

pupils.⁴¹ Through what centrifugal channels the cerebral hemispheres influence the cardiac and vasomotor centres is not definitely ascertained, but they probably traverse the tegmentum beneath the corpora quadrigemina. For in this region electric stimulation, as Danilewsky, Lauder Brunton, myself and others have shown, invariably produces such alterations of cardiac and respiratory rhythm and vascular tone as might well be regarded as signs of irritation of the paths by which the cortical centres transmit their influence to those of the medulla oblongata. We can, however, scarcely expect by artificial methods to reproduce the conditions underlying any particular emotion, and no one has yet succeeded in imitating, either by reflex or central stimulation, the blush so characteristic of the emotions of modesty or shame. But further to discuss these and kindred topics would lead me far beyond the limits of an occasion such as this.

My object has been to present to you a concise sketch of some of the principal relations of the heart to the nervous system which we have learnt since the time of the immortal Harvey. I have left many problems untouched, and as to those on which I have ventured, I have I fear succeeded only in demonstrating how much is still hypothetical and uncertain.

Doubtless some Harveian orator of the future, if he takes up the same theme, will be able to expound it more luminously in the light of fuller and riper knowledge. This will surely come if only we follow in the footsteps of our great master, and obey his wise injunction to "search out Nature by way of experiment."

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MEMORANDA:

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

SERUMTHERAPEUTICS AND CARCINOMA.

AFTER reading the article on the above subject in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of October 18th, I feel justified in placing my own experiences on record. Five years ago I had in my practice a case of incurable carcinoma of two years' standing. While treating this patient I removed a carcinoma from a female of middle age.

This growth I cleansed with warm saline solution removing all parts that I thought might contain septic matter. I then cut the growth into small pieces, and subjected these pieces to pressure. The expressed serum I mixed with normal saline solution and injected the same into a fox terrier dog. The dog showed no bad symptom, and after repeating the injection with a similar result I decided to see what the effect would be on the human subject. I injected daily, with no bad result whatever until all the serum I had was exhausted, and then continued the injections with serum prepared from a carcinomatous growth removed from another patient. The

injections altogether lasted over a month. Although no difference in the growth itself resulted, yet the infiltrated glands cleared up wonderfully and the intense pain practically ceased. This patient ultimately died.

Two years ago I again used the expressed serum from a case of carcinoma which I had removed. In this case I injected the serum without the addition of saline solution. No bad result followed the procedure. The growth was certainly arrested for a time, the infiltrated glands cleared up greatly, and the pain practically ceased. This also was a case of incurable cancer, the patient ultimately dying.

I feel sure, however, that could the surgeon in general practice obtain fresh specimens of carcinoma for the preparation of serum the results would be of great benefit to the patient and the profession; but it is so rarely that a chance arises of obtaining the serum and a fit subject for inoculation at the same time that the general practitioner is very heavily handicapped. I need hardly say I obtained the consent of the patient in each case before the injections were given. I have entered into no details, nor have I endeavoured to deal with these cases in the form of a lengthy paper. I simply place them on record as the first steps taken in the study of a subject in which I am most deeply interested and with the hope that in time some elaboration of this method may lead to the cure of this terrible disease.

WILLIAM JAMES HOYTEN, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond.
London, N.W.

A FIFTH ATTACK OF SCARLET FEVER.

On September 2nd, 1901, I was called to see a little girl who was staying with her aunt, and found her suffering from scarlet fever. She was at once isolated and nursed by the aunt. On September 6th the aunt and her daughter were both down with it, the daughter (aged 10 years) for the second time (first attack five years before), and the aunt for the fifth time, the previous attacks being as follows: First attack when 2½ years old, which was complicated with chicken-pox and measles, all three rashes being present at the same time; second, when 7 years old, soon after which she had typhoid fever; third, in 1887, when on her honeymoon; fourth and fifth, in 1896 and 1901, which were complicated with rheumatism and this last attack, in addition, with great nervous debility, which at the time of writing still continues.

The interesting points I consider are the extreme susceptibility of this lady to scarlet fever and the apparent inheritance of it by the daughter.

London, S.W. A. G. EVERARD, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

TEST FOR BILE PIGMENTS.

THE generally unsatisfactory clinical tests for bile pigments has caused me to seek for and find what I trust will prove a short, easy, and effective method in every one else's hands.

I take two ordinary test tubes three parts full of water; I add a very small quantity of methylene blue to thirty-one drops of suspected fluid to the other. Trickle gently into the last sufficient of the blue solution (about 20 or 30 drops) until with ordinary urine it would give a light transparent blue tint, if there is even a very small trace of bile, less than will react with any other test, the tint will prove it by becoming a delicate green.

FRANCIS A. MONCKTON, M.R.C.S.Eng.

Fielding, New Zealand.

IN Southampton notices warning the public against the dangers of indiscriminate spitting have been placed in tram-cars and in public places generally. Most of the medical men in the town have consented to notify cases of phthisis occurring in the borough to the medical officer of health, having first obtained the consent of the patient.

At the present time there are 20 hospitals in Paris under Government control having collectively over 12,000 beds. The Hôpital de la Pitié has 709 beds; the Hôpital Lariboisière, 690; the Hôpital St. Antoine, 689; the Hôpital Tenon, 635; the Hôpital Laennec, 608; the Hôpital de la Charité, 516; the Hôpital Beaujon, 422; and the Hôpital Necker, 418. The other 12 are devoted to diseases of the eye and ear, infectious diseases, pulmonary diseases, diseases of children, and diseases of the nervous system and the insane, among the latter being the Hôpital de la Salpêtrière, with 3,800 beds.

OBITUARY.

BAREND JOSEPH S. STOKVIS.

1834—1902.

Professor of Pathology in Amsterdam.

A PERSONAL TRIBUTE.

WE have already announced the decease of Professor Stokvis. By his death not only is Amsterdam the poorer but also all who value native ability, cultured intelligence, and patriotism combined with a rare cosmopolitan love of his fellow-men. There was an indefinable charm in his sympathetic face, his sparkling eyes, and, above all, in the sympathetic genial smile, his buoyant spirit, and genial manner, which combined with true Dutch wisdom to render him ever a welcome guest, and it was but the other day that he spent a short holiday at Ballyheigue Castle, co. Kerry, with Sir Dyce Duckworth, apparently in the best of health for a man who had nearly reached the age of threescore years and ten. After his return home, towards the end of September, however, he began to show signs of myocarditis, which eventually brought his life to a premature termination.

He was born in Amsterdam in 1834, and studied in his native city, and also in Utrecht, and afterwards, true to the traditions of his race, visited the other University towns, including Paris, Vienna, and Prague. The teachers who attracted him most were Donders and Van der Kolk, and it may be remembered that Mulder was Professor of Chemistry at Amsterdam at the same time. All medical men know the work of Donders, and many, especially among the older members of the profession, will remember the researches of Schroeder Van der Kolk. Perhaps it is not so widely known that Van der Kolk's pathological museum was purchased by Sir Henry W. Acland after his death, and formed the nucleus of the pathological museum of the University of Oxford.

In 1874 Stokvis became Professor of General Pathology and Clinical Medicine in the Athenaeum in Amsterdam, and in 1877 Professor of General Pathology and Pharmako-dynamics in the university of his native city. The bias of his mind towards chemical physiology was shown by his numerous contributions to such problems as glycogen formation, sugar formation in the liver, excretion of sugar in the urine, and all that relates to diabetes. His contributions to the study of uric acid, hippuric acid, albuminuria, indican, etc., also attest this fact. His strong physiological instinct and his early training led him to link up pathological phenomena, more especially chemical, with the similar metabolic processes in health. Indeed, his introductory lecture when he became Professor dealt with the unit of physiology and pathology. Stokvis will be remembered also as one of the most eloquent panegyrists of his great countryman Jan Swammerdam, and in his address on Swammerdam on February 17th, 1880, the 200th "Sterfdag," or anniversary of the death of Swammerdam, Stokvis rings out a clear note of the work of his great compatriot the maker of the book called *Biblia Naturæ*, published long after the death of Swammerdam by Boerhaave. It appears that on the 200th anniversary of the death of Van Leeuwenhoek (1875), the question arose why the less fortunate but much greater naturalist Jan Swammerdam should not be duly commemorated. The "Genootschap tot Befordering van Natuur-genees-en Heelkunde te Amsterdam," on the initiative of Mr. Snellen van Vollenhoven, took the matter up, and Stokvis was chosen to give the oration. A right brilliant one it is, and with its numerous notes it is still the best source of all that relates to the "father of anatomical entomology," one of the most brilliant, gifted, and original, but withal sad and unfortunate of biologists. In Rembrandt's well-known picture "Leçon d'Anatomie" (N. Tulpius), the figure of Harmens was once believed to be that of Swammerdam, but no authentic portrait of Swammerdam exists.

Stokvis also composed memoirs of Jan van Genus, 1891, and of his old teacher Donders. Stokvis was a cosmopolitan in his command of languages; he could take part with equal readiness in debates in French, German, and English, and his phraseology was always happy. At an International Congress of colonial medical men, Stokvis gave an address

entitled "La Médecine Coloniale et les Médecins Hollandaise du 17e Siècle," in which he showed not only the intrepidity of the Dutch sailors, but also the capacity and brave deeds of those Dutch physicians who did much to establish and maintain the larger Holland beyond the seas. He was, with Peypers, one of the founders of that interesting medical journal, *Janus*, revived in 1896. The first periodical bearing the name was published in Breslau, the next in Gotha, and when it was revived in Amsterdam in 1896 the first article, entitled "Janus Redivivus," was contributed in French by Stokvis.

The writer of this note begs to add a sincere tribute of affection to the memory of one whose genial presence, ever encouraging word or written communication, gave the true index of unselfishness. Holmgren had much the same sympathies. There was a something common to both, and those who knew both feel that Pallida Mors has taken to his realm two genial souls who by their talents, their geniality, and broad affection did much to knit more firmly the bonds of international friendship.

W. S.

ON October 10th death removed suddenly GEORGE ARTHUR BARR, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., of Newport, Isle of Wight, at the age of 48. His health had failed in May, and in June he was persuaded to take a month's change and rest, from which he benefited; and on the day he died he was engaged in his ordinary professional duties. Mr. Barr was a son of General William Barr, and was born in India. He was educated in England, and in due course entered at Pembroke College, Cambridge. He subsequently studied at St. George's Hospital, and qualified in 1887; he commenced practice in Newport the same year. He was police surgeon and held Friendly Society appointments, and last year became Surgeon to the Workhouse of the Isle of Wight Union. He was a member of the Southern Branch of the British Medical Association. He has left a widow and two sons, one of whom is a pupil at Epsom College. Genial, kindly, amiable, he was beloved by his patients of every class, and was much esteemed by the community generally.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.

FROM the report of the Council to the half-yearly meeting of the Court of Governors it appears that the number of students in the Medical Department during the Session 1901-2 was 378 (including 7 women students), as against 416 in the Session 1900-1. Of this total 205 (including 32 candidates for the 1st M.B.) were preparing for the degree examinations of Victoria University, while 24 were preparing for medical degrees of the London University. Seven students had graduated M.D. Victoria, 31 M.B. and Ch.B., while 3 had graduated M.D. and 5 M.B.

The Principal pointed out the importance to the Medical School and its development of having the Manchester Infirmary brought up to the requirements of modern times.

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

THE Examiners have recommended that the following candidates be adjudged to have passed the undermentioned examinations respectively:

First Examination in Medicine.—J. A. Black, Queen's College, Belfast; J. B. Butler, University College, Dublin; G. Calwell, Queen's College, Belfast; J. Costello, M.A., Queen's College, Galway; R. Cox, Queen's College, Cork; N. M. Donnelly, University College, Dublin; J. Dcoley, University College, Dublin; P. Ferris, University College, Dublin; J. J. Flood, University College, Dublin; Jane McC. Fulton, Queen's College, Belfast; W. S. Graham, Queen's College, Belfast; C. E. L. Harding, Queen's College, Belfast; C. R. Harvey, Queen's College, Belfast; W. T. Henderson, Queen's College, Galway and Belfast; J. J. Hickey, Queen's College, Cork; J. Kilgarriff, University College, Dublin; V. J. McAllister, University College, Dublin; P. T. McArdle, University College, Dublin; R. A. M. L. McCrea, Queen's College, Galway; J. J. O'Neill, Queen's College, Cork; W. Riddell, Queen's College, Belfast; Maria Rowan, Queen's College, Belfast; S. J. Watson, Queen's College, Belfast.

Third Examination in Medicine.—Upper Pass: *C. Armstrong, Queen's College, Belfast; *Isabella G. A. Owendon, B.A., Catholic University School of Medicine; *P. Power, Queen's College, Cork; *R. J. Spence, Queen's College, Belfast; *G. W. W. Ware, Queen's College, Cork; *L. Welpy, Queen's College, Cork. Pass: W. J. McL. Baird, Queen's College, Belfast; R. G. Clements, Queen's College, Belfast; T. Cronin, Catholic University School of Medicine; R. C. S. P. Flood, Catholic University School of Medicine; J. C. Hart, Queen's College, Cork; W. R. Hayden, Queen's College, Belfast; Eva J. Jellet, Catholic University School of Medicine; J. A. Lowry, Queen's College, Belfast; J. McConaghy, Queen's College,

Belfast: G. Madden, Catholic University School of Medicine; A. D. O'Carroll, Catholic University School of Medicine; J. A. O'Dea, Catholic University School of Medicine; P. M. O'Dwyer, Catholic University School of Medicine; T. McC. Phillips, Queen's College, Belfast; J. H. Power, B.A., Catholic University School of Medicine and Queen's College, Cork; G. H. Stevenson, Queen's College, Belfast; W. G. Stewart, Queen's College, Belfast; Alice Vance, Catholic University School of Medicine.

M.B. B.Ch., B.A.O. Degrees Examination.—Upper Pass: *S. H. G. Blakeley, Queen's College, Belfast; W. H. N. Bright, Queen's College, Belfast; *J. P. I. Harty, B.A., Queen's College, Cork; *S. T. Irwin, B.A., Queen's College, Belfast; *K. W. Warn, Queen's College, Galway and Belfast. Pass: R. Best, Queen's College, Galway and Belfast; J. D. Buchanan, Queen's College, Belfast; J. H. Campbell, Queen's College, Belfast; P. J. Carroll, B.A., Queen's College, Cork; P. F. Dolan, M.A., Catholic University School of Medicine; A. J. Foote, Queen's College, Cork; A. T. Frost, Queen's College, Cork; J. W. Killen, Queen's College, Belfast; M. M. Lee, B.A., Catholic University School of Medicine; G. F. Luke, Queen's College, Belfast; F. E. McCune, B.A., Queen's College, Belfast; J. F. G. Martin, Queen's College, Belfast; R. Mathewson, Queen's College, Belfast; E. D. Rutherford, Queen's College, Belfast; W. B. Sampson, Catholic University School of Medicine; W. J. Sheehan, Catholic University School of Medicine; J. Shipsey, Queen's College, Cork; J. H. Thompson, Queen's College, Belfast; E. T. Tuckey, Queen's College, Cork.

The candidates marked with an asterisk may present themselves for the further examination for Honours.

M.D. Degree Examination.—Pass: C. E. McDade, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., King's College, London; T. J. MacDonogh, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.; A. B. McMaster, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., Queen's College, Belfast; D. J. O'Connor, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., Queen's College, Cork, and private study; Lucy E. Smith, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., Queen's College, Cork.

CONJOINT BOARD IN IRELAND.

CANDIDATES have passed the examination of this Board as undernoted:

First Professional Examination.—In all Subjects: P. J. Cusack, C. Dolan, M. J. Glaney, J. O'Brien. Completed the Examination: W. R. Burton, A. Hamilton, M. Kennedy, J. J. McGreal, T. O'Brien, F. A. O'Donnell, J. Reardon, Miss A. B. Reynolds, E. C. Wallace.

Second Professional Examination.—Old Scheme: W. H. Bournis, J. Stuart.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND.

Election of Officers.

At the annual meeting of the College on St. Luke's Day, October 18th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President: Dr. A. M. Macan. Vice-President: H. T. Bewley, M.D. Censors: H. T. Bewley, M.D., T. Henry Wilson, J. B. Coleman, M.D., G. J. Peacocke, M.D. Representative on the General Medical Council: Lombe Atthill, M.D. Representatives on the Committee of Management: J. Magee Finny, M.D., Sir John Moore, M.D., and James Craig, M.D. Treasurer: Lombe Atthill, M.D. Registrar: James Craig, M.D. Dr. Walter G. Smith was re-elected King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy. Librarian: R. G. J. Phelps.

Election of Fellows.

Dr. Stewart Woodhouse and Dr. W. J. Thompson were elected Fellows of the College.

The Banquet.

The annual banquet took place in the evening in the College Hall. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was present, and among the guests were Lord Plunket, Mr. Justice Kenny, Mr. Justice Barton, Sir William Thomson, C.B., the Dean of St. Patrick's, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the Registrar-General for Ireland, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, the President of the Incorporated Law Society, and the Principal Medical Officer in Ireland.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

A QUARTERLY Council was held on October 16th, Sir Henry G. Howse, President, in the chair.

Court of Examiners.

Mr. C. H. Golding-Bird was readmitted a member of the Court. Mr. A. Pearce Gould was elected a member of the Board of Examiners in Dental Surgery to the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Mr. R. J. Godlee.

Museum (Comparative Anatomy Division.)

It was resolved that Vol. II of the Catalogue should be offered for sale at the price of 12s., and that an expenditure of £15 should be authorized upon the skull of a rhinoceros discovered in Siberia.

Committee of Management.

Mr. Edmund Owen was elected in the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Mr. T. Pickering Pick.

International Conference on Syphilis.

A report was read from Sir Alfred Cooper upon the Second International Conference in regard to syphilis and venereal diseases held in Brussels on September 1st to the 6th, 1902. The report was entered on the minutes, and the best thanks of the Council given to Sir Alfred Cooper for representing the College at the Conference.

Examinations in Chemistry, &c.

A letter from the Registrar of the General Medical Council was read, forwarding copies of a report by the Visitor and Inspector of that Council upon the examinations in Chemistry, Physics, and Biology of the Conjoint Examining Board, and requesting to be furnished with such remarks thereon as the proper authorities may wish to make for report to the General Medical Council by its Examination Committee. The matter was referred to the Committee of Management.

Representatives.

Mr. J. Ward Cousins was appointed a member of the Central Midwives Board. Mr. Bryant was reappointed as a representative members of the Council of University College, Bristol.

Annual Report.

Mr. Bryant, as Chairman of the Committee on the Annual Report of the Council, submitted a draft copy of the report to be presented to the Fellows and Members at the annual meeting to be held on November 20th. The report was approved and adopted. The financial statement concludes as follows: The balance of income over expenditure, as stated in the printed statement of accounts, amounts to £2,577. If, however, allowance is made for the sum of £479 paid for rates due in respect of the previous year, it will be found that the income has exceeded the actual expenditure of the year by £3,056. The total of the gross income is higher than any recorded since the year 1892-3, while the balance of income over expenditure in respect of revenue has not been so large since 1888-9. During the year the investments of the College have been increased by the purchase of £2,000 Two and a Half per Cent. Annuities and £1,000 Local Loans Three per Cent. Stock.

Under the heading of "Issue of Diplomas" occurs the following: During the period with which this report deals (August 1st, 1901, to August 1st, 1902) the following diplomas have been issued, namely:

Qualification.	Number of Diplomas Issued.
Membership	459
Fellowship	59
Licence in Dental Surgery	91
*Diploma in Public Health	48

* Granted jointly with the Royal College of Physicians.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

PASS LIST, October, 1902.—The following candidates passed in:

Surgery.—R. Appleton (Sections I and II), Leeds; F. M. Boclet (Section II), Charing Cross Hospital; J. B. Bradley (Sections I and II), Birmingham; K. A. Dawson (Sections I and II), Royal Free Hospital; I. Griffith (Section II), London Hospital; P. S. Hopkins (Sections I and II), London Hospital; H. Johnson, (Section II), Guy's Hospital; J. A. Jones (Sections I and II), Manchester; C. E. H. Leggett (Sections I and II), St. Mary's Hospital; C. H. Osmond (Sections I and II), Glasgow.

Medicine.—J. J. Anning, Leeds; R. Appleton (Sections I and II), Leeds; K. A. Dawson (Section II), Royal Free Hospital; H. Johnson (Sections I and II), Guy's Hospital; J. A. Jones (Sections I and II), Manchester; J. P. Nettell (Sections I and II), London Hospital; F. W. B. Young (Sections I and II), Liverpool and Leeds.

Forensic Medicine.—J. J. Anning, Leeds; H. Johnson, Guy's Hospital; J. A. Jones, Manchester; J. P. Nettell, London Hospital; F. W. B. Young, Liverpool and Leeds.

Midwifery.—R. Appleton, Leeds; R. J. O. Harley, McGill; J. A. Jones, Manchester; W. Lovell, St. Mary's Hospital; C. C. Rushton, University College Hospital; J. H. K. Sykes, Leeds; F. J. Turner, Guy's Hospital; S. H. B. Welch, Charing Cross Hospital.

The diploma of the Society was granted to J. J. Anning, K. A. Dawson, P. S. Hopkins, J. A. Jones, H. Johnson, C. E. H. Leggett, C. H. Osmond and F. W. B. Young.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY MANAGEMENT.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

IN accordance with the invitation referred to in the paragraph published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, October 11th, p. 1174, a meeting of the medical men now or formerly connected with St. George's Hospital was held in the Board room last week under the presidency of Mr. Timothy Holmes, who said the subscriptions had diminished year by year, and that the hospital also stood in need of more capital. Increased accommodation was needed, and property in the neighbourhood could be acquired which would render it possible to extend the premises. On the motion of Mr. R. Brudenell Carter, seconded by Dr. Bowles and supported by Mr. Manley Sims, Mr. Turner, Colonel Wilson, Inspector-General Woods, Dr. Theodore Williams, Mr. Lawrence Read, and Sir Isambard Owen, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That this meeting of St. George's men is deeply concerned to hear of the serious falling off in the annual subscriptions to the hospital, and that the members here present pledge themselves to do what may be in their power to bring the strong claims of this most important and most deserving charity under the notice of the public, and will be glad if the Board of the hospital will keep them informed as to the position of affairs, and as to the special needs of the institution."

PUBLIC HEALTH

AND

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

HEALTH OF ENGLISH TOWNS.

IN seventy-six of the largest English towns, including London, 8,399 births and 4,969 deaths were registered during the week ending Saturday last, the 18th inst. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had been 17.6, 17.0, and 18.1 per 1,000 in the three preceding weeks, declined again last week to 17.4 per 1,000. The rates in the several towns ranged from 2.8 in Hornsey, 4.8 in Grimsby, 6.3 in Hastings, 8.6 in Leyton and in Aston Manor, 9.2 in Southampton, and 9.8 in Tottenham, to 23.6 in Oldham, 24.4 in Preston, 23.6 in Merthyr Tydfil, 23.7 in Liverpool and in Wigan, 24.7 in South Shields, and 25.1 in Middlesbrough. In London the

rate of mortality was 17.0 per 1,000, while it averaged 17.6 in the seventy-five other large towns. The mean death-rate last week from the principal infectious diseases was 2.4 per 1,000 in the seventy-six large towns; in London, this death-rate was equal to 1.9 per 1,000, while it averaged 2.6 in the seventy-five other towns, among which the highest rates were 4.6 in Ipswich, 5.0 in Manley, in Middlesbrough, and in South Shields, 5.3 in Burnley, 6.1 in Bootle, 6.5 in Bristol, and 8.7 in Preston. Measles caused a death-rate of 1.2 in Cardiff, 1.8 in Smethwick, 1.9 in Handsworth and in Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2.5 in Hanley, 4.4 in Bootle, 4.5 in South Shields, and 4.7 in Bristol; scarlet fever of 2.1 in Burnley, 2.2 in Huddersfield, and 2.4 in West Bromwich; diphtheria of 1.5 in Leyton and 2.5 in Hanley; whooping-cough of 1.6 in Warrington and 2.2 in Merthyr Tydfil; "fever" of 1.9 in Birkenhead and 2.3 in Ipswich; and diarrhoea of 2.1 in Birmingham, in Burnley, and in Sunderland, 2.2 in Wolverhampton, 2.3 in Ipswich, 2.5 in West Ham, 7.3 in Preston. One fatal case of small-pox was registered in Walthamstow and one in Bristol, but not one in any other of the seventy-six large towns. The Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals contained 28 small-pox patients on Saturday, the 18th inst., against 42, 34, and 31 on the three preceding Saturdays; 4 new cases were admitted during the week, against 4, 4, and 2 in the three preceding weeks. The number of scarlet fever patients in these hospitals and in the London Fever Hospital, which had been 2,703, 2,749, and 2,811 in the three preceding weeks, had further risen to 2,871 at the end of last week; 362 new cases were admitted during the week, against 378, 366, and 389 in the three preceding weeks.

HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday last, October 18th, 953 births and 581 deaths were registered in eight of the principal Scotch towns. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had been 16.6 and 15.4 per 1,000 in the two preceding weeks, rose again last week to 18.0 per 1,000, and was 0.6 per 1,000 above the mean rate during the same period in the seventy-six large English towns. Among these Scotch towns the death-rates ranged from 8.6 in Leith and 15.5 in Aberdeen, to 10.3 in Glasgow and 30.1 in Paisley. The death-rate from the principal infectious diseases averaged 1.7 per 1,000 in these towns last week, the highest rates being recorded in Paisley and Greenock. The 28 deaths registered in Glasgow included 4 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 5 from whooping-cough, 2 from "fever," and 13 from diarrhoea. Three fatal cases of whooping-cough and 2 of diarrhoea were recorded in Edinburgh. Four deaths from diarrhoea occurred in Dundee, 2 from scarlet fever and 3 from diarrhoea in Paisley, and 2 from diphtheria in Greenock.

BORACIC ACID IN MILK.

Two successful prosecutions for adulterating milk with boracic acid have recently been brought before the Woolwich Police Court. In one case, in which the amount added was said to be 120 gr. to the gallon, the defence was that the bottle containing the boracic acid bore instructions to add one teaspoonful to the gallon of milk, and that by inadvertence a second teaspoonful was added; the defendant, who resided in the country, was fined £20 and 3 guineas costs. In the other case it was stated on behalf of the defendant dairy company that they and most of the farmers supplying them did not use preservatives of any sort in their milk, but that unfortunately some of the old-fashioned farmers did use boracic acid. In this case it was said that the amount was 36 gr. to the gallon; the defendant company was fined £2 and 5 guineas costs.

THE TRADE IN ICE CREAMS.

THE sanitary authority of the City of London, acting on the advice of the medical officer of health, Dr. W. Collingridge, has issued a notice in Italian setting out the regulations with regard to the manufacture and sale of ice cream which come into force on November 1st.

THE HEALTH OF BEDFORDSHIRE, 1901.

THE census population was 172,569, the birth-rate as low as 24.2, and the death-rate 14.0. There were 4 cases of small-pox during the year, and the county medical officer (Dr. Newman) takes the opportunity of discussing at length the preventive methods and the vaccination returns. A long report is also given of an outbreak of diphtheria at Kempston (173 cases), and the question of the prevention of tuberculosis is fully discussed. The report, which consists of upwards of 150 pages, contains many particulars respecting all sides of sanitary work in the county and abstracts of the local medical officers' reports. There are many signs of progress.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER AND PAUPER LUNATIC.

J. F., a district medical officer, writes that he was informed by some persons who had charge of one of the pauper lunatics on his quarterly list that this patient had got beyond their control, and that the relieving officer, on being informed of this, had referred them to him as medical officer. J. F. then visited the case, and afterwards sent a certificate to the relieving officer to the effect that the patient was insane and not under proper control. As a consequence of this the patient was subsequently removed to the workhouse, this removal being recommended by a magistrate who was also a guardian, and who did not consider any medical opinion on the case necessary, so that our correspondent was not further consulted. He now asks whether the magistrate's action was legal; and, further, whether he was compelled to give information to the relieving officer when the case was referred to him, and, if so, whether he can claim a fee for the certificate he gave to that official.

* * The method of proceeding in this case should have been that indicated by Clauses 14 and 16 of the Lunacy Act of 1890. If carefully read, it will be seen that the provisions of the Act were not strictly complied with either by the magistrate or the relieving officer in this case. After the receipt of the notice in writing from the medical officer of the condition of the alleged lunatic, it became the duty of the relieving officer to give the necessary information to a magistrate having

the requisite jurisdiction, who, on receipt of this notice, ought to have arranged for the alleged lunatic to be brought before him (or some other magistrate qualified to deal with the case), and should then have called to his assistance a medical practitioner to enable him to decide as to the necessity or not of sending the patient to an asylum. Taking the patients to the workhouse with the sanction or even by direction of the magistrate appears to us to have been not only irregular, but a direct evasion of the requirements of the Act. The relieving officer seems to have failed in his duty by taking the patient to the workhouse under such circumstances. Our correspondent cannot claim any fee for the written information given by him to the relieving officer, as this is a duty cast upon him by Subsection 1 of Clause 14 of the same Act.

MEDICAL NEWS.

THE Cancer Research Fund of the Royal Colleges in London has received a donation of £100 from a lady through Sir Alfred Cooper, F.R.C.S.

DR. E. EHLERS, of Copenhagen, whose investigations of leprosy have rendered his name so well known, has been nominated a Professor.

HALF the cost of the new Victoria Memorial Cottage Hospital, which has recently been opened at East Grinstead, has been defrayed by Mr. Abe Bailey, who has given £1,000 in memory of his wife.

PRESENTATION.—At the annual dinner of the York Medical Society held on October 15th, Dr. Edmund M. Smith, Medical Officer of Health for York, was presented with a silver rose-bowl in recognition of his services as Honorary Secretary to the Society for six years.

THE courses of lectures at the Brompton Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest for the present session will commence on Wednesday next at 3 p.m., when Dr. Fowler will lecture on the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculous pleurisy. These lectures are part of the scheme of the post-graduate school of the Associated Schools of Medicine in the metropolis.

THE sixth annual dinner of Edinburgh University graduates residing in the Midlands was held at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on October 11th, Dr. Thomas Nelson in the chair. Professor Annandale, who was the guest of the club, in replying for "The University," made many happy remarks on the world-wide reputation of Edinburgh as a teaching centre.

GUILD OF ST. LUKE.—The annual medical service in state was held at St. Paul's Cathedral on Wednesday evening, October 22nd. Many members of the medical profession attended in academical costume, and passed up the centre of the cathedral in procession from the West door to the seats reserved for them beneath the dome. The music of the service was rendered by a choir of 250 voices, provided by the London Gregorian Choral Association; and Dr. Warwick Jordan was the organist; the organ was reinforced by silver trumpets. The anthem was conducted by the composer, Sir George Martin, Mus. Doc. The Bishop of Kensington preached an eloquent sermon from the text, Psalm lxxiii, verses 15 and 16: "Then thought I to understand this; but it was too hard for me, until I went into the sanctuary of God." The difficulties and perplexities of to-day were, he said, very old. "There is nothing new under the sun" was a sentiment that applied especially to the difficulties and problems of human life. But the inequalities of the spiritual life were even greater than those of social life. There was no revolutionist like pain; it linked together those who were otherwise poles apart. But the inequality of social life was intensified by illness; the rich could obtain all kinds of relief denied to the poorer brethren. Is there any solution to these difficult problems? None except that of religion—"Until I went into the sanctuary of God." The difficulty was a moral one, not of the intellect. Because there was a God, there was a purpose, which dignified all true work. Obedience was the key to life. The clerical and medical lives had much in common. Both preached a gospel of health, of relief, and of restitution." After the sermon a collection was made for the Mission College Fund.

Two new operating theatres in the Bradford Royal Infirmary, the cost of which—£2,000—has been defrayed by Mr. Harrison Benn, of Dawlish, were formally opened by Viscount Mountgarret on October 15th. They are in their construction and equipment of the most modern type. The instruments and furnishing are the gift of Mr. W. H. Longbottom, of Ilkley.

THE autumn meeting of the South-Eastern Division of the Medico-Psychological Association will take place at Chiswick House, Chiswick, W., on Wednesday next at 2.45 p.m., when communications will be read by Dr. H. Corner on melancholia as an expression of physical disorder; by Dr. Seymour and Mr. C. M. Tuke, on work at the Manor House and Chiswick House; and Dr. Robert Pugh on the alkalinity of the blood in mental diseases. Members are invited to lunch at Chiswick House at 1 p.m., and will dine together at the Café Monico, Piccadilly Circus, at 7.15 p.m.

At the last quarterly court of the directors of the Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, the President, Mr. Christopher Heath, in the chair, applications for renewal of grants were read from fifty-four widows, ten orphans, and five recipients from the Copeland Fund, and a sum of £1,321 was voted to be given at the next court. One widow had become ineligible through marriage. The deaths of three members were reported. The directors passed a resolution of regret on the death of Mr. J. C. Ware, F.R.C.S., and V.P., elected in 1845, and at one time acting treasurer of the Society. The election of a member was declared void. It was resolved to distribute at Christmas £590 among the widows and orphans in receipt of grants—£10 to each widow, £3 to each orphan, £5 each to the four receiving special grants from the Copeland Fund.

SOCIETY OF ANAESTHETISTS.—The annual dinner of this Society took place at the Café Monico, Piccadilly Circus, on October 17th. Mr. Walter Tyrrell, President, was in the chair, and about seventy members of the Society and other guests were present. The usual loyal toasts having been proposed by the Chairman, Sir Henry Howse proposed "The Society of Anaesthetists." The use of anaesthetics had changed the whole character of operative surgery, while in recent years the mortality from anaesthetics had been enormously reduced. In responding, the Chairman said that the Society's petition to the General Medical Council—requesting that all students might be examined in anaesthetics—was shelved; but that the Conjoint Examining Board of the two Royal Colleges in England had decided that all students should pass an examination in that subject before obtaining their diplomas. The Society was also engaged in educating its own members. Mrs. Scharlieb, in felicitous terms, proposed the toast of "The Visitors," and Sir Felix Semon, in reply, thought the honour was enhanced by the fact that the health had been proposed by a lady. Mr. Wodehouse Braine proposed "The President," which was very cordially received. Mr. Tyrrell, in response, reverted to the time, some thirty years ago, when nitrous oxide gas was so expensive that Mr. Coleman, surgeon to the Dental Hospital, used to pass the respired air over a solution of lime-water to extract the carbonic acid and render the gas again fit for respiration. The Chairman proposed the health of "The Secretaries," both of whom—Dr. G. B. Flux and Mr. Hilliard—responded.

THE HAMPSTEAD HOSPITAL.—The foundation stone of the new building of the Hampstead Hospital at Hampstead Green was laid on October 21st by Princess Christian. The hospital, which was founded in 1882, at first consisted of one small house, which was confined to paying patients. Later other houses were added, and in 1894 they contained 29 beds, distributed through eleven wards, 8 of which were free. The need for a general hospital in the district led the Council of the hospital to procure the present site for a new building. It is estimated that the cost of building the new hospital for 50 beds in such a manner that it can be enlarged as funds are available would be, together with the purchase of the site, nearly £30,000. The hospital during the year 1893 treated 174 in-patients and 28 out-patients, and last year 379 in-patients and 3,965 out-patients were dealt with. Among those present

at the ceremony were Mr. W. F. Malcolm, Treasurer of the hospital; the Mayor of Hampstead; Mr. Edmund Owen, Consulting Surgeon; the Rev. Brook Deedes, Vicar of Hampstead; Sir Samuel Wilks, and Sir William Church. It was stated that of the £2,600 collected in the borough in commemoration of the King's Coronation, £1,600 would be given for the requirements of the institution. After the ceremony of laying the stone, Her Royal Highness received purses containing nearly £15,000, £1,000 of which was subscribed by the Ladies' Association.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:

- BIRMINGHAM:** GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Surgical Casualty Officer. Appointment for one year, but eligible for re-election. Salary, £50 per annum (non-resident). Applications to the House Governor by November 1st.
- BIRKENHEAD:** BIRKENHEAD AND WIRRAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, residence, and laundry. Applications to Mr. E. H. Tilley, Honorary Secretary, 52, Grosvenor Road, Birkenhead, by November 7th.
- BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND EYE HOSPITAL.**—Resident Surgical Officer. There are two Resident House-Surgeons. The Senior receives a salary of £85 and the Junior £75 per annum, and both are applicants for promotion. Candidates to state if willing to accept post of Junior House-Surgeon if present residents are promoted. Apartments, board, and attendance provided. Applications to the Chairman of the Medical Board by November 17th.
- BRIGHTON:** SUSSEX COUNTY HOSPITAL.—Third House-Surgeon, unmarried, and under 30 years of age. Salary, £80 per annum, with board and residence. Applications to the Secretary by November 12th.
- CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL,** Gray's Inn Road, W.C.—House-Surgeon. Appointment for six months. Salary at the rate of £50 per annum, with board, residence, and laundry allowance. Applications to the Secretary by October 27th.
- DOWN COUNTY INFIRMARY.**—House-Surgeon, unmarried. Salary, £60 per annum, with board and residence. Applications to Dr. Tate, Downpatrick, by October 30th.
- DUBLIN:** DR. STEEVENS'S HOSPITAL.—Pathologist. Applications to the Secretary by October 27th.
- EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN,** Shadwell.—(1) Officer for the Electrical Department. (2) Pathologist and Registrar; must be M.R.C.P. Lond. or F.R.C.S. Eng. Honorarium, £100. (3) Assistant Physician; must be F.R.C.P. Lond. or M.R.C.P. Lond. Applications to the Secretary for (1) by October 25th, and for (2) and (3) by November 1st.
- FAREINGDON GENERAL DISPENSARY AND LYING-IN CHARITY.**—Honorary Dental Surgeon, must be L.D.S. Eng. Applications to the Honorary Secretary, 17, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, E.C., by November 8th.
- FULHAM PARISH.**—Assistant Medical Superintendent of the Infirmary, St. Dunstan's Road, Unmarried. Salary, £120 per annum, increasing to £150, with board, furnished apartments, attendance, and washing. Applications to the Clerk to the Guardians, 75, Fulham Palace Road, Hammersmith, W., by October 27th.
- GATESHEAD UNION.**—Resident Assistant Medical Officer to the Workhouse. Salary, £150 per annum, with furnished apartments, rations, and washing. Applications to the Union Clerk, Poor-law Union Offices, Gateshead, by October 27th.
- GREENWICH UNION INFIRMARY.**—Junior Assistant Medical Officer of the Infirmary and Workhouse, £100 per annum, with furnished apartments, rations, washing, and £8 per annum in lieu of beer. Applications, on forms provided, to be sent to the Clerk to the Guardians, East Greenwich, by November 6th.
- GRIMSBY AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL.**—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with board, lodging and washing. Applications to the Honorary Secretary by November 15th.
- ISLE OF WIGHT UNION.**—Medical Officer for the Workhouse. Salary, £90 per annum. Applications to the Clerk to the Guardians, Newport, Isle of Wight, by October 29th.
- JENNER INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.**—Assistant Bacteriologist for the Serum Department, Aldenham, Herts. Salary, £200 per annum, with furnished rooms. Applications to the Secretary, Jenner Institute, Chelsea Gardens, S.W., by November 1st.
- LIVERPOOL INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.**—Assistant Resident Medical Officer, unmarried, and not exceeding 30 years of age. Salary, £120 per annum, with board, washing, and lodging. Applications, endorsed "Assistant Resident Medical Officer," to be addressed to the Chairman of the Port Sanitary and Hospitals Committee, under cover to the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Liverpool, by November 10th.
- LIVERPOOL ROYAL INFIRMARY.**—(1) Assistant Honorary Physician. Applications to the Chairman of the Committee by October 31st. (2) Medical Man to take charge of the Electrical Department. Particulars on application to the Secretary.
- LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL,** Harrow Road, W.—House-Surgeon to the Male Hospital. Salary, £80 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Secretary by October 31st.
- MACCLESFIELD GENERAL INFIRMARY.**—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £70 per annum, with board and residence. Applications to the Chairman of the House Committee.
- MOUNT VERNON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION,** Hampstead.—Physicians. Applications to the Secretary.
- NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,** 144, Euston Road, N.W.—(1) Senior Assistant to the Out-patient Department. (2) Clinical Assistant. Applications to the Secretary by October 28th.
- NEWPORT AND MONMOUTHSHIRE HOSPITAL.**—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board and residence. Applications to the Secretary by October 28th.
- NORTH EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN,** Hackney Road, N.E.—House-Surgeon. Appointment for six months. Salary at the rate of £80 per annum, with board, residence, and laundry allowance. Applications to the Secretary, 27, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C., by November 3rd.
- NORWICH:** NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Appointment for six months. Board, lodging and washing provided. Honorarium, £20. Applications to the Secretary by November 4th.
- POPULAR HOSPITAL FOR ACCIDENTS,** E.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Appointment for six months, but eligible for re-election. Salary at the rate of £80 per annum, with board and residence. Applications to the House Governor by October 31st.
- QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL,** Marylebone Road, N.W.—Assistant Resident Medical Officer. Appointment for four months. Salary at the rate of £50 per annum, with board, residence, and washing. Applications to the Secretary by November 3rd.
- RAINHILL COUNTY ASYLUM,** near Liverpool.—Assistant Medical Officer, unmarried, and not more than 30 years of age. Salary, £150 per annum, prospect of increasing by £25 annually to £250, with further increase to £350, with furnished apartments, board, attendance, and washing. Applications, endorsed "Assistant Medical Officer," to be sent to the Medical Superintendent by November 5th.
- SHEFFIELD ROYAL INFIRMARY.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum, advancing £10 per year for second and third years, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications, endorsed "Applications for the post of House-Surgeon," to be sent to the Secretary by November 1st.
- SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.**—(1) Professor of Physiology, (2) Demonstrator of Bacteriology. Applications to the Registrar.

STOCKPORT INFIRMARY.—Assistant House and Visiting Surgeon. Salary, £90 per annum, with residence, board, and laundry. Application to the Secretary by October 27th.

WESTMINSTER GENERAL DISPENSARY, Gerrard Street, Soho, W.—Honorary Surgeon. Applications to the Secretary by October 27th.

WINCHESTER: ROYAL HANTS COUNTY HOSPITAL.—House-Physician, unmarried. Salary, £65 per annum, rising to £75, with board, residence, etc. Applications to the Secretary by November 5th.

WOLVERHAMPTON AND STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—House-Physician. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to the House Governor by October 30th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ALLEN, Sydney Chalmers, M.B., B.Sc., appointed Assistant Medical Officer of the Lunatic Asylum at Seacliff, New Zealand.

BENTHALL, W., M.B. Camb., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Honorary Consulting Surgeon to the Derbyshire Infirmary.

BURNET, Robert, M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B. Vict., appointed District Medical Officer to the Parish of Birmingham.

CAIR, William J., M.A., M.B., Ch.B. Aberd., appointed Public Vaccinator for the Borough of Bury St. Edmunds, *vice* Dr. E. E. Nix, resigned.

CHAPMAN, John T., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin., appointed Health Officer for Eltham, Eastern Riding, Victoria, *vice* Otto F. Gmelin, M.D.

CUMMINGS, Harold L., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator at Braidwood, New South Wales, *vice* R. Llewellyn, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

ELLIS L. E., M.B., M.Ch. Syd., appointed Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator at Manila, New South Wales, *vice* W. F. C. Lowson, M.B., M.S. Edin., resigned.

ELPHICK, Edward, L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed District Medical Officer at Newcastle and Public Vaccinator for the Urban and Suburban Districts of Newcastle and Rural District of Toodyay, Western Australia.

GILLESPIE, Leslie Thomas, M.B., appointed Health Officer for the Shire of Tungamah, Victoria, *vice* William Finlay, M.D., resigned.

GRAHAM, Mabel Jessie, M.B. Syd., appointed Government Vaccinator at Petersham, New South Wales.

JACKSON, Allan Godwin, M.D., appointed Health Officer for the North and West Ridings of the Shire of Ripon, Victoria, *vice* Charles F. Leithridge, M.R.C.S., resigning.

JELLETT, J. C., L.R.C.P. & S.I., appointed District Medical Officer of the Billston Union.

JONES, R. O., L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., appointed District Medical Officer of the Kingsbridge Union.

KIRTON, R. G., M.D. Lond., D.P.H., appointed Principal Medical Officer to the Prisons Department, Cairo, Egypt.

MORRIS, Andrew B., L.R.C.P. & S. Irel., appointed Health Officer for the District of St. Helens, Tasmania.

RATCLIFFE-GAYLARD, James, M.D. Brux., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.F.P.S. Glas., appointed Consulting Factory Surgeon for the District of the county of Cornwall; Medical Officer of the Truro Workhouse, and St. Clements District; and Public Vaccinator of the St. Clements and East Kenwyn Districts of the Truro Union.

ROE, James M., M.B. Syd., appointed Medical Officer at Tenningering (Mount Perry), Queensland.

THORNTON, F. B., M.B., appointed Honorary Physician to the Derbyshire Infirmary, *vice* W. Benthall, M.B. Camb., M.R.C.S. Eng.

WILKINSON, C. A., L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., L.F.P.S. Glas., appointed Surgeon for the Scarborough District of the North-Eastern Railway Company, *vice* Henry Wright, M.R.C.S. Eng.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.

Odontological Society of Great Britain, 20, Hanover Square, W., 8 p.m.—Inaugural Address by the President. Casual Communications by Dr. J. W. Pare. Paper by Dr. Beddard and Dr. Spriggs.

Medical Society of London, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish-Square, W., 8.30 p.m.—Dr. H. E. Leigh Canney: On the Prevention of Typhoid Fever in Armies.

TUESDAY.

Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 20, Hanover Square, W., 8.30 p.m.—Dr. George R. Murray (Newcastle): The Clinical History and Symptoms of One Hundred and Twenty Cases of Exophthalmic Goitre.

WEDNESDAY.

British Bacteriological and Climatological Society, 20, Hanover Square, W., 9 p.m.—The President (Dr. E. Symes-Thompson) will deliver an Address, entitled *Far Away Climates*.

POST-GRADUATE COURSES AND LECTURES.

Charing-cross Hospital, Thursday, 4 p.m.—Demonstration of Medical Cases.

Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, S.W., Wednesday, 3 p.m.—Lecture on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Tuberculous Pleurisy.

Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C., Thursday, 4 p.m.—Lecture on Endocarditis.

Medical Graduates' College and Polytechnic, 22, Chenies Street, W.C. Demonstrations will be given at 4 p.m. as follows:—Monday, skin; Tuesday, medical; Wednesday, surgical; Thursday, surgical; Friday, ear.

National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, Queen Square, W.C.—Lectures will be given at 3.30 p.m. as follows: Tuesday, Locomotor Ataxia; Friday, Infantile Paralysis.

Post-Graduate College, West London Hospital, Hammersmith Road, W.—Lectures will be delivered at 5 p.m. as follows: Monday, Treatment of Heart Disease; Tuesday, Surgical Treatment of Dilated Stomach; Wednesday, Surgical Anatomy; Thursday, Treatment of Some Injuries and Emergencies; Friday, Skin Cases.

Westminster Hospital, Broad Sanctuary, S.W., Tuesday, 4.30 p.m.—Demonstration of Surgical Cases.

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.

BROUGHTON.—On October 18th, to Alfred G. S. Broughton, M.B., Ch.B., and wife, a son, Batley.

FOULDS.—On October 20th at Ashlea, Droitwich, Worcestershire, the wife of Francis H. Foulds, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LAMB—LISTON.—At Cardonald Parish Church, on the 15th inst., by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Thos. Hardy, D.D., Fowles Wester (uncle of the bride), George Lamb, M.B., Captain, Indian Medical Service, to Patricia Napier, younger daughter of the Rev. Wm. A. Liston, Senior Chaplain (retired) H.M.'s Ecclesiastical Establishment, Madras, and Minister of Cardonald Parish, Renfrewshire, N.B.

DEATH.

HAMILTON.—At Broom Hills, Moffat, the residence of his brother, after a few days' illness, Major David Rogerson Hamilton, R.A.M.C., M.B. & C.M. Edin., aged 44 years.

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COMMUNICATIONS respecting Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, 1, Agar Street, Strand, W.C., London; those concerning business matters, advertisements, non-delivery of the JOURNAL, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, at the Office, 429, Strand, W.C., London.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES and LETTERS forwarded for publication are understood to be offered to the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL alone, unless the contrary be stated.

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

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

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

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

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

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS.—The telegraphic address of the EDITOR of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL is *Aitiology, London*. The telegraphic address of the MANAGER of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL is *Articulate, London*.

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

QUERIES.

DR. JOHN DONALD (Glasgow) asks information as to the use of oxygen for restoring the power of the vocal cords.

COLOUR BLINDNESS AND TONE DEAFNESS. DICHROMATISM asks for information on the relation of colour blindness to tone deafness. Are the two conditions always associated, or do they sometimes occur separately? Does the nature of the tone deafness vary with the particular form of colour blindness, that is, whether red-green or blue-yellow?

ANSWERS.

DR. GIBSON.—The description suggests insanity of conduct and feeling. It is not probable that compulsion could legally be used in any home.

LEGALITY.—The question of abatement depends upon the personal income of the individual partner. Our correspondent might do well to consult the Income Tax Repayment Agency, 6, Chichester Road, Westbourne Square, W.

EXPERT should inquire of the secretaries of some of the "hospitals, dispensaries, asylums, etc." marked "pay patients received" in the *Medical Directory*. In London the Chelsea, Soho, and New Hospitals for Women take in paying patients.

LETTERS, NOTES, Etc.

A CASE OF AMNESIA.

DR. ALFRED T. SCHOFIELD (London, W.) writes: The following case, though not rare, raises some interesting points. I have just been asked to see a girl about 18, who had almost totally lost her memory. She was found by the police walking in Bayswater and carrying a piece of steak (moderately fresh) wrapped in a piece of newspaper. She had forgotten her name and address, but remembered she was a pupil teacher in a church school, name unknown. She could not tell how long she had been wandering, nor where she got the steak, nor how she arrived in Bayswater. The one fact in her family history she remembered was the death of her brother, at which she cried. On searching her a pupil teacher's railway pass was found, and she became intensely excited when she saw the name of her town on the ticket, but still could not remember her own name. This was found written on the back, but still, by no effort, could she recall where she lived, but she said "I think I can write it," and on being given a pencil she wrote with but slight hesitation her address, which was a long one. She could not remember how long she had been lost, but recalled that she had bought the steak for supper, but that it seemed ages ago. Obviously it had been bought the evening before. One point of interest here, often remarked before, is the connexion of apperception with habit. Though she saw her name apperception did not help her to the address, because habit was wanting; for the number of times she would have spoken her address would be very few compared with the number of times she had written it. Another point is the loss of sense of time with memory; and a third, which one has not, perhaps, sufficiently indicated, is the fact that memory remained for one or two objects deeply impressed on the mind—such as her brother's death—when lost for all else.

IDIOSYNCRASY FOR IODOFORM.

DR. C. L. URRIOLA (Panama, Columbia, South America) writes: On April 28th last I performed an operation in a male patient for the evacuation of a large abscess of the liver, and in order to curtail expenses for the patient the nurse was instructed after the first change of dressing to use the flannel bandages again, provided they were thoroughly boiled, washed, and dried. Unfortunately the nurse, who was six months pregnant, understood that the iodoform gauze employed in the dressing was also to be washed, and therefore proceeded to do so. During the washing of the latter she began to experience some itching in the arm and forearms, and gradually the skin took a red tinge, accompanied with oedema, which rapidly spread. Four hours later both superior limbs up to the elbow appeared erysipelatous and with phlyctenae in several places, and a few hours afterwards the face towards the ex-