

years ago, the operation *à deux temps* was performed, but in the other two the cysts were opened at once, after the greater part of their contents had been removed by aspiration. The margins of the openings into the cysts were stitched up to the skin, and the cysts were drained for some time. It was quite easy to prevent leakage into the peritoneum when the cysts were opened at once, and on other grounds that method is preferable to that *à deux temps*.

The method employed for the treatment of these cases was the simplest possible, and I think it was the best. The removal of the cysts has been recommended, and the operation has been performed successfully in some cases, but in several there has been a fatal termination. In my cases extirpation of the cysts would have involved most difficult and severe operations. And since it is now clear that drainage alone will suffice for the cure of pancreatic cysts, I think it is no longer justifiable to attempt their removal. A point more worthy of consideration is the route by which drainage of the cysts should be effected. The advisability of draining these cysts through a posterior incision has been urged, in order to avoid the necessity of making an adhesion between the cyst and the anterior abdominal wall. In the cases above reported no harm has resulted from the adhesions. If the lumbar operation could be performed safely without making an anterior incision at all, I should be in favour of it; but in all cases I should think it would be advisable to make an anterior incision in order to verify the diagnosis; and possibly, too, in order to determine the spot at which the cyst could be best reached by the posterior incision. The posterior route would certainly be a good one in cases where the cyst is small, and in which it would be difficult to bring it up to the anterior abdominal wall. It must not be forgotten that important structures and large blood vessels may be encountered in attempting to reach the cyst through an incision below the last rib, and that owing to want of space it might be difficult to recognise and avoid them. The only objection to anterior drainage which has been apparent in my cases is the occurrence of hernia at the spot where the presence of the tube prevented primary union of the abdominal wound.

MEMORANDA:

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

OPERATION FOR ELEPHANTIASIS OF THE VULVA.

THE interesting cases reported in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL by Dr. Renner and Surgeon-Captain Smith of operation for elephantiasis of the vulva, remind me of one I treated when practising in Jamaica in the year 1865.

A black girl, aged 25, complained that she had for many years suffered from great enlargement of the external genitals. On examination, I found the parts greatly hypertrophied, and presenting all the well-known appearances of elephantiasis. The right labium formed a large tumour $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, which, when the patient was standing, extended to within 2 inches of the knee. The left labium was the size of a large turnip. The nymphæ and prepuce of the clitoris were also hypertrophied but not to a great extent.

To avoid the risk of hæmorrhage in removing the diseased mass a local mechanic made for me a clamp composed of two parallel bars of lancewood united at one end by a hinge, and on the inside edge of each bar were placed several short sharp metallic pins, the object of these being to prevent the tissues slipping from the grasp of the clamp when they became slippery with blood.

The patient being under chloroform, the clamp was applied around the base of the right labium, as close to the pubes as possible, and tightly held. A slightly-curved incision on each side, about half an inch below the clamp, was made, and a few more strokes of the knife from above downwards separated the mass. Not more than 3 ounces of blood were lost, and this came entirely from the tumour, as, on wiping the cut surface controlled by the clamp with a sponge, it was completely white and bloodless. The pressure of the clamp was gradually relaxed, and one by one as they bled ten large vessels were tied. The cut edges were brought together by

several sutures. The redundant tissues of the nymphæ and prepuce were pared away with only a slight amount of bleeding. After a few days the left labium was removed in a similar manner with the aid of the clamp, and five vessels were tied. The patient recovered without a bad symptom.

After a considerable amount of fluid had drained away and the weight thereby lessened, the diseased mass on the right side weighed 3 lbs. 10 ozs., that on the left side nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. The effect of the clamp in preventing hæmorrhage was very marked, and the sharp pins acted admirably in preventing the slipping which must have occurred had they not been used. As a curious circumstance it may be mentioned that, three years previous to my seeing her—and when, as she assured me, the parts were exactly in the same condition—she was delivered of a full-term child after an easy labour.

Eastbourne.

IZETT ANDERSON, M.D. Edin.

THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA BY IRON PERCHLORIDE.

I CAN add my testimony to that of Dr. King in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of November 12th, 1898, as to the great value of large doses of perchloride of iron in the treatment of pneumonia—a remedy far more effective here than in diphtheria or erysipelas. I have to thank a correspondent who some four years ago drew attention to it in the JOURNAL.

The late Sir Andrew Clark, in the discussion in London on the treatment of this disease, spoke very highly of it as appearing to have the effect of preventing consolidation. I have, however, of late combined large doses of digitalis, and consider the results eminently satisfactory in comparison with the usual treatment by expectorants. It is not merely an empirical, but a scientific, remedy. With children it is not so successful, because the administering of large doses of steel is so apt to cause vomiting. As to the exhibition of stimulants, I am cautious, believing that many a patient is poisoned by alcohol.

Ballarat, Victoria.

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

A CASE OF OBSTINATE HICCUGH.

A PATIENT aged 50 years, of a highly nervous temperament, suffering from hæmorrhoids had them replaced under gas and ether. About two hours afterwards he commenced to hiccough. Pressure on the epigastric region checked it for a short time, but it recommenced and continued practically all night, sleeping or waking, the spasm being regular in character. Crushed ice was given by the mouth, without effect. Bromide of ammonia and soda, half drachm of each, with 20 grains of chloral, merely caused the hiccough to be slightly less violent during sleep. Mustard to the epigastrium was tried without any good result; neither had calomel (4 gr.) followed by a saline draught.

After consultation injections of morphine were given in quarter-grain, and later in half-grain, doses. These merely gave slight relief during the sleep which followed. Inhalations of ammonia were next tried, but with equal want of success. Laughing temporarily arrested it.

On the night of the ninth day I prescribed 2 minims of a 1 per cent. solution of nitroglycerine, with a drachm of the spirit of chloroform in half an ounce of water, to be given every hour. The first dose was taken at 9 p.m. The hiccough shortly began to diminish in frequency and violence, and at 2 a.m. finally ceased.

Whether this satisfactory condition would have resulted from natural causes it is difficult to say, but apparently the medicine last used produced the good effect, and as such cases are very troublesome, both to the patient and his medical attendant, I would suggest the above as a possible remedy.

R. W. S. CHRISTMAS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Streatham, S.W.

THE new medical faculty established in the University of Odessa will be formally opened in August next.

MEDICAL GRADUATION IN RUSSIA.—During 1898 the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred by the University of Moscow on fourteen, by the University of Charkoff on five, and by the University of Kieff on three candidates. The number of students of medicine in the three universities severally was on January 1st, 1899, as follows: Moscow, 1,294; Kieff, 895; Charkoff, 709.

to report on the contents of the stomach and other organs which were sent to him from all parts of Bengal in suspected cases of poisoning, a method of disposing of inconvenient persons by no means uncommon among the natives of India. Specimens of gunpowder and other explosives used by the military authorities in Bengal were referred to him for analysis. Beyond this he had to give a full course of lectures every year on chemistry to the large class of medical students attending the Calcutta College and University. His work on the *Climate and Medical Topography in their relation to the Disease Distribution of the Himalayan and Sub-Himalayan Districts of British India* is well known, and is full of accurate information on the subject of which it treats.

Dr. Macnamara was persuaded many years ago of the danger of using water contaminated with various impurities, and at a time when the sanitary advisers to the Government of India scouted the idea that cholera and other diseases were disseminated by means of a specific poison in drinking water which caused these diseases, he strove to impress on the Government correct views on this subject. He did much towards initiating and perfecting the scheme by which Calcutta has been supplied for many years with pure water, and thus helped largely to reduce the death-rate from cholera in the metropolis and throughout the cantonments of India.

Dr. Macnamara gave up a lucrative practice in Calcutta because he found it occupied more of his time than he thought right, and interfered with his Government work. He was held in great respect by his class of students and by the natives of Calcutta, and was without exception one of the most hard-working and unselfish men who ever entered the service of the Government of India. Few ever did better work in a more unobtrusive manner; he was foremost amongst those to congratulate others who gained honours and titles for professional or other work, but it never seemed to enter into his mind that he above other men was entitled to them. And so he died without any mark of approbation from the Government he had served so long and so well, but honoured and loved by those who had the privilege of knowing him as a wise, sympathetic, and trusted friend, far above the ordinary run of men.

JOHN STUART SMITH, M.D. EDIN.

A NOTABLE link with the medical past (he was the personal friend of Sir James Simpson and Sir Robert Christison) has been broken by the death of Dr. John Stuart Smith, retired Staff Surgeon-Major, Army Medical Department, who died on March 1st at his home at Stuart Lodge, Polwarth Terrace, Edinburgh, at the advanced age of 84.

Dr. Smith was a son of Alexander Smith, of Archieston, in the county of Moray; his mother was a daughter of Donald Stuart, of Leanchoil, Abernethy, and a full cousin of Sir James McGrigor, who was during his time not merely the Director-General and the autocrat of the Army Medical Department, but was in a sense the creator of the Department.

John Stuart Smith, after a preliminary education at home and at school, entered the University of Aberdeen, took a full course in Arts, and graduated M.A. in 1834 or 1835. He then came southwards to the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1839, when he must have been about 24 years of age. In the same year he became a Licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

Under the guidance of his masterful relative, Sir James McGrigor, who was then Director-General, young Smith entered the Army Medical Department. He was twice on active work in India, and was in the first Chinese war, during which he was present at the capture of Canton. During the great Irish epidemic of typhus fever, in 1847-48, he was in charge of the civil hospital at Cork, and the large district of which Cork was the centre. Later he was in the Maori War. Hard work and varying climates affected his health, and in 1855 he was compelled to retire from active medical service. He chose Edinburgh as his evening home, and there he made himself useful and helpful in many ways. He had many friends in the medical profession, both in the present and in the former generation.

His younger brother, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal

(better known, perhaps, as Sir Donald A. Smith), is High Commissioner for Canada in London.

Dr. Smith has left two daughters to mourn his death.

THERE died at Antwerp on March 1st Dr. ABRAHAM MAYER, full of years and honours. Born at Düsseldorf in 1816, he would have completed his 83rd year had he lived until next July. He was an ex-President of the Society of Medicine of Antwerp, ex-Vice-President of the Belgian Medical Federation, Member of the Royal Society of Public Medicine, Medical Inspector of the Communal Schools of Antwerp, and had received the decoration of the first-class of the Civil Cross. It was only last September that he celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of his Doctorate. The admiration entertained for him by all classes were manifested by the fact that, though he was a Jew and a Liberal, the whole celebration was carried out by Conservatives and Catholics. The streets were decorated on a lavish scale, with flags, Venetian masts, and triumphal arches, which at night were illuminated with Chinese lanterns. Deputations were coming to the Doctor for twelve hours together, while the streets rang with the cheers and *vivas* of the crowd gathered near the house. The bouquets sent filled two large rooms. Dr. Mayer was a very able medical practitioner, and contributed largely to the literature of his profession, and his general knowledge was encyclopædic.

THE death took place at Lewisham on February 27th, 1899, in his 80th year, of JAMES CLEMENT SARGEANT, who for upwards of forty years held the office of Bedell to the Society of Apothecaries of London. His figure was well known to former candidates, to whom his manner was always courteous. By his death the Society has lost a much valued and faithful servant.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are Dr. Manoel Joaquim Saraiva, Professor of Hygiene in the Medical Faculty of Bahia; Dr. G. H. Rohé, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Superintendent of the new Maryland State Hospital for the Insane, President of the American Public Health Association, and ex-President of the Médico-Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, aged 48; and Dr. Hugues Evariste Desrosiers, Professor of Materia Medica in the Medical Faculty of the Laval University, Montreal, formerly Editor of the *Union Médicale du Canada*, and author of a *Traité de Matière Médicale et de Thérapeutique*, aged 45.

ROYAL NAVY AND ARMY MILITARY SERVICES.

ROYAL NAVY MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE following appointments have been made at the Admiralty: WILLIAM J. COLBORNE, Staff-Surgeon, to the *Boscawen*, for the *Agincourt*, February 28th; HAROLD HUSKINSON, M.B., Surgeon, to the *Cambridge*, February 28th; GERALD B. BROWN, Surgeon, to the *Vivid*, additional, January 17th; HENRY W. W. TOWNSEND, Surgeon, to the *Jupiter*, March 4th; THOMAS S. HARTLEY, Surgeon, to the *Victory*, for Royal Naval Barracks, March 11th; WILLIAM TAIT, M.D., Staff-Surgeon, FREDERICK W. PARKER, and JOHN C. DURSTON, Surgeon, to the *Warspite*, March 28th; JOHN H. STENHOUSE, Staff-Surgeon, to the *Algerine*, February 28th.

Fleet-Surgeon Alexander McBride, M.D., died at Weston-super-Mare, aged 67, suddenly. He was appointed Surgeon, May 18th, 1855; Staff-Surgeon, February 14th, 1865; and Fleet-Surgeon, February 3rd, 1876. He retired from the service, November 30th, 1876. He served in the Baltic fleet in 1855 in the *Hastings*, was present at the bombardment of Sveaborg, and received the Baltic medal.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

SURGEON-GENERAL H. S. MUIR, M.D., is appointed Deputy-Director-General, *vice* Surgeon-General W. Taylor, M.D., C.B., who has vacated that appointment, February 16th. Surgeon-General Muir's commission are as follow: Assistant-Surgeon, March 31st, 1864; Surgeon, March 1st, 1872; Surgeon-Major, April 28th, 1876; Brigade-Surgeon, November 1st, 1888; Surgeon-Colonel, December 23rd, 1893; and Surgeon-Major-General, November 1st, 1896. He was in the Afghan war in 1878-80, including the engagement at Shajui, and received the medal for the campaign.

Deputy-Inspector-General JOSEPH JEE, V.C., C.B., half-pay, late Medical Department, is appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, *vice* Surgeon-General Sir James Mouat, K.C.B., V.C., deceased, March 8th. Deputy-Inspector-General Jee was appointed Assistant-Surgeon, April 15th, 1842; Surgeon, June 23rd, 1854; Surgeon-Major, April 15th, 1862; and Honorary

average. The single fatal case of small-pox registered in London during 1898 belonged to St. George Hanover Square sanitary area. During last year only 1 case of small-pox were admitted into the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals, and no case remained under treatment at the end of the year. Measles showed the highest proportional fatality in Hammersmith, Chelsea, Westminster, Islington, Holborn, Bethnal Green, Limehouse, and Woolwich sanitary areas. Scarlet fever was proportionally most fatal in Fulham, St. Pancras, St. Luke, St. George Southwark, Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe sanitary areas: 12,480 scarlet fever cases were admitted into the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals during 1898, and 2,883 patients remained under treatment at the end of December last. Diphtheria caused the highest proportional fatality in Hackney, Clerkenwell, St. Luke, Mile End Old Town, St. Saviour Southwark, St. George Southwark, Newington, and Battersea sanitary areas; there were 7,390 diphtheria patients admitted into the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals during 1898, and 1,239 remained under treatment at the end of December last. Whooping-cough was proportionally most fatal in Westminster, Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, St. George-in-the-East, Limehouse, Poplar, and St. Olave Southwark sanitary areas; enteric fever in St. Pancras, Hackney, Strand, City of London, Greenwich, and Woolwich sanitary areas; and diarrhoea in Fulham, Clerkenwell, St. Luke, Shoreditch, Limehouse, Poplar, St. George Southwark, and Newington sanitary areas.

During the year under notice 7,746 deaths from phthisis were registered in London, equal to an annual rate of 1.72 per 1,000; this disease was much more fatal in Central and in East London than in any other part of the metropolis. In West London the phthisis death-rate was 1.52 per 1,000, in North London it was 1.54, and in South London 1.66; while in East London it was 2.06, and in Central London as high as 2.66 per 1,000. Among the various sanitary areas the lowest phthisis death-rates were 0.74 in Hampstead, 0.88 in Lewisham, 1.04 in Stoke Newington, 1.13 in Wandsworth, 1.16 in Lee, and 1.26 in Kensington; and the highest rates 2.64 in St. Luke, 2.70 in St. George-in-the-East, 3.06 in St. Saviour Southwark, 3.17 in Holborn, 3.18 in St. George Southwark, 3.32 in Strand, and 3.34 in St. Giles.

Infant mortality in London, measured by the proportion of deaths under 1 year of age to registered births, was equal to 166 per 1,000, and exceeded by 11 per 1,000 the mean rate in the ten preceding years. The lowest rates of infant mortality were 108 in Stoke Newington, 120 in St. George Hanover Square, 125 in Hampstead, 128 in City of London, and 132 in Marylebone and in St. Olave Southwark; while they ranged upwards in the other sanitary areas to 191 in Poplar, 195 in St. George-in-the-East, 106 in Clerkenwell and in Shoreditch, 208 in Limehouse, 211 in St. Saviour Southwark, and 221 in Holborn.

HEALTH OF ENGLISH TOWNS.

IN thirty-three of the largest English towns, including London, 6,730 births and 4,778 deaths were registered during the week ending Saturday, last, March 4th. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had been 19.5 and 20.6 per 1,000 in the two preceding weeks, further rose to 21.6 last week. The rates in the several towns ranged from 13.1 in Croydon, 13.7 in Cardiff, 14.6 in Leicester, and 14.8 in Burnley, to 25.3 in Preston, 25.4 in Birkenhead, 26.6 in Manchester, and 29.8 in Liverpool. In the thirty-two provincial towns the mean death-rate was 21.2 per 1,000, and was 0.9 below the rate recorded in London, which was 22.1 per 1,000. The zymotic death-rate in the thirty-three towns averaged 2.0 per 1,000; in London the rate was equal to 2.0 per 1,000, and corresponded with the mean rate in the thirty-two provincial towns, among which the highest zymotic death-rates were 3.5 in Swansea and in Manchester, 3.6 in Birkenhead, and 5.9 in West Ham. Measles caused a death-rate of 1.0 in Derby, 1.2 in Salford, 2.2 in Manchester, and 4.0 in West Ham; scarlet fever of 1.1 in Sunderland; whooping-cough of 1.0 in Plymouth, in Swansea, and in Bolton, 1.1 in Hull and in Sunderland, and 1.8 in Birkenhead; and "fever" of 1.2 in Wolverhampton. The 96 deaths from diphtheria in the thirty-three towns included 48 in London, 7 in West Ham, 7 in Liverpool, 5 in Swansea, 5 in Sheffield, 4 in Blackburn, and 4 in Leeds. No fatal case of small-pox was registered during the week under notice, either in London or in any of the thirty-two large provincial towns; and 2 small-pox patients were under treatment in the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals on Saturday last, March 4th. The number of scarlet fever patients in these hospitals and in the London Fever Hospital, which had declined from 2,939 to 2,575 at the end of the nine preceding weeks, was 2,584 on Saturday last, the 4th inst.; 236 new cases were admitted during the week, against 253, 202, and 241 in the three preceding weeks.

HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday last, March 4th, 940 births and 765 deaths were registered in eight of the principal Scotch towns. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had declined from 31.2 to 24.1 per 1,000 in the three preceding weeks, rose again to 25.1 last week, and exceeded by 3.5 per 1,000 the mean rate during the same period in the thirty-three large English towns. Among these Scotch towns the death-rates ranged from 19.7 in Dundee and 27.8 in Edinburgh to 26.3 in Glasgow and 28.2 in Leith and in Greenock. The zymotic death-rate in these towns averaged 3.2 per 1,000, the highest rates being recorded in Leith and Aberdeen. The 371 deaths registered in Glasgow included 7 from measles, 4 from scarlet fever, 11 from whooping-cough, 4 from "fever," and 8 from diarrhoea. Five fatal cases of measles, 2 of diphtheria, and 7 of whooping-cough were recorded in Edinburgh; and as many as 19 deaths were referred to measles in Aberdeen.

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH OF BRIGHTON.

THE Brighton Town Council at their last meeting decided without dissent, on the unanimous recommendation of the Sanitary Committee, to increase the salary of Dr. Newsholme, medical officer of health, from £800 to £1,000.

FEES FOR ATTENDANCE AT ASSIZES AND FOR CERTIFYING LUNATICS.

INQUIRER.—I. We are advised that our correspondent cannot claim for evidence given at assizes on more than one of his cases. He should be

paid a guinea for each day he attends, with something extra for each night he is compelled to be away from home.

The legal fee which can be claimed for certifying a case of lunacy as fit for an asylum is whatever the magistrate who acts in the case considers to be suitable. This he has power to order the guardians to pay. We believe one guinea is the amount most frequently ordered to be paid for this duty.

EXTRA FEE FOR FRACTURED THIGH.

LEX writes as follows: An aged pauper fell and fractured her thigh. She was attended by the union medical officer, but died within a fortnight. Is he entitled to the extra fee?

. He is entitled to the extra fee if he held the appointment of district medical officer, but not if he was a workhouse medical officer.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

DEGREES.—At the congregation held on March 2nd, the M.B. degree was conferred on Arthur Graham Butler, B.A., of St. John's; and the M.B. and B.C. degrees on Francis Arthur Godson, B.A., of St. John's, and on Alfred Wilson Daniel, B.A., and Reginald John Willson, B.A., of Emmanuel.

MASTER OF SURGERY.—It is proposed to modify the conditions under which Masters of Arts may proceed to the degree of M.C. At present they are required to have passed the examinations for the B.C. degree before applying for permission to "incept," that is, to proceed to the higher title. In future, if the proposals of the Medical Board are adopted, it will suffice if they have three years previously become legally qualified to practise surgery. A similar provision exists in the case of the LL.M. degree, which is open to barristers and solicitors who have taken the M.A. degree.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY MANAGEMENT.

THE DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM.

THE total number of cases under treatment during the year ending June 30th, 1898, was 618. Of these, 242 were men and 376 women, showing an excess of 134 women. So large a proportion of females is unusual. Of the total number, 82 were private patients. The total discharged and died were 188, as against 147 admissions. The recovery rate in this asylum has always been well up to the average, and for the year under consideration stands at 45.58 as calculated upon the number admitted. The death-rate was 8.09 per cent., calculated on the whole number under treatment. In speaking of the causes of death, Dr. Rorie mentions one case in which the cause is given as typhoid fever, and he states that "in this instance the symptoms during life were very obscure, but the lesions revealed on post-mortem examination left no doubt as to the cause of death, so that it must have been one of the sporadic examples of this disease which from time to time are met with." This observation emphasises the oft-repeated opinion of the Commissioners in Lunacy upon the advisability of having a post-mortem examination upon all cases dying in lunatic asylums. A matter for congratulation is the resumption of lectures and demonstrations in mental diseases at this asylum, in connection with the Dundee University College and St. Andrews University.

WEST-END HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

THE children's wards of this hospital were recently reopened by the Duchess of Devonshire. After inspecting the wards, which have been painted, tiled, and decorated, the electric light installed, and a new and complete set of electrical appliances added, Her Grace was present at a meeting held in the large out-patient room of the hospital.

The Chairman addressed the meeting, calling attention to the circumstances which had led to this meeting, and called upon the Senior Physician, Dr. T. Outtersson Wood, who drew attention to the large increase in the number of patients, and the excellent work being done at the hospital. He advocated a further extension of the building to meet the increased demand for in-patients' accommodation.

HOSPITAL CONVALESCENT HOME, PARKWOOD, SWANLEY, KENT.

SINCE the opening of this Home in June, 1893, the number of patients admitted up to the end of 1898 was 8,863, of whom 5,887 were men and 2,981 women. Of the 1,644 patients admitted in 1898, 424 came from the London Hospital, 418 from St. Thomas's, 296 from Guy's, 260 from Westminster, 240 from St. Mary's, and 6 from Middlesex. The closing of the Home for some weeks in March and April, 1898, for repairs and cleaning necessarily lowered somewhat the number of patients in the year. The average number in the Home daily throughout the past year was 88; the duration of the stay of each patient averaged twenty days. The benefits of the Home were bestowed upon the patients without charge of any kind except the cost of conveyance to and from the Home, that being the only payment made by the hospitals from which patients are received. The net outlay of the Home during 1898 was £5,190 8s. 2d., being an average of £3 3s. 1d. per patient, or £1 2s. 1d. per head per week. The very valuable work effected by this institution is fully appreciated by the staffs of the London hospitals, which have the privilege of sending their convalescent patients to the Home, and its value is enhanced by the fact that surgical cases, inadmissible at the majority of convalescent homes, are received there. Middlesex Hospital, having now its own convalescent home, finds that sufficient for its needs, and has surrendered its privileges at Parkwood in favour of other hospitals with greater necessities; but in doing so the Hospital Board has expressed its deep sense of gratitude for the assistance so beneficially afforded.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

VICTORIA.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Vaccination and Small-pox.—From the report of the Board of Health of Victoria for the year 1896-7, received recently, we learn that the percentage of successful vaccinations to the number of births after deducting from the latter the number of infants who died under the age of six months was 74.42, a decrease of 7 per cent. on the previous year. No case of small-pox has occurred inland, though several steamers arrived from the East with cases of small-pox on board. This result is attributed to quarantine regulations.

Bacteriological Diagnosis.—An arrangement has been made with the Council of the University of Melbourne whereby for the annual payment of £150 the following services were to be rendered by the Department of Pathology: Bacteriological diagnosis of cases of diphtheria, typhoid, and tubercle; a quarterly report on the Melbourne water supply in reference to the "colon bacilli"; occasional bacteriological examination of any water supply that may fall under suspicion, etc. This will meet the wants of medical practitioners and others who for some time have felt the need of a central institution where microscopical and bacteriological work required in connection with cases of patients in poor circumstances could be performed free of expense. Two samples of Yan Yean water were examined in December, 1897, and April, 1898; in the former colon bacilli were found in large numbers, while in the latter only a very few were found.

Ambulance Service.—There has been some improvement in the means for protection against communicable disease, the Councils of several of the large centres of population having provided a service for the speedy collection and destruction of the discharges of typhoid patients, and two or three of them have provided an ambulance service for cases of infectious disease.

Tuberculosis and the Milk and Meat Supplies.—The Board has also arranged for any dairy farmer to have his herd tested with tuberculin free of expense, on the understanding that any animal showing signs of disease under the test should be slaughtered. The Board have been impressing upon the Government from time to time the urgent necessity for the proper supervision of the milk and meat supplies, and a Bill has been prepared embodying these views, which it is hoped will soon become law.

Leprosy.—Two cases of leprosy were discovered in Melbourne in 1897 and were sent to the quarantine station. Two of the lepers there died and were cremated; the remaining Chinese lepers were sent back to China.

JAMAICA.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.—From the annual report of the Registrar of Jamaica for 1898 we learn that the population for 1897-98 is estimated as 713,384. The marriage rate was 3.7 per 1,000 of the population, and that for the previous year 4.3, showing a decrease in 1897-8 to the extent of 365 marriages. The marriage rate has been steadily decreasing since the year 1893-4, and with this diminution there has been a high and increasing rate of illegitimate births. Over 47 per cent. of persons married during the year were unable to sign their names in the marriage register. The number of births shows an increase of 1,383 over the previous year, the number of illegitimate births reaching the high figure of 62.3 per 100 births. The death-rate was 23 per 1,000, an increase of 939 deaths on the previous year. Of the total deaths, 36.6 per cent. were of children under 1 year, and 44.8 per cent. of children under 5 years of age. This high rate of infant mortality is largely accounted for by the large number of illegitimate births. Over 75 per cent. of the deaths registered were not medically certified, so that the figures giving the number of deaths from different causes can hardly be reliable. The number of deaths stated to be due to old age—namely, 1,398 out of a total of 16,474—seems remarkably large, the figures for different ages being 626 at 75 years, 372 at 85, and 215 at 95 and over. Fevers unspecified were accountable for 2,758 deaths, phthisis 1,168, convulsions 1,584, and various ill-defined and unspecified causes 2,214.

MEDICAL NEWS.

PROFESSOR RAY LANKESTER has been elected a Correspondent of the Academy of Sciences of France.

A CASE of typhus fever originating at 110, Southwark Bridge Road, and admitted into Guy's Hospital, was notified on February 20th.

THE HAMSTEAD HOSPITAL.—Sir Henry Harben has promised £3,000 for the fund for building a new hospital, provided that £14,000 is raised by June 1st. A further sum of £3,050 has already been promised.

A FRENCH "SPOOKICAL" SOCIETY.—A French analogue of the Society of Psychical Research has recently been established in France under the name of "Société d'Études Psychiques." The President is Professor Charles Richet, of Paris. Further information on the subject may be obtained from Dr. Joire, 42, Rue Gambetta, Lille.

ANOTHER MONUMENT TO PASTEUR.—A monument to Pasteur is to be unveiled at Lille on Sunday, April 9th. On the same day the Pasteur Institute of Lille will be formally opened. M. Viger, Minister of Agriculture (who, by the way, is a

Doctor of Medicine), and M. Guillaïn, Minister for the Colonies, will preside at the ceremonies.

MEDICAL STUDENTS IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.—The number of students in the medical department of the six leading Universities in the United States is as follows: Pennsylvania, 793; Columbia, 695; Harvard, 546; Michigan, 408; Johns Hopkins, 201; Yale, 112.

INOCULATION AGAINST ENTERIC AT LUCKNOW.—By invitation of the military authorities, Professor Wright, who is now working on the Plague Commission, paid a flying visit to Lucknow to inoculate the garrison troops against enteric fever, which continues to be very prevalent in the cantonments. The men undergoing the operation included over 300 of the 3rd Hussars, and 120 of the Cameronians, together with several officers. Thus three stations have been visited—Bangalore, Rawal Pindi, and now Lucknow.

A NEW MEDICAL SOCIETY IN PARIS.—A new society has recently been founded in Paris, the title of which, "Société d'Obstétrique, de Gynécologie et de Pédiatrie," sufficiently describes its character and objects. The President is Professor Pinard, the Vice-President, M. Terrier; the General Secretary, M. Varnier; the annual Secretaries, MM. Baudron and Legueu; the Archivist, M. Potocki; the Treasurer, M. Champetier de Ribes. Professors Hergott, of Nancy, and Moussous, of Bordeaux, were elected honorary members at the first meeting.

MEDICAL GRADUATION IN FRANCE.—During the academic year 1897-98 the total number of degrees granted by the seven medical faculties of France was 1,180. Of these 661 were conferred by the Paris Faculty, 167 by that of Lyons, 121 by that of Bordeaux, 96 by that of Montpellier, 56 by that of Toulouse, 51 by that of Lille, and 28 by that of Nancy. In 1896-97 the total number of medical degrees conferred was 1,106; in 1895-96 it was 1,059.

PURE BEER FOR NEW YORK.—A Bill to prevent the drugging of beer has been introduced into the Legislature of the State of New York by the Assembly Public Health Committee. The Bill provides that no fermented liquors known as beer, ale, or porter, in the manufacture of which any ingredient, material, substance, or element other than pure barley, malt, pure hops, or pure extract of hops, pure yeast and pure water are used, or which contain any other ingredient of any kind whatsoever, shall hereafter be manufactured or offered for sale in the State of New York, and no fermented liquor shall be sold or offered for sale which has been manufactured within three months prior to the time when sold or offered for sale. Any person or corporation manufacturing or offering for sale any beer contrary to the above provisions is to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and punishable upon a conviction by a fine of not less than 500 dols. (£100), nor more than 3,000 dols. (£600), and for each additional offence by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than one year. Any retailer violating the provisions of the Bill relative to the sale of the inhibited beer shall be punishable by a fine of not less than 50 dols. (£10) nor more than 200 dols. (£40), and upon a second conviction shall forfeit his liquor-tax certificate.

SKILLED NURSING IN SOUTH LONDON.—We have nothing but praise for the work of the South London District Nursing Association, the fifteenth annual meeting of which was recently held at 13, Carlton House Terrace, by kind permission of Sir Edwin and Lady Durning-Lawrence. During the epidemic of influenza through which we are still passing many of our readers must have noticed how much more favourably situated for progress and recovery were those families in which skilled nursing was available, and the object of this Association is to bring within the reach of the poorest what would otherwise be one of the luxuries of the rich. Seven nurses and a superintendent constitute the staff of the home at Battersea, from which more than 23,000 visits have been made to the homes of the South London poor; and if more generous public support were given to the Association, these numbers might be largely increased. We trust, with the speakers at the annual meeting—Bishop Barry, Sir W. Broadbent, and Mrs. Garrett Anderson—that this may shortly be the case.

ALCOHOL AND THE FRENCH ARMY.—The growing consumption of alcohol by certain classes in France is causing a certain amount of anxiety to the military authorities, evidenced by a series of posters which have been placed in all the barracks of the garrison of Paris, which clearly expose to the eyes of the soldier the ravages produced by alcohol on the human system. These bills, exhibited in the dormitories, lavatories, and dining rooms, show the internal organs of a person addicted to drink, and those of a sober healthy man. These diagrams are accompanied by a notice which enumerates the effects of alcohol from pathological and moral standpoints.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR THE PROTECTION OF INFANTS.—An International Congress on matters relating to the protection of infants is to be held in Buda-Pesth under the patronage of His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Joseph in the second half of September, 1899. It is to last five days. The last meeting of the Congress was held in Florence in 1896. The Medical Section, which is to be presided over by Professor Bokai Janos, will discuss the following questions:—(1) Hygiene of the infant in the family; (2) assistance for foundlings and for children morally deserted or poor; (3) the care of children suffering from disease or having some bodily defect; (4) playgrounds and places of recreation; (5) hygiene in schools; (6) hygiene of persons under age in various industries or forms of labour; (7) alcoholism. In addition to the medical there will be legal, pædagogic, charitable, and philanthropic sections.

THE NEW YORK POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL.—The sixteenth anniversary of the New York Post-graduate Medical School and Hospital was celebrated on January 5th, among the speakers being Dr. St. John Roosa, Dr. George N. Miller, and Professor A. M. Phelps. Dr. Phelps stated that since the founding of the School in 1882 over 6,000 medical men had passed through it. Last year the number of entries was 523; this year it was expected that they would exceed 600. From a single room in 1882 the institution had grown till now it had a magnificent building with 175 medical and surgical wards; a lying-in department; dispensaries where there were treated over 20,000 patients a year; babies' wards said to be more perfectly equipped than any other babies' wards in the world; an orthopædic ward in which 1,000 crippled children were treated in the course of the year; machine shops, where braces, etc., for deformed children were made; besides laboratories and various departments for scientific study.

THE ROENTGEN RAYS IN SPAIN.—A laboratory for the application of the Roentgen rays was opened in Madrid under the name of Instituto Radiografico de España on February 20th. The institute, the installation and equipment of which are on a magnificent scale, is said to have cost some two million pesetas (£80,000). We gather from the *Siglo Medico* that the impression produced by the size of the place, the luxurious manner in which it is fitted up, and the wealth of apparatus which it contains, on the large assembly of medical men and journalists who were present at the opening, was one akin to stupefaction. The Director of the Institute is Dr. Mezquita. In view of the statements that have appeared as to the grave financial position of Spain, one can hardly help wondering where the large sum of money mentioned above was obtained; but however it may have been got, it must be admitted that it has been applied for a useful purpose. If money on a proportionate scale is forthcoming for medical institutions generally, Spain, even if she dies politically, according to Lord Salisbury's cheerful prognosis, has a vigorous scientific life before her.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:—

- BIRKENHEAD BOROUGH HOSPITAL.**—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £63 per annum, with board and lodging. Further sum of £30 to £25 per annum is usually obtained in fees. Applications to the Chairman of the Weekly Board by March 21st.
- BIRMINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.**—Two Assistant House-Physicians. Appointments for six months. Residence, board, and lodging provided. Applications to the House Governor by April 1st.
- BLACKBURN AND EAST LANCASHIRE INFIRMARY.**—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary to commence £50 per annum, with board, lodging, washing, etc. Applications to the Secretary, 15, Richmond Terrace, Blackburn, by March 25th.
- BRIGHTON CITY HOSPITAL.**—Resident Medical Officer at the Ham Green Fever Hospital. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to Dr. D. S. Davies, Public Health Officer, 40, Prince Street, Bristol, by March 18th.
- CHARGING CROSS HOSPITAL.**—Assistant Physician. Applications to the Secretary by March 21st.

- CHARGING CROSS HOSPITAL.**—Assistant Anæsthetist. Applications to the Superintendent by March 15th.
- CHESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY.**—Visiting Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with residence and maintenance. Applications to the Chairman of the Board of Management, 23, Eastgate Row North, by March 25th.
- CHORLTON-UPON-MEDLOCK DISPENSARY, Manchester.**—Resident House-Surgeon; unmarried. Salary, £100 per annum, with furnished rooms and attendance. Applications to the Secretary by March 20th.
- CITY OF LONDON UNION INFIRMARY.**—Dispenser at the Infirmary, Bow Road, E., between 25 and 40 years of age. Salary, £100 per annum, with dinner and tea daily. Applications, on forms provided, to be sent to the Clerk to the Guardians, 61, Bartholomew Close, E.C., by March 18th.
- COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE HOSPITAL, Coventry.**—Assistant House-Surgeon. Appointment for six months, subject to re-election. Salary at the rate of £50 per annum, with rooms, board, washing, and attendance. Applications to the Secretary by March 11th.
- CUMMELAND INFIRMARY, Carlisle.**—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £40 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Secretary by March 20th.
- CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ASYLUM, Garlands, Carlisle.**—Junior Assistant Medical Officer; unmarried, and not more than 25 years of age. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and residence. Applications to the Medical Superintendent.
- DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Square.**—Assistant Anæsthetist. Applications to the Secretary by March 20th.
- DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON MEDICAL SCHOOL, Leicester Square.**—Demonstrator in Dental Histology. Honorarium of £25 a year. Applications to the Dean by March 21st.
- DINORWIC QUARRIES HOSPITAL, Llanberis.**—Assistant Surgeon. Salary, £150 per annum, outdoor, and one half midwifery fees attended by him. Applications to R. H. Mule Roberts, Dinorwic Quarries Hospital, Llanberis.
- EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Shadwell, E.**—House-Surgeon. Board and residence provided, and honorarium of £25 on completion of six months' approved service. Applications to the Secretary by March 18th.
- EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.**—Professor of Physiology. Applications to R. Herbert Johnston, W.S., Secretary, 66, Frederick Street, Edinburgh, by May 20th.
- ESSEX COUNTY ASYLUM, Brentwood.**—Junior Assistant Medical Officer; unmarried, and not over 40 years of age. Salary, £120 per annum, with board, residence, and washing. Applications to the Medical Superintendent by March 14th.
- GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.**—Professor of Pathology. Salary, £1,100. Applications to Alan E. Clapperton, Secretary of the Glasgow University Court, 91, West Regent Street, Glasgow, by March 24th.
- GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL.**—Surgeon to In-patients; must be F.R.C.S. Junior House-Surgeon. Appointment for six months. Salary at the rate of £30 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Also Assistant Anæsthetist. Appointment for six months, but eligible for re-election. Honorarium at the rate of 10 guineas per annum. Applications to the Secretary for the first by March 15th and for the latter two by March 20th.
- GROVE HALL ASYLUM, Bow, E.**—Junior Assistant Medical Officer. Salary at the rate of £120 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Medical Superintendent.
- HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton, S.W.**—Assistant Physician and Resident House-Physicians. Applications to the Secretary, for the former by March 22nd, and for the latter by March 25th.
- KING'S COLLEGE, London.**—Sambrook Surgical Registrar and Assistant Ophthalmic Surgeon at King's College Hospital. Applications to the Secretary for the former by March 13th.
- LEICESTER INFIRMARY.**—Assistant House-Surgeon. Honorarium £42 for twelve months, with board, residence, and washing. Applications to the Secretary, 24, Friar Lane, Leicester, by March 20th.
- LIVERPOOL NORTHERN HOSPITAL.**—Resident House-Surgeon's Assistant. Appointment for six months, subject to re-election. No salary. Board and lodging provided. Applications to the Chairman by November 24th.
- LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel, E.**—Surgical Registrar. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to the House Governor by March 16th.
- LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road, N.W.**—Assistant Resident Medical Officer. Appointment for six months. Residence, board, and washing provided, and honorarium of 5 guineas. Applications to the Secretary by March 16th.
- METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, Kingsland Road, N.E.**—House-Physician, House-Surgeon, Assistant House-Physician, and Assistant House-Surgeon. Appointments for six months. The two former will receive salary at the rate of £40 per annum, and the two latter at the rate of £30 per annum. Applications to the Secretary by March 13th.
- MONMOUTHSHIRE ASYLUM.**—Third Assistant Medical Officer: under 30 years of age. Salary, £100 per annum, increasing to £150, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Medical Superintendent, Abergavenny, by March 23rd.
- NORTH ORMESBY, MIDDLESBROUGH: THE HOSPITAL.**—House-Surgeon. Non-resident; unmarried. Salary, £200 per annum. Applications to the Secretary by March 16th.
- ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON AND ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.**—Director of Conjoint Laboratories. Applications to the Secretary, Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment, W.C., by March 15th.
- ST. JOHN'S WOOD AND PORTLAND TOWN PROVIDENT DISPENSARY, N.W.**—Third Medical Officer. Applications to the Secretary, 1, Henstridge Villas, St. John's Wood, by March 24th.
- ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Paddington, W.**—Surgeon for Diseases of the Ear. Applications to the Secretary by March 17th.
- SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY (DREADNOUGHT), S.E.**—House-Surgeon for the Branch Hospital, Royal Victoria and Albert Docks. Salary, £50 per annum, with board and residence. Applications to the Secretary by March 20th.
- SHEFFIELD ROYAL INFIRMARY.**—Junior Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Medical Staff of the Royal Infirmary, Sheffield, care of the Secretary, by March 22nd.
- SOUTHAMPTON: ROYAL SOUTH HANTS INFIRMARY.**—Assistant House-Surgeon. Appointment for six months. Gratuity £10. Applications to the Secretary by March 23rd.
- STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY ASYLUM, Stafford.**—Junior Assistant Medical Officer, unmarried and under 30 years of age. Salary, £100 per annum, rising to £120, with furnished apartments, board, etc. Applications to the Medical Superintendent.
- STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL INFIRMARY, Stafford.**—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £30 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the House-Surgeon by March 15th.
- STOCKPORT INFIRMARY.**—Assistant House-Surgeon and Visiting Surgeon. Salary, £70 per annum, with board, washing, and residence. Applications to the Secretary by March 14th.
- SWANSEA GENERAL AND EYE HOSPITAL.**—House-Physician. Salary, £30 per annum, with board, apartments, washing, and attendance. Applications to the Secretary by March 21st.
- TOTTENHAM HOSPITAL.**—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £80 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Honorary Secretary.
- WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammer Smith Road, W.**—House-Physician and House-Surgeon. Appointments for six months. Applications to the Secretary-Superintendent by March 22nd.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

- BROWN, R. M.B.**, appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Blaydon Urban District Council.
- HANLY, John Joseph, M.A.B.U.I., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M.Fdin.**, appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Sanitary District of the City of Shepton Mallet Union, vice L. Powell, M.R.C.S. (eng.), L.R.C.P. (Edin.) resigning.

HOFFMAN, Arthur, M.D., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Knighton Rural District Council, *vice* K. F. Cox, resigned.

JONES, F. F., M.B.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer for the No. 2 District of the Bath Union, *vice* H. C. Hopkins, M.B.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Edin., resigned.

KEMPE, G. M.D., B.S., appointed Surgeon to the Salisbury Infirmary, *vice* J. Kelland, M.B., C.M. Edin., resigned.

KERR, J. L., M.D., appointed Medical Officer for the Biddenden District of the Tenterden Union.

MACKENZIE, Ernest, M.D. Glasg., appointed [Medical] Officer of the Workhouse and Chaddle District of the Chaddle Union.

MILLER, Victor, M.B., C.M. Edin., appointed Ophthalmic Surgeon to the North Ormsby Hospital, Middlesbrough-on-Tees.

NOTT, Captain A. H., M.B., M.R.C.S., I.M.S., appointed Clinical Assistant to the Chelsea Hospital for Women.

TURNELL, Herbert Leslie, M.A. Cantab., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., appointed Public Vaccinator for the whole District of Gravesend and Milton.

WILLIAMS, F. E., B.A. Camb., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Medical Officer for the Sixth District of the St. Neots Union.

WILLIAMS, W. R., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.E., appointed Surgeon to the Bryneglwyss Slate Quarries, *vice* A. O. Davies, resigned.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.

Medical Society of London. 8.30 P.M.—Mr. John Langton: Radical Operation for Inguinal Hernia—and afterwards.

West London Post-Graduate Course. West London Hospital, W., 5 P.M.—Mr. G. L. Cheate: The Treatment of Wounds and their Complications. (Lecture I).

Royal College of Surgeons. 5 P.M.—Professor C. Stewart: On Alteration of Generation and Recent Additions to the Museum. (Lecture I).

TUESDAY.

Royal College of Physicians of London. 5 P.M.—Dr. G. Murray: On the Pathology of the Thyroid Gland. (Goulstonian Lecture III).

National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic. Queen Square, W.C., 8.30 P.M.—Dr. G. Murray: Syphilitic Diseases of the Nervous System.

West End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System. 73, Welbeck Street, W., 4 P.M.—Mr. H. Work Dodd: Cases of Visual Disorder in Relation to Diseases of the Nervous System.

Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. 8.30 P.M.—Dr. T. R. Bradshaw and Dr. W. B. Warrington: On the Morbid Anatomy and Pathology of Dr. Bradshaw's Case of Myelopathic Albuminuria. Mr. G. H. Makins: On Prolapsed Hernia, with the Relation of a Case in which Subacute Strangulation occurred.

WEDNESDAY.

Royal College of Surgeons. 5 P.M.—Professor C. Stewart: On Alteration of Generation and Recent Additions to the Museum. (Lecture II).

Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. Brompton, 4 P.M.—Dr. Biss: On Chronic Pneumonia.

Evelina Hospital. 8 E., 4 P.M.—Mr. Sydney Carpenter: Clinical Demonstration on Ophthalmic Cases.

Royal Microscopical Society. 20, Hanover Square, W., 8 P.M.

Royal Meteorological Society. 25, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W., 7.30 P.M.

North-West London Clinical Society. North-West London Hospital, Kentish Town Road, 8.30 P.M.—Annual General Meeting: Election of Officers: Demonstration of Cases.

THURSDAY.

Royal College of Physicians of London. 5 P.M.—Dr. Samuel Gee: On the Causes and Forms of Bronchitis. (Luncheon Lecture I).

Hospital for Sick Children. Great Ormond Street, W.C., 4 P.M.—Dr. Still: Demonstration of Selected Cases.

Charing Cross Hospital. Post-Graduate Course, 4 P.M.—Dr. William Hunter: Pathological Demonstration.

Harveian Society of London. 8.30 P.M.—Dr. Moulton: Modern Views on Gout in Relation to Treatment.

West London Post-Graduate Course. West London Hospital, W., 5 P.M.—Mr. G. L. Cheate: The Treatment of Wounds and their Complications. (Lecture II).

St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin. 40, Leicester Square, 4.30 P.M.—Dr. Dockrell: Cases of Purpura and other Hemorrhagic Affections.

London Temperance Hospital. 2 P.M.—Dr. Soltan Fenwick: Clinical and Pathological Demonstration to Senior Students.

FRIDAY.

Royal College of Surgeons. 5 P.M.—Professor C. Stewart: On Alteration of Generation and Recent Additions to the Museum. (Lecture III).

Epidemiological Society of London. 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W., 8.30 P.M.—Dr. W. H. Crose: On Blackwater or Hemoglobinuric Fever.

Society of Anesthetists. 20, Hanover Square, W., 8.30 P.M.—Papers by Mr. H. Bellamy Gardner, Mr. A. Granville, and casual communications.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

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

BIRTHS.

ANGUS.—On March 2nd, at Bingley, Yorkshire, the wife of Henry Angus, M.D., of a son.

BATES.—On March 5th, at Lingfield Road, Wimbledon, the wife of J. Edwin Bates, M.B., of a son.

FULLER.—On March 4th, at 7, Oxford Row, Bath, the wife of A. Leonard Fuller, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., of a son.

LEWIS-HUGHES.—On March 5th, at Gwerllwyns Home, Dowlais, Glam., the wife of H. Lewis-Hughes, L.R.C.P. Edin., L.R.C.S. Edin., of a son.

SHAW-MACKENZIE.—On March 4th, at St. Grosvenor Street, W., the wife of John A. Shaw-Mackenzie, M.D. Lond., of a son and daughter.

TABOR.—On March 2nd, at 5, Pulteney Street, Bath, the wife of Charles J. Tabor, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MORTON—MACPHERSON.—On February 28th, at Christ Church, Bayswater, by the Rev. C. Ridgeway, William Britain Morton, M.D. Lond., of Bristolington, eldest son of William Morton, M.D. Lond., of York, to Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of the late Hon. John A. Macpherson of Melbourne.

ARNSON—HUNTER.—On February 20th, at Christ Church, Cloughton, by the Rev. Canon Robson, Christopher Thackeray Parsons, M.D. Lond., of Hayle, Cornwall, to Amy second daughter of James Hunter of Liverpool.

DEATH.

RODGERS.—February 21st, at Ross, suddenly, Marshall Prime Rodgers, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., youngest son of the late J. M. P. Rodgers of Queniboro Lodge, Leicester. Deeply regretted. Interred at Ross, February 25th.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AND OPERATION DAYS AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

CANCER, Brompton (Free). Attendances.—Daily, 2. Operations.—Tu, W, F., 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.—I, 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. Attendances.—M, W, Th, F., 2.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL. Attendances.—Medical and Surgical, M, Tu, W, Th, F., 2.30; Obstetric, W, 2.30; Eye, M, Th, 2.30; Throat and Ear, Tu, F., 2.30; Skin, W, 2.30; Dental, W, 2. Operations.—M, W, Th, F.

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; Th, 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.

LONDON THROAT, Great Portland Street. Attendances.—Daily, 2; Tu, F., 6. Operations.—Daily, 2.

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.—Daily, 2.

ROYAL EAR, Fifth Street. Attendances.—M, W, F., 3; Tu, F., 9.30 and 7.30. Operations.—Tu, 3.

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, 1.

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, Tu, 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, 2; Abdominal Section for Ovarotomy, 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, Tu, 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. MARK'S. Attendances.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.45; o, p., 12.45; Obstetric, Tu, 1.45; o, p., M, Th, 1; Eye, Tu, F., 9; Ear, M, Th, 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., Tu, 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.—Gynaecology, 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, M, Th, 9; Skin, Tu, F., 2; Throat, M, Tu, 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 ON WEDNESDAY. TELEGRAMS CAN BE RECEIVED ON THURSDAY MORNING.

COMMUNICATIONS respecting Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, 1, Agar Street, Strand, W.C. London; those concerning business matters, advertisements, non-delivery of the JOURNAL, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, at the Office, 429, Strand, W.C. London.

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

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