

view the affected toenail. Some days afterwards, going round the wards of S. Juan de Dios, I was shown a marked case of ascites in a beri-beric patient, and a remark was made as to the rarity of such cases and the relative frequency of pleural and pericardiac effusions.

I now consulted other local sources of information, and, finding that beri-beri was sometimes fatal in a few hours, with just such symptoms as my patient had presented, I began to suspect that the diagnosis of the aged half-caste might indeed have been the correct one. Subsequent experience and further information as to a feebleness in the patient's legs for a couple of days before death (obtained through the medium of her husband, who was away when the catastrophe occurred) later removed all doubt as to this.

At that time the only Philippine publication I could discover concerning beri-beri consisted of a contribution to the *Diario de Manila*, early in 1888, by Dr. Yglesias. In this he laid stress on three points: First, that the disease was of bacterial origin, the micro-organism being found in mud and commonly obtaining ingress, as in tetanus, by means of cuticular lesions; secondly, he described the symptoms as being due to a neuritis; and, lastly, stated that amongst them the chief characteristic was a myositis. At this time Dr. Miciano had only recently commenced his work in connection with this disease at the Hospital of S. Juan, into the wards of which I have a note that there entered in a little over five months, in the year 1887-88, 228 beri-beri patients, of whom 55 died.

But though there was then very little published in Manila in reference to beri-beri one found the local Spaniard, thanks chiefly to the writings of Lacerda and other South American observers, quite proficient in its symptomatology and not ignorant of its bibliography and of such work as we have done in the elucidation of the disease. Thus, in a series of articles as to the etiology of beri-beri published by Dr. Maceras in 1893, not only were the publications of Anderson and Simmons commented on, but a further reference was made to the work of Lind (1757), Clark (1792), W. Hunter (1804), Rogers (1808), and Marshall (1822).

Thanks to Dr. Patrick Manson and Allbutt's *System of Medicine*, our knowledge of beri-beri has been now brought up to date. Owing to Dr. Manson's able advocacy tropical medicine generally will no longer be treated with insular indifference. In time we may even see established at home a society modelled on the lines of the Colonial Society of Germany. In any case, however, one can foresee that the path of the British practitioner in the tropics is soon to be rendered much more smooth and pleasant to start upon. It is in order to possibly emphasise the necessity for this that I venture to publish this case.

REFERENCE.

¹ Quoted in the *Correspondencia Médica de Manila*, March, 1894.

MEMORANDA:

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

THE WET PACK IN BERI-BERI.

My only excuse for sending you the following notes is the success which attended the wet-pack treatment. I had not tried it in previous cases.

On September 12th, 1897, S. H., a fireman, complained of pain in the legs, difficulty in walking, fullness about the abdomen, and shortness of breath. He had some œdema over the crest of each tibia, and there was some effusion into the abdominal cavity, and œdema in the lumbar region. The temperature was normal, and the pulse 120. He was vomiting food. The urine was small in quantity and of a high colour, but contained no albumen.

The patient was isolated; and was ordered milk, beef tea, and lime juice, and the following mixture: Pot. nit. ʒj; tinct. scillæ ʒss; tinct. digitalis ʒviij; liq. ammon. acet. ʒss; aq. ad ʒj. Cap. ʒj tertiis horis. On September 13th the temperature was normal, the pulse 120, and vomiting had ceased. On September 14th the morning temperature was normal, and the pulse 125. He was vomiting everything. The urine was scanty and high-coloured, but contained no

albumen. He was ordered milk and soda water. The evening temperature was 100° F. He was put in a hot wet pack, and left in it for about half an hour. He perspired freely, and his temperature was normal soon afterwards. The next morning he felt better, and had not vomited. The temperature was 100° F., the pulse 130, rather incompressible; the urine scanty. The kidneys were dry-cupped, and a poultice applied afterwards. The evening temperature was 102° F., and the patient was put in hot wet pack again, and perspired freely. On September 16th the morning temperature was 98.8° F., the pulse 130. The œdema did not appear to be less. The evening temperature was 101.2° F. He was again put in the wet pack. On September 17th he felt much better, although there was a good deal of œdema still. The tension of the pulse was much less, and he was passing a fair quantity of urine. The temperature was 98.6° F., and the pulse 120. The patient made a good recovery, and resumed duty on October 1st. The œdema had all disappeared.

W. S. CROSTHWAIT, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.I., L.M.
Colombo. Surgeon P. and O. ss. *Chusan*.

HYPERPYREXIA IN ACUTE CROUPOUS PNEUMONIA.

On April 5th I was called to see W. M., a young man 28 years of age, of distinctly nervous temperament. He was suffering from croupous pneumonia of the lower lobe of the left lung, evidently consequent on an attack of influenza. The disease ran its ordinary course till the morning of April 10th (the sixth day of the pneumonia), when after a restless night my patient became drowsy, and when I saw him at 3 P.M. he was quite unconscious, breathing stertorously, and was just recovering from a convulsive seizure. I found his temperature to be 108.6°. I had no other thermometer at the time with which to check this result, but I subsequently compared the thermometer I used with three others, and found them all to correspond. The pulse was about 130, and rapidly failed, so that my patient died in half an hour without regaining consciousness. The highest temperatures in acute pneumonia that I can find recorded in the authorities at my disposal are 109.4° (fourteenth day) and 108.9° (seventh day).

Fochabers, N.B.

S. C. IRONSIDE, M.B., C.M.

A CASE OF INTRAUTERINE PULMONARY RESPIRATION.¹

I was called to attend Mrs. F. on the morning of April 17th in her fourth confinement. I had attended her in each of her previous pregnancies. She always had a fairly good time and required no instrumental aid. I arrived at the house at 9 A.M. and found she had been ill with pains for the greater part of the night, but had slept for some hours. She was awakened at 4 A.M. by the rupture of the membranes with a severe pain. The pains subsided to a great extent and were occurring every ten minutes when I saw her. The os was dilated about a third. It was a head presentation, but I could feel the apex of the child's left ear by sweeping my finger round the os. I returned to my own house, and came back to the patient at 10.30 A.M. Sitting by the bedside during the interval between the pains, I heard a distinct sobbing, smothered cry. I immediately examined and found the os very little more dilated, not quite half. I asked Mrs. F., "What noise was that?" She replied, "It is the child crying, and it has been crying at intervals since yesterday evening." I called the nurse, and she heard the sound; in fact, it could have been heard from any part of the room. It was just like a child sobbing under the bedclothes. I examined with the stethoscope and found it most distinct just where the mother pointed out to me as the place from whence she felt the sounds proceeding—namely, a point midway between the umbilicus and the iliac spine of the mother's right side. This was where I heard the fetal heart beat. The os was soft and dilatable. I examined the child's heart every few minutes, and I was prepared to use instruments if any failure manifested itself in the fetus. The cry was heard a number of times, and about 12 o'clock, when I gave a drachm of liquid extract of ergot, Mrs. F. remarked that "baby had gone to sleep." No further cry came till 12.30, when a couple of strong pains following each other rapidly expelled the

¹ Read at the Spring Meeting of the North of Ireland Branch, British Medical Association.

child face to pubes. It was screaming lustily during the last pain, and did not require artificial respiration by any means. The cord was pulsating in a marked manner, and I did not separate the child for two or three minutes. The placenta was expelled edgeways in about ten minutes, but nothing of an abnormal nature was discovered. The placenta was very succulent, and a gush of blood came splashing out from it during expulsion.

I cannot vouch for the mother's statement that she heard the child cry the evening before (Mrs. F. is well educated and very intelligent), but I can vouch for the fact that this child cried and sobbed for two hours before birth, beginning before the os was half dilated. Though it was a case of ventriloquism it could not have been the mother, for I engaged her in conversation while the cry was still proceeding. Never having heard of such a case before, nor read of one, I thought it worth recording. The case appears to me to knock the bottom out of most of the explanations we have had as to how the lungs are inflated at the moment of birth.

Belfast.

CHARLES KEVIN, M.D.

COMPOUND DISLOCATION OF THE UNGUAL PHALANX.

THE interesting reports in your late issues of cases of the above occurrence urge me to forward you the particulars of an instance of a compound dislocation of the ungual phalanx of the thumb which I treated some years ago. A boy, aged 11 years, came to me with the proximal end of the bone protruding through the skin on the palmar aspect, which he said was produced through a fall whilst walking along the street. The opening, which was about an inch in length, was transverse, and the head of the bone had as far as could be seen into the wound all its muscular and ligamentous attachments torn from it, thus leaving only its periosteal covering on. With assistance I reduced the dislocation and put the thumb in a splint after dressing it antiseptically. After a time the lesion healed up, though not without leaving impaired movement in the joint.

Brighton.

R. HILL SHAW, M.B.

CONGENITAL PTOSIS, WITH ABNORMAL ASSOCIATED MOVEMENT OF THE AFFECTED LID.

I SHOWED to members of the Northumberland and Durham Medical Society at last November meeting the following case, which was brought under my notice by Dr. Munro, of Middlesbrough.

P. T., aged 9, has marked left-sided congenital ptosis, and the affected lid cannot be raised voluntarily; but when he opens his mouth the lid rises abruptly and involuntarily, that is to say, when he brings his digastric muscles into action there is an unusual associated movement upwards of the drooping lid. The lid remains up for a second or two, then tends to droop. Likewise when he moves his jaw to the opposite side there is a marked and sudden movement of the lid upwards, and it remains up so long as the jaw is over to the right side. The muscle associated with the levator palpebræ superioris in the latter instance is the right external pterygoid. If the patient moves his jaw from side to side the lid rises and falls involuntarily with each movement. In this case the left superior rectus is paralysed and the left pupil is larger than the right. The fundi are normal, but he has considerable hypermetropia.

As is well known the first of these cases was reported by Mr. Marcus Gunn in 1883. The left eyelid was affected, the pupil of that side was smaller than the other, the face of that side less developed, and associated movement got when the jaw was moved to the same side. Altogether about thirty cases have been reported, which have been collected by Mr. Walter Sinclair, of Ipswich; and for those who desire a full account, together with the different theories, I would refer them to his admirable paper in the *Ophthalmic Review* for October, 1895.

I might add that the commonly accepted view is that of the Committee of the Ophthalmological Society elected to examine Mr. Gunn's case. That Committee suggests that the levator receives a nerve supply from the nucleus of the fifth as well as the third nerve nucleus.

Stockton-on-Tees.

VICTOR MILLER.

REPORTS

ON

MEDICAL & SURGICAL PRACTICE IN THE HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

BRITISH ROYAL NAVAL SICK QUARTERS, CRETE.

GUNSHOT INJURY OF RIGHT KNEE-JOINT, WITH COMPLETE RECOVERY.

(Under the care of WILLIAM SPENCER LIGHTFOOT, Staff-Surgeon R.N., H.M.S. *Sybilie*.)

WHEN stationed in H.M.S. *Sybilie*, at Canea, in Crete, I had under my charge the British Royal Naval Sick Quarters in that town. They were intended for infectious cases occurring on board any of H.M.'s ships in those waters, and the subject of this note had been under my care for scarlet fever for forty-four days, coming to me from H.M.S. *Royal Oak* in October, 1897.

He had recovered, and both he and his three attendants, consisting of a sick bay steward and two royal marines, being free from infection, I had decided to re-embark them on December 7th, 1897.

On December 3rd, H.M.S. *Sybilie* was ordered round to Suda Bay to coal, so on December 6th I drove up from Suda to visit the "sick quarters," not having done so for two days, in order to make my final arrangements in connection with the men rejoining the ship on the next day, on our return to Canea.

M. M., aged 19, an ordinary seaman, on the afternoon of December 5th, 1897, was in a half-leaning, half-sitting position on a stone parapet of a balcony, with a marine standing close to him on his left side cleaning a service revolver. It appears that two charges had been left by accident in the revolver, which had been specially supplied for use in the sick quarters, when some trials for murder of natives were being held by the International Tribunal, and some trouble was anticipated from the Turkish troops and mob.

On the charge exploding, the bullet entered the joint on the inner side, between the femur and head of the tibia, as near as possible midway between the front and back aspects of the joint. It passed in an outward and slightly forward and downward direction, posterior to the patella, and made its exit half an inch above the head of the fibula. The revolver had been so close that M. M.'s trousers were singed, and the hole of entrance was bruised, and much larger than the hole of exit, which was very small and clean. As is very usual, the hæmorrhage was slight, and I detected no synovial fluid; but it must not be forgotten that I did not see the injury until the day after it occurred, and that light dressings had been placed on the wounds, and that the joint had been washed. The diameter of the bullet was 0.441 inch. The sick-berth steward, who was with the man, at once placed him in bed, and adjusted the light carbolic acid solution dressings already spoken of.

On visiting the man on December 6th I did no more at the time beyond making a very slight examination of the joint, leaving the patient exactly as I found him until I could remove him on board H.M.S. *Sybilie* on the following day.

On December 7th, on our arrival at Canea, there was a very nasty sea and a strong wind, with every indication of both becoming worse, so a cutter was immediately sent ashore for the patient, who, being slung in a cot, felt no inconvenience whatever, and was hoisted inboard with the utmost comfort to himself.

Disturbing the joint as little as possible, I now found that it admitted of easy but limited flexion and extension; the patella was in proper position, and allowed of its proper amount of movement; also I could find no evidence of injured bone anywhere. I dressed the wounds with iodoform and pads of carbolic oiled lint, covering the whole with alem-broth wool and antiseptic gauze bandaged firmly on, the limb being confined in a McIntyre splint.

On December 10th I again dressed the wounds, and found only very slight articular disturbance. From this day the dressings were changed regularly once a week, not because there was any evidence of the necessity to do so, but for my own information.

which made his name widely known. He next took up as a subject of special study the cholera, and followed successive outbreaks of the disease over Europe. In Italy and Sicily he was especially distinguished for his services during these. The Municipal Council of one town presented him with an address and the freedom of the town in recognition.

In 1893, as a result of these travels and investigations, he published a book on *Asiatic Cholera*, which was favourably received.

He had always been an indefatigable student of pathology, and he now turned his attention still more closely to it, working at it for many months together in Buda Pesth, Berlin, and Paris.

In December, 1897, he left England with the intention of going to the Riviera, in the quiet there to put his pathological notes into form. But whilst staying in Paris *en route* he became so ill that by the advice of a specialist whom he consulted he returned to England and asked his sister to go to Hastings with him.

His condition became so much worse that on April 21st he was brought up, under care, to London, and after consultation with Dr. Savage was placed in charge of a trained attendant under the care of a medical man. On Wednesday, April 27th, he managed to escape from his attendant by going out another way from St. George's Hospital, where he had gone, he said, to call upon some friends on the medical staff there. Although the police were at once communicated with in London, and telegraphed to stop him at the ports of Dover, Folkestone, Harwich, and Newhaven, nothing was heard of him by his friends until the following Monday, when, in consequence of information received by his sister, she went down to Guildford, and identified a body lying there as that of her brother. He had made his way there the previous Thursday, and early in the morning had ended his life by stabbing himself to the heart. A *post-mortem* examination showed that Dr. Wall was suffering from thickening of the membranes of the brain, and this, together with the evidence his sister was able to give at the inquest that evening, caused an immediate and unanimous verdict of "Whilst of unsound mind" to be returned, in which the coroner fully concurred.

Another St. Mary's man and intimate friend [of Dr. Wall from student days writes of him :

"In manner he was diffident, quiet, and retiring. He was extremely well informed in every subject of art, science, and literature—the best possible of companions. He talked German, French, and Italian fluently, and was keenly interested in the politics as well as the literature of the countries in which he made his home."

This brilliancy of mind continued to the last, and even whilst under medical care and restraint he captivated all with whom he came in contact by his mental power and gentleness of demeanour. Throughout his life Dr. Wall had been singularly abstemious, and of very regular and quiet habits.

JOSIAH AUSTEN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

MR. JOSIAH AUSTEN, who died at Ealing on May 2nd, at the age of 62, had been for some months rapidly failing in health with organic disease and general arterial degeneration. He received his medical education at Middlesex Hospital, and obtained the diploma of M.R.C.S. in 1852 and that of L.R.C.P.Lond. in 1869. Almost immediately on qualifying he entered the Royal Navy as Assistant-Surgeon, and was appointed to the East India Station, joining his ship at Rangoon during the Burmese war. Here he first saw active service in charge of boats blockading Meaday up the Irrawaddy, for which he received the medal and clasp. After this he was employed on the Hong Kong station as supernumerary, and on several occasions served in expeditions against pirates. He subsequently served in Japan (being present at the opening of the treaty ports by the British squadron), the Gulf of Tartary, and through the greater part of the China War of 1856-57, on many occasions seeing active service (medal). He was invalided in 1857, and shortly afterwards was appointed to Haslar Hospital, where he remained three years as Pathological Assistant, being a near successor in that office to the late Sir Andrew Clark. He became Staff-Surgeon in 1861,

and retired from the navy in 1864. Mr. Austen then settled at Ramsgate, where he practised for twenty-five years. He was held in high esteem, and held the post of Surgeon to the Ramsgate and St. Lawrence Royal Dispensary. He retired in 1890 to live at Crouch End and latterly at Ealing. His bright temperament caused him to be beloved, while his upright character and devotion to the best traditions of the profession made him respected by all with whom he came in contact. He leaves a widow, four sons, and one daughter to mourn his loss.

WE have to record the death on April 30th of Dr. LUKE BLUMER, of Sunderland, at the age of 70. Dr. Blumer, who received his medical education in Edinburgh, became L.R.C.S.Edin. in 1849, and L.R.C.P.Edin. in 1859. In 1862 he took the degree of M.D.St.And. He held the post of Poor-law Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator in the Sunderland Union for 46 years, and was held in high esteem by his medical brethren, and by all who knew him. By indefatigable energy he built up a large and valuable practice, and had the satisfaction of living to see his sons take distinguished positions; one of them is Medical Superintendent of the State Asylum, Utica, New York, another is Surgeon to the Sunderland Infirmary, and a third Surgeon to the Staffordshire General Infirmary. Dr. Blumer's familiar form and genial presence will be sadly missed by a large circle of attached friends.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are Dr. Anton Krassowski, the leading gynaecologist of Russia, for many years Professor of Midwifery in the Military Medical Academy of St. Petersburg, author of an *Atlas zur Ovariometrie*, Lecturer on Midwifery and Diseases of Women, etc., aged 77; Dr. Ludwig Schillbach, Extraordinary Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery in the University of Jena, aged 73; and Dr. George Rosenbaum, of Berlin, a neurologist of considerable repute, aged 40.

SIR RICHARD QUAIN, Bart., F.R.S., whose will was proved recently left property sworn for probate at £118,121 13s. 2d.

THE Russian Government some time ago announced its intention of officially adopting the metric system throughout the Czar's dominions. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Munich, in a recent issue, asked: "How long will England stand out? Does she mean to allow the present century to come to an end before making up her mind to take a similar step in progress?"

MEDICAL ETHICS IN FRANCE.—The Gironde Medical Society recently passed a resolution that in every medical school in France regular courses of instructions should be given in professional ethics and in the law relative to the practice of medicine. The majority of the other local societies in France, however, are said to regard the proposition with perfect indifference.

A BILL has been introduced into the Maryland State Legislature prohibiting the issue of a marriage licence to any person suffering from consumption, tuberculosis, insanity, dipsomania, or syphilis. Presumably, therefore, intending bridegrooms will have to arm themselves with one or more medical certificates before presenting themselves before the official whose business it is to issue the fateful document.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Pasteur Institute at Constantinople, which recently had to close its doors owing to want of funds and the utter indifference as to its wellbeing shown by the Turkish Government, has been reopened. This gratifying result is due partly to the intervention of M. Boulinière, Chargé d'Affaires of the French Embassy, and partly to the action taken by the Imperial Society of Medicine, which addressed a strong protest on the subject to the Sultan. His Majesty's attention having thus been drawn to the condition of the institution, in which he had always taken the keenest interest, at once gave instructions that Dr. Nicolle should be furnished with everything that he required, and satisfactory guarantees were given that funds and all other assistance that might be needed should henceforth be abundantly supplied. It is expected that the outcome of the affair will be a considerable development of the usefulness of the Institute.

and upon the accomplishment of an act of justice that will do much to promote good fellowship between the combatant officers and their medical comrades."

The *Naval and Military Record* says: "The recognition of the combatant titles of the doctors is now to be carried to its logical conclusion Thus on all important issues the War Office has given way."

THE VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION.

THE official inspection and examination of the present class of regimental stretcher bearers took place on May 4th at the Queen's Westminster headquarters, James Street, S.W., when a large number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men representatives of the volunteer corps of the Home District went through a searching ordeal at the hands of Surgeon-Major E. M. Wilson, C.M.G., Army Medical Staff, and Surgeon-Lieutenant R. M. Cooper, Grenadier Guards.

After the inspection in line the class was taken through the stretcher and hand-seat drill, and then each member underwent a *visu voce* examination in "First Aid." At the conclusion Surgeon-Major Wilson addressed the men, and expressed himself much pleased with the excellent manner in which the work had been done throughout. He then presented the prizes to those who were successful at the prize competition held during the previous week. The London Scottish Rifle Volunteers won the Hamilton Challenge Bowl, and will hold the same until the next competition.

In the unavoidable absence of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel P. B. Giles, Senior Medical Officer Instructor, Surgeon-Captain R. R. Sleman was in command.

THE VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF.

THE annual dinner of the Volunteer Medical Staff took place on May 4th at Limmer's Hotel; Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bart., K.C.S.I., presided, and about fifty officers were present. Among the guests were Colonel Barington Campbell, Scots Guards, who responded for the toast of "The Army," Colonel Mackinnon, A.A.G., and Surgeon-Major Bedford, who proposed the toast of "The Volunteer Medical Association," and made allusion to what it had done and what it might do if it continued to be properly and judiciously managed. The toast of "The Visitors" was given by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Danford Thomas, V.D., and that of "The Chairman" by Surgeon-Captain Rory Fletcher. Sir Joseph, in his reply, alluded to the new Army Medical Warrant, and expressed the opinion that it would tend to popularise the service and overcome the present difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of medical officers. The proceedings were enlivened by some excellent music arranged by Surgeon-Captains Dundas and Graham Grant.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN C. DALTON, A.M.S.

ANOTHER case of distinguished heroism is thus alluded to in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of May 7th:

"When Lieutenant Craig-Brown, 1st Battalion West India Regiment, was severely wounded in the fighting recently in Lagos, Surgeon-Captain C. Dalton, A.M.S., dressed his wounds on the spot where he was shot down midst a hail of fire. A carrier who was by his side at the time was shot dead. Another thrilling act was performed by the same officer, together with Sergeant-Major McKillop. It was found when the company got into safe quarters that a wounded West India native had been left behind. The man was badly wounded. Captain Dalton and McKillop at once went back, a distance of 500 yards, into the enemy's quarters under fire, and brought the poor fellow back. Unfortunately the man, whose name was Barrett, died. The act was none the less one of great gallantry, and, as a correspondent puts it, 'at a time when some would try to make out that the army doctor is simply a civilian hanger-on to the army, it is right that all honourable men among combatant officers should rise in revolt against such a libel and injustice, which can in the long run only produce its proper result.'"

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

LONG VACATION COURSES.—Professor Kanthack announces a series of courses and lectures and practical instruction in General Pathology, Morbid Anatomy, Morbid Histology, Bacteriology, and Clinical Pathology in the ensuing Long Vacation, beginning on July 8th. Dr. Hill and Dr. Barclay Smith will hold classes in Practical Histology, beginning on July 5th.

ZOOLOGICAL STATIONS.—The University tables in the Zoological stations at Naples and Plymouth will be vacant in June. Applications for leave to work there are to be sent to Professor Newton by June 1st.

BOTANICAL STUDENTSHIP.—The Frank Smart Studentship in Botany, value £100 a year for two or three years, will be vacant in June. Candidates must have obtained honours in the National Sciences Tripos. Names are to be sent to the Master of Gonville and Caius College by June 15th.

THIRD EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DEGREES.—The following candidates have satisfied the Examiners:

Part II. Medicine, etc.—Betteridge, B.A., Gonv. and Cai.; T. H. Brown, B.A., Pemb.; Byles, King's; Carter, B.A., Jes.; Corner, B.A., Sid. Suss.; H. G. Deller, B.A., Trin.; A. B. Green, M.A., Down.; Gregory, B.A., Joh.; Harrison, B.A., Magd.; Heilborn, B.A., Gonv. and Cai.; Levick, B.A., Jes.; E. A. C. Matthews, B.A., Trin.; H. E. May, M.A., Cla.; F. A. Mills, B.A., Cla.; Naish, B.A., Trin.; Prest, B.A., Joh.; Ransome, B.A., Gonv. and Cai.; Roderick, B.A., Emm.; J. E. Sandlands, B.A., Trin.; Sargent, B.A., Joh.; Hon. G. H. Scott, B.A., Trin.; C. White, B.A., Christ's.

EXAMINATION IN STATE MEDICINE.—The following candidates have satisfied the Examiners in both Parts of the Examination:

H. W. L. Barlow, O. Beven, H. L. Billett, J. J. Boyd, J. Brownlee, C. E. Corlette, W. E. Dixon, O. Eaton, W. M. Eaton, T. A. Ellwood, W. Hanna, A. Hudson, H. E. R. James, W. H. Jewell, A. E. Larking,

W. J. Lubeck, R. P. Mackenzie, E. J. Moore, B. N. Mullan, R. W. C. Pierce, A. E. Roberts, E. Robertson, A. Sheppard, A. C. Turner, S. Worthington.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

A MEETING of Convocation was held at the University Building on May 10th. It was some minutes after the appointed hour of meeting before a quorum was present. Mr. E. H. Busk was re-elected Chairman of Convocation; and Mr. H. E. Allen was reappointed Clerk of Convocation. The report of the Standing Committee was received.

It was resolved that Standing Order 5 be altered so as to fix the October ordinary meeting for the second, instead of the last, Tuesday in October. Dr. J. Wilkie proposed, and Dr. Robert Barnes seconded the resolution, "That in the opinion of this House the Government ought to take the sense of the House of Commons upon the present London University Bill in a division." After a short discussion, this was carried in a thin house by 20 to 13. Several members did not vote.

In regard to the preservation of examination papers written in the University, for reference in case of necessity, it was stated by the Chairman that all such papers are kept for three years.

The members of the Standing Committee belonging to each of the four Faculties who retired by rotation, were all re-elected.

The House then adjourned.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

THE following candidates have passed examinations in the Faculty of Medicine as undernoted.

First Professional Examination.—May Agnew, W. L. L. Alston, J. Arthur,

A. W. Atkinson, A. K. Baxter, A. W. Beveridge, H. Beveridge, W. Black (with distinction), M. N. Bose, C. H. Rosenberg, J. R. Bosman, J. C. Boyd, F. H. Bridgman, J. Brockett, R. D. Brown, D. G. Carmichael, A. Clark, C. E. Clay, A. P. Coskey, D. M. Crooks, W. J. Crow, T. M. Cuthbert, N. S. Cuthbertson, F. I. Dawson, W. H. Elder, S. A. Ellerbek (with distinction), A. P. R. Fennell, N. C. Fischer, Stephen Garvin, Sidney Gifford, J. M. Glasse, R. A. Gregg, W. Goodchild, R. M. Grant, H. W. Gush, F. M. Harper, A. Hutley, R. C. Irvine, I. Ivey, Bertha Jex-Blake, E. Johnston, A. R. Khan, J. Kirkwood, P. V. Langmore, A. Leach, A. B. Leakey, J. G. McCaughey, R. J. McClelland, F. D. S. Mackenzie, M. E. Mackenzie, D. Mackinnon, T. H. Mackinnon, W. McLachlan, R. P. McNeil, D. M. Macrae, J. B. Mason, J. K. Matheson, P. Mathews, R. Morison, D. N. W. Murray, R. Murray, E. G. O. Nixon, A. C. Owen, J. L. Palmer, Sophie Palmer, J. Politachi, E. T. Potts, E. C. Pritchard, H. St. J. Randall, F. L. Rigby, W. A. Robinson (B.A., B.Sc.), T. W. E. Ross, A. J. Rowan, C. J. Shaw, Kate Southon, W. A. Speirs, D. A. Stewart (M.A.), W. H. Swaffield, J. M. Taylor, G. C. Trotter, B. P. Watson (with distinction), J. Wier, Ada Wilkinson, D. Young.

Second Professional Examination.—T. H. W. Alexander, J. D. Anderson,

H. E. Arbuckle, S. A. Ballantyne, J. W. Barrack, M. C. Beatty, A. L. Bennett, J. M. Benson, C. A. Bentley, H. Bishop, A. B. Black, J. A. Black, J. S. Bostock, J. B. Boyd, O. C. Bradley, L. P. Brassey, J. M. L. Brown (M.A.), A. Brydon, G. F. Buist, P. C. Camparole, M. Campbell (M.A.), G. S. Carmichael (with distinction), C. Chapel, C. S. Clark, H. E. Coghlan, V. A. P. Coghlan, W. F. Cormack, J. Craig, T. A. Davies, S. L. Dawkins, W. I. Dunn, W. Eadie, J. S. Enslin, D. J. Ferguson, D. C. L. Fitzwilliams, A. Fleming, J. G. Forsyth, A. Frew, W. E. Frost (with distinction), J. S. Geikie, W. Girdwood, T. Graham, St. L. H. Gribben, G. W. Guthrie, P. S. Haldane, G. H. Hannah, N. E. J. Harding, H. Harris, W. E. Herbert, D. Heron, H. O. Hobson, K. W. Hogg, H. J. Hoile, J. T. Hurst, E. B. Jamieson, L. Laurie, R. G. Leach, E. A. Loch, S. L. M. Elders, A. C. N. Hattie, A. J. Mackenzie, D. S. Macknight, H. J. McLean, A. J. Mackenzie, D. S. Macknight, H. J. McLean, A. G. Martin, E. G. Martin, F. C. Mathew (M.A.), M. M. Meikle, E. Melchior, E. G. D. Menzies, S. H. Morris, J. A. M. Mout, H. C. Nixon, N. Patterson, J. Pender (with distinction), L. C. P. Ritchie, D. Robertson, J. K. A. Robertson, G. A. P. Ross, R. A. Ross (with distinction), W. C. Ross, R. A. Savage, T. B. H. Scott, W. S. Scott, E. T. Selkirk, J. F. Selkirk, H. D. Shepherd, P. W. Shepherd, T. S. Shepherd, F. D. Simpson, G. W. Smith, J. A. Smith, C. B. Snow, C. E. Southon, G. B. A. Speirs, E. R. Sprout, C. S. Stevenson, T. G. Stewart, M. A. Swan, F. T. Thompson, J. H. Thornley, A. Trotter, G. D. Tweedie, C. S. Vartan, A. G. Watson, N. W. Wilson, M. R. Wilson, T. J. G. Wilson, W. G. Williams, A. M. Wood (with distinction), C. G. Wether- spoon (M.A.), Frank Young (M.A. with distinction), J. C. Zuidmeer.

Third Professional Examination (New Regulations).—I. Aird, J. Anderson,

H. Baird, W. J. Baird, C. A. J. Balck, W. J. Barclay (with distinction), E. E. Bashford, J. G. Bell, F. P. Bester, P. J. Bodington, G. A. Brogden, W. J. D. Bromley, A. P. L. Browne, E. B. Brown, G. H. J. Brown, T. C. Caldwell, D. A. Callender, H. G. Carlisle, J. C. Carr, L. M. Ches- dry, B. J. Courtney, W. Darling, H. B. Dodds, C. H. Durrant, D. Ewart, W. Ewart, W. R. Eytton-Williams, R. R. Fason, H. Faulkner, D. Fenton, D. Ferrier, E. G. Ford, A. S. Frank, J. Fullarton, J. J. Galbraith, H. A. H. Gilmer, J. H. Gordon, T. B. Gornall, F. J. Gray, A. H. Griffith, P. W. Hampton, F. J. Hathaway, G. G. Hay, A. C. Heath, I. K. M. Hermon, H. T. Holland, A. M. Holmes, J. Husband, J. G. Jack (with distinction), W. T. James, R. F. Jardin, J. W. Kerr, D. B. King (M.A.), G. D. Laing, L. S. Lessing, T. Livingstone, E. A. Loch, J. L. Lewis, J. Luokhoff, B. G. Macdonald, J. M. Macdonald (M.A.), P. H. Macdonald, P. N. M. Macdonald, W. R. Macdonald, H. Macfarlane, W. M. Mackay, M. MacKellie, H. M. Mackenzie, T. C. Mackenzie, G. Mackie, R. C. M. Lachlan, P. A. MacLagan, L. Mac- lagan-Wedderburn, G. C. M. Leavy, R. A. Macneil, W. Macniven, L. W. Macpherson, A. G. Martin, J. Masson (M.A., B.Sc.), D. B. Merry, F. N. Menzies, G. H. Menzies (M.A.), J. Miller (B.S.) (with distinction), J. G. Mitchell, R. M. Mitchell, J. R. Munro, W. A. Murray, A. W. Nankervis, T. P. Oates, J. Orr, T. S. A. Orr, W. Park, A. S. Parker, A. S. M. Peebles, E. J. Peill, A. Preston (with distinction), R. M. Pringle, S. C. Pritchard, W. Purves, H. G. P. Raeburn, F.

G. Ralston, W. Reid (M.A.), A. C. Renwick, R. Ritchie, T. R. Robertson, T. Rogerson, R. M. Rowe, S. Simpson (B.Sc.), C. E. Smith, A. K. Smith-Shand, V. E. Sorapure, S. Southall, W. J. Stuart (M.A.), W. W. Thom, G. N. W. Thomas, J. A. Thompson, R. G. Thomson, R. B. Turnbull, N. D. Walker, C. H. Watson, C. H. J. Watson (with distinction), A. Whyte, A. S. Whytock, H. D. Wilson, A. H. Wood, E. M. Young.

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.—The examiners have recommended that the following candidates be adjudged to have passed the examination:

Upper Pass.—P. J. Carroll, B.A., Queen's College, Cork; A. G. Heron, B.A., Queen's College, Belfast; D. McMordie, B.A., Queen's College, Belfast; J. O'Leary, Queen's College, Cork; A. M. Thomson, Queen's College, Belfast.

The above may present themselves for the further examination for honours.

Pass Division.—M. D. Ahern, Queen's College, Cork, and Catholic University School of Medicine; J. P. Brady, Catholic University School of Medicine; M. Crowley, Catholic University School of Medicine; J. P. Harold, Charing Cross Medical School; J. Hartigan, Catholic University School of Medicine; P. J. Kane, Catholic University School of Medicine; R. Kennedy, Queen's College, Belfast; J. McCrea, B.A., Queen's College, Belfast; Everina S. J. Massy, Royal College of Surgeons, Royal College of Science, and Catholic University School of Medicine; J. A. Mills, B.A., Queen's College, Galway; H. Ross, Queen's College, Cork; H. B. Smith, Queen's College, Belfast; W. J. Thompson, Queen's College, Belfast; W. Watson, Queen's College, Belfast.

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. EXAMINATION.—The following candidates have satisfied the examiners:

Upper Pass.—R. T. Booth, Queen's College, Cork; D. Brown, Queen's College, Belfast; *G. E. Charles, B.A., Queen's College, Cork, and University College, London; G. M. Keating, B.A., Catholic University School of Medicine; T. McKelvey, Queen's College, Galway, Edinburgh School of Medicine, and Catholic University School of Medicine; Frances O. Sinclair, B.A., Catholic University School of Medicine, and Medical College for Women, Edinburgh.

* Those marked with an asterisk may present themselves for the further examination for Honours.

Pass Division.—Dora E. Allman, Queen's College, Cork; W. L. Armstrong, Queen's College, Belfast; T. Downard, B.A., Queen's College, Galway; R. S. A. Drought, B.A., Queen's College, Cork; T. K. Greenfield, Queen's College, Belfast; G. A. Hogg, Queen's College, Belfast; J. Keogh, Catholic University School of Medicine; W. H. W. McWhirter, Queen's College, Belfast; J. Sloan, Queen's College, Galway; W. J. Sweeney, Catholic University School of Medicine; W. J. Wilson, Queen's College, Belfast.

M.D. EXAMINATION.—The following candidates have satisfied the examiners:

I. H. McBurney, M.B., Queen's College, Belfast, and Catholic University School of Medicine; A. P. Mooney, M.B., Catholic University School of Medicine; Hester D. Russell, M.B., Royal Free Hospital, London.

THIRD EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.—The following candidates have passed the Examiners.

Upper Pass.—*I. M. Byers, Queen's College, Belfast; *M. Curran, B.A., Catholic University School of Medicine; *W. McCarthy, Queen's College, Cork; W. Starkey, Catholic University School of Medicine.

* Those marked with an asterisk may present themselves for the further Examination for Honours.

Pass.—J. M. Ahern, Catholic University School of Medicine; W. J. Bannister, Queen's College, Cork; J. H. Barbour, Queen's College, Belfast; J. J. Crowley, B.A., Queen's College, Cork; J. M. Dunne, Catholic University School of Medicine; D. J. Farnan, Catholic University School of Medicine; W. C. Gavin, Catholic University School of Medicine; J. R. Gillespie, M.A., Queen's College, Belfast; J. Good, Queen's College, Cork; B. J. Hackett, Catholic University School of Medicine; Alexandrina C. Huston, Queen's College, Belfast; A. F. Kennedy, Queen's College, Belfast; T. Kennedy, Queen's College, Belfast; R. McCarrison, Queen's College, Belfast; T. J. McDonagh, B.A., Catholic University School of Medicine; E. W. S. Martin, Queen's College, Belfast; J. O'Mahony, B.A., Queen's College, Cork; M. L. Rowan, B.A., Queen's College, Belfast; A. W. C. Spence, Queen's College, Belfast; J. Torpey, Queen's College, Cork; J. Waddell, Queen's College, Belfast.

CONJOINT BOARD IN IRELAND.

THIRD PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION: FOUR YEARS' SCHEME.—Candidates have passed this examination as undernoted:

Completed the Examination.—J. F. C. Meyler, W. I. Murphy, A. McMunn, R. A. O'Donovan, J. W. Shortt, M. K. Whitla.

In Anatomy.—T. F. Cormack.

In Physiology.—A. T. Benson.

THIRD PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION: FIVE YEARS' SCHEME.—Candidates have passed this examination as undernoted:

Completed the Examination.—W. J. P. Adey Curran, J. Gordon, A. W. A. Irwin, G. Kennedy, F. W. Langstaff, C. A. A. Lever, W. Meagher, P. J. O'Reilly, R. W. Orpen, T. A. E. Rooke, M. J. Russel, J. Sinclair, A. T. Thurston, H. J. C. Wallace.

In Medicine.—W. S. D. Bird, J. Foley, C. E. Jones, C. A. A. Lever, J. McDonald.

In Surgery.—W. S. D. Bird, C. G. Jones, C. A. A. Lever, T. F. Loughrey, R. H. Moffit, J. McDonald.

In Pathology.—J. Foley, C. G. Jones, N. P. Kirby, C. A. A. Lever, R. H. Moffit, J. McDonald.

In Therapeutics.—J. Foley, M. F. Hession, C. G. Jones, C. A. A. Lever, R. W. Richards, H. W. Spaight.

In Forensic Medicine, etc.—J. Foley, M. F. Hession, R. H. Moffit, J. McDonald, R. W. Richards, H. W. Spaight.

FOURTH PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.—Candidates have passed this examination as undernoted:

Completed the Examination.—F. A. Benson, R. L. Davis, E. Kennedy, G. R. McDonald, T. A. J. White, M. R. Whitla.

In Medicine.—M. J. Hynes, D. Jackson, G. Kennedy, T. A. E. Rooke.

In Surgery.—W. Kennedy, C. I. D. O. de Vaine, C. N. O'Sullivan, J. P. O. D. Quinn, M. S. Walsh, T. F. White.

In Midwifery.—D. Jackson, M. M. Maughan, M. S. Walsh, T. F. White.

In Ophthalmology.—M. J. Hynes, W. Kennedy, C. N. O'Sullivan, J. P. O. D. Quinn, T. A. E. Rooke, A. F. Studdert, M. S. Walsh, T. F. White.

In Mental Disease.—M. J. Hynes, G. Kennedy, W. Kennedy, T. A. E. Rooke, C. I. Vahey, T. F. White.

In Forensic Medicine, etc.—J. C. Baskin, D. Jackson, A. Gill, V. P. Tighe, M. S. Walsh.

Mr. H. Benson Goulding, F.R.C.S., has passed the examination for the diploma in State Medicine and Public Health.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

THE following gentlemen, having passed the necessary examinations and having conformed to the By-laws and Regulations, have been admitted Members of the College, namely:

Allen, L. L.	Hall, E. S.	Pike, C. R.
Anderton, W. B.	Hancock, E. D.	Porteous, H. L.
Ashby, E.	Harris, H. G.	Primrose, W.
Atal, P. P.	Harrison, A. E.	Provis, F. L.
Barnes, F.	Hartigan, T. J. P.	Raines, R.
Barnes, J. A.	Hay, W. L.	Rees, H. W. M.
Bascombe, E. C. D.	Hagward, M. C.	Richards, R. M.
Battersby, J.	Herbert, T.	Richardson-Jones, A. T.
Belfrage, S. H.	Hodgkins, A. E.	Riviere, C.
Bell, K. de R.	Hosken, J. G. F.	Robinson, J. E.
Bernard-Onraet, H.	Howells, J.	Roderick, H. B.
Billups, C. R.	Hunter, J. W. W.	Ross, H. C.
Bingham, S. O.	Inkson, E. T.	Sargent, P. W. G.
Blaker, P. S.	Lacey, W. W.	Schölberg, H. A.
Bond, J. H. R.	Lander, C. L.	Scott, A. L.
Briscoe, J. C.	Langley, J. E.	Scott, E. H.
Clapham, S. C.	Lankester, R. A. R.	Silas, W. B.
Clay, J.	Le Fleming, E. K.	Smallwood, M. E.
Corner, E. M.	Levison, H. A.	Smith, C. C.
Daly, J. R.	Leyden, C. D.	Smith, M. A.
Daniel, A. W.	Lidderdale, F. J.	Smithson A. E.
Daniel, P. L.	Long, J. E.	Stratton, P. H.
Deller, H. G.	MacLeod, R. A.	Talbot, F. T.
Domela Nieuwen-	May, W. J.	Taylor, H. J.
huis, T.	Matthews, E. A. C.	Taylor, I.
Evans, D.	Mercer, A.	Turner, H. W.
Evans, E.	Millen, S. A.	Walker, G. C.
Fell, M. G. H.	O'Neill, G.	Watson, C. G.
Furnivall, C. H.	Ormond, J. S.	White, F.
Gill, F. P.	Osborne, R. S.	Winchfield, C. F.
Gladstone, A. E.	Pearce, G. H.	Winchfield, W. B.
Godson, A. H.	Penfold, T. C.	Wood, L.
Grapel, F. G.	Pershhouse, F.	Woodbridge, E. W.
Gray, H. E.		

MEDICO-LEGAL.

PROSECUTION FOR LIBEL BY DR. WM. BEVAN LEWIS AGAINST MR. HENRY YEO AND MRS. YEO.

ON May 5th a special sitting of the Wakefield City Magistrates was held at the Town Hall to hear charges of libel preferred by Dr. Wm. Bevan Lewis, Medical Superintendent of the Wakefield Asylum, against Mr. Henry Yeo, Editor of the *Spy*, a newspaper published at Manchester, and Frances Edith Yeo, his wife.

Mr. J. Roskill, of London (instructed by Mr. Tevor C. Edwards, solicitor, Wakefield), appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. T. W. Millar, solicitor, Manchester, for the defence.

According to the reports in the local press, Mr. Roskill, opening the case, said that three summonses had been issued, two upon information laid against Henry Yeo, and the third upon information laid against the female defendant. Some of the libels complained of were contained in a newspaper called the *Spy*, and others were contained in divers letters and postcards written by the male defendant. The female defendant was accused of distributing copies of the *Spy* containing one of the libels in the streets of Wakefield on November 6th and 20th of last year.

In accordance with the provisions of the Newspaper Libel Amendment Act, 1888, an order had been applied for and obtained from Mr. Justice Darling giving leave for criminal proceedings to be commenced against the defendants.

It would appear that the general effect of the alleged libel was to charge the complainant with culpable inhumanity, despicable and immoral conduct, and other offences of a like extraordinary character.

Dr. William Bevan Lewis, in giving evidence, stated that he had been Medical Officer at the Wakefield Asylum for twenty-three years, and for the last fourteen years he had been Medical Superintendent of that institution, which accommodated about 1,400 inmates. That the defendant, Henry Yeo, came under his treatment as a criminal lunatic on January 25th, 1896, and on July 8th of that year was removed to Prestwich. Dr. Lewis stated that there was not a shadow of truth in any of the allegations contained in the newspaper extracts which had been read or in the charges contained in the letters, that such statements had caused him much annoyance, and that papers had been sent to two lady members of his family. In cross-examination witness stated that he considered Yeo was insane when he was in the Wakefield Asylum, and it was possible that he was a lunatic still.

In reply to questions as to the female defendant, Dr. Lewis stated that he could not consider her to be blameless in the matter. She had dis-

areas of West London there was an increase in the prevalence of diphtheria, especially in Fulham, where 8 new cases were notified, against 4 and 3 in the two preceding weeks. Among the sanitary areas of North London there was little change in the prevalence of the disease, the new cases in Islington and in Hackney slightly exceeding those recorded in the preceding week. Although in most of the sanitary areas of East London there was a decline in the prevalence of diphtheria, in Poplar the 12 new cases exceeded the number notified in any week during the past two months. Among the sanitary areas of South London the increase in the prevalence of the disease was most marked in St. Saviour Southwark, Wandsworth, Lewisham, and Camberwell. In the last-mentioned sanitary area the new cases, which had been 4 and 6 in the two preceding weeks, further rose to 13 last week. There was also a further increase in the number of new cases notified in Lambeth, while in Battersea there was a marked decline, the 6 new cases being but half those recorded in the preceding week. The admissions of diphtheria patients into the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals during last week were 131, against 105 and 108 in the two preceding weeks; and 937 patients remained under treatment in these hospitals on Saturday last, May 7th.

PLAGUE ON A TROOPSHIP IN 1897.

PERUSAL of the annual report for 1897 of the medical officer of health for the port of Southampton leads to the conclusion that there has been distinct gain by the entire abolition, as regards plague, of our old quarantine laws, just as in the case of cholera. Dr. Harris details the action taken on the arrival of the plague-infected troopship *Dilwara*; and, although four distinct interests were involved, namely, those of the port sanitary authority, the Local Government Board, the Navy, and Army, no friction seems to have arisen. It is true there was "much cry" in the way of disinfection (12,400 articles), but at any rate there was, as usual, no spread of disease beyond the patient primarily infected abroad. The account of the measures adopted is worthy of the space assigned to it.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY COUNCIL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

It will be a matter of surprise to a good many persons to learn that the county council of a district so largely frequented as a health resort as is the Isle of Wight should have no county medical officer of health. During the last two years the County Council has not even contained among its members any medical man. Previous to that time Dr. Dabbs, of Shanklin, was a member of the Council, and after he ceased to be a member of the Council he continued to advise that body in an honorary capacity on public health matters. Recently Dr. Dabbs suggested that he should be given a *locus standi* by being appointed an honorary sanitary adviser to the Council, pending such time as it should think proper to appoint a paid officer. We understand from Dr. Dabbs that his intention in making this suggestion was to retire as soon as the Council had been brought to see the necessity for appointing a county medical officer with a suitable salary. As apprehension has, however, been expressed that the acceptance by Dr. Dabbs of an honorary appointment might rather have the effect of encouraging the county to postpone the appointment of a county medical officer with a suitable salary—an appointment which is urgently necessary in the interests of the island—Dr. Dabbs has, he informs us, asked leave to cancel his formal acceptance of the post.

LONDON WATER SUPPLY.

At the meeting, on May 6th, of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the scheme of the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company for the construction of new reservoirs, the case for the London County Council was continued. Sir Alexander Binnie objected to the proposed site as inconvenient. He considered that water for the supply of London should not be taken from any point below the Bell Weir, if due regard was to be paid to purity, and to sanction the scheme would be to prejudice the decision of the Royal Commission now sitting, as the proposed works would be of a permanent character. Cross-examined by Mr. Baggallay, he said that if the natural flow of the Thames at Teddington—namely, 118,000,000 gallons per day—were reduced to 200,000,000 as proposed in the Bill, when the population of London increased and the amount of sewage poured into the Thames at Barking Creek was doubled, in the hot weather they would have the Thames passing the Houses of Parliament in the condition in which it was when they were boys—in such a state that they would not be able to sit in the committee rooms with the windows open. In the case of the River Lee, the water companies had practically taken all the water, and the result was that the tidal part of the stream at Bow Creek was one of the most offensive parts of London.

THE PROGRESSIVE NEWTON ABBOT BOARD.

It is our pleasing duty to hold up this Board of Guardians as an example to other provincial Boards; at the last meeting the Board unanimously adopted a far-reaching reform which will have a most beneficial effect on future generations. The scheme comprehends the removal of the children from the workhouse, the classification of all able-bodied inmates, and the separation of the imbeciles, placing the latter class in proper quarters and under efficient treatment and supervision. As the *Western Morning News*, from whose columns we are quoting, says: "The surprising thing is that the necessity has not been earlier recognised, and that most Boards of Guardians are still content to permit the indiscriminate mixing together of the sick and aged, imbeciles and children." The reason why the average guardian is so slow to grasp this necessity is that he still looks on the workhouse as the social dustbin, the contents of which are not worth the thought and trouble of classification.

MUSHROOMS AS FOOD.—A mycological club has been founded in New York with the object of studying edible mushrooms, and those poisonous kinds that may be mistaken for them, and arousing a wider appreciation of the value of a cheap and abundant food supply which has hitherto been comparatively neglected in the United States.

MEDICAL NEWS.

THE Passmore Edwards Jubilee Cottage Hospital at Acton was opened on May 4th by the wife of the Bishop of London. The building is the gift of Mr. Passmore Edwards, and the site the gift of Lord Rothschild and Mr. Leopold Rothschild.

THERE are in course of erection at the London School of Medicine for Women, in Handel Street, a series of new laboratories and class rooms, which will be opened by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales in July.

MEDICAL MAGISTRATE.—Dr. George P. Bate, Medical Officer of Health for St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, has been appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to the Commission of the Peace for the County of London.

WE regret to have to record the death on May 7th of Mr. John Alcock, of Burslem. Mr. Alcock was President of the Staffordshire Branch of the British Medical Association in 1890-91.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. W. Mawer, L.S.A., has been presented with a silver-mounted walking-stick and a silver-mounted pipe by members of the Essex County Council's class in first aid to the injured at Tollesbury.

PROFESSOR VON DÜRING, the well-known German dermatologist of Constantinople, has been appointed Sub-director of the Haidar Pacha Hospital with the rank of "Miri-Miran" and the title of Pacha.

THE Society of Apothecaries of London have given notice that after the official publication of the new *British Pharmacopœia* on Wednesday, May 11th, the Society will supply all preparations in accordance with the new *Pharmacopœia* unless requested to do otherwise.

THE medical practitioners of Augsburg have been granted permission to use bicycles in all the streets of the town. Instead of the usual badge they carry a red cross on a white ground, so as to be readily recognisable by the police and the public a long way off.

THE annual meeting and May dinner of the Aberdeen University Club will take place at the Holborn Restaurant on Wednesday next at 7 P.M. The chair will be taken by Colonel Sir William S. Bissett, R.E., K.C.I.E. Further particulars can be obtained from Dr. James Galloway, 54, Harley Street, W.

RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY, OXFORD.—At the last quarterly court of the Governors of the Radcliffe Infirmary, a discussion took place on the high rate of expenditure on alcohol in comparison with other hospitals of a similar nature. It was decided to leave the matter to the consideration of the staff. On the motion of the Chairman it was, after discussion, unanimously agreed to pay the deficit of the year 1896 out of invested capital.

THE MADRID CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND VACCINATION FROM THE CALF.—At the Congress of Hygiene recently held in Madrid the following resolution, proposed by Dr. Palbo Lozano, was adopted: "Inasmuch as tuberculosis is easily transmitted by vaccination when it is done directly from the calf, the International Council of Hygiene and Demography asks that in all the nations represented at the meeting the practice should be adopted of using in official vaccination stations only the lymph of calves which have been examined *post-mortem* and pronounced to be free from tuberculosis."

THE OXYGEN HOME.—The second annual report of the Committee of the Oxygen Home for the treatment of ulcers and wounds by oxygen gas, which was read at the annual meeting held at the Home, Fitzroy Square, on May 10th, bears testimony to the value of the work carried on during the past year. The majority of the cases under treatment have been chronic ulcers. Such cases are not well suited for treatment in a large general hospital, as it is often impossible to give the prolonged rest and recumbency necessary for their cure.

CREMATION IN FRANCE.—The Society for the Propagation of Cremation, which was recognised by the French Government as "of public utility" on October 12th, 1897, held its

first general meeting in Paris on May 7th, M. Bourneville, Editor of the *Progrès Médical* was in the chair. The membership of the Society is increasing and a sum of £11,200 has recently been granted by the Paris Municipal Council for the completion of the crematory in the Père la Chaise Cemetery. Crematories are in course of construction at Rouen and Rheims.

THE foundation stone of the new wing of the Warneford Hospital, Leamington, was laid last week by Lord Leigh. In connection with the Diamond Jubilee a sum of about £3,000 was raised, and will defray about half the cost of the extension. The new wing, which is from the designs of Messrs. Young and Hall, will accommodate 32 additional patients. After certain of the rearrangements have been effected the hospital will contain 125 beds. Lord Leigh observed that the hospital was founded in 1832 in consequence of a gift of £3,000 from Dr. Warneford, who at his death left £10,000 as a trust for the institution.

CONGRESSES AS MATRIMONIAL MARTS.—The utility of medical congresses has sometimes been called in question, and it must be admitted that the picnic element too often tends to predominate over the scientific at these gatherings. Still picnics have their uses, as is well known to British matrons with marriageable daughters. This particular advantage of medical congresses has not yet been sufficiently recognised; it may therefore be not only interesting but instructive to some of our readers to know that among the other results of the Congress of Hygiene and Demography recently held in Madrid will be the marriage of Dr. Kempner with Miss Susanna Rubinstein, assistant in the Institute for Infectious Diseases of Berlin. The betrothal of this scientific couple was announced to the German members of the Congress at Madrid.

A HOUSE dinner of the Savage Club on May 7th was attended by many members of the medical profession as guests of the Chairman, Mr. J. Y. W. MacAlister, the Librarian of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. Among those present were the Presidents of the two Royal Colleges (Sir Samuel Wilks and Sir Wm. MacCormac), Sir Thomas Smith, Sir Dyce Duckworth, Dr. Ferrier, Mr. Bryant, and many medical members of the Club. The after-dinner entertainment was opened by Mr. Beerbohm Tree with a recitation. Songs, music, stories, and recitations followed in rapid succession till 12.40. During the evening Dr. Frank Low showed some of the recent triumphs of skiagraphy on the lantern screen, including an entire figure taken in 20 minutes by Dr. Morris, of New York.

THE TITLE OF DOCTOR AND THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE IN FRANCE.—The Société Médicale de la Gironde recently passed a resolution that it is desirable that the university title of Doctor should not give the right to practise medicine, but that this right should be conferred on doctors of medicine of French nationality who have not been convicted of any disgraceful offence by a professional jury consisting of a certain number of practitioners chosen outside the teaching body, and presided over by a professor of the Faculty. The examination by this body should bear on questions of practice, on medical legislation, and on professional ethics. This proposal has been favourably received by other medical bodies in France.

ASSAULTING A LADY SANITARY INSPECTOR.—The cause of law and order was vindicated by the infliction by the Liverpool stipendiary of a fine of £208. and costs upon a dock labourer for assaulting a lady sanitary inspector. This lady, along with a fellow inspector, also a lady, called in uniform at this man's house. His wife, apparently imagining that the visitors were in some way going to interfere with the children, became abusive and conducted them into an inner room to her husband, who became violent. The inspector was made to show her book, and then locked up in the room for more than half an hour. The defence was that the man had quarrelled with his wife just before the inspectors' visit, and his temper was consequently in a condition of unstable equilibrium. Perhaps as his wife had taken the initiative, this was his chivalrous way of making the *amende*. The Bench, however, took a somewhat serious view of the incident.

HISPANO-PORTUGUESE SURGICAL CONGRESS.—The first meeting of this Congress, which it has been arranged to hold every year, in Spain and in Portugal alternately, was held in Madrid from April 18th to the 23rd, under the presidency of Dr. Calvo y Martin. The list of communications included about 90 papers. The proceedings seem to have been somewhat hurried, or the orators and readers of papers were allowed a more liberal time limit than is customary elsewhere, inasmuch as of twenty-two communications on the programme of the first day only ten could be dealt with. Portugal was not represented at the Congress.

OPERATIVE TREATMENT OF EPILEPSY.—Dr. Julius Donath has recently (*Wien. klin. Woch.*, No. 16, 1898) published notes of 3 cases of epilepsy in which the superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic was removed on both sides. The operation had no effect on the fits or on the general condition of the patient. Dr. Donath argues that there must be a vasomotor spasm at the commencement of a fit, which is evidenced by the sudden pallor of the face that comes on immediately before a fit. His experiments on animals go to show that fits may be produced at will by stimulating the cervical sympathetic. If the sympathetic is cut, no fits can take place. If Professor Leonard Hill is right in saying that vasomotor fibres do not exist in the brain, the pallor of the face before a fit does not in any way indicate a similar condition in the brain substance, and the reason why Dr. Donath's operations failed is evident.

A HOSPITAL FOR JOCKEYS.—A hospital for jockeys and stableboys is about to be opened at Chantilly. The new buildings, which have been erected with the help of subventions granted by the Minister of Agriculture from the funds of the *Pari-mutuel*, together with subscriptions from racing societies and individuals, were designed by M. Sanson, and were blessed the other day by the Bishop of Beauvais. The Committee of the *Pari-mutuel* gave 100,000 francs; the "Société d'Encouragement" 150,000 francs, and a site representing a value of 50,000 francs; the "Société des Steeple-chasses," 10,000 francs; the "Société Sportive d'Encouragement," 5,000 francs; the "Société du Demi-sang," 5,000 francs. A collection among "sportsmen" realised 100,000 francs. The hospital has been placed in the nursing charge of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul.

FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.—The thirtieth annual dinner in aid of the funds of this institution was held on May 7th at the Hotel Cecil. In the unavoidable absence of Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador, the chair was taken by M. Leon Géoffray, the French Chargé d'Affaires, who was supported by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, and many representatives of the diplomatic and consular bodies. After the usual loyal toasts, including that of "The President of the French Republic," the Chairman proposed the toast of the evening, coupling with it the names of the Lord Mayor and Baron Whettnall. The Lord Mayor recalled the pleasure which his predecessors had always felt in assisting so deserving a charity, and took advantage of the opportunity to advise discrimination, in order that the funds should not be expended on undeserving persons, hospital abuse being a matter at present very much before the public. During the evening subscriptions amounting to upwards of £3,000 were promised.

PUBLIC MEDICINE IN THE NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.—During the session of 1898, which included 58 working days, 139 Bills relating to public health were introduced into the New York State Legislature. Of these, 30 passed both Houses and went to the Governor, 21 passed one House, 72 found a grave in Committee, and 16 were slaughtered on the calendar. The majority of these Bills were amendments of the public health and agricultural laws. Most of the Bills now in the Governor's hands are of a local nature. Of the 139 Bills introduced 67 had a general application, and the few of this number that passed do not effect any radical change in the existing medical laws of the State. Among the Bills which failed to become law are the Dispensary Bill for the reform of medical charities; a Bill for the reform of the system of medical expert witnesses; a Bill for the legalisation of the system of quackery known as "osteopathy"; and several Bills for the sanitary control of barbers' shops. A resolution of the Senate concerning the State Colony for Consumptives was negatived by the Finance Committee.

THE LIFE-SAVING SOCIETY.—Though only seven years in existence, this Society, as appears from its annual report, has already established centres in many parts of the United Kingdom, as well as in some of the colonies. The name does not perhaps quite express its aim, which is to save life from drowning. It encourages the teaching of swimming in schools and public institutions, and provides efficient instructors to demonstrate the various methods of rescuing the drowning as well as reviving the apparently drowned. It is well known that many lives are lost annually through boat accidents, and expert swimmers are sometimes overpowered by the struggles of those they are attempting to rescue, not knowing how to free themselves from the clutch of the drowning. The various methods of doing this, and thus saving two lives, are specially taught. In the course of each summer the Society organises on a large scale a swimming and life-saving competition, which last year took place in the West India Docks in the presence of a large and distinguished company, including the Duke and Duchess of York.

THE ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—The Duke of Cambridge, who presided at the festival dinner of the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital on May 6th, said that it was hoped that the new buildings would be ready for occupation within the year. They would provide accommodation for 140 in-patients, which was 40 in excess of the number which could be accommodated in the present building in Moorfields. Sir John Lubbock, who responded, to the toast of "Prosperity to the Hospital," said that it was the oldest ophthalmic hospital in the world, having been established in 1804, and he might have added that there is none which has had more distinguished ophthalmic surgeons on its staff or has been instrumental in contributing more to the advance of ophthalmic medicine and surgery, and thus benefiting suffering humanity throughout the world. The total expenditure of the hospital is £6,379, which leaves a deficit of over £1,000. Donations and subscriptions were announced amounting to £1,435.

ANTIRABIC INOCULATIONS.—The *Annales de l'Institut Pasteur* contains a brief summary of the work for the year 1897. The number of persons bitten by rabid animals and treated at the Institute was 1,521, and of these 8 died. If 2 cases in which death occurred before treatment could take effect are excluded, the 6 deaths give a total mortality of 0.39 per cent. The cases are classified under three heads: 1. Those bitten by dogs proved by injection experiments to have been rabid. 2. Cases bitten by animals certified as mad by veterinary surgeons. 3. Cases in which the rabies is suspected only. The mortality in the first of these classes is always higher than in the other two. It never, however, exceeds 1 per cent., and during the year in question only reached 0.7 per cent. Bites on the face and head were most fatal, the hands and limbs coming next in order of danger. Of the fatal cases one died six months after treatment, most of the others at intervals of a few weeks only. It is interesting to note that in 2 of the fatal cases the rabid dogs which inflicted the wounds were known to have bitten other persons who have not subsequently developed any symptoms of rabies. One of these persons had undergone a course of treatment at the Institute, the other had not. Of the 1,521 persons treated in Paris 175 were foreigners; the countries contributing the greatest number being—England, 83; India, 33; and Switzerland, 33.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:

- BARNSTAPLE UNION.**—District Medical Officer. Salary, £10 a year and usual extra fees. Will also be appointed Public Vaccinator. Applications to the Clerk by May 19th.
- BIRMINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.**—House-Surgeon. Appointment for six months. Residence, board, and washing. Applications to the House Governor by May 28th.
- BIRMINGHAM WORKHOUSE INFIRMARY.**—Resident Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with furnished apartments, rations (which do not include alcoholic liquors), coals, gas, laundry, and attendance. Applications on forms provided to be sent to the Clerk, Parish Offices, Edmund Street, Birmingham, by May 20th.
- BRISTOL: CITY AND COUNTY OF.**—Medical Officer for the Workhouse. Salary, £250 per annum, with allowance of £50 per annum for rent. Applications on forms provided by May 26th.
- BURTON-ON-TRENT INFIRMARY.**—House-Surgeon. Salary £130 per annum, with rooms, coal, and gas. Applications to the Secretary by May 18th.
- CAMBRIDGE: ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL.**—Resident Assistant House-Surgeon. Board, lodging, and washing provided, but no salary. Applications by June 14th.
- CARDIFF INFIRMARY.**—Assistant House Surgeon and Assistant House-Physician. Appointments for six months. Board, washing, and apartments. Applications to the Secretary by May 23rd.
- CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM.**—Second Assistant Medical Officer, unmarried. Salary, £100, rising to £120, with board, lodging, washing, and attendance. Applications to Medical Superintendent.
- CHESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY.**—Assistant House Surgeon. Salary, £40 per annum, with residence and maintenance in the house. Applications to the Chairman of the Board of Management, 29, Eastgate Row North, Chester, by May 21st.
- COLCHESTER: ESSEX AND COLCHESTER HOSPITAL.**—House-Surgeon; unmarried, or widower, without family. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, residence, and washing. Applications to the Committee before noon on May 20th.
- DONCASTER GENERAL INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.**—Indoor Dispenser and Assistant. No salary, but board, lodging, and washing provided. Applications to the Honorary Secretary by May 18th.
- EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT: SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND THE KASR-EL-AINI HOSPITAL.**—Professor of Surgery at the School and Senior Surgeon to the Hospital, £400 per annum; Professor of Clinical Surgery at the School and Surgeon to the Hospital, £320 per annum; Professor of Clinical Medicine at the School and Physician to the Hospital, £320 per annum; Resident Medical Officer to the Hospital, £250 per annum and quarters; Resident Surgical Officer, salary £250 per annum and quarters. Applications on forms provided to the Director-General, sanitary Department of the Egyptian Government, care of the Secretary, Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment, by June 13th.
- FULHAM UNION.**—Assistant Medical Superintendent of the Union Infirmary; unmarried. Salary, £120 per annum, increasing £10 yearly to £150, with board, furnished apartments, attendance, and washing. Applications on forms provided to the Clerk, Union Offices, Fulham Palace Road, W., by May 23rd.
- HANTS COUNTY ASYLUM.**—Third Assistant Medical Officer; not to exceed 30 years of age, and unmarried. Salary, £100 per annum, increasing to £125 after twelve months' service, with furnished apartments, board, washing, and attendance. Applications to the Committee of Visitors, Hants County Asylum, Fareham, by May 17th.
- HASTINGS, ST. LEONARD'S, AND EAST SUSSEX HOSPITAL.**—Assistant House-Surgeon. No salary, but residence, board, and washing provided. Applications to the Secretary by May 20th.
- HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, HERTS: WEST HERTS INFIRMARY.**—House-Surgeon and Dispenser; unmarried. Salary, £100 per annum, well-furnished rooms, board, fire, light, attendance, and washing. Applications to the Honorary Secretary by June 9th.
- HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton.**—Resident House-Physicians. Applications to the Secretary by May 18th.
- HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT, Golden Square, W.**—Honorary Physicians and Honorary Surgeons. Applications to the Secretary-Superintendent by May 21st.
- HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Soho Square, W.**—Registrar. Appointment for twelve months. Honorarium, 25 guineas. Applications to the Secretary by May 25th.
- LONDON COUNTY ASYLUM, Claybury, Woodford Bridge, Essex.**—Junior Assistant Medical Officer (male) between 23 and 30 years of age. Salary, £150 per annum, with board, furnished apartments, and washing. Applications on forms provided to R. W. Partridge, Clerk to the Asylums Committee, Asylums Committee Office, 21, Whitehall Place, S.W., by May 18th.
- LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL.**—House-Surgeon to the Female Hospital Harrow Road. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Surgeon to Out-patients at the Dean Street Hospital; must be F.R.C.S. Eng. Applications to the Secretary at Harrow Road by May 18th.
- LONDON THROAT HOSPITAL, Great Portland Street.**—House-Surgeon (non-resident). Salary, £25 per annum. Appointment for six months. Applications to the Honorary Secretary, Medical Committee.
- NEWARK-UPON-TRENT HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.**—House Surgeon, unmarried. Salary, £80 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications on forms provided to the Secretary by May 26th.
- NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 144, Euston Road, N.W.**—Two Female Assistant Anesthetists. Appointments for one year. Applications to the Secretary by May 25th.
- PRESCOT UNION.**—Resident Medical Officer for Workhouse and Infirmary at Whiston. Unmarried. Salary, £80 per annum, rising to £100, with furnished apartments and residential allowances. Applications on forms provided by May 23rd.
- ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, King William Street, West Strand, W.C.**—House Surgeon. Applications to the Secretary by May 28th.
- ST. PANCRAS AND NORTHERN DISPENSARY, 126, Euston Road, N.W.**—Resident Medical Officer, unmarried. Salary, £105 per annum, with residence and attendance. Applications to H. Peter Bodkin, Secretary, 23, Gordon Street, Gordon Square, W.C., before June 6th.
- SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON.**—Lecturers in First Aid and Home Nursing. Fee, 3 guineas for Course of Six Lectures. Applications on forms provided to the Clerk of the Evening Continuation Schools Subcommittee, School Board for London, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

SHEFFIELD: UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—Lecturer in Physiology. Applications to the Registrar by June 11th.

SHETLAND: PARISH COUNCIL OF WALLS, SANDNESS, PAPA STOUR, AND FOULA.—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator. Salary, £35 per annum, exclusive of medicine. Applications to the Clerk of the Council by May 30th.

SHOREDITCH: PARISH OF ST. LEONARD.—Medical Officer for the Infirmary, Hoxton Street, N., and the adjacent Workhouse. Between 30 and 45 years of age. Salary either £300 per annum with furnished apartments, board, washing, and attendance, or £400 per annum with furnished apartments, light, fire, and washing. Applications on forms provided to the Clerk to the Guardians, 213, Kingsland Road, N.E., by May 16th.

UNITED LAW CLERKS SOCIETY.—Medical Officer. Applications on forms provided to the Secretary, 3, Old Serjeant's Inn, Chancery Lane, W.C.

WADSFLEY, NEAR SHEFFIELD: WEST RIDING ASYLUM.—Second Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £180 per annum, with board, etc., rising £20 annually to £230. Applications to the Medical Superintendent by May 18th.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, PARALYSIS, AND EPILEPSY, Welbeck Street, W.—Honorary Surgeon; must be F.R.C.S.Eng. Applications to the Secretary by May 16th.

WHITTINGHAM, LANCASHIRE: COUNTY ASYLUM.—Junior Assistant Medical Officer, unmarried, and not over 30 years of age. Salary £100 per annum, rising to £250, with furnished apartments, board, attendance, and washing. Applications to the Superintendent.

WIGAN MUTUAL INDEMNITY COMPANY.—Medical Officers for the Company in Lancashire and Cheshire. Applications to C. Gidlow Jackson, Registered Office of the Company, 18, King Street, Wigan.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ALLAN, Dr. E. B., appointed Health Officer for Daylesford, Victoria, Australia.

ARMSTRONG, W. G., M.B., M.S.Sydney, appointed Medical Officer of Health for the combined Metropolitan Districts, Sydney, New South Wales.

BELL, K. de Risley, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed House-Surgeon to King's College Hospital.

BENNETT, H. C. M.B.Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Staffordshire General Infirmary, Stafford.

BENSON, P. L., B.A.R.U.I., M.D., D.P.H.Camb., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Buckingham Rural District Council.

BOWIE, J. C., M.B., C.M.Aberd., appointed Medical Officer of Public Health for the District, including the Parishes of Sandsting, Aithsting, Walls, and Foulda, and Sandness and Papa Stour in the county of Shetland.

BRISCOE, J. C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed House-Physician to King's College Hospital.

CARSTAIRS, J. Lindley, M.A., M.B., C.M., appointed Physician for Diseases of Women to the Glasgow Central Dispensary, *vice* Archibald Sloan, M.B., C.M., F.F.P.S.G., resigned.

CHENERY, A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed House-Surgeon to King's College Hospital.

CUTHBERT, John, L.R.C.P.Edin., L.R.C.S.I., appointed Health Officer for the Victoria Park District of Sydney, Western Australia.

DICK, Robert, M.B.Sydney, appointed Medical Officer of Health for the combined Hunter River Districts of Newcastle, New South Wales.

FITZGERALD, John J., M.D.Bruce, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Edin., L.F.P.S.Glasg., L.A.H.Dub., appointed Fourth Assistant Medical Officer to the Cork District Lunatic Asylum.

FLUX, George, M.D.Bruce, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., appointed Assistant Anaesthetist to the Dental Hospital of London.

FULLER, Mr. J., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Long Ashton Rural District Council.

GARDNER, Thos. H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed House Physician to King's College Hospital.

GODFREY, H. P., F.R.C.S.Eng., M.B.Melb., appointed Health Officer for Bardock, Western Australia.

HALL, J. W., L.A.H.Dub., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Simmer and Jack Hospital, Germistam, South African Republic.

HASSLACHER, F. J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed House Accoucheur to King's College Hospital.

HAWKEWORTH, T. A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed House-Surgeon to King's College Hospital.

JAMES, P., F.R.C.S.Eng., appointed a Surgeon to the Wellington Hospital, New Zealand.

JEFFARES, J. L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.Edin., L.F.P.S.Glasg., appointed Medical Officer for the Kegworth District of the Shardlow Union.

LEWIS, C. T., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Assistant House Accoucheur to King's College Hospital.

MARSH, J. H., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Edin., appointed Medical Officer of Health of the Little Hulton Urban District Council.

PARRY, George Hearn, M.B., C.M.Edin., appointed Assistant Resident Medical Officer to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor.

RANSOME, A. S., M.B., B.C.Camb., D.P.H., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Southgate Urban District Council.

SUTTON, Frederic Reginald, M.B., B.S.Durh., appointed Resident Surgeon to the Birmingham General Dispensary.

TAYLOR, Frank E., M.A., M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc.Vict., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed House-Surgeon to the Hospital for Women and Children, Leeds.

WILKIN, R. H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Medical Officer for the Fifth District of the Thirgoe Union.

WILLIAMS, D. E., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Irel., appointed Health Officer for Bunbury, Western Australia.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 8s. 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.

DOUGLAS.—At Sanchez, Santo Domingo, on April 4th, the wife of Robert Douglas, M.B., C.M., of a son.

DUNKLEY.—May 10th, at The Limes, Kempsey, Worcester, the wife of W. Wilberforce Dunkley, F.R.C.P.E., of a daughter.

ROBERTS.—On May 6th, at the Beeches, Lowestoft, the wife of Reginald John Roberts, M.A., M.S., B.C., of a son stillborn.

MARRIAGES.

EATON-IBBETSON.—On May 5th, at the Church of St. Lawrence, Reading, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of St. Albans and assisting clergy, Walter Musgrave Eaton, M.B., C.M.Edin., D.P.H.Camb. to Margaret Emily Ibbetson, second daughter of the late Rev. Denzil Ibbetson, of Adelaide, South Australia.

HATTON-SETON-BROWNE.—On April 11th, at the Parish Church, St. Andrew's, Grenada, B.W.I., by the Rev. R. Medley Fulford, Rector, assisted by the Rev. Canon Jones-Bateman, Edwin Fullarton Hatton, M.D. Toronto, M.R.C.S., Medical Officer, St. Andrew's Hospital, to Marion Isabella Seton-Browne, only daughter of the late Captain M. G. Browne, R.H.A.

JOHNS-DICKINSON.—On April 26th, at Misson, by the Rev. F. W. Keene, assisted by the Rev. H. McNaught, John Francis Johns, M.D., of 3, Lansdown Place, Cheltenham, to Lucie, third daughter of the late John Dickinson, Misson Bawtry.

PRICE-MALONE.—On April 21st, at St. Matthew's Church, Redhill, by the Rev. H. Brass, George Elliott Price, M.R.C.S., of Buckland House, Redhill, to Elizabeth Richenda, only daughter of the late Charles G. Malone of Dublin.

DEATHS.

AUSTEN.—At Ealing, on May 2nd, aged 67, Josiah Austen, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., late Staff Surgeon, R.N.

KER.—On May 7th, at Hadley House, Cheltenham, Claudius Buchanan Ker, M.D.Edin., aged 77 years.

WALL.—On April 26th, after a long and painful illness, Alfred John Wall, M.D.Lond., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service (retired list), aged 50 years.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.

Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M.—Annual Conventions. Reception by the President, 8.45 P.M.—Operation by Dr. Frederick Roberts: The Moscow Congress—a Holiday—with comments on suggested topics.

Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, 5 P.M.—Mr. Wingrave: The Pathology and Histology of Lupus and Tubercle of the Upper Air Passages.

TUESDAY.

National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, 8.30 P.M.—Lecture by Sir W. E. Gowers, F.R.S.

London Post-Graduate Course, Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Blackfriars, 4.30 P.M.—Dr. Abraham: Leprosy.

Pathological Society of London, 8.30 P.M.—Annual general meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing session. Reports of the Morbid Growths Committee upon specimens referred to it during the last six months. Dr. C. P. White and Dr. T. A. Bowes: Intestinal Obstruction due to Inflammation of the Great Omentum. Dr. C. P. White: Sarcoma of the Kidney. Mr. S. G. Shattock: Glanders Bacillus. Dr. H. Morley Fletcher: A Tumour of the Spinal Cord. Dr. Parkes Weber: Microscopic specimens illustrating an apparent thickening of the Subcutaneous Veins. Mr. H. J. Curtis: A Large Lipoma of the Perineum (card specimen). Mr. S. G. Shattock: Experimental Infection in Animals (card specimens). Dr. O. P. White: Ununited Fracture of the Scapula (card specimen).

City Orthopaedic Hospital, 5.30 P.M.—Mr. J. Jackson Clarke: The Pathology and Treatment of Flat Foot.

WEDNESDAY.

West London Post-Graduate Course, West London Hospital, W., 5 P.M.—Dr. Whitfield: Anemia and Allied Conditions.

North-West London Clinical Society, 8.30 P.M.—Demonstration of Clinical Cases.

Royal Meteorological Society, Royal Astronomical Society's Rooms, Burlington House, W., 4.30 P.M.

Royal Microscopical Society, Hanover Square, W., 8 P.M.

THURSDAY.

London Post-Graduate Course, Central London Sick Asylum, 5.30 P.M.—Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson: Clinical Lecture.

London Temperance Hospital, 2 P.M.—Dr. Soltan Fenwick: Clinical and Lantern Demonstration to Senior Students—Lung Disease.

Charing Cross Hospital, Post-Graduate Class, 4 P.M.—Dr. Galloway: Demonstration of Skin Cases.

Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, 5 P.M.—Dr. Dundas Grant: Suppurative Diseases of the Middle Ear. Chronic Catarrh of the Middle Ear.

Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C., 4 P.M.—Dr. Batten: Cerebral Palsies in Children.

FRIDAY.

London Post-Graduate Course, Bacteriology at King's College, 8 to 5 P.M.—Dr. Wilkinson: Anthrax and Malignant Oedema.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AND OPERATION DAYS AT THE
LONDON HOSPITALS.

CANCER, Brompton (Free). *Attendances*.—Daily, 2. *Operations*.—Tu. F. S., 2.
CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC. *Attendances*.—Daily, 1. *Operations*.—Daily.
CENTRAL LONDON THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR. *Attendances*.—M. W. Th. S., 2; Tu. F., 5. *Operations*.—1. p., Tu., 2.30; o. p., F., 2.
CHARING CROSS. *Attendances*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th., 1.45; Dental, M., 9; Throat and Ear, F., 9.30. *Operations*.—Th. F. S., 3.
CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN. *Attendances*.—Daily, 1.30. *Operations*.—M. Th. F., 2.
CITY ORTHOPEDIC. *Attendances*.—M. Tu. Th. F., 2. *Operations*.—M., 4.
EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN. *Operations*.—M. W. Th. F., 2.
GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL. *Attendances*.—Medical and Surgical, M. Tu. W. Th. F., 2.30; Obstetric, W., 2.3; Eye, M. Tu., 2.30; Throat and Ear, Tu. F., 2.3; Skin, W., 2.3; Dental, W., 2. *Operations*.—M. W. Th. F., 2.
GUY'S. *Attendances*.—Medical, daily, 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, M. Tu. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Tu. Th. F., 1.30; Ear, Tu., 1; Skin, Tu., 1; Dental, daily, 9; Throat, F., 2. *Operations*.—Tu. F., 1.30; (Ophthalmic) M., 1.30; Tu., 2.
HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Soho. *Attendances*.—Daily, 10. *Operations*.—M. Th., 2.
KING'S COLLEGE. *Attendances*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 2; Obstetric, daily, 2; o. p., daily, 1.30; Eye, M. W. Th., 1.30; Ear, Th., 2.30; Throat, M., 1.30, F., 2; Dental, M. Th., 10; Skin, W., 1.30. *Operations*.—W. Th. F., 2.
LONDON. *Attendances*.—Medical, daily, i. p., 2, o. p., 1.30; Surgical, daily, 1.30 and 2; Obstetric, M. Tu. Th. F., 2; o. p., W. S., 1.30; Eye, Tu. S., 9; Ear, W., 9; Skin, Th., 9; Dental, Tu., 9. *Operations*.—Daily, 2.
LONDON TEMPERANCE. *Attendances*.—Medical, M. Tu. W. Th. F., 1.30; Surgical, M. Th., 1.30. *Operations*.—M. Th., 4.30.
METROPOLITAN. *Attendances*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 2; S., 9; Obstetric, W., 2; Eye, W., 2; Throat and Ear, Th., 2; Dental, Tu. Th. S., 9. *Operations*.—Tu. W., 2.30; Th., 4.
MIDDLESEX. *Attendances*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. Th., 1.30; o. p., M., 9; W., 1.30; Eye, Tu. F., 9; Ear and Throat, Tu. F., 9; Skin, Tu., 4; Th., 9.30; Dental, M. F., 9.30; W., 9. *Operations*.—Daily, 1.30.
NATIONAL ORTHOPEDIC. *Attendances*.—M. Tu. Th. F., 2. *Operations*.—W., 10.
NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN. *Attendances*.—Daily, 2; Ophthalmic, W. S., 9.30. *Operations*.—Tu. F., 9.
NORTH-WEST LONDON. *Attendances*.—Medical, daily, exc. S., 2, S., 10; Surgical, daily, exc. W., 2, W., 10; Obstetric, W., 2; Eye, W., 9; Skin, F., 2; Dental, F., 9. *Operations*.—Tu., 2.30.
ROYAL EYE, Southwark. *Attendances*.—Daily, 2. *Operations*.—Daily.
ROYAL FREE. *Attendances*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 2; Diseases of Women, Tu. S., 9; Eye, M. F., 9; Skin, Th., 9; Throat, Nose, and Ear, W., 9. *Operations*.—W. S., 2; (Ophthalmic) M. F., 10.30; (Diseases of Women) S., 9.
ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC. *Attendances*.—Daily, 9. *Operations*.—Daily, 10.
ROYAL ORTHOPEDIC. *Attendances*.—Daily, 2. *Operations*.—M., 2.
ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC. *Attendances*.—Daily, 1. *Operations*.—Daily, 2.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S. *Attendances*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, M. W. F., 2; o. p., W. S., 9; Eye, M. Tu. W. Th. S., 2; o. p., M. Th., 9; W. S., 2.30; Ear, Tu. F., 2; Skin, Tu., 9; Larynx, Tu. F., 2.30; Orthopaedic, M., 2.30; Dental, Tu. F., 9. *Electrical*, M. Tu. Th. F., 1.30. *Operations*.—Daily, 1.30; (Ophthalmic), Tu. F., 2; Abdominal Section for Ovariotomy, F., 2.
ST. GEORGE'S. *Attendances*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, i. p., 1; o. p., 12; Obstetric, i. p., Tu. F., 1.45; o. p., M. Th., 2.30; Eye, W. S., 1.30; Ear, Tu., 2; Skin, W., 2.45; Throat, F., 2; Orthopaedic, F., 12; Dental, M. Tu. F., S., 12. *Operations*.—Daily, 1; Ophthalmic, M., 1; Dental, Th., 9.
ST. MARK'S. *Attendances*.—Fistula and Diseases of the Rectum, males S., 2; females, W., 9.30. *Operations*.—M., 9; Tu., 2.30.
ST. MARTY'S. *Attendances*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.45; o. p., 12.45; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.45; o. p., M. F., 1.0; Eye, Tu. F., 9; Ear, M. Tu., 9; Throat, Tu. F., 3; Skin, M. Th., 9; Dental, W. S., 9; Electro-therapeutics, M. Th., 2.30; Children's Medical, Tu. F., 9. *Operations*.—M., 2.30; Tu. W. F., 2; Th., 2.30; S., 10; (Ophthalmic), F., 10.
ST. PETER'S. *Attendances*.—M., 2 and 5; Tu., 2; W., 5; Th., 2; F. (Women and Children), 2; S., 4. *Operations*.—W. F., 2.
ST. THOMAS'S. *Attendances*.—Medical and Surgical, M. Tu. Th. F., 2; o. p., daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 2; o. p., W. S., 1.30; Eye, Tu. F., 2; o. p., daily, exc. S., 1.30; Ear, M., 1.30; Skin, F., 1.30; Throat, Th., 1.30; Children, S., 1.30; Electro-therapeutics, o. p., Th., 2; Mental Diseases, o. p., Th., 10; Dental, Tu. F., 10. *Operations*.—M. W. Th. S., 2; Tu. F., 3.30; (Ophthalmic), Th., 2; (Gynaecological), Th., 2.
SAMARITAN FREE FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. *Attendances*.—Daily, 1.30. *Operations*.—Gynaecological, M., 2; W., 2.30.
THROAT, Golden Square. *Attendances*.—Daily, 1.30; Tu. F., 6.30. *Operations*.—Daily, exc. M., 10.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. *Attendances*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetrics, M. F., 1.30; Eye, M. W., 1.30; Ear, Tu. F., 9; Skin, Tu. F., 2; Throat, M., 9; Dental, Tu. F., 9.30. *Operations*.—Tu. W. Th., 2.
WEST LONDON. *Attendances*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 2; Dental, Tu. F., 9.30; Eye, Tu. Th., 2; Ear, Tu., 2; S., 10; Orthopaedic, W., 2; Diseases of Women, W. S., 2; Electric, M. Th., 2; Skin, M. F., 2; Throat and Nose, Tu., 2; S., 10. *Operations*.—Daily, about 2.30; F., 10.
WESTMINSTER. *Attendances*.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, M. Tu. F., 1.30; Eye, Tu. F., 9.30; Ear, Tu., 1.30; Skin, W., 1.30; Dental, W. S., 9.15. *Operations*.—M. Tu. W., 2.

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO
CORRESPONDENTS.

COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE CURRENT WEEK'S JOURNAL SHOULD REACH THE OFFICE NOT LATER THAN MIDDAY POST ON WEDNESDAY. TELEGRAMS CAN BE RECEIVED ON THURSDAY MORNING.

COMMUNICATIONS respecting Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, 429 Strand, W.C., London; those concerning business matters, non-delivery of the JOURNAL etc., should be addressed to the Manager, at the Office, 42, Strand, W.C., London.

AUTHORS desiring reprints of their articles published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL are requested to communicate beforehand with the Manager, 42, Strand, W.C.

CORRESPONDENTS who wish notice to be taken of their communications should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication.

CORRESPONDENTS not answered are requested to look to the Notices to Correspondents of the following week.

MANUSCRIPTS FORWARDED TO THE OFFICE OF THIS JOURNAL CANNOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES BE RETURNED.

In order to avoid delay, it is particularly requested that all letters on the editorial business of the JOURNAL be addressed to the Editor at the Office of the JOURNAL, and not to his private house.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—We shall be much obliged to Medical Officers of Health if they will, on forwarding their Annual and other Reports, favour us with duplicate copies.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS.—The telegraphic address of the EDITOR of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL is *Athology, London*. The telegraphic address of the MANAGER of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL is *Articulate, London*.

Queries, answers, and communications relating to subjects to which special departments of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL are directed will be found under their respective headings.

QUERIES.

PRECEDENCE OF PARTNERS.

ALPHA writes: A. and B. are assistants to C., and propose taking over the practice of the latter, as he wishes to retire. A. is the elder of the two, and has been associated with the practice for two years; B.'s service extending to about six months. 1. In what order ought the names of A. and B. to be arranged in the firm's name? 2. What considerations ought to govern the arrangement of names? 3. Is it a general or universal rule that the names of equal partners are always arranged in alphabetical order irrespective of any other considerations?

There are no fixed laws which regulate the arrangement of names in a medical partnership. It is a matter for private settlement and a question of policy as to the best means of securing success. There are certain accepted axioms for guidance: (1) An established practitioner taking a partner has his name first; (2) the largest shareholder should *de grâce* have his name first; (3) when two practitioners start *ab initio* together, there are considerations which help the decision: the older man, the one best known in the district, the one whose name is likely to carry most weight, would stand first. In this case it would appear that A.'s name should be first, as A. knows the clients and is best known by them; policy therefore suggests his name at the head. The first consideration should always be what is best for insuring practice, all personal considerations waived. Other things being equal, the arrangement of the names is quite a personal matter for friendly settlement. No fixed rule like alphabetical order could meet with general acceptance, nor be always wise and politic.

ANSWERS.

W. L. (Paisley).—The details given by our correspondent are not sufficiently precise to enable us to answer his questions.

C. G. S.—Under the present regulations for the London Matriculation Examination the following books may be recommended: Chemistry: Roscoe's *Elementary Chemistry* (London, Macmillan, 4s. 6d.); Mechanics: Lodge's *Elementary Mechanics* (London and Edinburgh, W. and R. Chambers, 3s.). Botany: *Elementary Botany*, by Oliver (London, Blackie and Son, 1894, 4s. 6d.); *Heat and Light*: By D. E. Jones (London, Macmillan, 3s. 6d.); Electricity and Magnetism: L. Cumming's *Electricity for Schools* (London, Longmans, Green, and Co., 4s. 6d.). We would remind our correspondent that the new regulations for this examination commence next year, when there is to be a General Science paper instead of the Optional Sciences.

LEOPARD'S BANE.

DR. T. REUELL ATKINSON (Sherborne) writes: In reply to your correspondent Dr. Reginald C. Worsley, I would say that in the district of Herefordshire in which I formerly practised, the leopard's bane (*Doronicum pardalianches*) was a common wayside flower, and was picked and used by all the residents for decorative purposes, and in no case did I ever hear of or see any injurious consequences following upon the handling of the plant. Hulme, in *Familiar Wild Flowers*, says the juice of the plant was formerly used, when mixed with raw flesh, to poison wild beasts, hence the specific name *pardalianches*. He adds that Dodonæus calls it panther bane, and says that "it is very hurtful to man's nature, and killeth out of hand. The report goeth that if this herbe, or the roote thereof, be layd by the scorpion, that he shall lose his force and be astonied, until such time as he shall happen agayne to touch the leaves of white elebor by vertue whereof he commeth to himself agayne."

NOTES, LETTERS, Etc.

AN APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE FAMILY OF THE LATE MR. JOHN PAGE HENTSCH.

DR. G. DAVID KNIGHT (410, Brixton Road, S.W.) writes: I beg to acknowledge the following donations:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr Sers	1 1 0
Mr A. S. R. Wainwright	10 0 0
Mr J. W. Coles	0 10 6

ACADEMY NOTES.

MR. W. B. WOODHOUSE (Hanover Square, W.) writes: In an article on the Academy of 1898 in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL for May 7th, I see a statement to the effect that no medical man is exhibiting this year. I think this is scarcely accurate, as I know at least one medical man who has a picture in this Academy—namely, Mr. H. C. Baldwin, M.R.C.S., L.D.S., whose exhibit is No. 650. Perhaps there are other medical men who also have works on view.

AN INJUDICIOUS ADVERTISEMENT.

We have received a communication from the Honorary Surgeon to the Herne Bay St. John Ambulance Brigade, stating that he has directed that an alteration should be made in the advertisement to which we called attention in our issue of April 30th, page 1,183. We are glad that our anticipation, that the honorary surgeon would be the first to desire an alteration in its wording, has been fulfilled. He further informs us that the instructions given to each member of the brigade are to send either for the nearest doctor, or for the one specially asked for by the patient.