

MEMORANDA:

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

STRYCHNINE IN THE VOMITING OF DEBILITY.

A BRITISH officer came under my care suffering from obstinate vomiting and great debility. These conditions were a sequence of malarial fever, from which he had suffered much during the Chin Lushai and Manipore expeditions. I tried morphine, hydrocyanic acid, bismuth, oxalate of cerium, and most of the other agents reputed as useful in that condition. The more potent agents had a poor and only a passing effect. The patient was plainly suffering from a form of starvation. His stomach was so irritable that he could hardly retain any food, and if given medicine in a bulky form it was mostly rejected. Arsenic and quinine were apparently useless. I tried, as a last resource, large doses of strychnine, and was surprised to find that it controlled the condition within twenty-four hours, and continued to control it effectually, so that after a few weeks the patient, who was almost like a living skeleton, became fit to go about and to do light duty.

I have since tried the same agent in the few other similar cases which came under my care, and have found it equally effective. I infer that sedatives will control nervous disorders only where nerve tone exists, and that they control strength and not weakness. The action of strychnine in the above cases was too rapid to be of an ordinary peripheral stomachic character. The movements of the stomach in the above cases seem to have been due to a derangement of the centres which preside over the movements of the stomach, whereby the stimulus of food which in health excites the physiological rhythmic contractions of that organ, in the diseased and irritable condition in question were sufficient to excite the act of vomiting. Strychnine seemed to establish the physiological tone of the centres in question, and thereby to render their presiding function steady and co-ordinate. We observe frequently in functional nerve derangements such as chorea, that sedatives are of very little, if any, use, whereas strychnine and other nerve tonics are invaluable.

Dharmala.

HENRY SMITH, M.D.,
Surgeon-Captain M.S., 1st Gurkha Rifles.

MYXŒDEMA ASSOCIATED WITH GOITRE.

I AM at present attending a case of myxœdema, the patient being a female aged 46. All the symptoms and signs of that disease are prominently marked, with the exception of the condition of the thyroid gland. I found that organ very much enlarged, and at times giving rise to difficulty of swallowing and breathing. The patient first noticed the enlargement about four years ago, and the symptoms associated with myxœdema, namely, dryness of skin, œdema of hands and feet, slowness of speech and action, etc., were first noticed two or three years ago. In my opinion the goitre is a fibrous bronchocele in which hypertrophy of the fibrous tissue has caused atrophy of the glandular structure of the organ. I may mention that goitre is very commonly met with in this part of Bedfordshire.

Aspley Guise.

H. W. CUNNINGHAM, M.B.

ACCIDENTAL HÆMORRHAGE AND HYDROCEPHALUS.

ON November 21st I was called to Mrs. H., a multipara, with a good history as to previous confinements. The nurse informed me the membranes had been ruptured for thirty-six hours, and the patient had had no severe pains until the last three hours; movement on the part of the fetus had not been felt for twenty-four hours. I found the patient in a state of extreme exhaustion, extremities cold, and the pulse very weak and compressible. On vaginal examination the os was found fully dilated, and the head presenting. A quarter of an hour having elapsed since my arrival, and the patient having had no pain, I decided to explore past the presenting part, with the result of a sudden gush of blood, followed by a mass of clots, proving what I had suspected, that accidental hæmorrhage was going on from a partial separation of a normally-

situated placenta. While passing my hand between the presenting head and the uterine wall, I thought I detected undue dimensions of the former, and on careful examination found this was due to an enormous hydrocephalus. The cord was pulseless, and the fetus evidently dead, so I turned by the podalic method, and easily brought the body down. Having no better instrument with me, and the case extremely urgent, I punctured the head with an ordinary pair of scissors, which was followed by several pints of serous fluid, collapse of the cranial bones, and easy extraction.

The patient, who was of feeble constitution, never rallied from the shock, and died in twenty-four hours.

Dovercourt.

HAROLD GURNEY, L.R.C.P.E, etc.

RETENTION FROM IMPACTED CALCULUS IN A CHILD.

R. B., 2 years of age, was admitted to the Children's Hospital, Nottingham, on October 10th with retention of urine. When seen, at 6 P.M., the boy had a calculus impacted in the urethra—at the orifice—and his bladder was enormously distended. The stone was removed, and found to weigh 3 grains. After its removal no urine escaped beyond a few drops. A No. 6 gum elastic catheter was passed into the bladder, when a very feeble stream ran out. Pressure above the pubes speedily increased this flow until 6½ ounces of urine had been withdrawn. I have only once had occasion to do a perineal section for extravasation of urine in a child, and that was due to an impacted calculus. This boy seemed to have been very near to it. In these days of litholapaxy it may not be without benefit to know that in so young a child so much fluid has been retained without disaster.

Nottingham.

LEWIS MARSHALL.

STRONTIUM BROMIDE IN VOMITING.

IN the EPITOME of November 19th, par. 442, is an abstract of a paper by G. Coronedi on "Strontium Bromide in Vomiting," in which it is stated that he found this salt most successful as a gastric analgesic in vomiting of nervous origin. I write to say that I have a female patient in the Royal Infirmary here with chronic gastritis and frequent vomiting to whom I have given a great many of the recognised gastric sedatives without effect, but who always gets temporary relief when the stomach is washed out with tepid water containing a little creasote and sodium bicarbonate. About two weeks ago I began giving her strontium bromide, thirty grains thrice daily, in water, with the result that the vomiting has almost ceased and the pain is gradually lessening. I consider this new salt well worthy of trial in all such cases.

JOHN DOUGALL, M.D.,

Professor of Materia Medica, St. Mungo's College, Glasgow.

REPORTS

ON

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

WOLVERHAMPTON AND STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

ACUTE ASCENDING PARALYSIS (LANDRY'S).

(Under the care of Dr. TOTHERICK.)

[Reported by JOHN WATSON, F.R.C.S.E., House Physician.] P. K., male, aged 52, coal miner, was admitted on September 9th, 1892.

History.—Six days before admission he was in the fields with several other men who were engaged in agricultural work. He was not himself working, and during the day drank freely of beer from a neighbouring inn, becoming at length more or less intoxicated. He laid himself down on the ground, and went to sleep for four or five hours. The ground was very damp. He was carried home by the other men, when he at once went to bed, and remained until the following morning. When he came to get up he found that he could only lift the legs with great difficulty, and that the thighs were very "weak." He also noticed an aching in the lower

Regiment); Surgeon and Surgeon-Major (ranking as Lieutenant-Colonel) William George Shepherd, M.D., retired, 1st Middlesex (Victoria and St. George's); Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Clark, 4th Middlesex Rifles (West London); Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Major Henry Spencer Smith, retired, 12th Middlesex (Civil Service) Rifles; Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Major Robert Cross, retired, 13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster) Rifles; Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Major Charles Henry Bennett, M.D., retired, 3rd London (City of London Rifle Volunteer Brigade); Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Major Alfred Cooper, retired, 14th Middlesex (Inns of Court); Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick William Humphreys, 15th Middlesex (The Customs and the Docks); Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Gordon Tatham, 15th Middlesex (The Customs and the Docks); Surgeon-Major (ranking as Lieutenant-Colonel) Walter Dickson, M.D., retired, 15th Middlesex (The Customs and the Docks); Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Reynolds Myers, 19th Middlesex (St. Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury); Acting Surgeon William Gill, retired, 19th Middlesex (St. Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury); Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Arthur Treheren Norton, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Platt, and Surgeon-Captain (Honorary Surgeon-Major) John Adam Watson, Volunteer Medical Staff Corps (London Companies).

VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION.
THE result of the recent prize competitions was declared on Monday night, December 5th.

Certified Members.—Best man, Corporal Gage, 24th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, 41 marks (maximum each man, 50). Best detachment, London Rifle Brigade, Colour-Sergeant Daniell, Corporals Roche and Harben, Private Murphy, 148 marks (maximum for detachment, 200). Five detachments competed, the examiners being Surgeon-Captains Hughes, F.R.C.P., and French, F.R.C.S.

The competition for the present class resulted in a victory for the 4th Volunteer Battalion Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, the 1st Volunteer Battalion Royal Fusiliers being second, and only 3 points behind; the best men, as distinguished from detachments, were Sergeants L. B. Spratley, 4th Volunteer Battalion Queen's, and E. Wilson, 1st Volunteer Battalion Royal Fusiliers. Twenty detachments competed.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel P. Giles, Welsh Border Brigade, in declaring the result, said that he was much pleased with the marks obtained by the detachments.

Surgeon-Captain Stokes, Senior Medical Officer Instructor, thanked the large staff of officers present who had acted as judges, many of whom had travelled considerable distances in order to assist at the competition.

The prizes will be presented to the successful men at the annual dinner, by Lord Sandhurst, Under Secretary of State for War, on December 10th, at 7 P.M., at Cannon Street Hotel.

MEDICO-LEGAL AND MEDICO-ETHICAL.

BLOOD AND BLOOD STAINS IN MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.
MR. CLARK BELL, in a paper recently read before the Medico-Legal Society of New York, and published in the last number of the Society's journal, discusses at some length the characters of blood, and especially human blood, as required for medico-legal purposes. His paper is very profusely illustrated with drawings and tables relative to the different shapes and sizes of human red blood corpuscles and those of the domestic animals, and he quotes numerous opinions of present or recent writers as to the possibility or otherwise of distinguishing with certainty between these. He does not, however, mention a very excellent paper by Dr. Monckton Copeman on a method of detecting human blood by means of the haematin crystals which appeared in our pages a few years ago. We do not think that any summary on this subject can be considered complete which does not give due prominence to Dr. Copeman's most important researches. In another respect, too, Mr. Bell's paper lacks completeness, and that is in regard to blood stains; for, excepting in the title of the paper, we are hardly able to find any mention of them—certainly no description of the varying appearances they would present according to the material on which they occurred, no differentiation between a recent and an old stain, and no account of the methods of examination of blood stains.

LIABILITY OF POLICE AUTHORITIES FOR MEDICAL FEES.
X. writes: Some time ago I was called out at midnight on a Sunday night to examine a woman said to be the victim of rape. I was called out by a sergeant of police. I examined the woman, examined the stains on her clothing, and some discharge that came from the vagina. I made both a chemical and microscopical examination at a great expense of time to myself. The result of my examination was negative. I was asked to attend at the police-court a few days after. I said I should not go unless I were subpœnaed, but I was assured that my expenses would be paid, and I agreed to go. I waited in court from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., and was then informed by one of the magistrates on the bench that the case had been heard in private, and was finished, my services as witness not being required. The charge of rape was not sustained.

When I inquired about fees, I was told by the court officials that they did not know anything about it. I have since applied to the police here, who say that they cannot tell me anything about it.

Now, considering that the court is four miles from here, considering the time I spent in examination and in waiting at court, would you kindly tell me what fee I should demand, and from whom (what official) I should demand it?

** This case is an instance of the difficulties in which medical practitioners sometimes place themselves for want of a proper understanding in the first instance. As no summons or subpœna was issued, the police authorities will probably repudiate liability. The best course seems to be to apply for payment to the individual sergeant or officer who first

required the attendance, or the one who said the fees should be paid. If he declines to pay, a county court summons against him may produce the money. We should like to know the result.

FEES TO MEDICAL MEN WHEN CALLED BY POLICE.

J. D. M. states a case in which he was called by the police to inspect a body of a woman found dead, and also to note the surroundings and to advise generally as to whether there had been foul play or otherwise. A *post-mortem* examination was afterwards made by order of the coroner, and an inquest was held, for which our correspondent received the usual fees. On making application to the police for remuneration for services rendered when called by them, "J. D. M." was informed that his services on the occasion were included in the fees paid by the coroner.

** Such is certainly not the case, and "J. D. M." is entitled to be paid for the services he rendered when called by the police. In London, when such cases occur, the medical man receives a certificate from the police station, which entitles him to a fee which varies in amount, the fee at night being double the amount payable by day. We should advise our correspondent to make a written and definite application, first to the superintendent of the local police, and, if unsuccessful, then to the chief constable or to the county authorities. If after this reasonable remuneration is not made, a letter stating the facts should be written to the Home Secretary, and, as a last resource, legal action in the county court might be taken.

THE CUSTODY AND CARE OF BODIES PENDING INQUEST.

SEWEL writes to ask several questions on the above subject, and is desirous of knowing the course that should be adopted when there are grounds for suspecting that a body has been tampered with in a manner calculated to deceive the medical man who has been ordered by the coroner to make a *post-mortem* examination.

** The body of a person awaiting inquest is in the legal care and custody of the coroner, and no one has any right to interfere with that body without his permission or order. Should any person be found who has in any way interfered with the body with intent to defeat the ends of justice, such a person might be summarily dealt with by the coroner for contempt of court, or he might be indicted by the police on evidence taken on oath before the court. At any time before the verdict of the jury is given and the inquest closed the coroner or jury may adjourn for further evidence, medical or otherwise, and a second *post-mortem* could be made if thought advisable. If, however, after an inquest has been held and the body interred, a further inquiry is considered desirable, application must be made to the Home Secretary, who may exhume the body and request the same or some other coroner to hold a second inquest.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

APPOINTMENTS.—Dr. Gaskell, F.R.S., has been appointed a member of the General Board of Studies; Mr. H. H. Clutton, M.B., F.R.C.S., an additional Examiner in Surgery; Mr. E. W. MacBride, St. John's, Demonstrator of Animal Morphology; Dr. Alex Hill a member of the Court of Discipline; Mr. F. Darwin, M.B., F.R.S., Secretary of the Botanic Gardens Syndicate; Dr. Allbutt, F.R.S., Regius Professor of Physic, a member of the Museums and Lecture Rooms Syndicate; Dr. A. Macalister, F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy, and Dr. L. Humphry, Assistant Physician at Addenbrooke's, members of the State Medicine Syndicate; and Dr. D. MacAlister a member of the Special Board for Medicine.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.—It is proposed to introduce the electric light into the dissecting room of the Anatomy School, the lecture room and histology class room of the physiological department and the Philosophical Library of Reference.

THE LATE DR. HORT.—The Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, who died on November 30th after a long illness, was a warm friend of the medical and science schools as well as a great theologian. He himself took honours in the Natural Science Tripos of 1851, with distinction in physiology and botany, and he was an examiner for this tripos in 1856 and 1871.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

UNION.—The following gentlemen have been elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—President: J. G. Cattanach, Honorary Secretary: John A. Laing. Treasurer: W. A. Wood, C.A. Auditor: W. Haig-Brown, C.A. Committee: Professor Annandale, M.D.; Professor Butcher; Mr. C. W. Cathcart, F.R.C.S.E.; Mr. J. H. A. Laing, M.B.; Mr. Logan Turner, M.B.; Mr. J. Avon Clyde; Mr. W. E. Fothergill, M.A.; Mr. H. M. Green; Mr. G. A. Cohen; Mr. O. H. Izard; Mr. S. J. Aarons; Mr. J. G. C. Scott.

JOINT BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.

THE Joint Board of Examiners created by Ordinance No. 13 of the Scottish Universities Commission met on December 3rd. The seceder consisted of Principal Sir William Muir (who presided), Professor Butcher, Mr. W. Harvey, LL.B.; Mr. C. D. Campbell and Professor Taylor, as representing the University of Edinburgh; Professor Ramsay, Professor McCunn, and Mr. A. M. Bell as representing the University of Glasgow; Professor G. Pirie and the Rev. Dr. Davidson as representing the University of Aberdeen; and Professor Henry Jones, Dr. Hugh Campbell, and

Mr. George Lawson, M.A., B.Sc., as representing the University of St. Andrews. The Board formulated the following regulations:—

1. Beginning with the examinations in October, 1893, the papers set for the arts and medical preliminary examinations shall be the same. 2. In judging the English paper the examiners shall fix a higher and a lower standard, the lower being sufficient for candidates in the medical preliminary examination. 3. Every candidate for the medical preliminary examination must pass on the higher standard in at least one of the required subjects, and may pass on the lower standard in the remaining subjects where there is a lower standard. 4. The standard for French and German in the medical preliminary examination shall be that prescribed in the Arts Ordinance, No. 11, sect. iii, paragraph 5. 5. For the first medical preliminary examination to be held under this Board in the spring of 1893, no candidate shall be required to pass on the higher standard in any subject. 6. The ensuing spring preliminary examinations for arts, science, and medicine shall begin on Saturday, April 1st, next. 7. For the preliminary examinations in April next (arts, science, and medicine) each University shall accept the equivalents already announced in the calendar of that University.

The Board adjourned, to meet at Edinburgh on January 14th, 1893. The convener is Professor Taylor.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

AN official inquiry is, we understand, to be held during the present month at Worcester with reference to a proposal of the Town Council to execute a scheme of sewage disposal at an estimated cost of £78,000. The Town Council of Cambridge have also resolved to expend £130,000 for purposes of sewerage and sewage disposal, a public inquiry being about to be held on the matter.

HEALTH OF ENGLISH TOWNS.

IN thirty-three of the largest English towns, including London, 6,005 births and 3,680 deaths were registered during the week ending Saturday, December 3rd. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had been 18.6 and 18.9 per 1,000 in the preceding two weeks, declined to 18.8 during the week under notice. The rates in the several towns ranged from 10.3 in Birkenhead, 13.0 in Halifax, 14.0 in Huddersfield, and 15.2 in Bradford to 24.8 in Manchester, 25.1 in Brighton, 25.7 in Salford, 27.5 in Hull, and 28.7 in Bolton. In the thirty-two provincial towns the mean death-rate was 19.6 per 1,000, and exceeded by 1.9 the rate recorded in London, which was 17.7 per 1,000. The 3,680 deaths registered during the week under notice in the thirty-three towns included 429 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, against 392 and 424 in the preceding two weeks; of these, 150 resulted from measles, 70 from scarlet fever, 60 from diphtheria, 56 from whooping-cough, 45 from "fever" (principally enteric), 44 from diarrhoea, and 4 from small-pox. These 429 deaths were equal to an annual rate of 2.2 per 1,000; in London the zymotic death-rate was equal to 1.7 per 1,000, while it averaged 2.6 in the thirty-two provincial towns. No death from any of these diseases was recorded last week in Wolverhampton or in Derby; in the other towns they caused the lowest death-rates in Oldham, Huddersfield, and Halifax, and the highest rates in Manchester, Bolton, Brighton, and Salford. Measles caused the highest proportional fatality in Manchester, Cardiff, Bolton, Croydon, Salford, Hull, and Brighton; scarlet fever in Cardiff, Sunderland, Bolton, and Plymouth; whooping-cough in Norwich, Manchester, Salford, Birmingham, and Bolton; "fever" in Swansea; and diarrhoea in Plymouth and Burnley. The 60 deaths from diphtheria included 39 in London and 6 in Manchester. Two fatal cases of small-pox were recorded in London, 1 in Liverpool, and 1 in Sheffield, but not one in any other of the thirty-three large towns; 19 small-pox patients were under treatment in the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals and 1 in the Highgate Small-pox Hospital on Saturday last, December 3rd. The number of scarlet fever patients in the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals and in the London Fever Hospital on the same date was 3,882, against 4,063, 4,045, and 3,945 on the preceding three Saturdays; 302 new cases were admitted during the week, against 404 and 302 in the preceding two weeks. The 343 deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs in London were 92 below the average, and were equal to an annual rate of 4.2 per 1,000.

HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday, December 3rd, 850 births and 673 deaths were registered in eight of the principal Scotch towns. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had increased from 20.6 to 23.7 per 1,000 in the preceding three weeks, further rose to 24.2 during the week under notice, and was 5.4 per 1,000 below the mean rate during the same period in the large English towns. Among these Scotch towns the lowest death-rates were 15.3 in Paisley and 17.2 in Perth, and the highest rates 27.7 in Edinburgh and 27.1 in Aberdeen, and 58.7 in Leith. The 673 deaths in these towns included 188 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, equal to an annual rate of 5.7 per 1,000, which exceeded by 3.5 the mean zymotic death-rate during the same period in the large English towns. The highest zymotic death-rates were recorded in Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Leith. The 281 deaths registered in Glasgow included 16 from measles, 6 from scarlet fever, and 11 from whooping-cough. Measles caused 39 deaths in Leith, 36 in Edinburgh, and 18 in Aberdeen. The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in these towns was equal to 4.8 per 1,000, against 4.2 in London.

HEALTH OF IRISH TOWNS.

IN sixteen of the principal town-districts of Ireland the deaths registered during the week ending Saturday, December 3rd, were equal to an annual rate of 21.1 per 1,000. The lowest rates were recorded in Lisburn and Londonderry, and the highest rates in Dundalk and Sligo. The death-rate from the principal zymotic diseases averaged 1.2 per 1,000. The 153 deaths registered in Dublin were equal to an annual rate of 22.8 per 1,000 (against 23.9 in each of the preceding two weeks), the rate during the same period being 17.7 in London and 24.0 in Edinburgh. The 150 deaths in Dublin included 7 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases (equal to an annual rate of 1.0 per 1,000), of which 4 resulted from enteric fever, 2 from diarrhoea, and 1 from whooping-cough.

THE GRIEVANCES OF GROCERS.

ON December 1st Sir Walter Foster, Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, received a deputation from a body which bears the somewhat magniloquent title of the Federation of Grocers' Associations of the United Kingdom. This body certainly does not allow the grass—or perhaps we ought to say the chicory—to grow under its feet, for shortly before the general election Mr. Ritchie, the late President of the Local Government Board, was interviewed by a deputation of the Federated Grocers, who, as we had occasion to record when commenting on the matter at the time, got but cold comfort from him. These gentlemen appear to hope that they will get something more substantial by applying to Sir Walter Foster. While grocers are doubtless a highly useful class of persons, it may be justifiably assumed, as we have before ventured to imply, that the interests of the public generally ought to be placed before those of a particular trade, a proposition which the federated British grocer is rather disposed to ignore.

The anxiety of the deputation to have it understood that they did not in any way desire to put obstacles in the way of the enforcement of the Adulteration Acts is highly satisfactory and is pleasing to witness, more especially when some few of the many unfortunate facts connected with the past history of the grocery trade are called to mind. Alderman Barrow, of Birmingham, is reported to have said rather naively that "they did not desire to do anything which should interfere with the checking of adulteration." Such a sentiment, put in such a way, does not, unfortunately, appear to indicate the existence of the red-hot enthusiasm for the thorough enforcement of the Anti-Adulteration Acts that one would hope to find, and yet by this time there ought to be no doubt in the minds of the intelligent tradesmen of this country that those who are honest have nothing to lose and very much to gain by a due enforcement of existing laws and by the passing of further and more stringent ones. The deputation was, we are told, an "influential" one, and no one, surely, will have any objection to classify it as such.

It was introduced by Mr. Frye, M.P., and Mr. T. Hough, M.P. It included Sir W. Pink, of Portsmouth, Mr. Alderman Barrow, of Birmingham, Mr. Cushen, the Vice-Chairman of an Association, and many London traders. It is, therefore, the more surprising that the very first suggested amendment of the present law put forward was one whereby an ordinary invoice of goods sent to a tradesman should constitute a warranty under the 23rd section of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. Inasmuch as the mere production of specific written warranty in court is held to exonerate a defendant and causes the proceedings against him to fail at once the danger of such an innovation is obvious. Invoices would be produced in all cases of prosecution, and local authorities, difficult enough to move as it is, would hardly ever go to the trouble and expense of prosecuting the givers of the invoices. Neither is it fair or proper that, under existing conditions, they should be called upon to do so and be the sufferers by the introduction of a process of responsibility shifting. Moreover, many of the wholesale dealers reside abroad and could not possibly be reached.

While it may be admitted that the Acts may sometimes press harshly upon a retail trader who is financially at the mercy of his wholesale dealers, if a remedy is to be provided it will be found only in making the wholesale dealer a co-defendant in the case at its first hearing, for the excellent effect produced by checking the sale of adulterated goods at the points of distribution must not be lost sight of. We agree with the suggestion that further provision should be made for the taking of samples by inspectors from wholesale houses, manufacturers, and importers; at present they are practically precluded from doing so, but we cannot agree that in every case a full statement "of the extent and particulars of an alleged adulteration should be stated in order that the analysis may be checked," nor that it should be made compulsory for the Court, at the request of either party, to refer cases to the Somerset House analyst. In regard to the former point such full statements would in many instances be equivalent to a giving away of the case, for they would often involve entering into technicalities which could only be understood by specialists; and as to the latter, reference to Somerset House is a system which has always worked badly and unquestionably to the detriment of the public, while it involves the placing of Somerset House on a pedestal which, especially in the light of recent revelations, it has not a shadow of a right to occupy, and the consequent assumption that the dictum of this particular Government department is final and irrevocable and absolutely binding on a magistrate. Nothing could be more erroneous. Neither can we agree with the suggestion that prosecutions for selling adulterated butter should only be taken under the Margarine Act and not under the Food Act, nor will that which is intended to exonerate an employer if he can prove to the Court that the sale of an adulterated article was effected by an assistant without the employer's knowledge or connivance, make such assistant the actual offender. It is to the interest of the public that there should be power to proceed under both Acts in cases of butter adulteration, and the suggestion whereby responsibility might be shifted on to the shoulders of an assistant, which, by the way, would always prevent the infliction of adequate punishment, refutes itself.

In the result Sir W. Foster stated that he recognised some of the difficulties of the deputation. In regard to magistrates' decisions, which certainly differed very widely, he referred the grocers to another department. He suggested that the deputation should set to work to make local authorities do their duty, a piece of advice which in every way was excellent. He hoped that before long they would have local authorities who

MEDICAL NEWS.

THE Lord Mayor has consented to preside at the Festival Dinner, to be held at the Holborn Restaurant on May 9th, in aid of the funds of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney Road, N.E.

DR. ARTHUR RANSOME, F.R.S., of Manchester, and Mr. G. J. Romanes, F.R.S., Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution, have been elected Honorary Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

METROPOLITAN POLICE SURGEONS ASSOCIATION.—The annual report submitted to the fifth annual meeting of members of this Association showed that the society was in a satisfactory condition. Many points that had been before the Council during the year, of great importance both in the interests of divisional surgeons and the public, were recapitulated, and the treasurer's report showed the society to be in a sound financial position. The honorary secretaries announced that nearly all the divisional surgeons of the Metropolitan Police were now members of the Association. The members of Council for ensuing year were elected. Mr. Phillips was elected a Vice-President, with the understanding that he would assent to continue the duties he had heretofore filled as treasurer, and Drs. Yarrow and Spurgin were re-elected honorary secretaries. At the dinner, after the usual loyal toasts, the President, Mr. Mackellar, gave the toast of "The Association." In responding to the toast of "The Commissioner of Police and Assistant Commissioners," Mr. Bruce alluded to the great pleasure it gave him to be present at so representative a meeting of a body of gentlemen so essential to the well-being of the police and the public as the divisional surgeons of the metropolis. Sir John Bridge responded for "The Visitors," and Dr. Danford Thomas and Mr. Braxton Hicks for "The Coroners."

BACTERIOLOGY AS THE FARMER'S FRIEND.—At a recent meeting of an agricultural association in Berlin, Professor Hilgard, Director of the Agricultural Research Station in San Francisco, gave an account of a method of getting rid of the destructive "field bug"—apparently a near relative of the Colorado beetle—which has lately been tried in the Western States of North America with most satisfactory results. The plan is on the same lines as that so successfully carried out by Professor Löffler in the plague of field mice in Greece. The virus of a disease affecting the "field bugs" has been isolated, and is used to infect a few of these noxious insects, who are then let loose in the places where their congeners most do congregate. The result is an epidemic which works such havoc among them as only the pen of Homer or Mr. Rider Haggard could describe. So fully recognised is the efficacy of this measure, that the farmers in all the North-Western States of the Union, notably California, Nebraska, and Kansas, now send living field bugs specially captured for the purpose to San Francisco to be infected, so that they may be utilised for the extermination of their kindred. Nothing is said as to the employment of anaesthetics.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.—It is announced that the second part of the third volume of the *Etudes Expérimentales et Cliniques sur la Tuberculose*, published under the auspices of M. Verneuil, will shortly be issued. This will be the last volume of the series, the place of which will henceforth be taken by a periodical entitled *Revue de la Tuberculose*, which will appear every two months under the direction of MM. Verneuil, Bouchard, Chauveau, Brouardel, Charcot, Cornil, Fournier, Grancher, Lannelongue, Potain, Ch. Richet, and Tarnier. The first number will be published on January 15th, 1893.—The first number of a new monthly journal devoted to hypnotism appeared at Berlin on October 1st (H. Brieger). It bears the comprehensive title of *Zeitschrift für Hypnotismus, Suggestionstherapie, Suggestionstlehre und verwandte psychologische Forschungen*. It is edited by Dr. J. Grossmann, of Konitz (West Prussia), with the collaboration of Professor Berheim, of Nancy, Dr. Forel, of Zürich, Dr. Moll, of Berlin, and Dr. Wetterstrand, of Stockholm. France also rejoices in an organ of the same persuasion, in the *Revue de l'Hypnotisme*, which is edited by Dr. Bérillon, Assistant Inspector of Public Lunatic Asylums.—*La Escuela de Medicina* (The School of Medicine)

is the name of a new medical journal recently started in Guatemala. Hitherto medical periodicals have had as short a lease of life in that volcanic little republic as the various governments which have attempted to guide its destinies. We wish our new contemporary a better fate.—Dr. Lewis Sayre's work on orthopaedic surgery will shortly appear in a Japanese dress. The translator is Dr. J. K. Kimura, of Tokio.

ANATOMICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—The sixth annual general meeting of this Society was held in the Court Room of Guy's Hospital on Monday, November 21st, at 4.30 P.M. The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the session 1892-93: *President*: Sir W. Turner, F.R.S. *Vice-Presidents*: John Curnow, M.D., Alexander Macalister, F.R.S., H. St. John Brooks. *Treasurer*: G. B. Howes. *Council*: William Anderson, Stanley Boyd, D. J. Cunningham, F.R.S., John Cleland, F.R.S., L. A. Dunn, M.B., Percy Flemming, Wardrop Griffith, M.D., W. P. Herringham, M.D., Alexander Hill, M.D., Robert Howden, M.D., C. B. Lockwood, R. Clement Lucas, M.S., T. H. Openshaw, M.B., M.S., R. W. Reid, M.D., Arthur Robinson, M.B., H. D. Rolleston, M.D., J. Bland Sutton, Johnson Symington, M.D., Arthur Thomson, Bertram Windle. *Secretaries*: Ambrose Birmingham, M.D. (Ireland), A. M. Paterson (Scotland), George Henry Makins (England). Mr. Arthur Thomson presented the report of the Collective Investigation Committee. Of thirty-nine institutions applied to, nineteen had contributed material for the report, dealing with (1) the mode and place of origin of the middle sacral artery; (2) the frequency of the psoas parvus and its nerve supply; (3) the arrangement of the branches of the aortic arch; (4) the frequency of communicating branches between the median (or anterior interosseous) and the ulnar nerves in the forearm. The treasurer reported that a balance of £43 0s. 9d. stood to the credit of the Society; also that the manuscript index to the first twenty volumes of the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology*, the preparation of which had been undertaken by the Society, was rapidly approaching completion. Specimens of anatomical anomalies were shown by Professor Curnow, Mr. Bland Sutton, Mr. T. W. P. Lawrence, and Mr. F. G. Parsons. Papers were read by Professor Macalister, F.R.S., Dr. Carwardine, Mr. A. Thomson, and Professor Cunningham, F.R.S.. The proceedings and papers will be published *in extenso* in the January number of the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology*.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, 79, Gloucester Street, S.W.—House-Surgeon. Board, lodging, fuel, and light found. Applications, endorsed on envelope "House-Surgeon," to the Honorary Secretary by December 16th.

BRECON INFIRMARY, 6, Bulwark, Brecon, South Wales.—Resident House-Surgeon; unmarried; doubly qualified. Salary, £70 per annum, with furnished apartments, board, attendance, fire, and gas. Applications to W. Powell Price, Secretary, by December 26th.

BRIDGWATER INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with board and residence. Applications to Mr. John Coombs, Honorary Secretary, by January 1st, 1893.

BRIGHTON, HOVE, AND PRESTON DISPENSARY.—House-Surgeon to the Western Branch, unmarried, doubly qualified. Salary, £140 per annum (less board at £8. per week), with furnished apartments, coals, gas, and attendance. Applications to the Assistant Secretary by December 15th.

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.—House-Surgeon. Applications to the Secretary, by December 20th.

CLUTTON UNION.—Medical Officer and Public Vaccination Officer for the Chew Magna District. Salary, £86 per annum and vaccination fees. Applications to E. H. Perrin, Solicitor and Clerk to the Guardians, Temple Cloud, near Bristol, by December 14th.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, Birmingham.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Board, residence, and washing provided. Applications to the House-Governor by December 31st.

GLASGOW EYE INFIRMARY, 88, West Regent Street, Glasgow.—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, £75 per annum, with apartments and board. Applications to William G. Black, Secretary, by December 10th.

INFIRMARY FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND THROAT, 26, Margaret Street, Regent Street, W.—Three Visiting Physicians. Applications to William Henry Johnson, Secretary.

KILLARNEY DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with allowances valued at £100 yearly. Candidates must be unmarried, and not over 30. Applications to Dr. L. T. Grimm, Resident Medical Superintendent. Election on January 19th.

LEEDS PUBLIC DISPENSARY, New Briggate.—Junior Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £35 per annum. Applications to the Secretary of the Faculty, by December 14th.

MANCHESTER SOUTHERN AND MATERNITY HOSPITAL.—Resident House-Surgeon. Applications to the Honorary Secretary, George William Fox, 53, Princess Street, Manchester.

MILE END OLD TOWN.—Dispenser of Medicines at the Infirmary and Outdoor Dispensaries, Bancroft Road, E., between 25 and 45 years of age. Salary, £130 per annum, and dinner daily. Applications to William Thacker, Clerk, Guardians' Offices, Bancroft Road, Mile End, E., by December 15th.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE INFIRMARY AND EYE HOSPITAL, Hartshill, Stoke-on-Trent.—House-Surgeon; doubly qualified. Salary, £120 per annum, increasing £10 yearly, with furnished apartments, board, and washing. Applications to the Secretary by January 21st, 1893.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, Morpeth.—Assistant Medical Officer; unmarried. Salary, £120 per annum, increasing £10 yearly to £150, with furnished apartments, board and lodging. Applications to Dr. McDowall at the Asylum by December 15th.

OWENS COLLEGE, Manchester.—Junior Demonstrator in Physiology and Histology. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to the Registrar by December 12th.

PARISH OF TONGUE, Sutherlandshire.—Medical Officer. Salary, £165 per annum; house available. Applications to John Murray, Inspector of the Poor, Tongue, Sutherlandshire.

PAROCHIAL BOARD OF EDINBURGH.—Resident Medical Officer for the Poorhouse, Craiglockhart. Salary, £30 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to G. Greig, Inspector, 2, Forrest Road, Edinburgh, by December 10th.

RATHDRUM UNION, ARKLOW DISPENSARY.—Medical Officer. Salary, £110 per annum and fees. Applications to Mr. James Hanagan, Honorary Secretary, Curranstown, Arklow. Election on December 12th.

ROYAL ALBERT HOSPITAL, Devonport.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Board, lodging, and washing provided. Applications to the Chairman of the Medical Committee, by December 16th.

ROYAL CORNWALL INFIRMARY, Truro.—House-Surgeon, unmarried, doubly qualified. Salary, £150 per annum, with furnished apartments, fire, light, and attendance. Applications to the Secretary before December 14th.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, King William Street, West Strand. Clinical Assistants. Applications to the Secretary, by December 31st.

ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY, Dundee.—Demonstrator of Anatomy.—Salary, £120 per annum. Applications to the Secretary by December 17th.

STOCKPORT INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon; doubly qualified. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and apartments. Applications to Lieutenant-Colonel S. W. Wilkinson, Honorary Secretary, by December 20th.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—Examiner in each of the following subjects: (1) Anatomy, (2) Chemistry and Laboratory Work for the First B.Sc. Examination in Public Health, (3) Midwifery, (4) Practice of Physic, and (5) Botany. The salary in each of the departments Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 5 is £75 a year, and in No. 2 £90 a year, with an allowance of £10 per annum for travelling and other expenses in the case of Examiners not resident in Edinburgh or the immediate neighbourhood. Applications to M. C. Taylor, Secretary, by January 9th, 1893.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL, Folkestone.—House-Surgeon; unmarried. Salary, £80 for the first year, with an increase of £10 each year for the two following years, with board and residence. Applications to the Secretary, by December 13th.

WESTMINSTER GENERAL DISPENSARY, 9, Gerrard Street, Soho.—Resident Medical Officer. Appointment for one year. Applications to J. J. Johnson, Secretary, by December 15th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ANDERSON, F. T., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin., appointed Medical Officer for the No. 4 District of the Alton Union.

ANDREW, F. W., L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer to the Hendon Local Board.

BULLMORE, William King, M.D. St. And., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Falmouth Urban Sanitary District.

CALLAGHAN, Thomas, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin., L.F.P.S. Glasg., appointed Medical Officer for the No. 6 District of the Cork Dispensary, vice H. R. Townsend, M.D., resigned.

CARRUTHERS, J. Ferguson, M.B., C.M. Edin., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Rivesly Rural District of the Horn-castle Union.

CROOK, Arthur, L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., reappointed Medical Officer for the Boys' Home of the Norwich Union.

DOLAMORE, W. H., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.D.S., appointed Second Dental Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital.

DOUGLAS, Dr. N. G., appointed Medical Officer for the Western District of the Scarborough.

EDEN, William A., L.S.A., appointed Assistant Medical Officer of the Workhouse and Infirmary of the St. George's Union, vice R. H. Tompsett, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., resigned.

ELLIOTT, Harry Scott, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., L.S.A. Lond., appointed Assistant House-Physician to St. George's Hospital, London.

HUMPHREYS, John, L.R.C.P. Edin., L.F.P.S. Glasg., appointed Medical Officer for the Trawsfyndd District of the Festiniog Union.

LATIMER, H. A., M.R.C.S., appointed Senior Surgeon to the Swansea General Hospital, vice J. Thomas, L.R.C.P. Edin., resigned.

LORY, Dr., appointed Medical Officer for the Gringley-on-the-Hill District of the Retford Union, vice J. A. Eyton-Jones, L.S.A., resigned.

Lys, Henry Graham, M.D. Lond., M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer for the Out-patients to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Bournemouth.

MALVIN, Mark, L.R.C.P. Edin., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Medical Officer for the Eastern Division of Scarborough, and Medical Officer for the Scarborough Workhouse.

OLDACRES, C. E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. E., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Daventry.

REED, Henry A., L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer of Health for Hamilton, Tasmania.

RICHARDSON, R. T., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A. Lond., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Trowbridge Urban Sanitary District.

ROBERTS, Sidney John, L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., etc., appointed one of the Resident Surgeons to the Birmingham General Dispensary.

SINCLAIR, Wm., M.B., C.M. Aberd., appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen.

SMITH, Mr., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Ampthill Urban Sanitary Authority.

SMITHIES, Joseph Jackson, L.F.P.S. Glasg., L.R.C.P. Edin., reappointed Medical Officer of Health for the Gisburn District of the Clitheroe Union.

SPOWART, William Ribton, B.A., M.D. Dub., L.R.C.P. I., reappointed Medical Officer for the No. 8 District of the Norwich Union.

STACEY, John Herbert, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin., reappointed Medical Officer for the No. 6 District of the Norwich Union.

SYKES, John Frederick, M.B., B.Sc., reappointed Medical Officer of Health for the Parish of St. Pancras.

TETLEY, F. Harrison, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Wangford Urban Sanitary Authority, vice Thomas Garneys, M.R.C.S. Eng., deceased.

THOMAS, J. T., L.R.C.P. I., L.R.C.S. Edin., appointed Medical Officer for the Magor Sanitary District of the Newport, Mon., Union.

TOWNSLEY, Dr., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Ardsley Local Board.

TURNER, J. A., M.B., C.M. Edin., D.P.H. Camb., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Melton Mowbray Local Board.

WEST, J. T., M.B., C.M. Aberd., appointed Non-resident House-Physician and Surgeon to the Hospital for Sick Children, Aberdeen.

WILLIAMS, Mr. G. R., appointed Medical Officer for the Fourth District of the Henstead Union.

WOODHOUSE, William, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., reappointed Medical Officer for the No. 1 District of the Norwich Union.

YOUNG, Meredith, M.B., C.M. Edin., Medical Superintendent of Brighouse Joint Hospital, appointed Medical Officer of Health for Rastrick.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8.30 P.M.—Dr. A. Ernest Sansom: The Irregular Heart—a Clinical Study.

TUESDAY.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, 8.30 P.M.—Dr. A. H. N. Lowers: On some points in the Supravaginal Amputation of the Cervix Uteri for Cancer, with special reference to the methods adopted in cases where, for two years and upwards, the disease has not recurred. Dr. A. Haig: The Effects of the Iodides on Arterial Tension and the Excretion of Urates.

WEDNESDAY.

HUNTERIAN SOCIETY, 8.30 P.M.—Pathological Evening. Dr. James Galloway: Protozoa as Causes of Disease, with lantern demonstration. Dr. Arnold Chaplin: Specimens showing Induration of the Lungs. Dr. Charlewood Turner, Mr. C. J. Symonds, and Mr. J. Poland will also exhibit specimens.

THURSDAY.

HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8.30 P.M.—Mr. Field: The Harveian Lectures: Pathology and Treatment of Suppurative Diseases of the Ear. Lecture III.

NEUROLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen Square, 8.30 P.M.—Clinical meeting. Dr. Batten (introduced by the President): Facial Hemiatrophy. Dr. Buzzard: Case with Anomalous Nervous Symptoms. Dr. Pitt: Muscular Atrophy with Hypertrophy of Neck Muscles. Dr. Ferrier: Syringomyelia and other cases.

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 orders or stamps with the notice not later than Wednesday morning, in order to insure insertion in the current issue.

BIRTH.

EADES.—On November 29th, at 58, Carr Street, Ipswich, the wife of S. O. Eades, L.R.C.P., etc., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DOWNIE—OGILVIE.—At Edinburgh, on December 6th, by the Very Rev. Jas. MacGregor, D.D., Kenneth Mackenzie Downie, M.D., Bengal Medical Service, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late James Ogilvie, Esq., of 18, Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh.

DEATH.

WAITS.—November 29th, at Redholme, Cambridge Road, Bournemouth, Dr. Thomas Waits, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., late of Frampton-on-Severn, Gloucestershire, aged 70.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AND OPERATION DAYS AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

CANCER, Brompton (Free). *Hours of Attendance.*—Daily, 2. *Operation Days.*—Tu. S., 2.

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC. *Operation Days.*—Daily, 2.

CHARING CROSS. *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M., 1.30; Dental, M. W. F., 9; Throat and Ear, F., 9.30. *Operation Days.*—W. Th. F., 3.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN. *Hours of Attendance.*—Daily, 1.30. *Operation Days.*—M. Th., 2.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN. *Operation Day.*—F., 2.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL. *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical and Surgical, M. Tu. W. Th. F., 2.30; Obstetric, W., 2.30; Eye, Tu. Th., 2.30; Ear, M. F., 2.30; Diseases of the Skin, W., 2.30; Diseases of the Throat, Th., 2.30; Dental Cases, W., 2. *Operation Day.*—W., 2.

GUY'S. *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, M. Tu. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Tu. Th., 1.30; Ear, Tu., 1; Skin, F., 1; Dental, daily, 9; Throat, F., 1. *Operation Days.*—(Ophthalmic), M. Th., 1.30; Tu. F., 1.30.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, SOHO. *Hours of Attendance.*—Daily, 10. *Operation Days.*—M. Th., 2.

KING'S COLLEGE. *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical, daily, 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, daily, 1.30; o.p., Tu. W. F. S., 1.30; Eye, M. Th., 1.30; Ophthalmic Department, W., 2; Ear, Th., 2; Skin, F., 1.30; Throat, F., 1.30; Dental, Tu. Th., 9.30. *Operation Days.*—M. F. S., 2.

LONDON. *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical, daily, exc. S., 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30 and 2; Obstetric, M. Th., 1.30; o.p., W. S., 1.30; Eye, Tu. S., 9; Ear, S., 9.30; Skin, Th., 9; Dental, Tu., 9. *Operation Days.*—M. Tu. W. Th. S., 2.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL. *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical, M. Tu. F., 2; Surgical, M. Th., 2. *Operation Days.*—M. Th., 4.30.

METROPOLITAN. *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical and Surgical, daily, 9; Obstetric, W., 2. *Operation Day.*—F., 9.

MIDDLESEX. *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, M. Th., 1.30; o.p., M. F., 9; W., 1.30; Eye, Tu. F., 9; Ear and Throat, Tu., 9; Skin, Tu., 4, Th., 9.30; Dental, M. W. F., 9.30. *Operation Days.*—W., 1.30, S., 2; (Obstetric), Th., 2.

NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC. *Hours of Attendance.*—M. Tu. Th. F., 2. *Operation Day.*—W., 10.

NCRT—WEST LONDON. *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical and Surgical, daily, 2; Obstetric, W., 2; Eye, W., 9; Skin, Tu., 2; Dental, F., 9. *Operation Day.*—Th., 2.30.

ROYAL FREE. *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical and Surgical, daily, 2; Diseases of Women, Tu. S., 9; Eye, M. F., 9; Dental, Th., 9. *Operation Days.*—W. S., 2; (Ophthalmic), M. F., 10.30; (Diseases of Women), S., 9.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC. *Hours of Attendance.*—Daily, 9. *Operation Days.*—Daily, 10.

ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC. *Hours of Attendance.*—Daily, 1. *Operation Day.*—M., 2.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC. *Hours of Attendance.*—Daily, 1. *Operation Days.*—Daily.

ST. BARTHolemew's. *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. Th. S., 2; o.p., W. S., 9; Eye, W. Th. S., 2.30; Ear, Tu. F., 2; Skin, F., 1.30; Larynx, F., 2.30; Orthopaedic, M., 2.30; Dental, Tu. F., 9. *Operation Days.*—M. Tu. W. S., 1.30; (Ophthalmic), Tu. Th., 2.

ST. GEORGE'S. *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical and Surgical, M. Tu. F. S., 12; Obstetric, Th., 2; o.p., Eye, W. S., 2; Ear, Tu., 2; Skin, W., 2; Throat, Th., 2; Orthopaedic, W., 2; Dental, Tu. S., 9. *Operation Days.*—Th., 1; (Ophthalmic), F., 1.15.

ST. MARK'S. *Hours of Attendance.*—Fistula and Diseases of the Rectum, males, W., 8.45; females, Th., 8.45. *Operation Day.*—Tu., 2.

ST. MARY'S. *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.45; o.p., 1.39; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.45; Eye, Tu. F. S., 9; Ear, M. Th., 3; Orthopaedic, W., 10; Throat, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th., 9.30; Electro-therapeutics, Tu. F., 2; Dental, W. S., 9.30; Consultations, M., 2.30. *Operation Days.*—Tu., 1.30; (Orthopaedic), W., 11; (Ophthalmic), F., 9.

ST. PETER'S. *Hours of Attendance.*—M., 2 and 5; Tu., 2, W., 5, Th., 2. F. (Women and Children), 2, S., 4. *Operation Days.*—W. and F., 2.

ST. THOMAS'S. *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical and Surgical, daily, exc. W. and S., 2; Obstetric, Tu. F., 2; o.p., W. S., 1.30; Eye, Tu., 2; o.p., daily, exc. S., 1.30; Ear, M., 1.30; Skin, F., 1.30; Throat, Tu. F., 1.30; Children, S., 1.30; Dental, Tu. F., 10. *Operation Days.*—W. S., 1.30; (Ophthalmic), Tu., 4, F., 2; (Gynaecological), Th., 2.

SAMARITAN FREE FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. *Hours of Attendance.*—Daily, 1.30. *Operation Day.*—W., 2.30.

THROAT, Golden Square. *Hours of Attendance.*—Daily, 1.30; Tu. and F., 6.30. *Operation Day.*—Th., 2.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetrics, M. W. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Th., 2; Ear, M. Th., 9; Skin, W., 1.45, S., 9.15; Throat, M. Th., 9; Dental, W., 9.30. *Operation Days.*—W. Th., 1.30; S., 2.

WEST LONDON. *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical and Surgical, daily, 2; Dental, Tu. F., 9.30; Eye, Tu. Th. S., 2; Ear, Tu., 10; Orthopaedic, W., 2; Diseases of Women, W. S., 2; Electric, Tu., 10, F., 4; Skin, F., 2; Throat and Nose, S., 10. *Operation Days.*—Tu. F., 2.30.

WESTMINSTER. *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1; Eye, M. Th., 2.30; Ear, M., 9; Skin, W., 1; Dental, W. S., 9.15. *Operation Days.*—Tu. W., 2.

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

IN ORDER TO AVOID DELAY, IT IS PARTICULARLY REQUESTED THAT ALL LETTERS ON THE EDITORIAL BUSINESS OF THE JOURNAL BE ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR AT THE OFFICE OF THE JOURNAL, AND NOT TO HIS PRIVATE HOUSE.

AUTHORS desiring reprints of their articles published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL are requested to communicate beforehand with the Manager, 429, Strand, W.C.

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

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

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

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—WE SHALL BE MUCH OBLIGED TO MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH IF THEY WILL, ON FORWARDING THEIR ANNUAL AND OTHER REPORTS, FAVOUR US WITH *DUPLICATE COPIES*.

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

QUERIES.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS, WHO RESIDES IN AUSTRALIA, WISHES TO HEAR OF A GOOD AND ECONOMICAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS IN A SMALL TOWN IN GERMANY.

MEDICUS WISHES TO HEAR OF AN INSTITUTION, IN SCOTLAND BY PREFERENCE, WHERE A BOY, AGED 10, WHO IS INTELLIGENT AND HEALTHY AND NOT DEAF BUT HAS NEVER SPOKEN, COULD BE RECEIVED AND EDUCATED TO ENABLE HIM TO EARN HIS LIVING, AND THE PROBABLE EXPENSE.

M.R.C.S. ASKS FOR ADVICE IN THE TREATMENT OF AN OBSTINATE CASE OF INCONTINENCE OF URINE (NOCTURNAL) IN A GIRL, AGED 8. *Belladonna, strichnine, potassium bromide, lycopodium, and various tonics have been tried for long periods, alone and in combination, with only temporary improvement. All bad habits can be eliminated. The girl is of neurotic temperament.*

ECONOMY IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE. ENQUIRER WOULD BE GLAD IF ANY MEMBER COULD INFORM HIM OF ANY LOCALITIES IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE WHERE A LADY AND GENTLEMAN ORDERED TO WINTER ABROAD COULD OBTAIN ACCOMMODATION ON VERY MODERATE TERMS. SOME QUIET VILLAGE IN SHELTERED POSITION WOULD SUIT.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS APPARATUS. W.V.M. ASKS TO BE RECOMMENDED THE MOST SUITABLE APPARATUS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF NITROUS OXIDE GAS FOR A COUNTRY PRACTITIONER. IT MAY BE REQUIRED PERHAPS A DOZEN TIMES IN THE YEAR. ALSO WHAT IS THE BEST BOOK TO READ AS TO ITS PROPER ADMINISTRATION.

EXCESSIVE SWEATING. KISMET HAKIM ASKS FOR ADVICE AS TO THE TREATMENT OF THE FOLLOWING CASE. A LADY, AGED 80, TEN YEARS AGO HAD A SEVERE ATTACK OF CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS. SINCE THEN SHE HAS HAD A DISCHARGE OF FLUID ON THE SKIN. IT DOES NOT SMELL OF SWEAT, BUT IS SO EXCESSIVE AS TO CAUSE HER TO CHANGE HER GARMENTS TWICE AND SOMETIMES THREE TIMES IN THE NIGHT. TO ADD TO HER TROUBLES SHE HAS SENILE CATARACT.

COLONIAL PRACTICES. AN INDIAN ARMY SURGEON IN INDIA, WHO CONTEMPLATES LEAVING THE ARMY, AND IS DESIROUS OF PROCEEDING TO AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, AMERICA, OR THE COLONIES WITH A VIEW TO PRACTICE, ASKS FOR PRECISE INFORMATION REGARDING THE PROSPECTS OF PRACTISING IN ANY ONE OF THESE COUNTRIES. HE MENTIONS THAT HE HAS A WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN, IS ALREADY WELL EXPERIENCED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE, AND WOULD HAVE ABOUT £1,000 AT HIS DISPOSAL FOR THE PURCHASE OF A PRACTICE.

INFECTION AND DISINFECTION. M.R.C.S. ASKS (1) IS IT POSSIBLE FOR THE SURGEON TO CONVEY THE *MATERIES MORBI* OF PYAEMIA FROM A CASE IN WHICH NO WOUND WHATEVER EXISTS TO PATIENTS WITH RECENT WOUNDS, OR TO PUEPERAL WOMEN? (2) WHAT QUARANTINE SHOULD BE OBSERVED AFTER A VISIT TO A CASE OF ERYSPILE OR OTHER INFECTIOUS DISORDER BEFORE ATTENDING A CONFINEMENT IF THE CLOTHES HAVE BEEN CHANGED AND EFFICIENT ANTISEPTICS USED?

* * 1. IT IS NOT LIKELY THAT INFECTION COULD BE CARRIED WHERE NO WOUND EXISTS; BUT IT WOULD BE SAFEST TO CHANGE THE CLOTHES, AND EMPLOY ANTISEPTICS. 2. IF CLOTHES ARE CHANGED, AND EFFICIENT ANTISEPTICS USED, NO QUARANTINE NEED BE OBSERVED. EVERYTHING DEPENDS, HOWEVER, ON THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ANTISEPTICS, AND THE WAY IN WHICH THEY ARE EMPLOYED.

THE LITERATURE OF IMMUNITY. SENEX WRITES: WOULD YOU KINDLY NAME IN YOUR NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE THE LITERATURE NECESSARY TO KNOW ALL THAT IS AT PRESENT KNOWN REGARDING "IMMUNITY."

* * THE LITERATURE OF IMMUNITY IS VERY EXTENSIVE, AND WILL INVOLVE A GOOD DEAL OF STUDY. IT WOULD INCLUDE: (1) TEXTBOOKS ON BACTERIOLOGY