

discussion held in Glasgow two years ago, patients suffering from acute intestinal obstruction are now admitted into the wards of the surgeon instead of those of a physician. I can speak, at least, for the Royal Infirmary in Glasgow. It is now, I think, recognised that the surgeon should have control of these cases from the very beginning. It is not long ago since cases of intestinal obstruction were admitted into medical wards, and there allowed to lie for days before the opinion of the surgeon was sought, and very often most valuable time was thereby lost. I do not see why any distinction should be made between external and internal acute strangulation of the bowel. The same rules ought to apply to the treatment of both. When cases of strangulated hernia were treated by opium, by taxis, or by temporising treatment, in a large majority of cases, even when an operation was performed ultimately, the results were far from favourable. Now we operate upon strangulated hernia immediately, and the mortality is greatly reduced. Rapid diagnosis and promptitude of action is most necessary in such cases. Valuable time is often lost in trying to perfect a diagnosis before operating. Why not complete the diagnosis by an exploratory incision? Elsewhere? I have advocated the value of early operation in cases of renal calculus, and have shown that in cases of renal calculus without suppuration the mortality is very small indeed; whereas, where suppuration has been permitted to supervene, the mortality is over 43 per cent. Then, again, let us take ovariectomy, which in its early development may be contrasted with the present position of intestinal surgery. The mortality was high, and therefore ovariectomy was condemned, just as now operations for acute intestinal obstruction are depreciated by some surgeons, and for the same reason. When ovariectomies were performed only as a last resort the mortality was high, but now as soon as the disease is discovered operative treatment is resorted to, and death from the operation is rare. But if early operation has conducted to good results in slowly progressing ovarian disease, how much more is it demanded in a rapidly fatal malady such as acute intestinal obstruction? Although I advocate active surgical interference in such cases, I must admit that I have seen instances of spontaneous cure. One of the speakers in this debate asked if anyone knew of an instance of faecal vomiting lasting over twenty-four hours when the patient had recovered. I remember very well a case, under the care of the late Sir George Macleod, in which there were evidences of intestinal obstruction and faecal vomiting for several days, but where it was not deemed necessary to operate. The patient was kept in a medical ward for over two weeks, and when the symptoms became urgent a consultation of the whole staff was called. When they had almost decided that operation was necessary, the sister of the ward informed Sir George that the patient's bowels had been freely moved, and ultimately the patient made a good recovery. This instance, or similar ones, naturally lead surgeons to postpone active operative interference, but I would like to ask how often such a happy conclusion occurs to a case of acute intestinal obstruction. My own opinion clearly is that the surgeon ought to have control of such cases as early as possible, for it is only to surgical methods that we can look for cure. In some cases, such as intussusception, perityphlitis, periproctitis, a spontaneous cure may be anticipated, but in the great majority of cases of intestinal obstruction, active surgical treatment is demanded. The results, now that operations are performed early, are very encouraging, and I think the rule will soon be established to operate upon cases of internal strangulation at once, as we now do in cases of strangulated hernia.

#### IX.—RUSHTON PARKER, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.,

Professor of Surgery, University College, Liverpool; Surgeon, Liverpool Royal Infirmary.

MR. RUSHTON PARKER related the case of a man, aged 27, who, after two days of abdominal pain, began to vomit, and this symptom continued a week, after which he was admitted into the Liverpool Royal Infirmary. Hypodermic injection of morphine, and the omission of diet, led to a disappearance of all morbid symptoms except a swelling in the right iliac

fossa, extending to the region of the bladder. He became so much better and so hungry that he resumed ordinary diet. About the sixteenth day after admission there followed umbilical pain and constipation, followed by vomiting. All food was stopped, and morphine given repeatedly under the skin. But slight relief was produced, and he got worse, till at last agonising pain, attended by frequent vomiting, showed the necessity of active interference. Abdominal section was performed three days after the onset of the second attack, twenty days after admission into hospital, and thirty days after the first seizure. An internal hernia of ileum, strangulated in a hole through the mesentery, was found and reduced. The patient made a good recovery, wind passed after two days, a faecal fistula formed a day later, and closed permanently at the end of twenty days. Presumably the first attack was associated with perityphlitis, which perforated the mesentery and made the hole through which intestine passed in the second attack, and became strangulated. The case illustrated the recovery of a man from two distinct attacks of intestinal obstruction—the first by palliative means (morphine without diet), the second by operation, the necessity for which became apparent on the failure of the treatment that had quickly succeeded before.

## MEMORANDA:

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

#### MUMPS AND HYPERPLASIA OF THE CERVICAL LYMPHATIC GLANDS.

IN the address of Professor Clifford Allbutt upon the treatment of enlarged cervical glands, I find "the poison" of mumps classed with that of enteric fever, tuberculosis, and syphilis, as a cause of adenitis; and this statement is supported by Mr. Pridgin Teale, who includes mumps among other causes of origin of scrofulous necks.

A difficulty of diagnosis having directed my attention to this point a few years ago, I have ever since been on the look out for instances of such an association of adenitis, either acute or chronic, with mumps as is here referred to.

Hitherto I have found none, and my present belief is that in mumps the cervical glands are not enlarged, and, that in cases of doubtful diagnosis, if enlargement of the lymphatic glands is a prominent feature the probability is very strongly against the view that we have to do with mumps.

Similarly, in well marked cases of orchitis occurring in the course of mumps adenitis has not been present.

When we notice how commonly the name of mumps is applied by the public to designate any and every sort of swelled neck, and when we remember that even in textbooks of repute acute tonsillitis, otitis, and even bubo and urethritis, are enumerated among the (so-called) complications of this disease, it is surely no extravagance of scepticism to suggest that hyperplasia of the cervical glands after mumps rests upon no very strong basis of clinical observation; and that the view that the poison of mumps acts rapidly and severely as a source of adenitis is based upon cases wrongly diagnosed as mumps.

Hadley.

R. J. RYLE, M.B. Oxon.

#### AN EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID FEVER FROM POLLUTED WATER.

THE first case of the epidemic in Tandragee, co. Armagh, was observed on December 6th, 1880, and during the succeeding week, 1, 2, 5, 8, 4, and 7 cases followed on the 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th respectively. From the last-named date to April 4th, 1881, the weekly rate of occurrence was 44, 33, 40, 14, 6, 12, 8, 3, 4, 2, 6, 1, 1, 4, nil, 2 cases, making in all a total of 208 cases in seventeen weeks. The first recoveries, numbering 43, were recorded in the fifth week, and then followed during the succeeding twelve weeks 25, 28, 12, 7, 6, 9, 13, 4, 6, 14, 5, and 7 recoveries in each of the respective weeks. The deaths numbered 22, 14 of which took place in the fourth, fifth, and sixth weeks. With few exceptions after January 17th the cases recorded were clearly traceable to earlier ones in the same families, but some were patients whose disease

<sup>2</sup> Newman, *Surgical Diseases of the Kidney*, p. 421.

was mild and medical aid was not called in till late in the attack.

The cause of the epidemic was water from a well used by about 1,100 persons, including the employees in a flax mill and the children of a school. Many of these two communities took ill at their homes in the country, while the other members of their families not exposed to the polluted water escaped. This water supply was cut off on December 13th, a course justified by its situation—a few yards from a stream used as a sewer by half the town, the sandy nature of the soil in which it was sunk and the fact that all the cases up to that date had been subjected to its influence. It was also discovered that for about three weeks immediately before the outbreak the dejecta of a typhoid fever patient had been emptied into the stream about 100 yards higher up its course than the well.

During the epidemic 95 males and 113 females were attacked; 32 persons under 10 years of age, 99 between 10 and 20, 43 between 20 and 30, 13 between 30 and 40, 14 between 40 and 50, and 7 upwards of 50 suffered; 150 patients were of the labouring class, 18 were of the middle class, and the remainder were school children of all classes. The type of the outbreak was mild on the whole, and the death-rate low—conditions which I attribute to the small proportion of brain workers who contracted the fever. The order in which complications occurred was as follows: Those connected with the respiratory system, those with the digestive system, muscular pains and cramps, lesions of the nervous system, epistaxis, crural phlebitis, miscarriage, and abscesses in several situations. Typhoid fever spots were observed in about two-thirds of the cases; and in four, in which nervous symptoms were very strongly marked, petechiæ were present. In one of these the patient's temperature registered 107° immediately before death.

Of 8 deaths of persons attended by me, 4 were from asthenia, 2 from perforation of the bowel, 1 from bronchitis, and 1 from pyæmia after miscarriage.

My delay in publishing this report necessitates the explanation that it is compiled from facts recorded in official registers connected with the Tandragee Dispensary and the Banbridge Fever Hospital, where 26 cases were treated, and also from notes made at the time by Drs. Shackleton, Wallace, and me. The clinical part of the report is from my own observation of 133 cases attended by me.

J. TAYLOR, L.R.C.P.I.,  
Medical Officer Tandragee Dispensary.

Tandragee.

#### INCUBATION PERIOD OF MEASLES.

C. A. J. B. (my son) returned home on Monday, November 20th from school ill with measles, the rash being very apparent on his face.

On November 29th, several of the remaining seven children began to ail with symptoms of cold, headache, and lassitude. Next day all were complaining, and on December 1st all the seven had to keep their beds, being too ill to get up, and all had the rash appearing upon their faces. On December 2nd, the rash was well developed on the face, and appearing on the trunk, in each case.

The period of incubation from the first receipt of infection was therefore 11 days, unless, and this is unlikely, the infection came in the boy's last letter, received on November 13th, and this would make the period 18 days. This letter would be written when the boy himself was incubating the disease, and was most probably not handled by any of the other children.

There are no other cases of measles in this village, and have not been for, I think, two or perhaps three years.

M. R. J. BEHRENDT, L.R.C.P. and S. Edin., M.O.H.  
Scunthorpe.

#### SIMPLE TUMOUR OF THE PALATE AS A CAUSE OF HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE MOUTH.

A WEEK or two ago a sergeant came to me complaining of severe bleeding from his mouth which he could not stop. He said he had a small lump on the roof of his mouth and when eating a piece of hard toast it got scratched and began bleeding. It had been bleeding about half an hour when I first saw him.

On examination there was a large clot on the hard palate from behind which the blood continually streamed down into the pharynx and was swallowed. On removal of the clot a small tumour revealed itself, about the size of a large pea, from the margin of which all round the blood was coming fast. I tried all the ordinary styptics, including silver nitrate and the strong solution of perchloride of iron, but to no purpose. Ultimately I found it necessary to have recourse to the cautery, and even then it had to be applied at intervals for about ten minutes before the hæmorrhage was completely stopped. As the growth was almost completely destroyed it was impossible to ascertain its exact nature, but I am led to believe it was of the nature of a soft papilloma.

The case is interesting as being, as far as I am aware, an extremely unusual form of hæmorrhage from the mouth.

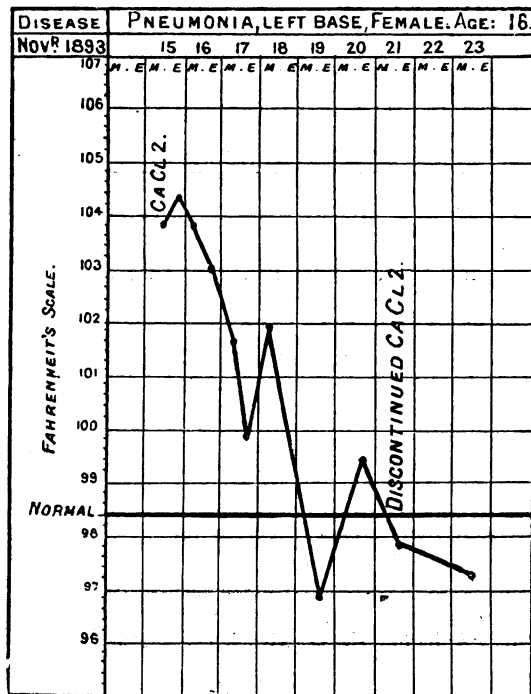
Dover.

J. A. MILNE, L.R.C.S. Edin.

#### CHLORIDE OF CALCIUM IN PNEUMONIA.

PERHAPS the accompanying temperature chart may be useful in encouraging the use of a new remedy—chloride of calcium—lately advocated in a very learned article that appeared in the *Practitioner* for April, 1893, by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Crombie, M.D., in cases of lobar pneumonia.

I have found chloride of calcium, in doses of gr. iv, answer my reasonable expectations in the few cases I have tried it. In two especially severe ones, in which under the old treatment a fatal result might have been expected, recovery took place. The temperature chart depicts the progress of a third to recovery under its power. In this case there was



severe headache and intolerance of light, which rapidly disappeared as soon as the system came under the influence of the remedy. The left base was affected. The treatment was commenced on the second or third day; the harsh tubular breathing rapidly disappeared, and was replaced by the soft vesicular respiration sound of a slightly congested lung; the pain also disappeared, and the sputa was only slightly rusty on one occasion. I feel sure that with an early recognition of the disease and early exhibition of the remedy the terrors of lobar pneumonia will depart. For three days the pulse was 120, then 112, and on the fifth day of the exhibition of the calcium salt it had fallen to 80 per minute, and on the tenth day to 76.

JAMES COULDREY, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A. Lond.  
Scunthorpe, Doncaster.

regiment being well represented, together with a good contingent of the yeomanry. Major Andrew MacIure, V.D., occupied the chair, and was supported by Lord Amherst of Hackney and Surgeon-Colonel J. B. Hamilton, M.D., Principal Medical Officer, Home District.

In responding to the toast of "The United Forces," Surgeon-Colonel Hamilton expressed the hope that the promises which had been made on the last occasion by Lord Sandhurst, the Under-Secretary of State for War, with reference to the status of ambulance sergeants and regimental stretcher bearers, would yet be fulfilled. There was still great need for proper arrangements being made for the treatment of the sick and wounded in the event of war, and he was glad to be able to state that he had been drawing up a scheme for the Government providing for the accommodation of 20,000 wounded, for which scheme the volunteer force would be called upon to assist.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Evatt, M.D., proposed the toast of the "Volunteer Ambulance School of Instruction," to which Surgeon-Captain H. F. Stokes, Senior Medical Officer Instructor, responded. He said that the number of trained bearers who had passed through the classes was now considerably over 1,000, and medical officers of all ranks had up to the number of 100 obtained proficiency certificates after having received instruction in the school. Instructors had been sent to divisional and brigade camps in the provinces, of whom excellent reports had reached him both from the brigadiers and brigade-surgeons.

Surgeon-Colonel Hamilton, in presenting the prizes to the successful competitors, said that he wished to present a silver cup for competition under such conditions as the President might approve.

An interesting feature of the evening was the programme, which was made up in the form of a triangular bandage, "the ends," "the point," and the "lower border" being conspicuous.

THE official inspection and examination of the class of regimental stretcher bearers, which has been under training for the last three months, took place at the headquarters of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers on December 14th. After a careful inspection, each company was examined separately, one on bandaging and first-aid, etc., the other on stretcher drill and the lifting and laying of wounded, each man going through a *visu voce* examination. At the conclusion of the examination Surgeon-Major Lamprey, the inspecting officer, addressed the men, and said it was the largest and one of the best classes he had ever had the pleasure of examining. The next class will take place at the headquarters of the 20th Middlesex (Artists) Rifle Volunteers, commencing on February 8th, 1894, at 7.30 P.M., by permission of Colonel R. W. Edis, V.D., F.S.A.

#### A LIBEL ON MILITARY SURGEONS AND ITS PUNISHMENT.

PRINCE W. P. MESCHTSCHERSKI, editor of the Russian newspaper *Grashdanin*, was recently condemned to ten days' arrest in the principal guardhouse of St. Petersburg for having published a defamatory libel on military surgeons. A little of this kind of discipline might be useful to the editors of certain of our contemporaries who seek notoriety by dishonouring the Army Medical Department. A similar opportunity for undisturbed meditation might even open the eyes of Sir George Chesney to the error of his Parliamentary ways in the respect of the army doctors.

#### FIELD HOSPITALS IN INDIA.

A RECENT General Order by the Commander-in-Chief in India directs that general officers commanding are empowered to exercise field hospitals in the several camps of instruction, provided all expenses connected therewith, including wear and tear and replacement of equipment, are met from the funds allotted to the general officers commanding for the district concentration camp.

In the opinion of those well able to judge the above order is pronounced to be little short of a farce; even if general officers commanding had the will, they would not have the means; such mobilisation is a financial impossibility. It would be well if the exact meaning and affect of such an order could be elicited by a direct question to the Secretary for India in Parliament.

## UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

#### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

FIRST M.B. EXAMINATION. PART II. *Elementary Biology*.—Anderson, Trin.; Arkle, Trin.; Bainbridge, Trin.; Barton, Trin. H.; Blandford, Pet.; Boucher, Trin.; Brincker, Joh.; Browne, Cla.; Cunningham, Chr.; Darby, W. S., Trin.; Elliott, H. St. C., Trin.; Gabriel, Emm.; Glynn, Cla.; Hawkins, Emm.; Home, Trin.; Hort, Emm.; Matheson, Gonv. and Cai.; Mayo, Cla.; Mayo, H. R., Gonv. and Cai.; Mercer, Cla.; Molinoux, B. A., Emm.; Mullings, Chr.; Muri-son, A. L., B. A., Trin.; Orton, Trin.; Roberts, Cla.; Slade, B. A., Trin.; Spence, Cla.; Stabb, Down.; Stanham, W. C., B. A.; Stirling-Hamilton, J., Jes.; Studd, Trin.; Thompson, A., B. A., Trin.; Thornton, G. L., Trin.; Wingate Soul, Trin.

SECOND M.B. EXAMINATION. PART I. *Pharmaceutical Chemistry*.—Am- brose, Cla.; Atkinson, H. L., B. A., Chr.; Barnes, Chr.; Bellamy, Down.; Black, B. A., Trin. H.; Bowen, Gonv. and Cai.; Bradley, Gonv. and Cai.; Brown, B. A., Pemb.; Clarke, H. N., Gonv. and Cai.; Clarkson, B. A., H. Selw.; Cox, Gonv. and Cai.; Denyer, Queens'; Dobson, Pet.; Edwards, G. L., B. A., Trin.; Falkener, M. A., King's; Fawcett, B. A., Pet.; Gardiner, B. A., Trin. H.; Garrood, Joh.; Grünbaum, Trin.; Hardie, Trin.; Harmer, King's; Hart-Smith, Gonv. and Cai.; Haslam, B. A., Gonv. and Cai.; Hedley, King's; Heilborn, Gonv. and Cai.; Helm, Magd.; Hill, A. C., Trin.; Hine, King's; Howlett, Emm.; Hyde, Cla.; Inchley, Joh.; Kemp, Cla.; Leathes, B. A., Joh.; Lillie, Joh.; Myers, C. S., Gonv. and Cai.; Pettinger, H. Selw.; Prest, Joh.; Priddle, Gonv. and Cai.; Proust, Down.; Pryce, Joh.; Reid, B. A., Joh.; Rowland, B. A., H. Selw.; St. Leger, Gonv. and Cai.; Salt, Emm.; Scowcroft, B. A., Gonv. and

Cai.; Sewell, Pemb.; Skrimshire, Joh.; Skyrme, Chr.; Slater, B. H., Trin.; Sumner, F. W., Joh.; Sutcliffe, Emm.; Taylor, T. S., King's; Villy, B. A., Joh.; White, Chr.; Williamson, B. A., Joh.; Willson, R. J., Emm.; Worledge, Trin. H.

FIRST M.B. EXAMINATION. PART I. *Chemistry and Physics*.—Bainbridge, Trin.; Barham, Gonv. and Cai.; Braley, Queens'; Brincker, Joh.; Briscoe, Pemb.; Ellis, Pet.; Gabriel, Emm.; Glynn, Cla.; Home, Trin.; Hughes, Chr.; Killick, Trin.; Martin, A. E., Down.; Mayo, Cla.; Mayo, H. R., Gonv. and Cai.; Morgan, Joh.; Mullings, Chr.; Nelson, B. A., Cla.; Nicholson, G. B., B. A., Cla.; Orton, Trin.; Parker, Emm.; Pearson, Emm.; Percival, Joh.; Perkins, B. A., Joh.; Slade, B. A., Trin.; Staynes, Chr.; Taylor, J. G., King's; Taylor, E. C., Joh.; Ticehurst, Cla.; Wilkin, B. A., Pemb.; Wilkinson, Pemb.

SECOND M.B. EXAMINATION. PART II. *Human Anatomy and Physiology*.—Auden, Chr.; Baird, B. A., Gonv. and Cai.; Barton, P. F., B. A., Joh.; Betteridge, B. A., Gonv. and Cai.; Black, B. A., Trin. H.; Boulton, Cla.; Bousfield, B. A., Gonv. and Cai.; Brown, W. L., B. A., Joh.; Coleman, Joh.; Dove, Chr.; Edmondson, B. A., Cla.; Gardiner, B. A., Trin. H.; Horton-Smith, R. J., Joh.; Howitt, B. A., Gonv. and Cai.; Hughes, Gonv. and Cai.; Hunt, B. A., Cla.; Johnston, Trin.; King, B. A., H. Selw.; Langdon, Gonv. and Cai.; Lidderdale, Trin.; Lobb, B. A., Gonv. and Cai.; Lord, C. C., B. A., Joh.; McCarthy, Non Coll.; Mathias, Chr.; Michael, B. A., H. Selw.; Myers, W., Gonv. and Cai.; Naish, B. A., Trin.; Porter, Emm.; Rawling, B. A., Gonv. and Cai.; Robinson, B. A., Gonv. and Cai.; Salt, B. A., Emm.; Staples, B. A., Trin.; Stawell, B. A., Trin. H.; Thomas, B. A., Gonv. and Cai.; Towns- end, H., B. A., Cla.; Tuckett, B. A., Trin.; Villy, B. A., Joh.; Ward, F. F., B. A., H. Selw.; Watson, B. A., Pet.; Young, B. A., Gonv. and Cai.

THIRD M.B. EXAMINATION. PART I.—*Surgery and Midwifery*.—Burton, B. A., King's; Cameron, J. A., B. A., Joh.; Colby, B. A., King's; Col- clough, B. A., Gonv. and Cai.; Collis, B. A., H. Selw.; Fison, B. A., Corp.; Garrad, B. A., Cla.; Goodman, H. C., B. A., Joh.; Grove, B. A., Sid. Suss.; Hardwick, B. A., Cla.; Harris, W. J., B. A., Gonv. and Cai.; Heaton, B. A., Trin.; Hofmeyr, B. A., Trin. H.; Hopkins, C. L., B. A., Gonv. and Cai.; Jackson, A. L., B. A., Cla.; Martyn, G. J. K., B. A., Gonv. and Cai.; Michell, M. A., Gonv. and Cai.; Nachbar, B. A., Cla.; Noble, B. A., Gonv. and Cai.; Pead, B. A., Down.; Roper, M. A., Cla.; Seccombe, B. A., Joh.; Sedgwick, B. A., Cla.; Sell, B. A., Gonv. and Cai.; Slater, B. A., Gonv. and Cai.; Smith, H., B. A., Trin.; Sparks, B. A., Gonv. and Cai.; Stallard, B. A., Sid. Suss.; Todd, C., B. A., Cla.; Trethewy, B. A., Gonv. and Cai.; Webb, J. C., B. A., Cla.

FELLOWSHIP ELECTION.—Mr. W. H. Laurence Duckworth was on Monday elected a Fellow of Jesus College. Mr. Duckworth took a first class in Part I of the Natural Sciences Tripos of 1892, and in Part II in 1893, with special distinction in Human Anatomy. He is one of the demonstrators of Anatomy, and has written various papers on anthropological and anatomical subjects. This is probably the first Fellowship awarded for anthropology, and should serve to encourage the rising school of physical anthropology in Cambridge. The new Fellow is, we understand, a nephew of Sir Dyce Duckworth.

#### UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

A CHAIR OF PUBLIC HEALTH.—It is understood that the late Mr. A. L. Bruce, Edinburgh, in his will has left £5,000 to the University of Edin- burgh for the purpose of assisting to endow a Chair of Public Health in the University. In his settlement in which this bequest is made Mr. Bruce stated that he thought the proposed chair should be separated from the Chair of Medical Jurisprudence, but he did not desire to tie the hands of the University authorities in the matter. His object in making the bequest was in acknowledgment of Pasteur's investigations.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

M.B. EXAMINATION: EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS. *Medicine*.—First Class: W. J. Potts (Scholarship and Gold Medal), Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary; J. L. Morton (Gold Medal), St. Mary's Hospital; J. A. Howard, Guy's Hospital; H. W. Armstead, University College and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; C. S. Jaffé, St. Thomas's Hospital; W. B. Warrington, Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary; E. A. Nathan, St. Mary's Hos- pital; H. C. Thomson, Middlesex Hospital. Second Class: H. O. Davies, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; W. J. Johnson, Guy's Hos- pital; J. G. Clegg, Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary; J. O. Symes, St. Mary's Hospital; T. Carwardine, Middlesex Hos- pital and University College; J. Morrison, St. Bartholomew's Hos- pital; E. G. G. Little, St. George's Hospital; F. E. Rock, Middlesex Hospital; S. R. Wells, B.Sc., St. George's Hospital; Lillie Mabel Agnes Jones, London School of Medicine and Royal Free Hospital; J. Dickinson, Westminster Hospital. Third Class: Ann Frances Piercy, London School of Medicine and Royal Free Hospital; K. Rogers, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; L. W. Bathurst, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; H. G. Felkin, London Hospital; W. N. Soden, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; W. L. Wainwright, St. Thomas's Hos- pital.

*Obstetric Medicine*.—First Class: H. O. Davies (Scholarship and Gold Medal), St. Bartholomew's Hospital; T. Carwardine (Gold Medal), Middlesex Hospital and University College; H. W. Armstead, Uni- versity College and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. L. Morrison, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. L. Morton, St. Mary's Hospital; J. G. Clegg, Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary; W. L. Wainwright, St. Thomas's Hospital. Second Class: C. S. Jaffé, St. Thomas's Hospital; F. T. Travers, University College; W. J. John- son, Guy's Hospital; Ann Frances Piercy, London School of Medi- cine and Royal Free Hospital; K. Rogers, St. Bartholomew's Hos- pital; W. B. Warrington, Owens College and Manchester Royal In- firmary. Third Class: J. Dickinson, Westminster Hospital; A. W. Kirkpatrick-Pickard, University College; Lillie Mabel Agnes Jones, London School of Medicine and Royal Free Hospital; F. E. Rock, Middlesex Hospital.

**Forensic Medicine.**—First Class: J. G. Clegg (Scholarship and Gold Medal), Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary; E. A. Nathan (Gold Medal), St. Mary's Hospital; H. C. Thompson, Middlesex Hospital; S. R. Wells, St. George's Hospital; J. A. Howard, Guy's Hospital; W. J. Potts, Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary. Second Class: T. M. J. Powell, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; C. S. Jaffé, St. Thomas's Hospital; J. H. Griffiths, St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Third Class: P. S. Eves, University College; J. O. Symes, St. Mary's Hospital; J. L. Morton, St. Mary's Hospital.

† Obtained the number of marks qualifying for a gold medal.

#### THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.

**APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS.**—The following examiners were appointed at the last meeting of the Council: Chemistry, Professor S. Young (Bristol); Anatomy, Professor Alex. Macalister (Cambridge); Physiology, Professor E. A. Schäfer (University College, London); Obstetrics and Gynecology, Dr. C. J. Cullingworth (St. Thomas's Hospital); Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, Dr. A. P. Luff (St. Mary's Hospital); Public Health, Dr. Arthur Ransome.

#### ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

The following gentlemen, having passed the necessary examinations, and having conformed to the by-laws and regulations, have been admitted Fellows of the College, namely:

St. C. Thomson, M.D.Lond., M.R.C.P.Lond.; T. Wilson, M.D.Lond., L.S.A.Lond.; W. H. Kelson, M.D.Lond., L.S.A.Lond.; C. Pollard, L.R.C.P.Lond.; A. B. Roxburgh, M.B., B.Ch.Oxon., L.R.C.P.Lond.; C. Spurrell, L.R.C.P.Lond.; P. M. Yearsley, L.R.C.P.Lond.; T. H. Ionides, M.B.Lond., L.R.C.P.Lond.; D. J. Jones, L.R.C.P.Lond.; C. A. Leedham-Green, L.R.C.P.Lond.; V. W. Low, M.B.Lond., L.R.C.P.Lond.; H. Rochfort-Brown, L.R.C.P.Lond.; and C. E. Salter, L.R.C.P.Lond.

Six other gentlemen passed the examination, but, not having attained the age of 25, are not yet entitled to their diplomas as Fellows of the College. Twenty-one were referred back to their professional studies for six months, and one for twelve months.

The following gentleman, having passed the necessary examinations, and having conformed to the by-laws and regulations, was admitted a Member of the College, namely:

R. B. Morris, L.S.A.Lond.

The following gentlemen, having passed the necessary examinations, were at the same meeting admitted Licentiates in Dental Surgery, namely:

P. Artiss, H. G. Ashby, W. Badgery, F. H. Bailey-King, W. H. G. Baker, A. L. Bostock, E. Bowden, A. V. Brimmer, F. C. Bromley, L. Brown, R. J. Bulgin, J. H. Burroughs, F. H. Carpenter, S. H. M. Carpenter, E. Clayton, E. V. Coles, A. B. Densham, M.R.C.S.Eng., W. A. Densham, D. Dunlop, A. J. G. Evans, J. R. Freeman, W. W. Gabell, C. F. Haines, J. T. Hankey, A. W. Henly, W. M. Jones, S. Keele, E. V. Knight, H. Love, W. J. May, W. F. Mellersh, L. B. Myers, J. B. Parfitt, H. J. Pickering, H. B. Rowe, R. Satterthwaite, A. N. Sumerling, F. Walker, F. H. Wallis, R. R. Ward, G. W. Watts, G. B. Webb, E. Wheatley, G. Whitworth, R. Williams, and W. R. Wood.

Seventeen candidates were referred back to their professional studies for six months.

#### ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

**FELLOWSHIP EXAMINATION.**—The following candidates, having passed the necessary examination, have been admitted Fellows of the College:

J. Clarke, M.D., M.Ch.R.U.I., Surgeon-Major, I.M.S.; Emily Winifred Dickson, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., M.B., B.Ch.R.U.I.; G. A. Moorhead, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I.; R. J. Roulston, M.D., M.Ch.R.U.I.; R. H. Woods, M.B., B.Ch.Dub.

The following candidates passed the primary part of the examination: A. W. S. McComiskey, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I.; W. J. Trehwella, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I.

**Licence in Dental Surgery.**—The following candidates have passed the primary part of the examination:

F. E. Davis, J. Stanten, F. O. Stoker.

The following candidate has passed the final part of the examination, and has been granted the Diploma in Dental Surgery of the College: H. E. Rose.

gradually failed. His last illness extended over nine weeks in bed, and was due to cystitis consequent on retention from an enlarged prostate, the former gradually improved, but death ensued on December 7th from apoplectic coma lasting over twenty-four hours. Dr. Corner leaves three sons, one of whom is in the medical profession.

#### EDWARD JOHN TILT, M.D. PARIS.

We deeply regret to have to announce the death of Dr. Tilt, for 30 many years well known as an obstetrician and writer on obstetrical and gynecological subjects. He graduated M.D. Paris in 1839, and pursued his studies with high credit and assiduity in the Paris hospitals. Subsequently he travelled as private physician to Count Shouvaloff. He became M.R.C.P. Lond. in 1859. The deceased was physician accoucheur to the Farringdon General Dispensary and Lying-in Charity. Among the best-known works of Dr. Tilt are his *Change of Life in Health and Disease*, which has gone through many editions, as did also his subsequent work on *Uterine and Ovarian Inflammation*, on *Uterine Therapeutics*, and his *Health in India for British Women*.

Dr. Tilt has for some years resided on the Riviera, having developed some pulmonary trouble in the later years of his life. He was a friend and contemporary of the late Dr. Henry Bennet, and with him took an active part in the literary discussion on the new methods and principles of gynecology and obstetrics.

DR. RUDOLPH KALTENBACH, Professor of Gynecology in the University of Halle, whose death was announced in a recent number of the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, was born at Freiburg-im-Breisgau in 1842. He began the study of medicine in the University of his native city, pursuing them afterwards in Berlin and Vienna. He took his degree in 1865, and was appointed assistant in Dumreicher's surgical clinic. During the war in Bohemia in 1866 he served as a surgeon in the Austrian army. In the following year he returned to Freiburg and became assistant to Hegar. He qualified as *Privat Dozent* in 1868, and in 1872 he paid a long visit to England, where he worked under Sir Spencer Wells, Dr. Braxton Hicks, and other gynecologists. In 1875 he was appointed Extraordinary Professor at Freiburg, in 1883 he accepted a call to Giessen, and in 1887 he went to Halle as successor to Olshausen. Kaltenbach's contributions to the literature of his special department of medicine, published conjointly with Hegar or in his own name alone, are of the highest scientific quality. His last work, *Lehrbuch der Geburtshilfe*, issued in the autumn of the present year, will form an enduring monument to his memory.

THE death is announced of Dr. F. W. Greene, of Mallow, who succumbed last week from an attack of enteric fever.

THE death is reported of Mr. George Atkinson, of Lower Drumcondra Road, Dublin. The deceased, who was in his 84th year, took the L.A.H.Dub. in 1829, and the degrees of A.M., M.B.Dub. in 1839.

## OBITUARY.

#### MATTHEW CORNER, M.D.St. AND., M.R.C.S.Eng.

We regret to have to record the death at the age of 62 of Dr. Matthew Corner, of Mile End Road. He was a pupil of the College of the London Hospital, having come in early boyhood from his home in Whitby to be articled to a surgeon in London, and took his M.D.St. And. degree in 1853 and the diploma of M.R.C.S.Eng. in the same year. He was for some years medical officer of health and analyst for Mile End Old Town. Dr. Corner took a warm and active interest in the East London Nursing Society, which has for many years been a great comfort and help to the poor of the East End of the metropolis during sickness at home. During the last twelve years Dr. Corner's health has been precarious, due in the beginning to a carriage accident. The shock was severe, and in a few weeks was followed by epileptic seizures; these attacks assumed eventually grave form, and his brain power

**DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.**—Among the members in the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently gone over to the majority are Dr. Labitte, formerly Chief Physician of the Clermont-sur-Aix Lunatic Asylum, and sometime member of the French Chamber of Deputies; Dr. Benoit, Honorary Dean of the Montpellier Medical Faculty, aged 81; Dr. Vithal Vishnu Gokhale, Fellow and one of the most distinguished graduates of the Bombay University, aged 40; Dr. Mary-Durand, director of the *Courrier Médical*, and some time physician to the Paris Hôtel des Invalides; Dr. Jules Chabry, *sous-chef des travaux* in the Pasteur Institute, to which he has bequeathed 5,000 francs; Dr. John M. Keating, of Philadelphia, well known as an obstetrician and a specialist in diseases of children, and as author and editor of several important medical works; and Dr. O. Du Vivier, a leading practitioner of Liège, and one of the founders of the Société Médico-Chirurgicale of that city, aged 66.

## ANTHRAX IN MAN.

A MAN, aged 64, died recently from anthrax, in Poplar. It is stated that he scratched his hand five or six weeks before his death. He had been carting hides, in handling which he had probably received infection, for he was found in the street in a half unconscious condition with the wounded hand much swollen. He was removed to the Poplar Work-house, where he died the same night.

In the generalised form of anthrax, known as woolsorter's disease, much has been done to lessen the risk by the introduction of fans to draw the dust away from the sorters, by having the bales opened under skilled supervision in a special room provided with a strong extraction ventilator, and by thoroughly washing all dangerous or suspicious samples before they go to the sorting room. Measures of this sort are not perhaps applicable to the trade in hides, but the danger might be lessened by measures tending in the same direction, and having regard especially to the dust produced in the process of sorting. It would seem that a good deal of unnecessary handling of the hides takes place while in their dry state. Their ultimate fate is always to be soaked in water, and if it could be arranged that they should be sorted into their various qualities at the places where the bales are made up, instead of coming over in mixed lots, our people would be saved one process which is most dangerous in regard to generalised anthrax. It must, however, be remembered that the form in which this disease mostly affects those who deal with hides is that of localised anthrax, or malignant pustule, which obviously is often the result of the infection entering through lesions of the skin, and considering the weight and harsh nature of the material and the manner in which it has to be handled, we can hardly hope that the trade can be freed from risk so long as infected skins are imported. The early recognition of the local infection and its immediate treatment by excision and cauterisation appear to offer the best chance of successful treatment.

## THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH WOMEN WORK.

IN the reports by the Lady Assistant Commissioners of the Labour Commission attention is drawn to the heat to which women are exposed in wool combing, the temperature in some of the rooms rising to over 100° F. Where the lavatories opened direct into the combing sheds the effluvia from them were much increased. The dust and smell from foreign rags which have been compressed in bales for many months was often very injurious. Where the sexes worked together immorality was in some places encouraged by the insufficient sanitary arrangements, the same closets being used by men, women, and children. In many places there was no means of getting hot water with which tea could be made, and the workers were thus encouraged to resort to alcoholic beverages. At some places the workers had to walk miles to their work, often through pouring rain, and when they arrived there would be no proper place for their outer garments, which therefore had all to be thrown together in a corner, and thus it happened that when they put on these wet things again at night they often caught severe colds.

The more light is thrown on the conditions under which work is carried on, both by men and women, in modern manufacturing industries, the more clear does it seem that a great deal of apparent suffering is inflicted from sheer thoughtlessness, suffering which could be relieved with but little trouble and at a barely appreciable expense. At the same time it must be admitted that, in many cases, the customs of certain industries have sprung up much from the habits of the workers, and their indifference to better things, as from any definite intention on the part of the employers.

## NOTIFICATION FEES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

DR. H. ALDER-SMITH and Dr. C. E. SHELLY, Honorary Secretaries of the Medical Officers of Schools Association, write to say that the question as to whether a public school is a "public institution," and whether, therefore, fees on the higher or on the lower scale can be claimed by the medical officer for the notification of cases of infectious disease occurring amongst its inmates, has been raised from time to time. The following letter, which has been received by the medical officer of a public school, in response to inquiries on the subject, possesses an authoritative interest in this connection:—

"Local Government Board, Whitehall,

"September 16th, 1893.

"SIR,—I am directed by the Local Government Board to advert to your communication of the 7th ult., as to your claim to certain fees in respect of certificates under the Infectious Disease Notification Act, 1889, forwarded by you to the Rural Sanitary Authority, and with regard to the amount of the fee payable for notification of cases of infectious disease occurring at — College.

"I am to state that while the Board are not empowered to give authoritative interpretation of expressions in Acts of Parliament, it does not appear to them that the governing body of the College is a public body or institution within the meaning of the Act. You are, therefore, in the Board's opinion, entitled to be paid the higher fee (2s. 6d.) for each notification under the Act given by you as medical officer of the College. . . . I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) C. W. DALTON, Assistant Secretary."

## THE DISCHARGE OF SCARLATINA PATIENTS.

At the last meeting of the Navan (Ireland) Board of Guardians a complaint was made by Dr. Sullivan that some cases of scarlatina which he had sent into the workhouse fever hospital had been discharged while in the condition of "peeling." He asked the Board to make an order to the effect that no person attacked by the disease should be pronounced free from it sooner than six or seven weeks. The master stated that some cases admitted on November 14th had been discharged on November 23rd. The further consideration of the matter was postponed so that Dr. Finnegan, the medical officer of the workhouse, might send in an explanation.]

## MEDICAL NEWS.

MR. J. KNOWSLEY THORNTON has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Cambridge.

THE students of the London School of Medicine for Women gave their Christmas entertainment to the patients and nurses of the Royal Free Hospital on December 15th. Carols were sung in the wards and the convalescent men were entertained in the Lecture Room with tableaux, songs, and music.

PRESENTATION.—Dr. John Clay, who has recently been appointed House-Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been presented by the students of the University of Durham College of Medicine with a case of solid silver catheters and other surgical instruments, and a copy of Morris's *Treatise of Anatomy*. The presentation was made by Dr. Howden in the name of the students.

THE DUBLIN QUACK.—The quack, Farlow, otherwise "Dr. Hy. Franks," whose arrest on a charge of endeavouring to procure a lady for immoral purposes has already been recorded, was tried at the late Commission of Oyer and Terminer in Dublin. The prisoner was convicted of having sent an obscene letter, and was accordingly sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY FUND.—The receipts of this fund to November 25th amounted to £17,056 16s., a decrease of £120 upon a corresponding period last year. There had been a sum of £5,684 16s. 11d. received from the workshops during the first quarter. The workshop expenses had reached £2,392 4s. 2d., as compared with £2,067 15s. 2d. in 1892. It is hoped that the awards to the hospitals, which will be made about the middle of January, may not be less than those of last year.

AN IMPERIAL PHARMACOPŒIA.—The next edition of the *British Pharmacopœia* must not be expected so early as 1895. The interval between the last two editions was 18 years, and that between the present and the next is not likely to be less than 12 or 13. The current edition was published in 1885, and as it is intended to take the opinion of Indian and Colonial authorities, the work of preparing the new edition cannot be undertaken for another year or two. In November, 1886, very soon after the publication of the current edition, "the question as to whether or not any changes—and, if any, what changes—can be effected in a future *British Pharmacopœia* to better adapt it to Colonial requirements," was raised in a letter addressed by Professor Atfield, reporter on the *British Pharmacopœia* to the General Medical Council, to the Chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee. The action of the Indian Government has now brought the matter to a definite issue.

THE SANITARY INSTITUTE.—The following lectures and sessional meetings have been arranged for the Spring Session, 1894:—Sessional Meetings, January 10th: "Diphtheria, its Causes and Prevention," Dr. Thorne Thorne, C.B., F.R.S.; February 14th, "The Sanitation of Places where Food is Stored and Prepared in Bakehouses, Kitchens of Restaurants, etc.," Dr. F. J. Waldo; March 14th, "Cholera," Dr. Thorne Thorne, C.B., F.R.S. Lectures and Demonstrations for Sanitary Officers, including visits of inspection to sewage and destructor works, waterworks, cowhouses, offensive trades, and other places of interest from a sanitary officer's point of view; the lectures commence on January 26th, and are continued on Tuesdays and Fridays for a course of eighteen lectures. Lectures on Domestic Hygiene in Lent for Ladies, by Dr. A. T. Schofield, entitled, "Modern Hygiene in Practice"; March 2nd, "In Infancy and Childhood;" March 6th, "In Adolescence and Manhood;" March 9th, "In Sickness;" March 13th, In the House. Afternoon tea will be provided at the close of each lecture.

QUARANTINE AT NEW YORK.—The annual report of Dr. Jenkins, Health Officer of the Port of New York, is interesting chiefly from the very careful history it gives of the measures taken to prevent the incursion of cholera. The passengers of all vessels on which suspicious cases had occurred during the voyage were subjected to at least seven



days' quarantine, the rest were admitted at once to port; and anyone who wishes to appreciate even in slight degree what a real quarantine would mean should study the difficulties involved even in such a partial measure as the detention of the passengers and the disinfection of the luggage from the infected ships alone. Only about 2,600 persons were quarantined, and the Fire Island episode showed how strained the organisation was even with that number thrown on its hands. But the number of passengers from foreign ports arriving in New York during the year was 509,467. In face of such figures the impossibility of quarantine becomes obvious to everyone.

**RADICAL AND CONSERVATIVE DENTISTRY.**—In his speech, after distributing the prizes to the successful students of the National Dental Hospital and College, Professor Michael Foster, who presided at the annual dinner, said that in old times the dentist's art followed a radical policy—it went to the root. Their present policy was eminently conservative; they desired, upon the merest remnant of a tooth, to build what might be a false tooth, but which was not treacherous. In old times the plan was simple; they tied a piece of string to the tooth and the other end to a door and slammed the door violently. Next came the introduction of the key, which was a cross between a boothook and a rat-trap. Now the armament of a dentist contained instruments of the most scientific character—and rightly so, for the teeth were the first line of defence for the human frame. Mr. Percy Edgewell and Mr. Sidney Spokes responded, and other toasts followed. It was announced that the Duke of York had consented to open the new buildings of the hospital in Great Portland Street, and to accept the office of President of the institution.

### MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:

- BRISTOL CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM.**—Second Assistant Medical Officer, duly qualified in medicine and surgery. Salary, £120 per annum, with furnished apartments, board and washing. Applications and testimonials to the Medical Superintendent, at the Asylum, Fishponds, near Bristol, by January 5th, 1898.
- CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL,** Gray's Inn Road, W.C. —House-Surgeon. Applications, with testimonials, to the Secretary before January 8th, 1898.
- COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM,** Burntwood, near Lichfield. —Junior Assistant Medical Officer, unmarried, doubly qualified. Salary to commence £100 per annum, with board, lodging, washing, and attendance. Applications to Dr. Spence, Medical Superintendent, by December 30th.
- DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON,** Leicester Square. —Dental Surgeon; must be a Licentiate in Dental Surgery. Applications to J. Francis Pink, Secretary, by January 8th, 1898.
- GENERAL HOSPITAL,** Birmingham. —Assistant House-Surgeon. Appointment for six months. Applications and testimonials to the House-Governor by December 30th.
- HORTON INFIRMARY,** Banbury. —House-Surgeon and Dispenser, duly qualified and registered. Salary, £60 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications and testimonials to C. H. Davids, 21, Marlborough Road, Banbury, by January 6th, 1898.
- KIMBERLEY HOSPITAL,** Kimberley. —Senior House-Surgeon. Salary, £850 per annum, with unfurnished quarters for single men. Applications to H. A. De Beer, Secretary, by December 25th.
- MANCHESTER SOUTHERN AND MATERNITY HOSPITAL.** —Resident House-Surgeon. Honorarium, £75 per annum. Applications and testimonials to G. W. Fox, 53, Princess Street, Manchester, by December 27th.
- NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL,** Norwich. —Assistant to the House Surgeon. Appointment for six months. Board, lodging, and washing provided. Applications to the House-Surgeon by December 26th.
- ROYAL ALBERT HOSPITAL,** Devonport, Assistant House-Surgeon for six months. Board, lodging, and washing provided. No salary. Applications to the Chairman of Medical Committee by December 27th.
- ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL,** Moorfields, E.C. —Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board and residence. Applications and testimonials to be sent to the Secretary by January 4th, 1898.
- SURREY DISPENSARY,** Great Dover Street, S.E. —Surgeon. Honorarium, £52 10s. per annum. Applications to J. Harrison, 179, Bermondsey Street, S.E., before January 9th, 1898.
- VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN,** Queen's Road, Chelsea, S.W. —House-Surgeon and House-Physician to the In-patients. Honorarium, £50 each per annum, with board and lodging in the hospital. Applications to the Secretary by January 13th.
- WEST LONDON HOSPITAL,** Hammersmith Road, W. —House-Physician. Appointment tenable for six months. Board and lodging provided. Applications to R. J. Gilbert, Secretary-Superintendent, by December 27th.

### MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

- BURT, Mr. C. C.**, appointed Medical Officer for the Snitterfield District of the Stratford-on-Avon Union.
- CARRUTHERS, J. F., M.B., C.M. Edin.**, appointed Medical Officer for the Tattershall District of the Horncastle Union, *vice* H. H. Ashdown, M.B. Edin., deceased.
- COLE, T. W., B.A. Dub., M.B.**, appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Bolsover Local Board.
- COX, Walter Mundy, M.R.C.S., [L.R.C.P.]**, appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Birmingham and Midland Free Hospital for Sick Children.
- CRAWFORD, Mr. A.**, appointed Second Assistant Medical Officer of the Infirmary of the Parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch.
- CROWTHER, Thomas, M.D., M.R.C.S.**, appointed Joint Medical Officer of Health for Warley, Luddenden Foot, and Midgley.
- ETCHES, William Robert, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Lond.**, appointed Medical Officer of Health for Macclesfield Urban Sanitary Authority, *vice* George Bower, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin., resigned.
- JONES, William Watkins, M.B., M.Ch. Edin., D.P.H. Camb.**, appointed Medical Officer to the South Wales and Monmouthshire Truants' School.
- JORDAN, Walter R., M.B. Lond.**, appointed Extra Acting Physician to the Birmingham and Midland Free Hospital for Sick Children.
- LAVERICK, John V., L.R.C.P. Lond., L.F.P.S. Glasg.**, appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Whitby Rural Sanitary District.
- LENDNUM, J. B., M.B., M.S. Aberd.**, appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Huddersfield Infirmary.
- LOCKWOOD, Harry, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A.**, appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Sheffield Public Hospital, *vice* G. E. K. Thorpe, M.R.C.S. Eng.
- MACTAVISH, Mr. J. W.**, appointed Medical Officer of the Lowdown District of the Southwell Union.
- MORGAN, T. W. S., M.R.C.S. Eng.**, appointed Medical Officer for the Eighth District of the Bedminster Union, *vice* R. A. Ross, M.R.C.S. Eng., resigned.
- SHEPHERD, A. W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I.**, appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Cowbridge Town Council.
- STANFORD, Mr. W. B.**, appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Islington Workhouse Infirmary, *vice* H. E. Whitehead, L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng.
- THORNE, C. A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin.**, appointed Medical Officer of the Sixth District of the Ecclesall Bierlow Union.
- THORPE, G. E. Knight, M.R.C.S. Eng.**, appointed Honorary Consulting Surgeon to the Sheffield Public Hospital.
- TURNER, C. Byron, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond.**, appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Grimsby and District Hospital.
- WALLACE, C. S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.**, appointed House Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital (extension).
- WARNEFORD, S. W. C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Lond.**, appointed Medical Officer of the Harbury District of the Southam Union.
- WATT, Neish Park, M.A., M.B., C.M. Edin.**, appointed House-Surgeon to Gray's Hospital, Elgin.
- WESTWOOD, Mr. A.**, appointed Medical Officer for the Stretford District of the Barton-upon-Irwell Union.
- WHITE, J. A. T., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.**, appointed House-Physician to the Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, N.
- WHITEHOUSE, Edwin St. John, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.**, appointed Resident Surgical Officer to the Birmingham and Midland Free Hospital for Sick Children.
- W OCKCOCK, A. H., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.**, appointed Clinical Assistant in the Department for Diseases of the Ear, St. Thomas's Hospital (extension).
- WOODS, Herbert Hunter, L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng.**, appointed House-Physician to Charing Cross Hospital.
- YOUNG, Meredith, M.B., C.M. Edin.**, Medical Officer of Health Borough of Brighouse, appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Rural Sanitary District of the Halifax Union, *vice* Dr. Ainley, resigned.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

*This 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.*

#### BIRTHS.

- HAY.**—December 16th, at West Allington, Bridport, the wife of W. A. E. Hay, M.R.C.S., of a son.
- LUSH.**—On December 19th, at 4, Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, the wife of Percy J. F. Lush, M.A., M.B., M.R.C.P., of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

- CAMERON—EMBLING.**—On October 25th, at All Saints Church, St. Kilda, Victoria, Australia, by the Rev. Canon Potter, M.A., assisted by the Rev. H. P. Handfield, Donald Cameron, M.B. and Ch.M. Univ. Edin., of "Ormond," Charnwood Road, St. Kilda, to Ethel Elifeda Austin, eldest daughter of the Honourable W. H. Embling, M.L.C., J.P. L.R.C.P. Lond., etc., of "Elmwood," St. Kilda, Chairman of the Staff and Senior Honorary Physician to the Alfred Hospital, Melbourne.
- LANE—NEALE.**—On December 13th, at St. Mary's, Primrose Hill, N.W., by the Rev. Canon Thornton, assisted by the Rev. A. Spencer, James Oswald Lane, M.D. Cantab., M.R.C.S., etc., Hereford, to Edith Percival, second daughter of John H. Neale, Esq., Bentinck Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.