

MEMORANDA: MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL, THERA- PEUTICAL, PATHOLOGICAL, Etc.

THE DANGERS OF COCAINE.

IN connection with Mr. J. H. Marsh's notes on the dangers of cocaine as a local anæsthetic in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of September 28th, p. 780, the following case may be of some interest.

Having occasion to evacuate a chalazion from each eyelid in a man aged 25, I instilled into each conjunctival sac three or four drops of a 5 per cent. solution of cocaine hydrochlorate, and a few minutes afterwards proceeded to incise the cysts and scrape them out; but while operating on the second the patient suddenly became blanched, perspiration broke out on the forehead, the pupils dilated, the respirations became sobbing, and after a slight convulsion he became rigid, only his shoulders and hips touching the chair in which he was sitting. All these symptoms passed off in a few seconds, though the patient remained pale and complained of feeling faint for some time.

Both this and another case I observed some time ago occurred during very warm weather, but this may be a mere coincidence.

H. CARTER MACTIER, M.B., B.Ch.T.C.D.,
House-Surgeon, Wolverhampton Eye Infirmary.

THE TREATMENT BY SETON OF ABSCESES, SINUSES, AND SEROUS AND MUCOID CYSTS.

THERE is nothing new possibly in the treatment of abscesses by seton, but the practice is not general and it is not referred to in textbooks, so that the following remarks may not be without interest to some of your readers who, like myself, meet with many such cases. It suggested itself to me some time ago, as I found it successful in the treatment of a large submaxillary mucoid cyst in a dog in which I had tried an india-rubber tube. This he tore out, and it was replaced by a tight seton of quadrupled cord. The wound gave no further trouble, and the dog was well in a fortnight, no trace of the tumour remaining beyond the scars where the cords had passed through.

I next applied the seton treatment with success to diffuse abscess of the hand, then to superficial and deep abscesses in other parts of the body, as the parotid, axilla, female breast, knee, lumbar region, etc., and to sinuses. Many of the abscesses were large and some huge. One completely covered the abdomen below the umbilicus to the pubes and extended laterally to the iliac crests. The man, a perfect wreck, recovered without a bad symptom, and left the hospital in a month. I have treated serous cysts in the popliteal space and other situations about the knee in the same way with equally good results. I have passed setons through sinuses beneath the gracilis and sartorius tendons from the popliteal space; and also through the muscles of the arm and forearm at the elbow, in positions where it would have been impossible to lay open the tracts sufficiently to ensure their cure.

In order to obtain free drainage the incisions through which the cords pass must be reasonably free and as far apart as possible. The tight cord may cause some inconvenience, but this soon wears off. The treatment is much less feared than large incisions. It leaves only insignificant scars. The wounds heal faster than when large cavities are laid open by incision, and the after-dressings are more simple and less painful than those of large open wounds. The constricted parts do not slough, and they quickly recover their normal conditions when the cord is removed.

An expeditious and simple, and at the same time successful, treatment of such cases is a matter of some consideration where large numbers of ignorant and dirty patients have to be treated outdoors, since many will not remain in hospital. Small openings into abscesses in such persons invariably lead to troublesome and extensive sinuses; and large openings require frequent and careful dressing, which natives do not understand. The seton ensures constant drainage,

requires comparatively little dressing beyond keeping the part clean and the application of an absorbent pad and bandage. It is applicable alike to deep and superficial abscesses, and appears, therefore, worthy of a more extended use in cases in which incision and the drainage tube are now employed.

Satara.

J. C. H. PEACOCKE,
Surgeon-Major I.M.S.

MELÆNA NEONATORUM.

THE following case may be of some interest, partly on account of the rarity of the disease and partly because of the similarity between it and the one published by Mr. Pringle in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of November 23rd:

On November 11th I was called in to see an infant girl, forty-eight hours old, by an old midwife who had attended the confinement. From her and the mother I elicited the following history: About thirty hours subsequent to the birth of the child the mother stated that she heard "something go off" inside its body, and then a gurgling, bubbling sound. Shortly afterwards a motion was passed, which was composed of foul-smelling, dark blood—as far as I could judge by the napkin, about half a pint. Vomiting came on in about an hour, and about 4 ounces of blood and meconium were voided by the stomach. The midwife stated that the cord was tightly wound around the neck three times.

I found the child in a very collapsed condition, perfectly anæmic and comatose, with a slight general icteric tinge—in fact presenting all the symptoms of severe internal hæmorrhage, and evidently with but a few hours to live. Having passed two more similar motions and again vomited blood and meconium, it died about twelve hours later.

It was the twelfth child, and there was nothing in the family history (such as hæmophilia) to account for the condition. I made a necropsy with the following result:

There was general jaundice and great anæmia. Rigor mortis was absent. The body was well developed. On opening the abdominal cavity, the intestines were seen to be congested, and of a deep purple colour generally, but much more so towards the descending colon. From the duodenum to the ileum the mucous coat was covered with a very viscid pink coating, which gradually got darker in colour towards the ileum. This portion showed dark red patches of mucus, which, when washed off, left the surface quite anæmic, giving the impression of the tinted mucus having oozed through from great congestion. The cæcum, colon, and rectum were full of dark blood and meconium. The pyloric end of the stomach was covered with pink glairy mucus, the cardiac end was smeared with meconium, but neither it nor the œsophagus contained blood. There was absolutely no lesion to account for the hæmorrhage. All the other organs were normal, with the exception of being perfectly anæmic. The lungs, however, were of a whitish colour, about half the usual size, and only partially inflated and crepitant.

Irthlingboro.

CHAS. B. ROSSITER, L.R.C.P., etc.

REPORTS

ON

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

LIVERPOOL ROYAL INFIRMARY.

CASE OF PYLOROPLASTY.

(Under the care of Mr. RUSHTON PARKER, Professor of Surgery in University College, Liverpool.)

A MARRIED woman, aged 37, had suffered from indigestion for twenty-four years, and had, during some months before her admission on April 2nd, 1895, been under treatment for ulceration of the stomach. She remained in a medical ward until July, and was treated by washing out the stomach. The stomach was greatly dilated, and visible in outline through the abdominal wall. Before admission she had pain, worse after food, and only relieved by vomiting, which took place about three times a day. The movements of her stomach

Lieutenant-Colonel to the Tower Hamlets (15th Middlesex) Rifle Volunteers, and received the Volunteer Decoration. Mr. Tatham had long suffered from mitral regurgitant disease, and the immediate cause of his death was dropsy. He was buried at Nunhead Cemetery on December 6th. He leaves a son, settled in Australia, and two daughters.

DR. ANDREA VERGA, of Milan, who died on November 21st, was one of the leading authorities on mental diseases in Italy. He was born at Treviglio in 1811, and studied medicine at the University of Pavia, where in due course he took his doctor's degree. After acting as assistant to the professor of anatomy (Panizza) he became physician to a private lunatic asylum. His subsequent professional career was passed in the practice of this department of medicine. He was director of various large asylums till 1886, when, visiting the Asylum of Siena for the purpose of lecturing, he received a blow from a patient which destroyed his left eye; he had lost his right eye as the result of a similar assault many years before. He contributed largely to the literature of his speciality; his writings include a monograph on the skull, and papers on *folie à deux*, the relation of celibacy to insanity, widowhood and insanity, the distinction between hallucinations and illusions, etc. Verga was at different times President of the Reale Istituto Lombardo di Scienze e Lettere, and of the Society of Temperance. He was a Senator of Italy, a Knight of the Legion of Honour, a Commander of the Brazilian Order of the Rose, and of those of the Crown of Italy and Saints Maurice and Lazarus. In him Italy has lost a genuine philanthropist as well as an eminent physician.

DR. J. DUNCAN MENZIES, R.N., who died on November 12th at the Royal Hospital, Portland, was only 34 years of age, but was a distinguished surgeon of the Royal Navy. For his services on board H.M.S. *Maggie* in 1890-91, during the expedition to the West Coast of Africa, he was awarded the Gilbert Blane medal. He also served on board H.M.S. *Sanspareil*, *Sharpshooter*, *Speedwell*, and others. He had recently been appointed one of the surgeons at the Royal Hospital, Portland. Dr. Menzies was the son of Surgeon-General Duncan Menzies, who so ably commanded the Medical Staff during the Crimean war, the British hospitals at Scutari being under his direction, where the wounded from the battles of Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and those daily from the field were treated by him with a care that has made his name to be remembered by the wounded.

DR. RICHARD HODGES died on November 28th in Camden Road in his 75th year. He was admitted L.S.A. in 1844, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1849 by examination after studying at St. Thomas's Hospital. He took the degree of M.D., King's College, Aberdeen, in 1853. He was awarded the Fothergill gold medal in 1851 for an essay on Hæmorrhage by the Medical Society of London.

DR. BRUCE A. BREMNER died in Edinburgh on November 25th, at the ripe age of 78. His father was Acting-Governor in the West Indies, when, in 1817 Bruce A. Bremner was born at Dominica. He came to Scotland at an early age, went to school, and subsequently to the University at Aberdeen, where he graduated A.M. in 1837. He then went to Edinburgh for his medical education, and in 1840 he took the degree of M.D. and also the diploma of L.R.C.P.E., and was engaged in practice in Bombay for thirteen years. In 1853 he came home, living in Perthshire for a time. More than thirty years ago he settled in Edinburgh, where he has been a director of the National Securities Savings Bank; and a vice-president of the Indigent Old Men's Society. He originated or helped to originate the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; and was a director of the Royal Edinburgh Hospital for Sick Children, and of the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society. He devoted a large part of his life and energies to philanthropic work, and few men will be so much missed by so large a number of friends. He was a man of boundless sympathy and endless energy.

THE death is announced of Dr. HENRY LAWRENCE, of 14, Berkeley Square, Clifton. He was a M.R.C.S.Eng. and L.R.C.P.Edin. In addition to other appointments he was public vaccinator and medical officer to several institutions.

DR. A. J. WOITOFF, Professor of Bacteriology in the University of Moscow, recently fell a victim to his devotion to scientific research. He infected himself with a virulent culture while experimenting in his laboratory, and died soon afterwards of the effect of the accident.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are Dr. Ludwig Teichmann-Stawarski, formerly Professor of Anatomy in the University of Krakau, well known by his researches on the lymphatic system, aged 72; Dr. Almeida Couto, Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Medical Faculty of Bahia; Dr. Antonio de Cerqueira Pinto, sometime Professor of Organic Chemistry in the same school; Dr. Ludwig Rüttimeyer, Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the University of Basel; Dr. Adolph Marzikani, President of the Medico-Philanthropic Committee of Moscow; Dr. Bourienne, Professor of Clinical Obstetrics in the Medical School of Caen; Dr. Julio Arthur da Silva Gomes, Surgeon to the San José Hospital of Lisbon; Dr. Tepljasin, of Kasan, a distinguished ophthalmologist well known by his writings; Dr. Francis Peyre Porcher, sometime Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the South Carolina Medical College, and author of *Resources of the Southern Fields and Forests, Medical, Economical, and Agricultural*, aged 70; and Dr. Paulin Silbert, Chief Physician to the Aix (Provence) Hospital.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MEDICAL SERVICES.

ARMY MEDICAL STAFF EXCHANGE.

The charge for inserting notices respecting Exchanges in the Army Medical Department is 3s. 6d., which should be forwarded in stamps or post office order with the notice. The last post on Wednesday is the latest by which these announcements can be received.

A SENIOR SURGEON-CAPTAIN A.M.S., at present stationed in Rangoon, wishes to exchange with an officer whose position on the roster would assure him three years at home. Advertiser arrived in India on December 2nd, 1894. State terms.—Apply, Surgeon-Captain Davis, c/o Messrs. A. Scott and Co., Rangoon.

THE NAVY.

THE following appointments have been made at the Admiralty: ROBERT W. ANDERSON, Staff Surgeon to the *Galatea*, December 6th; WILLIAM BETT, Surgeon, to the *Halcyon*, December 7th.

Staff Surgeon THOMAS RUSSEL PICKTHORN died at Durban, Natal, on December 3rd, aged 37. He was appointed Surgeon February 26th, 1881; and Staff Surgeon April 10th, 1893.

ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

THE services of Surgeon-Captain H. N. DUNN have been placed at the disposal of the Khedive for employment in the Egyptian Army.

Surgeon-Major-General JAMES INKSON, M.D., is placed on retired pay, November 24th. He entered the service as Assistant-Surgeon, October 19th, 1857; became Surgeon, March 1st, 1873; Surgeon-Major, April 1st, 1873; Brigade-Surgeon, May 1st, 1883; Surgeon-Colonel, September 4th, 1888; and Surgeon-Major-General, June 6th, 1893. He was with the Baltic Expedition of 1855, including the bombardment of Sweaborg (medal); in the Indian Mutiny campaign in 1858, including the capture of Jugdespore and the actions of October 17th, 18th, and 20th (medal); and with the Bhootan expedition of 1865 (medal with clasp). By the retirement of Surgeon-Major-General Inkson, Surgeon-Colonel T. Maunsell becomes Surgeon-Major-General, and Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. O'Farrell, M.D., Surgeon-Colonel.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN J. W. HODGSON, M.D., is promoted to be Surgeon-Major, December 11th.

Surgeon-Lieutenant JAMES TAYLOR, M.D., 6th Volunteer Battalion the Gordon Highlanders, is appointed Surgeon-Lieutenant, December 11th.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE retirement of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. SMYTH, Bengal Establishment, Medical Officer, 2nd Battalion 3rd Goorkhas, which was announced in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of November 23rd, is cancelled.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN T. BOWES SHAW, 2nd East Riding of Yorkshire Artillery (Western Division; Royal Artillery), has resigned his commission, December 11th.

etc. Advice free every Tuesday 9 A.M. till 2 P.M., Sunday 10 to 1. No connection with any English practitioner. No canvassers for advertisements ever admitted. Letters only. Ferlandi, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. only; no reduction. Ferlandi applied to warts and corns night and morning and taken internally destroys them." He also claimed to be "a duly qualified Doctor of Medicine from the Eclectic Schools of America, holding over 80,000 testimonials." On visiting defendant again he said his medicines were purely vegetable, and that "Ferlandi" could not be purchased elsewhere for twenty sovereigns. He gave witness a further certificate for his employers, again signing himself as "M.D.U.S.A." Witness told him he had heard that he was a quack. He said, "I am fully qualified, and those," pointing to the "M.D.U.S.A.," "are my qualifications."

In cross-examination by Mr. Turrell, who appeared for the defendant, witness said he was a clerk in the employ of the solicitors for the prosecution.

Other witnesses were called, who had also consulted the defendant and received certificates from him, in which he signed himself as "M.D.U.S.A." In one case he signed a receipt "Ph.D., LL.D., B.A."

A copy of the *Medical Register* was put in to show that the defendant's name did not appear.

Mr. Turrell submitted that no proof had been shown that the defendant had assumed the name of M.D., "willfully and falsely" in accordance with Section 40. He did not claim to be an English medical man, and no man who added to the words "M.D." the words "U.S.A." or "qualification of a foreign university" could be convicted under that section.

Mr. Sheil said the "M.D." assumed his being a doctor of medicine according to English law. Defendant said he took that title because he was a Doctor of the Eclectic Schools of America. It was for him to show that.

Mr. Turrell said he had no evidence on that point.

Mr. Sheil said it was laid down by Mr. Justice Coleridge that the "M.D." implied in English law that the man was a qualified medical man.

Mr. Turrell admitted that if the defendant had simply styled himself "M.D.," it would have been incumbent upon him to show that he was qualified. But in these certificates he had added "U.S.A."

Mr. Sheil said he should utterly disregard that. The addition of all the letters of the alphabet after the "M.D." would not prevent the assumption that he was a qualified medical man according to the English law.

For the defence a Mrs. Maria Blumer, of Lavender Hill, was called, and said she consulted the defendant because she heard that he was an American doctor. She had a large cancer of the liver, and Dr. Ferdinand cured her.

In cross-examination she admitted that she had sometimes testified with the defendant as to this "remarkable cure."

Mr. Sheil said he was quite satisfied that the defendant had violated the law. This was a most proper prosecution, seeing that the people who were imposed upon by his kind of practices were generally those who were poor and ignorant, and unable to protect themselves from such quackery. Rich people might be able to look after themselves, but it was the poor who were victims in such cases. He should fine the defendant £20, with £10 costs, or two months in default of distress. Pending the return of the distress warrant, the defendant must be detained, or find surety for the penalty and costs. The defendant said he could find surety.

"SALISBURY MEDICAL CLUB."

A. C. S. M.—The issuing of such cards, as the one sent us by our correspondent is contrary to all rules of medical etiquette. It would certainly seem to amount to personal advertising, and whoever is responsible for them can have little regard for professional ethics. Few offenders in this way have shown such disregard for the opinion of their professional brethren as to affix their names to a club of this description.

CIRCULARS TO PATIENTS.

W. J. W.—In view of the fact that the partnership in question has *de facto* existed for eleven months or more, the suggested notification would be inexpedient, and could not fail to give rise to the supposition that it was especially intended to make known to the patients, and through them to others, what would be regarded by the profession as an ill-judged flourish of academic titles and degrees. If such had been introduced by the senior partner in the autograph or other announcement of the impending or effected partnership, with the view to emphasising the prospective advantages to be derived from a highly educated junior, it would have been admissible and legitimate, but not so under existing circumstances.

CALLING FOR ORDERS.

ALIKE derogatory to himself and to the medical profession as is the alleged trade-like action of B. in daily calling at the chemist's for messages, or, in other words, orders, and that, moreover, in the immediate neighbourhood of a resident practitioner, we would counsel A., in his own true interest and that of the profession, to abstain from any unfriendly step towards a medical brother, injudicious though his conduct may be, but rather seek to devise means by which he may be induced to review and amend his ill-considered procedure.

FAIRCOTE.—The principle enunciated in the rule appended relates to, and should govern the case referred to: "When a practitioner is called to an urgent case, either of sudden or other illness, accident, or injury in a family usually attended by another, he should (unless his further attendance in consultation be desired), when the emergency is provided for, or on the arrival of the attendant-in-ordinary, resign the case to the latter; but he is entitled to charge the family for his services."

SALE OF POISONS.

LEX writes as follows: A. is M.R.C.S., L.S.A., and keeps a retail shop managed by an assistant, who holds the assistant certificate of Apothecaries' Hall. Can the assistant legally sell poisons? The Phar-

macy Act, Section 16, says: "Nothing hereinbefore contained shall extend to or interfere with the business of any legally qualified apothecary." Lex's contention is in above section.

*. The special regulations as to the sale of poisons are contained in Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. The section quoted by "Lex" is the 16th. We think it doubtful that such assistant can sell the poisons in Schedule A to the Act, except in the presence of, and to persons known to, the employer. We mean when such poisons do not form part of the ingredients of any medicine supplied to a patient. To provide for such a case there are certain special provisions in Section 17 to be complied with.

SALE OF PRACTICES.

RECHT writes: Your correspondent from the North of England has just cause of complaint against the man who, having made himself acquainted with the particulars of the practice, canvassed for a club, took a house, and settled down in the neighbourhood. There is no excuse for so dishonourable an action. I could give you particulars of the conduct under similar circumstances on the part of a qualified man in London whose action was more grossly dishonourable and outrageous.

A HANDBILL.

A MEMBER has sent us the whole of a chemist's handbill, part of which was referred to in a note under the head "Dental Irregularities," published in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of November 30th. At the foot of the handbill, which we are informed is distributed broadcast, is the following announcement:

DR. MORRIS JENKINS, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond.,
Attends daily.

Hours of consultation—morning, 12 to 1; evening, 8 to 9.
Midwifery attended.

The handbill is one which might with advantage be brought to the notice of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

ABSENT FRIENDS.

J. K. C.—The course of action which B. should have pursued is clearly laid down in the appended rule: *M. E. Code*, 4th edition, Chap. II, Sec. 5, Rules 6 and 7. "(6) When a practitioner is ill or absent from home, and the patient wishes to have a medical man of his own choice rather than the officiating friend, partner, or *locum tenens*, the practitioner so elected should act in accordance with the following rule: (7) When a practitioner is called to an urgent case, either of sudden or other illness, accident, or injury in a family usually attended by another, he should (unless his further attendance in consultation be desired), when the emergency is provided for, or on the arrival of the attendant in ordinary, resign the case to the latter, but he is entitled to charge the family for his services;" to which we may add that B.'s invitation to C. to administer the chloroform under such exceptional circumstances is, to say the least, remarkable and indefensible.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM.—The late Mr. James Carter, F.R.C.S., of Cambridge, has bequeathed to the Woodwardian Museum his very valuable collection of fossil crustacea, on which he was an acknowledged authority, together with the M.S. of a work on the group, which he was preparing at the time of his death.

WALSINGHAM MEDAL.—The medal annually given by the Lord High Steward for biology (including physiology) has this year been awarded to Mr. I. L. Tuckett, Fellow of Trinity College.

THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SURGERY.—The Special Board for Medicine have published an important report in which new regulations for the M.C. degree are proposed. The report states that: "The Board have had under consideration the conditions on which the degree of Master of Surgery is at present conferred, with a view to their possible improvement. They find that under the existing regulations only seven candidates have presented themselves for examination during the last ten years, and of these only two were admitted to the degree. The degree of Bachelor of Surgery is now taken by the great majority of those who graduate in medicine, and serves as primary qualification in surgery. The mastership of surgery cannot be taken (except by Masters of Arts) until after three years from inauguration as B.C., and it is accordingly regarded as a distinction rather than a qualification. Those surgeons who might be expected to aspire to it are in general men of some standing in their profession, and they naturally feel some reluctance to submit themselves to an examination of the ordinary kind. In view of the practical failure of the present arrangements, the Board have thought it expedient to propose as an alternative to the present plan, which may still be maintained as suitable for the requirements of certain students, a procedure in some respects analogous to that for the degrees of Sc.D. and Litt.D. They think it probable that such an alternative would lead to an appreciable increase in the number of candidates for the degree, both directly by making it attainable by surgeons of standing and distinction who have passed the age for ordinary examination tests, and indirectly by enhancing the dignity of the degree, and so raising its value to younger men of ability, for whom the present examination is well adapted. The Board further think it expedient that the present Regulation 2, which prescribes that two years shall have elapsed between the time of passing the last examination required for Bachelor of Surgery and the time of admission to the examination for Master of Surgery, should be altered in so far as it affects Masters of Arts." The proposed regulations will allow a candidate

either (1) to present himself for the ordinary examinations, or (2) to apply for permission to proceed to the degree without examination. In the latter case the candidate must have passed the examination for Bachelor of Surgery at least three years before. He must submit to the Special Board for Medicine the printed or written contributions to the advancement of the Science or Art of Surgery on which he bases his claim to the degree. Referees will be appointed to report on his contributions, and on their reports the Degree Committee of the Board will decide whether the degree should or should not be granted. A fee of five guineas will be required when the application is made. The proposal involves a new departure, but it finds some precedent in the procedure recently approved for "advanced students" in arts and law.

MEDICAL DEGREES.—At the Congregation on Thursday, December 5th, the following degrees were confirmed:

M.B. and B.Sc.—G. V. Worthington, B.A., Pembroke.

M.D.—W. S. West, M.A., M.B., B.Sc., St. John's; G. T. Birdwood, B.A., M.B., B.Sc., St. Peter's.

EXAMINATION IN SURGERY.—As there are over 80 candidates for Part I (Surgery and Midwifery) of the Third M.B. Examination, the Deputy Vice-Chancellor has approved the appointment of Dr. Joseph Griffiths, M.A., F.R.C.S., of King's College, to be an additional Examiner in Surgery.

PROFESSORSHIP OF PHYSIOLOGY.—Professor J. G. McKendrick, M.D., F.R.S., of Glasgow, has been appointed an elector to the chair of Physiology in the room of the late Professor Huxley.

EXAMINERS IN STATE MEDICINE.—Dr. A. Ransome, Dr. Lazarus-Barlow, Dr. J. L. Notter, Dr. T. Stevenson, and Dr. R. Thorne Thorne have been appointed Examiners for the Diploma in Public Health during the ensuing year.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

Medicine.—First Class: F. G. Crookshank (Scholarship and Gold Medal), University College; A. Salter (Gold Medal), Guy's Hospital; B. L. Abrahams, B.Sc., University College; S. Gillies, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. H. Cook, University College. Second Class: H. B. Shaw, University College; A. R. Cook, B.Sc., Cambridge University and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; W. S. Handley, Guy's Hospital; A. Dimsey, University College; C. J. Harnett, Guy's Hospital; G. H. Sowry, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; W. T. G. Pugh, Middlesex Hospital; H. J. Walton, St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Third Class: G. L. Eastes, B.Sc., Guy's Hospital; L. E. V. Every-Clayton, Guy's and London Fever Hospitals; A. J. Rodocanachi, B.Sc., University College; T. M. Thomas, Guy's Hospital; H. Siniglar, Mason College; Rosina Clara Despard, London School of Medicine for Women; Charlotte Elizabeth Hull, London School of Medicine for Women and Royal Free Hospital; S. W. Brook, Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary; J. H. Bodman, University College, Bristol and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Margaret Marion Traill-Christie, London School of Medicine for Women and Royal Free Hospital.

Obstetric Medicine.—First Class: S. Gillies (Scholarship and Gold Medal), St. Bartholomew's Hospital; W. S. Handley (Gold Medal), Guy's Hospital; R. Hopton, Yorkshire College; A. R. Cook, Cambridge University and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; L. E. V. Every-Clayton, Guy's and London Fever Hospitals; A. Salter, Guy's Hospital. Second Class: J. H. Cook, University College; W. T. G. Pugh, Middlesex Hospital; A. J. Rodocanachi, University College; J. H. Bodman, University College, Bristol, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; W. H. Jewell, Guy's Hospital; G. H. Sowry, St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Third Class: J. J. Coleman, Guy's Hospital; A. Dimsey, University College; H. B. Shaw, University College; P. N. Vellacott, Guy's Hospital; Rosina Clara Despard, London School of Medicine for Women.

Forensic Medicine.—First Class: C. J. Harnett (Scholarship and Gold Medal), Guy's Hospital; S. Gillies (Gold Medal), St. Bartholomew's Hospital; B. L. Abrahams, University College; A. Salter, Guy's Hospital; H. Siniglar, Mason College; T. G. Nicholson, B.Sc., St. Thomas's Hospital; H. B. Shaw, University College; R. G. Kirtton, London Hospital. Second Class: W. S. Handley, Guy's Hospital; G. L. Eastes, Guy's Hospital; E. F. H. Hardenberg, Guy's Hospital; T. H. Hunt, Owens and Yorkshire Colleges; M. G. Pearson, B.Sc., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; P. N. Vellacott, Guy's Hospital. Third Class: Rosina Clara Despard, London School of Medicine for Women; F. G. Crookshank, University College; A. R. Cook, Cambridge University and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; S. W. Brook, Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary; P. J. Edmunds, B.Sc., University College.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH.

At a Comitia of the College held on Tuesday, December 10th, the following gentlemen were appointed examiners for the ensuing year:

I. For the Licence.—First Board: Drs. Dawson Turner and Daniell, Physic. Drs. Allan Gray and John Gibson, Chemistry. Dr. Lovell Gulland and Mr. J. Arthurs Thomson, M.A., Biology. Second Board:—Sir James A. Russell and Dr. Whitaker, Anatomy. Drs. Noel Paton and J. C. Dunlop, Physiology. Third Board:—Drs. A. Bruce, R. Muir, and R. F. C. Leith, Pathology. Drs. Murdoch Brown, Stockman, and Gillespie, Materia Medica. Drs. R. Peel Ritchie, Andrew, P. A. Young, and Carmichael, Medical Jurisprudence. Final Board:—Drs. Smart, Muirhead, Wyllie, Affleck, Jamieson, James, Bramwell, Gibson, Philip, Graham Brown, and William Russell, Medicine. Drs. Croom, Berry Hart, Milne Murray, and Barbour, Midwifery. Drs. Batty Tuke and Clouston, Insanity.

II. For the Membership.—Dr. G. W. Balfour, Dr. R. Peel Ritchie, Sir T. Grainger Stewart, Sir Douglas MacLagan, Dr. Simpson, Dr. Crum Brown, Dr. Smart, Dr. Muirhead, Dr. T. R. Fraser, Dr. Wyllie, Dr. Batty Tuke, Dr. Clouston, Dr. J. Carmichael, Dr. Affleck, Dr. J. Playfair, Dr. Sibbald, Dr. Underhill, Dr. Jamieson, Dr. James, Dr. McBride, Dr. Croom, Dr. Berry Hart, Sir James A. Russell, Dr. Greenfield, Dr. Barbour, Dr. A. Bruce, Dr. James Ritchie, Dr. W. Russell, Dr. Melville Dunlop, Dr. Brewis, Dr. Haultain, Dr. J. W. Ballantyne, Dr. John Thomson, Dr. Haig Ferguson.

III. For Diploma in Public Health.—First Examination.—Dr. Charles Hunter Stewart, Practical Work in Laboratory; Dr. Crum Brown, Chemistry; Dr. Dawson Turner, Physics. Second Examination.—Dr. Muirhead, Epidemiology and Endemiology; Sir Douglas MacLagan, Practical Sanitation; Sir James A. Russell and Dr. J. Allan Gray, Sanitary Law, Vital Statistics, and Statistical Methods; Dr. R. W. Philip, Registrar of Applicants for the Licence; Dr. Noel Paton, Superintendent of Laboratory.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND.

At the monthly meeting on Friday, December 6th, the President admitted to the Licences in Medicine and Midwifery the following candidates who had been successful at the Final Examination held in November, 1895, under the Conjoint Scheme with the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland:

J. F. O'Malley (passed with honours), J. W. Benson, G. Corcoran, T. J. Crean, M. J. Cuffe, R. Glynn, C. E. Hodgson, J. Lynch, J. M. Morrissey, J. J. O'G. M'Donogh, J. A. M'Munn, J. R. O'Brien, J. J. O'Reilly, R. W. Scully, J. N. Shee, J. E. P. Shera, and F. C. Wright.

ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, IRELAND.

First Professional Conjoint Examination.—Honours (in order of merit): M. Gavin, G. C. L. Kerans. Pass (alphabetically)—Completed the examination: E. Bennett, W. A. Cooke, A. D. C. Cummins, A. D. Dunwoody, R. J. Franklin, P. A. Frazer, R. Hughes, J. L. Jones, J. N. B. Martin, E. R. Townsend, A. A. Woods. Passed in Anatomy: A. J. Connolly, P. Heffernan. Passed in Biology: A. G. Bennett, H. E. Hayes, P. Heffernan, J. L. M'Carthy, P. J. M'Ginn, J. G. Young. Passed in Pharmacy: A. J. Connolly, H. E. Hayes, P. Heffernan, P. J. M'Ginn.

Second Professional Examination.—Completed the Examination: D. B. Bradlaw, J. A. Browne, W. E. Brunskill, J. M. H. Conway, F. C. Fowler, D. Hadden, N. J. Keller, W. O'Connor, B. A. O'Donovan, C. J. Powell, T. W. Rodgers. Passed in Anatomy: W. J. P. Ayde-Curran, W. H. May, J. F. Treston, T. A. J. White. Passed in Physiology: G. Kennedy, W. H. May, R. H. Moffit, J. F. Treston.

Passed in Materia Medica: G. Carroll, C. W. Crowe. Passed in Histology: W. J. P. Ayde-Curran, J. A. Byrne, V. F. Connor, J. Conway, W. H. May, J. M'Carthy, W. H. Spaight. Passed in Hospital Practice: J. L. Allen, J. M'Carthy.

Third Professional Conjoint Examination.—Candidates have passed this examination as undernoted.—Completed the Examination: Honours Division. None.

Pass Division: W. J. Beveridge, H. V. Blake, H. S. Eardley, S. C. Elgee, L. R. Fannin, T. Fitzgerald, J. G. Gill, M. Mitchell, G. G. H. Muirhead, B. M'Cauley, J. G. G. Pigott, Miss L. F. Strangman, V. B. Taylor.

Passed in Anatomy: J. J. Foley, W. C. W. Glenny, C. J. D. Odevaire, B. R. Phillipson, De C. S. Potterton. Passed in Physiology: T. E. Cottu, W. C. W. Glenny, W. H. Odum, B. R. Phillipson, De C. S. Potterton, J. F. Shortt. Passed in Medicine: J. J. Foley, J. O'M. Irwin, C. A. Kenny, C. J. D. Odevaire, J. F. Shortt, De C. S. Potterton. Passed in Surgery: J. J. Foley, W. C. W. Glenny, J. O'M. Irwin, C. J. D. Odevaire, A. N. Sampey.

The following candidates have passed the Final Conjoint Examination:—Honours Division: T. F. O'Malley. Pass (completed the examination): J. W. Benson, G. Corcoran, T. J. Crean, M. J. Cuffe, R. Glynn, C. E. Hodgson, J. Lynch, J. M. Morrissey, J. J. M'Donogh, J. A. M'Munn, J. R. O'Brien, J. J. Reilly, R. W. Scully, J. N. Shee, J. E. P. Shera, F. C. Wright, R. M. Hamilton.

Passed in Medicine: H. Herrick, S. J. Scott, J. Sheridan. Passed in Surgery: M. Cahill, G. F. Caithness, R. M. Hamilton, R. Hassard, T. G. M'Grath, J. Sheridan. Passed in Midwifery: C. J. Burke, M. Cahill, W. M. Cummins, R. M. Hamilton. Passed in Ophthalmology: M. Cahill, G. E. Caithness, R. M. Hamilton. Passed in Hygiene: G. E. Caithness, M. A. J. J. M. Caraher, F. Dudley.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

DENTAL EXAMINATION.—Mr. John Stanton, having passed the necessary examinations, has been admitted a Licentiate in Dental Surgery of the College.

APOTHECARIES SOCIETY OF LONDON.

At the Preliminary Examination in Arts held on December 6th and 7th. Eighteen candidates were successful, of whom one was placed in the first class. Three candidates passed in certain subjects under the old regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

HEALTH OF ENGLISH TOWNS.

In thirty-three of the largest English towns, including London, 5,785 births and 3,644 deaths were registered during the week ending Saturday December 7th. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had declined from 22.1 to 17.9 per 1,000 in the four preceding weeks, was again 17.9 last week. The rates in the several towns ranged from 10.

advice, he should nevertheless keep schoolmasters posted up as to the presence of illness in the homes of scholars when he becomes possessed of this information, and should request the exclusion from school of children from infected houses. If our correspondent does not already know the memorandum of the Local Government Board to which we have referred he will do well to make application for a copy.

THE AERIAL DISSEMINATION OF SMALL-POX.

DR. W. ARNOLD EVANS (Town Hall, Bradford) writes: In the Public Health column of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of November 23rd I see that you refer an inquirer, "J. B. L.," for information on the subject to Mr. Power, Dr. Priestley, and Dr. Bruce Low; and I merely write to point out Dr. McVail, of Dumbarton, also gave a valuable contribution on the matter to the Epidemiological Society in 1894, which is published in the *Transactions*. I also read a paper on the same subject at the meeting of the British Medical Association in Bristol in August, 1894, which was afterwards published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. I could send "J. B. L." a copy of my paper.

INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL CHARGES.

D.Sci. has written saying that his district council have had a summons issued for the attendance before a committee of their number of a working man for the non-payment of a bill in respect of the maintenance of his child in the isolation hospital, well knowing that he is unable to meet the demand. There is a prevalence of scarlet fever in the district, and the action of the council in demanding payment for hospital treated cases is having the result of preventing parents from making the use of the hospital which is desirable in the best interests of the public health. D.Sci. desires to know whether such action has been adopted by other authorities, and if it is in accord with the recommendations of the Local Government Board and of county councils.

"* We think the attitude described is to be deplored. We know that almost all the leading health-officers are in favour of free treatment of isolated cases in hospitals provided out of local rates. These institutions have been erected with the prime object of preventing the spread of infectious disease. Anything which tends to lessen their use is detrimental to their avowed object. We believe we are correct in stating that cases have been brought into court with the view of obtaining payment from persons in respect of isolation charges. We cannot, however, suppose the Local Government Board or county councils are favourable to such action. Rather, we should look for support from these bodies in all attempts to free our hospitals for infectious cases, just as they are free in London to-day.

DEPUTY PUBLIC VACCINATION WORK.

C. R. D.—The regulations of the Local Government Board with respect to the granting of awards to public vaccinators who have appointed deputies are extremely simple and explicit. They lay down the rule that no award will be made to any vaccinator who has not habitually done his duties in person. Then, again, the employment of a deputy must be limited to those occasions when the vaccinator is unavoidably absent from his station. This being so, the fact that an award is granted to a public vaccinator shows that there has been no excessive use of a deputy's services, and any such award will be made in respect of all vaccinations performed by both contractor and deputy, since "all the successful infantile vaccinations recorded in the vaccinator's register" are to be taken into account for the purposes of award.

ALTERATION OF DISTRICT AND SALARY OF A POOR-LAW MEDICAL OFFICER.

MEDICAL OFFICER writes: I hold an appointment at a salary of £30 per annum, and my district has been altered by a portion of it having been transferred to another union, and the guardians have reduced the salary to £25. Can they do this without consulting the Local Government Board and without giving me a quarter's notice, and can I appeal to the Local Government Board for adequate remuneration?

"* Even if our correspondent holds a life appointment as district medical officer by Art. 5 of Medical Appointments Order, May 25th, 1857, this may be determined with the sanction of the Local Government Board by six months' notice in writing, signed by the clerk to the guardians, if at any time an alteration of the district appears necessary. If this has been done a fresh appointment will have to be made, and the salary for this fixed by the guardians. It would then be for "Medical Officer" to decide whether he would accept the fresh appointment or not on the terms offered. If he decides on doing so, we apprehend that any subsequent appeal to the Local Government Board on the question of salary would not be entertained.

SCOTTISH PARISH COUNCILS AND MEDICAL OFFICERS.

EUSTICUS.—We are in a position to state authoritatively that, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, a parish council in Scotland may dispense with the services of their medical officer without consulting the Local Government Board, provided due notice is given.

A FEVERSTRICKEN VILLAGE.

TYPHOID fever is raging in Pottersbury, a small Northamptonshire village, and from the report of the Local Government Board inspector who has just visited the place, matters are likely to grow worse. The medical officer of the rural district reports 55 cases and 4 deaths since November 17th. He believes that the wells are contaminated.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL has now obtained nearly £27,000 towards the £100,000 asked for last February to enable the five wards which have long been closed to be opened. In consequence two of the wards are to be opened in January. This will add sixty beds to the hospital.

A PASTEUR INSTITUTE FOR INDIA.—Brigade-Surgeon-Colonel W. A. C. Roe, of the Indian Medical Service, has been appointed Honorary Secretary of the Association which has been for some time collecting funds for the foundation of a Pasteur Institute for India, and has received sufficient support to assure the success of the scheme.

THE eighth annual *conversazione* of the Royal British Nurses' Association was held in the galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Piccadilly, on December 9th, and was largely attended. The guests, who numbered fully 2,000, included a large number of nurses in their working costumes.

FRENCH CONGRESS OF SURGERY.—The following are the questions proposed for discussion at the meeting of the French Congress of Surgery fixed to take place in Paris in October, 1896: 1. Surgical Treatment of Flat-foot, to be introduced by M. Forgue, of Montpellier. 2. Treatment of Prolapse of the Genital Organs, to be introduced by M. Bouilly, of Paris.

A MEETING of the Selection Committee of the Royal Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne, was held on December 5th to elect a pathologist in succession to Dr. Drummond, who had served for fifteen years, and did not seek re-election. The candidates were Dr. Beattie and Dr. George Murray. As a result Dr. Beattie was elected. At a meeting of the House Committee, held the same day, Mr. W. H. Vickery, F.R.C.S., was elected Surgical Registrar.

At a meeting of those interested in self-propelled traffic and horseless carriages, held on December 10th under the presidency of Sir D. Salomons at Cannon Street Hotel, an association was formed to deal with the subject, which, it was suggested, closely affected agriculture, trade, and private interests. The first vice-presidents elected were Lord Winchilsea, Sir F. Bramwell, Mr. Alexander Siemens, and Mr. John Philipson. A provisional council was also chosen.

GIFT TO THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—The trustees of the National Portrait Gallery have just received as a gift from Mr. Watts, R.A., seventeen portraits painted by him, including those of Matthew Arnold, Robert Browning, Thomas Carlyle, Sir Andrew Clark, Sir Charles Hallé, Lord Lawrence, Sir Henry Layard, the Earl of Lytton, Cardinal Manning, John Stuart Mill, Sir A. Panizzi, D. G. Rossetti, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Viscount Sherbrooke, Sir Henry Taylor, Lord Tennyson, and Thomas White the philanthropist.

TREATMENT OF DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.—At a meeting held on December 2nd at the Hotel Victoria, on the initiative of the Council of the Charity Organisation Society, to consider the question of the care of defective or feeble-minded children, Sir Douglas Galton presided; and addresses on various aspects of the subject were delivered by Dr. F. Warner, Mrs. Burgwyn (superintendent of schools of special instruction under the London School Board), and Mr. C. S. Loch. The meeting approved of a proposal that a Bill dealing with the subject should be prepared by the Charity Organisation Society and introduced into Parliament.

A HOSPITAL RECORD.—The following extract from the yearly report of the Medical Board of the North Staffordshire Infirmary, read at the annual meeting of the governors on November 27th, is worthy of note: "The medical staff regret to record the loss of their colleague, Mr. Daniel Ball, at the advanced age of 96. Mr. Ball joined the infirmary as a pupil in 1815, and was elected on the staff in 1835. He continued to take a deep and active interest in the surgical work of the hospital, attending at consultations and operations up till within a few months of his death, his connection with the institution therefore extending over the phenomenal period of eighty years."

ANTITOXIN FROM THE EXCISE POINT OF VIEW.—The Board of the United States General Appraisers, New York, has decided that antitoxin is *vacuifera* virus, and as such is exempt from duty under Par. 664, Act of August 28th, 1894. The decision is satisfactory in substance, although in form it rather recalls John Leech's railway porter adjudicating upon the question of a tortoise considered as freight: "Cat is dogs and rabbits is dogs, and must be paid for; but this 'ere tortois is a insect, so there ain't no charge for it."

The thirty-third annual meeting of the Surgical Aid Society was held on December 9th at the Cannon Street Hotel, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The report of the Committee, which was read by the Secretary, showed that the scope and efficiency of the Society's work had been further augmented during the past year. The income had amounted to £10,599, which was a larger sum than that obtained in any previous twelve months. The total sum subscribed by the provincial branches, which now numbered fourteen, had been increased to nearly £800. During the period under review 13,345 patients had been relieved, including 1,542 children, among whom 20,046 surgical instruments had been distributed. In addition great relief had been afforded in many cases of temporary disablement and illness by the loan of air and water beds, invalid chairs, and other articles. In the course of the proceedings the Secretary announced that the contributions received in connection with the meeting amounted to £394.

ANTIRABIC INOCULATIONS AT ODESSA.—In the *Archives des Sciences Biologiques*, published by the St. Petersburg Imperial Institute of Experimental Medicine, Dr. Diatropoff gives the annual report of the bacteriological station at Odessa for 1894. In the course of that year 1,000 persons were subjected to antirabic inoculation by Pasteur's method; of this number 16 did not, for one reason or another, complete the course of treatment. Of the 984 who were fully treated 42 had not been bitten, but had been exposed to infection either in treating animals or men suffering from rabies, or in examining the bodies of animals which had died of the disease. Of the remaining 942 cases, in 2 the bites had been inflicted by human beings, in 883 by dogs, in 46 by cats, in 4 by horses, in 3 by wolves, in 1 by a cow, and in 1 by a pig. The nature of the disease was proved experimentally in 137 cases. By the symptoms observed in the animals which inflicted the bite in 536, by the development of rabies in men or animals bitten at the same time in 18, and by *post-mortem* examination in 251. The bites were severe in 109 cases, moderately severe in 522, and slight in 311. The wound had been cauterised in 246 cases. Treatment was begun in the first week in 717 cases, in the second week in 181, in the third in 21, in the fourth in 8, and more than a month after the infliction of the bite in 15. Among the 940 persons who went through the whole course of treatment the mortality was 0.32 per cent., or, deducting 1 case in which death occurred within a fortnight of the termination of the treatment, 0.21 per cent. In 1893 the percentage of deaths, corrected by the addition of a case which has proved fatal since the issue of the report for that year (hydrophobia having developed just a year after the completion of the treatment) was 0.26.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:

- BATH ROYAL UNITED HOSPITAL.**—Resident Medical Officer. Appointment for three years. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Secretary-Superintendent by December 17th.
- BRISTOL INCORPORATION.**—Medical Officer for the Workhouse at Stapleton; doubly qualified. Salary, £250 per annum, with residence and rates and taxes free, together with vaccination fees. Applications to J. J. Simpson, Clerk to the Guardians, St. Peter's Hospital, Bristol, by December 31st.
- DENTAL HOSPITAL FOR LONDON,** Leicester Square, W.C.—Assistant Dental Surgeon; must be L.D.S. Applications to J. Francis Pink, Secretary, by January 6th.
- DENTAL HOSPITAL FOR LONDON AND LONDON SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY,** Leicester Square, W.C.—Demonstrator. Honorarium, £50 per annum. Applications to J. Francis Pink, Secretary, by January 6th.
- DERBYSHIRE ROYAL INFIRMARY.**—Resident House-Surgeon and Resident House-Physician; doubly qualified. Appointments tenable for twelve months, with a possibility of extension. Salaries, £100 and £80 per annum respectively, with apartments and board. Applica-

- tions, endorsed "House-Surgeon" or "House-Physician," to Walter G. Carni, Secretary, by December 21st.
- DEVON COUNTY ASYLUM.**—Assistant Medical Officer; single. Salary, £200 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to Arthur E. Ward, Clerk to the Visitors, 9, Bedford Circus, Exeter, by December 31st.
- DEVONSHIRE HOSPITAL,** Buxton.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with furnished apartments, board, and washing. Applications, endorsed "Assistant House-Surgeon," to the Secretary by December 21st.
- EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN,** Southwark, S.E.—Four qualified Clinical Assistants and eight unqualified Clinical Clerks in the Out-patient Department. Applications to the Secretary by December 17th.
- LIVERPOOL DISPENSARIES.**—Assistant Surgeon; unmarried. Salary £80, to be increased to £90 per annum after the first year's service, with apartments, board, and attendance. Applications to R. R. Greene, Secretary, 54, Moorfields, Liverpool, by December 23rd.
- POPLAR AND STEPNEY SICK ASYLUM DISTRICT.**—Second Assistant Medical Officer for the Asylum at Bromley, Middlesex. Salary, £80 per annum, increasing £40 yearly to £100. Applications, on forms provided, to be sent to Robert Foskett, Clerk to the Managers, Bromley, Middlesex, E., by January 2nd.
- SWANSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, residence, washing, and attendance. Applications to Jno. W. Morris, Secretary, 9, Castle Street, Swansea, by December 16th.
- TAUNTON AND SOMERSET HOSPITAL.**—Assistant House-Surgeon. Appointment for six months, without salary, but board, washing, and lodging in the institution provided. Applications, endorsed "Assistant House-Surgeon," to J. H. Biddulph Pinchard, Secretary, 13, Hammet Street, Taunton, by December 31st.
- TOTNES UNION.**—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the No. 2 District (Paignton and Marldon). Salary, £40 per annum, to include all extra medical fees (but not vaccination). Applications to Thos. W. Windeatt, Clerk, by December 20th.
- WEST LONDON HOSPITAL,** Hammersmith Road, W.—House-Physician and House-Surgeon. Appointments for six months. Board and lodging provided. Applications to R. J. Gilbert, Secretary-Superintendent, by December 18th.
- WESTMINSTER GENERAL DISPENSARY,** Gerrard Street, Soho, W.—Resident Medical Officer. Applications to the Secretary by December 20th.
- 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 30th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

- BEATTIE,** Thomas, M.B.Durh., B.S., appointed Pathologist to the Newcastle Infirmary.
- BELDING,** D. T., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Dereham District Council.
- BROWN,** W. Crombie T., B.A.Lond., M.B., Ch.B.Vict., late Medical Officer in charge of small-pox outbreak in district and town of East London, appointed to supervise the outbreak in Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- BYERS,** Henry Stagg, of the Northern Hospital, Liverpool, appointed House-Surgeon of the Stockton and Thornaby Hospital, *vice* Dr. H. C. Hoffmeister, resigned.
- CALWELL,** William, M.A.Q.U.I., M.D.R.U.I., appointed Assistant Physician to the Belfast Royal Hospital.
- CHAMBERLAIN,** E. T., L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer for the Banstead District of the Epsom Union, *vice* J. B. Jacob, M.B., resigned.
- CLARIDGE,** H. A. H., M.B., B.S.Durh., appointed Medical Officer for the Norton Canes District of the Cannock Union.
- DAUBER,** J. H., M.A., M.B., B.Ch.Oxon., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Honorary Assistant Physician to the Hospital for Women, Soho.
- DAWKINS,** George Mansel, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Physician to the London Hospital.
- DOIDGE,** M. J., B.A.Camb., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Medical Officer for the Fourth District of the Wells Union, *vice* J. A. Bright, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., resigned.
- FARMER,** W. H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Royal Portsmouth Hospital.
- GRAVELY,** H., M.R.C.S.Eng., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Chailey Rural Council.
- HARDWICK,** A., M.D., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Newquay Urban District Council.
- HEATH,** H. T., L.R.C.P.Edin., L.R.C.S.I., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Mansfield Woodhouse Urban District, *vice* T. Jones, M.R.C.S., resigned.
- HERMON,** J. M., M.B., C.M.Edin., appointed Medical Officer for the Sharlston District of the Wakefield Union.
- MACGREGOR,** D. A., M.B., C.M.Edin., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Skelmanthorpe Urban District Council.
- MIDDLEBROOKE,** E., L.S.A., L.M., appointed Medical Officer to the St. Ives Union.
- MORGAN,** J., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer for the Rhedol District of the Aberystwith Union.
- MORTON,** A. C., M.R.C.S.Eng., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to North Walsham Urban District Council.

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NORRIS, O., L.R.C.P.I., L.M., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Sherburn Rural District, *vice* R. Cuff, M.B.Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng.

POTTS, L., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer for the Headley District of the Epsom Union, *vice* W. C. Hearnden, M.R.C.S., resigned.

RICE, T. E., L.S.A., appointed House-Surgeon and Dispenser to the Tiverton Infirmary, *vice* R. H. Chilton, M.R.C.S., resigned.

ROLL, G. W., appointed Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Leicester Infirmary, *vice* — Hodges.

SALTER, Charles E., M.D., B.S.Lond., F.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Honorary Medical Officer to the Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary.

SELLS, C. J., L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S., reappointed Medical Officer for the Worplesdon District of the Guildford Union.

SMITH, R. Stafford, M.D.R.U.I., M.Ch., appointed Physician to the Belfast Royal Hospital.

SNOW, L. M., L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Medical Officer for the No. 2 District of the Horsham Union.

STEELE, W. C., M.B., C.M., appointed Medical Officer for the Seventh District of the Tending Union, *vice* J. C. Potter, resigned.

STEPHENSON, D. S., appointed Medical Officer for the Woodstown Dispensary District.

VICKERY, W. H., F.R.C.S., appointed Surgical Registrar to the Royal Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WACHER, Frank, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., reappointed Medical Officer of Health for Canterbury Urban District.

WALLINGTON, W. T., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer for the Bushbury District of the Cannock Union.

WEBB, C. Carew, M.B., B.C.Cantab., appointed Dispensary Surgeon to the Bradford Infirmary, *vice* A. Rutherford, M.B. and C.M.Edin., resigned.

WEST, R. Melbourne, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Surgeon to the Leicester Provident Dispensary.

WILD, R. B., M.D.Lond., M.Sc.Vict., appointed Honorary Assistant Physician and Medical Superintendent of the Cancer Pavilion and Home, Manchester.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

TUESDAY.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 20, Hanover Square, W., 8.30 P.M.—Dr. Peters: The Varieties of Diphtheria Bacilli. Mr. Eyre: The Xerosis Bacillus. Messrs. Kanthack and Stephens: The Escape of Diphtheria Bacilli into the Blood and Tissues. Card Specimens:—Dr. Weber: Heart from Case of Angina Pectoris. Dr. Snow: Colloid Carcinoma of Breast. Mr. Lennox Browne: Malignant Growth of Tonsil. Dr. Rolleston: Crateriform Ulcer. Dr. Hugh Walsham: Tuberculous Liver with Lardaceous Change.

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

WEDNESDAY.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC, Queen Square, W.C., 3 P.M.—Lecture by Dr. Beevor.

ROYAL METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, 25, Great George Street, Westminster, 7.30 P.M.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, Brompton, 4 P.M.—Dr. Percy Kidd: Demonstration of Laryngeal Tuberculosis.

THURSDAY.

HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8.30 P.M.—Dr. M. Handfield-Jones: Third Harveian Lecture on the Heart in its Relation to Pregnancy, Parturition, and the Puerperal State.

SOCIETY OF ANÆSTHETISTS, 20, Hanover Square, W., 8.30 P.M.—Dr. R. W. Carter (Weymouth): A Precise and Scientific Method of Administering Chloroform and Ether, with Demonstration of the Inhalers by which these Results are obtained.

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.

NICHOLSON.—October 29th, at Mayfield, Grassendale, Liverpool, the residence of her father, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Cayzer, A.M.R., the wife of Lieutenant M. S. Nicholson, R.N., of a daughter.

SCOTT.—November 29, at Finstall Park, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, the wife of Sidney Jebb Scott, M.A., M.B., F.R.G.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ALEXANDER-MITCHELL.—At Brechin Cathedral, on December 4th, by the Rev. John A. Clark, B.D., Minister of the First Charge, assisted by the Rev. J. T. Forbes, M.A., Dublin Street Church, Edinburgh, John Alexander, M.D., Glasgow, to Jane Morgan, only daughter of the late Charles Mitchell, formerly at Kintrockat, near Brechin.

DEATH.

ORR.—On the 6th of November, at Grove House, Filey, Yorkshire, Hugh J. H. Orr, Physician and Surgeon.

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.

CAREWORN asks whether there is any hospital or home into which could be received, upon payment of some small sum annually, an orphan girl, 8 years old, who is suffering from lupus in a mild form, principally affecting the scalp.

P. I. F. would be glad to know the cause of and best treatment for persistent pain and tenderness in the muscles of the thigh and leg in a case of fracture of the upper third of the femur persisting for some time after complete osseous union. Various liniments have been tried, but without success.

GAS AND ETHER APPARATUS.

X. Y. Z. asks for particulars as to the cost of a gas and ether apparatus, as well as the advantages and disadvantages of the various kinds. There is little doubt that ether is a much safer anæsthetic than chloroform; but the difficulty of administration, owing to the struggling stage, is often very great in private practice, where there is usually little if any help at hand. A portable gas and ether apparatus at a moderate cost would be a great boon.

BATHS.

INQUIRER asks the address of an establishment in London where sulphur baths can be obtained for a case of muscular rheumatism.

*. There are baths at Argyll Place, Regent Street, and at York Terrace, Regent's Park.

THE PROLONGED USE OF SACCHARIN.

R. W. W. wishes to know if any harm is likely to accrue from small doses of saccharin continued for an indefinite period. He is inclined to think it is harmless, having taken it daily in tea or coffee for the last six years, but would like to be assured that there is no ground for a rumour he has lately heard to the contrary.

*. Dr. Pavy informs us that nothing is known of any injurious effect being produced by the prolonged use of saccharin in the quantity employed for sweetening purposes.

ANSWERS.

MEDICO.—The papers set for examination for entry into the Naval Medical Service can be obtained by candidates on written application to the Medical Department of the Admiralty.

R.M.—Information as to appointments in the Colonial Medical Service is given in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of September 7th, 1895, p. 619. Copies of the memorandum issued by the Colonial Office can be had on application to the Colonial Office.

INQUIRER.—A person really suffering from delirium tremens and doing homicide, etc., is held responsible or not on the same conditions as apply to anyone else with regard to whom the plea of abnormal mental state at the time of the act is raised.

B. A. G.—We referred our correspondent's query to our Paris correspondent, who writes that the best maker of gluten bread in Paris is F. Laporte (successor to Durand), 24, Rue des Grands Augustins, Paris. But there are others.

J. O.—Diphtherial antitoxic serum can be obtained from the British Institute of Preventive Medicine, 101, Great Russell Street, Bedford Square, London, W.C. Messrs. Allen and Hanbury, Plough Court, Lombard Street, E.C., are agents for the Institute. Diphtherial antitoxic serum is also supplied by Messrs. Burroughs and Wellcome, Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.