

males and 41 females, and they appear at first sight to indicate a preponderance of males. But going more closely into the matter, they proved to be misleading, for though the number of patients of each sex admitted during the corresponding period was approximately the same, 30,500 males and 30,000 females in round numbers, yet I found there were many more male bodies examined *post mortem* than female. Comparing an equal number of necropsies on each sex, and this of course is the only condition under which the sex prevalence can fairly be estimated, I found the true proportion to be five males to six females. It may be worth mentioning that during life the cases diagnosed as gastric ulcer in males compared with females during the same period were as one to four.

With regard to the figures quoted from published lists of operation cases, these surely are not entirely reliable as statistics? The diagnosis of gastric ulcer, perforated or otherwise, even by the most experienced clinicians, cannot, I think, be regarded as certain; and I believe that more cases are overlooked in males than in females, certainly with regard to perforations. In my own hospital statistics, out of 50 fatal cases of perforation (including, not unreasonably, duodenal ulcers), the male cases predominated in the proportion of 7 to 6; taking gastric ulcers alone, the ratio was 8 to 9. In the later few years 4 cases had been diagnosed and operated on, all females; yet during that time two males had actually had laparotomy performed, but below the umbilicus, and they died of acute perforation, undiscovered till *post mortem*. Such cases are not generally published, even if they are eventually detected.

The great majority of perforations in women occurring between the ages of 18 and 28, while in men there is a much more even distribution over the decades of life, makes the diagnosis easier in the case of the former. And the liability of young women to perforation is so much impressed on our minds that I believe the fact that a similar occurrence is by no means uncommon in the other sex is often lost sight of.

Can we say that even to-day, Brinton's words of 1857 do not hold good: "Nothing short of a large number of necropsies can afford any valid basis for our conclusions" on this subject?

MEMORANDA:

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

THE OS TRIGONUM (BARDELEBEN) OF THE TARSUS AS A SOURCE OF ERROR IN THE INTERPRETATION OF SKIAGRAPHS.

On several occasions recently, while examining skiagraphs of the adult foot taken transversely, I have seen the shadow of the os trigonum of Bardeleben as a separate bone immediately behind the posterior border of the astragalus. In one of these there had been a severe sprain of the ankle, and the presence of this detached shadow gave rise to the suspicion that there might have been a fracture as well. My friend, Dr. Keith, informs me that this bone is found as a separate ossification in 3 or 4 per cent. From the number of times I have seen it I should have felt inclined to put the figure higher than this, but the total of my cases is not sufficiently large to be of any value in a question of statistics.

Ordinarily speaking the os trigonum is represented by the external tubercle of the astragalus. As the posterior fasciculus of the external lateral ligament of the ankle-joint is attached to this process, there is always a possibility of its being torn from the body of the bone by a severe strain. Vollbrecht of Breslau has described two cases in which it was broken off, one by indirect violence (in a cavalry officer who fell from his horse and was dragged some little distance by his foot catching in the stirrup), the other by direct, a horse having trodden upon the inner side of the foot of a man who was lying asleep. In the former case the process was dragged off by the tension of the ligament. In the latter it was crushed off by pressure against the os calcis. In both the fragment was apparently the same size, and in both union

took place. It goes without saying that in any such case, with a history of injury, it would be an exceedingly difficult matter for the surgeon to determine at the time whether the isolated shadow was due to a congenital abnormality or to a fracture.

From a medico-legal point of view the matter is of some importance. According to Beck it has already been raised in a court of law in Germany. A workman claimed and obtained damages on the ground of a severe injury to his foot (fracture of the astragalus), which incapacitated him from work. A skiagraph showed a separate piece of bone. Shortly afterwards he was seen to be walking perfectly well and carrying a heavy weight. On reinvestigation a separate os trigonum was found to be present in the other foot.

A sesamoid bone in the tendon of the flexor longus hallucis would throw a shadow in exactly the same spot, but Dr. Keith assures me that he has never seen such a thing, and that if it occurs it must be one of the rarest abnormalities.

C. MANSELL MOULLIN,

Surgeon and Lecturer on Surgery at the London Hospital.
Wimpole Street.

SEBORRHŒA TREATED BY BENZENE.

THE methods hitherto employed for the removal of the crusts of seborrhœa sicca have been either alkalies, by which the crust is more or less saponified, or more usually, oils of one sort or another whereby they are liquefied. Neither of these methods is very satisfactory. It occurred to me that as the crust is composed chiefly of fat, a solvent might act better, and benzene suggested itself. The first patient I tried it on was a young man, aged 25. He was getting very bald, and I found a thick crust of seborrhœa sicca which, he apologetically explained, he was unable to remove. I applied benzene with a shaving brush, and the whole thing disappeared in about two minutes. The benzene naturally leaves the hair and scalp very dry, and inunction must follow. For this I prescribed bay rum and castor oil aa \mathfrak{z} iss, tr. canth. \mathfrak{z} ij, aq. Coloniae \mathfrak{z} ss. to be used every morning, and the benzene to be repeated about once in five days. The effect upon the baldness was very satisfactory.

Its smell is the chief objection to its use, but this soon passes off, and may be partly concealed by the addition of ol. geranii \mathfrak{m} x ad \mathfrak{z} j. For mild cases, of the seborrhœa oleosa type, I combine the benzene with an equal quantity of rectified spirits. My method has the further advantage that no hairs are broken off in the removal of the crust, which is more than can be said of the plans usually adopted. I have now treated a considerable number of cases in this way, and have always experienced the same striking results that I obtained in the first case. I find no mention of this plan in the latest books on skin diseases, and therefore conclude that it is new. But even if this should prove not to be the case, it deserves to be more widely known.

Buckingham Gate, S.W.

RALPH W. LEFTWICH, M.D.

EXTRAORDINARY WEIGHT OF FŒTUS AT TERM.

As cases of newly-born infants weighing over 12 lbs. are seldom met with, I think it may be interesting to record a case in which the child weighed nearly 15 lbs.

The mother is a married woman, aged 40, of medium height, stout, and broad. The father is also of medium height, and is a labourer. The other children are not remarkable for their size, and the eldest son, who is a soldier, is only about 5 ft. 7 ins. or 5 ft. 8 ins. in height, and is quite slim. The pregnancy was the seventeenth, and the children in previous births had been large, and in the last confinement forceps were used.

I was called in on November 8th, 1900, and found the head in the first vertex position and low down. As it did not move for three hours, I applied forceps and delivered it. Needless to say, the forceps did not lock. The shoulders would not move until the anterior arm (right) had been got down. The child then stuck tightly at the hips, and could not be moved until a towel was tied round the chest and traction made through this.

The child made no effort to breathe, and was greatly cyanosed, but after artificial respiration for about a quarter of an hour, it began to breathe, but remained cyanosed, and

died twenty-two hours after delivery. The placenta was large. The mother has made a good recovery.

The child weighed directly after birth 14 lbs. 15 ozs., and was 21 ins. long. It was very fat.

MEASUREMENTS.

Maximum occipito-mental diameter, about 6½ ins.	
Occipito-frontal diameter, about 5½ ins.	
Occipito-mental circumference, 17 ins.	
Occipito-frontal circumference, 14½ ins.	
Circumference of neck, 12½ ins.	Circumference over shoulder, 6½ ins.
" of chest, over arms, 20 ins.	" below knee, 6½ ins.
" of chest, under arms, 17½ ins.	" below elbow, 5½ ins.
" at navel, 16½ ins.	" at ankle, 4½ ins.
" at hips, 17½ ins.	" at wrist, 4½ ins.
" of thighs, 9 ins.	Length of foot, 2½ ins.
	" of hand, 2½ ins.

Chiswick.

W. EGMONT KIRBY, M.D.Brux.

ICHTHYOL IN ERYTHEMA NODOSUM.

THE following method of treatment of a severe case of erythema nodosum may be of interest:

Mrs. M., a lady, aged 55 years, while convalescing from a severe attack of influenza, began to complain of acute pains in the arms and legs. The characteristic nodes soon made their appearance, being especially marked on the extensor surface of both legs, and near the left elbow. The temperature was 102° F. The pain was very great, the patient being hardly convinced that she was not suffering from open sores. The usual remedies were tried, such as hot applications of poppy heads, lead and opium, glycerine, and belladonna, but these were of no avail. Remembering Boulland's method of using ichthyol for itching (*Therap. Monats.*, January, 1899, p. 64) I resolved to try ichthyol made up in a similar manner; thus:

R Ichthyol ammon. 3ij
Sp. vini rectif. "
Ætheris aa 3ij.
Ft mist. Sig. The paint.

The effect was most marked, the relief being immediate. The burning pain was greatly lessened after the first application, and in a day or two the pain had all gone, and the temperature was normal. Salophen in 15-gr. doses was used internally. The method of preparing the paint is important. The spirit and ether are first mixed together, and then the ichthyol is added. If the ichthyol is put into the bottle first, and the other ingredients added an insoluble deposit is formed.

I should add that I had previously used ichthyol in combination with glycerine and belladonna, with no effect.

Redcar.

ALEXANDER BROWNLIE, M.D.Edin.

URACHAL FISTULA.

IN connection with the two cases of urachal fistula noted in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of December 8th, 1900, it may be of interest to mention another which occurred lately in the writer's practice.

The patient, a woman aged 30, complained of considerable pain in the hypogastric region, which had unfitted her for work during the preceding week. She gave a history of chronic retention of urine (about six months), but the bladder was not full, and the pain was apparently due to cystitis.

The interesting feature of the case was excoriation round the umbilicus, for which at first sight there was no obvious cause. On closer examination, however, urine was observed to be oozing through the umbilicus, and hence producing the irritation. As this condition was only recent, the case was one of non-congenital urachal fistula; the urachus had evidently not been obliterated at birth, but was not sufficiently patent to allow urine to pass, until the back pressure set up by retention and bladder irritation had gradually dilated the tube and forced urine out at the umbilicus.

J. MURRAY RENTON, M.A., M.B.Edin.

Shotley Bridge, Co. Durham.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to appoint Dr. E. Hindmarsh a Magistrate for the Sador Independent Bench, with power to sit singly and dispose of cases that may be sent to him by the District Magistrate.

REPORTS

ON

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

LEEDS GENERAL INFIRMARY.

CASE OF CÆSAREAN SECTION (CONSERVATIVE METHOD).

(Under the care of Dr. J. B. HELLIER, Honorary Obstetric Physician to the Leeds Infirmary.)

Mrs F., aged 24, primipara, was sent into this hospital at 3 A.M. on November 21st, 1900, by Dr. A. Clarke, of Morley. He was called to her when labour began, but recognising on vaginal examination a degree of pelvic contraction incompatible with the delivery of a living child *per vias naturales*, he abstained from all further interference and sent her to Leeds in an ambulance. One of our students, Mr. Fletcher, accompanied her on this journey of about five miles.

Condition on Admission.—She was found to be a young married woman of healthy appearance, 4 feet 6 inches in stature, legs somewhat bowed. She had a flat, rickety pelvis, with an oblique conjugate of 3 inches, a true conjugate estimated at about 2½. The transverse external measurements were not diminished, and the external conjugate was about 6½ inches. Uterine action was vigorous, the membranes were ruptured, the os dilated to the size of a florin, the head presenting in R.O.A. together with one hand. Pulse 84, good. Fœtal heart 140, vigorous. She was at once prepared for operation. It was also ascertained that she was willing that sterilisation should be effected.

Operation.—Cæsarean section was performed at 4 A.M. in the operating theatre by Dr. Hellier, assisted by the resident surgical officer, Mr. Dobson, and the resident obstetric officer, Mr. Anderton. Chloroform was administered and a hypodermic injection of ergotin given. An incision 6 inches long was made through the thin abdominal wall. The uterus was opened with a scalpel, and the incision prolonged to 5 inches with scissors. Hemorrhage was entirely controlled by digital pressure, no elastic tourniquet being used. The child was extracted by the breech; the placenta, which was attached to the posterior surface of the fundus, was easily removed; the uterus contracted well. There was no *post-partum* hemorrhage. About fifteen silk sutures were used to close the uterus. These were passed from about ¼ inch outside the cut serous edge to a depth which just fell short of the mucosa. Before the lowest were tied, the uterus was washed out with plain hot boiled water. When all were tied there was no bleeding from the uterine incision. A continuous catgut Lembert suture was then carried over the wound so as to close the peritoneum over the incision, burying the silk sutures. Half an inch was then excised from each oviduct. The abdominal incision was now closed by a continuous catgut suture carried down the wound, securing the peritoneal edges, and up again securing the aponeurosis. The skin was then brought together with silkworm gut sutures. The patient stood the operation very well. It lasted thirty-five minutes. There was no *post-partum* hemorrhage. The child was a well-developed female weighing 8 pounds. It breathed well from the first.

After-History.—There were no complications. The temperature, never above 100, was practically normal after the fifth day. The lochia were never offensive, and there was no trouble with the mammae. The wound healed by first intention. The child thrived well. It was fed on cow's milk humanised by the precipitation of 75 per cent. of the casein. It gained a pound in three weeks. Mother and child were discharged in excellent condition on December 19th.

REMARKS.—I used chloroform in this case because some months ago I lost a case of Cæsarean section in which broncho-pneumonia following ether was a strongly contributing factor in the death. I have also heard lately of three other cases of Cæsarean section in which lung mischief followed anæsthetisation by ether. Without framing any theory from these slight data, I thought I would at any rate eliminate this danger in the present instance. In this case every element combined which tends to render Cæsarean section safe. These were very early operation, genital canal not infected, no previous attempts to deliver, vigorous uterine action, excellent general condition of patient, operation with advantages of electric light, skilled assistance, trained nurses, and all modern appliances for carrying out all details. The wound was also very accurately closed by Sanger's method. When such conditions can be secured the mortality of Cæsarean section is reduced to a minimum. Twenty-five years ago it was estimated to be 85 per cent.¹

To-day Leopold of Dresden, who has done more Cæsarean sections than any other man, reckons a mortality of 10 per cent.² His figures are:

Conservative operations	71	deaths, 7 = 9.8 per cent.
Porro's	29	3 = 10.3 "
	100	10 = 10 per cent.

¹ See, for instance, Barnes, *Obstetric Operations*, 1874.

² *Arch. f. Gynäk.*, Band lvi, Heft 1.

his acquaintance with gardening matters, and with those interested in the same pursuit, was extensive, and there are many gardens scattered over the country containing flowering plants from original stock contributed by him.

A few years back he found he was suffering from glycosuria. On December 20th lung symptoms showed themselves; on December 22nd coma set in, and the end came early on December 23rd, death coming peacefully in the form he would have himself desired. The last rites were held on December 27th, when a congregation which filled the Parish Church of Bocking assembled to express the esteem with which he had been regarded. Mr. Taylor was twice married, and leaves behind him a widow, two sons (both in the medical profession), and two daughters, who have each married a medical man.

JAMES MENZIES, M.D.,
Galashiels.

THIS much-respected practitioner passed away on December 20th after an illness of very short duration. In the early part of last year he was laid aside from active duty for several months by a slight hemiplegic attack. After a long rest spent in various English health resorts he returned to Galashiels in August, and began work again, feeling very much better, and, as far as could be judged, almost recovered from his illness. Unfortunately the condition returned with increased severity, and, after an illness of little more than one day, proved fatal.

Dr. Menzies in his student days volunteered for service in the Crimea, and, after taking the M.D. Edin., settled in Wanlockhead, where he remained several years. He settled in Galashiels nearly thirty years ago, and during the whole of this time was a well-known figure in the professional and public life of the town. He regularly attended the meetings of the Border Counties Branch of the British Medical Association, and four years ago was appointed President of the Branch by his professional brethren.

As a man he was universally respected by all classes, and treated the poor with the same courtesy and attention as the rich. The medical profession of Galashiels regret his loss. He was the essence of professional honour, and would scorn to take a mean or petty advantage of any of his fellow practitioners. The younger men could always look to Dr. Menzies for assistance at all times in difficult and critical cases. In his actions his own advantage was very often the last thing he thought of.

He was buried on December 24th, 1900, amid every sign of regret, and followed by a large number of all classes of the community, to his last resting place in Eastlands Cemetery.

AMONG the latest victims to the climate of South Africa is Captain H. W. MASTERMAN, who died of malarial fever at Prieska on November 28th, 1900. He was born July 17th, 1875, and was the fifth son of the late Mr. T. W. Masterman, of The Hall, Rotherfield, Sussex. He studied at Christ College, Cambridge, 1895 to 1898, and graduated B.A. with Second Class Honours in the Natural Science Tripos. After passing the Second M.B. Examination at Cambridge he entered in January, 1899, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he clerked and dressed until called out on the enrolment of the Militia Battalion of his regiment in December, 1899, at Pembroke Dock. The Welsh Militia were among the first to be ordered to the front, and Captain Masterman was employed first at De Aar, on the lines of communication, and later for several months at Prieska, a centre of disaffection in North-West Cape Colony, where there was a good deal of irregular fighting. Some months ago he was appointed Garrison Adjutant at Prieska, an honour which he much prized, none the less for the hard work and responsibility involved. The news of his death came as a most painful and unexpected shock to his relatives and friends. He will be chiefly remembered among his contemporaries as an athlete. He was a good Association football player, and almost got his "blue" at the "Varsity." He was a very fair cricketer, and at a match at De Aar last summer scored 102 for his regiment against the Lancashire Regiment. In 1898 he was President of the Cambridge University Swimming Club. In the Cambridge University Rifle Volunteers he took a leading part, and for nearly three years held a Captain's commission in the Corps, until

in March, 1899, he exchanged into the Militia. In all the many interests of his life there is none into which he entered with such heart and soul as those connected with Her Majesty's service, and it was with a glad willingness he responded to his country's call. Sad as his loss, so early in his career, is to his many friends and irreparable to his own family, yet all feel the death he would have chosen to die would have been, as this was, on active service at the front.

DR. GEORGE CORDWENT, who died some little time ago at the age of 85, was for many years deputy coroner for West Somersetshire. He received his medical education at St. George's Hospital, and obtained the diplomas of M.R.C.S. Eng. and L.S.A. in 1841. He first practised at Hatch Beauchamp, a village near Taunton, and was medical officer of a large district of the Taunton Union. Afterwards he settled in Taunton, where he practised for many years, and was at one time the President of the West Somerset Branch of the British Medical Association. He took the degree of M.D. St. Andrews, in 1859, and became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1862. About twenty-five years ago he disposed of his practice in Taunton and went to live at Milverton. He possessed a striking personality, and his characteristic figure, and his intellectual face, shaded by long hair, were well known in West Somerset. He held peculiar views on various subjects, professional and other, and was in his later years regarded by many as a person of somewhat eccentric character.

THE death of Dr. RICHARD JOHN BURKE, of Douglas, has caused much regret in the county of Cork, where he was well known not only as a medical practitioner, but in the hunting field, and as the owner of steeplechasers which he often rode himself. He was the third son of the late Mr. Richard Burke, of Shamrock Lawn, Douglas, and received his medical education at Queen's College, Cork. He graduated in October, 1876, and was appointed medical officer to the Douglas Dispensary. He was also Medical Attendant to the Constabulary, and was at one time President of the County and City of Cork Medical Protection Association, and of the Cork Pathological Society. Most kindly in manner and cheery in disposition, and ever ready to place his skill at the disposal of the poorest, he was highly esteemed by all classes of society, not only as a medical adviser, but as a counsellor and friend. All who knew him recognised in him a gentleman of high and sterling qualities. He possessed an excellent tenor voice, and often took part in local concerts in aid of various charities. At a meeting of the Cork Board of Guardians a vote of condolence to his family was adopted, and the Chairman, in putting the vote, expressed the regret of the Board that the melancholy occasion should have arisen for such a motion, and bore testimony to the esteem in which the deceased was held both by the rich and poor.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are Dr. Bérenger-Féraud, formerly President of the Superior Council of Health of the French Navy, author of works on the disease of Europeans in the West Indies, on dysentery, on yellow fever, etc.; Dr. O. Vitalis Effendi, Inspector of the Sanitary Service of the Ottoman Empire, aged 67; Dr. Duclos, Professor in the Medical School of Tours, author of contributions on asthma, the intestinal origin of chlorosis, diphtheria, etc., aged 72; Dr. Robert, Member of the French Chamber of Deputies for the Basses Alpes, aged 47; Dr. G. Hartlaub, of Bremen, originally a physician, but better known as an authority on ornithology who arranged Emin Pasha's collection; and Dr. Julian Lopez Ocaña, of Madrid, a leading Spanish ophthalmologist, author of numerous works on diseases of the eye, written (says the *Siglo Medico*) "in true Cervantine diction."

MEDICAL MEN IN THE PORTUGUESE PARLIAMENT.—At the recent elections in Portugal the following members of the medical profession secured seats in the Chamber of Deputies: Drs. Adriano Cavalheiro, Almeida Diaz, Moreira Junior, Clemente Pinto, Faillho Gomes, Carlos Lopes, Matheus Lampaio, Lima Dugue, Eduardo Burnay, and Mattoso dos Santos.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

A MEETING of the Senate was held on December 19th, 1900.

SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Various applications from institutions for recognition as schools of the University and from teachers for admission to Faculties and for recognition as teachers of the University were referred to the Academic Council.

The report of the Academic Council on the mode of procedure to be adopted with regard to the recognition of schools of the University and of teachers of the University, and the admission of teachers to Faculties was considered and adopted, with the exception of one section which was referred for further consideration.

It was resolved that all the schools of the University be allowed to place the words "University of London" on note-paper and printed matter issued by them.

COUNCIL FOR EXTERNAL STUDENTS.

A preliminary report from the Council for external students upon certain matters concerning the superintendence, regulation, and conduct of examinations for external students, and the appointment of examiners for external students was received, and after amendment adopted.

BOARDS OF STUDIES.

The report of the joint meeting of the Academic Council and Council for External Students recommending the appointment and nominating the members of the various Boards of Studies named in Regulation I, with the exception of the following named therein—namely; (vi) Board of Archæology and Palæography; (x) of Laws; (xvii) of Pharmacy; (xxvi) of Ethnology; (xxx) of Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture, was received and adopted.

The following are the Boards of Studies appointed in connection with the Faculty of Medicine:

[(XIII).—BOARD OF PRELIMINARY MEDICAL STUDIES.]

This Board to consist of 16 members:

Representing Chemistry (4).—Dr. F. D. Chattaway, Mr. C. E. Groves, Professor W. Ramsay, Dr. W. A. Tilden.
Representing Physics (4).—Professor H. W. Callendar, Professor A. W. Reinold, Professor Silvanus Thompson, Mr. F. Womack.
Representing Biology (4).—Professor J. B. Farmer, Professor H. E. Minchin, Mr. P. C. Mitchell, Mr. W. G. Ridewood.
Representing other Subjects in Medical Curriculum (4).—Mr. Stanley Boyd, Dr. J. R. Bradford, Dr. R. H. P. Crawford, Dr. W. Hale White.

[(XIV).—BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE MEDICAL STUDIES.]

This Board to consist of twelve members.

Representing Anatomy (3).—Mr. F. G. Parsons, Mr. Arthur Robinson, Professor G. D. Thane.
Representing Physiology (3).—Dr. T. G. Brodie, Mr. L. E. Hill, Professor E. H. Starling.
Representing Materia Medica and Pharmacology (2).—Sir T. Lauder Brunton, Dr. Hector Mackenzie.
Representing Physiological Chemistry (1).—Professor W. D. Halliburton.
Representing Organic Chemistry (1).—Dr. W. P. Wynne.
Representing Pathology (2).—Professor S. H. C. Martin, Dr. J. F. Payne.

[(XV).—BOARD OF ADVANCED MEDICAL STUDIES.]

This Board to consist of 28 members:

Representing Medicine (6).—Dr. W. H. Allchin, Dr. Percy Kidd, Dr. Norman Moore, Dr. Montague Murray, Dr. W. Pasteur, Dr. S. J. Sharkey.
Representing Surgery (6).—Mr. W. Watson Cheyne, Mr. R. J. Godlee, Mr. Pearce Gould, Mr. W. H. A. Jacobson, Mr. G. H. Makins, Mr. H. W. Page.
Representing Midwifery (4).—Dr. F. H. Champneys, Dr. W. R. Dakin, Dr. Mary Scharlieb, Dr. H. R. Spencer.
Representing Pathology (3).—Dr. F. W. Mott, Mr. S. G. Shattock, Dr. J. W. Washbourn.
Representing Ophthalmology (1).—Mr. J. Tweedy.
Representing Laryngology and Otology (1).—Mr. A. Marmaduke Shield.
Representing Mental Diseases (2).—Dr. Robert Jones, Dr. G. H. Savage.
Representing Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene (1).—Dr. A. P. Luff.
Representing Tropical Medicine (1).—Dr. Patrick Manson.
Representing Military Surgery (1).—Professor W. F. Stevenson.
Representing Provincial Medicine (1).—Dr. Markham Skerritt.
Representing Instruction in Fevers (1).—Dr. F. F. Caiger.

[(XVI).—BOARD OF DENTISTRY.]

This Board to consist of 8 members.

Representing Dentistry (7).—Mr. J. H. Badcock, Mr. W. Hern, Mr. W. A. Maggs, Mr. W. B. Paterson, Mr. Morton Smale, Mr. S. Spokes, Mr. C. S. Tones.
Representing Surgery (1).—Mr. R. J. Godlee.

(XVIII).—BOARD OF HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

This Board to consist of 8 members:—Dr. F. W. Andrewes, Dr. S. M. Copeman, Dr. Louis Parkes, Dr. G. V. Poore, Professor W. J. R. Simpson, Dr. J. F. W. Tatham, Dr. J. C. Thresh, Dr. B. A. Whitelegge.

On the motion of Lord Davey, a special Board, consisting of legal members of the Senate, was appointed to supervise the curricula for the Examinations in Laws.

TEACHING WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY.

It was resolved:

That it be referred to the Academic Council to inquire through the Boards of Studies and otherwise, and as soon as possible to report to the Senate, particulars of all the courses of University teaching now being given by teachers of the University, and what additional teaching within the appointed radius is requisite to enable the University to fulfil the duties thrown upon it by the University of London Act, 1898, and the statutes, and as to the estimated cost of such additional teaching.

THE GREAT HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Dr. Fowler asked the Vice-Chancellor whether the Great Hall of the Building should be described as the "Great Hall of the Imperial Institute," or the "Great Hall of the University of London." He stated that he had received a card of invitation to a reception to be held in the Large Hall of the Imperial Institute.

The Vice-Chancellor and Sir Frederick Abel gave explanations, and it was stated that on all future occasions it would be described as the "Great Hall of the University of London."

EXHIBITIONS FOR WOMEN.

The offer of exhibitions for women by the Governors of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East Charities was accepted with thanks.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The report of the Committee of the Brown Animal Sanatory Institution was received and adopted.

The Registrar presented a list of references from the former to the present Senate, and they were variously dealt with.

The Advisory Board for the Admission of Students was constituted.

Sir Herbert Cozens-Hardy was appointed a Governor of the Royal Holloway College.

Finance.—In connection with the question of the financial relations of the University of London and the Treasury, referred to elsewhere in this issue, it may be interesting to state that according to the estimates for the year ending March 31st, 1901, presented to Parliament in February, 1900, the total estimated receipts of the University from fees amounted to £19,000, and the total expenditure on salaries, examiners, exhibitions and scholarships, examinations, library, and on incidental expenses was £10 less than this. The increase in fees from the examinations for the year 1899-1900 had been £1,049. There has been a similar close balance for some years, and so far, therefore, the University has paid its way, but there have been, in addition, annual charges on the exchequer for repairs, rates, and other expenses in connection with the house in Burlington Gardens, which the University has now relinquished. These may be stated as amounting on an average to £4,100 a year.

Honours to Officers.—The New Year's list of honours announces that a knighthood will be conferred on Mr. Edward Henry Busk, M.A., LL.B., Chairman of Convocation; and the Companionship of the Bath on Mr. F. Victor Dickens, Registrar of the University.

M.S. EXAMINATION.—The following candidates have satisfied the Examiners:

T. R. H. Bucknall, M.D., University College; W. B. L. Trotter, M.D., University College.

B.S. EXAMINATION.—The following candidates have satisfied the Examiners:

Second Division.—W. M. Bergin, University College, Bristol, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; C. H. Brodribb, St. Mary's Hospital; J. A. Butler, Guy's Hospital; H. S. Clogg, Charing Cross Hospital; J. T. Dunston, Guy's Hospital; H. L. Eason, Guy's Hospital; Sarah Louise Fraser, London School of Medicine and Royal Free Hospital; W. Gough, B.Sc., Yorkshire College; Louisa Hamilton, Royal Free Hospital; R. J. Howard, London Hospital; C. L. Lander, B.Sc. London Hospital; T. N. Leah, St. Mary's Hospital; A. E. J. Lister, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; W. H. Lowman, King's College; F. M. Morris, London Hospital; E. M. Niall, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Mabel Paine, London School of Medicine and Royal Free Hospital; J. H. Parsons, B.Sc., Bristol, University College, London, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; G. E. J. A. Robinson, Dublin University, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and King's College; W. S. V. Stock, University College Bristol.

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

Medicine.—E. W. Adams, University College, Sheffield; Louisa Garrett Anderson, B.S., London School of Medicine and Royal Free Hospital; H. T. Barron, Westminster Hospital; J. A. Belcher, Univer-

sity College; S. H. Relfrage, St. Thomas's Hospital and University College; G. J. Branson, B.A., Mason University College; W. R. Bryett, B.A., King's College; A. H. Carter, B.S., Guy's Hospital; J. S. Chater, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; *E. Fisk, B.S., Guy's Hospital; A. H. Gault, Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary; E. W. H. Groves, B.Sc., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; H. W. Harding, St. Thomas's Hospital; H. E. Hewitt, B.S., St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals; T. W. Hicks, St. Thomas's Hospital; R. G. Girtton, London Hospital; Beatrice Knowles, B.S., London School of Medicine and Royal Free Hospital; F. C. Lewis, B.S., St. Mary's Hospital; H. W. Lyle, King's College; C. H. Melland, Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary; C. G. Pugh, B.Sc. (gold medal), Middlesex Hospital; C. Riviere, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; H. D. Singer, St. Thomas's Hospital; E. W. Spink, B.S., Yorkshire College; Caroline Sturge, London School of Medicine for Women; R. J. Warrington, Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary; S. L. B. Wilks, B.S., Yorkshire College; A. G. Wilson, London Hospital; W. Wrangham, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

* Obtained the number of marks qualifying for the Gold Medal.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH. ANNUAL DINNER.

The annual dinner of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh was held on December 20th, 1900, in the Hall of College, and the company, which numbered about 140, included, along with a large number of Fellows, several prominent members of the medical profession from London, Glasgow, and elsewhere. The chair was taken by Dr. Fraser, the recently elected President of the College, and the Croupiers were Dr. T. S. Clouston (in the unavoidable absence of Dr. Andrew, Vice-President); Dr. P. A. Young, Treasurer; and Dr. R. W. Philip, Secretary.

After the usual loyal toasts had been given from the chair and enthusiastically received, the President gave that of "The Imperial Forces," which was responded to by Fleet-Surgeon Anderson, R.N., and General Chapman. With this toast was coupled the name of the Edinburgh and East of Scotland South African Hospital, several members of whose staff were present as guests of the College—namely, Major Sir James Clark, Bart., Mr. David Wallace, and Drs. F. D. Boyd, James Miller, George Chiene, and Andrew Watt. Sir James Clark, in the course of an interesting reply, congratulated the promoters of the hospital on its organisation and equipment, referred in the highest terms of praise to the zeal and devotion of the staff, and gratefully acknowledged the assistance and encouragement received from both civil and military authorities at the Cape.

In proposing the toast of "The Lord Provost and Magistrates of the City of Edinburgh," the President dwelt with commendation upon recent measures adopted by the municipality for the welfare of the City, notably, the purification of the Water of Leith, the better housing of the poorer classes and the erection of a magnificent fever hospital. Bailie Belard, Convener of the Public Health Committee, who responded (in the absence from indisposition of the Lord Provost) alluded to the arrangements recently made between the College and the municipal authorities for the bacteriological examination of disease products and expressed the hope that the two medical corporations would continue as in the past to advise and counsel the local authorities in all matters affecting the welfare and amenity of the City.

The toast of "The Clergy" was proposed by Sir John Sibbald and responded to by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Edinburgh.

Dr. T. S. Clouston, in proposing the toast of the "Houses of Parliament," expressed the opinion that the achievements and advances of preventive medicine had not received that acknowledgement at the hands of the Legislature which they deserved. Comparing the great pestilence of the seventeenth century with the recent threatened outbreak of bubonic plague in this country, he contrasted the spirit of confidence in the measures taken by the public authorities which now everywhere prevailed with the widespread feelings of helplessness and terror that characterised the first-mentioned epidemic. In alluding to the sufferings of our South African forces from dysentery and enteric fever, he ventured to ask if those evils might not have been mitigated or averted had the advice of expert medical authorities been more generally solicited and followed. Mr. George M. Brown, M.P., suitably replied.

The toast of "The Medical Corporations" was proposed by Dr. Haig Ferguson, and responded to by Dr. Dunsmure,

President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and by Dr. Finlayson, President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow; that of "The College of Justice" by Dr. Foulis, responded to by Lord President Balfour; and that of "The University" by Dr. Stodart Walker, responded to by Professor Sir Ludovic Grant.

During the evening Dr. John Smith, the veteran poet laureate of the profession in Edinburgh, without whose genial presence no medical gathering would be complete, sang one of his original compositions—"A Fine Old School Practitioner, all of the Olden Time." Songs were also contributed by Dr. Stodart Walker and Dr. Lovell Gulland.

ANNUAL ELECTION MEETING.

The annual election meeting of the College was held on Thursday, December 6th, 1900, when the following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year, namely:—Dr. T. R. Fraser, *President*; Dr. Andrew, *Vice-President*; *Council* (including the President and Vice-President): Dr. John Wyllie, Sir John Batty Tuke, Dr. T. S. Clouston, Dr. G. A. Gibson, and Dr. D. Berry Hart.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

An extraordinary meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh was held on Wednesday, December 19th, 1900; Dr. Fraser, President, in the chair.

Election of Office-bearers.

The Secretary reported the following office-bearers had been elected for the ensuing year, namely:—Peter A. Young, M.D., *Treasurer*; R. W. Philip, M.D., *Secretary*; George W. Balfour, M.D., *Librarian*; Sir John Batty Tuke, M.D., *Curator of Research Laboratory*.

Examiners for the Licence.

First Board.—Physics: Dawson Turner, M.D., and Alfred Daniell, D.Sc. Chemistry: W. G. Aitchison Robertson, M.D., and John Gibson, Ph.D. Biology: John Macmillan, M.B., and Arthur T. Masterman, B.Sc.

Second Board.—Anatomy: Sir James A. Russell, M.B., and Joseph E. Whitaker, M.B. Physiology: D. Noël Paton, M.D., and J. Crauford Dunlop, M.D.

Third Board.—Pathology: Norman Walker, M.D.; Robert A. Fleming, M.D.; and Francis D. Boyd, M.D. Materia Medica: J. Murdoch Brown, M.D.; G. Lovell Gulland, M.D.; and Alex. Lockhart Gillespie, M.D.

Final Board.—Medicine: Andrew Smart, M.D.; Claud Muirhead, M.D.; James O. Affleck, M.D.; Chas. E. Underhill, M.B.; W. Allan Jamieson, M.D.; Alex. James, M.D.; Byrom Bramwell, M.D.; G. A. Gibson, M.D.; J. Graham Brown, M.D.; Alexander Bruce, M.D.; W. Russell, M.D., and R. W. Philip, M.D. Midwifery: J. Halliday Croom, M.D.; D. Berry Hart, M.D.; A. H. F. Barbour, M.D.; R. Milne Murray, M.B.; F. W. N. Haultain, M.D.; and J. W. Ballantyne, M.D. Medical Jurisprudence: R. Peel Ritchie, M.D.; James Andrew, M.D.; P. A. Young, M.D.; James Carmichael, M.D.; J. Allan Gray, M.D.; and R. S. Aitchison, M.D. Insanity: Sir John Batty Tuke, M.D., and T. S. Clouston, M.D.

Examiners for the Membership.

G. W. Balfour, M.D., R. Peel Ritchie, M.D., A. R. Simpson, M.D., Andrew Smart, M.D., Claud Muirhead, M.D., T. R. Fraser, M.D., John Wyllie, M.D., James Andrew, M.D., Sir John Batty Tuke, M.D., T. S. Clouston, M.D., J. J. Kirk Duncanson, M.D., P. A. Young, M.D., James O. Affleck, M.D., John Playfair, M.D., Sir John Sibbald, M.D., Charles E. Underhill, M.B., W. Allan Jamieson, M.D., Alex. James, M.D., Peter M. B. B. M. B. Byrom Bramwell, M.D., G. A. Gibson, M.D., J. Halliday Croom, M.D., D. Berry Hart, M.D., Sir James A. Russell, M.B., W. S. Greenfield, M.D., A. H. F. Barbour, M.D., Alex. Bruce, M.D., James Ritchie, M.D., William Russell, M.D., G. H. Melville Dunlop, M.D., N. T. Brewis, M.B., John Thomson, M.D., J. Haig Ferguson, M.D., William Elder, M.D.

Examiners for Diploma in Public Health.

First Examination.—Practical Work in Laboratory: Charles Hunter Stewart, D.Sc. Chemistry: Alex. Crum Brown, M.D. Physics: Dawson Turner, M.D. Meteorology: Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B.

Second Examination.—Epidemiology and Endemiology: Claud Muirhead, M.D. Practical Sanitation: J. Allan Gray, M.D. Sanitary Law, Vital Statistics, and Statistical Methods: Sir James A. Russell, M.B.

APPOINTMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE ROYAL INFIRMARY.

The College unanimously appointed Dr. Andrew and Dr. P. A. Young to be representatives of the College on the Board of Management of the Royal Infirmary.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

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

Medicine.—W. H. W. Attlee, B.A., Joh.; F. A. Bainbridge, B.A., Trin.; F. E. Brunner, B.A., Cal.; J. B. Candler, B.A., Corp. Chr.; E. R. Clarke, B.A., Joh.; E. H. Coleman, B.A., Joh.; K. E. Crompton, B.A., Cal.; A. H. Davies, B.A., Cal.; W. E. Moore Ede, B.A., King's; H. Edmondson, B.A., Cla.; H. St. C. Elliott, Trin.; A. Emerson, B.A., Cal.; H. S. Gabb, B.A., Down; T. B. Gilbert-Smith, B.A., Trin.; G. S. Graham-Smith, B.A., Pemb.; W. H. C. Greene, B.A., Corp. Chr.; N. Heard, B.A., Down; M. Horne, B.A., Trin.; C. Killick, B.A., Trin.; G. O. Lambert, B.A., Joh.; N. Maclaren, B.A., Trin.; H. R. Mayo, B.A., Cal.; J. C. Newman, B.A., Trin.; T. W. S. Paterson, B.A., Cal.; L. B. Scott, B.A., Christ's; G. A. C. Shipman, B.A., Trin.; F. C. Shrubbsall, M.A., Cla.; A. I. Simey, B.A., King's; W. C. P. Smith, B.A., Down; A. H. Style, B.A., Emm.; E. D. Telford, B.A., Cal.; H. A. Upward, B.A., Christ's; R. H. Urwick, B.A., Trin.; H. Walker, B.A., King's; L. Wilkin, M.A., Pemb.; T. Wood, B.A., Cal.; W. H. O. Woods, B.A., H. Selw.; R. T. Worthington, B.A., Trin.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DEGREES, Part II.—The following candidates have satisfied the Examiners:

Human Anatomy and Physiology.—C. Akerman, B.A.; Cai, O. A. Anderson, B.A., Trin.; G. T. Birks, B.A., King's; M. B. Briggs, B.A., Joh.; R. Butterworth, B.A., Christ's; S. W. Cole, B.A., Trin.; D. H. Collingham, B.A., King's; H. Cooper, B.A., Emm.; G. Cowan, B.A., King's; H. H. Dale, B.A., Trin.; G. E. Davidson, B.A., Cai; G. B. Davis, M.A., Corp. Chr.; H. M. Davies, B.A., Trin.; W. G. P. Ellis, M.A., Cath.; H. Falk, B.A., King's; A. H. Falkner, B.A., Pet.; T. J. Faulder, B.A., Cla.; H. H. J. Fawcett, B.A., Trin.; G. R. Footner, B.A., Pemb.; H. P. Gibb, B.A., Sid. Suss.; J. Goss, B.A., Jes.; C. B. Goulden, B.A., Non Coll.; C. F. Hadfield, B.A., Trin.; J. M. Hamill, Trin.; S. L. Harke, B.A., Pemb.; G. H. Harper-Smith, B.A., Cai.; P. Harrison, M.A., Christ's; F. A. Hepworth, B.A., Joh.; E. Higson, B.A., Magd.; G. G. Hirst, B.A., Cai.; J. B. Irving, B.A., Joh.; R. O. Lee, B.A., Emm.; T. C. Lucas, B.A., Cla.; F. M. Matheson, B.A., Cai.; R. F. Moore, B.A., Christ's; B. H. Pain, B.A., Emm.; J. E. Pellow, B.A., Joh.; C. T. M. Plowright, B.A., Joh.; N. O. Roberts, M.A., Christ's; J. M. Stenhouse, B.A., Sid. Suss.; H. T. Thompson, B.A., Christ's; G. A. Ticehurst, B.A., Joh.; J. D. C. White, M.A., Trin.; R. E. Whitting, B.A., King's; R. G. Wills, B.A., Joh.; A. B. Wilson, Pemb.; C. J. Wilson, Christ's; E. A. Wright, B.A., H. Selw.

State Medicine.—The Syndicate report that in the past academic year 49 candidates presented themselves for examination. Of these, 35 were successful in obtaining the Diploma in Public Health.

Appointments.—Dr. D. MacAlister is appointed to the General Board of Studies, Dr. Anderson, and Mr. Adie to the State Medicine Syndicate, Dr. Anderson to the Medical Board, Dr. A. Hill to the Agricultural Studies Board.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

PASS LIST, December, 1900.—The following candidates passed in:

Surgery.—J. T. Crowe, St. Mary's Hospital; F. W. W. Dawson (Sections I and II), Westminster Hospital; H. P. Fox (Sections I and II), London Hospital; L. G. Hopkins (Sections I and II), University College Hospital; J. W. McDougall (Sections I and II), Glasgow; H. W. Reynolds (Sections I and II), University College Hospital; R. C. Robertson, Charing Cross Hospital; F. A. Segreda (Section I), Guy's Hospital.

Medicine.—F. W. W. Dawson (Sections I and II), Westminster Hospital; W. O. Greenwood (Section I), Leeds; H. B. Hanson (Section I), Royal Free Hospital; L. G. Hopkins (Sections I and II), University College Hospital; D. T. Jones, Middlesex Hospital; J. W. McDougall, (Sections I and II), Glasgow; H. W. Reynolds (Sections I and II), University College Hospital; C. H. Williams, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Forensic Medicine.—P. C. Burgess, Middlesex Hospital; F. W. W. Dawson, Westminster Hospital; H. P. Fox, London Hospital; W. O. Greenwood, Leeds; H. B. Hanson, Royal Free Hospital; S. K. K. Haslam, Royal Free Hospital; S. F. Hickman, Royal Free Hospital; L. G. Hopkins, University College Hospital; J. W. McDougall, Glasgow; H. W. Reynolds, University College Hospital; W. A. Sugden, St. Mary's Hospital.

Midwifery.—J. E. Bolton, Leeds; F. W. W. Dawson, Westminster Hospital; H. P. Fox, London Hospital; B. Goitein, Vienna; W. O. Greenwood, Leeds; H. B. Hanson, Royal Free Hospital; S. K. K. Haslam, Royal Free Hospital; L. G. Hopkins, University College Hospital; E. T. Longhurst, St. Mary's Hospital; J. W. McDougall, Glasgow; E. E. Naggiar, St. Mary's Hospital; H. W. Reynolds, University College Hospital; R. E. Roberts, St. Thomas's Hospital; G. Rober, Cambridge.

The Diploma of the Society was granted to F. W. W. Dawson, L. G. Hopkins, J. W. McDougall, H. W. Reynolds, R. C. Robertson, and R. E. Roberts.

MEDICO-LEGAL AND MEDICO-ETHICAL.

A CONSUMPTION CURE.

CUNNINGHAM v. THE "DAILY EXPRESS."

THIS was an action brought by Mr. John Bernard Cunningham, described as M.D. Vermont, U.S.A., as plaintiff, for damages for alleged libels published in the defendant paper on June 21st, 1900, and two following days. As reported in the *Times*, the defendants pleaded that the words complained of, in so far as they consisted of allegations of facts, were true in substance and in fact, and in so far as they consisted of expressions of opinion were fair comments on a matter of public interest made without malice. Mr. Lawson Walton, Q.C., and Mr. S. G. Mears appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Gill, Q.C., together with Mr. Arthur Gill and Mr. Temple Franks, for the defendants. Mr. Walton, in opening the case for the plaintiff, said that his client was an American, that he was a fully-qualified medical man in his own State of Vermont, and that he had devoted his medical studies both at home and abroad, to the cure of consumption. That he had discovered a method of treatment by means of subcutaneous injections, of stimulating drugs, and that with the assistance of people who financed him he started practice in Oxford Street, and advertised this fact in the London newspapers. Shortly afterwards, according to Mr. Walton, Mr. Cunningham received an intimation from the Medical Defence Union that the advertisement was a violation of the rules of the profession. The plaintiff then

went to the offices of the Union, and upon his exhibiting his American diploma they relaxed their opposition, recognising that the practice of American medical men differed from that of the English medical profession. The plaintiff made the acquaintance of a Mr. Clark, who informed him that he was forming a company to collect bad debts, and he consented to sign the Memorandum of Association, and to take one share. Mr. Clark showed some interest in the consumption cure, and one day went to the *Daily Express* and suggested to the editor that he should assist through his columns in making the cure known to the world. An alleged cure was mentioned to the editor in the case of a boy named Barton, and an offer was made that the editor should seek a medical man to examine and report on this case. A medical man was sent, and later on the first of the articles complained of appeared in the *Daily Express*, headed "Gang of Yankee Sharps Exposed." The article first dealt with the Bad Debt Collecting Agency of Mr. Clark, and his method of collection explained. The article characterised the methods of the agency as "blackmail." After a further description of the methods of the Collecting Company, the editor, in concluding, wrote of Clark and Cunningham "that there had been an attempt to deceive him into proclaiming to the world a scientific discovery which never had any existence. The editor of the *Express* believes that Clark and Cunningham hoped to induce him to publish a glowing account of a fictitious cure for this dread disease, and account which would enable them to establish a quack business of a most lucrative character." Other articles on the same subject appeared in the *Daily Express* on June 22nd and 23rd.

The plaintiff gave evidence in support of his case, and stated that he had studied at Vienna, and it was there that he adopted the method of treatment of consumption by hypodermic injections. He treated a number of cases there. He further studied at Berlin, Leipzig, Munich, Dublin, and London. In the case of Barton he had found the boy very ill, and after treatment he rapidly improved, and was now quite well. Under cross-examination he stated that the composition of the injection that he used was a secret; the treatment did not cause sores. He used the same fluid in the cure of cancer as in cases of consumption. He commenced his practice at 52, Oxford Street, in August, 1899; 52, Oxford Street were the offices of the Viavi Company: he knew nothing about this Company. The Viavi Company let the premises to his friend Mr. Loughman. Mr. Loughman was not the manager of the hygienic department of the Company. Mr. Loughman financed the witness. He told a Mr. Godley that his cure for consumption was equally applicable to cancer. A meeting was held with Mr. Godley and two other gentlemen to discuss the formation of a company to push the cures. He proposed that offices should be started in the West End to conduct the commercial side of the business and consulting rooms for himself. The gentlemen present at the meeting afterwards wrote to say that they were not prepared to find the money to finance the proposed company.

In re-examination he said that Mr. Fletcher, a man of means and a merchant in the City, was so convinced of the efficacy of plaintiff's cure that he became a signatory of the Memorandum of Association of the Consumption Institute and Sanatoria, Limited. Apart from funds supplied by other gentlemen he had no means to establish a sanatorium or hospital.

Barton, referred to, was called. He said he was a bricklayer's labourer, aged 20, and was formerly in the navy. He had improved rapidly under plaintiff's treatment and in 14 weeks was cured, having gained 4 st. in weight. The witness's evidence was corroborated by his mother, and Barton's bed tickets at the Stonehurst Hospital were put in. They showed that his illness was entered at first as pleuropneumonia and later as phthisis.

Mr. Gill, in addressing the jury on behalf of the defendants, contended that his clients were only doing their duty in exposing the nefarious business of the Bad Debt Collecting Agency, Limited, for which the plaintiff by signing the Memorandum of Association of the company had made himself responsible. The method of the company was simply to extort money by threatening to publish a libel, and this any honest man would call a disgraceful and disreputable business. The only case the plaintiff could pro-

SHEFFIELD'S INSANITARY STATE.

To those who are intimately acquainted with Sheffield the high mortality of that city cannot be a matter of surprise. When we recall the mean and dirty cobbled streets, whose chief characteristic is the inevitable entrance to a small, ill-lighted, ill-paved courtyard, surrounded by still more wretched hovels placed back to back with those of the next court, it seems almost as though we had pictured a mediæval town. Those who have never visited the poorer parts of Sheffield would be amazed to find such primitive dwellings still inhabited, and, for aught that we know to the contrary, without a protest. But Sheffield has an enlightened city council, and has secured the services of an ardent reformer in its present medical officer of health, Dr. John Robertson. So happy and unanimous are the relations existing between the Health Committee and Dr. Robertson that he can state in a report, just issued on the causes of the high mortality in Sheffield, that without exception all recommendations made have been adopted and are being carried into effect. But with a population of over a third of a million reforms are necessarily slow, and particularly when such reforms aim at the lessening of disease due to filth, personal as well as public. A city of Sheffield's size cannot be reconstructed within a lifetime, and habits of personal hygiene require more than the period of one generation to inculcate. But the city council has gone to work with a will. Women inspectors, whose duty it is to make house-to-house inspections, giving instructions as to the rearing of infants, have been appointed. Increased hospital accommodation for infectious diseases is being provided. A refuse destructor is at work, and the scheme is being extended. But there remains much to be done. Dr. Robertson strongly condemns the present system of excrement and refuse removal, urges the importance of more rapidly providing water-closets to replace insanitary privies, and asks for improved drainage. We can only hope that a year hence Dr. Robertson will be able to report that the same unanimity exists between himself and his Health Committee.

THE HOSPITAL ISOLATION OF INFECTIOUS PATIENTS AT HIGH WYCOMBE.

THERE has recently been an epidemic of scarlet fever at High Wycombe, and the medical officer of health attributes it to the want of an isolation hospital. Under the present circumstances, one member of the family gets the disease and remains at home, transmitting the complaint to the other susceptible inmates, who in turn spread it among their neighbours. In the cottages inhabited by a great many of the people there is no possibility of securing isolation. Although one of the Councillors is reported to have made it a matter of complaint, at the meeting of the Town Council, that the medical officer of health was continually drawing attention to this need, the bulk of the Councillors appear to have held the wiser view that the need was a genuine one, and that the medical officer did right in reminding them of it. At the conclusion of a somewhat lengthy discussion of the subject, the Council—proceeded to the next business.

The population of High Wycombe is well over 15,000, and it is high time that the local authority made some provision for isolating the infectious sick. Surely this is a matter in which the Local Government Board might aid the efforts of the medical officer of health by making a representation to the authority as to their duties and powers.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY MANAGEMENT.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES.

THE large and important additions, alterations, and improvements at the City of London Hospital for Mental Diseases at Stone, near Dartford, Kent, are now rapidly approaching completion, and already the new staff laundry has been opened, and the east wing of the new male hospital is occupied by patients, and an additional plot of land has been added to the asylum estate. Many structural improvements have been carried out in addition to the contract work for the new buildings, which have been pushed on with praiseworthy energy with the view, as the Committee state in their report, of "bringing the buildings up to the highest possible state of efficiency."

The Commissioners in Lunacy, at their annual inspection of the asylum, report that "with so much work in progress some disorder and discomfort are unavoidable, but we found the asylum in general in good order, the wards clean, and the dormitories and bedding well attended to."

There were 630 patients under treatment in 1899. The average number daily resident was 485. The admissions numbered 152 and the discharges 134, the proportion of recoveries to the admissions being 57.89 per cent., which is 10 per cent. higher than in 1898. The death-rate stands at 7.42 per cent. of the daily average number resident. Professor White, the medical superintendent, calls attention to the fact that only 2 deaths occurred from chronic tuberculosis, and that during the 33½ years the asylum has been opened there have been only 69 deaths from this disease, which gives the remarkably low rate of 5.4 per 1,000 of the average number resident, whereas the death-rate from tubercle in all county and borough asylums in England and Wales in 1898 was 15.47, and the ratio per 1,000 to average residents for the four years to 1898 was 14.7. "We are indebted," he adds, to our system of ventilation, well-lighted wards, and healthy site for this." No fewer than 53 paying patients were admitted during the year, bringing the total number up to 153 at the end of the year, so that the success of the scheme continues unabated. The cost a head a week for the city patients was 11s. 1d., for out county 14s., and for private patients 21s.

THE Eighth International Antialcohol Congress will be held in Vienna, April 9th to 14th, 1901, under the honorary presidency of the Austrian Minister of Education.

HIS Royal Highness Duke Carl Theodor of Bavaria, M.D., who has won renown as an ophthalmologist, has been elected Honorary President of the Medical Society of Belgium.

MEDICAL NEWS.

MEDICAL MAGISTRATE.—Dr. Harold J. Hutchens has been elected a Justice of the Peace within the Colony of Queensland.

PRESENTATION.—Dr. John Moorhead has, on the occasion of his retirement from the Royal Hospital, Weymouth, with which he had been connected for forty-three years, been presented with a silver epergne and candelabrum weighing 246 ozs., together with an album containing an illuminated address. The gift was made by the Mayor on behalf of the subscribers.

GRESHAM LECTURES.—Dr. E. Symes Thompson, Gresham Professor of Medicine, will give a course of four lectures on the Perceptions at Gresham College, Basinghall Street, E.C., on January 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th, at 6 P.M. on each day. The first lecture will deal with the anatomy and physiology of the organs of perception, the second and third with the training and disorders of perception respectively, and the fourth with travel in relation to disordered perceptions.

WOMEN IN THE UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN.—During the current winter semester the number of women on the register of the Berlin University is 371, of who 253 are German and 118 foreigners. Of the Germans 111 belong to Berlin. Statistics of age are not given, but there is at least one sweet girl undergraduate of 61 summers who is repairing the deficiencies of her early education by studying German philology and history. Last winter the number of female student in the University was 431. The cause of the diminution is said to be that stricter regulations have been passed for the admission of Russian women. Women were first admitted to the University in the summer of 1896.

SEASONAL RAINFALL IN THE BRITISH ISLES.—At a recent meeting of the Royal Meteorological Society Mr. H. Mellish read a paper on "The Seasonal Rainfall of the British Isles." He discussed the rainfall returns from 210 stations for the 25 years, 1866-90, and calculated the percentage of the mean annual rainfall for each season. In winter the largest percentages of rainfall were found as a rule at the wet stations, and the smallest at the dry ones. Spring was everywhere the driest quarter, and the percentages were very uniform over the country—rather larger in the east than in the west. In summer the highest percentages were found in the dry districts, and the lowest in the wet ones. As the spring is everywhere dry so is the autumn everywhere wet.

THE AUXILIARY NURSES' SOCIETY.—The numerous nursing societies in existence in London are apparently still insufficient to meet all the demands made upon them by the profession and by the public. As a rule there is no difficulty in obtaining a well-trained nurse when the nature of the case requires more skilled aid than can be afforded by the patient's friends, but considerable difficulty is frequently experienced by medical men in obtaining permanent nurses for prolonged and chronic cases, and to supply this want is one of the main objects of a new society which has just started work under the title of "The Auxiliary Nurses' Society." The nurses are all members of the Royal British Nurses' Association, and in addition to their hospital work have had some years' experience in private nursing. The Society aims also at meeting the need for a body of nurses qualified by their age and experience to undertake cases in which, either on account of the nature of the malady or of the circumstances of the patient, it is undesirable to employ the services of younger women. The office of the Society is at 10, Orchard Street, Portman Square.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:

BELFAST: MATER INFIRMORUM HOSPITAL.—Resident Surgeon. Terms £40 per annum and all found. Applications to the Secretary, 17, Crumlin Road, Belfast.
BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND EYE HOSPITAL.—Assistant House Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with apartments and board. Applications to the Chairman of the Medical Board by January 14th.

BIRMINGHAM: QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.—Resident Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Secretary by January 23rd.

BRIDGNORTH AND NORTH SHROPSHIRE INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to the Hon. Secretary by January 23rd.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST. Victoria Park, E.—House-Physician. Appointment for six months. Salary at the rate of £30 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to the Secretary before January 7th.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN. Shadwell, E.—Pathologist and Registrar. Applications to the Secretary by January 15th.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—Additional Examiner in the following departments: (1) Pathology, (2) Surgery, (3) Practice of Medicine, (4) Clinical Medicine, (5) Midwifery, (6) Physiology, (7) Anatomy, including Anthropology, (8) Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health and Sanitation, Sanitary Law, and Vital Statistics, (9) Public Health Laboratory Work, (10) Chemistry, (11) Botany. Applications to the Secretary, University Courts, University of Edinburgh, by January 8th.

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN. Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.—Senior Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £70 per annum, with board and washing. Applications to the Committee of Management by January 22nd.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY ASYLUM.—Junior Assistant Medical Officer; unmarried, and not over 30 years of age. Salary commencing at £120, rising to £150, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Medical Superintendent by January 14th.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL.—(1) Senior House-Surgeon; (2) Junior House-Physician. Appointments for six months. Salaries at the rate of £50 and £30 per annum respectively, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Secretary by January 14th.

GREENWICH BOROUGH.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £700 per annum. Applications on forms provided, to be sent to the Deputy Town Clerk, Town Hall, Greenwich Road, S.E., by January 12th.

HULL ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Senior House Surgeon; unmarried. Salary, 100 guineas per annum, with board and furnished apartments. Applications to the Chairman of the House Committee by January 8th.

IPSWICH: EAST SUFFOLK AND IPSWICH HOSPITAL.—Two House-Surgeons: unmarried. Salaries £100 for Senior and £70 for Second, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Secretary by January 30th.

KENT COUNTY ASYLUM. Barming Heath, Maidstone.—Fourth Assistant Medical Officer and Pathologist. £175 per annum, rising £5 a year, with furnished quarters, etc. Applications to Dr. F. Pritchard-Davies, Superintendent, by January 12th.

LEITH BURGH.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £400 per annum. Application to the Town Clerk, Leith, by January 7th.

LIVERPOOL DISPENSARIES.—Assistant Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum and apartments. Applications to Mr. R. R. Green, Secretary, Leith Offices, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL STANLEY HOSPITAL.—Resident Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £70 per annum, with board and washing. Applications to the Chairman of the Medical Board.

LONDON THROAT HOSPITAL. Great Portland Street, W.—Assistant Surgeon. Applications to the Honorary Secretary, Medical Committee, by January 12th.

MARLBOROUGH: ROYAL SEA BATHING HOSPITAL.—Assistant Resident Surgeon. Salary, £55 per annum, with board and residence. Applications to the Secretary at the offices, 30, Charing Cross, London, S.W., by January 19th.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—Lecturer on Anatomy. Applications to the Secretary by January 15th.

MILLER HOSPITAL AND ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY. Greenwich Road, S.E.—Junior Resident Medical Officer. Post tenable for six months, with prospect of re-election as Senior. Salary, £40 per annum, with board, attendance, and washing. Applications to the Secretary by January 14th.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Accident Room House-Surgeon. Appointment for three months, but eligible for re-election. Salary, £25 for three months, with board, residence, and washing. Applications to the Senior House-Physician by January 9th.

NORTHAMPTON GENERAL INFIRMARY.—House-Physician; unmarried, and not under 23 years of age. Salary, £100 per annum, with furnished apartments, board, attendance, and washing. Applications to the Secretary by January 17th.

NORTH EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN. Hackney Road, N.E.—House-Physician. Appointment for six months. Salary at the rate of £80 per annum, with board, residence, and laundry allowance. Applications to the Secretary, 27, Clement's Lane, E.C., by January 10th.

NOTTINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY.—Assistant Resident Surgeon; unmarried. Salary, £140 per annum, and all found except board. Applications to the Secretary.

NOTTINGHAM PARISH INFIRMARY.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with furnished rooms. Applications to the Clerk to the Guardians, Shakespeare Street, Nottingham.

OXFORD: RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY.—Honorary Assistant Surgeon. Applications to the Secretary by January 10th.

PORTSMOUTH BOROUGH ASYLUM.—Junior Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum, rising to £150, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Medical Superintendent.

RAMSFATE AND ST. LAWRENCE ROYAL DISPENSARY.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with furnished apartments, board, and attendance, and £10 allowed for substitute during annual holiday. Applications to the Secretary by January 9th.

RICHMOND, HESTON AND ISLEWORTH ISOLATION HOSPITAL. Mogden, Twickenham.—Medical Officer; unmarried; not under 25 or over 40 years of age. Salary, £200 per annum, with furnished house, etc. Applications, on forms provided, to the Clerk to the Committee, Hounslow, Middlesex, by January 23rd.

SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON.—Lecturers and Examiners in First Aid and Home Nursing. Fee, 6 guineas for course of six fortnightly lectures. Applications to the Clerk of the Evening Continuation Schools Committee, School Board for London, Victoria Embankment, W.C., by February 2nd.

SALFORD UNION.—Assistant Medical Officer at the Union Infirmary, Hore, near Eccles. Salary, £150 per annum, with apartments and attendance. Applications, endorsed "Assistant Medical Officer," to the Clerk to the Guardians, Union Offices, Eccles New Road, Salford, by January 9th.

WARRINGTON INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—Junior Resident House-Surgeon; unmarried. Salary, £100 per annum, with furnished residence and board. Applications to the Hon. Secretary by January 19th.

WEST DERBY UNION.—Resident Assistant Medical Officer for the Workhouse, Rice Lane, Walton-on-Hill, Liverpool. Salary, £100 per annum, with first-class rations, apartments, etc. Applications to the Union Clerk, Brougham Terrace, West Derby Road, Liverpool, by January 8th.

WESTMINSTER GENERAL DISPENSARY.—Honorary Physician. Applications to the Secretary, 9, Gerrard Street, Soho, W., by January 28th.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.—Bacteriologist. Salary, £250 per annum, rising to £400. Applications, marked "Bacteriologist," to be sent to the Clerk to the Sanitary Committee, County Hall, Wakefield, by January 23rd.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ADAMS, E. G., M.B. Lond., F.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Medical Officer for the No. 1 B District of the Langport Union, *vice* J. D. Adams, M.D.S. and.

AYMER, Charles, M.B. Lond., C.M., appointed Medical Officer and Vaccinator to the Parish Councils of Berrie, Arbutnot, Kinnell, and Catterline, *vice* James Aymer, M.B., C.M. Aberd., deceased.

BAILLY, Reginald Threlfall, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., appointed Resident Assistant Medical Officer to the Mill Road Infirmary, Liverpool.

BARNES, R. W., M.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S. Edin., appointed District Medical Officer of the Bridgewater Union, *vice* J. H. Jolley, L.S.A., resigned.

ROGERS, George, M.B., Ch.B. Edin., appointed House-Physician to the Salisbury Infirmary.

COOKE, T. A. B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Lond., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Neyland Urban District.

DUNCAN, W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin., appointed Medical Officer for the Eythorne District of the Eastry Union, District Medical Officer of the Dover Union, *vice* J. Gordon, M.D., resigned.

ELVINS, R. S., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin., appointed Medical Officer to the Tollerton District of Easingwold Union, *vice* W. C. Ellis, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin., resigned.

GARDNER, T. Fred., M.R.C.P. Lond., appointed Physician to the Royal Boscombe and West Hants Hospital.

HOYLE, J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Lond., appointed District Medical Officer of the Burnley Union, *vice* S. Lawson, L.F.P.S. Glasg., L.M., resigned.

JONES, Arthur Lloyd, M.R.C.S. Eng., D.P.H. Camb., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Oystermouth District Council, *vice* J. I. Bevan, M.B., C.M. Edin.

LEMIN, Oscar, L.S.A. Lond., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the St. Marylebone General Dispensary, Welbeck Street, W.

MARLBOROUGH: H. B. M.D. Edin., D.P.H., R.C.P.S. Lond., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Dawlish Urban District, *vice* W. Harvey, F.R.C.S. Eng., resigned.

MUDGE, James, L.R.C.P. Edin., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Ludgvan Urban District, *vice* J. Q. Couch, M.R.C.S. Eng.

POOTER, J. R., appointed House Surgeon to the Birmingham and Midland Ear and Throat Hospital.

RIGBY, Hugh Mallinson, M.B., B.S. Lond., F.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy at the London Hospital Medical College.

SHERA, J. E. P., L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S. I., appointed Second Assistant Medical Officer to the Kent County Asylum, Chatham, Canterbury.

STEWART, M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin., appointed Certifying Factory Surgeon for the Caldbeck District of Cumberland.

THOMAS, Daniel L., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Stepley Borough Council.

WALSH, M. S., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Irel., appointed Assistant Resident Medical Officer to the North Dublin Union.

WARBYRTON, W. P., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin., L.F.P.S. Glasg., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Skirraugh Rural District, *vice* C. Solomon, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin.

WARRINGTON, W. B., M.D. Lond., M.R.C.P., appointed Assistant Physician to the Stanley Hospital, Liverpool.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.

Medical Graduates' College and Polytechnic, 22, Chancery Street, W.C. 4 P.M.—Dr. J. F. Payne: Consultation. (Skin.)

TUESDAY.

Medical Graduates' College and Polytechnic, 22, Chancery Street, W.C. 4 P.M.—Dr. Harry Campbell: Consultation. (Medical.)

Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8-10 P.M.—Dr. Ernest Reynolds (of Manchester) will give an address on

WEDNESDAY.

Medical Graduates' College and Polytechnic, 22, Chancery Street, W.C. 5 P.M.—Mr. Malcolm Morris: Clinical Lecture.

Hunterian Society, London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C., 8.30 P.M.— Clinical Evening.

THURSDAY.

British Gynaecological Society, Medical Graduates' College and Polytechnic, 22, Chancery Street, W.C. 4 P.M.—Mr. J. Hutchinson: Consultation. (Surgical.)

Central London Throat, Nose, and Ear Hospital, 5 P.M.—Mr. Lennox Browne: Obstructions in the Fauces and Naso-pharynx.

FRIDAY.

Medical Graduates' College and Polytechnic, 22, Chancery Street, W.C. 4 P.M.—Mr. R. Lake: Consultation. (Diseases of the Throat.)

British Laryngological, Rhinological, and Otolological Association, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W. 3.45 P.M.—Cases and specimens will be shown by Mr. Mayo Collier, Mr. Lennox Browne, Dr. Kelson, Dr. Wyatt Wingrave, and Mr. Nourse. Postponed discussion on Mr. Lennox Browne's cases of epilepsy in relation to adenoid growths.

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 ensure insertion in the current issue.

BIRTHS.

DOWLER.—On November 25th, 1900, at Koppa, Kadur District, North Mysore, the wife of Herbert M. Dowler, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., of a daughter.

KINGSFORD.—On December 19th, 1900, at Woking, the wife of Bertram H. Kingsford, M.B. Lond., of a daughter.

LE GETT.—On December 14th, 1900, at David Place, Jersey, the wife of Edward Le Gett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GURNEY-WILLIAMS.—On December 15th, 1900, at St. John's, Notting Hill, by the Rev. H. F. S. Gurney, Alexander C. Gurney, M.D., of 5, Gildridge Road, Eastbourne, to Marie Hallyburton, third daughter of the late Major-General H. E. T. Williams, 16th Regiment, and of Mrs. Williams, 2, Ladbrook Gardens, W.

DEATHS.

DABBS.—On Saturday, December 22nd, 1900, at Highfields, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, Nina Laura, wife of George Henry Roquod Dabbs, M.D., aged 52 years.

HOWELL.—On December 14th, 1900, at his residence, 72, Boundary Road, South Hampstead, Horace Sydney Howell, M.D., F.R.C.S., aged 62 years.

NUTTALL.—On Friday, December 21st, 1900, at Bognor, Alfred Edward Nuttall, M.A., M.B. Cantab., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., late of Nottingham, second surviving son of Henry Nuttall, M.D., of Leicester, aged 58 years.

STEELE.—On December 23rd, 1900, at Hempstead House, Hemel Hempstead, after much suffering, Veronica, the darling child of Dr. and Mrs. Russell Steele, aged 4 years.