

Dr. Eustace Talbot reported two cases of hæmorrhage into the suprarenal capsules in the *St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports* for 1900, in which he also refers to two cases reported by Drs. Andrews, Garrod, and Drysdale in the Pathological Society's *Transactions* for 1898. These four cases were all unvaccinated, were apparently healthy children, suddenly taken ill, with a rapid and fatal termination. Subcutaneous hæmorrhages occurred in the two latter cases only, and convulsions seem to have been a prominent symptom in the two cases reported by Dr. Talbot. It will be noted that in our cases no convulsions occurred. The only morbid changes found *post mortem* in all these four cases was hæmorrhage into the suprarenal capsules, all the other organs being apparently healthy.

In conclusion, we desire to express our gratitude to Drs. Eustace Smith and J. A. Coutts for permission to publish these cases, and we also have to thank Dr. Clive Riviere, Pathologist to the hospital, for the use of the *post-mortem* examination notes.

EXPERIMENTAL MALARIA: RECURRENCE AFTER NINE MONTHS.

By P. THURBURN MANSON, M.B.LOND.,
Aberdeen.

A SUCCESSFUL experiment, of which I was the subject, on the production of malarial infection by mosquito bite, is recorded in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of September 29th, 1900. The sequel is of interest.

As a result of the bites of mosquitos fed in Rome on a case of benign tertian ague, I developed a double tertian fever. The first symptoms appeared on September 13th, 1900, after an incubation period of between ten and sixteen days. The illness lasted from September 13th to September 17th, when, the presence of the parasite having been fully confirmed, 10 grs. of quinine were given. This treatment was followed by 5 grs. three times a day for a week, and a subsequent after-treatment of 5 grs. of quinine three times a day on Sundays for the following three months. There was no recurrence at that time of symptoms of malarial infection after the first dose of quinine, and I kept in normal health till May 30th, 1901, a period of nine months. I changed my abode from London to Aberdeen on April 15th, 1901, having resided in London since the original attack. On May 30th, 1901, I commenced without obvious reason to have prodromal symptoms of illness; these were *malaise* and pain in the splenic region. Two days later—on June 1st—a definite malarial paroxysm occurred. The following are the notes of my case:

June 1st. For the previous two days I had been feeling out of sorts, and had experienced slight aching in the splenic region. At 2 P.M. on this date I had a sensation of chilliness, accompanied with extreme lethargy and boneache. The temperature was 99.8° F. At 5 P.M. I became extremely chilly, but no actual rigor occurred; temperature 101.2° F. I went to bed, and at 6 P.M. began to feel warmer; temperature 102.6° F. At 9 P.M. profuse sweating set in; this gave considerable relief. At 10 P.M. the temperature was 103° F., and diaphoresis became more marked. The edge of the spleen was palpable, the splenic dullness increased, and the organ was both painful and tender. During the day there had been complete anorexia. Blood films were prepared, but were not examined till June 3rd.

June 2nd. Woke at 4 A.M., having slept well and sweated profusely during the night. At 6 A.M. the temperature was 99.8° F., by 10 A.M. it had fallen to 98.6° F.; during the rest of the day there was no pyrexia. Though feeling languid I was able to get about, and ate fairly well.

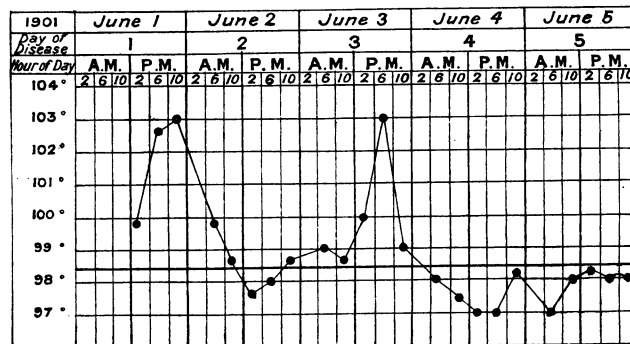
June 3rd. After a good night's rest I woke at 6 A.M., feeling quite well, with a temperature of 99° F. At 10 A.M. the temperature was 98.4° F. A small crop of herpes had developed at the angle of the mouth. I examined fresh films of blood drawn at 10 A.M., and found benign tertian parasites. At 12.30 P.M. shivering set in. Dr. Duncan, Assistant to the Professor of Pathology, Aberdeen University, then stained and examined blood films, finding young and older forms of the benign tertian parasite. During the rest of the day the parasites were found on several occasions, both in fresh and stained specimens. At 3 P.M. the hot stage supervened, and at 6.30 P.M. the temperature being 103° F., pronounced diaphoresis occurred affording marked relief. By 10 P.M. the paroxysm was over, the temperature having fallen to 99° F., and no inconvenience beyond slight pain in the splenic region remained. The spleen was still enlarged and slightly tender. During the day there was little desire for food. Quinine grs. x was taken. The films prepared on June 1st were stained and examined, and were found to contain a considerable number of young and older forms of the benign tertian parasite.

June 4th. During the day the temperature remained normal or sub-normal. Spleen still palpable. The parasite was readily demonstrated in stained and fresh specimens during the whole day. A treatment of quinine grs. v three times a day was adopted, and continued during the following week.

June 5th. No recrudescence of fever. Parasites, though fewer, were still present. The spleen was no longer palpable nor tender.

June 12th. During the week there was no recurrence of fever and I am in normal health. Quinine grs. v has been taken three times daily. A further treatment of quinine grs. v three times a day on Sundays for the next three months will be adopted.

From a consideration of the facts above recorded, and from the temperature chart, it will be seen that the case was one of simple benign tertian malaria, the original infection in September, 1900, having been of the double tertian type.



I am indebted to Professor Hamilton, Professor of Pathology, Aberdeen University, for confirming the presence of the parasite both in fresh and stained blood films; to Dr. Duncan, Assistant to the Professor of Pathology, Aberdeen University, for preparing films, staining and confirming the presence of the parasite; and to Mr. A. L. N. Maclean, of Aberdeen University, for preparing films. Dr. Manson, of the London School of Tropical Medicine, to whom stained specimens were sent, also confirmed the presence of the parasite of benign tertian malaria.

MEMORANDA:

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

A RECTAL PROSTATIC SINUS.

THESE notes may be worth recording. A. B., aged 30, came to me over two years ago on account of a frequently recurring discharge from the rectum, and various unpleasant sensations, such as "stabbing" and throbbing about the prostatic locality, which induced a state of almost confirmed melancholia. I had treated him six years before for gonorrhœal prostatic gleet, but he never had a prostatic abscess.

On examination I found a perfectly white discharge oozing from a small sac about half an inch from the margin of the anus. Pressure on this sac caused about a drachm of the fluid to exude. The prostate seemed normal to touch. A probe passed into the sac went three-quarters of an inch in the direction of this gland. The microscope showed pure prostatic secretion, but no pus cells.

I told my patient, who was exceptionally intelligent, that I was doubtful as to the course to pursue, for if I opened up and packed the sinus, I was afraid the discharge might still continue. I told him I would first try the passage of large sounds, with the possibility of encouraging the secretion to escape through its natural channels by opening the ducts, and also to remove inflammatory relics.

This treatment did no good whatever. It was suggested that the regular performance of the function of the sexual organs, by keeping the plethoric prostatic ducts less full, might prevent the secretion appearing at the abnormal site, and such was the case. Yet the consciousness of the existence of the abnormality in itself kept my patient on the confines of insanity. Emaciation and insomnia became marked, and I feared suicide. It was remarked there was a certain periodicity about the escape of the fluid at the sinus. My patient next saw a distinguished surgeon. The latter naturally enough considered that he had an abscess, and proposed to lay it open. This was done.

This treatment was also ineffectual. I therefore tried the more radical expedient first suggested—that is, I slit up not.

only the sac, but the sinus which led to it from the prostate as far as I could pass a probe, and packed every day the opening made. A perfect cure happily ensued, and in two months all discharge had ceased, but it took this time.

I trust the publication of this case may be at least interesting on account of its rarity. I may have searched the literature very badly, but I have been unable to find the record of such a case—namely, a rectal prostatic sinus without pre-existing abscess. Again, the intermittent character of the discharge is not without interest in a physiological light.

Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

JAMES MACMUNN.

DISLOCATION OF THE NINTH RIB.

A YOUNG woman, aged about 30, rather slightly built, came to me complaining of acute pain in the left side. Three or four days previously she had been putting up a big picture and this slipped suddenly, throwing all the weight on the left arm. She felt acute pain in the left side and thought she had strained herself. The next day she found the side swollen, so she rubbed in some embrocation and rested. Finding that the swelling went down but the pain did not subside she came to me. I found slight swelling and some tenderness in the left side and acute pain on breathing deeply, and on examination I found that the cartilage of the ninth rib was dislocated at its junction with that of the eighth, and that the swelling and tenderness were in this situation. This is, I believe, a rare accident, particularly from indirect violence.

Isleworth. S. G. HARRISON, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond.

FOREIGN BODY IMPACTED IN THE RIGHT BRONCHUS.

A. B., a man aged 59, consulted me "for bronchitis." A week previously he had "accidentally swallowed a rabbit bone." He had no difficulty in swallowing, and careful examination of the pharynx and larynx failed to reveal anything abnormal. Two days later he complained of a sharp pain "like a knife" about the centre of the sternum, and his temperature rose rapidly to 104°. A severe attack of right broncho-pneumonia supervened, but without any signs of collapse of any portion of the lung. Convalescence was somewhat tardy owing to an extremely feeble heart, and even when the patient was able to resume work a kind of intermittent bronchitis remained. Four months later a violent attack of coughing, accompanied by a purulent expectoration, expelled a piece of bone about one inch in length by a quarter of an inch in breadth, with sharp jagged edges, and pointed at either end. The "bronchitis" has since completely disappeared.

Bolton.

W. E. BAMBER, M.B., M.Sc., M.R.C.S.

ENLARGED TONSILS IN A WOMAN, AGED 57.

MACKENZIE, in his analysis of 1,000 patients, gives only 3 cases of enlarged tonsil between the ages of 50 and 60. The great rarity of these cases has induced me to place the following on record:

Mrs. M., aged 57, consulted me last month for sore throat. Eleven years ago I removed a large portion of each tonsil. There was then nothing further to be seen. About twelve months ago she began to feel a fullness again in her throat, from which she had occasional hæmorrhages when it was sore. On examination, the surface of the old wound was perfectly flat and healthy. From the back of each tonsil, however, and extending down the pharynx, was a large mass about the size of a walnut. These secondary tonsils were greatly affected with follicular disease. There was absolutely no sign of malignancy about the growths, which are shrinking up under the application of the galvano-cautery. I did not think it was a case for amputation owing to the age of the patient and the occasional hæmorrhages.

W. R. H. STEWART,

Aural Surgeon to the Great Northern Central Hospital.

A CURIOUS METHOD OF OPIUM POISONING.

AT 11.30 P.M. on March 31st, Mrs. Y. brought her baby, aged 3 months, saying that it was dying. The infant was very pale and cold; its pupils were minutely contracted, and it could with great difficulty be roused up. I inquired if any sleeping draught or soothing syrup had been administered, but this

was denied. Mrs. Y., however, mentioned that she had put a pledget of cotton-wool soaked in laudanum in her tooth, which was aching during the evening. She was quite sure the baby had had none. Under the circumstances I washed out the baby's stomach, by means of a soft rubber catheter, with very weak Condyl's fluid, and left in a drop of liquid extract of belladonna (P., D. and Co.). I also gave small enemata of black coffee and roused up the infant. In about half an hour I sent it home, telling them to keep it warm but awake. They sent for me about 1 A.M., and I found the child awake, pupils very big, and skin rather flushed from the belladonna. I ordered a warm bath, and next day found the child quite well.

On questioning Mrs. Y. I ascertained that she was in the habit of moistening the teat of the baby's bottle in her mouth before giving it the child, as "it took to it better." She did not think she had done this more than twice or three times during the time she had the laudanum in her mouth. She was sure the child could have got the poison in no other way.

Edgbaston.

J. A. HENTON WHITE.

REPORTS

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

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, LEEDS.

A CASE OF OVARIAN CYST IN WHICH COMPLETE SEVERANCE OF THE PEDICLE HAD RESULTED FROM TORSION.

(By E. OCTAVIUS CROFT, M.D., M.R.C.S., Honorary Surgeon to the Hospital and Demonstrator of Obstetrics in the Yorkshire College.)

History.—Mrs. P., married, aged 41, was sent to me by Dr. Hawkyard, of Leeds, on November 12th, 1900. Menstruation, which commenced at 14, was regular and normal until marriage. Her only child was born thirteen years ago, the labour being tedious but normal. She had had uterine prolapse ever since a few months after the confinement, having obtained relief from time to time by pessaries. Recently the menstrual periods have been regular but free. The general health was good. Five years ago she had a severe attack of "inflammation in the body with stoppage of the bowels." This illness kept her in bed for several weeks. A similar but less severe attack occurred about three weeks before admission.

Condition on Examination.—A tumour was felt in the lower abdomen reaching nearly to the umbilicus. On vaginal examination the cervix was low, the os rather patulous, and the uterus enlarged. The tumour could be felt in front and rather to the right of the uterus, but moved with the latter and could not be separated from it. Owing to the doubt as to whether the tumour was possibly uterine rather than ovarian, I examined the patient under ether with the following result: Prolapse of cervix, uterus enlarged; tumour movable with uterus; on pulling down uterus the tumour is dragged with it. Sound passes 4 inches, and does not pass directly into swelling, which seems to be in front of uterus and rather to its right. The tumour and fundus cannot be separated. By recto-abdominal examination, the sound remaining *in utero*, the fundus can be felt behind, and the tumour distinctly attached to it above and rather more to the right. Owing to some rather free bleeding the uterus was curetted and packed with gauze.

Operation.—The abdomen was opened a few days later. The omentum was firmly adherent to the growth, and was ligatured and divided. There were numerous general adhesions to the abdominal wall and bowel. These were separated, and on searching for a pedicle none could be found in the usual situation on either side. The tumour remained firmly attached to the upper and anterior part of the fundus uteri, and to some extent to the anterior surface of the right broad ligament. These attachments were dense adhesions, which were troublesome to separate. The tumour was then removed, the only ligatures used being those on the divided omentum. The pelvis was carefully examined, the patient

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

DEGREE DAY.

AFTER an existence of fifteen months the first Degree Day of the Birmingham University was celebrated on Saturday, July 6th. The Town Hall was filled to overflowing by a large audience, which had come to take part in what was to the great majority of them the opening ceremony of the University.

The ceremony commenced in the Town Hall at noon punctually, but before then Council and staff of the University had assembled in the University Buildings, and a procession was formed, which in full academicals and robes slowly wended its way from the University Buildings to the Town Hall. Following the mace-bearers came, first of all, the junior Demonstrators and Lecturers of the various Chairs, and these were followed by the more senior Lecturers and Demonstrators. Then came the various members of the professorial staff in order of seniority, and after them the members of the Senate. Following the Senate came the Deans of the various Faculties, Professor Sonnenschein, Professor Poynting, Professor Windle, and the Vice-Principal (Professor Heath). The Principal of the University (Dr. Oliver Lodge) was followed by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Alderman Clayton), the Vice-Chancellor (Alderman Beale), the Lord Mayor of the City, and, finally, the Chancellor of the University (the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain).

The Chancellor having taken his seat declared the Convocation open. The Principal of the University, Dr. Oliver Lodge, was first of all presented to the Chancellor, who conferred upon him the degree of Master of Science. The Principal then delivered a short opening address, in which he gave some explanation of the objects of the present Convocation. He then presented his various colleagues to the Chancellor, first of all the Vice-Principal and the Deans of the various Faculties, and then in turn each professor. Each one as his name was called advanced to the dais, and was taken by the right hand by the Chancellor, who said: "By virtue of my authority as Chancellor I admit you to the degree" of Master of Arts or Master of Science as the case might be.

The following is the official list of the degrees thus granted:

Robert Samuel Heath, Vice-Principal and Professor of Mathematics—Master of Science; John Henry Poynting, Dean of the Faculty of Science and Professor of Physics—Master of Science; Edward Adolf Sonnenschein, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Professor of Classics—Master of Arts; Bertram Coghill Alan Windle, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Professor of Anatomy—Master of Science.

For the Degree of Master of Arts.—Hermann Georg Fiedler, Professor of German; Clovis Bévenot, Professor of French; William MacNeile Dixon, Professor of English Literature; John Henry Muirhead, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

For the Degree of Master of Science.—Thomas William Bridge, Professor of Zoology; Charles Lapworth, Professor of Geology; William Hillhouse, Professor of Botany; Percy Faraday Frankland, Professor of Chemistry; Frederick William Burstell, Professor of Engineering; Adrian John Brown, Professor of Brewing; Bostock Hill, Professor of Public Health; Gilbert Barling, Professor of Surgery; Bennett May, Professor of Surgery; Edmond Bankes, Whitcombe, Professor of Mental Diseases; Alfred Henry Carter, Professor of Medicine; Robert Saundby, Professor of Medicine; Edward Malins, Professor of Midwifery; Priestley Smith, Professor of Ophthalmology; Arthur Foxwell, Professor of Therapeutics; Robert Francis Calder Leith, Professor of Pathology; James Thomas Jackman Morrison, Professor of Forensic Medicine; Edmond William Wace Carlier, Professor of Physiology; John William Taylor, Professor of Gynecology.

For the Degree of Master of Dental Surgery.—John Humphreys, Frank Earle Huxley.

After the official degrees had been granted the Deans of the various Faculties in turn presented the successful students to the Chancellor, who conferred upon them the degrees obtained under their respective faculty.

The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine presented the following gentlemen who were granted the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery:

Associates of the University.—Henry William Langley Browne, Edward Cureton, Charles Leedham-Green, David Charles Lloyd Owen, Priestley Smith, Thomas Law Webb, Edmond Bankes Whitcombe.

Past Students of the Birmingham Medical School who as Qualified Medical Men had been Admitted to the Final Examination for the Degrees of M.B., B.S.—George Clement Belcher, Reginald Shirley Burd, Arthur Cant, Gilbert William Charsley, Arthur Emery, Thomas Webb Fowler, John Edward Godson, Frederick James Vincent Hall, Charles

Harold Harcourt, Arthur Hawley, George Leonard Hill, Wilfrid Anthony Leigh Jackson, Tom Longmore, Henry Prince Motteram, Herbert John Orford, John Orton Orton, Edward Ferdinand Page, Henry William Pepper, Harry William Pooler, Astley Bennett Prosser, William Sisam, Arthur John Stanley, Arthur Allen Deykin Townsend, George Arthur Wilkes.

Ordinary Regulations.—Michael Joseph Quirke.

The Chancellor of the University then delivered an address. He alluded first to the interesting fact that the ancient University of Glasgow had just been celebrating the 450th anniversary of its foundation with just pomp and pride, while they, the most modern and latest born, were holding their first Congregation. The contrast suggested many reflections, and among them the one that the work of a university was a perennial one. The older universities in whose steps they were about to follow had gradually entwined themselves with the national life, and through all the vicissitudes of social and political revolution had fulfilled the original intentions of their founders, and kept alight the lamp of learning. Though they could not boast of venerable traditions which had made the older universities national in a sense to which they could not aspire, and which had secured for them an influence and a position which they had yet to earn, they could yet follow their examples, could adopt their high ideals, and perhaps as the years went by might strike out for themselves some new path to distinction, which would make them not unworthy of their companionship. He would venture to lay down four qualifications for the ideal university. In the first place, it should be an institution where all existing knowledge was taught. No student in any branch of learning desirous of instruction should ever be turned hungry away from its doors. Doubtless a certain amount of specialisation in the teaching of knowledge was at present necessary, and universities for that reason did so specialise. But it would be fatal, if in the desire to give a special development to the practical and thorough teaching of science, they were to exclude or to neglect the older branches of learning. In the second place a university was a place where existing knowledge was tested, and in that connection he would only say that in the multiplication of examining bodies nothing would be done by them or by their successors to lower the standard of proficiency. The third feature to which he would call attention, and which he was inclined to regard as the most important, was that a university should be a place where knowledge was increased, and where the limits of learning were extended. Original research, the addition of something to the total sum of human understanding, must always be an essential part of their proposals. And lastly a university was a place where the application of knowledge should be indicated and directed. That perhaps brought them nearer to the distinctive feature of their own university. Theirs was a very ambitious programme for an infant university. As they had advanced in the work their horizon had extended, and at present he was not satisfied to put any limits to their aspirations. He regarded the opening of the twentieth century as a critical turn in the history of British education, and was convinced that unless the British people overcame their innate conservatism in regard to new discoveries, in regard to the application of the highest science to the common industries and manufactures, they would certainly fall far behind in the race. Such schemes required enormous funds. The buildings which were necessary on the scientific side of the university, with their full equipment of machinery and furniture, libraries, and museums, could not be secured for a less cost than half a million of money. This sum was a mere nothing when they considered the immense sums spent in Germany on technical schools, and was only a fourth part of the sum lately given by Mr. Carnegie to the universities of Scotland. He concluded by an appeal to the wealthy to come forward and help in the endowment of the great work. What boon more transcendently important could be conceived of than could be given by any man who would endow a great school of medical research, which should carry forward and apply the discoveries of the last few years? Or again, what more patriotic act could be done than one which should create a great school of scientific training, which would bring under its care those who, as the managers and manufacturers of the future, would practically have in their hands the destinies of the country, the prosperity of its people, and the welfare of its whole population?

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

AN extraordinary Comitia was held on Thursday, July 14th, the President, Sir W. S. Church, Bart., M.D., in the chair. Brief reference was made by the President to the recent celebration of the ninth jubilee of the University of Glasgow, which was attended by himself and the Treasurer as delegates of the College, and at which the degree of D.C.L. had been conferred upon him.

Appointment of Lecturers and Scholar.

The President announced that Dr. G. F. Still had been appointed Goulstonian Lecturer and Dr. F. T. Roberts Lumleian Lecturer for the ensuing year, and Dr. C. E. Beevor Croonian Lecturer for the year 1903. The Jenks Memorial Scholarship had been awarded to Mr. H. Holroyd of the London Hospital.

Report of Special Committee.

A report dated May 6th from a Special Committee of the two Royal Colleges appointed to consider their financial position in relation to the maintenance of the laboratories, and recommending that the laboratories be closed at the end of the present summer session, was received and adopted.

Communications.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Royal College of Surgeons reporting certain proceedings of their Council on May 6th and June 1st, and forwarding a report of their finance committee, dated June 5th, making proposals for meeting the working expenses of the laboratories during the ensuing year.

A communication was also received from the Dublin Sanitary Association suggesting the transfer of pneumonia from the respiratory to the zymotic class in the *Nomenclature of Diseases*, together with letters from the Registrar-General for Ireland and the Irish Royal College of Physicians.

REPORT OF LABORATORIES COMMITTEE.

A report, dated June 7th, from the Laboratories Committee, was received and adopted. The Superintendent of the Bacteriological Department reported that during the previous three months 5,450 doses of diphtheria antitoxin, each containing 3,000 units, had been supplied to the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, making a total of 16,350,000 units. Under the grant from the Goldsmiths Company 350 doses of antitoxin, containing 3,000 units, had been supplied to the general and children's hospitals in or near London since March 8th last. During the quarter further batches of antitoxin, supplied by Messrs. Parke, Davis, and Company, had been tested in the laboratory, and a certificate granted showing the strength, sterility, and freedom from excess of antiseptic.

RECOGNITION OF TEACHING INSTITUTIONS.

A report, dated June 10th, from the Committee of Management, was also received and adopted. The Committee of Management recommended that the following institutions, all of which had been visited by a member of the Committee and reported on favourably, should be added to the list of institutions recognised by the Examining Board in England: (1) For instruction in chemistry, physics, and practical chemistry: Municipal Technical Schools, Banbury; Municipal Technical and Art School, Leicester. (2) For instruction in biology: Stonyhurst College, Blackburn. (This college is already recognised for chemistry, physics, and practical chemistry.) The Committee of Management also recommended that the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital be added to the list of hospitals recognised by the Examining Board in England.

By-laws Relating to the Licence.

The Registrar moved the amendment and re-enactment for the first time of certain by-laws relating to the licence to make them conformable to the amended regulations of the Conjoint Board, adopted May 9th, 1901.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

THE following is the official return of the voting at the election to the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Seven hundred and sixty-eight Fellows voted, 750 sending their votes through the post and 18 voting in person. The result of the poll was as follows:—

	Total Votes.	Plumbers.
Mr. Arthur William Mayo Robson	332	4
Mr. William Watson Cheyne	302	3
Mr. Richard Clement Lucas	259	61
The above were elected.		
Mr. Charles William Mansell Moullin	235	67
Mr. John Hammond Morgan	226	32
Mr. John Bland-Sutton	193	25
Mr. Henry Hugh Clutton	145	16
Mr. George Jordan Lloyd	93	4

In the figures published last week there was an error in the number of votes assigned to Mr. C. Mansell Moullin and Mr. J. H. Morgan.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR DEGREES IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—The following candidates have passed this Examination:

Old Regulations.—M. N. Bose, S. Dawood, A. T. Gavin, P. E. H. Giuseppe, J. H. Meikle, M.A., B.Sc., W. H. Meyer, W. H. Swaffield, J. Wallace.

New Regulations.—D. M. Aitken, M.A., J. F. Allan, C. M. Anderson, R. V. C. Ash, R. T. Baillie (with distinction), J. W. Barrack, A. C. Begg, R. Bellios, J. H. M. Bell, V. C. de Boinville, R. J. Bradley, E. S. Brett, J. Brockett, E. E. Brown, Golfinia Maude Brown, W. Brown, J. Brownlee, R. W. Buchanan, M.A., B.Sc., H. Buist, G. C. Burgess, E. P. Calder, K. Chapel, C. C. Choyce, A. W. S. Christie, R. V. Clark, M.A., B.Sc., H. L. Clift, W. J. Crow, Barbara Martin Cunningham (with distinction), J. Dalgliesh, G. A. Davidson, W. H. Dickinson, W. E. C. Dickson, B.Sc. (with distinction), T. G. B. Dodds, H. Dodgson, C. Douglas, J. L. Duncan, W. A. Duncan, W. I. Dunn, J. R. Edward, W. Eggeling, O. J. Evans, J. W. Falconer, M.A., A. H. Firth, M.A., G. A. Forrest, S. Garvin, J. C. Gilchrist, E. M. Glanville, R. A. Glegg, T. Graham, R. M. Grant, A. L. Gurney, A. R. Hallam, J. Halliday, Agnes

Moore Hamilton (with distinction), R. Hamilton, W. Hamilton, N. C. R. Hansen, B.A., R. A. J. Harper (with distinction), P. J. Hay, Eleanor Russell Henderson, D. C. Henry, C. W. Howe, A. Hunter, M.A., B.Sc. (with distinction), A. E. Hunter, A. R. Johnston, G. A. Jolly, E. Jones, A. C. Keay, J. P. Kennedy, P. V. Langmore, A. K. Laudie, W. Lee (with distinction), C. H. Lindsay, S. Lyle, J. G. M'Bride, L. T. M'Clintock, H. K. Macdonald, W. MacDougall, M.A., P. F. M'Farlan, G. M'Farland, A. F. Mackay, F. D. S. Mackenzie, J. M'Kenzie, W. M'Lachlan, W. Mair, M.A., B.Sc.; G. W. P. Maitland, A. M. Malcolmson (with distinction), E. C. C. Maunsell, G. R. Mill, T. Mill, W. Miller, J. Miskelly, A. Mouat, D. Munro, M.A.; G. S. Murray, P. Murray, W. Murray, E. G. O. Nixon, D. A. Ogilvie, J. F. Orr, W. Paterson, W. S. Patton, J. G. Peebles, S. G. Peill, G. Pereira, H. G. Pesel, L. W. Pole, E. T. Potts, W. H. Prentice, M.A.; L. T. Price, H. St. J. Randall, F. L. Rigby, H. M. Roberts, G. C. I. Robertson, M.A.; J. K. A. Robertson, M. W. Robertson (with distinction), W. A. Robinson, B.A., B.Sc.; A. L. Roxburgh, L. Rundall, C. W. Saleeby (with distinction), T. B. Shaw (with distinction), Margaret Merry Smith, T. A. Smyth, Kate Southon, H. L. Spark, W. C. Speirs, B. A. Spence, A. J. de Spiganovicz, C. S. Stevenson, Maud Muriel Stevenson, D. A. Stewart, M.A.; I. S. Stewart, J. Sullivan, M. A. Swan, G. L. Thompson, T. L. Thomson, J. B. Thorburn, W. L. Trafford, E. J. Tyrrell, E. A. Walker, A. R. Wallis, E. Wells, T. S. B. Williams (with distinction), F. E. Wilson, J. Woods, D. Young.

CONJOINT BOARD IN SCOTLAND.

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.—The following candidates have received this diploma:

Euphemia Stoker, L.R.C.P. & S.E.; Major R. Caldwell, F.R.C.S. Eng. R.A.M.C.; G. Melville, M.B., C.M.; and J. S. Tait, F.R.C.S.E.

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.—The examiners have recommended that the under-mentioned candidates be adjudged to have passed the examination.

J. W. Beirne, University College, Dublin; C. D. Bell, Queen's College, Belfast; S. Bradbury, Queen's College, Belfast; H. W. Brennan, University College, Dublin; H. W. Carson, Queen's College, Belfast; R. Chambers, L.L.B., Queen's College, Belfast; R. G. Clements, Queen's College, Belfast; R. G. G. Croly, Queen's College, Cork; A. G. Cummins, Queen's College, Cork; J. S. Dickey, Queen's College, Belfast; J. Donnelly, Queen's College, Belfast; J. Finnegan, Queen's College, Belfast; I. Flack, Queen's College, Galway; J. Flack, Queen's College, Galway; J. R. Hackett, Queen's College, Cork; A. Hill, Queen's College, Belfast; W. J. Hill, Queen's College, Belfast; R. Jameson, Sch., Queen's College, Belfast; E. J. Kavanagh, University College, Dublin; J. Kelleher, Queen's College, Cork; R. J. Laidie, Queen's College, Belfast; A. Leith, Queen's College, Belfast; J. Lilley, Queen's College, Belfast; R. J. Lytle, Queen's College, Belfast; D. T. MacCarthy, University College, Dublin; W. McKee, Queen's College, Belfast; A. V. McMaster, Queen's College, Belfast; S. McMurray, Queen's College, Belfast; J. Magill, Queen's College, Belfast; T. J. Magill, Queen's College, Belfast; T. Meagher, University College, Dublin; Charlotte E. Mitchell, Queen's College, Belfast; T. O'Driscoll, University College, Dublin; M. J. O'Grady, University College, Dublin; E. M. O'Neill, University College, Dublin; J. J. O'Reilly, University College, Dublin; W. B. Purdon, Queen's College, Belfast; C. G. Robb, Queen's College, Belfast; G. V. Ryan, University College, Dublin; M. P. Scanlon, University College, Dublin; J. Shaw, Queen's College, Belfast; M. Shipsley, Queen's College, Cork; P. Steen, University College, Dublin; W. M. Thomson, Queen's College, Belfast; S. M. Walsh, University College, Dublin; J. Warnock, Queen's College, Galway; H. C. Watson, Queen's College, Belfast; Jemima B. White, Queen's College, Belfast; W. Whitfield, Queen's College, Belfast.

CONJOINT BOARD IN IRELAND.

FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.—Candidates have passed this examination as under-noted:

In all Subjects.—1. *Honours (in Order of Merit).*—E. L. Sheridan, I. Allaun, W. W. Boyce, Miss C. E. O'Meara, R. A. Brown, T. W. Brown. 2. *Pass (Alphabetically).*—A. C. Adams, J. M. Alcorn, R. V. Burbage, W. C. Carson, S. C. Clarke, T. Coffey, E. G. Condon, J. Corboy, F. X. Costello, V. J. Cullen, R. F. O'T. Dickenson, T. A. Flynn, D. Hampson, B. C. McC. Hannan, P. E. Hayden, J. M. Hayes, R. Hayes, J. Leonard, E. P. Maher, W. P. Morton, D. M'Cormack, W. J. M'Cormack, H. V. McKeogh, A. N. McLaughlin, B. A. Odlum, W. C. T. Robey, E. Smith, R. H. Smythe, P. D. Sullivan, W. Walsh. *Completed the Examination.*—M. Ambrose, L. L. Davys, T. J. Golding, H. Hosty, D. McLaughlin, T. J. Sinnott, G. B. Spencer, G. F. Wright.

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.—The following candidates have passed this examination:

H. A. Gray, M.D., Univ. Dub.; J. P. Frengley, F.R.C.S.I.; J. G. Warren, L.R.C.P. & S.I.; T. Donnelly, M.D., Univ. Dub.; A. W. S. M'Comiskey, M.B., R.U.I.; J. Stevenson, M.B., R.U.I.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

PRIMARY EXAMINATION, PART II., July 1st, 3rd, and 4th, 1901.—The following candidates passed in:

Anatomy.—A. J. Ambrose, Westminster Hospital; G. C. M. Davies, Charing Cross Hospital; B. C. Ghosh, Cambridge; T. W. S. Hills, Cambridge; H. M. Huggins, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; C. Kellgren, Royal Free Hospital; G. Nunn, Guy's Hospital; C. H. Osmond, Glasgow; O. P. N. Pearn, Westminster Hospital; E. H. Price, Birmingham; R. C. Richards, University College Hospital; R. J. S. Verity, Charing Cross Hospital; S. J. Weinberg, Manchester.

Physiology.—H. Bacon, Cambridge and Guy's Hospital; G. C. M. Davies, Charing Cross Hospital; B. C. Ghosh, Cambridge; T. W. S. Hills, Cambridge; H. M. Huggins, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; A. C.

Jenkins, London Hospital; T. L. A. Jones, Cardiff; C. Kellgren, Royal Free Hospital; G. Nunn, Guy's Hospital; O. P. N. Pearn, Westminster Hospital; E. H. Price, Birmingham; G. H. Rains, Westminster Hospital; R. C. Richard, University College Hospital; S. H. Sugden, Manchester; S. J. Weinberg, Manchester.

PRIMARY EXAMINATION, PART I.—The following candidates passed in: *Biology*.—G. E. Austin, Royal Free Hospital; F. C. M. Gabites, Edinburgh; C. A. Sampson, Charing Cross Hospital.

Chemistry.—G. E. Austin, Royal Free Hospital; F. C. M. Gabites, Edinburgh.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—A. Bernfield, Royal Free Hospital; A. G. Gamble, Leeds; G. B. Messenger, Liverpool; C. A. Sampson, Charing Cross Hospital; C. J. Taylor, Bristol; B. B. Westlake, Guy's Hospital.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

INDIA.

Bombay.—The report for 1899 of both provincial and metropolitan institutions, prepared by Surgeon-General G. Bainbridge, M.D., are under the order of Government much shorter than usual. They display the statistics of attendance, diseases treated, and operations performed, in elaborate detail, but are deficient in information regarding the public health and general hospital administration. Both in the Presidency and town of Bombay the prevalence of the plague interfered with the business of ordinary medical relief. These reports show that a recovery has taken place, and that the work of both hospitals and dispensaries has resumed its normal bulk with a tendency to increase. The number of provincial institutions was augmented in 1899 by 20, the metropolitan institutions remaining the same. The attendance of both indoor and outdoor patients exhibited a marked increase on that of the previous year, and a restoration to the level of 1895. The death-rate among indoor patients was in the provincial hospitals 11.6 per cent, and in the metropolitan 12.9. The diseases treated exhibited the usual proportion. Plague cases were mostly sent to special hospitals. The Government notices the increased number of cases of phthisis treated in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital since the commencement of the plague epidemic, and a corresponding increase in deaths from this cause revealed by municipal death registration. Opinions differ regarding the explanation of this increase, which is apparently a well-established fact. The classification of surgical operations has undergone change, and trivial procedures have been eliminated. Allowing for this, the returns show a satisfactory and increasing amount of surgical work. The financial condition of these institutions is sound. A considerable sum is received from paying patients.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The report for 1899, submitted by Colonel D. Hutcheson, M.D., I.M.S., is restricted to brief comments upon the usual statistical tables and a short review by the Local Government. It includes the transactions of 374 institutions, an increase of 5 on the preceding year. There was a substantial increase of attendance both indoor and outdoor. The percentage of the population which sought relief was 8.52, against 8.22 in 1898. The death-rate among indoor patients was 4.80 per cent., against 5.03. The provision for hospital treatment is more than equal to the demand. The year was a healthy one, but less so than the exceptionally healthy preceding year. More cholera and small-pox cases were treated. Special arrangements were also made for outbreaks of cholera and fever. Quinine to the value of Rs.2,604 was distributed and sold through the agency of the post office. The surgical practice of the hospitals in these provinces has always been very active and successful, and the record of 1899 indicates sustained excellence. The return of operations includes 5,778 extractions of lens, 438 lithotomies, 15 ovariectomies, 7 Porro's operations, and 4 Cæsarean sections. There are 55 hospitals and dispensaries for females in these provinces, in which are employed 15 women doctors, 36 female hospital assistants, 5 matrons, 20 nurses, 221 midwives, 56 compounders, and 373 dressers. The number of females who were visited at their homes was 3,222; 296 were midwifery cases. The financial state of these institutions is satisfactory; Government contributes nearly one-third of the total income. Rs.10,104 were received from paying patients.

Punjab.—The number of institutions open at the close of 1899 was 272, an increase of 5 on the preceding year. The number of indoor patients treated, which had been declining since 1894, was higher than in 1898. The death-rate was 4.41 per cent., against 4.2 per cent. The accommodation provided was not fully utilised. There was a marked increase in attendance of outdoor patients. The year was a healthy one, and there was a decrease in the number of cases of malarial fever treated. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of surgical operations performed, including 5,321 cataract extractions, 269 lithotomies, 1,844 litholapaxies, and 14 ovariectomies. The death-rate of cutting operations for stone was 11.7 per cent. and of crushing operations 3.2. The question of erecting a central asylum for lepers is under consideration. The important subject of female medical training and aid continues to receive attention, and considerable progress has been accomplished in many districts in this matter. A new hospital for Europeans which is much needed is to be constructed in Simla through the generosity of Mr. James Lewis Walker, an old resident. The hospitals and dispensaries of the Punjab are mainly supported by municipal and local funds. The Government contribution is Rs. 23,561 out of a total of Rs. 587,693. Rs. 10,930 were recovered from paying patients on account of diet. The report is submitted by Colonel B. Franklin, I.M.S.

Burmah.—The report for 1899, submitted by Colonel C. C. Little, M.D., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, is concise and interesting. Five new dispensaries were opened during the year, the number in operation at the close of the year being 110, in which were treated 819,039 patients. The mortality among indoor patients was 8 per cent. Fewer women were treated on account of the absence of special arrangements. There was, however, an increase in the number of children treated. The year is reported to have been a healthy one, and there was a decrease in malarial fevers which constitute the main cause of resort. There was a severe outbreak of small-pox at Rangoon. The number of cases of cholera and leprosy treated was larger. Venereal diseases constituted a large

item in the list of diseases. The number of surgical operations underwent increase, but is in the judgment of the Local Government short of what is desirable. The income of these institutions amounted to Rs. 613,800, of which Government contributed about 40 per cent. The report contains some interesting information on the subject of beri-beri, which is common in the province, and attacks men employed in light-houses and lightships. Improved diet and more frequent reliefs has reduced its prevalence in this class. Captain Barry, I.M.S., has written an important report founded on 944 cases treated in Rangoon general hospital. The mortality was 50 per cent. He found that the patients were mostly coolies imported from India for the paddy harvest, who "live in houses of poor construction, mat walls, and thatched roofs, and sleep on the damp ground; their diet is deficient in nitrogenous elements, consisting of rice, vegetables, and dried fish." They develop the disease after about a year's residence in Burmah.

TRINIDAD.

The annual report of the Surgeon-General of Trinidad for the year 1900 contains matter of great interest. It is largely composed of reports from the medical officers in charge of public institutions or of districts, and shows much careful study of local diseases. The mosquito phases of malaria and filaria nocturna have both been worked out. These results are important, but the mosquitos implicated should be identified. Tuberculosis is responsible for about a fifth of the deaths, and appears to be on the increase. Only 98 cases of ankylostoma are reported from the institutions; these all recovered. In the same institutions there were 654 cases of anemia with 76 deaths. These figures and the rare references to the ankylostoma in the district medical officer's reports indicate that the importance of this parasite is still insufficiently appreciated. Yaws is on the increase, and the out-patient dispensary system has proved a failure. Detailed accounts of the expenses and working of the institutions are given, and show economical and effective administration. A tabular statement of the position, emoluments, and leave (sick or otherwise) granted to each medical officer is given. We observe with regret that vacancies in the staff are not being filled, and that there is an insufficient reserve of medical officers. An efficient medical service, such as that of Trinidad, is more easily destroyed than formed, and without such a service little practical use can be made of recent advances in knowledge of tropical medicine. Such reductions in ordinary seasons are false economy, and the results in case of any serious epidemic would be disastrous.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY MANAGEMENT.

METROPOLITAN PROVIDENT MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The objects of this Society, which has now been in existence for twenty years, are "to provide, upon principles of mutual assurance (by means of small periodical payments), efficient medical treatment and medicine for those members of the working classes and their families who are unable to pay the ordinary medical fees"; and "to co-operate with the governing bodies of the metropolitan hospitals, in order that they may be relieved of the large number of ordinary cases of illness that at present overcrowd their out-patient departments, and also have referred to them from the provident branches cases requiring special hospital treatment or nursing, or which are suitable for clinical instruction." The Association has at present 21 branches, 16 dispensaries, and 5 medical clubs; its staff consists of 102 medical men and 15 dental surgeons. The receipts during the past year amounted to £6,280, of which 60 per cent. accrued to the medical staff and 40 per cent. was expended on dispensing and drugs. In conjunction with the Hospital Saturday Fund the medical staff are accustomed to certify whether any applicant is most suited for a general hospital, a chest hospital, or for treatment at a branch of the Association, and letters of recommendation are granted accordingly. In view of the largely increased work of the Association an urgent appeal is made for increased public support.

OBITUARY.

DR. R. E. BURGESS, of Hoole, Chester, who died on June 29th after a short illness, had been in indifferent health for some years past. He was born in 1850, and was educated at Queen's College, Cork, the Carmichael School, Dublin, and the Rotunda Hospital. He graduated B.A. in the Royal University of Ireland in 1871, M.D., M.Ch. in 1872, and M.A.O. in 1885. He was Resident Surgeon at the Richmond Hospital, Dublin, and also Surgeon in the Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Service. He first settled in practice in Kettering, Northants, but removed to Hoole, Chester, in 1889. He took considerable interest in local affairs, and was a member of the Hoole Local Board, and subsequently of the Hoole Urban District Council, an office which he resigned in 1896, when he was appointed Medical Officer of Health for Hoole. His kindly and straightforward nature won for him the respect of all those with whom he came in contact, and he was held in the highest esteem by his professional brethren.

MEDICAL MAGISTRATE.—Dr. F. H. Tinker, of Hyde, has been appointed to the Commission of Peace for the county of Cheshire.

MEDICO-LEGAL AND MEDICO-ETHICAL.

ILLEGAL PRACTICE OF MEDICINE BY HERBALIST.

AN inquest on the body of Mrs. Lucy Rex, a married woman, who had lived with her husband at North Hall Street, Kirkstall Road, Leeds, was held on June 28th by Mr. Malcolm, the Coroner for the city. From the evidence as reported in the *Yorkshire Daily Post*, it appeared that the woman had pills and a mixture supplied her by a herbalist named Harvey, that shortly after taking the medicines she died, and that death resulted from blood poisoning following abortion. Harvey stated in his evidence that the mixture contained "pennyroyal, rue, tansy, featherfew, and motherwort," and that the pills he supplied were obtained from a firm of wholesale chemists, but he was not sure that those produced in court were what he had sold the deceased. According to the analysis of the pills made by Dr. Stevenson, of Guy's Hospital, they contained aloes and iron, and he stated in his report that two of these taken three times a day, and for several days, would set up irritation. The jury found that the deceased had died from acute general peritonitis from taking certain medicine; that the medicine was supplied with a knowledge of the purpose for which it was required by John Harvey, a botanist. They added that the sale of such drugs by non-professional men afforded facilities for the crime of procuring abortion. The husband and Harvey, they thought, should be severely censured, and Harvey should cease to sell such medicines for such purposes.

The Coroner, in censuring Harvey, said that supplying such medicines might place him in a very serious position. The sale of such articles held out great temptations to a certain class of people, and led to irreparable mischief and crime. He added that the jury had taken a merciful view of the case.

Assuming the report as given to be correct, it would appear that the jury were of opinion that Harvey sold the drugs in question with the knowledge that they were to be used for the purpose to which they were applied, and we can only note the verdict with surprise, and fail to understand why so lenient a view of the position was taken by them. It is to be hoped that the matter will not be allowed to rest here, as it certainly seems to be one for further investigation and inquiry.

THE VIAVI COMPANY.

The following paragraph appeared in *Truth* of July 4th:

"It is scarcely creditable to the Leeds Corporation that the Town Hall should have been used last week for a 'Viavi Health Lecture.' Before the building is let the object for which it is required should surely be ascertained, and the least inquiry would have elicited the fact that this so-called 'health lecture' is merely an elaborate puff of the quack concern which is carried on under the name of the Viavi Company. The whole business is not only a fraud, but a fraud of a peculiarly wicked and dangerous character, through which silly women jeopardise their health and lives, besides being humbugged out of their money. This has been proved more than once at inquests on victims of the company, and only a few weeks ago a crushing exposure of these pestilential quacks was given in a trial before Judge Parry at Manchester County Court."

Leeds is by no means the only corporation, and the Viavi Company is by no means the only enterprise as to which similar remarks might be made. It seems to us a most extraordinary thing that corporations should permit the municipal buildings to be used for such purposes. The fact that they have been so used has in some instances subsequently been advertised in such a way as to convey to the public the impression that the quack remedies had some kind of municipal sanction and approval.

T. JOHN AMBULANCE EXAMINATIONS.

OBSERVER writes: In the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of June 20th, p. 1655, "X. Y. Z." enters a protest against examinations of candidates in St. John Ambulance work being associated with a tea and concert, and also that the examiner is of the same place as the teacher and class. He then goes on to allude to this as a method of indirect touting.

I have been engaged in St. John Ambulance work for nearly twenty years, and have never seen either of these things done. As an examiner I am sent, for miles around, but have never examined a class in the first instance in the town I live, and under all circumstances the classes are examined free from any demonstration, the candidates, secretary, and occasionally the medical teacher, alone being present. I quite agree with "X. Y. Z." that what he says is most undesirable, and I am sure that on representation to the Chief Secretary such a demonstration would be strongly objected to, and means taken to prevent it.

The appeal to the General Medical Council to prevent indirect touting is deserving of much consideration. If a solicitor is guilty of such, and is reported, his position is a very serious one. In the medical profession it is a daily glaring act, and the only punishment a man gets is the loss of respect that amongst honourable men would be his. It is impossible in a letter of this sort to enumerate the many methods adopted to secure patients from the man who sends flowers to another's patients, to the one who has tea parties to people below him in social position, and the other who visits another's patients for an evening pipe, and talks scrappy medicine. There are many gradations, one as dishonourable as the other. These to my mind are the things that want putting a stop to. But, how? Solve that problem and the profession would soon be clean. I often think that those men who adopt these tactics think that they are not observed—that is part of the egotism that prompts them to such low play.

THE LAW OF TRESPASS.

"JESMOND" asks what is the law of trespass as applied to medical men. He says that he is under the impression that a medical man when going his rounds on foot has the right to cross any land or fields, and that no farmer can legally prevent him.

. Under the common law a foot passenger, on finding the highway blocked by an inundation or other natural obstacle, has a right to cross the

adjoining land, so as to clear the obstacle, and cannot be sued for so doing. But a medical man has no more right than anyone else to trespass on the land of his neighbours when going his rounds. Few farmers would object to a doctor making a short cut over their land if he did no harm, but all would object to his claiming it of right.

ASSISTANTS AND FEES FOR MEDICAL EVIDENCE, CELLULITIS.—In the absence of an agreement to the contrary an assistant is entitled to none of the fees received for giving evidence either at inquests or in courts of law, where the matter on which he gives evidence has arisen in the course of his principal's practice.

PUBLIC HEALTH
AND
POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

HEALTH OF ENGLISH TOWNS.

IN thirty-three of the largest English towns, including London, 6,250 births and 3,325 deaths were registered during the week ending Saturday last, July 6th. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had been 15.0 and 14.8 per 1,000 in the two preceding weeks, rose again last week to 15.1. The rates in the several towns ranged from 9.3 in Leicester, 10.7 in Burnley, 11.0 in Swansea, 11.3 in Derby, and 11.6 in Norwich, to 19.3 in Gateshead and in Newcastle, 19.6 in Blackburn, 20.2 in Birkenhead, and 21.9 in Liverpool. In the thirty-two large provincial towns the mean death-rate was 15.6 per 1,000, and exceeded by 1.2 the rate recorded in London, which was 14.4 per 1,000. The zymotic death-rate in the thirty-three towns averaged 1.9 per 1,000; in London this death-rate was equal to 1.8 per 1,000, while it averaged 2.1 in the thirty-two large provincial towns, among which the highest zymotic death-rates were 3.3 in West Ham and in Portsmouth, 3.4 in Bolton, 3.8 in Liverpool, and 5.6 in Birkenhead. Measles caused a death-rate of 1.1 in Wolverhampton, 1.4 in West Ham, and 2.8 in Birkenhead; scarlet fever of 1.0 Derby and 1.2 in Blackburn; whooping-cough of 1.3 in Bradford; and diarrhoeal diseases of 1.2 in Bolton, 1.5 in Leeds, 2.2 in Portsmouth and in Liverpool, and 2.3 in Birkenhead. In none of the thirty-three towns did the death-rate from "fever" reach 1.0 per 1,000. The 63 deaths from diphtheria in the thirty-three towns included 27 in London, 7 in Leeds, 4 in Liverpool, and 4 in Manchester. No fatal case of small-pox was registered last week either in London or in any of the thirty-two large provincial towns; 2 small-pox patients were admitted into the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals during the week, and 6 remained under treatment on Saturday last, July 6th. The number of scarlet fever patients in these hospitals and in the London Fever Hospital, which had increased from 1,522 to 2,821 at the end of the ten preceding weeks, had further risen to 2,895 on Saturday last; 363 new cases were admitted during the week, against 323, 359, and 408 in the three preceding weeks.

HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday last, July 6th, 1,014 births and 666 deaths were registered in eight of the principal Scotch towns. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had been 18.6 and 17.3 per 1,000 in the two preceding weeks, rose again to 19.0 last week, and was 3.0 per 1,000 above the mean rate during the same period in the thirty-three large English towns. Among these Scotch towns the death-rates ranged from 6.3 in Perth and 15.1 in Dundee, to 20.6 in Glasgow and 24.8 in Leith. The zymotic death-rate in these towns averaged 2.5 per 1,000, the highest rates being recorded in Dundee and Leith. The 303 deaths registered in Glasgow included one from small-pox, 16 from measles, 4 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 12 from whooping cough, and 7 from diarrhoea. Two fatal cases of measles, and 4 of whooping cough were recorded in Edinburgh. Four deaths from measles, 3 from whooping cough, and 4 from diarrhoea occurred in Dundee; 2 from whooping cough, in Paisley; 2 from measles, 3 from whooping cough, and 3 from diarrhoea in Leith; and 3 from diarrhoea in Greenock.

MEDICAL NEWS.

MR. JAMES CANTLIE, F.R.C.S., has been appointed Surgeon in London to the North-Eastern Railway.

DR. A. JASPER ANDERSON, medical officer of health for Blackpool, has been appointed medical officer of health for Capetown, and will leave England in September.

MEDICAL MAGISTRATE.—Dr. R. Purnell of Newlyn, Wells, took the oath as a county magistrate at the recent Somerset Quarter Sessions.

THE Meath Cottage of Comfort at Hayling Island will be opened on July 20th, when the anniversary festival of the Meath Home will take place.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA will present certificates at Marlborough House on July 19th to the eighth and ninth thousand nurses who have joined the Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses.

THE King of Italy has conferred on Mr. Distin Maddick, the senior surgeon to the Italian Hospital in London, the Cross

of Cavaliere della Corona d'Italia, and will present him with the insignia of the order.

WE regret to notice the announcement of the sudden death of Dr. G. H. De'Ath, Medical Officer of Health for Buckingham, and coroner for the Winslow Division of Bucks, which occurred on July 7th, after a short illness.

At a meeting of the Burslem Town Council on July 8th it was decided to send a circular to the members of the medical profession in the borough informing them that the Council would supply them with antitoxin to be used in cases of diphtheria where the patients or their friends were too poor to purchase it.

ANNUAL TEMPERANCE BREAKFAST.—Mr. John Turner Rae, General Secretary of the National Temperance League, 34, Paternoster Row, London, E.C., asks us to state that a breakfast will be given by the National Temperance League in the Parish Room, St. James's Square, Cheltenham, on Thursday morning, August 1st, at 8 A.M. Mr. Rae will be glad to send an invitation to any member of the Association desirous of attending.

EDINBURGH ROYAL INFIRMARY.—The Rev. John Balfour Atkinson, rector since 1887 of Larling, Thetford, who died on March 6th last, has bequeathed, in trust for the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, the sum of £10,000, and, subject to the payment of the income thereof to the testator's sister, he has left the residue of his property (the nett value being £59,395) in trust for the Royal Infirmary.

THE Princess Louise, who was accompanied by the Duke of Argyll, opened the Kensington Dispensary and Children's Hospital on July 8th. Her Royal Highness was received by the Chairman of the Committee of Management, Mr. Edward Spicer; the Chairman of the House Committee, Surgeon-General Hamilton; Dr. Webber, the Chairman of the Medical Board; and Dr. Corbould, one of the members of the medical staff, together with the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Holgate Batten. The institution was inspected, and afterwards an address was presented to the Princess, in which it was stated that the dispensary was founded in the year 1840, but that it had recently been felt that it was desirable to provide a children's ward. The Princess then declared the ward open.

PRESENTATIONS.—Dr. F. C. Wood, instructor of the first-aid class of the St. John Ambulance Association at Ripley, was recently presented with a walking stick by the members of the class in appreciation of his services. At Oswestry, Dr. R. de la Poer Beresford, the instructor of the ambulance class of the Cambrian Railways Centre of the Association, was presented, on the occasion of his marriage, with an illuminated address testifying to the regard of the members of the class and their appreciation of the great services he had rendered, and in acknowledgment of the labour and self-sacrifice he had given largely in excess of the requirements of his office.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT GUY'S.—Lord James of Hereford presented the prizes and medals to the successful students of Guy's Hospital on July 10th. After the distribution he gave an address, in the course of which he directed the attention of the students to the great career opening before them. He referred to the condition of the people at the opening of Queen Victoria's reign, and remarked that our goals are emptying, the schools filling, and contentment and loyalty evident at the present time. These changes he believed to be due to the spread of sympathy between class and class, as evidenced by education, recreations, and other benefits extended to the poorer classes. No one, he said, had greater opportunities for the display of sympathy than the doctor. But he who came only to save or cure only fulfilled half his duty; he must also bring assistance to the spirit of the sick, and consolation, aid, and guidance to those who stand by the bedside. On moving the vote of thanks to Lord James, Mr. Cosmo Bonsor, the Treasurer, referred to some of the events of the past year. He announced the retirement of Dr. L. E. Shaw from the post of Dean, and the acceptance of that post by Dr. Fawcett. The Club's Union had elected Sir F. Wills as President. He then referred to those Guy's men in other lands; to the success of the Yeomanry Hospital, organised by Guy's men and chiefly staffed with Guy's men

and nurses. Finally he announced the receipt of a donation of 1,000 guineas from Lord Portman as a thank offering for recovery from illness.

THE FOURTEENTH INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.—The fourteenth meeting of the International Medical Congress is to be held in Madrid from April 23rd to 30th, 1903. On June 11th the Organising Committee held a meeting, at which the Minister of Public Instruction and the Alcáide of Madrid were present, and respectively gave promises of support on behalf of the Government and the municipality. The Secretary of the Committee, Dr. Fernandez Caro, submitted a provisional scheme of the arrangements, with the names of the presidents and secretaries of the various sections. Professor Calleja, the President of the Organising Committee, made an eloquent appeal to the Government to help them to organise a meeting that should present Spanish medicine to the scientific world in a favourable light. The work of the Congress is to be divided into sixteen sections, as follows: (1) Anatomy (Anthropology, Comparative Anatomy, Embryology, Descriptive Anatomy, Normal Histology and Feratology); (2) Physiology, Biological Physics, and Chemistry; (3) General Pathology, Pathological Anatomy, and Bacteriology; (4) Therapeutics, Pharmacology, and Materia Medica; (5) Internal Pathology; (6) Neuropathology, Mental Diseases, and Criminal Anthropology; (7) Pædiatry; (8) Dermatology and Syphilography; (9) Surgery and Surgical Operations; (10) Ophthalmology; (11) Otolaryngology and Laryngology; (12) Odontology; (13) Obstetrics and Gynaecology; (14) Military and Naval Medicine and Hygiene; (15) Epidemiology and Technical Sanitary Science; (16) Forensic Medicine. The Congress will be held under the patronage of King Alfonso and the Queen Regent. The subscription for ordinary members is 30 pesetas. Ladies belonging to the families of members and accompanying them may, on payment of 12 pesetas, procure a special card which will enable them to obtain the reductions of railway fares offered to members, and to be present at all the ceremonies and festivities of the Congress.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:

- BELFAST DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.**—Locum Tenens. Salary, £3 3s. per week, with residence and allowances. Applications to the Medical Superintendent.
- BIRMINGHAM: GENERAL HOSPITAL.**—House-Surgeon. Appointment for six months. No salary, but residence, board, and washing provided. Applications to the House Governor by July 26th.
- BIRMINGHAM: QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.**—House-Surgeon. Post tenable till August 31st, 1902. Salary at the rate of £50 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Secretary by July 24th.
- BISHOP AUCKLAND: RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.**—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to the Clerk to the Council, Union Offices, Bishop Auckland, by July 31st.
- BRENTWOOD: ESSEX COUNTY ASYLUM.**—Junior Assistant Medical Officer; not over 25 years. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications to the Medical Superintendent.
- BRIGHTON, HOVE, AND SUSSEX THROAT AND EAR HOSPITAL.**—Non-resident House-Surgeon. Appointment for six months, but renewable. Salary at the rate of £75 per annum. Applications to the Secretary, 10, Black Lion Street, Brighton.
- BRISTOL: ROYAL INFIRMARY.**—(1) Anaesthetist and Junior House-Surgeon. (2) Casualty Officer. Appointments for six months. Salary at the rate of £50 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Secretary by August 1st.
- BUXTON: DEVONSHIRE HOSPITAL.**—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with furnished apartments, board, and washing. Applications, endorsed "Assistant House-Surgeon," to be sent to the Secretary.
- CANTERBURY: KENT AND CANTERBURY HOSPITAL.**—Assistant House-Surgeon; unmarried. Salary, £50 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to the Secretary by July 26th.
- CARLISLE: CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ASYLUM, Carlisle.**—Senior Assistant Medical Officer; unmarried, not over 30 years of age. Salary, £150 per annum, rising to £180, with board, lodging, etc. Applications to the Medical Superintendent.
- CARLISLE DISPENSARY.**—Resident Surgeon; unmarried. Salary, £150 per annum, with apartments. Applications to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. G. A. Lightfoot, 28, Lowther Street, Carlisle.
- CHESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY.**—(1) House-Surgeon. (2) House-Physician. Salary, £100 and £90 per annum respectively, with residence and maintenance. Applications to the Chairman of the Board of Management, 28, Eastgate Row North, Chester.
- CROYDON UNION INFIRMARY.**—Resident Assistant Medical Superintendent and Dispenser. Salary, £120 per annum, increasing by £10 yearly to £150, with furnished apartments, rations, and washing. Applications on forms provided to be sent to the Clerk to the Guardians, Union Offices, May Day Road, Croydon, by July 15th.
- DENBIGH: DENBIGHSHIRE INFIRMARY.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum to commence, with board, residence, and washing. Applications to the Secretary.
- GERMANY HOSPITAL, Dalston.**—(1) Honorary Assistant Physician. (2) Honorary Assistant Surgeon. Applications to the Secretary by July 22nd.
- GLAMORGAN COUNTY ASYLUM, Bridgend.**—Junior Assistant Medical Officer (male); unmarried, and age not over 30. Salary, £170 per annum, with board, lodging, washing, and attendance. Applications to the Medical Superintendent by July 26th.
- GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, Holloway, N.**—(1) House-Physician. Salary at the rate of £60 per annum. (2) Junior House-Physician. Salary at the rate of £30 per annum. (3) Non-Resident Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary at the rate of £90 per annum. Board, lodging, and washing provided for (1) and (2), and luncheon and dinner provided for (3). Appointments for six months. Applications to the Secretary by July 15th.
- GUILDFORD: ROYAL SURREY COUNTY HOSPITAL.**—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £75 per annum, with board, residence, and laundry. Applications to the Honorary Secretary.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Stamford Street, S.E.—Honorary Assistant Surgeon or Assistant Physician. Applications to the Secretary by July 20th.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Great Ormond Street, W.—(1) Medical Registrar. Honorarium 50 guineas. (2) Clinical Pathologist and Bacteriologist. Honorarium, 50 guineas. (3) Second Anaesthetist. Honorarium, 15 guineas. (4) House-Surgeon, unmarried. Appointment for six months. Salary, £20, with washing allowance, board, and residence. Applications for (1), (2), and (3) for one year, but (1) is eligible for re-election. Applications, on forms provided, to be sent to the Secretary by July 18th.

HULL ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Casualty Officer. Salary, £80 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to the Chairman of the House Committee.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—Professor of General Pathology and Bacteriology. Applications to the Secretary by July 15th.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, London.—Assistant Physician (or Surgeon) for Diseases of the Throat. Applications to the Secretary by July 22nd.

LEICESTER INFIRMARY.—Clinical Clerk and Dresser. Honorarium £10 10s. for six months, with apartments, board, and washing. Applications to the Secretary.

LIVERPOOL: DAVID LEWIS NORTHERN HOSPITAL.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £70 per annum, with residence and maintenance. Applications to the Chairman by July 24th.

LIVERPOOL PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.—Assistant Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £300 per annum. Applications, endorsed "Assistant Medical Officer of Health," to be sent to the Town Clerk, Municipal Buildings, Liverpool, by July 19th.

LIVERPOOL STANLEY HOSPITAL.—Honorary Assistant Physician. Applications to the Honorary Secretary by July 15th.

LONDON COUNTY ASYLUM, Banstead.—Medical Superintendent. Salary, £1,000 per annum, with furnished house, etc. Applications on forms provided to be sent to the Clerk of the Asylums Committee, 8, Waterloo Place, S.W., by July 17th.

LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL, 91, Dean Street, W.—House-Surgeon to the Male Hospital. Salary, £80 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Secretary by July 19th.

MACEFELD: CHESHIRE COUNTY ASYLUM.—Locum Tenens for Assistant Medical Officer. Terms, £3 8s. per week, with railway fare both ways. Applications to the Medical Superintendent.

MANCHESTER: HULME DISPENSARY.—Honorary Physician. Applications to the Honorary Secretary of the Medical Committee by July 24th.

MANCHESTER: OWENS COLLEGE.—(1) Senior Demonstrator in Physiology. Stipend, £100, rising to £200. (2) Junior Demonstrator in Physiology. Stipend, £100, rising to £150. Applications to the Registrar by July 18th.

MANCHESTER ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL.—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with furnished house, etc. Applications, endorsed "House-Surgeon," to be sent to the Chairman of the Board of Management by July 18th.

NEWMARSH 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.

NEWMARSH UPON-TYNE: HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.—Male Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodgings, and laundry. Applications to the Secretary.

NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Road, N.E.—(1) House-Surgeon. (2) House Physician. (3) Dental Surgeon. £100 per annum. Appointment for (1) and (2) for six months, with salary at the rate of £80 per annum each, with board, residence, and laundry allowance. Applications to the Secretary at the City Office, 27, Clement's Lane, E.C., for (1) by July 17th, and (2) by July 15th.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE INFIRMARY, Hartlepool, Stoke upon Trent.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Board, apartments, and washing provided, and at least £10 honorarium at the end of six months. Applications to the Surgeon by July 26th.

NORTH-WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Kentish Town Road.—Assistant Physician. Applications to the Secretary by July 26th.

NOTTINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY.—(1) Senior Resident Surgeon. Salary, £200 per annum, increasing £15 yearly. (2) Two Assistant Resident Surgeons. Salaries £100 per annum, increasing £10 yearly. Furnished apartments, attendance, etc., provided in each case. Applications to the Secretary, Mr. M. I. Preston, Journal Chambers, Nottingham.

OLDHAM INFIRMARY.—Senior House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, residence, and washing. Candidates to state if willing to accept Junior post at £75 per annum. Applications to the Honorary Secretary by July 15th.

PLYMOUTH BOROUGH ASYLUM.—Assistant Medical Officer; unmarried. Salary, £150 per annum, rising to £240 per annum, with furnished apartments, board, and washing. Applications, endorsed "Assistant Medical Officer," to be sent to Dr. W. H. Bowles, Medical Superintendent, by July 30th.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN, Waterloo Road, S.E.—Assistant Surgeon; must be F.R.C.S. Eng. Applications to the Secretary by July 23rd.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, City Road, E.C.—House-Physician. Appointment for six months. Salary at the rate of £80 per annum, with furnished apartments, board, and washing. Applications to the Secretary by July 26th.

ROYAL ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL, Oxford Street, W.—Resident House-Surgeon and Registrar. Appointment for six months, but eligible for re-election. Salary, £100 per annum, with full board. Applications to the Secretary by July 27th.

SHEFFIELD: SALOP INFIRMARY.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Appointment for six months but capable of renewal. Salary at the rate of £40 per annum, with board and washing. Applications to the Secretary.

SOUTHAMPTON: ROYAL SOUTH HANTS AND SOUTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary at the rate of £50 per annum, with rooms, board, and washing. Applications to the Secretary by July 19th.

SWANSEA UNION WORKHOUSE.—Assistant Medical Officer; not over 40 years of age. Knowledge of Welsh desirable. Salary, £200 per annum. Applications on forms provided to be sent to the Clerk by July 24th.

TAUNTON: TAUNTON AND SOMERSET HOSPITAL.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Appointment for six months. Salary at the rate of £80 per annum, with board, lodging, and laundry. Applications to the Honorary Secretary.

TEBRO: ROYAL CORNWALL INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon, unmarried. Salary, £100 per annum, increasing £10 a year, with board and apartments. Applications to the Secretary.

WADSWORTH: WEST RIDING ASYLUM.—(1) Third Assistant Medical Officer. (2) Fifth Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £150 per annum rising to £200, and £140 rising to £180 per annum respectively, with board, etc. Applications to the Medical Superintendent.

WEST HAM HOSPITAL, Stratford, E.—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £75 per annum, with board, residence, etc. Appointment for one year, but eligible for Senior House-Surgeon for a further year; salary, £100. Applications, marked "Junior House-Surgeon," to be sent to the Secretary by July 30th.

WOLVERHAMPTON AND STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—(1) Assistant House-Surgeon. (2) Assistant House-Physician. Appointments for six months. Honorarium at the rate of £75 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing in each case. Applications to the House Governor by July 22nd.

WORKSOP DISPENSARY AND VICTORIA HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon and Dispenser. Salary, £150 per annum, with rooms and attendance. Applications to Mr. C. A. Whall, 44, Bridge Street, Worksop.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ALEXANDER, W. H. M., M.B., Ch.M.Glasg., appointed District Medical Officer of the Goode Union, vice M. W. Kenton, M.B., Ch.M.Aberd., resigned.

ANDERSON, T. L., M.B.Melb., appointed Special Medical Officer for Plague at Fremantle, Western Australia.

BARLOW, Thos. Wm. N., M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., D.P.H.Camb., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Bootle, Visiting Medical Officer to the Linacre Hospital, and Surgeon to the Police Force and Fire Brigade.

BISHOP, C. T., M.D.Lond., appointed Assistant Medical Officer at the Central London Sick Asylum District at Hendon.

BLACKBURN, G. H. S., M.B., Ch.B.Melb., appointed Special Medical Officer for Plague at Perth, Western Australia.

BONNEY, W. F. Victor, M.D., M.S.Lond., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., appointed Registrar to the Chelsea Hospital for Women.

BREW, Richard Hugh, L.R.C.P., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Sutton Rural District, vice A. H. Whicher, resigned.

COAD, S. A., M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed District Medical Officer of the Luton Union, vice H. C. Pauli, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Edin.

COOPER, Ludford, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Assistant Ophthalmic Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester.

EVERED, A. C., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Edin., appointed Special Medical Officer for Plague at Perth, Western Australia.

GODFREY, P. J., L.R.C.P.Edin., appointed Health Officer at Port Strahan, and also Medical Officer at Port Macquarie, Tasmania.

HARPER, G. C., M.B., appointed House-Physician to the Perth Public Hospital, vice G. H. S. Blackburne, M.B., Ch.B.Melb., resigned.

HENDERSON, J. L., M.B., appointed Health Officer at North Ovens, Victoria.

HENDRY, A. M.B., Ch.B., appointed Resident Surgeon to the Southland Hospital, Invercargill, New Zealand.

HOUSNELL, F. C. W., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed District Medical Officer of the Weobley Union, vice J. J. Wallace, M.B., B.Ch.R.U.I.

INGOLDBY, F. J., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Edin., appointed Quarantine Officer at Albany, Western Australia.

LEATHERIDGE, E. W., M.B., Ch.M., appointed Medical Superintendent of the Sunbury Lunatic Asylum, Victoria, vice J. A. O'Brien, M.B., Ch.M.Glasg.

MATURIN, F. H., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed District Medical Officer of the Lymington Union.

MCKENZIE, J., M.A., M.B., Ch.B.Aberd., appointed House-Surgeon to the West London Hospital.

MEIKLE, H. H., M.B., M.S.Glasg., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Darlington Rural Council.

MORRIS, E. W., M.R.C.S., appointed Assistant Health Officer at Port Adelaide, South Australia.

PENDLEBURY, Herbert S., F.R.C.S., appointed Surgeon to the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge Road.

POTTS, A. W., M.A.Cantab., M.D., O.M.Edin., appointed Assistant to the Professor of Therapeutics in the University of Birmingham.

RENSHAW, Knowles, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.Cantab., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Manchester Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Throat and Chest.

SEHILD, A. Mahmudk, F.R.C.S., appointed Consulting Surgeon to the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge Road.

SHEPARD, A. H., M.B., B.S.Dub., appointed District Medical Officer of the Macclesfield Union.

SPEYER, W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Edin., appointed Medical Officer for the Bolsover District of the Chesterfield Union, vice T. W. Cole, M.B.Dub., resigned.

TURNER, B. E., M.B.Camb., appointed District Medical Officer of the Oundle Union.

WINTERLEY, E. C., L.S.A., appointed District Medical Officer of the Towcester Union.

WITHERS, Oliver, M.D.Durh., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Sale District Council, vice J. Sheldon Withers, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., resigned.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.

Medical Graduates' College and Polyclinic, 22, Chancery Street, W.C., 4 P.M.—Consultation (Skin).

TUESDAY.

Medical Graduates' College and Polyclinic, 22, Chancery Street, W.C., 4 P.M.—Consultation (Medical).

WEDNESDAY.

Medical Graduates' College and Hospital for Consumption and Polyclinic, 22, Chancery Street, W.C., 4 P.M.—Consultation (Surgical). Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, 4 P.M.—Lecture on Cardiac Pain.

THURSDAY.

Medical Graduates' College and Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C., 4 P.M.—Consultation (Surgical). Demonstration of Ophthalmic Cases.

FRIDAY.

Medical Graduates' College and Polyclinic, 22, Chancery Street, W.C., 4 P.M.—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 orders or stamps with the notice not later than Wednesday morning, in order to ensure insertion in the current issue.

BIRTHS.

BENNETTS.—On July 1st, at Bozeat, Northants, the wife of F. Bennetts, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of a daughter.

NICHOLO.—On July 6th, at 11, Ethelbert Terrace, Margate, the wife of Frank Edward Nichol, of a daughter.

SCORER.—On July 7th, at Maplestead, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, the wife of Frank Scorer, of a son.

WYNDEHAM.—On June 27th, at Croft Lodge, Goring-on-Thames, Winifred, the wife of T. Lancelot Wyndham, of Bromley, Kent, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HEWETSON—WOOLLEY.—On July 6th, at the Methodist Free Church, Foxhill Bank, Accrington, by the Rev. W. Bank, the Rev. John Greenwood, and the Rev. J. J. Layland, John T. Hewetson, M.D., F.R.C.S.Eng., son of Mr. Pearson Hewetson, of Townfoot, Brampton, Cumberland, to Bertha, younger daughter of Mr. Edward Woolley, of Accrington. At home, 85, Edmund Street, Birmingham, September 10th, 11th, and 12th.

PITCHER—EDMONDSON.—On July 6th, at St. Margaret's, Whalley Range, by the Rev. W. Canton, A. M. Fletcher, M.B., Ch.B., of Monboro, Sheffield, son of Henry Fletcher, Manchester, to Eleanor, daughter of the late Henry Paterson Edmondson, of Manchester.

RISLEY—CLEAVER.—On July 4th, at St. John's Church, Ranmoor, Sheffield, by the Rev. J. G. Williams, Vicar, Dr. Stanley Risley, son of Henry L. Risley, Esq., of Bristol, to Gladys Muriel, only child of the late Dr. W. J. Cleaver and Mrs. Cleaver, of Rutland Park, Sheffield.