

with the experiments of Stillmark, who found that the substance ricin, which is obtained from the seeds of the castor-oil plant, and which will be discussed later on, also produces a clotting in proteid solutions, especially serum. Stillmark used it as an argument in favour of the ferment nature of the toxic body, ricin.

## PROFESSIONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF A VISIT TO CANADA.\*

By HAYNES S. ROBINSON, M.R.C.S.,  
Surgeon, Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; President of the Branch.

THE President, after thanking the Branch for the honour which had been done him by electing him to that office, offered a hearty welcome once again to the annual gathering in the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. He then gave some professional recollections of a visit to Canada and the United States, which he had made in the autumn of last year in company with Mr. Burton. The pleasure and profit was materially increased by the privilege of acting as one of the delegates of the East Anglian Branch. Mr. Robinson referred to the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Toronto, which had afforded an opportunity of visiting that beautiful city under very auspicious circumstances. The opening address of the President, Sir John Evans, dealt with the subject of the Antiquity of the Human Family and the Scene of its Infancy, which was always of special interest to the medical profession. He also indicated the general argument of Sir William Turner's address, a full account of which was published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL last autumn. To those, he said, who had not escaped altogether from the fetters of old traditional beliefs, these two addresses brought some help and comfort, since they showed that that which related to chronology of the earth and its inhabitants in remote ages, as recorded in sacred history, might after all not be so far from the truth, and that the adaptation of the structure of the human body to produce a being capable of taking a distinctive positive position in the universe superior to that which any other organism could assume established the conception of the dignity of man in nature and the association of the human form with the idea of a divine Creator. Mr. Robinson then referred to Professor Michael Foster's address to the Section of Physiology which was published in full in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of August 21st, 1897. Professor Foster's remarks, Mr. Robinson observed, almost seemed to foreshadow a time when the knowledge of the nature and origin of nerve power and the means for its proper direction and control would enable us to correct many of the deviations both of structure and function from the normal and even retard decay. Passing on to the annual meeting of the British Medical Association in Montreal, Mr. Robinson said that the arrangements were all that could be desired, and that the special fitness of the McGill University with its numerous museums and lecture rooms in close proximity to the city made the working of the Sections especially easy.

Among the topics so ably handled by the President in his address which revealed a new world to European climatologists, Mr. Robinson referred especially to the Muskoka Lake regions which he had been able to visit with Mr. Burton during the few days intervening between the two meetings. This region, about 100 miles north of Toronto in the highlands of Ontario, and at an altitude of 800 ft. above sea level, abounded in fine forests, while the climate was dry and the air pure and invigorating to those accustomed to the enervating influence of southern climates.

The region possessed remarkable climatic advantages for persons with phthisical tendencies, the death-rate being less than one-tenth of that which obtained in other parts of the province. A new sanatorium on the Muskoka Lake for the cure of incipient phthisis, with accommodation for 40 patients, was opened during Mr. Robinson's visit. It would be kept open during the winter, which, owing to the still bracing atmosphere, was not only tolerable but positively pleasant. The proprietor of the hotel at the north end of Lake Joseph

had come to the district forty years before from New York, where, as a young man, he had developed chest disease. He began life in a log hut, and the open-air existence suited him so well in spite of shortcomings in the way of food that he remained and prospered, and was now a hale and hearty man of 60. He was able also to mention the names of several men who had come from the States with lung disease in different stages who spent their lives, summer and winter, under canvas and prospered.

Mr. Robinson next passed in review the work of the various Sections of the annual meeting, and then referred to the hospitals in Montreal, dwelling especially on the splendid site occupied by the Victoria Hospital, the wards of which were replete with every modern improvement, while the complete arrangements for the clinical teaching of students and the excellent provision for the nursing staff left nothing to be desired. The active work carried on both in this and in the Montreal General Hospital in all departments was most apparent, and the numerous laboratory facilities for chemical and bacteriological investigation were a prominent feature. Mr. Robinson then mentioned some of the hospitals visited in the States; the St. Luke's Hospital at New York, erected under the auspices of the Vanderbilts and other prominent citizens, was quite an architectural feature with its white marble columns, its entrance hall, and its costly chapel. It was situated outside the city at the north end of Manhattan Island, it had a fine view of the Hudson, and though some years would elapse before the complete design of the building was finished, everything in connection with the building was of the best and most modern style. The Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, an older building on the pavilion plan, possessed wards so large and well ventilated that their atmosphere was preferable to the stifling heat outside. In all these hospitals the strictest antiseptic precautions were used.

In conclusion, Mr. Robinson said that all those who were present at the Montreal meeting would agree that it was quite out of the ordinary run of such gatherings. The presence of such a large number of the different races of English-speaking people, Americans, Canadians, and British, gave a novelty and charm to the proceedings to those visitors at any rate who had journeyed from this side of the water. Although no discovery of an epoch-making character was announced the work was satisfactory in quantity and quality, the addresses unusually interesting, and the lectures well attended and sometimes very lively. The organisation of the meeting was excellent, and nothing was forgotten or neglected to make things go smoothly, added to which the hospitality of the citizens in Montreal and the Dominion in general was worthy of the reputation of our Canadian fellow subjects. He would advise all those who could go and see for themselves that Canada was alive, robust, and loyal, and wanted only plenty of English, Scottish, and Welsh immigrants to go and stop in the colony and develop the enormous natural resources of this grand and unfinished portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

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

### A CASE OF MALARIAL ENTERIC FEVER.

A MAN, aged 20, contracted enteric fever by drinking water at a house in a marshy district where the disease was prevalent. The incubation period lasted about nineteen days.

The case ran an irregular, but not a severe, course until the twenty-seventh day, when, after a few days' improvement, the patient was seized with a severe rigor in the afternoon. This was followed by pyrexia and sweating, and the temperature rose to 105°. The following morning it had dropped to 100.4°, but the rigor was repeated about three hours later than on the preceding day, the temperature rising to 104°. He was given quinine in 2-grain doses every four hours, and there was no recurrence until a slighter seizure occurred after an interval of four days. During these four days the temperature had been generally subnormal and the pulse slow—95° and 51 beats to the minute being on one occasion recorded. A

\* Abstract of an address delivered at the annual meeting of the East Anglian Branch.

week then elapsed before a repetition of the attack, when it was again of a slighter character. Two days later thrombosis of the right femoral vein was found. Once more the temperature ran up to  $104^{\circ}$ , but the shivering was not repeated.

The patient's recovery was somewhat protracted. Edema of the right leg persisted for many weeks, and a fugitive mitral regurgitant *bruit* was heard about the fiftieth day. Just when the temperature was finally becoming normal the patient passed urine under him three times involuntarily.

Broadstairs.

THOS. F. RAVEN, L.R.C.P.

#### COMPOUND DISLOCATION OF UNGUAL PHALANX OF THUMB.

I RECENTLY saw a boy aged 15 for an injury to the left thumb incurred by trying to catch a cricket ball which was driven hard back to him while bowling. I saw him 20 minutes after the accident, and surmised that the seam of the ball had cut open the joint by its spin, while the body of the ball had driven the ungual phalanx backwards. The dislocation was complete, and the head of the proximal phalanx was protruding. After well washing the parts, I effected reduction without difficulty, and closed the wound with three sutures without drainage. The dressing was undisturbed for a week, by which time there was complete union; and by the end of another week the joint was performing its usual movements with no indication of having been injured excepting the suture marks. What happened to the flexor longus pollicis tendon I do not know.

C. W. HAIG BROWN, M.D.

Medical Officer Charterhouse School.

#### DISLOCATION OF TESTIS.

ON April 1st, 1898, I was called to see W. D., a farmer. I found the patient in bed complaining of much pain in his legs and the lower abdominal region. He had been engaged in training a young horse yoked in an ordinary farm cart. Whilst leading the animal by the bridle it suddenly bolted, throwing him to the ground, and the wheel of the heavy cart in rapid motion passed diagonally across his body, beginning at the left foot and ending at the anterior superior spine of the ilium on the right side. There was no fracture of any bone, and only slight bruising of the muscles of the left leg and right thigh. There was considerable bruising and tumefaction of the scrotum and right groin. The right testicle could not be felt in its place. On the following day I found the swelling of the parts much abated and was able to make a more satisfactory examination. Immediately over Poupart's ligament on the right side I found a firm resistant swelling, which on pressure elicited testicular pain. I endeavoured by gentle manipulation to return the testicle, but in vain. The patient was seen by my friend, Professor Ogston of Aberdeen, who, agreeing with me that it was a dislocation of the testis, on April 28th reduced the dislocation by the following operation:

An incision was made from the external abdominal ring to the fundus of the right scrotum, and it was afterwards prolonged up to the right internal abdominal ring. The upper part of this incision was first deepened. The testis was found lying in its tunica vaginalis underneath the deep layer of superficial fascia, partly over the external abdominal ring and partly in a rent in the external oblique tendon just above Poupart's ligament. This rent was large enough to admit the point of the thumb. The testis was drawn down, the cord being freed where adherent, till it reached the normal position. The lower half of the wound was next deepened to a nodule which had been felt in the scrotum. It was found to be the remains of a haematocele and a shrunken cavity whence the displacement had occurred. This was scraped and cleaned. The epididymis was sutured carefully to the lower part where the gubernaculum existed. The fasciae and cremaster were stitched over the cord and testis. A small drainage tube was inserted at the lower angle of the wound. Finally the rent in the external oblique was sutured and the wound was closed by buried sutures.

The patient made an excellent recovery and at this date the testicle is in its normal position, not much smaller than its fellow, and apparently none the worse for its four weeks' incarceration. I have ventured to publish this case as it is unique in my experience, and in all surgical works at my immediate command I cannot find any reference to such lesion.

Craigveigh, Aboyne, N.B.

A. D. KEITH, M.B., C.M.

## REPORTS

ON

### MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTICE IN THE HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

#### GUY'S HOSPITAL.

##### CASE OF MULTIPLE PROSTATIC STONES.

(Under the care of Mr. GOLDRING-BIRD.)

G.B., aged 45, was admitted on February 8th, 1898, on account of his passing many calculi *per urethram* at frequent intervals. He dated his trouble from the time he first suffered from stricture of the urethra (twenty-five years ago), when he was treated by internal urethrotomy, and instructed to pass a catheter at regular intervals. This he has continued to do.

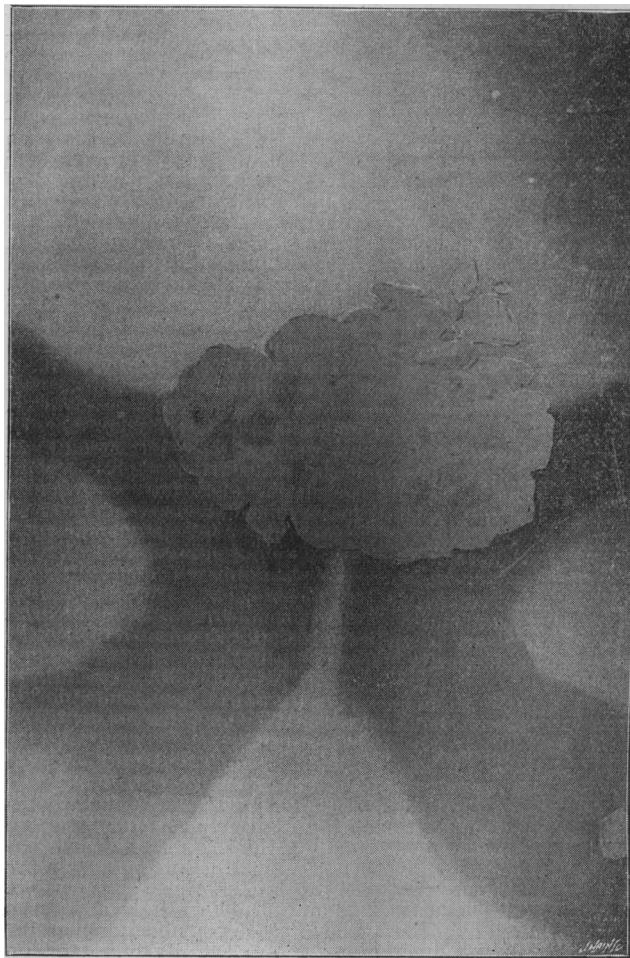


Fig. 1.—Skiagraph of multiple prostatic calculi, mostly in the left lobe; the patient lay on the sensitive plate, the light being over the sacrum. Taken by Messrs. Allen and Hanbury.

Five years ago he first passed stones, two in number, and they appeared at the end of the act of micturition, and on an average of three months ever since he has passed two or three stones, their appearance being generally preceded by a pain in the back, and a sharp pain at the neck of the bladder with a scalding sensation in the urethra.

Until just before his admission no stones had been passed for a year, and then about fifteen were passed, but for the last six months he had suffered from a marked frequency of micturition.

memory, and admitted that in certain instances he had not been able to recollect before the coroner things that had not occurred. He admitted asking Dr. Collins whether his wife had peritonitis, and Dr. Collins replied that he did not think she had.

Dr. THOMAS STEVENSON, Official Analyst to the Home Office, gave evidence of the result of his analysis of the bottles of medicine found in Dr. Collins's room. The majority of them he found to contain antiseptics; and in cross-examination by Mr. Gill he stated that the antiseptics were of the most modern kind. With regard to the prescriptions, which had been shown to him, they were mostly sedatives and opiates.

Mr. GILL: Dr. Stivens has accepted them as perfectly proper treatment. The Court then adjourned.

#### THE PECULIAR PEOPLE.

At the Central Criminal Court on June 22nd Henry J. A. Marsh, a member of the sect called "The Peculiar People," was found guilty of the manslaughter of his daughter, aged 13 months. The child was taken ill with pneumonia. No medical man was called in to attend her, but an elder prayed over her and anointed her chest with olive oil in the name of the Lord. Mr. Justice Darling in passing sentence said, according to the report in the *Times*, that the defendant now knew that it was the opinion of his countrymen that but for his neglect to call in medical aid his little child would now be alive, and that opinion might, he hoped, lead the defendant to consider whether he had not in vanity, ignorance, or want of skill in argument come to an altogether false conclusion in determining to follow the practices of those who arrogated to themselves the name of the Peculiar People. He was not going to make a martyr of the defendant, but he was going to leave him to the reflection that it was the opinion of the jury and his opinion that the defendant was responsible for the child's death. He bound the defendant over in his own recognisances in £10 to come up for judgment if called upon.

#### FEES TO MEDICAL WITNESSES.

VEDEX.—The fee of one guinea for giving evidence in the county court is the usual allowance to professional witnesses in England, with perhaps something additional in respect of mileage, and probably some similar rule prevails in Ireland. A reference to the rules under the County Courts (Ireland) Act would perhaps settle the question. In cases of civil proceedings we cannot too strongly urge upon members of the medical profession to obtain some undertaking as to their fees from the solicitor to the plaintiff or defendant serving the subpoena, or from the plaintiff or defendant personally before the trial. In the present case, after the expression of opinion by the judge, we do not think that our correspondent can usefully take any further step in the matter.

#### EXCISE DUTIES.

A CORRESPONDENT inquires if any medical practitioners are in the habit of painting their names on their traps, and if by so doing they can avoid the tax of 15s. or 21s. which they have to pay. "Many of us," our correspondent adds, "keep our carriages entirely for our work, not for pleasure."

\*\* The prescribed statutory exemptions from the duty on carriages are a waggon, cart, or such other vehicle which is constructed or adapted for use, and is used solely for the conveyance of any goods or burden in the course of trade or husbandry, and wherein the Christian name and surname, and place of abode or business, etc., shall be legibly painted. We are not aware of any medical practitioners adopting the custom of painting their names on their carriages or traps, nor do we think that so doing would be sufficient to exempt them from liability to duty.

#### MEDICAL RESPONSIBILITIES IN CASES OF TEMPORARY ABERRATION.

MEMBER asks: (1) A man suffering from delirium tremens chases the inmates of the house (all women) with a loaded revolver. The police refuse to interfere, stating that it is not within their province. Who is responsible for the safety of the members of the household?

(2) If a medical attendant procures the services of male nurses, can the patient, on recovery, legally refuse to pay them?

(1) If the individual concerned was alleged to be a lunatic at the time of the dangerous acts mentioned, he might have been removed temporarily to the workhouse (if there was proper accommodation there for him) by a constable, relieving officer, or overseer, who was satisfied that it was necessary for the public safety or the welfare of the alleged lunatic. This would secure detention for a space of time not exceeding three days, during which further steps (if necessary) could have been taken. If not alleged to be a lunatic at the time, the person dangerous in the way described would seem to fall within the direct province of the police. The police take differing views of their own powers and functions.

(2) We are advised that the patient could not legally refuse to pay them.

GERMAN OTOLOGICAL CONGRESS.—The German Otological Society held its annual meeting in Whitsun week at Würzburg, under the presidency of Professor Bezold, of Munich. The meeting was attended by 85 otologists, of whom 6 were Japanese. It was decided that a memorial should be erected to Professor von Trötsch, who taught in the University of Würzburg from 1864 till his death in 1890. It was further decided that the next annual meeting should be held at Hamburg.

## UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

#### UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.—The following candidates have satisfied the Examiners in the subjects undertaken:

*Organic Chemistry.*—C. H. Barber, non-coll.; G. E. Barry, Trinity; C. L. Coode, Hertford; A. G. Gibson, Ch. Ch.; A. H. Hogarth, Ch. Ch.; P. A. Mansfield, Keble; J. E. Rutherford, Corpus; R. H. Sanker, Ch. Ch.

*Materia Medica.*—G. B. D. Adams, Ch. Ch.; G. D. Allen, non-coll.; C. H. Barber, non-coll.; A. W. Brodrick, Univ.; J. Freeman, Univ.; A. G. Gibson, Ch. Ch.; F. L. Golla, Magd.; A. C. Goodwin, Keble; T. Harris, non-coll.; A. H. Hogarth, Ch. Ch.; C. M. H. Howell, Trinity; F. Howson, non-coll.; H. L. Laws, Wad.; H. C. Lecky, Ch. Ch.; T. G. Longstaff, Ch. Ch.; P. A. Mansfield, Keble; L. D. Neave, Merton; L. J. J. Orpen, Keble; D. R. Pike, Jesus; C. Rolleston, New; P. F. Tinne, Magd.; E. H. White, Univ.; A. R. Wilson, Wad.; H. M. E. Woodward, Keble.

*Anatomy and Physiology.*—L. H. Badcock, Trinity; E. C. Bayers, St. John's; G. G. Davidson, New; O. Hildesheim, Magd.; E. H. Hunt, Balliol; A. J. Jex-Blake, Magd.; L. J. Picton, Merf.; W. B. Pittoe, Pembroke; O. W. Richards, New; W. V. Shaw, Ch. Ch.; G. F. D. Smith, New; M. F. Tylor, Trinity; C. E. A. Wilson, Ch. Ch.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.B., B.CH., etc.—The following candidates have satisfied the Examiners:

E. F. Buzzard, Magd.; J. Fortescue-Brickdale, Ch. Ch.; E. R. Frazer, Ball.; M. H. Gordon, Keble; C. N. Grover, Keble; L. H. Lindley, Magd.; A. W. Oxford, Ch. Ch.; R. C. B. Wall, Queen's; W. A. P. Waters, B. N. C.; R. Whittington, Merton.

#### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

MEDICAL DEGREES.—The Order of Seniority for the academic year just closed shows that 30 candidates were admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, 59 to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and 60 to the degree of Bachelor of Surgery. The number of Doctors is considerably in excess of the average of previous years.

THIRD EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DEGREES.—The following candidates have satisfied the examiners:

*Part I.*—Barnes, B.A., Christ's; Boultton, B.A., Clas.; Byles, King's; W. D. Chapman, B.A., Corp. Chr.; H. N. Clarke, B.A., Trin.; Denyer, M.A., Queen's; Dore, B.A., Joh.; W. Eardley, M.A., Joh.; Fryer, B.A., Christ's; Garrod, B.A., Joh.; Glasier, B.A., Emmanuel; Glynn, B.A., Clas.; W. D. Harmer, B.A., King's; Hart-Smith, B.A., Gonv. and Cai.; Hay, B.A., Gonv. and Cai.; Jordon, B.A., Sid. Suss.; Kemp, B.A., Clas.; Litchworth, B.A., Emmanuel; A. F. MacCallan, B.A., Christ's; H. F. Parker, B.A., Emmanuel; Pettinger, B.A., H. Selv.; S. P. Pollard, B.A., Gonv. and Cai.; Powell, B.A., Emmanuel; S. B. Reid, M.A., Joh.; R. E. Sedgwick, B.A., Gonv. and Cai.; Sewell, B.A., Pemb.; C. C. Simson, M.A., Trin.; G. R. Slade, B.A., Trin.; Stacey, B.A., Joh.; F. W. Summer, B.A., Joh.; Sturcliffe, B.A., Emmanuel; Talbot, B.A., King's; Tallent, B.A., Joh.; E. C. Taylor, B.A., Joh.; Thorp, B.A., Emmanuel; I. L. Tuckett, M.A., Trin.; Ware, B.A., Pemb.; W. K. Willis, B.A., Joh.; R. J. Willson, B.A., Emmanuel; A. G. Wilson, B.A., Gonv. and Cai.

*Part II.*—Betteridge, B.A., Gonv. and Cai.; T. H. Brown, B.A., Pemb.; Byles, King's; Carter, B.A., Jes.; Corner, B.A., Sid. Suss.; H. G. Deller, B.A., Trin.; A. B. Green, M.A., Down; Gregory, B.A., Joh.; Harrisson, B.A., Magd.; Heilborn, B.A., Gonv. and Cai.; Levick, B.A., Jes.; E. A. C. Matthews, B.A., Trin.; H. E. May, M.A., Clas.; F. A. Mills, B.A., Clas.; Naish, B.A., Trin.; Prest, B.A., Joh.; Ransom, B.A., Gonv. and Cai.; Roderick, B.A., Emmanuel; J. E. Sandilands, B.A., Trin.; Sargent, B.A., Joh.; Hon. G. H. Scott, B.A., Trin.; C. Whit; B.A., Christ's.

#### UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

FOURTH (FINAL) PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.—The following candidates have satisfied the Examiners:

*Degrees of M.B., C.M.—*J. Donald, W. K. Hutton, M.A.; J. Millar, J. W. O. van Millingen, W. F. M'Ewen, S. McLean, C. D. Picken, T. F. Riddall, C. E. C. Stanford, B.Sc.

*Degrees of M.B., Ch.B.—*J. Aitken, G. Alexander, A. J. Ballantyne, R. F. Ballantyne, A. A. Barclay, J. Barrowman, W. Bennett, J. G. W. Boleyn, T. B. Broadway, J. Branton, J. J. Buchan, R. D. Campbell, J. Carruthers, M.A.; R. Carswell, M.A.; J. Crow, J. R. Currie, B.A. Oxon.; R. Douglas, M.A.; K. M'K. Duncan, R. Fullarton, M.A.; A. Garrow, D. S. Harvey, E. W. R. Jones, J. W. Leitch, M.A.; A. M. Lindsay, A. Matheson, J. B. Miller, J. A. Mitchell, P. A. Mitchell, M. Macdonald, A. T. Macewan, L. A. Mackenzie, D. M'Kinlay, A. D. Macnair, R. R. Macnicol, M.A.; W. G. Neill, R. Niven, P. L. Pearce, J. W. Scott, J. M. Sloan, W. H. Steel, B.A.; F. Stevenson, F. E. Stokes, P. D. Strachan, M.A.; T. M. Strang, A. Taylor, R. A. H. Watson, W. Webster, J. P. Wilson, Women: D. A. Bennett, A. F. Blackadder, M. Gardner, J. Grant, M. Longmire, E. M'Call, M. C. Poulter, J. E. Prowse, M. J. Ross.

A MEDICAL FACULTY is about to be constituted in the University of Odessa, and will be formally opened next autumn. Dr. W. Podwysszki, of the University of Kiew, has been called to the chair of pathology in the new faculty, of which he has also been appointed Dean.

DR. GÉZA V. MIHÁLKOVICS, Professor of Anatomy and Embryology at Buda-Pesth, has been elected Rector of that University for the academic year 1898-99.

THE GOVERNMENT of the Netherlands has appointed a special Committee to study the means of preventing tuberculosis in cattle.

## MEDICAL NEWS.

THE QUEEN, who is a patron of University College Hospital, has sent a donation of £100 in aid of its fund.

THE total sum received by the Hospital Sunday Fund for the present year now amounts to £30,700.

THE will of the late Sir James Mackie, K.C.M.G., M.D., of Alexandria, has been proved of the value of £62,133 12s. 1d.

AT a general court held at Guy's Hospital on June 22nd, Mr. Balfour, M.P., Mr. Charles Gassiot, and Sir Samuel Wilks, F.R.S., were elected to the corporation.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. A. T. Wooldridge, Lecturer to the York Town and Camberley Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association, has been presented by the ladies' class with an oak inkstand mounted in silver and suitably inscribed, and a blotting case with monogram.

A MUNIFICENT OFFER.—Mr. M. Garton, brewer, of Southampton, has offered to complete the new wing of the Royal South Hants Infirmary at a cost considerably over £5,000. He had previously contributed £2,000 towards the same object.

THE East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell, has received from Mrs. Douglas Harvey a special donation of £1,000 for the endowment in perpetuity of a cot in the hospital, and Lord Iveagh has sent a contribution of £50 towards the building fund of the convalescent home recently erected at Bognor.

JEWS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MOSCOW.—Further restrictions as to the admission of Jewish students to the University of Moscow have recently been promulgated by the Russian Government. It is now ordered that the proportion of Jews in any faculty must not exceed 3 per cent. It is estimated that in consequence of this edict there will only be 30 Jewish students in the University of Moscow in the ensuing semester. Of these only 7 will belong to the Medical Faculty.

UNITED HOSPITALS ATHLETIC SPORTS.—These sports will be held at the grounds of the London Athletic Club, Stamford Bridge, on July 9th. On the following Wednesday, July 13th, there will be a competition between the teams of the United Hospitals (London) and a strong team which is coming over from Dublin. The President of the United Hospitals Committee is Mr. Edmund Owen, and the Secretary is Mr. C. I. Graham, St. Mary's Hospital, who is ready to supply further information. It is hoped that on both the days mentioned the friends of hospital athletics will show their practical interest by attending the meetings.

AN AMERICAN NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF EPILEPSY.—At a meeting held at the Academy of Medicine in New York on May 24th, representatives from eight States were present to organise a "National Society for the Study of Epilepsy and the Care and Treatment of Epileptics." The following officers were elected:—President: Hon. William Pryor Letchworth, LL.D., New York; First Vice-President: Dr. Frederick Peterson, New York; Second Vice-President: Professor William Osler, M.D., Maryland; Secretary: Dr. William P. Spratling, New York; Treasurer: Dr. H. C. Rutter, Ohio. The Society organised with 44 members.

THE REPRESSION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN ROUMANIA.—The Council of Hygiene of Bucharest recently appointed a Committee to prepare a handbook of advice as to the means of preventing phthisis. The Committee has recommended, among other things, that persons suffering from the disease be excluded from workshops and placed in sanatoria, where they should be treated and maintained at the cost of the municipality. With the object of giving effect to this recommendation steps have already been taken to obtain buildings to be transformed into a sanatorium. A special medical inspector is also to be appointed whose duty it shall be to discover cases of tuberculosis in workshops and factories.

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.—The report of the St. John Ambulance Association for the session 1896-7 shows that the brigade now comprises 350 surgeons and about 9,000 officers and men. In all parts of the country the police and

railwaymen are receiving systematic instruction, and efforts are being made to extend the work amongst colliers and seamen of the mercantile marine. The services of the Invalid Transport Corps have been utilised on 710 occasions, and the permanent ambulance station at St. Paul's and the temporary stations erected at the time of the Jubilee celebrations, the opening of the Blackwall Tunnel, etc., have all proved of great public benefit. The issue of certificates for the past session has been: First aid, male 20,559, female 7,798; nursing, male 252, female 3,527; making a grand total to date of 102,124 certificates and 49,380 medallions. No mention is made of certificates granted for "hygiene" or for "cottage nursing." These new courses, which were instituted last year and which were not very cordially received by medical men, do not appear indeed to have met with any great measure of success. The Committee most fittingly express their sense of gratitude to the members of the medical profession for their valuable services, and glancing through the report, a bulky volume of 400 pages, one cannot fail to be struck by the very large amount of voluntary work done by the members of the profession. It is to be hoped that the public will fully appreciate the value of these services often given at much personal sacrifice, and that the Association will more and more give to their medical staff a generous share in the management and administration.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.—The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Home Secretary to act as Medical Referees under the Workmen's Compensation Act: Mr. H. A. Ballance and Dr. Michael Beverley (Norwich), for the Norwich County Court District; Mr. C. Clark Burman (Alnwick) for the County Court Districts of Alnwick and Rothbury; Dr. W. K. Clayton (Wakefield) for County Court Circuit No. 14; Dr. W. Burrough Cossens (Dorchester) for the Dorset County Court Circuit No. 53; Mr. Joseph Wm. Gill (Liskeard) for Liskeard and St. Austell County Court Circuit No. 59; Mr. Nelson Hardy (Dulwich), Dr. W. G. Vawdrey Lush (Weymouth) for the County Court Circuit No. 55; Dr. James Murphy (Sunderland) for Durham Court, No. 2 Circuit; Dr. H. Campbell Thomson (London) for County Court Circuit No. 43; Dr. Arthur Tuxford (Boston) for County Court Circuit No. 17; Mr. C. Hamilton Whiteford (Plymouth) for County Court Circuit No. 58; Professor C. J. Wright (Leeds) for Leeds District of County Court Circuit No. 14.

### MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY.—One additional Examiner in (1) Botany, (2) Chemistry, (3) Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health. Grant, £30 per annum. Applications to the Secretary by July 5th.

BIRKENHEAD AND WIRRAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £50, with board, apartments, and laundry. Applications to the Secretary, 5, Rumford Place, Liverpool, by July 4th.

CANCER HOSPITAL, Fulham Road, S.W.—House-Surgeon. Appointment for six months. Salary at the rate of £50 per annum, with board and residence. Applications to the Secretary by July 9th.

CARLISLE DISPENSARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £130 per annum, with apartments. Applications to the Honorary Secretary, G. A. Lightfoot, Rivershill, Stanwix, Carlisle, by July 14th.

DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON AND LONDON SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY, Leicester Square.—Demonstrator. Honorarium £50 per annum. Applications to the Dean by July 18th.

DONCASTER GENERAL INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—Resident Dispenser and Assistant. Honorarium, 20 guineas per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Honorary Secretary by July 5th.

DUMFRIES: PARISH OF NEWABBEY.—Medical Practitioner and Public Vaccinator. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications to the Chairman by July 14th.

EDINBURGH ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.—Two Resident Medical Officers. Applications to Messrs. Henry and Scott, 20, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, by July 9th.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.—Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications to the Secretary of the Court by July 20th.

LANARK: MIDDLE WARD ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—Resident Physician. Salary, £140 per annum, with board, etc. Applications to J. B. Ferguson, District Clerk, County Buildings, Hamilton, by July 7th.

LAGOS GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.—Assistant Medical Officer. Between 25 and 30 years of age. Salary, £30 per month, and first-class passage out and home. Applications to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Downing Street, S.W., by July 11th.

LIVERPOOL: STANLEY HOSPITAL.—Honorary Assistant Surgeon. Applications to the Honorary Secretary by July 8th.

