

was found in 20 cases. Occasionally it was accompanied by pyrexia, and on two occasions by pains in the joints. There were also 2 cases with joint pains not accompanied by an erythema, and 1 case with pain over the lower third of the right femur.

Probably the most unusual case was that of a boy, 4 years of age, who received 2,000 units on the first day of illness. Eleven days later he had pyrexia, with slight cardiac irregularity, and a crop of wheals developed on the front of both legs, chiefly below the middle of the tibia. The wheals subsided, leaving round purplish haemorrhagic stains, each about the size of a threepenny-piece. The stains gradually faded in two or three days.

REFERENCE.

1 Transactions of the Clinical Society of London, vol. xxxi.

CERVELLO'S TREATMENT OF PHthisis.

BY NEVELL E. NORWAY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
Newquay.

A PRELIMINARY note on results obtained in England by the use of Cervello's "igazol," though it may seem somewhat premature, may be of interest to those who meditate giving it a trial. I saw the treatment being carried out under Professor Cervello's own direction at Palermo, and was not enthusiastic about it. A trial in three cases has, however, convinced me that it is a valuable aid to open-air treatment, especially where it is necessary to treat the patient at home, and in the following case it effected a result not possible in any other way:—

M. M., a girl telegraphist, age 25, unmarried, hip-joint disease twenty years, pulmonary tuberculosis ten years, large cavity below left clavicle, sudden pyrexia, 103° mornings to 105° in evenings, fine crepitations all over both lungs, intense cyanosis, respirations 60, pulse 120. No food beyond a little liquid to moisten the mouth had been taken for three days, and no medicine of any sort could be administered, as any attempt induced distressing vomiting and hiccup. The patient's hands were cold and clammy and she had apparently only a few hours to live, when, yielding to the wishes of the relatives, I allowed them to use a vaporiser. After it had burnt for two hours the patient slept for half an hour (the first sleep for nearly a week) and then took a little milk and water. Vomiting ceased forthwith, temperature gradually fell to 100°, and in a week was normal in the mornings. Appetite came by degrees, and the patient invariably slept when the vaporiser was used. It was used at first (on May 31st) for two hours three times a day. At the end of three weeks the girl was out of doors as much as possible, and the vaporiser was only used twice a day.

On July 16th it was noticed that she had gained 6 lbs. in three weeks and very much more altogether. The temperature was now hardly ever 100°, the respirations were 18. Crepitations had almost disappeared from the right side, and were much less in area on the left side. The cavity seemed more contracted on each examination. The girl was able to take a little outdoor exercise, and was in much the same health as before she suffered from acute miliary tuberculosis.

I have used "igazol" in two other cases, namely:

"B." a schoolmaster, was picked up in the street with profuse haemoptysis. Hammamelis, opium, and calomel were given to control haemorrhage, but the chest condition was treated with "igazol." Gradual but steady improvement has taken place, but an attempt to keep the patient out of doors all day has failed, as he feels that he must have the vaporiser at least twice a day to relieve his breathing and cough.

"M. P." is not tuberculous, but I name the case to show that the treatment is a popular one with patients, and as illustrating the soothing effects of "igazol." The patient is gouty and asthmatical, with a laryngeal spasm which awakened him every night after about an hour's sleep. He is very tired of drugs. The use of the vaporiser for two hours each evening has greatly lessened cough and laryngeal spasm. The patient uses the vaporiser regularly, and expresses himself as feeling better after doing so. The result is probably in this case due rather to the iodine than to the formalin, of which the "igazol" is composed.

This small experience is of no value in itself, except as confirming Professor Cervello's statements, but it has convinced me that "igazol" is a valuable aid to our methods of treating phthisis, and is a popular and agreeable remedy to patients.

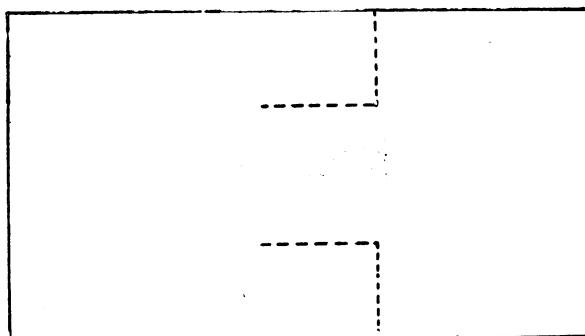
PROFESSOR TH. ESCHERICH has been elected Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Graz for the academic year 1900-1901.

PRESENTATION.—Dr. Deeping, J.P., of Southend, was recently presented with a handsome silver epergne, a gold hunter watch, and an illuminated address. The inscription on the first-named was as follows: "Presented to G. D. Deeping, Esq., J.P., in appreciation of his many services to the town of Southend-on-Sea and as a token of their respect, and esteem, by the residents, July 21st, 1900.—F. F. Ramuz, Mayor."

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

SPLINT FOR FRACTURED HUMERUS.

I HAVE found the splint shown in the accompanying diagram useful in cases of fracture of upper end of humerus. It is easily made from a flat piece of poroplastic felt of the shape here shown, and of a size suited to the patient. The dotted lines regulate the shape and size of the flaps that extend upwards round the joint, and may be varied according to the requirements of the case. The body-piece should be securely



fixed to the trunk by broad bands of stout plaster; and if great immobility of the arm is desired a band may be passed through holes made in the lower border of the arm-piece and the adjoining body piece. It is my custom to mould the appliance in the first instance to the sound side; it then, when transferred, requires only a slight refitting.

R. F. TOBIN.
Dublin.

ON THE TREATMENT OF BLISTERS.

At this season, when heavy boots and rough stockings blister unaccustomed heels, the following method of treatment may be of service to many crippled sportsmen. It may not be new, but the writer invented it for his personal relief, and has used it with success in several instances. The blister is incised, and the raised epidermis cut completely away with sharp scissors; no overlapping fragment beneath which microbes might develop is left. The surface is then carefully dried and painted with several layers of salicylated collodion. A circular piece of linen—a bit of old pocket handkerchief is best—is cut rather larger than the exposed surface; this is plastered on with more collodion, which is well worked into the meshes of the material. Several more coats of collodion are put on over all. This makes a strong and intimately adherent protection to the abraded surface; the patient can immediately walk with comfort, and the epidermis reforms underneath with unimpeded rapidity. A large blister may require several applications, since one lasts only two or three days. There is some smarting when the first layer of collodion is put on. The treatment should be applied early; a blistered surface which has been irritated into the haemorrhagic condition had better be exposed and treated with antiseptic lotions for a day or two, till the inflammation has subsided, before the above method is applied.

Grosvenor Street, W.

ARTHUR H. WARD, F.R.C.S.

HAY FEVER.

WHETHER *post hoc* or *propter hoc* I cannot say, but I have this year been apparently immune, I will not say *by* the use, but *after* the use of an ointment of the liq. carbonis detergens as strong as it can be made, with benzoated lard, and not too thick to be easily painted on the inside of the nostrils and snuffed up well from the loaded brush. At least, I have had, for the first time for many years, a summer in which I have not nearly sneezed my head off and looked the most lachrymose of mortals; and as I appear to owe it to the above application, I give it *faute de mieux* the benefit of my good opinion and fair gratitude.

Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

GEORGE H. R. DABBS, M.D.

OBSTRUCTION OF STENO'S DUCT CAUSED BY STOMATITIS.

Not long ago I was consulted by a lady, aged 32, on account of a swelling of the left parotid gland, with difficulty in opening the mouth and some pain, which had been coming on for several days. The swelling was uniform, soft, and not tender, nor was it accompanied by any constitutional disturbance. A week later it was larger, and the pain more intense, especially during meals. The patient described how, when taking food, the gland increased in size, and the pain became worse; she said that even the thought of food increased her distress, and on one occasion the sight of a dish of cooked gooseberries caused intense suffering.

Careful examination revealed no concretion in Steno's duct, but the mucous membrane inside the cheek was found to be swelled, tooth-indented and sodden, with red patches here and there. This condition appeared to be the only discoverable cause to account for the evident obstruction of the duct. An astringent and antiseptic mouth lotion was ordered, and the patient was directed to disinfect her plate of artificial teeth by boiling it. In three days the distension of the gland and the pain had completely subsided, but a sensation of stiffness remained for nearly a fortnight.

Abchurch House, E.C.

CHICHELE NOURSE.

A CASE OF SUPPOSED FOREIGN BODY IN THE PHARYNX.

THE note on ossified stylo-hyoïd ligament, by Mr. C. F. Wightman in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of June 30th, 1900, recalls to my mind a case which I saw some three months ago, in which the upper end of the great cornu of the hyoid bone was mistaken for a foreign body.

I was called to see Mrs. T., aged 65, at 2 A.M. on April 2nd, 1900. She had swallowed a piece of pork "crackling," and this she stated had stuck in her throat on the right side. A vigorous attempt on her part to extract this ended in a profuse haemorrhage. A medical man was then called in,

and I saw the patient later on in consultation with him. On introducing the finger I was able to touch a rough body on the right side of the pharynx, which might easily have been the end of a foreign body. As she would not allow me to examine again chloroform was administered, and on introducing my finger I was able to make out that the body felt was the bare upper end of the great cornu of the hyoid bone, which was exposed in the pharynx evidently by the attempt of the patient to dislodge what she took to be a foreign body. On the opposite side the left cornu of the hyoid bone normally covered with mucous membrane could be felt.

Of course I made no attempt to proceed further, and a fortnight later the patient was well. For some days after her accident there was oedema and crepitation on the right side of the neck, and all attempts at swallowing were painful.

G. P. NEWBOLT, F.R.C.S.,
Honorary Surgeon, Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool.

REPORTS

ON

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

ROYAL UNITED HOSPITAL, BATH.

A SUCCESSFUL CASE OF ENTERECTOMY FOR MALIGNANT DISEASE OF THE TRANSVERSE COLON CAUSING INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION.

(By RICHARD J. H. SCOTT, F.R.C.S.E., Senior Surgeon to the Hospital.)

S. B., aged 40, first noticed gnawing pains in the lower part of the abdomen in November, 1898. She had suffered from obstinate constipation since May, 1899 (six months), and she noticed her abdomen commencing to swell in October, 1899; and since November 17th she had had nausea, retching, and vomiting. Her last attack of vomiting occurred on November 24th, three days before her admission into the hospital on the 27th, and no faecal odour was then detected in the vomited matter.

On admission she was found to be a poorly-nourished woman, with an anxious expression and flushed cheeks. Her tongue was furred; her breathing was distressed. The abdomen was very large, hard, and tense; but it was resonant all over, even in the flanks. No definite tumour could be felt owing to the extreme distension; but *per rectum* a hard mass could be felt in the lower part of the pelvis. The uterus was pushed forward, and the cervix directed backwards. Her temperature on the day of admission was 99.5°.

On November 28th, the patient's condition not having improved under medicinal treatment, on consultation with my colleague, Dr. Cave, it was decided to perform left inguinal colotomy. An anaesthetic having been administered, the abdomen was opened in the usual position, when several coils of distended small intestine presented at the opening. Two fingers were introduced to feel for the descending colon, which appeared to be empty. On examining further towards the middle line a hard mass was felt in a portion of bowel; this was gradually and carefully dragged down to the opening in the abdomen, when it was found to be a malignant hard growth of the transverse colon causing a stricture, with the bowel greatly distended behind it. It was brought outside the wound, and the bowel having been fixed with a few sutures to the skin, a Paul's tube was introduced and fixed into the distended portion of the bowel, and the contents allowed to escape through the tube. The patient for the next few days passed quantities of liquid faeces through the tube, and the abdomen became quite flat.

The temperature, which had reached 101°, became normal by the sixth day after the operation and the patient felt very comfortable. On the tenth day an anaesthetic was again administered, and the bowel, which had become adherent to the edges of the wound, was separated and brought well outside the abdomen, and a V-shaped piece of mesentery was removed which contained several enlarged glands. Sharp haemorrhage followed division of the bowel, the bleeding vessels were

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

SUBSCRIBER.—The contracts made by medical men with large employers of labour probably vary a great deal. There are many books on the Workmen's Compensation Act. Probably those by Mr. Ruegg and Mr. Minton Senhouse are the most reliable, from the legal side. The working of the Act is not yet thoroughly ascertained. But many doubtful points have been decided by the Court of Appeal. No doubt an amending Act will soon be passed by Parliament to clear up difficulties which have been discovered.

THE ETHICS OF CONTRACT PRACTICE.

CONTRACT PRACTICE.—We cannot help feeling sorry that our correspondent parted with his money so readily, as he was not in any way called upon to pay the bill. When next morning he visited the patient, as he promised to do and as we assume he did, he offered his services, and if they were declined there could be no further equitable claim against him.

PROFESSIONAL ATTENDANCE UPON THE FAMILIES OF MEDICAL MEN.

We have repeatedly pointed out that no medical practitioner is obliged to attend a colleague or the members of a colleague's family without payment. (See JOURNAL, March 24th and April 28th, 1900.) A correspondent writes to us that he is medical officer to a school where many of the boys are the sons of medical men, one of whom has complained of having to pay for medical attendance. It is clear that such a claim cannot be allowed, as in the case of a school where all the boys were doctors' sons it would be impossible to find a medical officer willing to give his services for nothing.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER AMALGAMATED FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.
DUBITANS.—There is not anything strictly unprofessional in accepting an appointment as medical officer to amalgamated friendly societies at a fixed salary, but the mode in which these friendly societies have so generally conducted their business has brought them under the ban of professional opinion, and we should advise our correspondent to make careful inquiries before accepting such an appointment. We assume that he is aware that the General Medical Council has issued a warning to all medical practitioners holding office under such societies as seek to gain practice by the unprofessional methods of advertising and canvassing.

CHANGE-OF-ADDRESS CARDS.

A MEMBER.—The card sent to us is a flagrant instance of the way in which these cards are abused if, as our correspondent says, it was sent to persons other than the *bond fide* patients of the practitioner in question.

THE RELATIONS OF PRACTITIONERS.

IN the case referred to us concerning A., B., and C., upon the facts as stated, we do not think the intervention of the *locum tenens* B. and his dismissal deprive A. of his status as the practitioner originally in charge of the case, and we think C. ought to have communicated with A. upon his return.

NEWSPAPERS' PUFFS.

LA FLEUR.—It is not for us to offer a gloss upon a resolution of the Council, but there must be exceptions to all rules, and our correspondent will probably admit that where medical men occupy positions of exceptional eminence, or are called to take part in events of great public interest, it is unavoidable that non-medical newspapers should take notice of them, and it is quite certain that their photographs can be easily purchased by any editor.

A SOUTH AFRICAN CORRESPONDENT sends us a cutting from the *Cape Times*, headed "Great Operation Marvellous Surgery at Deelfontein," with half a column of description of the case of an officer who was wounded in the spine by a Mauser bullet, localisation of the projectile by the x rays, and its subsequent successful removal. He rightly considers that such descriptions are suitable only for professional newspapers; but he admits that the operator and his assistants whose names are given may have had nothing whatever to do with this publication, and we can only express our hope that he is correct in this supposition. It is particularly undesirable that more or less eminent members of the medical profession who are now in South Africa owing to the war should set a bad example to colonial practitioners, and we would urge them to do their best to prevent the appearance of such highly-coloured and sensational narratives in the colonial newspapers.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

PASS LIST, August, 1900.—The following candidates passed in:

Surgery.—A. St. J. Bateman (Section II), King's College Hospital; H. N. Horton (Section II), Middlesex Hospital; E. R. Risien (Section I), St. Bartholomew's Hospital; E. F. Rose (Section II), St. Bartholomew's Hospital; W. C. Spooner (Sections I and II), Edinburgh.

Medicine.—W. A. C. Cox (Sections I and II), St. Mary's Hospital; F. R. Featherstone (Section II), Guy's Hospital; J. C. Furness, Charing Cross Hospital; J. I. Halstead (Section I), Manchester; A. H. L. Newstead (Cambridge and St. Mary's Hospital); E. F. Rose (Sections I and II), St. Bartholomew's Hospital; A. Y. St. Leger (Sections I and II), Cambridge and St. Mary's Hospital.

Forensic Medicine.—W. A. C. Cox, St. Mary's Hospital; J. C. Furness, Charing Cross Hospital; J. I. Halstead, Manchester; A. H. L. Newstead, Cambridge and St. Mary's Hospital; E. F. Rose, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; M. J. Ryan, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; A. T. Spanton, Cambridge and St. George's Hospital; A. Y. St. Leger, Cambridge and St. Mary's Hospital.

Midwifery.—R. R. P. S. Bowker, Middlesex Hospital; E. Osborne, Birmingham; E. F. Rose, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; W. C. Spooner, Edinburgh.

The diploma of the Society was granted to A. St. J. Bateman, R. R. P. S. Bowker, W. A. C. Cox, F. R. Featherstone, H. N. Horton, A. Y. St. Leger, A. H. L. Newstead, and E. F. Rose.

OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. J. H. WARDEN, M.D., I.M.S.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES JAMES HISLOP WARDEN, I.M.S., who, as announced in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of July 28th, died recently in London, was born in 1851. He was the only son of Captain Charles William Warden, of St. Heliers, Jersey. He studied medicine at St. George's Hospital, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1872 and a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London in the following year. From a comparatively early age he had taken great interest in chemistry, and while a student gained in open competition a silver medal for pharmaceutical chemistry and *materia medica* given annually by the Society of Apothecaries. In 1873 he obtained certificates of proficiency in chemistry from the Royal College of Chemistry and the Royal School of Mines. In 1874 he entered the Indian Medical Service and was appointed to Bengal. In 1876 he was deputed by the Board of Revenue on special duty to inquire into the cause of the repeated failure of the system of taxing materials used in the distillation of spirits. In 1878 he acted for six months as principal assistant to the opium agent at Behar. In 1879 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Calcutta Medical College and Chemical and Opium Examiner to the Government of Bengal. These appointments he continued to hold until 1892. During the thirteen years that he held the Professorship of Chemistry, he was repeatedly thanked by the Government for the excellent work performed by him as Chemical Examiner. During that time also he examined and pharmacologically tested most of the indigenous drugs, and in conjunction with Brigade-Surgeon W. Dymock, of the Bombay service, and Mr. David Hooper, Quinologist to the Madras Government, he produced the *Pharmacographia Indica*, a work which is accepted as a standard authority. His services were frequently requisitioned during these years by the Government for scientific investigation. In 1881 he was twice appointed to make experiments on the packing of opium. In 1883 he conducted many experiments in connection with the testing of petroleum, for which he received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council. In 1883 also he was engaged in experiments with reference to the manufacture of country spirits. In 1886 he inquired into the presence of fusel oil in country spirits. In 1890 he performed a large amount of work on the verification of petroleum testing apparatus, and in 1891 he drew up a scheme for the determination of the real alcoholic strength of imported spirits, and devised special forms of apparatus for carrying out the necessary operations. These were subsequently adopted by the Government of Bengal. For these services he received the thanks of the Government. Whilst absent on furlough in 1884 he spent some months at the Imperial Board of Health Laboratories in Berlin, making a special study of bacteriology and chemistry. In 1886 he was associated with Sir Frederick Abel and Mr. Redmond in drawing up the "rules for testing petroleum," which were afterwards incorporated in the "Petroleum Act of 1886." In that year he also took the degree of M.D. Brussels. In 1892 he was appointed officiating medical storekeeper, Bengal, and effected many alterations in the laboratory, especially in the manufacture and preparation of drugs. In December, 1897, Dr. Warden was deputed by the Government of India to special service in Bombay in connection with the plague, and rendered assistance of the first importance there until he was allowed to proceed on furlough in May, 1898. In 1895 he was sent to visit and report on the medical store depots at Madras, Bombay, and Meean Meer, and towards the end of that year was appointed a member of the Indigenous Drugs Committee. In 1893 the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain elected him a corresponding member in appreciation of the great value of the work done by him in the branches of knowledge embraced in the educational objects of the Society. In 1884 he was elected a Fellow

A MINISTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND OTHER MATTERS.
S. R. asks: (1) If, having different Local Government Boards, we can be said to possess a State department of public health similar, for instance, to the War Office?

2. What officer nearest approaches a minister of public health?
 3. If there are any reliable figures regarding the mortality due to the abuse of alcohol?
 4. What is the mortality due to tuberculosis?
- * * 1. The function of the several central Boards dealing with public health is principally one of co-ordination, and this largely in relation to expenditure. The theory of the English public health system is one of local self-government. It has this advantage over a bureaucratic one, that changes of procedure are not generally adopted till local public opinion is ripe for them.

2. The President of the Local Government Board is the officer most nearly approximating a minister of public health. The Parliamentary Secretary to this Board in the last Government was a medical man (Sir Walter Foster), and the Board possesses a complete medical staff.

3. The most useful figures as to alcohol are obtained from a study of the diseases of certain trades contained in the decennial reports of the Registrar-General.

4. Tuberculosis accounts for about 10 per cent. of the mortality. A useful paper, with figures, was drawn up recently by a Committee of the Association, and can be had in quantities from the Secretary at a nominal charge.

APPOINTMENT OF A LADY LOCUM TENENS FOR A DISPENSARY DOCTOR.

THE Poor-law Guardians at Crookstown have appointed Miss Annie H. Crawford, M.B., *locum tenens* for Dr. Bell, Pomeroy, at the rate of three guineas per week. Both the guardians and Dr. Crawford are to be congratulated on this progressive step.

DUTIES OF A WORKHOUSE MEDICAL OFFICER.

C. D., a workhouse medical officer, writes to ask whether it is necessary for him to make the entries in the medical relief book in his own handwriting (which he says his Board of Guardians request him to do), or whether it is sufficient if he arranges this to be done by someone else and subsequently puts his initials to every case in the column of the book set out for this purpose.

* * We should regard it as unreasonable for the guardians or even the Poor-law Board to insist on all the entries in question being in the handwriting of the medical officer himself; but if he engages anyone to make these entries for him, we consider it should be someone acting as an assistant to him, and not anyone on the staff of the workhouse, except, of course, a duly appointed assistant medical officer, if there should be one.

HEALTH OF ENGLISH TOWNS.

IN thirty-three of the largest English towns, including London, 7,042 births and 4,824 deaths were registered during the week ending Saturday last, September 1st. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had been 20.3, 19.5, and 19.8 per 1,000 in the three preceding weeks, further rose to 21.7 per 1,000 last week. The rates ranged from 11.9 in Halifax, 12.3 in Croydon, 14.1 in Bradford, and 14.2 in Cardiff, to 27.9 in Birmingham, 30.6 in Hull, 33.3 in Preston and 33.6 in Sheffield. In the thirty-two provincial towns the mean death-rate was 22.6 per 1,000, or 2.4 more than the rate recorded in London, which was 20.2 per 1,000. The zymotic death-rate in the thirty-three towns averaged 4.8 per 1,000; in London this death-rate was equal to 5.3 per 1,000, while it averaged 7.1 in the thirty-two provincial towns, among which the highest zymotic death-rates were 11.7 in Bolton, 12.1 in Sheffield, 13.2 in Preston, and 14.4 in Hull. Measles caused a death-rate of 1.0 in West Ham, and 2.0 in Swansea; scarlet fever of 1.3 in Burnley; whooping-cough of 1.3 in Cardiff, 1.7 in Brighton and 1.9 in Gateshead; "fever" of 1.9 in Portsmouth; and diarrhoea of 9.2 in Birmingham, 10.5 in Bolton, 12.3 in Preston and 13.8 in Hull. The 49 deaths from diphtheria in the thirty-three towns included 19 in London, 10 in Sheffield, 6 in Leicester, and 3 in Leeds. Three cases of small-pox were registered in Liverpool, but not one in London or in any other of the thirty-two towns; and only two cases of small-pox were under treatment in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals on Saturday last, September 1st. The number of scarlet fever patients in these hospitals and in the London Fever Hospital, which had been 1,838, 1,793, and 1,726 in the three preceding weeks, fell again to 1,702 on Saturday last; 176 new cases were admitted during the week, against 155, 157, and 140 in the three preceding weeks.

HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday last, September 1st, 936 births and 543 deaths were registered in eight of the principal Scotch towns. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had declined from 19.0 to 16.9 per 1,000 in the five preceding weeks, rose again to 17.6 last week, and was 4.1 per 1,000 below the mean-rate during the same period in the thirty-three large English towns. Among these Scotch towns the death-rates ranged from 13.3 in Leith and 13.7 in Dundee, to 22.6 in Paisley and 24.4 in Aberdeen. The zymotic death-rate in these towns averaged 3.3 per 1,000, the highest rates being recorded in Paisley and Greenock. The 250 deaths registered in Glasgow included 3 from measles, 3 from scarlet fever, 2 from diphtheria, 16 from whooping cough, 3 from "fever," and 27 from diarrhoea. Five fatal cases of measles and 4 of diarrhoea were recorded in Edinburgh; 6 deaths from diarrhoea and 3 from whooping cough occurred in Greenock; and 6 from diarrhoea in Dundee.

MEDICAL NEWS.

BARE FEET AS PLAGUE CARRIERS.—By a recent decree of the Sanitary Council of Constantinople, all persons are strictly enjoined to wear shoes or other covering for their feet. The reason assigned for this ordinance is that if persons who go barefoot happen to have scratches or excoriations on these extremities, they may thereby become infected with plague and so transmit the disease. It takes a good deal to awaken the sanitary conscience of the Sublime Porte, but when it is aroused its activity would appear to be remarkable.

THE HEALTH CONGRESS.—At a recent meeting of the Town Council of Eastbourne the Mayor (Alderman H. W. Keay) moved, "That a hearty invitation be given by the members of this Council to the members of the Royal Institute of Public Health to hold their next Congress at Eastbourne, and that we pledge ourselves as a Council to do our best to receive and entertain them." He stated that he had received a promise from the Duke of Devonshire that he would accept the office of President of the Congress if held at Eastbourne. The motion was passed unanimously.

A LADY POORHOUSE MEDICAL OFFICER.—At a meeting of the Dundee Parish Council on August 13th, applications for the post of resident medical officer at Dundee East Poorhouse were submitted. Both came from lady graduates of Edinburgh. After some discussion whether any appointment should be made, Dr. Laura Stewart Sandeman, M.B., Ch.B., Stanley, was appointed at a salary of £100 a year. Dr. Laura Sandeman is a daughter of the late Colonel Sandeman. She studied at University College and the Royal Infirmary, Dundee, and on several occasions she acted in the infirmary as one of the assistant house-physicians. Miss Sandeman afterwards studied in the Extramural School of Medicine, Edinburgh, in the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, and the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin.

LUNATICS IN THE CITY.—In a recent issue of the *City Press*, reference was made to the fact that the number of residents of the City confined in lunatic asylums is far in excess per 1,000 inhabitants of the number similarly afflicted in London at large. A report presented to the City guardians, and summarised in the same paper, shows first the number of persons found wandering by the police in the city and subsequently sent to Stone; and secondly, the number of persons resident in the city who were similarly certified as being insane. In the three years which ended June last, 245 persons thus found wandering were sent to Stone, the medical superintendent's fees amounting to £264 12s., and the relieving officer's expenses, court fees, etc., to £82 15s. 5d. In this way the total expenditure incurred by the guardians was £1,075 2s. 5d. The number of persons resident in the city who were brought before the magistrates and certified to be insane was 63. The medical officer's fees amounted to £66 3s., and the relieving officers' expenses and court fees to £135 4s. 1d. In addition, 9 persons were discharged as not being insane, the medical officer's fees being £10 10s., and other expenses £2. The city residents thus brought before the magistrates in three years consequently involved a total expenditure of £213 17s. 1d.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced :

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN. Gloucester Street, S.W.—House-Surgeon. Appointment for six months. Board, residence, and £5 allowance. Applications to the Honorary Secretary by September 22nd.

BERKSHIRE ASYLUM. Wallingford.—Second Assistant Medical Officer, unmarried, and not more than 30 years of age. Salary, £120 per annum, rising to £150, with board, furnished apartments, attendance, and allowance. Applications to the Medical Superintendent.

BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY. Resident Surgeon, unmarried. Salary, £150 per annum, with £30 allowance for cab hire and furnished rooms, etc. Applications to the Secretary by September 24th.

BRADFORD CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, residence, and washing. Applications to the Secretary by September 15th.

BRADFORD ROYAL INFIRmary.—Dispensary Surgeon, unmarried. Salary, £100 per annum with board and residence. Applications endorsed "Dispensary Surgeon" to the Secretary by September 18th.

BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum, with board, residence, etc. Applications to the Secretary by September 20th.

BRISTOL ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon. Applications to the Secretary by September 10th.

BUTLTON: DEVONSHIRE HOSPITAL.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with furnished apartments, board, and washing. Applications, endorsed "Assistant House-Surgeon," to the Secretary.

CARLISLE: CUMBERLAND INFIRMARY.—Assistant House-Surgeon for seven months. Salary at the rate of £40 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Secretary by September 11th.

CARLISLE DISPENSARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £150 per annum, with apartments. Applications to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. G. A. Lightfoot, 23, Lower Street, Carlisle.

CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL. City Road, E.C.—District Surgeons. Applications to the Secretary by September 15th.

DEVONPORT ROYAL ALBERT HOSPITAL.—Assistant House-Surgeon for six months. Salary at the rate of £20 per annum. Applications to the Chairman of Medical Committee by September 27th.

DUNDEE ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Resident Medical Assistant. Appointment for six months. Salary at the rate of £40 per annum, with board and washing. Applications to the Secretary, Mr. D. Gordon Stewart, Solicitor, 10, Meadowside, Dundee, by September 12th.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN. Shadwell, E.—(1) House-Surgeon. Honorarium of £25 at end of six months, with board, residence, etc. (2) Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £90 per annum, with board, residence, and washing. (3) Medical Officer for casualty department. Appointment for six months. Salary, £100 per annum, with luncheon. Applications in each case to the Secretary by September 15th.

EAST SUSSEX COUNTY ASYLUM. Haywards Heath.—Second Assistant Medical Officer and Pathologist, unmarried. Salary, £175 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Medical Superintendent by September 25th.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.—Professor of Clinical Medicine. Salary about £112 and share in fees. Applications to the Secretary of the Glasgow University Court, 91, West Regent Street, Glasgow, by September 12th.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL. Holloway Road, N.—(1) Anæsthetist. Honorarium, 10 guineas per annum. (2) Junior House-Surgeon. Appointment for six months. Salary at the rate of £80 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Secretary by September 10th and 17th respectively.

HAMPSTEAD HOSPITAL. N.W.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary at the rate of £120 per annum, with rooms, coals, and gas. Applications to the Honorary Secretary by September 10th.

HULME'S DISPENSARY. Dale Street, Manchester.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £150 per annum, with apartments, etc. Applications to the Honorary Secretary, Medical Committee, by September 19th.

LANCASTER COUNTY ASYLUM.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary commencing at £120 per annum, with usual allowances. Applications to the Medical Superintendent.

LEITH HOSPITAL.—(1) House-Physician; (2) Assistant House-Physician; (3) Assistant House-Surgeon; (4) Surgeon in Outdoor Department. Applications to Mr. G. V. Mann, Secretary, 35, Bernard Street, Leith, by September 15th.

LEYTON, WALTHAMSTOW, AND WANSTEAD CHILDREN'S AND GENERAL HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £30 per annum with board, residence, and washing. Applications to the Honorary Secretary by September 15th.

LIVERPOOL INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.—Assistant Resident Medical Officer, unmarried, and not exceeding 26 years of age. Applications, endorsed "Assistant Resident Medical Officer," to be addressed to the Chairman of the Port Sanitary and Hospital Committee under cover to the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Liverpool, by September 26th.

LONDON THROAT HOSPITAL. 204, Great Portland Street, W.—Non-resident House-Surgeon. Appointment for six months. Honorarium at the rate of £25 per annum. Applications to the Secretary of the Medical Committee by September 21st.

MACCLESFIELD GENERAL INFIRMARY.—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £70 per annum, with board and residence. Applications to the Chairman of the House Committee.

MANCHESTER CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—Junior Resident Medical Officer; unmarried. Appointment for six months, but eligible for re-election as Senior. Salary at the rate of £80 per annum as Junior and £100 as Senior, with board and lodging. Applications to the Secretary, Dispensary, Gartside Street, Manchester, by September 12th.

MANCHESTER CLINICAL HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with apartments and board. Applications to Mr. H. Teague, Secretary, 38, Barton Arcade, Manchester, by September 29th.

MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—Honorary Assistant Surgeon; must be M.R.C.S. Eng. Applications to the Secretary by September 22nd.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL. Kingsland Road, N.E.—(1) House-Physician. Salary, £40 per annum. (2) House-Surgeon. Salary, £20 per annum. (3) Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £25 per annum. (4) Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £25 per annum. Appointment for six months. Applications to the Secretary by September 15th.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Second Assistant Medical Officer, unmarried, and under 30 years of age. Salary, £140 per annum, rising to £160. Applications to the Medical Superintendent.

NORTH SHIELDS AND TYNEMOUTH DISPENSARY.—House-Surgeon and Dispenser. Salary, £150 per annum, with an allowance of £20 towards house, etc. Applications to the Honorary Secretary, 99, Howard Street, North Shields, by September 21st.

NOTTINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY.—Resident Surgeon, unmarried. Salary £200 per annum. All found except board. Applications to the Secretary.

PAISLEY INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.—Resident Physician. Salary, £120 per annum, with board, washing, and attendance. Applications to the Clerk to the Local Authority, Municipal Buildings, Paisley, by September 24th.

PLYMOUTH BOROUGH ASYLUM. Blachadon.—Assistant Medical Officer, unmarried. Salary, £150 per annum, increasing to £200, with furnished apartments, board, and washing. Applications endorsed "Assistant Medical Officer," to Dr. W. H. Bowes, Superintendent, by October 1st.

PRESTON ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £60 per annum, with board, lodging, washing, etc. Applications to the Secretary by September 13th.

RAINHILL: COUNTY ASYLAUM.—Assistant Medical Officer, unmarried, and not more than 30 years of age. Salary, £125 per annum, increasing to £250, with furnished apartments, board, attendance, and washing. Applications to the Medical Superintendent by September 25th.

ROCHDALE INFIRMARY.—Resident Medical Officer; unmarried. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, residence, and washing. Applications to the Honorary Secretary by September 15th.

RYDE: ROYAL ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY HOSPITAL.—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, £50, and fee of £10 for lectures to nurses. Applications to the Secretary.

T. GEORGE THE MARTYR. Southwark.—Lady Sanitary Officer and Health Inspector, not less than 25 years of age. Salary to commence at £110 per annum, rising to £150. Applications (on forms provided) endorsed "Lady Sanitary Officer and Health Inspector," to the Vestry Clerk, 81, Borough Road, S.E., by September 10th.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, Etc. Henrietta Street, W.C.—House-Surgeon. Appointment for six months but eligible for re-election. Salary at the rate of £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Secretary by September 12th.

SHEFFIELD UNION WORKHOUSE INFIRMARY.—Junior Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £75 per annum, with furnished apartments, board, and washing. Applications to the Clerk to the Guardians, Union Offices, Westbar, Sheffield, by September 16th.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT UNION.—Resident Medical Officer of the Workhouse. Salary, £210 per annum, rising to £175, with board, washing, and furnished apartments. Applications to the Clerk of the Guardians, Union Offices, Stoke-upon-Trent, by September 10th.

TOTTENHAM HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, residence, and laundry. Applications to the Chairman of the Joint Committee, The Green, Tottenham, by September 10th.

WEST BROMWICH DISTRICT HOSPITAL.—Resident Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, washing, and attendance. Applications to the Secretary.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL. Hammersmith Road, W.—(1) House-Physician. (2) House-Surgeon. Appointment for six months. Board and lodging provided. Applications to the Secretary Superintendent by September 26th.

WESTMINSTER GENERAL DISPENSARY. 9, Gerrard Street, Soho.—Dispenser. Salary, £60 per annum. Applications to the Secretary by September 24th.

WEST RIDING ASYLUM. Wadsley, near Sheffield.—Temporary Fifth Assistant Medical Officer for six months. Salary at the rate of £14 per annum, with apartments, board, and attendance. Applications to the Medical Superintendent by September 13th.

WISECH: NORTH CAWES HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £140 per annum, with furnished house. Applications to the Honorary Secretary by September 13th.

WOOLWICH UNION.—Resident Assistant Medical Officer at the Infirmary, Plumstead, unmarried, and not more than 30 years of age. Salary, £120 per annum, increasing to £150, with apartments, rations, and washing. Applications to the Clerk to the Board, Union Offices, Woolwich, by September 27th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

BENNETT, J. H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Lond., appointed Medical Officer for the Fourth District of the Maidstone Union, vice A. Wood, M.R.C.S.

BRAND, J. M., M.R.C.S. Eng., reappointed Medical Officer of Health for the Stratton-Hurst District.

DAVISON, F. E., M.B., B.S., B.H. Durh., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Lond., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Newcastle-on-Tyne Dispensary, vice W. Hardcastle, M.B. Lond., B.H. Durh., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond., resigned.

ENSO, C. M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Tisbury Rural District, vice J. A. Ensor, M.R.C.S. Eng., resigned.

HARVEY, H. G., M.B., B.S. Durh., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Lond., appointed House-Surgeon to the Paddington Green Children's Hospital.

HEWATSON, Alfred, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Huddersfield Infirmary.

KIRBY, Sami, J. J., M.D. Brux., L.R.C.P. Eng., M.R.C.S. Eng., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Horne Rural District Council.

RIVERS, W. C., L.R.C.P., Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed House-Surgeon to the Stamford, Rutland, and General Dispensary, vice T. W. Nunn, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., resigned.

SLOOS, Wm., M.B., Ch.B. Eng., appointed Junior House-Surgeon to the Bootle Borough Hospital, Liverpool.

STEWARTSON, Archibald, M.B. Glasg., appointed Junior Assistant Medical Officer to Hawkhead Asylum, Crookston.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—The following gentlemen have been selected as House Officers from Tuesday, September 4th, 1900:
 House Physicians—H. M. Harwood, M.A., M.B., B.C.Cantab.; R. B. Kinloch, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; Assistant House-Physicians—C. F. Selous, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; H. H. R. Clarke, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
 House-Surgeons—A. E. Martin, M.A., M.B., B.C.Cantab., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; C. L. Hawking, M.B., M.B., B.C.Cantab., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; J. F. Cunningham, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; Y. Takaki, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
 Assistant House-Surgeons—T. Edwards, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; B. S. Wills, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; T. S. Taylor, M.A., M.B., B.C.Cantab.; T. Burfield, M.A., M.B., B.C.Cantab., M.R.C.S.
 Obstetric House-Physicians (Senior) B. F. Howlett, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Junior) H. R. Besie, L.M.C., M.R.C.S.
 Clinical Assistants in the Special Department for Diseases of the Ear—Z. Mennell, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
 Clinical Assistants in the Electrical Department—L. S. Dudgeon, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
 Several other gentlemen have received an extension of their appointments.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.
Medical Graduates' College and Polyclinic, 22, Chenies Street, W.C. 4 P.M.—Mr. Hutchinson: Consultation. W.C. (Skin.)

TUESDAY.
Medical Graduates' College and Polyclinic, 22, Chenies Street, W.C. 4 P.M.—Dr. Seymour Taylor: Consultation. (Medical.)

WEDNESDAY.
Medical Graduates' College and Polyclinic, 22, Chenies Street, W.C. 5 P.M.—Dr. Byrom Bramwell: Clinical Lecture.

THURSDAY.
Medical Graduates' College and Polyclinic, 22, Chenies Street, W.C. 4 P.M.—Mr. Hutchinson: Consultation. (Surgical)

FRIDAY.
Medical Graduates' College and Polyclinic, 22, Chenies Street, W.C. 4 P.M.—Dr. Dundas Grant: Consultation. (Throat.)

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.
BIDWELL.—On September 5th, at 59, Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, W., the wife of Leonard A. Bidwell, F.R.C.S., of a daughter.
CROLL.—On September 2nd, at Marfield, Holylead Road, Handsworth, the wife of Andrew Croll, M.D., of a son (prematurely).
JENNINGS.—On August 30th, at The Laurels, Congresbury, Somerset, the wife of Richard E. W. Jennings, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of a son.
SIMPSON.—September 1st, at Kynance, Farnborough, Hants, the wife of Captain J. Tracy Simpson, M.D., R.A.M.C. Mil., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DAVIES—WOODFIELD.—On August 29th, at St. Stephen's Church, Redditch, by the Rev. S. Davis, M.A., assisted by the Rev. A. E. Prue, M.A., Hugh Davies, F.R.C.S. Eng., M.B., B.S. Lond., Vale House, Greenwich, eldest son of Mr. Davies, Liedsford, Llanfyllin, North Wales, to Elizabeth Victoria (Lily), fifth daughter of William Woodfield, Elmsdale, Redditch.

DEATHS.

AYMER.—At Berrie, on August 20th, James Aymer, M.B., C.M., aged 43 years.
ENSOR.—On September 4th, at Tisbury, Wilts, John Arthur Ensor, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., aged 55 years.