

The variations in the three cases with regard to the responses to electricity will be noted, and also the differences with regard to the condition of the knee-jerk.

NOTE ON THE VALUE OF PIPERAZIN AS A SOLVENT OF URIC ACID STONES IN URINE.

By J. FAWCETT, M.D.LOND., F.R.C.S.ENG.,

Demonstrator of Physiology and Biology, Guy's Hospital; Beaney Research Scholar in Materia Medica.

I HAVE been conducting experiments in connection with the above subject during the past year; and, in view of the paper published by Dr. Gordon in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of June 16th last, I think that some of my results may be of interest.

METHODS EMPLOYED.

1. Fifteen grains of piperazin were given daily for two weeks to a presumably healthy young adult. The urine for the following twenty-four hours was collected and allowed to drip over a stone during the subsequent twenty-four hours at such a rate that the whole was passed over the stone in that time. The stone was placed in a Soxhlet's fat extractor. This acts automatically, so that when the urine reaches a certain point in the tube it is siphoned off into a receiving vessel below. The whole apparatus was kept in a water bath, so arranged that the temperature of the urine was approximately that of the body. The stone was dried at 110° C. and weighed to a constant before and after experiment.

Weight of stone before experiment ... 2.400 g.

At end of first week ... 2.404 g.

Weight of stone before experiment ... 2.4435 g.

At end of second week ... 2.6155 g.

The stone used in the second week was analysed for me by Mr. Coram, and found to contain 78.5 per cent. of uric acid. The slight increase in weight was undoubtedly due to a deposit of phosphates on the stone, which on being carefully scraped off gave the characteristic reactions.

After such a dose of piperazin the urine then is quite useless as a solvent of uric acid stones. Mendelsohn has also shown that outside the body the solvent action of piperazin in urine is *nil*.

2. The urine of the same individual, as in the above experiment, was collected every day for fourteen days. Two pieces of the same stone were taken. One was placed in the urine, to which 15 grains of piperazin were added each day, the urine being changed every morning. The other was placed in a solution of piperazin in water, 15 grains to 1,000 c.cm. of water, the latter changed each day and fresh piperazin added. The conditions of the experiment were the same as in the former case. The stones were dried and weighed at the end of each week.

i. Stone Suspended in Urine.

Before Immersion.	At End of 7 Days.	At End of 14 Days.
3.6395 g.	3.6591 g.	3.734 g.

ii. Stone Suspended in Watery Solution of Piperazin.

	Before Immersion.	At End of 7 Days.	At End of 14 Days.
First week	3.4795 g.	*2.9636 g.	—
Second week	2.8636 g.	—	2.484 g.

* The stone had crumbled somewhat and some few small particles may have passed through the fine muslin bag in which it was suspended. The decrease in size, however, was extremely marked and very little, if any, had passed through. The bag was then opened, the small pieces washed away, and the stone dried and reweighed for the second week's experiment.

CONCLUSION.

Although a watery solution of piperazin has a marked effect, yet a solution of piperazin in urine of the strength used—that is, about 1 in 1,000—has no effect whatever. The slight increase in weight was again, no doubt, due to deposit of phosphates on the stone. In Dr. Gordon's experiments the strengths of solutions of piperazin in urine were 1 per cent., 2 per cent., 5 per cent., and 7.5 per cent., and no experiments were done with solutions weaker than these. But according to Dr. Gordon's own showing, when 2 grammes of piperazin were taken daily only 0.3 gramme of unoxidised piperazin was excreted. This is about 0.02 per cent., taking 1,500 c.cm. as the normal amount of urine passed daily. As, therefore, his experiments do not deal with anything like such a percentage of piperazin in the urine, they do not in any way prove the therapeutical value of piperazin as a solvent of uric acid.

It appears, however, from the powerful action of piperazin in a watery or an alkaline medium that it is along these lines any real advance in testing its therapeutical value can be obtained, and I am at present conducting experiments from this point of view.

MEMORANDA:

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

CASE OF PERFORATING ULCER OF STOMACH TREATED BY LAPAROTOMY, STITCHING, AND WASHING OUT.

THE following are the concluding notes of the case of perforative ulcer of stomach reported in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of November 3rd, on page 982:

The operation was performed on October 27th, 1894. J. L. has gone on steadily improving. The rectal feeding was entirely depended on until the seventh day, when she was allowed half a pint of peptonised barley water by the mouth, the next day a like quantity of milk.

On November 3rd I removed all stitches. Two stitch abscesses had formed, which healed in three days. On November 6th she was allowed peptonised beef-tea, and on November 11th half a pint of bread and milk with beef-tea peptonised. Rectal feeding was still continued, but at longer intervals. The temperature, pulse, and breathing had been normal since November 2nd. The drainage tube was removed on October 31st. On November 18th the patient was on a couch in the ward looking very well. She had no pain after her food. On November 22nd rectal feeding was discontinued, and the patient was allowed farinaceous food with beef-tea peptonised. Discharged cured November 30th.

REMARKS.

I attribute the success in this case to:

1. Being enabled to operate so soon after the perforation occurred (three hours).
2. Thorough washing out of the peritoneal cavity with an aseptic and non-irritating fluid—namely, boiled water at 110° F.
3. Drainage.
4. The two sets of stitches fixing the infolded stomach.
5. The insistence on rectal feeding being continued for a long period.
6. Favourable situation of perforation, thereby enabling the operation to be quickly completed.

Hull. R. H. BOURCHIER NICHOLSON, M.R.C.S.

DISLOCATION OF THE HUMERUS BY MUSCULAR ACTION.

As cases of dislocation of the humerus or any of the long bones caused by muscular action are comparatively rare I think the report of the occurrence of such an accident is worthy of record.

Mrs. D., aged 28, is a strong, rather stout individual, and is about seven months pregnant. She has never suffered from any previous injury to her shoulder-joint. She went to bed perfectly well about 11 o'clock on the evening of November 24th. She did not fall asleep till about 12 o'clock, being rather restless previous to that. About half-past 12 she found herself sitting up in bed suffering from very acute pain in her left shoulder-joint. Her husband tells me that she awakened him by starting up with a cry, and for some time she did not recognise those around her. The pain was very acute, and as hot fomentations did not relieve it the husband came for me.

The condition I found at 3 A.M. was as follows: The arm was lying helpless on the bed with the elbow flexed and away from the side. There was marked flattening of the shoulder and the acromion process stood out distinctly. On palpation the head of the humerus was found lying below the coracoid process. The case was one of undoubted subcoracoid dislocation of the humerus. The dislocation was very easily reduced by Kocher's method, and, as soon as the head of the bone returned to its normal position, which it did with a distinct snap, the patient experienced great relief.

The probable explanation of such an unusual accident is that the patient was suffering from nightmare, and that in her fright she had started up suddenly and displaced the head of the humerus.

Whether the dislocation was caused by her trying to raise herself from her elbow or whether it was due to the direct action of the pectoralis major I am unable to say, but un-

doubtedly the muscles controlling the shoulder-joint played a very important part in the causation of the accident.

Anstruther, Fife.

JOHN J. WILSON, M.D.

A CASE OF ACUTE PEMPHIGUS (?).

E. W., aged 24 years, fell suddenly ill on October 1st, with headache, backache, shivering, and pains in the limbs. On October 2nd a rash appeared, and she had a sore throat. On October 3rd she was sick and vomiting, and, her case being looked upon as small-pox, she was sent to hospital.

I found a bright red rash, neither raised nor punctate, over the greater portion of the chest, back, and arms; two slightly raised erythematous patches on the forehead, dying away; on the right side of the neck and the upper portion of the chest were several flaccid bullæ as large as eggs. In fact the appearance of the chest suggested an extensive superficial scald. The temperature was 105°, and the pulse 125; the liver and spleen were enlarged, but there was no abdominal tenderness; the pharynx and fauces were inflamed. Constipation had existed for four days. On October 4th many more bullæ had made their appearance, and had merged into one another on the neck, back, arms, and abdomen. The eyelids and ears were red and raw from bullæ that had burst. The average temperature was 104°.

On October 5th large flaps of cuticle came away, leaving more than half the trunk and arms denuded of epidermis. The temperature was 103° to 106.5°; the pulse was 130 to 140, and very weak; it ceased to be felt when the arm was raised. There was muttering delirium at times. On October 6th the pulse was imperceptible, and the temperature 106°. She was wandering at times, but not incapable of understanding when spoken to. On October 7th the temperature rose to over 107°, and breathing became irregular. The pulse was still imperceptible. She died on this day after an illness of five days and a-half.

Her urine on October 3rd and October 4th contained about one-twelfth albumen. On October 5th it became one-third. The *post-mortem* examination revealed tuberculous changes at the apices, and a small ulcer on the epiglottis; the liver weighed 55 lbs. Nothing further of importance was noticed.

The cases recorded by Dr. Southey, Dr. Payne, and Sir D. Duckworth are in very few respects comparable with the above; yet it is difficult to suggest a better diagnosis than acute pemphigus.

JAMES PRIESTLEY, M.B. (R.U.I.).

Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospital, South Wharf, Rotherhithe.

SYMMETRICAL LABIAL HERPES FOLLOWING A FALL ON THE HEAD.

M., aged 69, showed severe herpes of the lower lip, which had existed for a week. The herpes, on healing, formed scabs, which cracked and bled severely. On the upper lip were two similar, but drier scabs, one on each side of the labial commissure. A week before he had missed his footing when getting into a trap, and fallen directly backwards. The brim of a hard felt hat protected the head, but the impact of the blow left a tingling along both lower jaws, and a week afterwards the herpes broke out. The point of application was a little to the right of the occipital protuberance, and the herpes was more severe on the right half of the lower lip than on the left.

Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.

FITZGERALD ISDELL, M.A., M.D.

COCAINE IN LABOUR.

I NOTICE at p. 1111 of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of November 17th that Dr. Amand Routh kindly alluded to my proposal (now some years ago) to paint the os and the cervix with cocaine in the first stage of labour with rigid os. Such was my practice, but I did not find it invariably successful. I have since adopted the following method, and I have now three years' experience of its use; and though my obstetric practice is not a large one, I yet think the method worthy of extended adoption by those to whom a rigid os means many hours of weary waiting and "bedlessness." I keep a freshly prepared ointment of 1 in 2 of cocaine in anhydrous lanolin. I smear my forefinger with this pretty liberally, and with it anoint the internal surface of the os. Where the os is too high to reach with ease I pass a speculum, and insert the ointment with Barnes's instrument for applying ointment to

the cervical canal. I douche with hot boracic just before using the ointment. In this method of applying cocaine I have full confidence.

Shanklin, I.W.

GEORGE H. R. DABBS.

I OBSERVE in your report of the meeting of the Obstetrical Society of November 7th an allusion by Dr. Amand Routh to my obstetric cones, and the very wise suggestion of the President, Dr. G. E. Herman, as to the desirability of further observation of the use of cocaine in cases of rigid os.

May I be allowed to recapitulate the advantages of the cones over other methods of applying cocaine in this very troublesome contingency in midwifery practice?

1. The cone contains a definite dose of the drug (3 grs. I use and recommend). By most other methods the quantity applied is about as indefinite as that conveyed by the classical phrase "about the size of a lump of chalk."

2. The cone is introduced on the forefinger of the right hand without the patient's knowledge. Thus exposure of the patient, the use of the speculum, and the most undesirable idea of an "operation" being performed are obviated.

3. The drug being exhibited in an antiseptic medium of cocoa butter and boric acid, the cone tends to assist in the lubrication of the part, while the application of watery solutions must tend to wash away Nature's lubricant, the mucus secreted by the parts.

I trust that those of your readers who have extensively used cocaine, especially in cases of rigid os, will give the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL the benefit of their experience.

Falmouth.

F. HEAD MOORE.

REPORTS

ON

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

CHELTENHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.

CASE OF TRAUMATIC RUPTURE OF THE HEART.

(By FRANK HUTCHINSON, M.B. Edin., House Surgeon.)

G. H., a farm labourer, aged 59, was brought to the hospital just before midday on September 21st, with a history of having received a severe kick from a horse. From his wife's statements it appears the accident happened two hours before admission, and that the kick was a severe one, knocking him senseless to the ground. He was at once conveyed to the hospital (a distance of about five miles). He was a well developed muscular man, very collapsed, but conscious, and complaining of no pain. There was a contused, lacerated wound in the centre of the forehead, and a contusion of the right eyelids. The pupils were equal, regular, and reacted to light and accommodation. There was slight hæmorrhage from the nostrils.

There was a hæmatoma of the anterior chest wall, occupying almost precisely the precordial area, the point of maximum intensity being apparently situated in the fifth interspace, about 2 inches from the midsternal line. The skin was unbroken, and there was no evidence of fracture of the ribs. The extremities were very cold; the pulse 60, regular, of small volume and low tension. The walls of the vessels were much thickened.

At 12.20 P.M. the patient was suddenly attacked with severe pain in the cardiac region, and between the scapulae. The pulse was imperceptible at the wrist, and cardiac pulsation could not be seen or felt. He complained very much of want of air. The pain was much relieved by hot fomentations to chest.

At 1.15 P.M. the patient, who had become fairly comfortable, grew much worse; in his struggles for breath he made many attempts to jump out of bed, and on being restrained seemed to derive some comfort by lying on his left side. Hypodermic injections of ether and strychnine were tried, but he died at 1.45 P.M.

Post-mortem Examination (rather more than twenty-four hours after death).—There was no fracture of the sternum or

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM PALMER ROWE, M.R.C.S.ENG., L.R.C.P.EDIN.,
L.S.A.
Liverpool.

WE regret to record the death of this well-known and respected practitioner, which took place at his residence, 32, Oxford Street, Liverpool, on December 4th. Dr. Rowe received his education at Ruthin Grammar School, and was apprenticed to Dr. Price Roberts, of that town. In 1851 he proceeded to Dublin, obtained the licence in midwifery in 1852, and studied for some years at the Meath, Richmond, and the Whitworth and Hardwicke Hospitals. In 1854 he qualified as M.R.C.S., and, returning to Liverpool, he became actively engaged in combating the cholera epidemic in the service of the town authorities. He took the L.S.A. in 1856, and the same year was appointed House-Surgeon to the South Dispensary. Subsequently he was made Medical Officer to the parish of Liverpool, in which capacity he worked for three years. He took the L.R.C.P.EDIN. in 1860, and afterwards commenced private practice, in which he met with very great success.

He was appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Infirmary for Children, but, owing to the large private practice which he soon acquired, he found himself unable to devote the necessary time to the institution, and felt himself obliged to resign. He continued in active practice almost till the day of his death, which resulted from pneumonia after an illness of three days. For the last eighteen months there had been serious indications of failing health, especially constantly recurring asthmatic attacks, which nothing seemed to alleviate. In spite of this he went about his work bravely and cheerfully, and in the autumn attended the adjourned meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch of the Association at Manchester. He was 62 years of age. He leaves seven daughters, and is succeeded in his practice by his son-in-law, Dr. Sidney J. Palmer.

JAMES WILKES, F.R.C.S.ENG.

MR. JAMES WILKES, who died on December 8th, at the ripe age of 83, received his medical and surgical education at the General Hospital, Birmingham, and King's College, London. He became a Member of the College of Surgeons in 1835 and a Fellow in 1854.

He was appointed Medical Superintendent of the Stafford County Asylum in 1841, and held that office until 1855, when, on the recommendation of Lord Shaftesbury, he was appointed a Commissioner in Lunacy.

He resigned the post of paid Commissioner in 1873, but retained his seat at the Board as an Honorary Commissioner, attending its deliberations regularly up to within a short time of his death, and bringing to the discharge of his duties there the same conscientious and painstaking spirit which characterised him throughout his career.

Dr. PHILIPPE FAURE, who recently passed away at the age of 73, was for nearly thirty years *Inspecteur Adjoint* at the waters of Nérès, and was a man of some mark in his profession. He studied medicine at Lyons, and after some years of country practice he was, on the outbreak of the revolution of 1848, appointed Government Commissioner at Villefranche. After a time he was transferred to Orange in a similar capacity. The *Coup d'Etat* restored him to medicine, and he was sent on a mission to found a series of French hospitals in the East. Of this task he acquitted himself in a manner that won for him on his return to France the Cross of the Legion of Honour. In 1870 he was promoted to the grade of Officer of the same Order. Dr. Faure was a man of very studious habits, and had a highly cultivated literary taste. He was engaged for some years in the preparation of what was expected to prove an important work, on the medical doctrines of the day; but the death of a son to whom he was deeply attached changed the current of his life. He gave up practice and retired to a little village near Grenoble, where he spent the remainder of his days in almost complete retirement.

WE regret to record the death, at Florence, at the early age of 33, of CHARLES BLAIR WILSON, M.B. and C.M. He was educated at Fettes College and the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1887. He was appointed Resident Physician to Professor Greenfield's wards in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, and later he was one of the residents in the Maternity Hospital. For a time he went to some of the Continental schools, and then settled down in Florence as assistant to his father, William Wilson, M.D., F.R.C.P.Lond. Dr. C. B. Wilson's never very robust health probably prevented him from having the brilliant career he would otherwise have had. His gentle manliness and his extreme geniality made him a great favourite with fellow students, colleagues, and patients. In Florence he was fast taking a foremost place in practice, and there also he was highly esteemed by his *confrères*. He was seized with influenza, pneumonia supervened, and he died on December 13th, after a few days' illness. The deepest sympathy will be given to the young widow and mother, and to his aged father, by everyone who knew Charles Blair Wilson.

SAMUEL ILLFORD, M.D., died suddenly on December 18th from heart failure at his residence, Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool. He was educated in Dublin, where in his earlier years he was a successful teacher of anatomy. But blood-poisoning and ill-health compelled him to abandon this career, and he settled in Liverpool, where for nearly thirty years he has been surrounded by a large circle of friends and patients, who now mourn the loss of his smiling face and genial presence. He was an active member of the Medical Institution twenty years ago, and he was also a Fellow of the North of England Obstetric and Gynaecological Society. As Senior Physician to the Victoria Hospital for Women and Children he had a strong bent in this direction, and was well abreast with the advances of these subjects. He was 67 years of age.

Dr. JOHN B. WHITE, of Saginaw, Michigan, died on November 21st, of blood-poisoning contracted while performing an operation a week before his death. Dr. White was one of the most respected practitioners in the State of Michigan, and for many years had a large practice in diseases of women.

Dr. F. A. FLÜCKIGER, formerly Professor of Pharmacognosy in the University of Strassburg, died at Berne a few days ago, after a long and painful illness, in the 66th year of his age. His chief work, written in English in collaboration with Mr. Hanbury, was his well-known *Pharmacographia*. Among his other writings may be mentioned *Pharmakognosie des Pflanzenreichs*; *Grundriss des Pharmakognosie*; and *Pharmaceutische Chemie*. Flückiger's works are valuable from the scientific, and interesting from the literary, point of view. He is the leading authority on the history of drugs.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently passed away are Professor Schroeter, the well-known bacteriologist of Breslau; Dr. Leonardo Cova, surgeon to the San Vittore Hospital of Milan, aged 41; Dr. Alberto Ambrosi, of Montegiorgio, editor of *Il Diritto Sanitario*; Dr. Heinrich Reimann, a prominent obstetrician and gynaecologist of Kieff, aged 62; Dr. Winge, Professor of Special Pathology and Therapeutics in the University of Christiania; Dr. Léon Eyers, formerly Burgomaster of Waasmunster, Belgium, where he had been in practice for half a century; Professor Giuseppe Somma, of Naples, a well-known specialist in children's diseases and director of the *Archivi Italiani di Pediatria*; and Dr. Paris, formerly physician to Louis Philippe, aged 93.

THE students of the London School of Medicine for Women gave an entertainment to the patients and nurses of the Royal Free Hospital on December 13th. A short play founded on "The Cricket on the Hearth" and some *tableaux vivants* were well rendered, and a song with topical allusions was highly appreciated; but the success of the evening was a scene between an art student, Miss Le Pelley, and a medical student, Miss Green, in which the characteristics of each were cleverly hit off.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

FIRST M.B. EXAMINATION. PART I. Chemistry and Physics.—Ainsworth, B.A., Pemb.; H. W. Atkinson, Gonv. and Cai.; Badcock, Cath.; Barnett, Joh.; Barnicot, Pemb.; Bates, T. W., M.A., Queens'; Bedford, King's; Bigg, Gonv. and Cai.; Bigge, Trin.; Bousfield, Pemb.; Browning, Joh.; Brydone, Jes.; Carver, Cla.; Clarke, H., Trin.; Curl, Down.; Dale, H., Trin.; Dunlop, Sid. Suss.; Eastwood, Joh.; Falkner, Pet.; Flook, Trin.; Gaitskell, B.A., Cla.; George, Gonv. and Cai.; Gilbert-Smith, Trin.; Gillespie, Joh.; Glover, Joh.; Graham-Smith, Pemb.; Hall, D. G., Emm.; Harman, non-coll.; Hulbert, H. L. P., B.A., Trin.; Illingworth, Cla.; James, W. M., B.A., Chr.; Johnston, Trin.; Kellie, Gonv. and Cai.; Knobel, Trin.; Kottgen, Jes.; Langton, J. M. E., Trin.; Linnell, H. Selw.; Lock, J. L., Gonv. and Cai.; McBryde, King's; Matthews, H. N., Joh.; Neave, W. S., Joh.; Plachecki, Chr.; Punnett, Gonv. and Cai.; Roche, Queens'; Sanders, Chr.; Saunders, Trin.; Sellow, Gonv. and Cai.; Smith, T. D., Jes.; Stokes, W. H., Pemb.; Telford, Gonv. and Cai.; Timmins, Emm.; Topham, Chr.; Trevor, B.A., Cla.; Truman, Trin. H.; Walker, King's; Ward, R. F. C., Joh.; Watts-Silvester, B.A., Gonv. and Cai.; Weatherhead, Joh.; West, Chr.; Willoughby, Gonv. and Cai.; Wood, Joh.

PART II. Elementary Biology.—Almond, Emm.; Andrewes, King's; Bedford, King's; Bigg, Gonv. and Cai.; Branson, W. P. S., Trin.; Broughton, Gonv. and Cai.; Browning, Joh.; Castle, Pet.; Cheadle, Gonv. and Cai.; Curl, Down.; Dale, H., Trin.; Ede, King's; Elder, Gonv. and Cai.; Fitt, Joh.; Flook, Trin.; Fuge, B.A., H. Selw.; George, Gonv. and Cai.; Gillespie, Joh.; Glenn, Pemb.; Glover, Joh.; Hadfield, C. F., Trin.; Harman, non-coll.; Holmes, Gonv. and Cai.; Johnston, Trin.; Jones, R. L., Sid. Suss.; Kellie, Gonv. and Cai.; Kottgen, Jes.; Lanchester, King's; Mappin, Trin.; Orton, L., Joh.; Paterson, Gonv. and Cai.; Punnett, Gonv. and Cai.; Robinson, H. J., Joh.; Roche, Queens'; Saunders, Trin.; Sedgwick, A. V., Gonv. and Cai.; Sellow, Gonv. and Cai.; Seyfang, Pet.; Sheppard, Down.; Stewart, Gonv. and Cai.; Style, Emm.; Telford, Gonv. and Cai.; Timmins, Emm.; Trevor, B.A., Cla.; Truman, Trin. H.; Ward, R. F. C., Joh.; Watts-Silvester, B.A., Gonv. and Cai.; Willoughby, Gonv. and Cai.; Wilson, A. G., Gonv. and Cai.; Wood, Joh.; Wood, T., Gonv. and Cai.

SECOND M.B. EXAMINATION. PART I. Pharmaceutical Chemistry.—Alder, Pemb.; Anderson, Trin.; Blackman, S. S. F., B.A., Joh.; Brailey, Queens'; Brennan, Trin.; Briscoe, Pemb.; Brooke, Pemb.; Brunner, Gonv. and Cai.; Darby, Trin.; Davies, Gonv. and Cai.; Evans, Cla.; Foster, King's; Fraser, Jes.; Fryer, Chr.; Gaine, Emm.; Greig, A. W., Jes.; Harthan, Jes.; Hawkins, Emm.; Hay, Gonv. and Cai.; Houseman, B.A., Cla.; Izard, Trin.; Jupe, Down.; Killick, Down.; Le Fleming, B.A., Cla.; Lindsay, B.A., Sid. Suss.; Lock, P. G., Gonv. and Cai.; McCarthy, B.A., non-coll.; McCaskie, Gonv. and Cai.; Manners-Smith, B.A., Down.; Martin, A. E., Down.; Maxwell, W. H., Trin.; Mayo, Cla.; Mills, Jes.; Nixon, Gonv. and Cai.; O'Sullivan, H., Emm.; Parker, Emm.; Pearson, Sid. Suss.; Philbrick, Trin.; Reckitt, P. B., B.A., King's; Ross, non-coll.; Rudman, King's; Sedgwick, R. E., Gonv. and Cai.; Shoyer, B.A., Trin. H.; Shrubbsall, Cla.; Shufflebotham, Trin.; Staynes, B.A., Chr.; Symes-Thompson, B.A.; Chr.; Taylor, J. G., King's; Tebbs, B. N., Queens'; Thomas, F. G., Gonv. and Cai.; Walker, Cla.; Walker, Queens'; Ware, Pemb.; Watson, D. P., Trin.; Wilkin, B.A., Pemb.; Wilson, E. L., Cla.; Wilson, W. R., B.A., Corp. Chr.

PART II. Human Anatomy and Physiology.—Allfrey, B.A., Trin.; Baker, M.A., Trin.; Bell, R. H., B.A., Trin.; Bodington, M.A., Gonv. and Cai.; Burton, F. H., B.A., Cla.; Carsberg, B.A., Gonv. and Cai.; Charles, B.A., Gonv. and Cai.; Cole, B.A., Corp. Chr.; Coleman, Trin.; Collingwood, B.A., Gonv. and Cai.; Daniel, A. W., B.A., Emm.; Deller, B.A., Trin.; Greg, B.A., Trin.; Gregory, H. L., B.A., Joh.; Gutch, J., B.A., Chr.; Harrison, A. E., B.A., Magd.; Heilborn, Gonv. and Cai.; Hill, A. C., Trin.; Houseman, B.A., Cla.; Jeaffreson, B.A., Chr.; Jordan, B.A., Sid. Suss.; Letchworth, Emm.; Martin, Gonv. and Cai.; Matthews, B.A., Trin.; Muir, B.A., Emm.; Myers, C. S., Gonv. and Cai.; Roderick, B.A., Emm.; Sanderson, B.A., Cla.; Sargent, B.A., Joh.; Shoyer, B.A., Trin. H.; Simson, C. C., B.A., Trin.; Skyrme, Chr.; Slater, Trin.; Snowden, B.A., Chr.; Stacey, B.A., Joh.; Turnbull, B.A., Gonv. and Cai.; White, Chr.; Yeld, B.A., Trin.

THIRD M.B. EXAMINATION. PART I. Surgery and Midwifery.—Beedham, M.A., Chr.; Burnett, B.A., Joh.; Clark, M.A., Down.; Clarke, A. V., B.A., Gonv. and Cai.; Cooper, C. E., B.A., Gonv. and Cai.; Cornwall, B.A., Trin.; Davies, B.A., non-coll.; Dobie, B.A., Gonv. and Cai.; Eichholz, B.A., Emm.; Henderson, B.A., Joh.; Herbert, B.A., Gonv. and Cai.; Hunter, B.A., Down.; Hutchinson, F. A. S., B.A., Trin.; Judd, B.A., non-coll.; Peters, B.A., Gonv. and Cai.; Scott, Hon. G. H., B.A., Trin.; Smallwood, Gonv. and Cai.; Smith, J., B.A., Jes.; Stabb, Down.; Thornely, B.A., Cla.; Troup, B.A., Pemb.; Villy, B.A., Joh.; Woolley, B.A., Chr.; Worthington, B.A., Pemb.

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY.—W. H. Rivers, M.D. Lond., of St. John's College, has been specially recognised as a lecturer in psycho-physics by the General Board of Studies.

LITERARY TRAINING.—The General Board of Studies publish in the *University Reporter* of December 18th a long report containing proposals for the improvement of the literary training of candidates for the various degrees of the University.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

B.S. EXAMINATION.

First Division.—C. E. Carpmal, Guy's Hospital; J. St. T. Clarke, Guy's Hospital; G. H. Cowen, London Hospital; H. Davies, Guy's Hospital; J. H. Fisher, St. Thomas's Hospital; G. S. Hovenden, Guy's Hospital; E. Huntley, Guy's Hospital; W. P. Montgomery, Owens

College and Manchester Royal Infirmary; S. W. F. Richardson, B.Sc., St. Thomas's Hospital; E. W. Selby, University College; W. R. Smith, King's College; E. C. Taylor, Guy's Hospital; C. S. Wallace, St. Thomas's Hospital.

Second Division.—E. L. Adams, Guy's Hospital; A. P. Allan, Guy's Hospital; J. S. Bolton, B.Sc., University College; F. G. Bushnell, M.D., University College; H. W. Collier, Guy's Hospital; F. J. Fielder, King's College; E. M. Hainworth, B.Sc., St. Thomas's Hospital; A. C. Hovenden, Guy's Hospital; J. L. Iredale, Yorkshire College; T. D. Manning, Guy's Hospital; D. Morrison, University College; E. E. Murray, University College; F. J. Steward, Guy's Hospital; W. H. B. Stoddart, University College; G. H. C. Way, University College.

M.S. EXAMINATION.

T. Carwardine, Middlesex Hospital; W. McA. Eccles (gold medal), St. Bartholomew's Hospital; E. P. Paton, M.D., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. E. Platt, M.D., Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary; H. W. Webber, M.D., Guy's Hospital.

M.D. EXAMINATION.

Medicine.—S. K. Alcock, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; L. B. Aldrich-Blake, B.Sc., London School of Medicine and Royal Free Hospital; Annie Mary Slate Anderson, London School of Medicine and Royal Free Hospital; H. W. Armistead, B.S., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; H. S. Ballance, B.S., King's College; A. E. Brindley, Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary; R. J. Carter, King's College; W. A. Clark, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. G. Clegg, B.S., Owens College and Manchester Royal and Workhouse Infirmary; H. O. Davies, B.S., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. Dobson, Leeds School of Medicine; S. G. Floyd, B.S., Guy's Hospital; J. C. M. Given, University College, Liverpool; C. J. Harrison, B.S., University College; M. L. Hepburn, B.S., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. A. Howard, Guy's Hospital; C. S. Jaffé, B.S., St. Thomas's Hospital; J. W. F. Jewell, B.S., Guy's Hospital; W. J. Johnson, B.S., Guy's Hospital; G. S. Johnston, Mason and Queen's Colleges, Birmingham; W. B. Jones, B.S., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; G. L. Kemp, Guy's Hospital; H. L. Lack, King's College; T. D. Lister, B.S., Guy's Hospital; E. G. G. Little, St. George's Hospital; A. J. Martin, General Hospital and Mason College, Birmingham; J. Morrison, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. L. Morton, St. Mary's Hospital; E. A. Nathan, B.S., St. Mary's Hospital; A. E. Norburn, B.S., Guy's Hospital; A. F. Nuttall, University College; C. S. Pantin, B.S., Guy's Hospital; W. P. Purvis, B.S., B.Sc., St. Thomas's Hospital; H. Ramsden, Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary; *M. Randall, B.A., University College; F. A. Roberts, Yorkshire College; F. E. Rock, Middlesex Hospital; K. Rogers, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; A. J. Sharp, B.S., Guy's Hospital; W. C. Swayne, Bristol Medical School and Guy's Hospital; T. R. Taylor, B.S., B.Sc., Guy's Hospital; H. C. Thomson, Middlesex Hospital; S. G. Toller (gold medal), St. Thomas's Hospital; Ethel Newton Tribe, London School of Medicine for Women; W. B. Warrington, Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary; Helen Mary Wilson, Royal Free Hospital and Vienna; J. Young, B.S., Guy's Hospital.

State Medicine.—C. Coles, M.D., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; A. Griffith, M.D., University College; B. W. Hogarth, B.S., Guy's Hospital and University of Edinburgh; A. Paine, B.S., St. Mary's Hospital; W. G. Willoughby, M.D., St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

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

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:

G. C. Hall, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Army, L.R.C.P. Edin.; D. J. Williams, M. & O.R.C.S. Eng.; H. E. Counsell, L.R.C.P. Lond.; E. Evans, M.B. Cantab.; S. H. Hughes, L.R.C.P. Lond. and L.S.A.; G. W. S. Farmer, M.B. Oxon, L.R.C.P. Lond.; Y. H. Mills, M.B. Lond., L.R.C.P. Lond.; H. L. Brownlow, L.R.C.P. Lond.; G. E. Newby, L.R.C.P. Lond.; T. Carwardine, M.B. Lond., L.R.C.P. Lond.; E. W. Selby, M.B. Lond., L.R.C.P. Lond.; F. P. S. Cresswell, M.B. Lond., L.R.C.P. Lond.; C. S. Pantin, M.B. Lond., L.R.C.P. Lond.; R. H. Luce, M.B. Cantab., L.R.C.P. Lond.; G. R. Baldwin, L.R.C.P. Lond.; H. P. Godfrey, M.B. Melb.; D. Crawford, M.B., C.M. Edin.; J. E. Barrett, M.B., C.M. Melb.

One other gentleman passed the examination, but not having attained the legal age of 25 years, will receive his diploma as a Fellow at a future meeting of the College. Fourteen gentlemen were referred.

The following gentlemen, having passed the necessary examinations, have been admitted Licentiates in Dental Surgery:

C. H. Ackland, N. G. Bennett, J. Butterworth, U. E. Cave, C. Cannell, E. G. E. Fogg, Frost, J. H. Gartrell, T. Godfrey, F. W. Hands, H. W. Hardy, J. P. Headridge, H. G. Howitt, E. Hutson, G. S. Jones, F. E. L. Lambert, K. F. Lane, W. J. Leigh, L. F. Morris, H. G. Newland, H. W. Norman, W. E. Partridge, E. Pictou, W. J. Pike, J. Pilcher, C. S. Prideaux, A. Reeve, J. Reeve, N. P. Rogers, F. J. F. Rooke, P. R. Sibson, E. W. Stabb-Johnson, A. W. Steynor, C. Talintyre, W. T. D. Timms, H. J. Torpey, R. Watson, and J. A. Woods.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

INDIA.

BOMBAY LUNATIC ASYLUMS (1893).—The report shows that the total number of lunatics under treatment in the six asylums belonging to this Presidency during the year was 988, being 11 fewer than the previous year. Of these 800 were males and 188 females. This difference in the proportion of the sexes is very striking, especially when compared with the proportion in this country, which, according to the last report of the Commissioners, stands at 41,834 males to 50,233 females during the same

MEDICAL NEWS.

THE new children's and general hospital for Leyton, Walthamstow, and Wanstead, was formally opened on December 13th.

MR. JOHN DACRE, M.R.C.S., and Mr. Bertram M. H. Rogers, B.A., M.D., have been elected members of the committee of management of the Bristol Hospital for Sick Children and Women.

THE Empress Frederick has presented to the children's ward of the Throat Hospital, Golden Square, a bust of the late Prince Waldemar of Prussia, after whom the ward was named by Her Majesty on her recent visit to the hospital.

DR. S. BOAKE has been presented by the members of the St. John Ambulance class, held at Ilminster last month, with a secretaire, in recognition of his services. Out of 27 candidates 23 passed.

WE regret to have to record the sudden death, at the age of 68, of Sir Edmund Lechmere, Bart., M.P., who took an active interest in ambulance questions, and was Chancellor of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

PRESENTATION.—The late medical officer of the Birmingham Workhouse, Mr. G. A. Ferraby, was the recipient of a marble clock and other gifts from his fellow officers upon the occasion of his leaving to take the appointment of district medical officer.

BACTERIOLOGY IN RUSSIA.—A Bacteriological Institute is about to be established in the University of Kieff, at an estimated cost of £10,000. A well-known druggist of Moscow has given a house, valued at £3,000, with £500 towards the fitting up of it as a bacteriological laboratory.

AT the final meeting, on December 10th, of the Reception Committee of the Public Health Congress, held in London last July, the Lord Mayor presented to Professor W. R. Smith, the President, a service of silver plate from the Fellows, Members, and Associates of the British Institute of Public Health.

PROFESSOR ISIDOR SCHNABL, of Prague, has been appointed to the Chair of Ophthalmology in the University of Vienna, vacant by the death of Dr. Ludwig Mauthner, who, as may be remembered, held the post only about twenty-four hours. Professor Schnabl is a pupil of Jäger's, and was appointed Professor at Innsbruck in 1877, afterwards being transferred successively to Graz and Prague.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NANCY.—There are now 60 foreign students in the Medical Faculty of the University of Nancy. Female students are coming to look with favour on this school; there are at present 12 ladies studying medicine there besides 4 in the Faculty of Science. The recently published *Programme de l'Université de Nancy* gives full information as to all matters interesting to foreign students, including a tariff of prices for board and lodging.

UNIVERSITY OF UTRECHT.—Professor von Eiselsberg, of Utrecht, to whom the chair of surgery at Prague was recently offered in succession to Professor Gussenbauer, who was called to Vienna, has decided not to sever his connection with the Dutch University. The Government of Holland has granted him an increase in salary of 2,000 florins, in addition to an extraordinary subsidy of 1,500 florins for the organisation of the Surgical Department in the University of Utrecht.

VACCINATION AND SMALL-POX IN THE EDINBURGH DISTRICT.—Again there was a very decided increase in the number of small-pox cases in Edinburgh last week, 26 cases as against 17 in the preceding week. During last week there were 2 deaths. One new case was reported from Leith, and 1 from North Berwick. On December 18th there were 58 cases of small-pox in the Queen's Park Hospital, and only 1 fresh case had been reported since December 14th. During the past four weeks 6,000 persons have been vaccinated or revaccinated free in the city of Edinburgh.

A GENERAL meeting of the Institute of Certificated Sanitary Inspectors was held at the Sanitary Institute on December 14th, under the presidency of Mr. Wynter Blyth. Mr. W. H. J. Gathercole (City of London) read a paper on "Drain

Openings inside Buildings," in the course of which he expressed the opinion that the kitchen arrangements in all eating houses should be at the top of the buildings rather than in underground cellars, where proper light and ventilation could not be obtained. A paper was also read by Mr. Bates, Bromley, Kent, on the "Investigation of Infectious Diseases and some Means of Preventing their Spread."

AN IMPROVISED INCUBATOR.—Marion Sims's first speculum was the handle of a kitchen spoon, and Sir William Fergusson is said to have amputated at the shoulder with a pocket knife. We do not, however, remember to have come across a more notable instance of inventive genius rising superior to mechanical difficulties than the following, related by Professor Landouzy, of Paris, in the *Gazette des Hôpitaux*. A pupil of his, M. Queyrat, had occasion to make some bacteriological cultures in the country, far from the simplest apparatus of the laboratory. He was not to be beaten, however. He captured a hen, tied her up, and fixed a tube containing serum sown with micro-organisms under her wing. At the end of twelve hours some fine colonies had made their appearance.

HEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—The report of the Surgeon-General of the United States army for the year ending June 30th, 1894, states that the health of the army was nearly as good as during any previous year. The admission rate per 1,000 was 1,289.04, a great improvement on the average annual rate for the past two years (1,424.2), and only slightly greater than the lowest rate (1,247) ever furnished by American troops. The death-rate was 6.91 per 1,000 living, but little greater than the lowest rate ever recorded in the United States army (6.33), and considerably less than the average for the past ten years, namely, 8.51. The death-rate from disease alone, excluding accidents and injuries, was 4.01 per 1,000.

CREMATION IN MANCHESTER.—The annual report of the directors of the Manchester Crematorium states that during the year ending December 1st, 1894, the number of cremations was 47, a considerable increase upon the number for the previous year. The financial report shows that the annual income is sufficient to cover the annual working expenditure. This is very satisfactory, but the balance sheet would be more satisfactory if it were not that the institution is in debt. This debt might be easily wiped out, and if the whole of the shares were taken up, the company would be placed in a thoroughly sound financial position. The apparatus and other arrangements for cremation have continued to work satisfactorily, and as soon as finances permit it is intended to erect a second furnace in order to meet the necessity for repairs in the existing furnace, or special pressure might occur during an epidemic.

THE PLETHORA OF MEDICAL STUDENTS IN FRANCE.—M. Brouardel, Dean of the Medical Faculty of Paris, recently stated that there are about 10,000 students at present in the different medical faculties of France. The number has doubled in the last ten years. In the Paris faculty alone there are 5,144, of whom 1,002 are foreigners. Of the latter, 833 are men and 169 women. Among the female students Frenchwomen are in a small minority, there being only 24. The chief cause of the enormous increase in the number of medical students has been said to be their partial exemption from military service, as they have only one year to serve with the colours. M. Brouardel, however, points out that the supposed privileged position of medical students in this respect is based on a misconception; if a man fails to get his doctor's degree by the age of 26, he has to serve two years. In the Dean's opinion, the real reason is the economic crisis which at present exists in France. He adds that industrial or commercial crises have always had the effect of causing a large influx of young men into the liberal professions, and he refers to such a period in the reign of Louis Philippe, when the number of students suddenly doubled for the same reason.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND FREE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.—Resident Medical Officer and Resident Surgical Officer. Salary, £70 and £50 per annum respectively, with board, washing, and attendance in the institution. Applications to the Secretary, Children's Hospital, Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham, by January 8th.

CHELSEA, BELGRAVE, AND BROMPTON DISPENSARY, 41, Sloane Square, S.W.—Honorary Physician. Applications to the Secretary by January 3rd.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Fulham Road, S.W.—Two Physicians to In-patients, one Surgeon to In-patients, three Physicians to Out-patients, one Surgeon to Out-patients, a Pathologist, and a Registrar. Must be engaged in consulting practice only. Applications, on forms to be obtained of the Secretary, to be sent in by January 4th.

DEVON AND EXETER HOSPITAL, Exeter.—Assistant House-Surgeon; doubly qualified and unmarried. Salary, £40 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to Albert E. Boyce, Secretary, by January 7th.

ELTHAM COLLEGE, Kent (Royal Naval School).—Medical Officer. Applications to the Rev. the Bursar by January 5th.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Great Ormond Street, W.C.—Two Assistant Physicians; must be F. or M.R.C.P.Lond. Applications to the Secretary by January 14th.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Soho Square, W.—House-Physician; doubly qualified. Salary, £30 for six months, with board, etc. Applications to David Cannon, Secretary, by December 26th.

INSHOWEN UNION, Cardonagh Dispensary.—Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum, and £15 yearly as Medical Officer of Health, together with registration and vaccination fees. Applications to Mr. P. Doherty, Honorary Secretary, Cardonagh Hotel. Election on January 4th.

JESSOP HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Sheffield.—House-Surgeon; unmarried; doubly qualified. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Honorary Secretary of the Medical Staff, Dr. Martin, Claremont Place, Sheffield, by December 26th.

KENT AND CANTERBURY HOSPITAL.—Assistant House-Surgeon; unmarried. Salary, £50 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to the Secretary by December 29th.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.—Pathologist to the London County Asylum. Salary, £700 per annum, with travelling expenses. Applications, on forms to be obtained at the office of the Committee, endorsed "Application for Pathologist," to R. W. Partridge, Clerk to the Asylums Committee, London Asylums Committee Office, 21, Whitehall Place, S.W., by 10 o'clock on January 5th, 1895.

MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY DISPENSARY AND LUNATIC HOSPITAL OR ASYLUM.—Honorary Obstetric Physician; must be F. or M.R.C.P.Lond. Applications to the Chairman of the Board by December 31st.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 144, Euston Road.—Two Physicians, an Assistant Physician, and two Clinical Assistants; must be fully qualified medical women. Applications to the Secretary by December 26th.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL.—Assistant to the House-Surgeon, doubly qualified. Appointment for six months. Board, lodging, and washing provided. Applications to the House-Surgeon by January 5th.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE INFIRMARY AND EYE HOSPITAL, Hartshill, Stoke-upon-Trent. Assistant House-Surgeon. Board, apartments, and washing provided. Applications to the Secretary by December 31st.

NOTTINGHAM BOROUGH ASYLUM.—Second Assistant Medical Officer; unmarried and under 30 years of age. Applications to the Medical Superintendent by December 31st.

PENRHYN QUARRY HOSPITAL, Bethesda, near Bangor, North Wales.—Surgeon; must be able to speak Welsh. Applications to E. A. Young, Pert Penrhyn, Bangor, North Wales.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.—Anæsthetist. Applications and testimonials to Conrad W. Thies, Secretary, by December 31st.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL, Folkestone.—House Surgeon; doubly qualified. Salary, £80 per annum, rising £10 annually to £100, with board, residence, and laundry. Applications to the Secretary of the Hospital by December 29th.

WEST BROMWICH DISTRICT HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon, surgically qualified and unmarried. Salary, £80 per annum, with board, residence, and washing. Applications to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. William Bache, Churchill House, West Bromwich, by December 29th.

WEST HERTS INFIRMARY, Hemel Hempstead.—House Surgeon and Dispenser, doubly qualified and unmarried. Appointment for two years. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, furnished rooms, fire lights, attendance, and washing. Applications to the Secretary by January 17th, 1895.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.—Fourth Assistant Surgeon. Must be F.R.C.S.Eng. Candidates must transmit certificate of age, and attend the House Committee on January 1st.

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 December 31st.

YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL.—Assistant House-Surgeon; doubly qualified. Salary, £60 per annum, with board, rooms, washing, and attendance. Applications to C. E. Pinfold, Secretary, by January 3rd.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ANDERSON, William, L.R.C.P.Lond., L.S.A., appointed Consulting Surgeon to the Sevenoaks Hospital for Diseases of the Hip.

ANNINGSON, Bushell, B.A.Cantab., M.D., M.R.C.S., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Chesterton Local Board.

BLAYNEY, Dr. Joseph A., appointed Medical Officer and Resident Magistrate in British New Guinea.

BULLEN, Harold, L.D.S., appointed Dental Surgeon to the Royal Cornwall Infirmary.

BYERS, H. S., M.B.Durh., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Junior House-Surgeon to the Northern Hospital, Liverpool.

CARRÉ, L. J. Gerard, M.D.Bru., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Registrar and Anæsthetist at the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge Road.

CHALLENGER, W. B.A.Camb., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Medical Officer for the Windle District of the Prescott Union.

COTTON, John, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Medical Officer for the Eccleston District and Public Vaccinator for the St. Helen's District of the Prescott Union.

DACRE, John, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., reappointed House-Surgeon to the Bristol Hospital for Sick Children and Women.

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

EMERSON, Herbert B., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Visiting Surgeon to the Chester General Infirmary.

FARLEY, George W., M.B., Ch.B.Roy.Univ.I., appointed House-Surgeon to the Bangor Infirmary, North Wales.

FARRAR, C., M.D.Heidelb., L.F.P.S.Glasg., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Chatteris Local Board.

GALLOWAY, James, M.D., F.R.C.S.Eng., Assistant Physician to the Great Northern Hospital, appointed Physician in charge of the Department for Diseases of the Skin, Charing Cross Hospital.

HALL, F. de Havilland, M.D., F.R.C.P., appointed Physician to the Westminster Hospital, *vice* Octavius Sturges, M.D., deceased.

HARPER, W. J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Medical Officer for the Brauton District of the Barnstaple Union, *vice* Stephen O. Lane, M.R.C.S.Eng., retired.

HOME, G., M.B., C.M.Edin., appointed House-Physician to the Northern Hospital, Liverpool.

HOOD, Mr. C., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Rural Sanitary District of the Strood Union, *vice* P. Whitcombe, M.R.C.S., resigned.

LAURIE, A. P., M.A., B.Sc., F.R.S.E., late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, appointed Lecturer on Chemistry and Physics at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School.

MUSSEN, A. A., A.B.M.B., B.Ch.Dub., appointed Senior House-Surgeon to the Northern Hospital, Liverpool.

NEWBY, Thomas, M.D.St.And., M.R.C.S.Eng., reappointed Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Great Grimsby.

O'BRYEN, J. Wheeler, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer to the Crystal Palace District Gas Company.

PORTER, George, M.B., C.M.Edin., appointed House-Surgeon to Out-patients at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C., *vice* L. J. Gerard Carré, M.D.Bru., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., resigned.

ROBERTS, C. Gordon, M.A.Camb., M.B., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Halstead Local Board.

ROGERS, Bertram, M.H., B.A., M.D., B.Ch., appointed Pathologist to the Bristol Hospital for Sick Children and Women.

SMITH, William R., M.B., B.S.Lond., appointed Medical Registrar to King's College Hospital.

SOMERVILLE, J., M.D., appointed Medical Officer for the Neepsend District of the Sheffield Union.

WATSON, J. K., M.B., C.M.Edin., appointed Second Assistant House-Surgeon to the Sheffield General Infirmary.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

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

BIRTHS

ROE.—On December 16th, at 47, West Hill, Wandsworth, S.W., the wife of A. Dumville Roe, B.A., M.B.Cantab., M.R.C.S., of a daughter.

SHEARER.—On December 13th, at Woodside, Anerley Road, Norwood, the wife of Donald F. Shearer, B.A., M.B.Oxon., F.R.C.S.Eng., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHEYNE—SMITH.—On December 12th, at St. Mildred's Church, Lee, S.E., by the Rev. T. J. Henderson, Vicar of Farley and Pitton, Salisbury, assisted by the Rev. F. W. Holder, Vicar of the parish, W. Watson Cheyne, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., of 75, Harley Street, W., to Margaret, second daughter of the late George Smith, S.S.C., of Lerwick, Shetland. No cards.

M'NAUGHT—BUTLER.—On December 4th, at the English Presbyterian Church, Blackheath, by the Rev. James Head Thompson, B.D., James G. M'Naught, M.A., M.D., Army Medical Staff, to Sophie, fourth daughter of J. W. Butler, Esq., Blyth House, Humber Road, Blackheath.

DEATHS.

STEPHENSON.—On December 9th, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Bingley, Yorkshire, after a short illness, Charles W. T. Stephenson, M.B., C.M., second son of Professor Stephenson, Aberdeen.

WILSON.—On December 13th, at 9, Via Tornabuoni, Florence, of pneumonia, Charles Blair Wilson, M.D.Edin.