

is, of course, only feasible in the anterior, lateral, or posterior wall of the middle and upper zones. When the peritoneum is included in the ablation, free drainage of the bladder must be maintained in order to afford the bladder wound time to heal. As an example of the value of resection, I may mention that I ablated a large piece of the left lateral wall of the bladder for epithelioma two years ago.¹ The patient is still at work and in good health.

RESULTS.

These 70 ablations include recurrences. I have had 5 deaths, 2 as the direct result of the operation.² The remaining 3 deaths occurred in carcinomatous cases at or about the third week after the operation, the patients dying of renal complications.

A NOTE ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF DIPH- THERIA ANTITOXIN AS A CULTURE MEDIUM FOR THE DIPHtheria BACILLUS :

AND ON SOME PRACTICAL POINTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE
PREPARATION OF DIPHtheria ANTITOXIN.

BY

A. E. WRIGHT, and SURGEON-MAJOR D. SEMPLÉ,
M.D., M.D.,

Professor of Pathology,
Army Medical School, Netley.

Assistant Professor of Pathology,
Army Medical School, Netley.

THE bacteriological diagnosis of diphtheria is at present almost exclusively in the hands of bacteriological specialists. The practitioner takes a portion of the diphtheritic membrane, or a swab which has been in contact with the diphtheritic throat, and sends it in for diagnosis to a central laboratory. Cultures are there made from the diphtheritic material upon tubes of blood serum; these cultures are kept at blood heat for twenty-four hours; the bacteria which have grown are then examined microscopically, and the result is reported to the practitioner. This deputing of the task of making the bacteriological diagnosis has been found to work well in practice. But there are numerous occasions when, either owing to distance from a laboratory or other causes, this course can not be adopted. In such cases the practitioner must himself undertake the bacteriological diagnosis. He has hitherto been deterred from doing so by the fact that blood serum, which constitutes by far the best culture medium for the diphtheria bacillus, is not easily obtained.

We propose to show that this difficulty can be easily overcome. The practitioner who is dealing with diphtheria will, we may take it, generally have beside him a supply of antitoxic³ serum or plasma. Now, in this antitoxic serum or plasma the practitioner has at his disposal as good a culture medium for diphtheria as the serum which is derived from a non-immunised animal.

The method by which the culture medium can be prepared is as follows. A small quantity of the antitoxin (half a teaspoonful will amply suffice) is to be poured into any clean—but not necessarily sterile—small wide-mouthed bottle. The bottle is to be brought into the horizontal position, and the albuminous substances of the serum are to be coagulated in this position so as to adhere to the side of the bottle. This may be conveniently done by laying the bottle sideways over the mouth of a steaming kettle. The bottle is to be removed as soon as the serum is firmly coagulated. Any water of condensation that may have accumulated is to be poured off, and the culture medium is to be allowed to cool down. It is then to be inoculated by passing a stout wire or glass rod which has been brought in contact with the diphtheritic throat lightly over its surface. The stopper is then to be replaced, and the bottle is to be kept as nearly

as possible at a blood temperature. If a higher temperature cannot be obtained, the temperature of an inside pocket will generally suffice. The microscopical examination may be undertaken after 24 hours have elapsed. The material for examination may be obtained by lightly scraping the surface of the culture medium with a platinum needle.

This method of preparing a culture medium from antitoxic serum or plasma may also be employed in the laboratory. There will probably, in every laboratory in which antitoxin is prepared, be enough leavings of antitoxic serum or plasma to make it unnecessary to employ serum derived from other sources. About 1 to 2 c.cm. of the antitoxin suffice for each examination, and the serum may conveniently be coagulated in a Petri's dish held over a beaker of boiling water.

In this connection it may not be out of place to advert to the following practical points in connection with the preparation of diphtheria antitoxin :

1. There are certain advantages of convenience in employing the plasma instead of the serum of immunised animals as an injection material. (a) A larger yield, often over 65 per cent. of the blood volume, of an equally effective antitoxic fluid is obtained and this amount is not dependent upon the degree to which the clot contracts. (b) Antitoxic plasma can always be obtained perfectly free from red blood corpuscles. The blood corpuscles of horses' blood sediment very readily, and there is no need to disturb them when the antitoxic fluid is siphoned off.

There are no disadvantages to be balanced against these advantages. Experience has shown that no danger whatever is to be apprehended from the injection of plasma. Urticaria is an exceedingly rare sequela. The antitoxic plasma is readily prepared by leading off the blood from the horse's vein into a little citrate of soda dissolved in normal salt solution. An addition of 5 grammes of citrate of soda for every 1,000 c.cm. of blood is all that is required, provided that the tube through which the blood is led into the receiving vessel reaches quite down to the bottom of that vessel, so as to ensure complete mixture.

2. The easiest method of siphoning off the antitoxic plasma from the layer of red blood corpuscles appears to be the following.

A glass tube is to be bent into the shape of a U in such a manner as to leave one limb considerably longer than the other. Near the extremity of the longer limb another glass tube is to be fused on at an acute angle. To this side tube a piece of india-rubber tubing is to be attached. The other end of this india-rubber tube is fitted with a mouthpiece plugged with cotton wool. A siphon will thus have been formed which can be started by exhausting the air in the side tube. A tap or a piece of india-rubber tube fitted with a pinchcock is fixed at the end of the long limb of the siphon. This completes the arrangement.

MEMORANDA:

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

A CASE OF BREECH-PIN OF GUN IN ORBIT: REMOVAL: RECOVERY.

TANG SHAN, Chinese farmer, 31 years of age, was injured in the face by the bursting of a shot gun. After being for upwards of two months under the treatment of native practitioners, he came to me on December 4th, 1891.

I observed a cicatrix on the right side of his nose, and above this a sinus still unhealed, the orifice of which involved the inner canthus of the right eye, and extended downwards and inwards for about a centimetre. The sight of the right eye was entirely lost, and the anterior surface of the globe was so uniformly red that the cornea could hardly be distinguished from the surrounding conjunctiva. There was no perceptible enlargement or protrusion of the eyeball, and it did not appear to have sustained any mechanical injury or loss of tissue. The ophthalmia and keratitis were possibly caused by the irritating substances applied by the Chinese doctors to the wound.

The sinus on the side of the nose gave exit to a continuous

¹ *Clinical Trans.*, 1894.

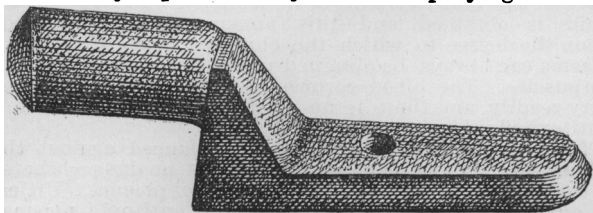
² *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, 1893, i, 1209.

³ Where antitoxin cannot be obtained, hard-boiled white of egg, which was proposed as a culture medium by Sakharoff, will serve as a very fair substitute. The culture medium may be prepared from the raw white of egg by the same method as that here recommended for the preparation of the nutrient medium from the antitoxic fluid.

discharge of slightly putrid pus, and the patient complained of continuous headache and occasional dizziness, which interfered with his work. The pain was referred to the right frontal and temporal regions, and the skin on this part of the head had a slight blush, but there was no superficial tenderness.

The patient had been told by his native doctors, and he believed it himself, that there was no foreign body in the wound; but on probing it I easily recognised the lower edge of a hard metallic substance at a depth of about 1 inch posteriorly from the orifice of sinus.

Being unable to obtain any reliable information as to the probable size or shape of the object, I cautiously made several attempts to remove it through a slightly enlarged opening, but without success. I therefore continued the incision along the side of the nose to the nostril, thus laying open the right nasal cavity; then, seizing the foreign body with a pair of strong forceps, I with difficulty removed the complete breech-pin of a Chinese gun. Its size and shape are accurately represented by the accompanying drawing.



The breech-pin measures a little over 3 inches in length, and weighs 2½ ounces, or 75.6 grammes. It had evidently lain at the back of the orbit, inclined upwards and slightly backwards from its point of entrance, at an angle of about 45 degrees. On its removal the headache was at once relieved and did not return. In ten days the wound was perfectly healed and the patient went back to his work.

A somewhat similar case, but which terminated fatally, is recorded in the *American Journal of Medical Science* of July, 1882.

Fatshan, South China.

CHARLES WENYON, M.D., M.Ch.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

F. H. CHAMPNEYS, M.A., M.D., President, in the Chair.

Wednesday, October 2nd, 1895.

SPECIMENS.

DR. WILLIAM DUNCAN: (1) Ruptured Tubal Gestation; (2) Double Pyosalpinx Complicating Pregnancy.

THE VARIATION IN HEIGHT OF THE FUNDUS UTERI ABOVE THE SYMPHYSIS DURING THE PUERPERIUM.

DRS. T. G. STEVENS and W. S. A. GRIFFITH read this paper, which was intended to demonstrate the importance of recording by measurement "charts of involution" during the puerperium. It had been for the most part drawn up by Dr. Stevens, and was the result of observations by Dr. Griffith and Dr. Stevens at Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital. The method of measurement was first described, with the precautions necessary to avoid errors, and the method of recording the measurements on the ordinary temperature charts. The measurement was the height of the middle of the fundus above the symphysis. The sources of error were: (1) Distension of the bladder; (2) distension of the rectum; (3) distension of the small intestines; (4) prolapse of the uterus; (5) abnormally high uterus; (6) unusual bulk of uterine muscle; (7) retroversion of the uterus; (8) excessive lateral obliquity of the uterus. The pathological conditions which interfered with the involution of the uterus, and therefore with the descent of the fundus, were: (1) Retention of portions of placenta and membranes, and of blood clots and lochia; (2) putrid decomposition within the uterus. (There had been no septic cases to study.) Charts illustrating normal involution and its variations, and pathological conditions were given, and their value in indicating, even

before any rise of temperature, putrid decomposition, was demonstrated. Reference was made to the work of Serdukoff,¹ and the valuable work of Barbour² had not been overlooked.

Dr. McCANN wished to mention as a source of error in such measurements marked anteversion of the uterus. With regard to the influence of suckling, he had found that in women who had no milk involution was rapid, while in those who had milk and nursed their children involution was rapid for the first few days, the rapidity diminishing later, probably owing to the stimulus from the breasts decreasing. The effect of prematurity of labour as a cause of delayed involution was noted, and prolonged labour delayed involution for the first days. It was important to determine on what day the uterus became a pelvic organ, for on this rested to a large extent our opinion as to when a puerperal woman should assume the erect posture. Textbooks stated that at the tenth day a patient ought to leave her bed. Dr. McCann thought that a more scientific method was to investigate the position of the uterus before giving an opinion. He gave some statistics showing the dates on which the uterus became pelvic in 1-paræ and multiparæ respectively.

Dr. STEVENS said in reply that with regard to Dr. McCann's query as to extreme anteversion being a source of error in measuring the uterus, the dorsal position assumed for measuring purposes would tend to correct that displacement unless the anteversion were so extreme as to make the fundus lie entirely behind the symphysis pubis.

Remarks were made by Drs. BRIGG and GRIFFITH.

CERTAIN MICRO-ORGANISMS OF OBSTETRICAL AND GYNÆCOLOGICAL INTEREST.

Dr. G. D. ROBINSON read a paper on this subject, in which he pointed out the fact that in fatal cases of puerperal sepsis the streptococcus pyogenes was constantly found in the blood and tissues. He mentioned some of the circumstances which caused increase or diminution of virulence in this organism. Normally after labour the uterine cavity was known to contain no microbe; but in cases of puerperal sepsis many micro-organisms of different sorts were found both in the uterine cavity and in the substance of the decidua. Of these the streptococcus pyogenes appeared alone to be able to pass through the uterine walls along the veins and lymphatics, and so to cause a general infection. This microbe might in these cases cause death without producing any obvious lesion, and 3 cases were cited. Much more frequently the streptococcus set up suppurative in various tissues. Sometimes this microbe produced false membranes on the peritoneum or genital tract, with or without suppuration. Two cases were cited. Lately in some cases of phlegmasia dolens the streptococcus pyogenes had been found in the clots plugging the veins of the uterine walls and broad ligaments (more rarely in the clots in the iliac veins), and even infiltrating the vein wall itself. Dr. Robinson next pointed out the supposed connection of the bacillus coli communis with various inflammations (usually suppurative) of the human body. He quoted a case in which a woman four months' pregnant had intestinal obstruction from retroversion of a gravid uterus. Abortion occurred four days after reposition, and was followed in a few hours by fever and diarrhoea, which continued until the death of the patient five days later. During life pure cultures of the bacillus coli communis were obtained from the uterine discharge, and after death these were obtained from the uterine cavity, peritoneum, and heart's blood also. Attention was next drawn to the gonococcus, its appearance as seen in gonorrhœal pus or in pus cultures, and its relation to gonorrhœal discharges, and the situations in which it had been found.

The PRESIDENT said that the paper was valuable as a summary of the present state of knowledge of a subject which most had to take second-hand. One fact with regard to the comparative impermeability of the decidua to micro-organisms struck him as being important practically. It might not always be safe to curette the uterus when its contents were septic. In one such case within his own knowledge infection seemed to follow curetting, and a fatal result followed.

¹ *Edin. Med. Journ.*, May, 1875, p. 965.

² *The Anatomy of Labour*, 1889.

He was even then the sole survivor of the twelve original members. He was endowed both by nature and education for success in practice; he was a gentleman of refined and cultured tastes; and he earned the respect and affection of a wide circle of patients and friends. Although many of these predeceased him, others remain to whom his death has caused deep and sincere sorrow.

W. H. BELLOT, F.R.C.S., M.D.

W. H. BELLOT died at Leamington on September 24th, aged 84. He was born at Manchester in 1811, and educated at the Grammar School. Afterwards he was apprenticed to and became the pupil of his uncle, Dr. Joseph Bellot of Stockport. He attended the Manchester Infirmary, and then went to London and Paris to pursue his studies. On returning to this country he became a partner with his uncle, whom he ultimately succeeded at Stockport. In 1852 he was elected an honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and in 1860 took the degree of M.D. at Erlangen. He published an essay on Nélaton's lecture on Mr. Joseph Jordan's autoplasmic treatment of ununited fracture. He retired from practice in 1864, and since then has resided at Leamington.

His elder brother, Mr. Thomas Bellot, F.R.C.S., translated a part of Galen, and also wrote a treatise on the *Sanskrit Derivation of English Words*, and he was one of the earlier workers in the domain of scientific philology. Whilst in the East he made a valuable collection of Chinese books and ancient bronzes. These he directed should become the property of the Manchester Free Library at the death of his brother, but many of the books were transferred at once, and now constitute the "Bellot Collection."

FRANK H. HODGES, M.R.C.S.ENG., F.R.C.S.EDIN.

THE late Mr. Frank Hodges, of Leicester, was a student first at the London Hospital, and subsequently at Edinburgh, where he was appointed eventually Resident Physician at the Royal Infirmary. He afterwards held the office of Resident Surgeon to the Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital, and early determined to devote himself to ophthalmic practice. Before settling down to this speciality he wisely sought to obtain a wider experience in general surgery, and held in succession the offices of House-Surgeon to the York County Hospital and to the Leicester Infirmary. He was finally elected Ophthalmic Surgeon to the infirmary, and obtained a reputation in that department, which was well earned by the ardour and diligence which he brought to its study. He was an excellent operator, and was untiring in his devotion not only to private practice, but also to his hospital duties.

An intimate friend writes of him: "His character was truly noble and unselfish. He had a stern up-hill fight, and was beset by many private troubles; but he was uniformly sincere to his high professional ideal, and all who knew him are familiar with his quiet courage in facing difficulties, and with his entire devotion to the conscientious discharge of all his duties. Among his many excellent characteristics was a manly love of cricket, in which he used to excel; but a noteworthy trait in his character was his passion—an hereditary one—for music of a high class. His moral and intellectual nature was in harmony with these tastes."

It is sad to record that a career of so much promise should have been terminated in so sad a manner. He broke down under the strain of overwork, and his condition became critical last June. An attack of the nature of sun apoplexy was followed by great prostration, for which he sought repose first at Filey and afterwards in Lincolnshire. He returned to work, but was seized with a return of symptoms which indicated cerebral disorder, and he ended his life by his own act on September 7th.

The esteem in which he was held by his professional brethren was shown by the large attendance at his funeral.

WE regret to announce the death of Dr. EDWARD THOMAS TYLECOTE, which occurred on September 16th, at Great Haywood, after a trying illness. Dr. Tylecote was born at Great Haywood, graduated at Aberdeen in 1860, and then returned to Great Haywood where he succeeded to his father's practice and passed the whole of his life. Dr. Tylecote took

an active interest in all local matters of the district. For many years he acted as people's warden of the parish church of Great Haywood and took a special interest in the management of the schools, and he was elected a member of the first parish council for his parish. Dr. Tylecote leaves a widow and one daughter.

The sudden death is reported of Dr. R. B. MORLEY, of Chapel-Alleston, near Leeds, on October 3rd. He had gone on a bicycle to visit a patient, and whilst in the act of examining fell back and expired in a few moments. The patient died the next day, her death, it is believed, having been accelerated by the shock. Dr. Morley, who was 43 years of age, was educated at the Yorkshire College, Leeds; he was a member of the British Medical Association and of the Yorkshire Branch.

The death is announced of Dr. LARREY, member of the Institute and of the Academy of Medicine, Paris. Born in Paris in 1808, Baron Felix Hippolyte Larrey was the son of the famous surgeon of Napoleon I. He first entered the sanitary service of the army. He obtained the doctor's degree in Paris in 1832, after which he entered the Northern Division of the army, and was present as a high official in the Ambulance Corps at the siege of Antwerp, and then was appointed Chevalier of the Order of Leopold. In 1841 he became Professor of Pathological Surgery at the Val-de-Grâce Hospital. He was appointed in 1858 Inspector of the Army Sanitary Service, and received the title of *Chirurgien Ordinaire du Chef de l'Etat*. As Surgeon in Chief in the army of Italy in 1859, he distinguished himself in that campaign by his devotion and courage. At Solferino his horse was killed under him. Dr. Larrey became Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1843, Officer in 1851, Commander in 1859, and, upon his retirement in 1871, Grand Officer. In 1876 he tried for a seat at the Chamber but he was not successful, although in the following year he was elected at Bagnères by 12,000 votes. He did not again offer himself, however, in 1881. Baron Larrey published a great number of works on military surgery.

By the death of Dr. FRANCESCO VALLARDI, of Milan, Italy has lost its principal medical publisher. He was himself a member of the medical profession, having taken his degree in 1833. He was the son of a publisher, and was born at Milan in 1809, and after a short experience of medical practice he determined to go into the publishing business. To his liberality and enterprise are largely due the development of rational medicine and the diffusion of the scientific spirit in Italy during the last thirty years. He gave his countrymen the best work of other countries in the form of translations of the writings of Niemeyer, Erichsen, Holmes, Leissl, Hebra, and others; and he encouraged and helped Italian investigators to give their work to the world. In a recent number of the *Gazzetta degli Ospedali*, Professor Bizzozzero of Turin bears eloquent witness to the enlightened spirit in which Vallardi conducted his business and to the integrity and elevation of his character.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently passed away are: Dr. Slawczynski, a well-known practitioner of Berlin, aged 74; Dr. Valentini, a distinguished medical officer of the German army, and since 1834 President of the Italian Society of Berlin, aged 88; Dr. Gustav Amburger of St. Petersburg, author of numerous contributions to medical literature, aged 55; Dr. Marcus Hohlbeck, Chief Physician of the Michael Hospital at Tiflis, aged 57; Dr. A. Tebaldi, Chief of the Psychiatric Clinic of the University of Padua; Dr. J. F. de Macedo Pinto, Emeritus Professor in the Medical Faculty of the University of Coimbra, aged 80; Dr. A. de Carvalho, Professor of Anatomy in the Medical Faculty of Bahia; Dr. Jambon, Chief Surgeon to the Hospital of Mâcon; Dr. W. Bode, to whom the development of Nauheim as a health resort was largely due; Dr. Hertwig, who took a leading part in organising the municipal abattoir of Berlin; and Dr. F. Berghammer, Surgeon Dentist to the King of Bavaria, formerly a medical officer in the Bavarian army. He had seen much service in the field during the American civil war and in the campaign of 1866.

issuing the labels to the society, which were on the lines of similar labels and rules to members of other clubs, there was, I considered, no particular harm or injury to neighbouring medical men. When parochial societies or sick clubs encourage a family to join for 2d. a week, which includes husband and wife, and all the children under 14 years, and payments of midwifery are encouraged by 2s. 6d. monthly payments in advance, and no restraints put on touting, it is extremely difficult for an individual medical man to hold his own fairly against his competition.

I venture to hope your readers will think that I have been the victim of circumstances rather than have wilfully transgressed professional regularity.

*³ We are pleased to learn that our correspondent has withdrawn the objectionable labels, and trust his example will be followed by other practitioners whose labels have likewise been forwarded to us, and are every whit as bad. Debasing as it is from a professional point of view to have anything to do with "touting" societies, it is still more disgraceful for a practitioner to endeavour to advertise himself broadcast by means of labels printed under the cover of their names. Our correspondent complains bitterly of the competition young practitioners have to contend against, and of the laxity in professional ethics displayed by many of his professional neighbours. But two wrongs do not make a right, and it is precisely this ethical laxity that renders the struggle for professional existence so keen, and in many cases so undignified and unworthy of an honourable profession.

THE POLICE AND CASES OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

THE house-surgeon of a provincial infirmary writes that he had, a few days ago, a case of attempted suicide—cut throat—brought in from a neighbouring district; that he informed the county police, and requested them to make the customary provision for watching the case, but that they replied that they had not arrested the woman, and till they did so they were not responsible, and consequently they refused to watch her.

*⁴ We have referred the matter to Mr. Nelson Hardy, who replies as follows: They were quite right, and no legal dictum is required to show that until a person is formally charged with an offence the police have no power to control his or her movements. We do not suppose our correspondent is desirous of becoming the accuser of his patient, nor do we think it desirable that he should do so; and if her relatives take no step in the matter, it is not the duty of the hospital authorities to act. If the borough police act differently—as our correspondent informs us they do—they act *ultra vires*.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

EXAMINATION IN SANITARY SCIENCE.—The following candidates have satisfied the examiners in both parts of the Examination:

R. F. Carse, C. Childs, T. Dunlop, J. Galletly, J. J. Gorman, C. R. M. Green, P. G. Griffith, C. W. Hayward, E. Hill, Kate Marion Hunter, A. Jervis, D. C. Muir, G. Newman, W. J. Potts, J. T. Prangnell, M. A. McL. Sinclair.

BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT.—The late Professor C. C. Babington has bequeathed his valuable collection of plants and his botanical library to the University.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

At a Convocation held at Durham on September 28th, the following degrees in Medicine were conferred by the Warden, Dean Kitchen:

M.D. (ad eundem).—W. Ewart, Caius College, Cambridge.

M.D. (Practitioners).—B. Duke, E. Duke, R. Hartley, G. H. Hetherington, J. E. Richards, H. A. Smith, W. Sykes, W. F. Thomas, W. P. Turner, J. F. Woods.

M.D.—J. H. Baker, J. Braithwaite, T. Beattie, W. A. Dow, J. W. H. Eyre, W. E. Harker, R. L. Meade-King, G. Metcalfe, F. B. Rutter, F. Syrett, L. C. Thorne-Thorne.

M.B.—O. Beven, W. Turnbull, N. C. Gwynn, J. J. Grace, L. G. Fraser, H. L. Hatch, J. R. Adamson, A. Baker, S. Barker, W. S. Carpenter, H. Crichton, R. C. de Lacey, W. G. Fell, L. Fothergill, H. H. Gourley, G. W. Harbottle, A. H. Hobbs, J. S. Manford, C. M. O'Brien, W. H. Rowell, W. J. Rowland, F. R. Sutton, C. Stewart, F. S. Walker.

B.S.—J. R. Adamson, A. Baker, S. Barker, O. Beven, H. Crichton, R. C. de Lacey, L. G. Fraser, W. G. Fell, N. C. Gwynn, G. W. Harbottle, H. L. Hatch, A. H. Hobbs, E. R. Kendall, J. S. Manford, C. Meaden, W. H. Rowell, F. R. Sutton, C. Stewart, W. Turnbull, F. S. Walker, J. G. Grace.

B.Hy.—R. Green.

Among a number taking Mus. Bac. was Miss M. U. Arkwright, of Newbury, who is the first lady to take a degree in music at Durham.

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE, AUTUMN, 1895.—The Examiners have recommended that the following candidates be adjudged to have passed the above-mentioned examination:

J. W. Bannister, Queen's College, Cork; W. Barkley, Queen's College, Belfast; P. J. Carroll, Queen's College, Cork; Emily M. Crooks,

Queen's College, Belfast; D. J. Farnan, University College, Dublin; A. J. Frost, University College, Dublin; C. E. Geraghty, University College, Dublin; G. Graham, Queen's College, Galway; B. J. Hackett, University College, Dublin; T. Hurston, Queen's College, Belfast; R. Kennedy, University College, Dublin; Kathleen F. Lynn, Royal College of Science, Dublin; R. McCarrison, Queen's College, Belfast; T. J. B. McDonagh, University College, Dublin; P. G. Moran, University College, Dublin; M. J. Rahilly, University College, Dublin; J. J. Robb, Queen's College, Belfast; M. L. Rowan, B.A., Queen's College, Belfast; F. Ryan, University College, Dublin; H. F. Shepherd, Queen's College, Cork; J. E. Simpson, Queen's College, Belfast; P. Stack, Queen's College, Cork; W. Starkey, University College, Dublin; J. J. Walsh, University College, Dublin; W. Watson, Queen's College, Belfast.

The following candidates may present themselves for the Further Examination for Honours in the subjects set opposite their names. Where more than one subject is mentioned the candidate will be allowed to present himself in all:

W. J. Bannister, Experimental Physics; P. J. Carroll, Zoology and Experimental Physics; D. J. Farnan, Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Experimental Physics; A. J. Frost, Experimental Physics; C. E. Geraghty, Chemistry; B. J. Hackett, Experimental Physics; R. McCarrison, Experimental Physics; T. J. McDonagh, B.A., Zoology, Chemistry, and Experimental Physics; M. J. Rahilly, Zoology; M. L. Rowan, B.A., Botany, Zoology, Experimental Physics; F. Ryan, Chemistry and Experimental Physics; H. F. Shepherd, Botany and Zoology; J. E. Simpson, Zoology and Experimental Physics; W. Starkey, Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Experimental Physics; J. J. Walsh, Zoology, Chemistry.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE, AUTUMN, 1895.—The Examiners have recommended that the following candidates be adjudged to have passed the above-mentioned Examination:

Upper Pass.—*D. Brown, Queen's College, Belfast; *R. A. L. Graham, Queen's College, Belfast; B. Hanlon, Queen's College, Cork; *G. Jefferson, Queen's College, Belfast; *G. M. Keating, Catholic University School of Medicine; *D. McCay, Queen's College, Cork; A. B. McMaster, Queen's College, Belfast.

Pass.—W. R. Beatty, Queen's College, Belfast; J. Brangan, Queen's College, Belfast, and Catholic University School of Medicine; P. J. Burke, Catholic University School of Medicine; A. W. Crawford, Queen's College, Belfast; J. M. Dunne, Catholic University School of Medicine; T. P. Flynn, Queen's College, Cork; W. Hartnett, Queen's College, Cork; G. H. Henry, B.A., Queen's College, Belfast; E. Heskin, Queen's College, Cork; T. Kennedy, Queen's College, Belfast; R. Kerr, Queen's College, Belfast; T. Magner, Queen's College, Cork; J. Martin, Queen's College, Belfast; L. T. Moore, Queen's College, Cork, and Catholic University School of Medicine; P. J. Moran, Queen's College, Belfast; J. Murray, Catholic University School of Medicine; W. Nicholson, Queen's College, Galway; W. Paisley, Queen's College, Galway; F. S. Scott, Queen's College, Galway.

THIRD EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE, AUTUMN, 1895.—The Examiners have recommended that the following candidates be adjudged to have passed the above-mentioned examination:

Upper Pass.—*J. G. Corry, Queen's College, Galway; *G. A. Hicks, Queen's College, Belfast; W. G. Jordan, Catholic University School of Medicine and Queen's College, Belfast; *O. E. McCutcheon, B.A., Queen's College, Belfast; C. E. McDade, B.A., Queen's College, Belfast; W. H. W. McWhirter, Queen's College, Belfast; H. J. Monypenny, Queen's College, Belfast; B. Moore, M.A., B.E., University College, London; *L. Robinson, Catholic University School of Medicine; J. H. Stewart, Queen's College, Belfast.

Candidates marked (*) may present themselves for the Further Examination for Honours.

Pass.—A. Birmingham, Catholic University School of Medicine; J. H. Davis, Queen's College, Belfast; J. Harvey, Queen's College, Belfast; B. P. Healy, B.A., Catholic University School of Medicine; J. Johnston, Queen's College, Belfast; J. F. Keenan, B.A., Queen's College, Galway; T. A. Kelleher, Queen's College, Cork; J. J. Kinsella, Catholic University School of Medicine; J. McCarthy, Queen's College, Cork; J. H. McComb, Queen's College, Belfast; E. McDonald, Catholic University School of Medicine; F. C. McKee, Queen's College, Belfast; R. R. McLean, Queen's College, Belfast; J. J. A. G. McMurtry, Queen's College, Belfast; G. J. Maguire, Queen's College, Belfast; C. J. Moore, Catholic University School of Medicine; J. P. J. Murphy, Queen's College, Cork; R. J. Murray, Catholic University School of Medicine; D. S. Robinson, Queen's College, Belfast; W. S. Shaw, Queen's College, Cork; J. Shinkwin, Queen's College, Cork; R. W. G. Stewart, Queen's College, Belfast; W. J. Wilson, Queen's College, Belfast.

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Court of Governors of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, on October 9th, it was announced that the Treasury were prepared to insert in next year's estimates a grant of £20,000 to the Welsh University provided that a similar amount were collected locally within a given period of years. The Drapers' Company, which has already endowed the University College of South Wales with a professorship of engineering and with several scholarships has now offered it £10,000 if £20,000 be subscribed locally within twelve months. The Governors resolved unanimously that an appeal to the public for £30,000 should be organised and local committees appointed to further this object. It was reported that the number of students attending the College in 1894-95 had been 395, of which number 368 were from South Wales and Monmouthshire. It is evident, therefore, that the College is meeting a real local demand and it cannot be doubted that the endowment fund now asked for will be raised without delay. The financial position of the College is already fairly good though the deficit this year was £950. A sum of £10,000 is to be received shortly from the Cardiff Corporation, and when this has been paid over the financial position of the College will be far more satisfactory.

EXAMINING BOARD IN ENGLAND BY THE ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

THE following gentlemen passed the Second Examination of the Board in the subjects indicated.

Monday, October 7th.

Anatomy and Physiology.—A. Holroyd, student of Yorkshire College, Leeds; G. H. Irvine, F. A. Coates, E. S. Edwards, and J. W. Wallace, of University College, Bristol; S. Bentley, of Firth College, Sheffield; A. M. Dodd and A. Johnson, of University College, Liverpool; F. E. Wayte and W. T. Jackson, of Owens College, Manchester; J. H. Mort, of Cambridge University and Owens College, Manchester; G. O. F. Sealy, of Grant Medical College, Bombay; E. H. Musgrove, of University College of South Wales, Cardiff; J. L. Baskin, of Queen's College, Cork; and W. A. Blackstone, of University College, London.

Anatomy only.—G. W. White, of Firth College, Sheffield; E. Ashby, of Guy's Hospital; and G. Beley, of St. Thomas's Hospital.

Physiology only.—W. S. Boothman, of Owens College, Manchester; G. L. Wright, of University College, Bristol; C. B. Salway, of St. Thomas's Hospital; A. B. Passmore, of Guy's Hospital and Durham University; E. T. McDonnell, of Queen's College, Belfast, and Mr. Cooke's School of Anatomy and Physiology; and M. Clover, of University College, London.

Seventeen gentlemen were referred in both subjects, 4 in Anatomy only, and 1 in Physiology only.

Tuesday, October 8th.

Anatomy and Physiology.—C. F. Watson, H. S. Turner, R. J. Pritchard, and E. C. Davies, of Guy's Hospital; F. L. Rae, of Cambridge University and Guy's Hospital; H. H. Elworthy, C. S. Cato, of Westminster Hospital; J. M. Edwards, of Charing Cross Hospital and Mr. Cooke's School of Anatomy and Physiology; H. S. Roch, of King's College, London; C. E. Evans, of University College, London; S. Hey, of Cambridge University and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; W. I. Bradley, of McGill College, Montreal, Canada; G. Young, of London Hospital and Trinity College, Dublin; A. R. Kay, I. L. Morris, and F. G. Richards, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Anatomy only.—J. E. Francis and J. W. Cheese, of University College, London.

Physiology only.—G. B. Nicholson, of Cambridge University and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and E. Fryer, of Guy's Hospital and Mr. Cooke's School of Anatomy and Physiology.

Sixteen gentlemen were referred in both subjects, 2 in Anatomy, and 2 in Physiology only.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.—The following analyses of the results of the examinations held by the Royal College of Surgeons during the past two years contains some interesting facts. The enormous proportion of failures in Chemistry at the Conjoint Board's First Examination is particularly worthy of note, and appears to indicate some very serious defect in the present method of educating students in this subject. The root of the mischief lies probably in the neglect of this subject at the general run of boys' schools, where the teaching in science is often most perfunctory. It cannot be said either that the result of the Second Examination under the five years' regulations is very satisfactory. Failures amounting to 45 per cent. must be due to defective teaching or imperfect examinations:

First Conjoint (Five Years' Regulations).

—	Number of Candidates.	Referred.	Percentage of Passes.
1893-4.			
Chemistry	497	210	57 per cent.
Pharmacy	197	58	70 " "
Biology	486	159	67 " "
Osteology	467	91	80 " "
1894-5.			
Chemistry	510	210	59 " "
Pharmacy	226	45	80 " "
Biology	488	161	67 " "
Osteology	487	84	83 " "

Second Conjoint (Five Years' Regulations).

—	Number of Candidates.	Referred.	Percentage of Passes.
1893-4	89	30	66 per cent.
1894-5	338	151	55 " "

Third Conjoint (Four Years' Regulations).

—	Number of Candidates.	Referred.	Percentage of Passes.
1893-4.			
Medicine	869	378	56 per cent.
Surgery	843	358	57 " "
Midwifery	859	281	67 " "
1894-5.			
Medicine	905	384	57 " "
Surgery	930	364	61 " "
Midwifery	824	266	67 " "

First Fellowship.

—	Number of Candidates.	Referred.	Percentage of Passes.
1893-4	160	98	38 per cent.
1894-5	171	108	37 " "

Final Fellowship.

—	Number of Candidates.	Referred.	Percentage of Passes.
1893-4	99	45	54 per cent.
1894-5	79	34	57 " "

Dental Surgery.

—	Number of Candidates.	Referred.	Percentage of Passes.
1893-4	129	41	68 per cent.
1894-5	131	37	70 " "

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

PASS LIST.—The following candidates passed in:

Surgery.—F. Butcher, Royal Free Hospital; A. E. Garrow, McGill University; R. Jones, St. Mary's Hospital; C. E. Preston, Manchester; C. A. K. Renshaw, Cambridge and Manchester.

Medicine, Forensic Medicine, and Midwifery.—J. M. Breton, St. Thomas's Hospital; F. Butcher, Royal Free Hospital; J. Cryer, Manchester; A. E. Garrow, McGill University; J. E. S. Old, London Hospital; E. T. V. von Hempe, Royal Free Hospital.

Medicine and Forensic Medicine.—T. B. Abbott, Leeds; G. Downes, Dublin.

Medicine.—E. R. Sims, Leeds and Glasgow.

Forensic Medicine.—A. H. Grace, Bristol; A. Hilton, Manchester; M. K. S. Holst, Royal Free Hospital; T. W. H. Young, Toronto.

Midwifery.—R. Goulden, Manchester; P. K. Wallis, University College. To Messrs. Abbott, Breton, Butcher, Cryer, Downes, Garrow, Old and Sims was granted the diploma of the Society.

PRIMARY EXAMINATION, PART I.—The following candidates passed in: *Chemistry.*—E. Brookes, Westminster; C. H. Thomas, London Hospital; A. H. Wilson, Birmingham.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—F. E. T. Evans, Royal Free Hospital; E. C. Scarlett, Royal Free Hospital.

Materia Medica.—H. Greenwood, London Hospital.

PRIMARY EXAMINATION, PART II.—The following candidates passed in: *Anatomy and Physiology.*—J. W. Cheese, University College; L. D. B. Cogan, Guy's Hospital; G. S. Foulds, Manchester and Edinburgh; E. Fryer, Guy's Hospital; C. E. Hogan, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; D. V. Lowndes, London Hospital; B. S. O. Maunsell, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; H. R. Miller, Guy's Hospital; C. R. White, Edinburgh.

Anatomy.—S. R. Bhagtani, King's College; H. Charles, Middlesex Hospital; J. C. S. Dunn, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; G. W. Dutton, Middlesex Hospital; J. Ellul, Edinburgh; B. Hogan, London Hospital; A. R. Hoare, St. Thomas's Hospital; R. O. Jones, Guy's Hospital; E. F. Lamport, Royal Free Hospital; H. W. B. Walling, Guy's Hospital.

Physiology.—F. G. Aldrich, Charing Cross Hospital; H. J. de Saram, Middlesex Hospital; A. H. FitzGibbon, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; W. M. Hocken, Liverpool and Edinburgh; H. G. Lewer, Edinburgh; E. P. Marett, St. Thomas's Hospital; W. P. R. Newth, St. Thomas's Hospital; J. Scarr, Manchester.

Biology.—E. Yoxall, Birmingham.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

NOTIFICATION BY HOUSEHOLDERS.

A STRIKING instance of culpable negligence and its consequences was brought before the Borough Bench by the Wigan Corporation lately. A child was seized with small-pox, and died after several days' illness. No medical man seems to have been called in, and the case was concealed until death took place. The father took the infection, and ten or eleven other attacks were traced to the same source. The mother was summoned for failure to notify, and the only defence offered was that she was unwilling to have the child removed to hospital. A penalty of 40s. and costs was inflicted. In this matter the Corporation were well advised in taking proceedings. Where there is no medical attendant, and no possibility therefore of medical certification, notification by the householder should be strictly enforced.

WHAT IS AN "INHABITED HOUSE"?

At Bradford, on September 30th, the Pudsey Urban District Council obtained closing orders, under the Housing of the

MEDICAL NEWS.

A PORTRAIT of the late Mr. Ernest Turner, F.R.I.B.A., Chairman of the Council of the Sanitary Institute, has been presented to the Institute by his widow, and has been placed in the library.

AN AMERICAN paper states that a female medical practitioner has been elected City Physician and Coroner of Pender, Nebraska, after she had been but six months practising in the town.

WE stated last week that Dr. J. W. Jamieson had been appointed Sheriff Substitute of Banffshire. This is incorrect. The position to which Dr. Jamieson has been appointed is that of Honorary Sheriff Substitute to the Arran Division of Buteshire.

A FEMALE DENTIST IN BOSNIA.—The Government of Bosnia has granted permission to Frau Emilie Edel to practise dentistry in any part of that country except in Sarajevo, the capital, which is already, it is officially declared, "sufficiently supplied with dentists." Frau Edel, who received her professional education in the Dental Institute of the Vienna University, proposes, it is stated, to settle in a town where the Mohammedan element predominates in the population.

THE MANUFACTURE OF ANTITOXINS IN NEW YORK.—The New York Pasteur Institute has purchased thirty-five acres of land near Tuxedo Park, on which an experiment station is to be established. It will be stocked with cows, horses, sheep, and goats, which will be used for the production of diphtheria and cancer antitoxins. The situation is healthy, and in the grounds there will be a house in which some of the patients of the Institute will be treated. A new station, to be known as the Pasteur Station, will be established on the Erie Railroad close at hand.

ENDOWMENT OF HOSPITAL BEDS.—Mrs. Saxton, of The Elms, Shrewsbury, has made a benefaction from the Gwyn Trust Fund to the Salop Infirmary, the interest of which is to be devoted to the maintenance in perpetuity of two beds in the children's ward. Over each bed a brass plate will be fixed, with the following inscription: "This bed was endowed by Caroline Saxton, widow of the Rev. Charles Waring Saxton, D.D., in memory of her parents, for the special use of children—1895."

MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the South-Western Division of the Medico-Psychological Association will be held at Wonford House, Exeter, on Tuesday, October 15th. Dr. Deas will open a discussion on the Uses and Limitation of Mechanical Restraint as a Means of Treatment. Dr. Macdonald will read a paper on the Nursing Staff: Thoughts and Reflections, with Remarks on a New Departure; and Dr. Morton one entitled, Notes on Three Cases of Spontaneous Gangrene.

THE President of the Society for the Study of Inebriety, Dr. Norman Kerr, in opening a discussion on the proposed probationary curative detention of inebriates and others deemed to be insane, at the last meeting of the Society, said that at present many inebriates and other persons were certified as lunatics and sent to asylums for the insane, who might have been cured under a better legislative state of things. He ventured to predict that in twenty years or so more there would be: (1) Probationary curative mental hospitals; (2) Asylums not in one block, but in a number of smaller buildings as in some American asylums; (3) Mental convalescent homes, where the discharged from the asylum could be received for a few weeks, to render the re-entrance of the convalescent into the world less trying, a work to some extent attempted at present by the excellent After-Care Association. Drs. Longhurst, Parker Young, Smith, and Weber approved of the proposal.

THE third annual meeting of the Society of Anæsthetists will be held at Limmer's Hotel, Conduit Street, W., on Thursday, October 17th, 1895, at 7 P.M., to receive the reports of the Council and Treasurer, and to elect the officers and Council for the ensuing year. The following list will be submitted to the meeting, namely:—*President*: Mr. G. Hewlett Bailey. *Treasurer*: Dr. Dudley W. Buxton. *Elected Members*

of Council: Dr. J. Frederick W. Silk, Dr. A. E. Bridger, Mr. E. A. Starling (Tunbridge Wells). *Secretaries*: Mr. Walter Tyrrell, Mr. C. C. Braine, F.R.C.S. *Auditors*: Mr. Richard W. Lloyd, Dr. T. Sydney Short (Birmingham).

WEST KENT MEDICAL CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the Society was held on Friday, October 4th, at Greenwich, when the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:—*President*: Ernest Clarke, M.D., B.S.Lond., F.R.C.S. *Vice-Presidents*: Peter Cooper, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; Frank Tayler, B.A., M.B.Lond. *Council*: A. Stewart Brown, F.R.C.S.Edin.; Morgan Dockrell, M.A., B.Ch., M.D.Dub.; George Herschell, M.D.Lond.; Arbuthnot Lane, M.S.Lond., F.R.C.S.; Clarke Morris, M.R.C.S.; C. J. Parke, M.R.C.S.; Septimus Sunderland, M.D.BruX. *Treasurer*: Prior Purvis, M.D.Lond. *Secretary*: E. H. Ezard, M.D., C.M., D.Sc.Edin. *Librarian*: J. P. Henry, B.A., M.D., B.Ch.Dub. The Purvis Oration was delivered by Professor Curnow, who chose for his subject "Medical Examination and Education."

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.—At St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School the first entrance scholarship in Natural Science, of the value of £150, has been awarded to Mr. Frank B. Skerrett; the second, of the value of £60, being divided between Messrs. Walter B. Fry, George W. Hare, and Alfred B. Lindsey, bracketed equal. The entrance scholarship, value £50, for students from the universities, has been awarded to Mr. Percy W. G. Sargent, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge.—At St. Mary's Hospital Medical School the two university scholarships, of the value of £52 10s. each, have been awarded to Mr. R. Wade, B.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, and Mr. G. S. Keeling, B.A., of Caius College, Cambridge. The first Natural Science scholarship, value £105, has been awarded to Mr. W. H. Willcox, and the three value £52 10s. each to Messrs. H. Lovell-Keays, E. W. Holyoak, and A. F. Hayden.—St. Bartholomew's Hospital is specially rich in endowed scholarships, and five of these are awarded to students just entering upon their medical studies. The competition which was held on September 25th and following days has resulted in the following awards:—(1) Scholarship of £75 in biology and physiology for students under 25 years of age to Mr. C. S. Myers, B.A., Caius College, Cambridge; (2) the scholarship of £75 in chemistry and physics for students under 25 years of age to Mr. J. S. Williamson, Preliminary Scientific University of London; (3) the scholarship of £150 in biology, chemistry, and physics for students under 20 years of age to Messrs. R. C. Bowden and R. H. Paramore; (4) the preliminary scientific exhibition of £50 in biology, chemistry, and physics for students under 20 years of age to Mr. J. C. M. Bailey, Preliminary Scientific University of London; (5) the Jeaffreson exhibition of £20 in classics and mathematics to Mr. H. A. Kellond-Knight, Matriculation University of London.—The entrance scholarships at the London Hospital Medical School have been awarded as follows: Price Scholarship in Science, £120, Mr. H. Balean; Science Scholarships, £60 and £35, Mr. O. Eichholz and Mr. A. B. Soltan; Price Scholarship in Anatomy and Physiology for University Students, £60, Mr. R. C. Wall and Mr. J. H. Evans.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:

ARMAGH UNION.—Medical Officer for the Richhill Dispensary District. Salary, £120 per annum as Medical Officer and £20 per annum as Sanitary Officer, together with vaccination and registration fees. Applications to F. J. Best, Honorary Secretary, Richhill, before October 14th.

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, 77 and 79, Gloucester Street, S.W.—Surgeon to Out-patients; must be F.R.C.S.Eng. Applications to the Honorary Secretary by November 2nd.

BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary for the first year, £325, for the second, £350, and for the third and following year, £375. Will be required to act as Public Analyst at a further salary of £25 per annum. Not less than 25 or more than 40 years of age. Applications to John T. Graham, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Scarborough, by October 21st.

CARVARON JOINT SANITARY DISTRICT.—Medical Officer of Health, must be between 25 and 40 years of age, doubly qualified. Must devote his whole time to the duties, and have a knowledge of the Welsh language. Appointment for five years. Salary, £284 per annum, inclusive of all expenses, except those incurred for such books, stationery, and apparatus required in the performance of the duties. Applications, endorsed "Application for Office of M. O.

Health," to J. H. Thomas, Clerk, to the Joint Committee, 14, Market Street, Carnarvon, by October 16th.

CHESTERFIELD AND NORTH DERBYSHIRE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Chesterfield.—Junior House-Surgeon and Dispenser. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, apartments, and laundress. Applications to the Secretary by October 17th.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN, Glamis Road, Shadwell, E.—Assistant Physician to see out-patients. Must be Fellow or Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London. Applications to Thomas Hayes, Secretary, by October 26th.

EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL.—Consulting Medical Officer. Appointment for one year. Honorarium, 100 guineas and travelling expenses. Applications to F. Ferrifield, Clerk to the County Council, County Hall, Lewes, by October 14th.

ESSEX AND COLCHESTER HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon, doubly qualified. Salary, £80 per annum, with board and lodging in the hospital. Applications to the Committee by October 18th.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, Birmingham.—Assistant House Surgeon. Appointment for six months. No salary, but residence, board, and washing provided. Applications to Howard J. Collins, House-Governor, by October 26th.

GLASGOW MATERNITY HOSPITAL.—Obstetric Physician and Assistant Obstetric Physician. Applications to Arthur Forbes, Secretary, 148, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, by November 8th.

GUEST HOSPITAL, Dudley.—Resident House Surgeon. Appointment for six months. Board, lodging, and washing in hospital. No salary. Applications to the Secretary.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel, E.—Medical Electrician, must be qualified and registered under the Medical Act. Applications to G. Q. Roberts, House-Governor, by October 19th.

MANCHESTER HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—Resident Medical Officer for the Institution at Bowdon, Cheshire. Salary, £80 per annum, with board, apartments, and washing. Applications to C. W. Hunt, Secretary, by October 14th.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.—Assistant Medical Officer at the Western Hospital for Fever Patients, Seagrove Road, Fulham, S.W. Doubly qualified, unmarried, and not more than 35 years of age. Applications, on forms to be obtained at the offices of the Board, Norfolk House, Norfolk Street, Strand, to be sent in by October 17th.

NORFOLK COUNTY ASYLUM, Thorpe, Norwich.—Junior Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £110 per annum, with £10 annual increase to £120, with board (no liquors), lodging, and washing. Unmarried, and not more 30 years of age. Applications to Dr. Thomson, Medical Superintendent.

NOTTINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY.—Junior Assistant Resident Surgeon. Appointment for six months. Salary at the rate of £120 per annum, with rooms, fire, and attendance. Applications to the Resident Surgeon, Broad Street, Nottingham, by October 22nd.

OLDHAM INFIRMARY.—Junior House-Surgeon; doubly qualified. Salary, £50 per annum, with board and residence. Applications to E. L. Blake, Secretary, by October 22nd.

PARISH OF DURNESS, Sutherlandshire.—Medical Officer. Guaranteed salary, £150 per annum, with practice, free house, and garden. Applications to Robert Sutherland, Inspector of Poor, Durness, by October 19th.

ROYAL BERKSHIRE HOSPITAL.—Consulting Dentist; must be registered Licentiate in Dental Surgery. Applications to the Secretary ten days before the election on November 5th.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.—Resident Medical Officer (House-Physician); doubly qualified. Appointment for six months but eligible for re-election. Board, residence, and washing provided. No salary. Applications to the Secretary by October 19th.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, City Road, E.C.—Resident Medical Officer. Appointment for six months, when re-election is required. Salary at the rate of £100 per annum, with furnished apartments and board. Applications to the Secretary by October 15th.

RURAL DISTRICTS OF BUNTINGFORD, HADHAM, HERTFORD, STANDED, AND WARE, AND THE URBAN DISTRICTS OF BISHOPS STORTFORD, HERTFORD, HODDESDON, AND WARE.—Medical Officer of Health; must devote his whole time to the office. Salary, £800 per annum, including travelling and other expenses. Applications to George H. Glsby, Clerk to the Joint Committee, Council Office, Baldock Street, Ware, Herts, by October 21st.

ST. MARYLEBONE GENERAL DISPENSARY, 77, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square.—Assistant Resident Medical Officer; doubly qualified. Appointment for six months. Salary at the rate of £50 per annum, with furnished apartments, attendance, coal, and light. Applications to the Directors by October 31st.

SOUTH DEVON AND EAST CORNWALL HOSPITAL, Plymouth.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Appointment for six months, but renewable for a further period of six months. Board and residence and an honorarium of £10. Applications to J. Walter Wilson, Honorary Secretary, by October 19th.

STOURBRIDGE DISPENSARY.—House-Surgeon and Secretary. Salary, £120 per annum, increasing £5 a year to £130, with furnished rooms, coal, gas, and extra allowance of £25 for travelling expenses. Applications to the Honorary Secretary, T. F. Bland, The Firs, Norton, Stourbridge by October 24th.

SUSSEX COUNTY HOSPITAL, Brighton.—Fourth Resident Medical Officer, doubly qualified, unmarried, and under 30 years of age. Salary not exceeding £30 per annum, with board, washing, and residence in the hospital. Applications to the Secretary by October 23rd.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ASPINALL, J., M.R.C.S.Eng. L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Smallthorne Urban Sanitary District, *vice* J. S. Walker, M.D.Sc.And., M.R.C.S.Eng.

ATKINSON, C. S. A., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., reappointed Medical Officer for the Fourth District of the East Ashford Union.

BEAUMONT, Albert Wm., B.A.Camb., L.R.C.S.Edin., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the East Ham District Council.

BOULTON, Mr. Arthur, appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Horn-castle Rural District Council.

BOWES, Dr., appointed Medical Officer for the Sixth District of the East Ashford Union.

DON, Aby., M.B., C.M.Aberd., appointed Assistant Surgeon, Dundee Royal Infirmary.

ELLIS, W. C., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Edin., appointed Medical Officer for the Tollerton District of the Easingwold Union.

GARLAND, E. C., L.R.C.P.Edin., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Yeovil.

GREIG, David M., M.B., C.M.Edin., F.R.C.S.Edin., appointed Surgeon to the Dundee Royal Infirmary, *vice* C. Templeman, M.D., D.Sc.Edin., resigned.

GRIFFITHS, J. H. R., M.B., C.M.Edin., appointed House-Surgeon to the Carmarthenshire Infirmary, *vice* J. J. Evans, M.B., C.M.Edin., resigned.

GROOM, H., B.A.Camb., M.D., M.R.C.S.Eng., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Walsoken Urban District Council.

HALLEY, George, M.B., C.M.Edin., appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Dundee Royal Infirmary.

HOWARD-JONES, J., D.Sc.Pub.Health, M.B., C.M.Edin., appointed Medical Officer of Health, Medical Officer to the Port Sanitary Authority, etc., of the Newport (Mon.) Town Council.

KNIGHT, Henry, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed House-Surgeon at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, W.

MCCORMACK, Charles Vincent, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Medical Superintendent of the Corporation Hospital, Bootle, Lancashire.

MERSON, Adam G., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Edin., appointed Parochial Medical Officer for Aberdour and District.

MILNER, Cyril W., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Assistant Resident Medical Officer to the Nottingham General Dispensary.

MORGAN, H. de R., M.A.Oxon, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., reappointed Medical Officer of Health for the Cockington Urban District Council.

MOXON, Wm., L.R.C.P.Edin., M.R.C.S., reappointed Medical Officer for the Matlock District of the Bakewell Union.

SANFORD, H. V., L.R.C.P.Lond., L.F.P.S.Glasg., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Bromyard District Council.

STANLEY, Dr., appointed Medical Officer for the Fifth District of the East Ashford Union.

STANLEY, Mr. H., appointed Medical Officer for the Sellindge District of the Elham Union, *vice* L. M. Snow, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S., resigned.

STEPHENS, William J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Senior Resident Medical Officer to the Nottingham General Dispensary, *vice* H. Belcher, resigned.

SYKES, John F. J., M.D., D.Sc., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health for St. Pancras, appointed Lecturer on Public Health at Guy's Hospital Medical School.

TEMPLEMAN, Charles, M.D., D.Sc.Edin., appointed Medical Officer of Health for Dundee, *vice* Dr. Anderson, resigned.

Tew, J. Scott, M.D., D.P.H., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the West Kent Combined Sanitary District, *vice* H. Butterfield, M.R.C.S., deceased.

THOMAS, P. M., M.D.Cleveland, L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer for the Conwll District of the Carmarthen Union, *vice* J. E. Edwards, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., resigned.

VINCENT, Henry Bird, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., reappointed Medical Officer for the East Dereham Union District.

WILKIN, R. H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Medical Officer for the Fifth District of the Risbridge Union, *vice* R. W. Bateman, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., resigned.

WILLIAMSON, George A., M.A., M.B., C.M.Aberd., appointed District Medical Officer in the Island of Cyprus.

WILSON, J. H., M.B., C.M.Edin., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Standish with Langtree Urban Sanitary District and Medical Officer for the Standish District of the Wigan Union, *vice* J. A. Marsden, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

WORSLEY, H. M.B., C.M.Edin., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Church Urban Sanitary District, *vice* W. Loynd.

ERRATUM.—In the notice of the appointment of Dr. Robertson last week it should have been "appointed Medical Officer for the Stillon Rural District of the Peterborough Union," instead of "Medical Officer of Health for Peterborough." Dr. William Jolly holds the appointment of Medical Officer of Health for Peterborough.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, 1 P.M.—Mr. W. Lang: Lachrymal Affections. London Throat Hospital, Great Portland Street, 3 P.M. Dr. Edward Law: Examination of the Throat and Nose.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8 P.M.—General meeting. 8.30 P.M.—Ordinary meeting, Opening Address by the President (Sir J. Crichton Browne, F.R.S.) On the Generalisation of Specialism. Mr. C. B. Lockwood: The Operation for the Radical Cure of Hydrocele by Excision of the Sac. Illustrated with a series of cases.

TUESDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Bethlem Royal Hospital, 2 P.M.—Dr. Craig: Melancholia.

MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION: SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION, Wotton House, Exeter, 2.30 P.M.

THE CLINICAL MUSEUM, 211, Great Portland Street.—Open at 2 P.M., Lecture at 4.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8.30 P.M.—Drs. Ord and Plowright: Spontaneous Disruption of Calculi. Mr. D'Arcy Power: Primary Sarcoma of Vagina of Child. Dr. Wm. Collier: Multiple Polypi of Stomach and Intestines. Mr. Jackson Clarke: Tertiary Syphilitic Lesions in Lymphatic Glands. Dr. Herbert Snow: The Non-existence of Round-celled Sarcoma as a Distinct Class of New Growth. Card Specimens by Dr. Kanthack and Mr. Targett.

WEDNESDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, 8 P.M.—Mr. A. Stanford Morton: Retinal Affections.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith, W., 5 P.M.—Dr. Abraham: Dermatological Cases (Post-graduate course).

NORTH-WEST LONDON CLINICAL SOCIETY, North-West London Hospital, Kentish Town Road, 8.30 P.M.—Clinical Meeting.

ROYAL MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY, 20, Hanover Square, W., 8 P.M.

THURSDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen Square, 2 P.M.—Dr. Ormerod: Ataxia. Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, 3.30 P.M. Mr. C. A. Ballance: Selected Surgical Cases. Central London Sick Asylum, Cleveland Street, 5.30 P.M. Dr. Patrick Manson: Sprue.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.—Card Specimens at 8 P.M. by Mr. Ernest Clarke, Dr. Mott, Mr. Treacher Collins, and Mr. Lawford. 8.30 P.M.—Introductory Address by the President. Papers.—Mr. Treacher Collins: Four Cases of Bilateral Glioma of the Retina, cured by Enucleation of Both Eyes. Mr. Kenneth Scott: Keratitis occurring in Leprosy. Mr. Devereux Marshall: Detachment of the Choroid.

HARVEIAN SOCIETY, 8.30 P.M.—Dr. E. Symes Thompson: On the Climate of Egypt.

FRIDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Bacteriological Laboratory, King's College, 3 to 5 P.M.—Professor Crookshank: Lecture: the Examination of Air, Soil, and Water. Practical Work; Plate Cultivations.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON, 4 P.M.—The Harveian Oration by Dr. W. S. Church.

BRITISH LARYNGOLOGICAL, RHINOLOGICAL, AND OTOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 8 P.M.—Cases will be shown by Dr. Edward Law, Dr. Geo. Stoker, Dr. Wm. Hill, Dr. Dundas Grant, and Mr. Bark. Paper by Mr. R. Lake on Keratosis Obturans. Discussion on the Treatment of Ménière's Complex of Symptoms. Inaugural Address by the President.

SATURDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Bethlem Royal Hospital, 11 A.M.—Dr. Percy Smith: Hypochondriasis.

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.

DOUGLAS.—On September 20th, at Sanchez, Santo Domingo, the wife of Robert Douglas, M.B., C.M., of a son.

GREENLEES.—On September 12th, at the Residency, Grahamstown, South Africa, the wife of Dr. T. Duncan Greenlees, of a daughter.

ROBSON.—On October 6th, at Castle House, Banbury, the wife of Frederick Robson, M.B., B.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ATLEE-STUART.—On October 9th, at St. Saviour's, Clapham, by the Rev. H. Hughes, assisted by the Rev. D. H. Davys, John Atlee, M.D. Cantab. of 58, Brook Street, W., son of John Atlee, of Rose Hill, Dorking, to Edith Mary, elder daughter of John Stuart, of "The Hollies," Clapham Common, and of Stonehurst, Ardingly, Sussex.

DEATH.

THOMSON.—At Johannesburg, South Africa, William Sinclair Thomson, M.D., formerly of Palace Court, London, aged 60. (By cablegram.)

**LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO
CORRESPONDENTS.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

IN order to avoid delay, it is particularly requested that all letters on the editorial business of the JOURNAL be addressed to the Editor at the Office of the JOURNAL, and not to his private house.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—We shall be much obliged to Medical Officers of Health if they will, on forwarding their Annual and other Reports, favour us with duplicate copies.

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

QUERIES.

ED. H. asks whether there is any place near Westminster where a patient could have certain exercises for a stiff hip.

HIGH PEAK asks what is the best prescription for the administration of mercury by inunction, (1) having in view its easy absorption, and (2) the disadvantages of the colour of the unguentum hydrargyri B.P.

PREVENTION OF MIGRAINE.

SUBSCRIBER writes: A lady, aged 30, has suffered for ten years from frequent attacks of migraine; the longest remission she has had has been fourteen days before and after an attack. On an average she has one a week. She has been under my care for three months, during which time she has been strictly dieted, taking only one meat meal a day, with plenty of bread-and-butter, eggs, milk, puddings, fruit, etc.; no stimulants.

LIGHT-COLOURED FÆCES.

ENQUIRENS writes: A patient of mine has for some months noticed, and occasionally shown me, that his daily faecal excretion is in colour light as a canary's plumage, although his health is good, and he in no way appears to suffer from bile suppression. His diet is an egg, about six ounces of meat or fish, a quart (or slightly more) of milk, much green vegetables, fruit, weak tea and coffee, all sorts of puddings and bread stuffs. The mass is rather dry, and non-adherent, and in no way "putty" like, as in the case sometimes of infants. I should like to know if it be of any importance as my patient supposes. Blue pill and mist. sennæ co. cause no change.

BOOKS AND DIAGRAMS FOR LECTURES ON HYGIENE.

X. asks the following question: I have been asked by the County Council to give popular lectures on hygiene; can you recommend a suitable book, and where could I get any diagrams?

****** The necessary diagrams could doubtless be obtained of Baillière, Tindall, and Cox, 20 and 21, King William Street, Strand. Useful books would be the *Manual for the Medical Staff Corps*, published by Harrison, St. Martin's Lane; and *Martin's Ambulance Lectures*, published by Messrs. Churchill.

ANSWERS.

M.D.—The matter is not one in which we feel concerned.

A. V. L.—The proportion of ammonia in the prescription mentioned would not injure any ordinary scalp, and whether an acid stimulant would do better would depend on the case. The dyeing of hair is the work of a hairdresser.

DR. CAREY COOMBS (Castle Cary) writes in reply to "Horseflesh" that he will find Courtenay's *Veterinary Medicine*, published by Baillière, Tindall, and Cox (10s. 6d.), an excellent work, and that Messrs. Routledge publish a shilling book which will give the main points for a buyer.

MEDICUS.—The report of the Committee appointed to Investigate the Nature of the Phenomena of Hypnotism was published in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of July 29th, 1893. It was presented at the annual general meeting at Newcastle on August 1st. The report was then received, and the Committee thanked for their services.

SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN.

J. M. writes: If M.B., B.A., who wrote in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of September 14th will write to Mr. J. B. Blackett, Secretary of the above Society, 11, Chandos Street, W., he will get all the information he requires.