Medica and Botany.—O. Hall, Durham.

Biology.—M. E. Bennett, Royal Free Hospital; E. S. Milestone, Royal Free Hospital; M. Pantin, Royal Free Hospital.

PRIMARY EXAMINATION. PART II.—The following candidates passed in:

Anatomy and Physiology.—D. A. Anderson, Belfast; T. N. Harrowell, Leeds; E. M. Henwood, Royal Free Hospital; W. McCall, Charing Cross Hospital; C. A. C. Salmon, Guy's Hospital.

Anatomy.—E. M. Aikin, Royal Free Hospital; H. J. Brookes, St. Mary's Hospital; W. F. Chrispin, Leeds; M. P. Gabe, Middlesex Hospital; H. Greenwood, London Hospital; A. R. Mansell, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; H. C. Moore, Leeds; C. J. H. Riches, Middlesex Hospital; E. M. Wells, Royal Free Hospital.

Physiology.—W. F. E. Ashton, Birmingham; G. W. J. Baker, Birmingham; H. G. C. Dring, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; C. G. Etches, Leeds; A. J. Hayes, Middlesex Hospital; J. Jacob, King's College; H. H. Monckton, King's College; H. K. Palmer, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; W. O. Piper, Westminster Hospital; T. W. Wakem, Charing Cross Hospital; R. P. H. Whitmarsh, St. Thomas's Hospital.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS MARSHALL WILKINSON, F.R.C.S. EDIN.

MR. THOMAS MARSHALL WILKINSON, whose premature death at the age of 50 took place recently at Grantham, was formerly, until his retirement from practice, one of the best known and most popular of the members of the profession in the city of Lincoln. The only child of his father, Mr. W. Wilkinson, late of Wanstead, who survives him, he was born in London, and received his medical education at St. Thomas's Hospital. He became house-surgeon to the Lincoln City Dispensary, and subsequently surgeon and consulting surgeon, and always took the greatest interest in the working of that institution. Soon after leaving the dispensary he entered into partnership with Mr. Charles Brooke, the partnership being dissolved only four years ago, when he retired on account of ill-health, and removed to Grantham. Becoming surgeon to the Lincoln County Hospital in 1877, he performed the duties of that appointment, as long as his health permitted, with the greatest care and punctuality, earning, besides, a high character as a well-read surgeon, skilful operator, and loyal colleague. In 1887 he was Sheriff of the City of Lincoln; he was also acting surgeon to the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the County, and a Freemason of distinction. Mr. Wilkinson, who took the F.R.C.S. Edin. in 1877, was a member of the British Medical Association,

of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, and other societies. Taking the greatest interest in all around, his bright genial manner made him much appreciated and sought after, not only by patients at home, but by others of whom his skill and judicious firmness afterwards made constant friends. There is universal regret at his death amongst those who knew him. Mr. Berry, of Grantham, was most considerate and unremitting in his attentions to him during his illness.

FRED. ELLIOTT RYOTT, M.D. ST. AND., J.P.

THE death is reported, at the age of 59, of Dr. F. E. Ryott, of Newbury. The deceased was the eldest and only surviving son of the late Mr. R. A. Ryott, of Newbury. Having been educated at the Newbury Grammar School he studied for the medical profession at the London Hospital, qualifying as L.S.A. in 1857, and M.R.C.S. Eng. in 1858. Shortly afterwards he commenced practice in Newbury. In 1870 he became F.R.C.S. Eng., and five years later M.D. of St. Andrews University. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Newbury in 1880, and also occupied positions in connection with several local institutions. He was elected as a member of the Berks County Council in 1888. At the opening of the Newbury Borough Police Court on December 27th, the Mayor, before proceeding to the business, referred to the sudden death of Dr. Ryott, and said the Bench desired the Clerk to send a letter of condolence to the relatives of the deceased.

ALEX. HARKIN, M.D. KING'S COLL. ABERD.

WE regret to record the death of Dr. Alex. Harkin, one of the oldest medical practitioners in Belfast. The deceased was born in Ballymoney in 1818, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1840, when he began practice in Belfast. He took the M.D. (King's Coll. Aberdeen) degree in 1859. Dr. Harkin was appointed medical officer for the Belfast constabulary in 1864, and was made a magistrate in 1869. He was afterwards appointed also to the Commission of the Peace for the County of Antrim. He was one of the earliest medical officers appointed under the Poor Law at a time when the service received no reward. Dr. Harkin was a past president of the Ulster Medical Society, and Consulting Physician to the Mater Infirmorum Hospital, Belfast. He was the author of a number of able works on medical subjects. For some weeks the deceased has been ailing, and there was little expectation of his recovery owing to his advanced age and the general breakdown of his health. He continued to grow worse until January 4th, when he passed away.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently passed away are: Dr. Merget, Emeritus Professor of Medical Physics in the Faculty of Medicine of Bordeaux; Dr. L. Krahmer, Professor of Pharmacology at Halle, and the Nestor of the teaching staff of that University; Dr. L. Favrat, of Madeira, a Swiss physician, who had already won distinction by his publications on leprosy, etc., aged 31; Dr. Peter Spiro, Professor of Physiology in the University of Odessa, and author of valuable papers on the spinal cord, the formation of bile, animal magnetism, etc., aged 49; Dr. Lellmann, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Giessen (of influenza); Dr. Josef Ritter von Mülleitner, Staff-Surgeon-General in the Austrian Army, aged 74; Dr. Germain Dupré, Emeritus Professor in the Medical Faculty of Montpellier, and formerly a member of the French Senate; Dr. Adolf Heider, *Privatdocent* and Assistant in the Hygienic Institute of the University of Vienna, aged 36; Dr. Samuel H. Olmstead, of Brooklyn, New York, formerly a member of the surgical staff of the Long Island College Hospital, aged 60; Dr. H. Fabius, a leading physician and epidemiologist of Amsterdam, and a member of the Netherlands Pharmacopoeia Committee, aged 66; Dr. Napoleon Inshkewitsch, of St. Petersburg, a well-known specialist in diseases of women and children, aged 50; and Dr. Claudius Ulman, the oldest physician of Weimar.

MEDICAL NEWS.

MEDICAL MAGISTRATE.—Dr. R. Cronin has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Meath.

DR. LÉON COLIN, Medical Inspector-General of the French Army, has been promoted to the grade of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

THE ordinary meetings of the Society of Arts will recommence on Wednesday evening, January 17th, when Mr. A. P. Laurie will read a paper on White Lead Substitutes.

WE regret to learn that Dr. Cholmeley, F.R.C.P., has been compelled, by failing health, to resign his position as one of the medical officers of the Eagle Life Insurance Company.

A PAPER on the Aërial Convection of Small-pox from Hospitals will be read by Dr. J. C. McVail, Medical Officer of Health for the Counties of Stirling and Dumbarton, at the meeting of the Epidemiological Society, on January 17th.

AT the meeting of the Royal Meteorological Society on January 17th, Dr. C. Theodore Williams will deliver an address on the Climate of Southern California. The lecture will be illustrated by a number of lantern slides.

A QUARTERLY meeting of the Forfarshire Medical Association was held at University College, Dundee, on December 22nd, when the chair was taken by Dr. Mackie Whyte. Papers were read by Professor Paterson, Dr. MacEwan, Dr. Stalker, and Dr. Kynoch.

THE Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland has successfully prosecuted Messrs. Todd and Burns, general drapers in Dublin, for selling Fellowes' syrup without a licence. The defence was that the vendors did not know the preparation contained strychnine. The magistrate inflicted a fine of £5.

THE Chapter of St. John of Jerusalem, with the sanction of the Queen, has conferred the Silver Cross of the Order upon Mr. William Fairbank, of Windsor, surgeon to her Majesty's household and Prince and Princess Christian, in recognition of his services in furthering the cause of the association by the establishment of railway and other ambulance classes for giving first aid to the injured.

THE newly-formed Kidderminster Medical Society was inaugurated by a *conversazione* at the Infirmary, when the President, Mr. S. Stretton, delivered an address, in which he contrasted the present health conditions of the town with those which existed thirty-seven years ago. A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. N. Moore, seconded by Mr. E. H. Addenbrooke, supported by the Mayor, and carried unanimously. It is proposed to hold quarterly meetings.

DENHOLM TESTIMONIAL.—Mr. Richard Fletcher writes to inform us that Dr. Andrew Denholm of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, near Manchester, was recently presented with a testimonial in the name of a large number of subscribers. The testimonial was accompanied by a handsome silver salver, which bears the following inscription: "Presented to Andrew Denholm, M.D., C.M., by Sir Andrew Clark and other professional brethren who sympathise most heartily with him in the matter of his recent action at law with Mr. Lawson Tait, October, 1893."

HARVELIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The annual meeting and *conversazione* of this Society will take place at the Stafford Rooms, Titchborne Street, W., on January 18th, at 8 P.M., when the election of officers for 1894 will take place, the retiring President, Mr. Malcolm Morris, will deliver the Presidential address, and there will be, *inter alia*, an exhibition of methods of depicting disease. The following is a list of names of gentlemen proposed by the Council as officers of the Society for the year 1894:—*President*: *Dr. George Eastes. *Vice-Presidents*: Mr. Drew, Dr. Maguire, *Mr. Rayley Owen, *Mr. D'Arcy Power. *Treasurer*: Mr. Cripps Lawrence. *Hon. Secretaries*: Dr. Boxall, *Mr. Peyton Beale. *Council*: Dr. Gomer Davies, *Mr. Henry Davis, Mr. Dodsworth, Dr. Evans, *Dr. Charles Gross, Dr. William Hill, *Mr. Howard Marsh, *Mr. Malcolm Morris, *Mr. Roughton, Mr. Morton Smale, *Dr. J. Edward Squire, Dr. A. K. Willis. An asterisk is prefixed to the names of those gentlemen who did not hold the same office the preceding year.

SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS IN SOUTH AMERICA.—A Congress convened by the National Academy of Medicine was held at Bogotá (Republic of Colombia) some little time ago. It was opened by the Vice-President of the Republic, and more than a hundred "medical men, naturalists, dentists, and veterinarians" took part in the proceedings. Among the subjects discussed were the fevers endemic in the country, and leprosy. A resolution was passed urging the Government to take steps for the compulsory isolation of lepers. Another matter which formed the subject of an animated debate was the better regulation of medical practice in Colombia; a resolution was passed inviting the attention of the Legislative Chambers to the imperative necessity of enforcing more thoroughly the existing laws relating to the practice of medicine. All the medical men of the Republic of Colombia are invited to attend the next Congress, which is to be held at Bogotá in 1898.

THE LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE.—On January 9th, the Livingstone College commenced work in its new home, 16, Mornington Road, Bow, with an address from Professor A. Macalister, F.R.S. The aim of this College is to give to those who definitely intend to become foreign missionaries such an amount of knowledge of practical medicine as may help them to meet the contingencies and accidents of missionary life. We understand that it is not the intention to give any form of diploma, or even certificate. Each student must sign a declaration that he will not describe himself as "a medical missionary," or give himself out as a qualified medical man. So long as this programme is adhered to, the scheme has our every sympathy. A missionary going into a deadly climate, far from all civilised help, should have some knowledge of what to do in the very probable event of his being struck down by illness. There are many things a missionary should know besides his gospel. His independence will be much increased by knowing how to sew his buttons on, even though he thereby is not made a tailor, and his utility will doubtless be enhanced by some knowledge of what is likely to be the matter with him when his teeth chatter, and what sort of dose he should take under such circumstances, even although he does not so become either a doctor or even a "medical missionary." It cannot be too strictly laid down that if a man is to make the practice of medicine his work in life he ought to be a properly qualified practitioner. So long as the Livingstone College restricts itself to giving such instructions in simple medical subjects as may be useful to missionaries "when they are in isolated stations far from any qualified medical help," they will be doing a good work. We somewhat trembled for the future, however, when we heard Professor Macalister speak about strangulated hernia, and describe how the first laparotomy mentioned in history was performed by a missionary, nor could we agree with him at all in his suggestion that the same sort of training should be extended to the home clergy. The very essence of the excuse for giving these missionaries a confessedly imperfect medical training is that they are going far from any qualified medical help, a reason which in no way applies to the clergy at home.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:

ARMAGH UNION, Keady Dispensary.—Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum, with £20 yearly as Medical Officer of Health, together with registration and vaccination fees. Applications to Mr. Peter Campbell, Honorary Secretary. Election on January 17th.

BRADFORD INFIRMARY.—Dispensary Surgeon, doubly qualified. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and residence. Applications, stating age and experience, with testimonials, to the Secretary by January 23rd.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE GENERAL INFIRMARY, Aylesbury.—Resident Surgeon and Apothecary, unmarried and duly qualified. Salary, £80, increasing £10 per annum to £100, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications and testimonials to Mr. George Fell, Solicitor, Aylesbury, by January 20th.

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.—House-Surgeon. Applications, with testimonials, to the Secretary, by February 5th.

CHELSEA, BROMPTON, AND BELGRAVE DISPENSARY, 41, Sloane Square, S.W.—Surgeon. Applications to S. M. Cox, Secretary, by January 18th.

CHESHIRE COUNTY ASYLUM, Upton, near Chester.—Junior Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications and testimonials by January 15th, to Dr. Davidson, Medical Superintendent.

CITY OF MANCHESTER.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £850 per annum. Applications and testimonials endorsed "Medical Officer of Health," to be delivered to the Lord Mayor, Town Hall, Manchester, by January 15th.

DARLINGTON HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.—House-Surgeon, doubly qualified and unmarried. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications, with testimonials, to the Honorary Secretaries, 88, Northgate, Darlington, by January 27th.

FINSBURY DISPENSARY, Brewer Street, Goswell Road, E.C.—Physician. Honorarium of £40 per annum. Applications and testimonials to D. W. Williams, Honorary Secretary, by January 27th.

GENERAL INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY, Doncaster.—Indoor Dispenser and Assistant to House Surgeon. No salary, but board, lodging, and washing provided. Applications to Joseph Clark, Honorary Secretary, by January 15th.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—House Physicians. Applications and testimonials to the Secretary by January 18th.

ISLE OF WIGHT UNION.—Medical Officer for the Ryde District. Salary, £110 per annum, with usual extra fees. Applications to the Clerk, Isle of Wight Union, Newport, Isle of Wight, by January 17th.

KINGTON UNION.—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Pembroke District. Salary, £30 per annum, with the additional payments authorised by the Consolidated Order of the Poor-law Commissioners. Applications to Anthony Temple, Clerk to the Guardians, Union Offices, Kington, by January 15th.

LIVERPOOL INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN, Myrtle Street, Liverpool.—House Surgeon. Salary, £85 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications and testimonials to be sent by January 22nd.

LIVERPOOL NORTHERN HOSPITAL.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £70 per annum, with residence and maintenance in the house. Applications and testimonials to be sent to the Chairman of Committee by January 16th.

ROYAL PIMLICO DISPENSARY, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.—Attending Medical Officer; must reside in the district. Applications and testimonials to the Secretary by February 5th.

SALFORD ROYAL HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon for the Pendleton Branch Dispensary; double qualification. Salary, £30 per annum, with board and apartments. Applications to Alexander Hay, Secretary, by January 15th.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Lecturer on Materia Medica and Pharmacy. Stipend, £50 a year. Applications to Ivor James, Registrar, by January 27th.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Queen's Road, Chelsea, S.W.—House-Surgeon and House-Physician to the In-patients. Honorarium, £50 each per annum, with board and lodging in the hospital. Applications to the Secretary by January 13th.

WREXHAM INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY, Wrexham.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £30 per annum, with board, furnished rooms, gas, coal, and attendance. Applications to Mr. George Whitehouse, 27, Regent Street, Wrexham, by January 24th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

BEARBLOCK, P. E., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Royal Albert Hospital, Devonport, *vice* A. C. Festing Smith, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Edin., resigned.

BULL, S. A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Junior House-Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital.

CAMERON, Murdoch, M.D.Glasg., appointed Professor of Midwifery at the University of Glasgow.

CRAWFORD, Dr., appointed Medical Officer for the Carlton District of the Workop Union, *vice* Hunter U. Walker, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Edin., resigned.

DAVIES, Richard, M.B. and C.M.Edin., M.R.C.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Resident Surgeon to the Branch Dispensary of the Cheltenham General Hospital.

FARQUHARSON, George S., M.B.Lond.Univ., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Sanitary Surveyor of the Board of Trade for the Port of Southampton (jointly with Dr. Grange).

GIMSON, W. Douglas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Medical Officer for the Springfield and Boreham District of the Chelmsford Union, *vice* Chas. Lister Martin, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., resigned.

GOVER, L. D., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Resident Assistant to the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire General Hospital, Wolverhampton.

GRANGE, Frank, M.D.Lond.Univ., D.P.H.Camb., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Sanitary Surveyor of the Board of Trade for the Port of Southampton (jointly with Dr. Farquharson); also Medical Superintendent of Quarantine under the Privy Council.

HANN, Reginald G., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Leeds Public Dispensary.

HENRY, R. W., M.B., B.Ch.Dub., reappointed Junior House-Surgeon to the Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital.

HILL, Charles Alexander, M.B., B.C., B.A.Cantab, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed House-Surgeon to St. George's Hospital.

JAMES, W. Dale, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., appointed Surgeon for Skin Diseases at the Sheffield General Infirmary.

McILRAITH, Charles H., M.A., M.B., C.M.Glasg., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden Square, W.

REMFRY, Leonard, M.A., M.D.Cantab, M.R.C.P., appointed Assistant Lecturer on Obstetric Medicine, and Assistant Obstetric Physician to St. George's Hospital.

THOMPSON, S. R., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Medical Officer for the Parish Street Workhouse and No. 1 District of the St. Olave's Union, *vice* F. P. Wightwick, M.D.Durh., resigned.

VINCENT, Henry Bird, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Mitford and Launditch Rural Sanitary Authority, *vice* Frederic Bateman.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, 1 P.M.—Mr. R. Marcus Gunn: Clinical Examination of the Eye. Bacteriological Laboratory, King's College, W.C., 3 to 5 P.M.—Lecture: The Microscope and Methods of Cultivation. Practical work: Examination of Cultivations. London Throat Hospital, Great Portland Street, 8 P.M.—Mr. W. R. H. Stewart: Examination of the Ear.

TUESDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Bethlem Royal Hospital, 2 P.M.—Dr. Percy Smith: Hypochondriasis.
PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 8.30 P.M.—Dr. F. J. Smith: Inflamed Vermiform Appendix. Dr. Wheaton: Cranial Deformity in Infants with Fusion of the Fingers and Toes. Dr. Kanthack: Pyæmic Form of Actinomycosis in Man. Dr. Voelcker: Aneurysm of Aortic Valve in a Child. Dr. Tooth: Two Cases of Ulcerative Colitis. Dr. Scholefield: Sarcoma of the Suprarenal Body in a Child. Mr. Jackson Clarke: Cyst of the Epididymis. Mr. James Berry: Passive Dilatation of the Sigmoid Flexure. Card Specimen.—Mr. Jackson Clarke: Distoma Clavatum.

WEDNESDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Blackfriars, 1 P.M.—Dr. Payne: Erythema and Urticaria. Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, 4 P.M.—Dr. Maguire: Cases of Special Interest. Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, 8 P.M.—Mr. A. Quarry Silcock: Chorioidal Diseases with Illustrative Cases.
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8.30 P.M.—Dr. J. C. McVail: On the Aerial Convection of Small pox from Hospitals.
ROYAL MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY, 20, Hanover Square, 8 P.M.—Annual meeting. Address by the President.
ROYAL METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, 25, Great George Street, Westminster, 8 P.M.—Ordinary meeting. 8.15 P.M.—Annual general meeting. Report of the Council. Election of Officers and Council. Dr. C. Theodore Williams: Presidential address on the Climate of Southern California, which will be illustrated by a number of lantern slides.

THURSDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, National Hospital for the Paralysed and the Epileptic, Queen Square, 2 P.M.—Dr. Tooth: Spinal Cord Anatomy. Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, 3.30 P.M.—Dr. O. Sturges: Clinical Lecture. Central London Sick Asylum, Cleveland Street, 5.30 P.M.—Mr. John Hopkins: Cases in the Wards.
SOCIETY OF ANÆSTHETISTS, 20, Hanover Square, 8.30 P.M.—Dr. Dudley W. Buxton: A Note on Cardiac Asthenia under Chloroform.

FRIDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, 4 P.M.—Dr. Percy Kidd: Sputum.

SATURDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Bethlem Royal Hospital, 11 A.M.—Dr. Hyslop: Melancholia.

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.

MARRIAGES.

FULLER-BUCHANAN.—On Saturday, December 9th, 1893, at Mowbray, Cape Town, South Africa, by the Rev. A. Vine Hall, Edward Barnard Fuller, M.B., C.M.Edin., F.R.C.S.Eng., son of T. E. Fuller, Esq., M.L.A., of Cape Town, to Minnie, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice James Buchanan, late Judge President of the High Court, Kimberley, South Africa.

KERR-HENDERSON.—On January 11th, 1894, at Booterstown Church, co. Dublin, by the Very Rev. Dean Dickinson, D.D., assisted by the Rev. Professor Stokes, D.D.T.C.D., Norman Kerr, M.D., F.L.S., London, to Edith Jane, daughter of the late James Henderson, Esq., Belvidere Lodge, Newry, co. Down.

REDHEAD-BRIGGS.—At St. Mary's Church, Wilton Street, Hull, on January 2nd, by the Rev. Fr. Griffin, assisted by the Rev. Fr. McMahon, Thomas Joseph Redhead, M.B., C.M., Medical Officer H.M. Prison, Hull, to Mary Louisa Briggs, also of Hull.

DEATH.

JOHNSON.—On January 6th, at Waterloo House, Stoke, Plymouth, Marion, the beloved wife of Samuel Wellesley Johnson, M.B., Surgeon Royal Navy, predeceased on January 4th by a son (stillborn).