

wards for about an inch and a-half, another downwards from this behind the ascending ramus of the jaw, and another from the angle of the jaw along the lower border for about an inch. The flap thus marked out was reflected with the sub-jacent fat; the branches of the seventh nerve and the parotid duct were exposed, and the interval between them defined. The fascia was then divided, the gland pushed aside, and the masseter muscle exposed. The fibres of the masseter were divided transversely, so far as they were in the way, and retracted. The periosteum was then raised from the subjacent bone, the sigmoid notch and its boundaries well defined, and all bleeding stopped. A $\frac{1}{2}$ inch trephine was used, and a piece of bone taken out of the jaw just below the notch, so as to deepen it; a second piece was then removed, and then a third, and on it was found the groove for the entrance of the inferior dental nerve. On sponging out the cavity and getting the wound as dry as possible, the nerve could be seen lying at the bottom.

An attempt was made to ligature the internal maxillary artery, but, on account of its great depth, this was found impracticable, hence pressure forceps were applied and left on. It was not necessary to divide any extensive portion of the internal pterygoid muscle. The nerve was grasped with a pair of pressure forceps, and drawn downwards, when a piece $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length was removed from just beyond the foramen ovale. The wound was well washed out with hot lotion, "1 in 4,000 perchloride of mercury solution," stitched up with silkworm gut above and below, and left open in the middle for the forceps. Stitches were inserted into the middle of the incision, but were left untied until the clips could be removed. The wound was dressed with cyanide gauze and salufer wool. The pressure forceps were removed the next day, when the spare sutures were drawn up and knotted. The stitches were removed on the 10th, and the patient returned home on the 27th quite well, having had no return of pain since the operation, the parts supplied by the inferior division of the fifth nerve being devoid of sensation.

REMARKS.—The operation is somewhat difficult on account of the depth of the wound and the proximity of the internal maxillary vessels, which are troublesome to ligature in a deep wound with little space for manipulation. On this account I should in future certainly reserve the operation for those cases in which the more simple division of the nerve at the usual sites had failed. It remains to be seen if the relief is permanent, as the first operation relieved for two years and the second for four. Should the pain return, the question of attacking the nerve within the skull, or of extirpating the Gasserian ganglion will have to be considered.

MEMORANDA:

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

EMPHYEMA AS A SEQUEL TO INFLUENZA.

J. C., aged 49, had a slight attack of influenza, from which he recovered after five days' rest in bed. He resumed his work in his usual good health. About a week afterwards, while retiring to rest, he was seized with sharp pains under the left breast, shooting back to the lower angle of the scapula. The temperature was 102.6°; the breathing was of necessity shallow; friction sounds and fine crepitations were heard in the regions affected with pain. Opium and diaphoretics were given, and hot poultices applied. On the seventh day physical signs of effusion were manifest. On the tenth day there was a slight rise in temperature, breathing was hurried, and pulse quick.

I told the patient an operation was necessary, but I had to wait two days for the consent of relatives. By this time the patient's condition was urgent in the extreme; breathing was laboured, the pulse weak and thready; the patient was delirious.

Under these conditions I performed the following operation without the aid of an anæsthetic: I made a free incision between the ninth and tenth ribs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch below and a little in front of the angle of the scapula, and introduced a large

drainage tube, as recommended by Mr. E. B. Baxter. Forty ounces of fetid pus came away, after which the air was freely drawn through the tube during inspiration, and expelled during expiration, showing there was an extensive communication with bronchial tubes. The tube was kept in ten days, and then replaced by two smaller ones. Patient was soon able to go to Brighton for three weeks. On his return I removed the small tubes, and allowed the wound to heal. Patient has been at work for some months now, and has never complained of the slightest inconvenience.

The success of the case appears to me to be due: (1) to free drainage; (2) to the low position of the incision; (3) to the comparatively early date of operation.

P. F. O'HAGAN, L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E.,
L.F.P.S.Glasg.
Croydon.

CONGENITAL DISLOCATION OF KNEE-JOINT.

I HAVE had a case of the above deformity under treatment, and I think it of sufficiently rare occurrence to be worth recording. The confinement was quite normal. On making traction the dislocation was at once reduced with perfect ease, but immediately resumed its former position on releasing the limb. The head of the tibia was displaced forwards. The subsequent treatment consisted in keeping the dislocation reduced by means of splints. After three weeks there was no return of the deformity. The child is now six months old and has a normal limb.

East Acton, W. GARBY SIMPSON, M.R.C.S.

ATROPHY OF PROSTATE AFTER CASTRATION.

The following may be of interest in connection with Professor White's recent address.

A man, aged 65, had for months attended the extern department of the Belfast Royal Hospital, while I was Resident Surgeon there in 1887, for retention of urine due to enlarged prostate. He developed a nodule in the right testicle, for which he was admitted and castrated by Mr. Fegan.

After his discharge he did not visit the extern department for three months, as he had no urinary trouble, and came then only to report himself. The left testicle was small and probably useless, as he had been impotent since the removal of the right.

I made a rectal examination to detect any recurrence of the tumour in the vasa or vesiculæ seminales, but found none. I was much struck by a marked diminution in the size of the prostate, which accounted for the relief of his urinary trouble.

The discussion of the analogy of the uterus and prostate at that time led me to plan an instrument after the Apostoli line of treatment, but my removal to this country, where prostatic diseases (and old men) are rare, prevented my ever giving it a trial.

Probably its use would fall as far short of expectation as the Apostoli treatment of uterine "fibroids" has done.

Cachar, E. Bengal. ARTHUR POWELL, B.A., M.Ch.

REPORTS

ON

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

SOMERSET AND BATH COUNTY ASYLUM, WELLS.

A CASE OF GENERAL PARALYSIS OF THE INSANE AT THE TIME OF PUBERTY.

(By HUBERT C. BRISTOWE, M.D.Lond., Assistant Medical Officer.)

THROUGH the kindness of Dr. Wade I am permitted to publish the following case, which may be interesting as adding another to Dr. Wigglesworth's list of cases of general paralysis of the insane at the time of puberty. The child is still alive and a patient in the Somerset and Bath County Asylum. There is in this case, as in Dr. Wigglesworth's two cases, a distinct history of trauma, but one which cannot so

JAMES CLARK GARDNER, L.R.C.P. EDIN., M.R.C.S. ENG. We regret to announce the death of James Clark Gardner, L.R.C.P. Edin., M.R.C.S. Eng., at his residence, Glebe House, Washington, co. Durham, on November 7th. On the night of October 28th he was returning from Newcastle-on-Tyne in a dogcart when, on reaching Springwell, the horse bolted and upset the trap; both Dr. Gardner and the coachman were thrown out. Dr. Gardner was removed to the Springwell Inn, when he was found to be paralysed on the left side. Dr. Murphy of Sunderland was sent for, who attended to his injuries, removed him home, and continued in attendance till his death.

Dr. Gardner was born forty years ago at Winlaton, and was for some years in practice in Felton, but eleven years ago he succeeded Dr. Fennel in practice at Washington, and was colliery surgeon to Washington and North Biddick Collieries. He also held the parish appointment, was a lieutenant in the 5th Volunteer Battalion of the Durham Light Infantry, and had an extensive private practice in the neighbourhood. His medical studies were pursued at the University of Durham College of Medicine at Newcastle on Tyne and at University College Hospital, London. He was given a military funeral, which was largely attended by the gentry and farmers of the district.

HENRY PRATT ROBARTS, F.R.C.S. ENG.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Henry Pratt Roberts, the oldest Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Mr. Roberts, who came of a Huguenot family, was born in 1801. He received his education first of all at the Hunter Street Academy, and subsequently at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He became an L.S.A. in 1826, a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1827 and a Fellow in 1844. He had been apprenticed to Mr. Holmes, of Everett Street, Russell Square, whose sister he married, and to whose practice he eventually succeeded. He subsequently moved to Coram Street, in and about which many literary men at that time resided—among them Thackeray, who was at one time a patient of Mr. Roberts. Mr. Roberts became the partner of Mr. Chatto; this association continued until that gentleman was appointed librarian of the Royal College of Surgeons. Mr. Roberts retired from active practice in 1866. For many years he was joint Secretary of the Medical Society. Mr. Roberts took the Silver Medal of the Medical Society in 1826, and the Fothergill Gold Medal in 1844. He was buried at the Great Northern Cemetery, Colney Hatch.

We much regret to report the death of Dr. P. C. Baxter, F.R.C.S.I., of Dublin, at the age of 55. On November 5th he had just sat down to dinner with some guests when he became faint. He was removed to a sofa, where he died of syncope in about twenty minutes. Dr. Baxter had served in the Army Medical Department, and was assistant surgeon to the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders. He served in the Umbala campaign, 1863, and received the medal and clasp. After a short service he retired, and during the Franco-German war he was in charge of an Irish ambulance. For his services he was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. He was an M.D. of the University of Dublin (1860), and he obtained the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland in 1876. For some years he had been surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital for Children, Dublin.

The death is reported of Mr. John Gale Barford of Wokingham. The deceased took the diploma of M.R.C.S. Eng. in 1837, and that of L.R.C.P. Lond. in 1861. He was a Fellow of the Chemical Society. His particular inclination was in the direction of physiological chemistry, and for nearly a quarter of a century he acted as Medical Officer and Professor of Chemistry at Wellington College. The funeral took place on November 13th at St. Paul's Church, Wokingham.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—The members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently passed away are: Dr. Frerichs, formerly Extraordinary Professor in the University of Marburg, and a nephew of the celebrated physician Professor Frerichs, aged 40; Dr. Joly,

of Lyons, a well-known otologist and author of a French translation of Professor Politzer's work on diseases of the ear, aged 49; Dr. C. H. Fisher, Secretary of the Rhode Island State Board of Health, several times State Senator, and for some years a member of the State Board of Education, aged 71; Dr. Paul Kanschin, of St. Petersburg, who acquired a considerable literary reputation by his Russian translations of Shakespeare, Byron, Victor Hugo, and other writers, aged 65; Dr. W. F. Hutchinson, of Providence, Rhode Island, formerly editor of the *American Magazine*, author of "Under a Southern Cross" and other books of travel, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics in Tuft's Medical College, Boston, and Assistant Secretary-General of the recent Pan-American Congress, aged 55; Dr. John C. Peters, one of the founders and some time President of the New York Pathological Society, author of "Notes on Asiatic Cholera" and other works, and the physician and friend of Washington Irving, aged 74; Dr. Joseph Vaust, of Liège, well-known in Belgium as an obstetrician, aged 78; and Dr. Moritz Meyer, of Berlin, one of the pioneers of electro-therapy in Germany and author of a treatise on the subject (*Die Elektrizität in ihrer Anwendung auf praktische Medizin*), which was published in 1854 and ran through several editions (1861, 1868, 1883). The book was originally written as an essay in competition for a prize offered by the Medical Society of Ghent for the best work on electricity in its relation to medicine. The first prize was awarded to Duchenne, the second to Moritz Meyer.

MEDICO-LEGAL AND MEDICO-ETHICAL.

THE CASE AGAINST MR. HARNESS AND OTHERS.

On November 15th Mr. Hannay resumed, at the Marlborough Street Police Court, the hearing of the charges of conspiracy to defraud brought against C. B. Harness, Managing Director of the Medical Battery Company, Limited, James Montgomery McCully, described as a physician (whose name, however, does not appear on the *Medical Register*), and C. B. Hollier, a salesman. The charges are brought by Colonel Jeremiah Brayer, Kate Willcocks, Frederick T. Burbage, and others. Mr. Thomas Terrell, barrister, prosecuted; Mr. Horace Avery appeared for Mr. Harness, Mr. A. R. Cluer for Mr. McCully, and Mr. C. F. Gill for Mr. Hollier. Inspector Turner, of the D Division, represented the police.

According to the report of the *Evening Standard*, from which we quote, the case excited a great deal of interest, and the court was crowded.

After Mr. Terrell had formally opened the case and after the prisoners had been formally charged, witnesses were, at the request of Mr. Cluer, ordered to withdraw. Mr. Terrell said that the misrepresentations could be classed under two heads—first, by advertisements and pamphlets representing that there was a person named C. B. Harness who was highly skilled in electrical and physiological knowledge, and able to cure people of various diseases, obtaining money falsely and fraudulently; secondly, that diseases could be cured by certain appliances, particularly by an electric belt. McCully represented that he was a qualified man, whereas some years ago he was struck off the *Register*. The Medical Battery Company had spent in advertising as much as £50,000 in one year. Persons induced to visit the premises at 52, Oxford Street, were ushered in by a man in livery to one or other of the salesmen, whom they naturally supposed to be Mr. Harness, and were induced to purchase one of the appliances sold at the establishment, the price charged depending upon the amount the visitor was prepared to stand. Mr. Terrell said that he would prove by the evidence of some of the most eminent electricians of the day that the belts had no electrical effect whatever. Harness was the principal mover in the enterprise, Hollier was merely a salesman. The counsel then quoted from a number of pamphlets and advertisements issued by Mr. Harness, and stated that the diseases with which Mr. Harness chose to deal were usually of such a nature that persons who had been treated by him were not likely to repeat to others what they had undergone. The examination of witnesses was commenced, and the case was adjourned.

MEDICAL DEFENCE UNION.

We have received from the Honorary Secretary the following report:—

The fortnightly meeting of this Union took place at the Rooms of the British Medical Association, 429, Strand, W.C., on November 8th. Mr. Victor Horsley, F.R.S., President, in the chair. Many applications for advice were received and dealt with, and nine new members were elected. Dr. Bateman reported that he had, on behalf of the Union, supported, before the President and Council and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, in Council assembled, the charge preferred against Dr. Tibbits for aiding Mr. Harness in selling electropathic belts which were declared to be medically worthless. The inquiry lasted four hours, and, after a patient hearing of the defence, Dr. Tibbits had been declared guilty of unprofessional conduct, and his name ordered to be removed from the list of Fellows of the College.

Dr. Danford Thomas reported the successful result which had been arrived at in a dispute between two members which had been referred by the Council to his arbitration, and the thanks of the Council were accorded to him for his able and satisfactory conduct of the case. A matter was ordered to be reported to the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, for their consideration, and the question of certain quack advertisements in the public press were referred to a subcommittee, with directions to bring them before Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., M.P.

BUXTON, in reply, said the report called for from the Government of Ceylon had not yet been received, but a reminder on the subject would be sent to the Governor.

Vaccination.—Mr. LEON asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he could state when the Royal Commission on Vaccination was likely to make its final report.—Mr. ASQUITH said he was informed that the Commission had nearly arrived at the conclusion of their inquiry and hoped to present their final report in the early part of next year.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

PATHOLOGICAL RESEARCH.—The Vice-Chancellor announces that an anonymous donor has placed in the hands of Dr. Peile, Master of Christ's College, a sum of £100 as a contribution to the support of higher work in pathology during the current academical year.

TEMPORARY REGISTRY.—In consequence of a fire at the Pitt Press, happily attended by no serious consequences, the office of the Registry is temporarily removed to the Old Library of Pembroke College.

DEGREES.—The following were admitted to the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery at the Congregation on November 9th: Charles Alexander Hill, B.A., Trinity; Andrew Sidney Ransome, B.A., Trinity; and Alfred Ashby Shillitoe, B.A., Trinity Hall.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

The following gentlemen passed the First Professional Examination in Anatomy and Physiology for the diploma of Fellow at a meeting of the Board of Examiners on Monday, November 13th:

G. B. French, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., student of Edinburgh University; T. G. Ouston, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., Yorkshire College and General Infirmary, Leeds; F. H. Westmacott, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., Owens College and Royal Infirmary, Manchester; J. Clay, M.B. and B.S.Durh., Durham College of Medicine and Royal Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. G. Gullan, University College, Liverpool.

Eleven candidates were referred back to their professional studies for a period of six months.

Passed on Tuesday, November 14th:

J. S. Buchanan, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., Glasgow University and London Hospital; J. R. Webb, M.R.C.S.Eng., M.B. and B.S.Melb., Melbourne University, Middlesex and London Hospital; W. D. Frazer, St. Thomas's Hospital; A. Cooke, Oxford University and London Hospital; W. G. Mortimer, London Hospital.

Eleven candidates were referred back to their professional studies for a period of six months.

The following are the arrangements for the Final Fellowship Examination, for which forty-two candidates have entered their names:

Monday, November 20th	...	Written Examination, 1.30 to 5.30 P.M.*
Tuesday, "	21st	...
Wednesday, "	22nd	...
Thursday, "	23rd	...
Friday, "	24th	...

about 9.30 at Royal College of Surgeons.

* At the Examination Hall.

Candidates will be required to attend on all the above-mentioned days. At the last meeting of the Council the following recommendation from the Court of Examiners with regard to the regulations for the Primary Fellowship was adopted:

"That Section I paragraph 4 of the regulations for the Diploma of Fellow be altered in the following manner:

"Paragraphs as present: 4. Of having performed dissections at a recognised school or schools during three winter sessions.

"Paragraph as proposed: 4. Of having been engaged in the acquirement of professional knowledge at a recognised medical school during a period of not less than three winter sessions and of having performed dissections at a recognised medical school or schools for a period of not less than eighteen months during the ordinary sessions, that is exclusive of the months April, August, and September."

The Bradshawe Lecture will be delivered by Sir Wm. Mac Cormac on Thursday, December 7th, at 4 P.M.

PUBLIC HEALTH

AND

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

ENTERIC FEVER IN MID-LANARKSHIRE.

FOLLOWING upon the prolonged hot dry summer there has occurred a widespread prevalence of enteric fever in Mid-Lanarkshire, which the county medical officer, Dr. McLintock, has been able to trace in almost every instance to contaminated water supplies. The district is unfortunately situated in this respect. It is honeycombed with underground workings, which drain off the products of springs, and render the sinking of deep wells ineffectual. The people in various parts of the district are, therefore, often in a dry season, dependent upon surface wells and surface accumulations of water. The county council, however, has risen to the occasion, and has accepted a large scheme for obtaining a general water supply for the whole of this populous district. This will not, of course, be available for a year or two, and, in the meantime, the work of the county health department is carried on in the face of serious difficulties, and the reactionary party have endeavoured to add to their embarrassment. They have raised a *fauna* that, in the most heartless fashion, the sanitary authorities were proposing to evict the inhabitants of the vil-

lage of Auchentibber wholesale. The real facts of the case, however, have emerged. The sanitary authorities had simply, as was their duty, insisted that the proprietor should provide an uncontaminated supply of water to the village, which he objected to do.

SMALL-POX IN LONDON.

DURING the past four weeks there has been a continuous and large increase in the number of small-pox patients admitted into the metropolitan hospitals, the totals being 10, 24, 30, and 48 respectively. An examination of the notification returns shows that this great increase is owing, not to any general rise in the prevalence of the disease in the metropolis, but to outbreaks in four sanitary districts—namely, Kensington, Paddington, Chelsea, and Poplar. Of the 55 cases of small-pox notified during the week ending Saturday last, November 11th, no fewer than 45 belonged to these four districts, including 19 to Kensington, 8 to Paddington, 8 to Chelsea, and 10 to Poplar. Of the remaining 10 cases, one was notified in each of ten other sanitary districts. During the past three weeks no fewer than 36 cases of small-pox have been notified in Kensington, 26 in Poplar, 11 in Paddington, and 9 in Chelsea, or 82 in all, while in the rest of London the notified cases of this disease did not exceed 32 during the same period.

THE EPIDEMIC AT GREENWICH WORKHOUSE.

ON November 14th, at the Greenwich Union Workhouse, Mr. Wood resumed the inquiry into the deaths of eight persons who died during the epidemic recently prevalent in the workhouse. There were altogether eleven deaths out of more than 250 cases. The bacteriological examination made by Dr. Klein negatived the idea that the illness could be attributed to cholera. In nearly all cases the persons who were attacked were past middle age, and the deaths were all those of persons over 64 years of age.

George Brown, engineer at the Workhouse, said the water supplied to the workhouse was derived from a well, the water being pumped up by a rising main into a tank 22ft. square, and about 4ft. deep, made of wrought iron, and covered with wood and canvas.

Dr. Luff, of St. Mary's Hospital, deposed to making an analysis of the stomachs of Mary Ann White and Mary Allen. He had made a very careful analysis for mineral and vegetable poisons, but found none. There was a minute amount of ptomaines present, in quantities too small for identification. Similar ptomaines were found in poisonous articles of food, and were sometimes produced after death. He discovered nothing but what might have been found in bodies of persons who had died from so-called natural causes.

Dr. Bulstrode, one of the medical inspectors of the Local Government Board, said that his own and Dr. Klein's investigation were incomplete, but he believed the epidemic to be an infectious disease. There was nothing to show that the deaths were due to poisoning. He mentioned that the water at the workhouse had been condemned by Dr. Frankland on account of its pollution.

The Coroner said they might have an adjournment to obtain the evidence of Dr. Frankland.

Dr. Bulstrode said that, although the water was condemned, there was no proof that it had any connection with the disease. Dr. Klein was still engaged in making experiments.

The Coroner said the jury could not return a verdict without further evidence. The inquiry would be adjourned until December 12th.

HEALTH OF ENGLISH TOWNS.

IN thirty-three of the largest English towns, including London, 6,355 births and 4,254 deaths were registered during the week ending Saturday, November 11th. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had been 15.3 and 20.2 per 1,000 in the preceding two weeks, further rose to 21.5 during the week under notice. The rates in the several towns ranged from 11.4 in Plymouth, 13.4 in Croydon, 15.0 in Hull, 15.9 in Halifax, and 16.5 in Cardiff to 24.6 in Salford and in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 27.1 in Birmingham, 27.9 in Sunderland, and 28.5 in Wolverhampton. In the thirty-two provincial towns the mean death-rate was 21.5 per 1,000, and almost corresponded with the rate recorded in London, which was 21.4 per 1,000. The 4,254 deaths registered during the week under notice in the thirty-three towns included 508 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, against 447 and 458 in the preceding two weeks; of these, 127 resulted from diphtheria, 98 from whooping-cough, 78 from measles, 73 from "fever" (principally enteric), 66 from scarlet fever, 50 from diarrhoea, and 15 from small-pox. These 508 deaths were equal to an annual rate of 2.6 per 1,000; in London the zymotic death-rate was equal to 3.1, while it averaged 2.2 per 1,000 in the thirty-two provincial towns. No fatal case of any of these diseases occurred in Halifax; in the other towns they caused the lowest death-rates in Birkenhead, Portsmouth, Swansea, and Brighton, and the highest rates in Bristol, West Ham, Sheffield, Sunderland, and Norwich. Measles showed the highest proportional fatality in Wolverhampton, Norwich, Oldham, Burnley, and Sheffield; scarlet fever in Norwich; whooping-cough in West Ham, Plymouth, Sheffield, and Hull; "fever" in Norwich, Derby, Hull, and Sunderland; and 41 diarrhoea in Salford. The 127 deaths from diphtheria recorded during the week under notice in the thirty-three towns included 103 in London, 5 in Manchester, 3 in Birmingham, and 3 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Four fatal cases of small-pox were registered in Birmingham, 3 in Bristol, 3 in Bradford, 2 in West Ham, 2 in London, and 1 in Hull, but not one in any other of the thirty-three large towns. There were 151 small-pox patients in the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals and in the Highgate Small-pox Hospital on Saturday last, against 76, 87, and 110 at the end of the preceding three weeks; 52 new cases were admitted during the week, against 17, 25, and 30 in the preceding three weeks. The number of scarlet fever patients in the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals and in the London Fever Hospital was 3,071 at the end of the week, against numbers increasing from 2,758 to 2,906 on the preceding three Saturdays; 484 new cases were admitted during the week, against 304, 401, and 460 in the preceding three weeks. The 410 deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs in London were 11 below the average, and were equal to an annual rate of 5.0 per 1,000.

HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday, November 11th, 867 births and 571 deaths were registered in eight of the principal Scotch towns. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had been 18.2 and 18.7 per 1,000 in the preceding two weeks, further rose to 20.3 during the week under notice, but was 1.2 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 14.9 in Aberdeen and 15.8 in Greenock, and the highest rates 20.6 in Perth and 22.8 in Glasgow. The 571 deaths in these towns included 61 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, equal to an annual rate of 2.2 per 1,000, which was 0.4 below the mean zymotic death-rate during the same period in the large English towns. The highest zymotic death-rates were recorded in Paisley and Glasgow. The 297 deaths registered in Glasgow included 16 from whooping-cough, 7 from diphtheria, 6 from scarlet fever, and 5 from "fever." Three fatal cases of diphtheria were recorded in Edinburgh. The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in these towns was equal to 5.0 per 1,000, against 5.0 in London.

HEALTH OF IRISH TOWNS.

IN sixteen of the principal town districts of Ireland the deaths registered during the week ending Saturday, November 4th, were equal to an annual rate of 23.0 per 1,000. The lowest rates were recorded in Armagh and Dundalk, and the highest in Waterford and Kilkenny. The death-rate from the principal zymotic diseases averaged 2.9 per 1,000. The 180 deaths registered in Dublin were equal to an annual rate of 26.8 per 1,000 (against 24.5 and 20.6 in the preceding two weeks), the rate during the same period being 20.5 in London and 18.5 in Edinburgh. The 180 deaths in Dublin included 27 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, equal to an annual rate of 4.0 per 1,000; of these 27 deaths 10 resulted from enteric fever, 7 from diarrhoea, 4 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, 2 from diphtheria, and 2 from whooping-cough.

SMALL-POX IN EDINBURGH.

LAST week two young women, sisters, aged 17 and 14, were removed to the special hospital in Leith, suffering from manifest symptoms of small-pox. The father of the young women recently died at Rotterdam of what was reported to be a non-infectious malady. The matter is being inquired into.

FEE FOR PAUPER LUNACY CERTIFICATES.

A MEMBER B.M.A., whose case is stated in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of March 25th, p. 674, writes again to say he has failed to obtain a fee for the lunacy certificate he has given, and that the magistrate who called him to his assistance has declined to make an order on the guardians for payment, on the ground that he (the magistrate) has never heard of such an order being made, and that if made it would be laughed at, not being in conformity with statute, etc.

. We advise our correspondent again to apply to the magistrate, and to point out to him that by Clause 285 of the Lunacy Act of 1890 he has the power to make the order in question. The clause is as follows. (By Subsection 2 of the same clause, the guardians upon whom an order is made may recover any sums paid thereunder against the lunatic or his estate, or the person legally liable for his maintenance, as in the case of orders for maintenance under the Act.) "Wherever a justice directs a lunatic or alleged lunatic, whether a pauper or not, to be examined by a medical practitioner, under the provisions of this Act, the justice directing the examination, or any other justice having jurisdiction in the place where the examination took place, may make an order upon the guardians of the union named in the order for payment of such reasonable remuneration to the medical practitioner, and of all such other reasonable expenses in and about the examination and the inquiry, whether an order for the reception of the alleged lunatic in an institution for lunatics or workhouse ought to be made, and also, if an order is made, for the payment of such reasonable expenses of carrying the order into effect as the justice thinks proper."

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY MANAGEMENT.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL, CAMBRIDGE.

WHEN this hospital was undergoing alterations during the early part of the year, it was found that the state of the floors left much to be desired, and that unless they were relaid with hard wood the sanitary condition of the wards would still be defective. A special effort was made to meet the expense, and a sum of over £300 was contributed to enable the governors to carry out the work. The governors contributed an equal sum from the general funds, and this sufficed to put in excellent condition two surgical wards and one medical ward. The improvement has been most marked, and it is now possible to keep these wards sweet and clean without the incessant damp and effluvia which accompany the scrubbing and scouring of rough boards. The refloored wards are, however, all on the men's side of the hospital, while the two wards, medical and surgical, on the women's side are still subject to the old disadvantages. In the hope that the liberality of the friends of the hospital is not yet exhausted, and in view of the great importance of putting the whole of the wards into the sound and healthful condition which is desirable in the interest of the suffering patients, the governors have opened an account at Messrs. Mortlock's for the reflooring of Hatton and Victoria Wards. If by next summer the public contribute half the estimated expense—some £200—to this account, the governors are prepared to carry out this needed improvement during the ensuing Long Vacation. Any friend who is interested in the welfare of Addenbrooke's

has only to visit the men's wards in their new condition and compare them with the women's wards to be convinced of the desirability of completing the work, and rendering the hospital as a whole above reproach from a sanitary point of view.

CORK EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL.

LADY ARNOTT, the wife of a very charitable citizen of Cork, has lately interested herself in assisting this hospital by making special appeals to various public bodies. The Cork Board of Guardians, the Queenstown Commissioners, and the Cork Harbour Board have each granted £50 on behalf of its funds.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

HONG KONG.

ABUSE OF MORPHINE.—An ordinance has been introduced into the Legislative Council, Hong Kong, under the title of the "Morphine Ordinance," the object of which is to render illegal the pernicious practice of administering, by injection or otherwise, preparations of morphine to ignorant Chinese coolies, who at present habitually resort to places recently opened, where for a small charge they receive injections of morphine administered by unqualified persons.

VICTORIA.

INSANITY.—At the end of 1892 there were 3,958 insane persons in Victoria, being an increase of 87 as compared with the previous year. Of these 2,137 were males and 1,821 females.

MEDICAL NEWS.

A SOCIETY for the Protection of Children has recently been founded at Liège.

SIR ANDREW CLARK was educated at the High School of Dundee along with Dr. Paterson, Bridge of Allan, and Sir William Aitken, Professor of Pathology in Netley Hospital. Of the three, Dr. Paterson is the only survivor.

MEDICAL MAGISTRATE.—The Lord Chancellor, on the nomination of the Lord Lieutenant, has added the name of Mr. John Broadbent, M.R.C.S., South Collingham, to the Commission of Peace for the county of Nottingham.

PROFESSOR HENOCH has resigned his chair in the University of Berlin, and his clinic of children's diseases in the Charité Hospital. The names of Professor Rauchfuss, of St. Petersburg, Dr. Jacoby, of New York, Dr. von Noorden, of Berlin, Professor Kohts, of Strassburg, Dr. Soltmann, of Breslau, and Dr. Escherich, of Graz, are mentioned in connection with the succession to the chair.

TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION WITH HOSPITALS.—Dr. Alfred Gubb has called attention in the *Times* to the necessity for our large general hospitals being placed on the general telephone system. We entirely agree with him; at the same time we may point out that a considerable number of them already appear on the list of the National Company. There can be no doubt that their example ought to be immediately followed by the rest, so that the whole hospital system of the metropolis should be in touch with the public and the police.

THE DROUGHT OF 1893.—At the last meeting of the Royal Meteorological Society (Dr. C. Theodore Williams, President, in the chair) Mr. F. J. Brodie stated that during the four months March to June not only was the absence of rain phenomenal, but the barometric pressure was greatly in excess of the average, the mean temperature about 4° above the average, and the duration of sunshine the longest on record. Along the south and south-west coasts the sunshine was between 50 and 60 per cent. of the possible duration. In the southern counties of England the rainfall was less than one-third of the average; in the eastern counties, Durham, Northumberland, and the south of Ireland it was less than half the average.

SEVERE EPIDEMIC OF DIPHtheria.—An epidemic of diphtheria of malignant type has occurred at Halstead, in Essex. Fifty per cent. of the cases have been fatal. The sanitary state of the town is stated to be extremely unsatisfactory, and the pair of cottages used by the sanitary authorities is full of scarlet fever patients. Dr. Thresh, the medical officer of the county council, has been called upon to furnish a special report on the sanitary condition of the town.

HYGIENE IN RUSSIA.—The first Pan-Russian Hygienic Exhibition, which opened in St. Petersburg on June 2nd and closed on October 22nd, was visited by 200,000 persons. The Russian Public Health Society has decided to establish a hygienic museum in St. Petersburg.

EDINBURGH OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY.—The following gentlemen have been elected office-bearers for the ensuing session:—*President*: Dr. A. H. Freeland Barbour. *Vice-Presidents*: Senior, Dr. A. Ballantyne; Junior, Dr. Jas. Ritchie. *Treasurer*: Dr. Craig. *Secretaries*: Dr. J. W. Ballantyne, Dr. F. N. Haultain. *Librarian*: Dr. Milne Murray. *Members of Council*: Dr. J. Playfair, Dr. John Thomson, Dr. Duddingston Wilson, Dr. E. H. L. Oliphant, Dr. A. R. Simpson, Dr. Haig Ferguson, Dr. Felkin, Dr. Brewis.

THE DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON.—The annual dinner of the staff and past and present students will be held on Saturday, December 2nd, at the Hôtel Métropole (Whitehall Salon), under the presidency of Mr. J. W. Hulke, F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Surgeons. Gentlemen either now or formerly connected with the hospital or school who may, through inadvertence, not have received special notice, and who desire to be present, are requested to communicate with the Dean at the Dental Hospital, 49, Leicester Square.

THE LATE PROFESSOR OLIVIERI.—The late Professor Olivieri, of Naples, who committed suicide a short time ago just after undergoing tracheotomy for cancer of the larynx, was one of the leading operating surgeons in Italy, and had acquired a considerable fortune by the practice of his profession. He has bequeathed 200,000 lire (£8,000) to the Neapolitan Asylum for the Blind, 300,000 lire (£12,000) to the Pellegrini Hospital, to which he was surgeon for many years, and his instruments, his well-stocked library, and 100,000 lire (£4,000) to his friend and pupil, Dr. Mottola, who attended him in his last illness.

At the annual meeting of the Clinical Society of Manchester, the following officers were elected for the year: *President*: E. Stanmore Bishop, F.R.C.S. *Vice-Presidents*: W. Milligan, M.D., and H. W. Boddy, M.D. *Honorary Treasurer*: G. H. Braddon, M.D. *Honorary Librarian*: J. F. Le Page, M.D. *Committee*: W. Bain, S. Buckley, M.D., J. C. Eames, M.D., J. Earle, C. G. L. Skinner, M.D., J. B. Wilkinson, M.D., R. W. Walsh, J. Paulin, E. Roberts, R. T. Williamson, M.D., J. Prince Stallard, M.B., G. T. Wilkinson, M.D., H. Wise, M.B., M. P. Ledward, M.B., and J. W. Grange, M.D. *Auditors*: F. Stephenson and B. Scott, M.B. *Honorary Secretaries*: A. Hill Griffith, M.D., and Herbert Lund, F.R.C.S.

SURGICAL CONGRESS IN ROME.—The Congress of the Italian Surgical Society was held in Rome on October 27th, and three following days under the presidency of Professor Durante. The communications included cases of splenectomy by Drs. D'Urso, of Naples, and Ceci, of Genoa; experiments on the effects of laparotomy in tuberculous peritonitis, by Drs. Nannotti and Baciocchi; a case of wound of the liver cured by laparotomy and suture by Dr. Micheli, of Rome; a paper on the treatment of pyloric stricture, by the President; and one on the experimental resection of the trigeminus at its emergence from the pons, with two cases of intracranial resection of the same nerve, by Professor D'Antona, of Naples.

THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICO-LEGAL CONGRESS.—The second session of the International Medico-Legal Congress was held, under the presidency of Mr. Clark Bell, at Chicago, last August. Judging from the number of papers presented, many of which, however, were only read by title, the meeting must have been a great success. None of the papers have as yet been published even in abstract, but several amongst them relate to subjects of the greatest interest and importance. We need only to mention a few of the titles: The Medico-Legal Consideration of Insanity following Traumatism; Aphasia and Testamentary Capacity; Degrees of Responsibility in the Insane; the Legal Responsibility of Drunkards; Diagnosis of Human Blood, and various papers in reference to expert testimony. The papers are to appear in the *Medico-Legal Journal*, and it can hardly be doubted that many of them will be of great value.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. Edmund Cockey has completed his fifty years' work as medical officer to the Frome Workhouse, and in honour of the event gave a tea to the inmates. The officers of the workhouse took the opportunity to present an illuminated address to Mr. Cockey, congratulating him on the conclusion of a jubilee of work as medical officer, during which time he had gained the respect and love of the inmates and officials.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The loving cup referred to by the President in his opening speech at the late meeting of Fellows and Members is a handsome silver cup, and bears the following inscription: "Royal College of Surgeons of England. Fellowship Jubilee Cup. Presented to the College by the Committee of Fellows. Thomas Bryant, President; John Whitaker Hulke, Chairman of Committee. 1843-93." The cup was purchased with the balance in hand from the dinner held at the Hôtel Métropole in July last to celebrate the jubilee of the Fellowship.

THE REUBEN HARVEY MEMORIAL PRIZE.—The fourth award of the Reuben Harvey Triennial Prize open to students of the Dublin Schools of Medicine recognised by the medical licensing bodies in Ireland, and to graduates and licentiates of those bodies of not more than three years' standing, will be made on July 1st, 1894. The prize is awarded to the writer of the best essay, on a subject selected by him, evidencing original research in animal physiology or pathology. The essays must be in the hands of the Registrar of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland on or before June 1st, 1894. Further particulars will be found in our advertisement columns.

CATHOLIC HOLIDAYS.—The Irish Local Government Board last week informed Dr. Meehan, of New Ross Union, that he must attend his dispensary on the fixed days, whether they be Catholic holidays or not. The managing committee thereupon declared their opinion that he ought not to attend on such occasions, and the Local Government Board at once replied that the doctor's deliberate non-attendance on the fixed days, "whether they be Roman Catholic holidays or not," would, if repeated, lead to his removal from office. The necessity for this decision appears to be generally accepted.

LIFE ASSURANCE MEDICAL OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting, recently held, of medical officers to life assurance offices, convened by a provisional committee, Dr. Symes Thompson presiding, formed itself into the Life Assurance Medical Officers' Association, whose object is "The discussion of the medical aspect of subjects connected with life assurance, with a view to obtaining increased information and a greater unity of opinion." The Association is open to all legally qualified medical men, the subscription being half a guinea. The inaugural meeting will be held on January 31st, 1894, when Dr. Bristowe will give an address. The hon. sec. *pro tem.*, Dr. Glover Lyon, 8, Finsbury Circus, will be pleased to give any information concerning the Association.

CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY AT BUDA-PESTH.—In accordance with a resolution passed at the Seventh Congress of Hygiene and Demography, held in London in 1891, a Tropical Section has been constituted in the eighth Congress to be held at Buda-Pesth in 1894. The special work of the Section will be to consider the origin and prevention of tropical diseases and other problems of hygiene and demography specially affecting the torrid regions of the globe. The subjects proposed for consideration by the Section are Cholera, Dysentery and Specific Diarrhoea, Malaria, Yellow Fever, Tropical Affections of the Liver, Elephantiasis, Beri-beri, Yaws, The Influence of Tropical Climates on Persons of European Descent, Tropical Colonisation, Tropical Dietetics; the Use of Alcoholic Liquors in the Tropics, and the Effects of Opium and other Narcotics used in Tropical Countries. Surgeon-Major Theodore Duka, M.D., F.R.C.S., Bengal army (retired), has been appointed President of the Section. The date of the Congress is not yet definitively fixed, but it is expected that it will be held in the early part of September, 1894. Applications for membership should be addressed to the General Secretary, Professor Dr. C. Müller, Rochus Hospital, Buda-Pesth.

THE TREATMENT OF WOMEN INEBRIATES.—A meeting was held in the Conference Hall, Clapham Road, on November 10th, under the presidency of Lady Elizabeth Biddulph, to discuss the impolicy of imposing short terms of imprisonment upon women inebriates. One of the resolutions passed declared that the imprisonment of drunken women for short terms failed to do them any good, and urged that an alternative treatment was indispensable. Sir W. Charley, in his speech, argued that anything like a general adoption of such a system would lead to a revulsion of feeling throughout the country. It was imperative that they should have inebriate homes or asylums to which magistrates should have the power of sending women who owed their fall to drink. In these institutions curative as well as preventive treatment could be adopted. Another resolution was adopted inviting persons of experience to formulate schemes for a new system of judicial treatment, the propositions to be submitted in writing to a specially constituted committee.

THE ROYAL BRITISH NURSES' ASSOCIATION.—The attention of all members of the Royal British Nurses' Association is called to the following regulations, which were unanimously passed at a meeting of the General Council of the Association, held on October 27th, at 20, Hanover Square, W. Regulation 1.—That no member of the corporation shall use, or authorise or permit to be used, the fact that she is a member of the Royal British Nurses' Association in connection with any newspaper or other advertisement of any patent medicine, or of any particular form of medical or nursing treatment, or any proprietary article of any kind or description, unless she has received the consent of the Executive Committee in writing, and under the seal of the Association to such employment of the name of the Association. Regulation 2.—That, in the judgment of this Council, any infraction of the preceding regulation by any member of the Association would be "moral delinquency" in the sense in which that expression is used in the Royal Charter, and should be therefore reported to the General Council, and dealt with accordingly.

AMERICAN JOTTINGS.—The Philadelphia County Medical Society has appealed to the Board of Health of Philadelphia to place tuberculosis on the list of contagious diseases to be notified to the Board. The Michigan State Board of Health has already issued an order to the effect that medical practitioners within the limits of its jurisdiction must notify to the local health officer all cases of consumption and other diseases due to the tubercle bacillus in the same way as is done in cases of small-pox, scarlet fever, or diphtheria. The local health officer will then report the facts to the State Board, and the State Health Officer will thereupon give such instructions relative to restrictive measures as the nature of the case and the stage of the disease seems to warrant.—Attention has lately been called to a possible source of infectious disease which we do not remember to have seen noticed before. It appears to have been the practice in the public schools of St. Paul, Minnesota, for the janitors to collect all the lead and slate pencils every day after school hours and distribute them indiscriminately among the children the next morning. Health Commissioner Hoyt has requested that hereafter each pupil shall retain his own pencils, as there is reason to believe that diphtheria and other diseases have resulted from children putting in their mouths pencils that have been used by others.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:

- ALBANY GENERAL HOSPITAL,** Grahamstown, South Africa.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £200 per annum, increasing yearly by £50 up to £300, with furnished apartments. The selected candidate will have a free first-class passage. Applications to Dr. Macphail, Rowditch, Derby.
- BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND FREE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN,** Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham.—Resident Medical Officer and Resident Surgical Officer and Extra Acting Physician. Salaries £70, £50, and £40 respectively. The two former will receive board, washing, and attendance. Applications for the first two to the Secretary by December 6th, and for the latter to the Medical Committee by December 6th.
- CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,** Fulham Road, S.W.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £80 per annum, with board and residence. Appointment for one year. Applications to the Secretary by December 5th.

- CHELTENHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.**—Resident Surgeon for the Branch Dispensary, unmarried, or if married, without family. Salary, £180 per annum, with partly-furnished house, coal, and gas. Applications to the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer by November 25th.
- CHESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY.**—House Surgeon; doubly qualified. Salary, £90 per annum, advancing £10 yearly, with residence and maintenance in the house. A sum of £5 per annum is granted for taking charge of the library. Applications to the Chairman of the Board of Management by December 4th.
- EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN,** Glamis Road, Shadwell, E.—House-Surgeon. No salary. Board and lodging provided. Two Assistant Physicians; must be F. or M.R.C.P. And Pathologist and Registrar. Honorarium of £40 per annum for the latter. Applications to the Secretary by November 29th.
- GUY'S HOSPITAL.**—Demonstrator of Anæsthetics, and two more Anæsthetists. Applications to the Treasurer, Counting House, Guy's Hospital, S.E., by December 1st.
- HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT,** Golden Square, W.—Honorary Assistant Physician and Honorary Assistant Surgeon. Applications to the Secretary by November 27th.
- HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN,** Great Ormond Street, W.C.—Assistant House-Surgeon, non-resident. Appointment for six months. Salary, £20. Assistant Physician; must be F. or M.R.C.P. Lond. Applications to the Secretary, by November 28th.
- HOSPITAL OF ST. PETER PORT,** Guernsey.—Surgeon. Salary, £50. Applications to the President of the Poor-law Board by November 30th.
- INGHAM INFIRMARY AND SOUTH SHIELDS AND WESTOE DISPENSARY.**—Junior House-Surgeon; doubly qualified. Salary, £50 per annum, with board and residence. Applications to James R. Wheldon, Secretary, 74, King Street, South Shields, by November 20th.
- KENT AND CANTERBURY HOSPITAL.**—Assistant House-Surgeon; unmarried. Salary, £50 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to the Secretary by November 30th.
- KIMBERLEY HOSPITAL,** Kimberley.—Senior House-Surgeon. Salary, £650 per annum, with unfurnished quarters for single men. Applications to H. A. De Beer, Secretary, by December 25th.
- KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.**—Sambroke Surgical Registrar. Applications, from King's College students only, to J. W. Cunningham, Secretary, by November 25th.
- LIVERPOOL DISPENSARIES.**—Assistant Surgeon; unmarried. Salary, £80 per annum, with apartments, board, and attendance. Applications to R. R. Greene, Secretary, Leith Offices, 34, Moorfields, Liverpool, by November 25th.
- MANCHESTER HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE THROAT.**—Assistant Medical Officer; doubly qualified. Honorarium, £25 per annum. Applications to C. W. Hunt, Secretary, by November 21st.
- MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, W.**—Aural Surgeon; must be F.R.C.S. Eng. Applications to F. Clare Melhado, Secretary-Superintendent, by November 23rd.
- NATIONAL SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST,** Bournemouth.—Resident Medical Officer and Secretary. Salary, £120 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to the "Chairman of Committee" by December 5th.
- NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE DISPENSARY.**—Visiting Medical Assistant; doubly qualified. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications to R. W. Sisson, Honorary Secretary, by November 24th.
- NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,** 144, Euston Road.—Female Resident Medical Officer, and two Female Clinical Assistants for Out-patient Department. Applications to Margaret M. Bagster, Secretary, by November 30th.
- PARISH OF ST. MARY, ISLINGTON.**—Resident Assistant Medical Officer and Dispenser at the Workhouse and Infirmary, St. John's Road, Upper Holloway. Salary, £120 per annum, with ratious. Applications, on forms to be obtained at the office, to Edwin Davey, Clerk, Guardians' Office, St. John's Road, Upper Holloway, by November 21st.
- ROYAL BERKS HOSPITAL,** Reading.—Physician. Applications to the Secretary at least ten days before the election on December 12th.
- ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL,** Gray's Inn Road, W.C.—Two Resident Medical Officers (House-Physicians); doubly qualified. Appointment for six months, but the holder will be eligible for re-election. No salary. Board, residence, and washing provided. Applications to the Secretary by November 27th.
- ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, E.C.**—Clinical Assistant. Appointment for six months, with board and residence. Applications to Percy De Bathe, M.A., Secretary, by November 20th.
- SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY "DREADNOUGHT."**—House-Surgeon for Branch Hospital at Royal Victoria and Albert Docks, E.; doubly qualified. Salary, £75 per annum, with board and residence. Applications to P. Michell, Secretary, Seamen's Hospital Society, Greenwich, by November 28th.
- STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL INFIRMARY.**—House-Surgeon; doubly qualified. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Secretary of the Infirmary, Lloyd's Bank, Limited, Stafford, by November 18th.
- SUNDERLAND INFIRMARY.**—House-Physician; doubly qualified. Salary, £80 per annum, rising £10 annually to £100, with board and residence. Applications to the Chairman of the Medical Board by December 4th.
- WESTERN GENERAL DISPENSARY,** Marylebone Road, N.W.—Junior House-Surgeon; unmarried. Salary, £50 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to the Honorary Secretary by November 22nd.

WOLVERHAMPTON AND STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL, Wolverhampton.—Resident Assistant. Appointment for six months. Board, lodging, and washing provided. Applications, inscribed "Application for Resident Assistant," to the Chairman of the Medical Committee by November 30th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ASHBY, Alfred, M.B.Lond., F.R.C.S.Eng., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Reading Town Council.

BANNATYNE, Dr., appointed Parochial Medical Officer for Southend, *vice* William Seright, M.B., C.M.Glasg., resigned.

BASHALL, Mr. C. E., appointed Medical Officer for the Eighth and Ninth Districts of the Kingsbridge Union.

BLANDFORD, J. Guthrie, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the West End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, and Epilepsy, Welbeck Street.

BUGGY, Louis, L.R.C.P.I. and L.M., L.R.C.S.I., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the District Asylum, Kilkenny.

CLARK, Ann Elizabeth, M.D.Berne, L.R.C.P.I., appointed an Acting Physician to the Children's Hospital, Birmingham, *vice* John Burges Welch, M.B.Lond.

COLLETT, H. G. O., L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Medical Officer for the Marske District of the Guisborough Union.

DUNN, D. S., B.A., M.D., M.Ch., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Warboys and Wistow District of the St. Ives Union, Hunts.

EDGE, Arthur, M.B.Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road.

HALL, F. de Havilland, M.D., F.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Joint Lecturer on Medicine at the Westminster Hospital School of Medicine, *vice* W. H. Allchin, M.B., F.R.C.P., resigned.

HOWARD, Frederick Richard, L.D.S.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Dental Surgeon to the Children's Hospital, Birmingham, *vice* Charles J. Fowler, L.D.S.R.C.S.E.

JOHNSON, Raymond, M.B.Lond., B.S., F.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Assistant Surgeon to University College Hospital.

KIRKPATRICK, William, M.D., B.Ch.Dub., appointed House-Surgeon to the Stourbridge Dispensary.

LAKE, Wellington, D.P.H.Camb., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the New Woking Local Board.

MACLAREN, John, M.B. and C.M.Edin., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the East Riding Asylum, Beverley.

MOWER-WHITE, G. B., M.B., B.S.Lond., F.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Surgeon to the Out-Patients at the Great Northern Central Hospital, Holloway Road, *vice* Raymond Johnson, M.B.Lond., B.S., F.R.C.S.Eng., resigned.

PRIESTLEY, Joseph, B.A., M.D., D.P.H., reappointed Medical Officer of Health for Leicester.

ROLLESTON, L. W., M.B.Durh., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed House-Surgeon to the Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road.

STATHERS, G. Nicholson, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Edin., D.P.H.Camb., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Brackley Rural Sanitary Authority.

TURNER, William Aldren, M.D.Edin., M.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Assistant Physician to the West London Hospital, Hammersmith.

WIGHT, J. A. S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed House-Physician to the Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road.

WOOD, Mr. F. S., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Workhouse and Infirmary of the parish of Paddington.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, 1 P.M.—Mr. W. Lang: Iritis.

TUESDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Bethlem Hospital, 2 P.M.—Dr. Percy Smith: Impulsive Insanity; Homicidal Insanity; Moral Insanity. Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Blackfriars, 4 P.M.—Dr. Payne: Alopecia; its Varieties.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8.30 P.M.—Mr. H. H. Clutton: Encysted Hydrocele of Round Ligament. Mr. W. L. Wainwright: Cyst of Canal of Nuck. Dr. W. Dowson: The Local Lesion of Scarlet Fever. Dr. Kanthack: Streptococcus Pneumoniae from a Case of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis. Mr. C. A. Morton: Pyæmic Abscess of one Lung with Suppurative Meningitis and Otitis. Dr. Voelcker: Aneurysm of the Arch of the Aorta rupturing into the Oesophagus. Mr. L. Bidwell: Rodent Ulcer occurring in the Site of a Degenerate Nevus. Dr. R. E. Scholefield: Two Cases of Softening Intra-cardiac Thrombi. Card Specimen: Dr. Rolleston: Vermiform Appendix with Pouches due to Old Ulceration.

BROWN LECTURE, Theatre of the London University, 5 P.M.—Dr. C. S. Sherrington: On the Knee-jerk.

WEDNESDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, 4 P.M.—Dr. C. Theodore Williams: Chronic Pneumonia; its Results. Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, 8 P.M.—Mr. A. Quarry Silcock: Glaucoma, with Illustrative Cases.

HUNTERIAN SOCIETY, 8.30 P.M.—Mr. H. J. Thorp: Case of Syphilitic Gumma of Parotid Gland. Dr. G. Newton Pitt: On the Inhalation of Oxygen as a Means of Medical Treatment.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: SOUTH LONDON DISTRICT, Guy's Hospital, 8.30 P.M.

THURSDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen Square, 2 P.M.—Dr. Taylor: Intracranial Growths. Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, 3.30 P.M.—Dr. Archibald Garrod: Rheumatism in Children. Central London Sick Asylum, Cleveland Street, 5.30 P.M.—Mr. John Hopkins: Cases in the Wards. London Throat Hospital, Great Portland Street, W., 8 P.M.—Dr. Edward Woakes: Tinnitus and Vertigo.

SANITARY INSTITUTE, PARKES MUSEUM, 74A, Margaret Street, W., 8 P.M.—Dr. Sinclair White: Metallic Dusts, Cutlery, Tool Making, and other Metal Trades.

HARVEIAN SOCIETY, 6.30 for 7 P.M.—Annual Dinner at the Criterion Restaurant.

NEUROLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen Square, 8.30 P.M.—Dr. Donkin: Muscular Wasting of both Upper Extremities, and Complete Paralysis of one. Dr. Beavor: Paralysis Agitans, with Tremor of Lips, Tongue, and Jaw. Dr. H. Lewis Jones: Symmetrical Atrophy of the Intrinsic Muscles of the Hand in Young People; and other cases.

FRIDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, 4 P.M.—Dr. C. Theodore Williams: Treatment of Chronic Pneumonia.

CLINICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Living specimens at 8 P.M.: Mr. Stephen Paget: (1) Traumatic Encephalocoele; (2) A Meningocele that has undergone a Natural Cure; (3) Ankylosis of Spine. Mr. Mansell Moullin: A Case of Charcot's Disease. Mr. Arbuthnot Lane: A Case of Deficient Development of the Jaw after Ankylosis of one Temporomaxillary Articulation. Mr. Watson Cheyne: (1) A Case of Rotation Outwards of the Lower Limbs treated by Transverse Division of the Femur; (2) Replacement of Dupuytren's Fracture of the Ankle. Mr. Pearce Gould: A Case of Hypertrophy of the Stomach without Dilatation. Dr. Mott: (1) A Case of so-called Idiopathic Sclerosis; (2) A Case of Toxæmic Neuritis. Dr. James Taylor: Cases of Pseudo-hypertrophic Paralysis in Members of the same Family. Dr. Newton Pitt: A Case of Osteo-arthritis with Fibroid Nodules. Dr. Harry Campbell: (1) A Case of Chronic Phthisis involving the Right Apex; (2) An Unusual Form of Edema. Papers at 9 P.M.: Dr. W. M. Ord and Mr. E. White: Observations on a Case of Myxœdema treated by Administration of the Thyroid Gland, with special reference to Changes occurring in the Urine. Dr. Newton Pitt: Cases of Osteo-arthritis with Fibroid Nodules. Mr. W. G. Spencer: Erysipela in a Man, aged 38, with Complete and Permanent Collapse of the Lung.

SATURDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Bethlem Hospital, 11 A.M.—Dr. Hyslop: General Paralysis of the Insane.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 5s. 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.

BIRTHS.

PIEREZ.—At Longlane House, Brit. W. Indies, on October 28th, the wife of George E. Piercz, M.D.Edin., of a son.

REES.—On November 7th, 1893, at Thornclyff, Penarth, the wife of J. Hugh Rees, M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CRICHTON—GRAHAM-FOSTER-PIGOTT.—On November 8th, at Holy Trinity Church, Twickenham, by the Rev. E. Tahourdin, M.A., Vicar of Twickenham, assisted by the Rev. P. B. Drabble, M.A., Vicar of the Parish, George C. Crichton, M.D.Edin., to Elizabeth Mary (Bessie), eldest daughter of the late Rev. George Granado Graham-Foster-Pigott, of Abington Pigotts, Cambridgeshire.

NEALE—THUBRON.—Gateshead, St. Cuthbert's, on November 9th, by the Rev. T. C. Chapman, M.A., assisted by the Rev. D. S. Guy, Albert Ezra Neale, M.B., B.S., of Milford Haven, South Wales, to Lilian Gostelow, third daughter of the late Robert Thubron, F.S.S., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SMITH—WOOD.—On November 14th, at Lendal Congregational Chapel, York, by the Rev. Russell Thomas, Edmund Moody Smith, M.B., C.M.Edin., D.P.H.Cantab., of Scarcroft Road, York, to Annie, eldest daughter of William Wood, Esq., of York.

WAIT—HARRILD.—On November 7th, at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. W. H. Bliss, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, uncle of the bridegroom, J. Alfred Wait, B.A., M.B., B.C.Camb., eldest son of John Wait, Esq., J.P., of Ayton House, North Shields, to Clara M. Harrild, of Tunbridge Wells, youngest daughter of the late Robert Harrild, of Round Hill House, Sydenham.

DEATHS.

MAGRATH.—On the 6th November, at "The Croft," Wimbledon, Surrey, Joseph Adolphus Magrath, M.D., in his 70th year.

ROBERTS.—On November 9th, at 5, South Crescent, Bedford Square, Henry Pratt Roberts, F.R.C.S. (1844), in his 93rd year.