

MEMORANDA:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL, THERAPEUTICAL, PATHOLOGICAL, ETC.

CANCER HOUSES AND THEIR VICTIMS.

WHETHER the present state of our knowledge will permit us to declare that cancer is directly contagious or not, we cannot ignore the fact that in certain houses it does repeatedly show itself among those who have no blood relationship between them. The following cases occurring under my own care always appeared to me as most interesting coincidences—and probably they are only such—but after reading the abstract of the Morton Lecture by Mr. Shattock, which ably disposes of the histological element, as well as the valuable contribution in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of June 9th by Mr. D'Arcy Power, I resolved to communicate them to the profession.

J. K., aged 50, employed as a night watchman, occupied a house of two apartments, and for the sake of quietness always slept in a concealed bed in the room. He died of cancer of the liver.

J. L., aged 54, succeeded to the work and house, and within two years died of cancer of the bladder.

A. L., aged 60, was then appointed, and he succumbed to cancer of the stomach about eighteen months thereafter.

It should be noted :

1. That these three men were all strong, healthy, and well developed, and had had no previous serious illness.
2. That there was no history of hereditary transmission.
3. That there was no relationship whatever between them.
4. That the conditions of home and work were exactly similar.
5. That in all the cases the disease ran an extremely rapid course.

The house itself was one of a row of workmen's houses, built of brick on the slope of a hill, and, though somewhat damp, was otherwise clean and healthy.

ALEXANDER SCOTT, M.D.,
Assistant Physician, Glasgow Royal Infirmary, etc.

As a contribution to the subject of Mr. D'Arcy Power's paper in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of June 9th, the following may be narrated :

Three years ago, at a small seaside health resort on the North Coast, I met the oldest practitioner in consultation; and on driving me to his patient's residence he said that he filled up more death certificates for cancer than for any other disease.

In confirmation of this statement he pointed out a beautiful house standing on its own grounds, and said the present tenant was under his care for cancer of the rectum, and that his patient was the third occupier of that house with the same disease affecting the rectum.

On seeing the doctor last year I inquired if the same proclivity to cancer existed in the little town, and the reply was in the affirmative.

The town referred to is generally considered a healthy one. It is situated on rising ground, and is bounded on the sea-coast by bluff cliffs. The soil is marl and sand; subsoil chalk. Area : 1,680 acres of land; 390 of water.

Weymouth Street, W. C. W. CHAPMAN, M.D.

THE PERCHLORIDES OF MERCURY AND IRON IN TYPHOID FEVER.

I WAS much interested by Dr. Wedgwood's report¹ of the treatment of typhoid fever by the perchlorides of mercury and iron. I have myself treated almost every case of typhoid fever for the past eighteen years with perchloride of mercury—a drachm of the liquor three times a day. The results have, on the whole, been excellent. The mortality has been low, and I feel confident that the course of the disease has been shortened. I have never seen any ill-results follow, and diarrhoea has been the exception. Milk diet has been used in all cases. Beef-tea I never allow, as I feel sure it is injurious in this disease. I have not used the perchloride of

iron in typhoid fever, but have found the combination useful in diphtheria, given internally every four hours, the throat being painted with a stronger solution of the perchlorides in glycerine.

GEO. W. CROWE, M.D.,
Physician to the Worcester Infirmary.

REMOVAL OF AN EXOSTOSIS OF THE AUDITORY MEATUS BY COMBINED DRILLING AND TRACTION.

M. C., a Dutch Jewess, aged 22, was admitted into the London Hospital in November, 1892. There was a purulent discharge from her left ear, which had been present for some time; but she came on account of a pain in the right ear, which had existed for about six months, and was of daily and frequent occurrence. There was no discharge from the right meatus, but the hearing on this side was considerably impaired, and had been defective since the commencement of the pain.

On making an examination, a hard, smooth, whitish mass, with a rounded outline and tender to the touch, was seen filling the meatus, its outermost part being about an eighth of an inch from the entrance. A very fine probe could with difficulty be passed between the exostosis and the walls of the canal for about a quarter of an inch, but no attachment could be felt.

The patient having been anaesthetised, the meatus was well illuminated by a strong light reflected from a frontal mirror, the lateral walls protected by a self-retaining speculum and its roof and floor by two copper guards, held by an assistant. A hole was then carefully bored into the exostosis with the drill, *a* (see figure), attached to a dental engine, and when this had been made of a sufficient depth to enable a firm hold to be obtained, the screw, *b*, was inserted. On traction being made, the pedicle was felt to break, and the exostosis, firmly fixed to the screw, was withdrawn from the meatus.

Examination of the growth showed that it had been attached at *c* to the junction of the upper and anterior wall. Hearing was restored on removal of the growth, and was stated to be as good as it was before the onset of the pain.

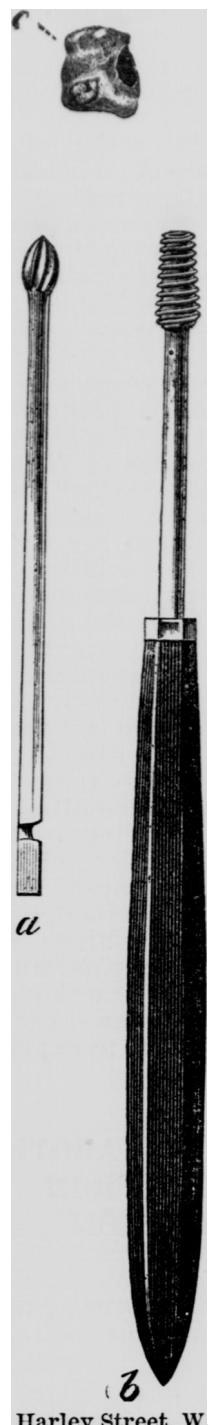
T. MARK HOVELL, F.R.C.S.Ed.

PERNICIOUS ANÆMIA.

THE case published by Dr. Gowers in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL for April 28th, together with his remarks thereon, suggests that the following brief notes of a case recently under the care of Dr. Barnes in the Cumberland Infirmary may be of interest.

J. H., aged 26, was admitted on March 18th, 1894, complaining of great weakness, and inability to work on account of shortness of breath. His friends had noticed his pallor for about ten months, he himself for about six months, but he had found nothing to prevent his doing his work till about fourteen days before admission. He had never had any sudden pain, nor fainting, nor any pain in the bones, nor had he had any diarrhoea. He was extremely pale, so feeble that he could hardly sit up in bed, and doing this caused considerable dyspnoea. He was extremely restless, almost constantly yawning and sighing. He complained somewhat of thirst,

¹ See BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, May 26th, p. 1128.



Harley Street, W.

and was rather confused mentally. There was a loud systolic murmur over the mitral and pulmonary areas, and considerable systolic pulsation in the veins of the neck; the pulse was very rapid (130) and weak. There was a marked cadaveric odour about the patient. The urine was light in colour, but contained nothing abnormal; specific gravity, 1025. After repeated examination of the eyes no haemorrhages could be discovered. Several examinations of the blood showed that there was rather less than 15 per cent. of red corpuscles, many of which were small and many of irregular shape; there was no increase in the number of white corpuscles. It is much to be regretted that no haemoglobinometer was available. He became much more restless, vomited nearly all the food given, and, becoming more and more apathetic, died three days after admission; the temperature was never above 100°. No necropsy was permitted.

He had been seen in private by Dr. Lediard on February 26th. He had then pain and tenderness over the lower part of the left kidney, but no swelling was felt; otherwise he had the same symptoms as on admission.

Dr. Gowers points out that at first sight such a case suggests the existence of a specific poison, and upon admission the patient, being a butcher by trade, this was thought of, but there was no fact in the history of the case which was in favour of such a theory of causation, and the only reason for recording this case is the comparatively early age at which the disease proved fatal.

HARRY FINLEY, M.D.Lond.,
House-Surgeon, Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle.

"CYSTIC" OR "ADENO-FIBROMA," RECURRING AS SCIRRHUS AND AS SPINDLE-CELLED SARCOMA.

ON the view of all malignant disease as intrinsically a cell-devolution to which even the most innocent tumours, to say nothing of the normal tissues, are occasionally liable, it becomes highly interesting to trace the links intermediate between the benign and the malignant series of new growths. One of the most typical of these transition forms is the "adeno-fibroma" or "cystic fibroma" which attacks the breasts of elderly women. This slowly and painlessly grows for several years, often to a considerable size, and if left alone passes eventually into true cancer, recurring repeatedly after excision, and proving fatal. In compliance with the principle indicated, the malignant lesion may be either of two species. The numerous islets of acinar epithelium, which are always scattered profusely through the solid fibrous tissue base, and which, when dilated, give rise to the microscopic or macroscopic cysts, may generate carcinoma; or else sarcoma may appear from a gradual development of embryonic spindle-cells in place of well-organised white fibres. The two cases following well illustrate this point, and are not without their practical lesson as indicating the importance of operative removal in the pre-malignant stage.

CASE I.—In Feb., 1887, Mrs. S. K., aged 64, had her left breast excised for a tumour of several years' duration as large as a good-sized orange. A small cyst occupied the centre; the bulk was composed of firm white fibrous tissue, studded with minute acinar dilatations, and exactly corresponded to the plate of "Cystic Fibroma" in Green's *Manual of Pathology*. No trace of carcinoma could anywhere be detected, and there was no gland deposit. In March, 1888, recurrence took place in the scar, in the axilla, and internal viscera. The microscopical examination, after a necropsy, of those deposits revealed the most typical scirrhus carcinoma.

CASE II.—In April, 1893, E. M., aged 42, applied to me with a large prominent bossy tumour of the right breast. Duration above four years; rapid increase two months; pain three weeks. After excision, the larger part found to consist of well-organised white fibrous tissue; a smaller area of soft grey material. The former microscopically revealed the redundant fibrous tissue and cribriform spaces denoting cystic fibroma; the latter was typical spindle-celled sarcoma. In September the lesion recurred under the cicatrix; this time as sarcoma only; and a second growth, with the same microscopical characteristics, has just been removed from the right margin of the sternum.

HERBERT SNOW, M.D.Lond.,
Surgeon to the Cancer Hospital.

PRUSSIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS.—The Prussian medical associations (Aerzte-Kammern) have elected a joint subcommittee, whose function it will be to act as a medium of communication between the Prussian Ministry and the different associations in all medical questions. The subcommittee is to meet twice a-year only, except when the President may think more frequent meetings advisable.

REPORTS

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

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL.

REMOVAL OF A RAPIDLY GROWING OVARIAN TUMOUR IN A PATIENT WHO HAD RECENTLY BEEN CONFINED, AND ON WHOM OVARIOTOMY HAD BEEN PERFORMED PREVIOUSLY.

(By A. C. BUTLER-SMYTHE, F.R.C.S.Edin., Surgeon for out-patients to the Hospital, and Surgeon to the Grosvenor Hospital for Women and Children.)

E. F. W., aged 24, a married woman, consulted Dr. Seccombe, of Terrington, Norfolk, in March, 1892, on account of pains in her stomach, which were at first thought to be due to flatulence. A tumour was discovered which was diagnosed, in consultation with Dr. Plowright, of King's Lynn, to be an ovarian cyst. The patient was sent to the Samaritan Free Hospital, and was admitted under my care on April 30th, 1892. The following history was elicited from her. Menstruation first appeared at 12 years of age, and since then the periods had been regular, though scanty. She had been married two and a-half years, but had not become pregnant. In June, 1891, she had influenza, and in the following August very nearly succumbed to an attack of measles, which left her in a delicate state of health. Her first experience of abdominal pain occurred in February, 1892, and as it became worse she sought medical advice.

On admission, the patient, who was much emaciated, flushed, and feverish, complained of great tenderness in her abdomen, and was evidently suffering from extreme distension, the circumference at the umbilicus being 48 inches. Her breathing was rapid and shallow, pulse 120, temperature 101°, tongue coated, urine acid, sp. gr. 1015, clear, and no trace of albumen. The abdomen was oedematous and the vulva and thighs were swollen. Her appetite was fair, but she had been losing flesh steadily for the last few months. Of late she could not lie on her right side because of a dragging pain in her abdomen to the left of the navel.

The abdomen was distended by a tense swelling, which fluctuated freely. There was dulness up to the ensiform cartilage and in both flanks. The tumour was adherent to the parietes. Vaginal examination showed that the uterus was behind the tumour, which almost filled the pelvis. The uterine cavity measured 2½ inches, and the uterus could be moved laterally.

On May 4th Mr. Stormont Murray administered ether, and, assisted by my colleague, Dr. Rutherford, and in the presence of Dr. Seccombe and other visitors and colleagues, I opened the patient's abdomen, separated the parietal adhesions, and tapped the tumour, 34 pints of dark viscid fluid being drawn off. After a tedious operation, owing to the universal adherence of the cyst in the abdomen and pelvis, I succeeded in removing the tumour, the pedicle of which was doubly twisted and adherent to the large intestine. The right ovary was then brought to the surface and carefully examined, and, as it appeared to be healthy and was not enlarged, it was returned into the abdomen. The peritoneal cavity was then washed out and a drainage tube inserted, and the wound closed with silkworm-gut sutures.

The patient made a good recovery, though the pulse never reckoned less than 120, and temperature kept above 100° till the end of the second week. She left the hospital on June 4th, and went to her home, where she remained in good health up to November, 1892, when she became pregnant. Her health was excellent up to July 20th, 1893, at which date she was delivered of a stillborn male child which weighed over 11 lbs. The presentation was a breech, and the labour very tedious. The child was alive at the commencement of labour, but owing to its unusual size, and the marked deficiency of expulsive power, notwithstanding the administration of ergot, it was impossible to save its life. The placenta came away easily, and the patient went on well and got up

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE DENTISTS' ACT.

THE British Dental Association has instituted a series of prosecutions against certain persons for infringing the Dentists' Act, 1878, by either holding themselves out as dentists or as being specially qualified to practise dentistry when, as a matter of fact, they were not registered and held no legal qualifications. At Manchester, before Mr. Headlam, the stipendiary, James Macdonald was fined £10 for using the expression "Telegraphic address—Dentist, Manchester," in his advertisement, and £5 for describing his premises as a free dentorium, with £5 costs. L'Estrange was fined, at the same court, £5 and costs for describing his premises as a dental surgery. At Lancaster, before the justices, R. Knowles, a chemist, of Morecambe Bay, was fined £1 and costs, "as a warning to others," for holding himself out as being specially qualified to practise dentistry. In each case Mr. R. W. Turner, barrister, instructed by Messrs. Bowman and Crawley-Boevey, prosecuted on behalf of the Association.

TOUTING.

"INFLUENTIAL men wanted to obtain lodges, clubs, friendly societies for doctor (central); 10s. per 100 members allowed. 8. 85, Daily News." This indefensible advertisement appeared in the *Leeds Daily News* recently. From information received it would seem to have emanated from a University graduate, who is also a diplomate of several licensing bodies. The matter should be brought to the notice of these bodies.

PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.

G. H. J.—The rules of the Deddington and District Provident Medical Society seem to be much of the same character as those of other benefit societies. Under certain circumstances we admit that these institutions are necessary, and that medical practitioners may legitimately take them; but we are by no means disposed to look on them as desirable institutions when started by an individual practitioner in his own interest, who must be aware that they are very likely to withdraw from his professional brethren in the neighbourhood their poorer patients. We cannot, therefore, feel surprised when our correspondent tells us that some of his medical neighbours object to his action, and regard it as unprofessional. If, indeed, the true test of professional etiquette is to do to a professional brother as you would wish him to do to you, our correspondent's conduct does not seem altogether praiseworthy. It is essential in a provident dispensary scheme that all the medical men of the district who choose to do so should be at liberty to join.

SALE OF A MEDICAL PRACTICE.

MESSRS. HUNTERS AND HAYNES write: In the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of June 2nd, your reference to the case of the Scholastic Clerical and Medical Association *v.* Hobson is likely to produce an unfair impression against the plaintiffs, and as their solicitors we beg to say that they expressed through their counsel their willingness, even at the trial, to accept half the sum claimed, notwithstanding the fact that they were assured by their counsel that their claim against the defendant was (as it turned out to be) unanswerable.

We may further state that we have reason for knowing that Dr. Hobson bears no ill-will towards the Association for their action in the matter, and in fairness to the Association we will ask you to insert this letter.

THE WORDING OF LUNACY CERTIFICATES.

L.R.C.P. writes: I have just had a lunacy certificate returned to me for amendment by the Commissioners in Lunacy for the following reason. Under the head of "place of abode of patient" I had written "Messrs. — and Co.'s establishment, c/o J. B., Manager" (the patient being the manager's wife). "What is the meaning of 'care of'?" was written in pencil on the margin.

* * * Possibly, in the case above described, the certificate may have been returned for explanation and amendment, because, in stating the patient's place of abode in a certificate, the main object of which was to place and detain her under "care and treatment," he described her as already living at a certain address under the care of someone else. Or the certificate may have been returned because (as quoted in his letter to this JOURNAL) he used in it the contraction "c/o," instead of the full words "care of." These are the possible explanations that occur to us.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

MEDICAL DEGREES.—At the Congregation on June 7th the following degrees in Medicine and Surgery were confirmed:

M.D.—W. Gordon, Trinity; G. B. Courtney, Pembroke; W. W. Groome, St. Catharine's; T. H. Kellock, Emmanuel.

M.B. and B.C.—T. W. Parry, St. John's; A. L. Jackson, Clare; T. A. Bowes, T. F. Budden, A. S. F. Grünbaum, C. L. Hopkins, R. W.

Michell, G. H. K. Martyn, C. Neill, J. W. Noble, F. W. Sell, Gon-

ville and Caius; A. H. Wilson, Christ's; A. J. Collis, Selwyn Hostel.

B.C.—G. H. Nowell, St. Catharine's.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

THE Scottish Universities Commissioners recently issued a draft ordinance setting forth regulations for the encouragement of special study in research, for the institution of research fellowships, and giving additional regulations for the degree of Doctor of Science in Scotch universities. Under this ordinance it is proposed that the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, shall have the power to make regula-

tions under which graduates of Scottish universities or of other universities recognised for the purpose, or other persons who have given satisfactory proof of general education and of fitness to engage in some special study or research in the university. Research students shall be eligible for election to such research fellowships as the University Court may institute, with or without stipend, and to such other fellowships or scholarships as may be open to them by ordinance or deed of foundation. Research students may be admitted to the Degree of D.Sc. under certain conditions.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

The written examinations on the systematic courses of medicine, surgery, midwifery, public health, and medical jurisprudence for the Final Examination for the degrees of M.B. and C.M. begin on Monday, June 18th.

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Nile Reservoirs.—In reply to Mr. GRAHAM, Sir E. GREY said that the subject of Nile reservoirs had occupied the attention of the Government for four years. After considering the various schemes submitted to them by their own experts and others, they appointed an International Technical Commission, consisting of an English, a French, and an Italian engineer, to advise them as to the one most suitable for adoption. He had seen the article written by Sir Benjamin Baker, the English member. It gave a clear account of the object and labours of the Commission, and showed the extent to which Egypt will benefit by the construction of a reservoir. It was evident from the context that in using the expression "absolute necessity," Sir B. Baker meant to indicate that the advantages of a reservoir were undoubted and convincing now that the barrage of the Nile had been completed. Her Majesty's Government had not been asked to recommend a scheme, and they saw no reason for consulting independent experts in this country with regard to a matter which the Egyptian Government very wisely decided to refer to an International Commission of experts on the spot.

Death under Chloroform.—Mr. CHANNING asked the Home Secretary whether his attention had been called to the inquest on Arthur Thomas Payne, who died on May 31st in King's College Hospital during an operation under chloroform, when it was proved that the deceased was a minor; that his mother had given her consent to the operation, with the proviso that the hospital authorities should notify her of the date of the operation; and that no such notice was given to the mother. And whether he would take steps, by legislation or otherwise, to require the authorities of King's College and other hospitals to give notice to parents of patients who were minors, when operations, involving risk of a fatal result, were decided upon.—Mr. ASQUITH, in reply, said he was informed by the Secretary to the Governing Body of King's College Hospital that the young man referred to was 20 years of age, that soon after his admission on March 1st his mother was informed that an operation would be requisite, and that she gave her consent without qualification, and without any such proviso as alleged. There did not, so far as he knew, appear to be any sufficient ground for legislation of the kind suggested by his hon. friend.

Compulsory Vaccination Abolition Bill.—The Bill brought in by Mr. Hopwood, Mr. Channing, Mr. Byles, and Dr. Clark to abolish the compulsion to vaccinate was issued on June 8th. It is as follows: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords, spiritual and temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows: (1) No person shall henceforth be compelled to vaccinate, or cause to be vaccinated, any child or young person under the age of 14 years; and all prosecutions in respect of the neglect or refusal to vaccinate, or cause to be vaccinated, shall cease and determine, and any law and statute compelling to vaccinate, or cause to be vaccinated, is hereby repealed. (2) This Act may be cited as the Vaccination Law Amendment Act, 1894.

The Hospital for Incurables, Dublin.—Mr. J. MORLEY, in answer to Mr. TIMOTHY HEALY, said the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Dublin, was a corporation created by letters patent, and that the Government had no power to interfere in the selection or appointment of the officers of the institution. By his direction, however, a copy of the question was referred to the registrar of the hospital, and that gentleman had written a letter from which he read the following extract: "The hospital was founded 150 years ago by a few Protestant gentlemen, and has ever since continued very much under Protestant management. The facts stated by the hon. member for North Louth are generally correct, and the only explanation I can give for there being a greater number of Protestants than Roman Catholics in the management is that of the 486 ladies and gentlemen comprising the board (each of whom by a contribution of 20 guineas or upwards have been constituted a life governor), 334 are Protestants and 152 are Roman Catholics. Each governor has a vote, and uses it as he or she pleases, no one having the power to control the voting. The Protestants are largely in excess at most meetings of the board, and I may observe that the chairman never allows politics or religion to be introduced. The hospital has been, and still is, one of the most prosperous and popular charities of the city; it contains 182 beds; at present there are 67 Protestants and 113 Roman Catholic patients in residence. Two of the medical men on the staff of the institution are Roman Catholics. The chairman and vice-chairman have for some years been Protestants, but their election, which is yearly, has invariably been moved or seconded by Roman Catholics. Four governors are elected monthly for visiting the hospital, two being Roman Catholics and two Protestants."—Mr. T. W. RUSSELL asked whether the right hon. gentleman knew that the Hospital Sunday collection was confined in Dublin to the Protestant churches, and that the funds collected were given to hospitals having a large percentage of Roman Catholic patients.—Mr.

MORLEY said he was glad to hear that the funds were distributed impartially.

Alleged Cruelty by a Nurse.—Major RASCH asked the President of the Local Government Board whether his attention had been called to the trial at Brentwood, Essex, of Nurse Gillespie for cruelty to the little children at the Hackney Board of Guardians School at Brentwood.—Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE said his attention had been drawn to the trial referred to. He understood the superintendent of the school had been suspended from the performance of his duties. It was the intention of the Local Government Board to direct an inquiry by one of their inspectors as to the management of the schools.

The Vaccination Act.—Sir W. FOSTER, in reply to Mr. KEIR HARDIE, said he was unable to state in what number of cases boards of guardians were refraining from directing proceedings for the enforcement of the Vaccination Act. It was the duty of the guardians to give the necessary directions for that purpose, and the appointment of the Royal Commission did not in any way affect their duty in that matter. The Board considered that the law should be enforced, and they could not therefore advise the guardians as suggested.—Mr. KEIR HARDIE asked whether the law gave boards of guardians any option in the matter.—Sir W. FOSTER replied in the negative.—Mr. CHANNING asked whether in communication with boards of guardians the Local Government Board drew attention to what was known as the Evesham letter, expressing an opinion that the guardians should not prosecute in cases more than once.—Sir W. FOSTER said that the Local Government Board had occasionally drawn the attention of boards of guardians to the letter.

The Housing and Diet of Soldiers.—In the discussion on the Army Estimates, Colonel LOCKWOOD urged that a more liberal diet should be provided for soldiers. Better feeding would diminish drunkenness. The provision of proper baths and of a plentiful supply of hot water would also contribute to keep the soldier in health.—Sir F. FITZWYGRAM suggested that a school should be established at Aldershot to give instruction in the detection of adulteration and other frauds in food and material.—Mr. HANBURY urged the provision of better bedding and the abolition of straw beds, a suggestion which Mr. WOODALL promised to consider.

Contagious Disease in the Army.—In the discussion on the Army Estimates, Mr. JEFFREYS called attention to the increased prevalence of contagious disease in the army, and suggested that the subject should be inquired into by a committee of medical experts.—COLONEL LOCKWOOD spoke to the same effect.—Mr. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN quoted returns showing a progressive decrease in the number of cases taken together since the abrogation of the Contagious Diseases Acts. If local authorities at home stations exerted the powers they already possessed a still greater improvement might be effected. He considered that it was idle to talk of reimposing the old system.—Sir G. CHESNEY said that by yielding to a wave of fanatical and hysterical excitement, the Government had made itself responsible for the greater prevalence of contagious disease in India.—Mr. H. J. WILSON denied the accuracy of the statement that contagious disease had increased among troops in India, and Mr. CAINE said that a departmental inquiry made in 1885, when he was a Lord of the Admiralty, had led to the conclusion that the Acts had failed.

honourable and kindly nature as for his courtly and manly bearing. He was a graduate of Dublin University, and a man of high education and many accomplishments. He leaves a widow and a large family. He entered the service on April 20th, 1859, retiring in the rank of Brigade-Surgeon in 1889; since which he has served on the recruiting staff of the Home District till his death. He served for a number of years in the 25th King's Own Scottish Borderers. His war services comprised the Afghan War of 1878-79 (medal) and Suakin expedition of 1885, in which he was in charge of the hospital ship *Ganges* (medal and clasp, and mentioned in despatches).

LAST week a telegram was received in Manchester announcing the death of the medical missionary, F. C. ROBERTS, M.B., C.M., at the age of 32. He was the son of an alderman of Manchester, and was educated at the Manchester Grammar School, and afterwards at Aberystwyth College. He pursued his medical studies at Edinburgh University, where he graduated in 1886. Having offered himself to the London Missionary Society, he was sent in 1887 to North China. At first he was sent to Mongolia, but later on he was appointed to take charge of the hospital at Tientsin, where he succumbed to an attack of fever. His work has been arduous, many have been the difficulties with which he has had to contend, but his earnest zeal and almost superabundant enthusiasm helped to sustain him in all his labours.

WE regret to have to record the death of Mr. GEORGE HOWARTH, of Bolton-le-Moors, which occurred on May 30th, at the age of 54. The deceased took the diplomas of M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A. in 1861, and became a L.R.C.P. Edin. in 1867. Mr. Howarth held several important appointments, including that of Honorary Surgeon to the Bolton Infirmary, Medical Officer to the Lostock Certified Industrial School, Medical Officer for the Western District of the Bolton Union, and Public Vaccinator for the Great Bolton District. The funeral, which took place on June 2nd, was attended by a great number of friends.

DR. JACKSON, of Ballyhaise, died on June 2nd, aged 49. The funeral of this gentleman took place at Belturbet from the residence of his brother. The deceased had been dispensary medical officer for Ballyhaise for the past twenty-five years, where he was popular with all classes.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries and the colonies who have recently passed away are Dr. Scipione Giordano, formerly Professor of Obstetric Medicine in the University of Turin, and the oldest member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Turin; Dr. Alexander Glénard, Honorary Director of the Lyons School of Medicine; Dr. Elijah S. Elder, of Indianapolis, President of the Indiana Medical Society, aged 53; Dr. Peter Ssobkewitch, Physician to the Moscow Conservatoire, and a well-known laryngologist, aged 50; Dr. Emile Reliquet, lecturer on surgery at the Ecole Pratique, Paris, and author of numerous contributions to surgical literature, chiefly on diseases of the genito-urinary apparatus, aged 57; Dr. Antonio Diaz Albertini, formerly Director of the Hospital de San Lazaro, Havana, and a leading sanitary reformer, especially active in the promotion of vaccination; Dr. José Bonilla y Carrasco, Director of the Archena baths, and a leading Spanish hydrologist; Dr. Giovanni Brugnoli, Professor in the Medical Faculty of the University of Bologna, and Director of the *Bulletino delle Scienze Mediche di Bologna*; Dr. J. C. Taché, Professor of Physiology in the Laval University, Quebec; and Dr. Philippe Wells, Professor of Materia Medica in the same University, and for many years one of the leading practitioners in Quebec, aged 70.

CORRECTION.
In an obituary notice published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of June 9th, p. 1283, the name of the late Mr. William Marsden, of Southport, was incorrectly printed Marden.

OBITUARY.

ROBERT JOLLY, M.D., F.R.C.S.EDIN.

THE death is announced of Dr. Robert Jolly, of Birmingham. He graduated M.D. Edin. in 1862, and took the diploma of F.R.C.S. Edin. in 1868. While in Edinburgh he held the post of Resident Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, and Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. His first appointment in Birmingham was that of House Surgeon to the Queen's Hospital, which post he occupied for about five years. He left the Queen's Hospital to take up the post of assistant-surgeon at the Birmingham General Hospital, an office which was shortly afterwards abolished; upon which he was, in 1870, admitted a full surgeon. Soon after taking the diploma of F.R.C.S. Edin., in 1868, he was appointed Lecturer on Anatomy at Queen's College, an appointment which he held for many years.

Dr. Jolly was also Consulting Surgeon to the General Dispensary, and many years he held the office of police surgeon. Some months ago he was compelled to give up work on account of the development of a severe form of renal disease. He repaired to Bournemouth, and recently made so much improvement that he was in hopes of an early return to practice. His illness, however, took an unfavourable turn, and terminated fatally on June 9th.

BRIGADE-SURGEON G. C. GRIBBON, M.B.

THE many friends of Brigade-Surgeon G. C. GRIBBON, M.B., Medical Staff, will much regret that his long illness proved fatal at Bournemouth on June 12th, in his 58th year. He suffered from influenza in January last, complicated with double pneumonia, and had several relapses, the last proving fatal. He also, in the third month of his illness, had thrombosis of the left femoral vein. The deceased gentleman was widely known and respected in the service, alike for his

MEDICAL NEWS.

THE QUEEN has, through the Duke of York (who presided at the festival dinner on June 1st), forwarded a donation of £100 to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, in connection with which a Clarence Memorial Wing is being built.

Dr. WEST-SYMES, of Halifax, has been elected an Honorary Associate of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, in recognition of his distinguished services in connection with the St. John Ambulance Association.

THE Berlin Society of Dentists has written to the magistrates of Berlin, proposing to establish dental examinations of school children at regular intervals, a sanitary measure which is already in practice in many schools of England and France, as well as in the Prussian military colleges.

THE Russian Pirogoff Surgical Society held its annual meeting on May 23rd. The Society has now a membership of 101. The funds at its disposal amount to 88,000 roubles (£8,800). Last year it almost exactly fulfilled Mr. Micawber's ideal of financial perfection, for its income was 6,745 roubles and its expenditure 6,740.

A CONGRESS of Applied Chemistry will be opened in Brussels on August 4th. There will be four sections: Chemistry of Sugar; Agricultural Chemistry; Chemistry of Food; and Biological Chemistry. Communications should be addressed to M. F. Sachs, 68, Rue d'Allemagne, or to M. Van Laer, 15 Rue de Hollande, Brussels.

CONGRESS OF GERMAN ALIENISTS.—The Association of German Alienists will hold its annual meeting at Vienna on September 14th and 15th. Among the subjects proposed for discussion are Criminal Psychology, to be introduced by Privatdozent Sommer, of Würzburg; and the Limits of General Paralysis, introduced by Professor Binswanger, of Jena.

ACCORDING to the Belgian medical journals, Dr. Bodard, one of the victims of the recent bomb outrage at Liège, is so much better that he expects shortly to be able to resume practice. Dr. Renson on the other hand has, as was feared from the first would be the case, entirely lost his sight, and he is in such pain that he has to be kept under the influence of morphine.

THE ST. PETERSBURG MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.—The newly-founded Medico-Chirurgical Society of St. Petersburg held its inaugural meeting on June 2nd, when Dr. Weljaminoff, Honorary Surgeon in Ordinary to the Emperor, was elected President; Professor A. J. Lebedeff, of the Military Medical Academy, Vice-President; and Dr. M. P. Manassein, Secretary. There are now sixteen medical societies in the Russian capital, not including informal meetings of the physicians and surgeons of the principal hospitals for the discussion of scientific and practical questions.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK'S VISIT TO LEEDS.—It has been definitely decided that on the occasion of their visit to Leeds in the autumn the Duke and Duchess of York will stay at Templenewsam, the residence of the Hon. Mrs. Meynell-Ingram. The precise date of the visit has not yet been fixed, but it will probably take place in the last week in September. It is yet too early to make detailed arrangements, but it is anticipated that an address of welcome will be presented from the corporation to their Royal Highnesses, who will inspect and formally open the new buildings of the medical department of the Yorkshire College, and also the College hall and library. The distinguished visitors will, it is expected, be entertained to luncheon by the Yorkshire College authorities.

THE SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL.—A festival dinner in aid of the funds of this hospital was held at the Whitehall Rooms on June 12th. The Duke of Fife, who presided, in proposing the toast of the evening, stated that he had paid a visit to the hospital in company with H.R.H. the Duchess of Fife, and that they had been greatly struck by the admirable management of the hospital and the home-like appearance of the wards. The Samaritan Hospital, he continued, was associated with the career of a great English surgeon—Sir

Spencer Wells—who within its walls had taught the world to perform, with reasonable security of a fortunate result, an operation at one time considered to be fatal. His genius had revolutionised the treatment of a terrible class of women's diseases at one time looked upon as incurable. The hospital brought the triumphs of science to the bedside of the poor and helpless, and conferred incalculable benefits upon generations yet unborn. The Secretary announced subscriptions and donations to the amount of £2,050.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:

BARNSTAPLE UNION.—District Medical Officer. Salary, £70 per annum, and 10s. for each case of midwifery if the patient resides less than one mile from the medical officer, 15s. if one mile and less than four, and £1 if four miles or beyond that distance. Applications to Wm. Henry Toller, Clerk, by June 20th.

BOOTLE BOROUGH HOSPITAL, Derby Road, Bootle.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with board, lodging, washing, etc. Applications, and testimonials to the Chairman, by June 19th.

BOYLE UNION, Ballinameen Dispensary.—Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum, with £10 yearly as Medical Officer of Health, together with vaccination and registration fees. Applications to Mr. T. A. Cox, Honorary Secretary, Hermitage, Croghan. Election on June 25th.

CHELTENHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Junior House-Surgeon, unmarried, doubly qualified. Salary, £40 per annum, with board and apartments. Applications to Mr. F. W. Hayward Butt, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, by June 23rd.

COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon and Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum for the House-Surgeon. The Assistant will be appointed for six months, with honorarium of £15. Board, rooms in the hospital, and attendance provided in each case. Applications to Arthur Seymour, Secretary, by June 18th.

DARENTH SCHOOLS FOR IMBECILES, near Dartford, Kent.—First Assistant Medical Officer, doubly qualified. Salary, £160 per annum, rising £20 annually to £200, with board, furnished attendance, and washing. Applications, on forms to be obtained at the office of the Board, Norfolk House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C., to T. Duncombe Mann, Clerk to the Board, at the offices, by June 23rd.

DISTRICT INFIRMARY, Ashton-under-Lyne.—House-Surgeon, doubly qualified. Salary, £90 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications, marked "Application for the office of House-Surgeon," to William Bottomley, Honorary Secretary, by June 19th.

EAST RIDING LUNATIC ASYLUM, Beverley.—Assistant Medical Officer, unmarried. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Age between 23 and 30. Applications to C. W. Hobson, Clerk to the Visiting Committee, by June 18th.

ESSEX COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, Brentwood.—Assistant Medical Officer and Pathologist. Salary, £120 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Medical Superintendent by June 20th.

GENERAL INFIRMARY, GLOUCESTER AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE EYE INFIRMARY.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Appointment for six months, eligible for re-election. No salary, but board, residence, and washing provided. Applications to H. P. Pike, Secretary, by June 27th.

KAMA HOSPITAL, Bombay.—Lady Doctor as First Physician. Salary, Rs. 700, rising by annual increments of Rs. 40 to Rs. 900 per annum. First class passage to Bombay provided. Applications to the Secretary, Public Department, India Office, London, S.W., by June 20th.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.—Medical Men to give such medical assistance as may be required by the officers and men of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade and the men employed at the main drainage pumping stations and other persons in the service of the Council. Remuneration at the rate of 10s. per annum per man in the district. Applications on official forms (which, together with particulars of appointments and list of districts, can be obtained from the Clerk) to H. De la Hooke, Clerk of the Council, Spring Gardens, S.W., by June 21st.

NEWPORT AND MONMOUTHSHIRE INFIRMARY, Newport, Mon.—House-Surgeon, doubly qualified. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and residence. Applications to the Secretary by June 23rd.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL.—Assistant to House-Surgeon. Board, lodging, and washing provided. Applications to the House-Surgeon by June 22nd.

ROYAL ALBERT EDWARD INFIRMARY, Wigan.—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with apartments, rations, and washing. Applications and testimonials to Will. Taberner, General Superintendent and Secretary, before July 25th.

ROYAL ALBERT HOSPITAL, Devonport.—Assistant House-Surgeon for six months. Board, lodging, and washing provided. No salary. Applications to Chairman of Medical Committee by June 20th.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Moorfields.—Curator, non-resident. Appointment for one year; renewable. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications to the Secretary by June 30th.

ST. PANCRAS AND NORTHERN DISPENSARY, 128, Euston Road, N.W.—Surgeon. Applications to H. Peter Bodkin, Honorary Secretary, 23, Gordon Street, Gordon Square, W.C., by June 22nd.

SALTERS' COMPANY.—Research Fellowship in Experimental Pharmacology. Annual value of £100, and is tenable in the Medical School of St. Thomas's Hospital. Applications to the Secretary to the Medical School, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E., before June 30th.

SALTERS' COMPANY.—Research Fellowship in Chemistry. Annual value of £100, tenable in the Research Laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society. Applications to Professor Dunstan, F.R.S., Director of the Research Laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society, 17, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., before June 30th.

SUNDERLAND BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Medical Superintendent, doubly qualified. Salary, £250 per annum, with furnished house, board for self and wife (if married), washing, coals, light, two servants, and use of garden. Applications, endorsed "Medical Superintendent," to Fras. M. Bowey, Clerk to the Visiting Committee, Town Hall, Sunderland, by June 30th.

TIPPERARY COUNTY INFIRMARY.—Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Candidates must be Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. Applications to Mr. James J. Chadwick, Secretary. Election on June 22nd.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—Chemical Assistant to Professor of Physiology. Salary, £180 per annum. Applications to the Secretary of the University Court before July 1st.

WEST RIDING ASYLUM, Wakefield.—Two Resident Clinical Assistants. Appointment for six months. No salary, but board, residence and attendance. Applications and testimonials to the Medical Director.

WOLVERHAMPTON AND STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL, Wolverhampton.—Resident Assistant. Appointment for six months. Applications, inscribed "Application for Resident Assistant," to the Chairman of the Medical Committee by June 25th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

BOWLAN, Marcus Marwood, M.B.Durh., B.S., D.P.H.Camb., Med. Psych. Cert. appointed Medical Superintendent to St. George-in-the-East Infirmary.

CASS, E. E., M.B., B.S.Durh., appointed Medical Officer for the Muncaster District of the Bootle Union.

COOPER, James, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Casualty Officer and Registrar to the Great Northern Central Hospital.

FRANKLAND, Dr. Percy, F.R.S., appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Mason College, Birmingham, *vice* Dr. Tilden, F.R.S., resigned.

GLASSINGTON, Charles W., M.R.C.S., L.D.S.Engin. appointed Dental Surgeon to Westminster Hospital, *vice* E. Lloyd Williams, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S.Eng., resigned.

GULDING, Lansdown M., M.A.Oxon., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Medical Officer to the Workhouse of the Reading Union.

HAMILTON, Dr. W. M., appointed Medical Officer for the Barton District of the Barton-upon-Irwell Union.

HARRISON, Richard Charlton, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A.Lond., appointed Honorary Medical Officer to the Ealing Cottage Hospital.

HERBERT, A. W. C., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer for the Sixth District of the Blything Union.

HOOD, Dr., appointed Medical Officer to the Rattery Parochial Board.

NORTON, J., M.D., M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Vestry of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster.

PALMER, A. M., L.R.C.P.Engin., M.R.C.S.Eng., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Whittington Urban Sanitary District.

PALMER, H. L., M.R.C.S.Eng., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Newtown Urban Sanitary District.

PENNY, E. J., M.D.Bruix., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Medical Officer for the First District of the Tonbridge Union.

PRATT, W. Sutton, M.D., L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S., appointed Certifying Factory Surgeon for Rugby and District, *vice* F. W. D. McGachen, resigned.

ROBERTSON, W. J., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed House-Physician to Charing Cross Hospital.

STANWELL, St. John, M.B., C.M.Engin., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed House-Surgeon to the Stamford, Rutland, and General Infirmary, *vice* Donald Macaulay, M.A., M.B., C.M.Engin., resigned.

STEELE, Jon., L.R.C.P. and S.Engin., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Kidsgrove Local Board.

SYMONS, T. H., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed House-Surgeon to Charing Cross Hospital.

THOMSON, Dr. William, appointed Surgeon and Physician to the British Hospital at Monte Video, South America.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, 5 P.M.—Mr. T. Pickering Pick's Lectures on Diseases of the Ends of the Long Bones in Children. Lecture I.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Bacteriological Laboratory, King's College, W.C., 3 to 5 P.M.—Lecture: Typhoid Fever and Diphtheria. Practical Work: Staining Sections and Cultivations. London Throat Hospital, Great Portland Street, 8 P.M.—Dr. Whistler: Atrophic Rhinitis, Ozena.

TUESDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Bethlem Royal Hospital, 2 P.M.—Dr. Percy Smith: Insanity with Syphilis and Organic Brain Disease.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON, 5 P.M.—Dr. Pavay: The Croonian Lectures on a New Departure in connection with Diabetes. Lecture I.

THE CLINICAL MUSEUM, 211, Great Portland Street.—Open at 2, Lecture at 4.

WEDNESDAY.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, 5 P.M.—Mr. T. Pickering Pick's Lectures on Diseases of the Ends of the Long Bones in Children. Lecture II.

POST-GRADUATE LECTURES, Metropolitan Hospital, N.E., 5 P.M.—Dr. Risien Russell: Cerebral Localisation.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Blackfriars, 1 P.M.—Dr. Payne: Syphilitic Disease.

ROYAL METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, 25, Great George Street, Westminster 8 P.M.

THURSDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, National Hospital for the Paralysed, and Epileptic, Queen Square, 2 P.M.—Dr. Taylor: Electrical Testing and Treatment. Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, 3.30 P.M.—Mr. Bernard Pitts: Treatment of Certain Acquired Deformities in Children. Central London Sick Asylum, Cleveland Street, W., 5.30 P.M.—Mr. Stanley Boyd: Cases in the Wards.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON, 5 P.M.—Dr. Pavay: The Croonian Lectures on a New Departure in connection with Diabetes. Lecture II.

FRIDAY.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, 5 P.M.—Mr. T. Pickering Pick's Lectures on Diseases of the Ends of the Long Bones in Children. Lecture III.

SATURDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Bethlem Royal Hospital, 11 A.M.—Dr. Hyslop: Insanity with Cardiac Disease, Phthisis.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 2s. 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.

KENT.—On the 13th inst., at 3, Minard, Terrace, Partick Hill, Glasgow, the wife of R. T. Kent, M.A.Oxon., F.R.C.S., of a daughter.

SNOW.—On the 9th instant, at 6, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, the wife of Herbert Snow, M.D.Lond., of a son.

WILSON.—On June 6th, at 10, Frederika Terrace, Anlaby Road, Hull, the wife of Albert Wilson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ACKESON—READE.—On June 12th, at St. Oswald's, Chester, by the Rev. Canon Ackeson, M.A., All Souls, Langham Place, London, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. E. C. Lowndes, M.A., vicar of the parish, and the Rev. A. J. Jameson, M.A., Johnston Hamilton Ackeson, M.B.Engin., surgeon, R.N., to Bessie, elder and only surviving daughter of the late Albert Comberbach Reade, M.R.C.S., Chester.

CAIRD—RORIE.—At Westgreen House, Dundee, on the 5th inst., Francis Mitchel Caird, F.R.C.S.Ed., 21, Rutland Street, Edinburgh, to Jane Annie, elder daughter of the late G. L. Rorie, Secretary of the National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

COLLIER—YOUNG.—At St. Bartholomew's, Dublin, on the 12th inst., Horace Stansfield Collier, F.R.C.S., to Margaret Constance, daughter of the late Robert Young, Esq., of Clontarf, Dublin.

DEVEREUX—PHILLIPS.—On June 14th, at S. Nicholas Church, Kemerton, by the Ven. Hemming Robeson, archdeacon of Bristol, assisted by Rev. J. J. Mercier, rector of Kemerton, and Rev. H. Sheringham, vicar of Tewkesbury, William Charles Devereux, M.A., M.B.Cantab., of North House, Tewkesbury, son of the late Daniel Devereux, M.D., to Ethel Mary, second daughter of Thomas Phillips, of the Lower Court, Kemerton.

Dwyer—King.—On June 7th, at St. Peter's Church, Oughtrington, Cheshire, by the Rev. W. Geary Knocke, rector, assisted by the Rev. J. Edwards-Evans, Henry Hamilton Dwyer, L.R.C.P. and S.Irel., of Hoylake, Cheshire, second son of Henry Dwyer, Esq., formerly of Chesterfield, co. Dublin, to Amy Catherine, second daughter of the late John King, Foxley Lodge, Lymm, same county, Esq.

EDWARDS—PEDLEY.—On the 2nd inst., at Harborne Parish Church, by the Rev. W. J. Price, M.A., vicar, Philip Hugh Edwards, of Devoran, Cornwall, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., youngest son of Charles Hugh Edwards, of Birmingham, solicitor, to Jessie Ann Rogers, fourth daughter of William Charles Pedley, of Harborne.

GOODMAN—MARRIOTT.—On June 5th, at All Saints, Kensington Park, W., by the Rev. Hugh Stowell, assisted by Canon Trench, Roger Neville Goodman, M.D., M.R.C.S., B.Sc., of Elmside, Kingston-on-Thames, to Louie Harvey, second daughter of the late Hunt Marriott, Esq., of Calcutta, Bengal Presidency.

MACGREGOR—ACKROYD.—At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, on June 6th, by the Rev. Dr. Knox, of Birkenhead, Alexander Macgregor, M.D., Aberdeen, to Ethel Marie, elder daughter of George Ackroyd, M.D., the Mansions, South Kensington. At home Tuesdays in July and August.

DEATHS.

BANKS.—On June 8th, at 226, Mare Street, Hackney, N.E., Katie, wife of Henry Banks, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I. Aged 26 years.

DAVISON.—On the 8th inst., at "Streat Place," Bournemouth, in her ninth year, Dorothy, youngest daughter of James Davison, M.D., M.R.C.P.London.

SANKEY.—On June 8th, at Boreatton Park, Baschurch, Salop, of uremia, Herbert Richard Octavius Sankey, M.B.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., aged 44.