

campaign. Dr. Philip had frequently had occasion to propose a scheme of organized operations against tuberculosis which might be uniformly followed in our larger centres. The organization, which implied notification in one or other form, should include: (1) A tuberculosis dispensary with the functions and relations I have attempted to outline; (2) a hospital or asylum for dying patients, chiefly in the interest of other persons; (3) a sanatorium or sanatoriums for selected patients who, with a view to cure of the disease, require a special regimen not procurable at their own homes; (4) colonies for the after-life and supervision of patients in whom the disease has been arrested, so as to make selected open air employment feasible and desirable. The various departments should be in close organic relation.

Herr von Glasenapp (Berlin) urged the general adoption of compulsory notification of tuberculosis. The question was referred to a committee, in view of the practical difficulties which stand in the way of the acceptance of such a measure.

Dr. Nathan Raw read a paper dealing with the public measures necessary for the prevention of consumption. In his opinion the two chief methods of infection were by direct contact with advanced cases and infected milk from tuberculous cows. Hence it was of the greatest importance that advanced cases of consumption should be isolated from the healthy and all tuberculous dairy cattle should be eradicated. The provision of consumptive colonies of an inexpensive nature for each large city or county would do much to prevent the spread of the disease to the healthy. By judicious legislation and encouragement to health authorities to adopt by-laws in their several districts the Government could do a great deal in the prevention of consumption. Every health authority in England had full power under the Public Health Act of 1875 to deal with tuberculosis in precisely the same way as other infectious diseases, such as typhoid fever. They might provide hospitals for their isolation or cure, but so far few authorities had acted upon this power, although a few municipalities were supporting and erecting sanatoriums. County councils, not being health authorities, could not act under the Public Health Act of 1875, but they had powers under the Isolation Hospitals Act to deal with tuberculosis, and there was at present an increasing desire on their part to take active steps both in prevention and treatment by the maintenance and support of sanatoriums in each county. The great workhouses and workhouse infirmaries of England contained thousands of poor consumptives who had worked as long as they were able, and then, as a last resource, found refuge in these places. Not only was separate isolation provided for them now, but in many instances the guardians were providing sanatoriums as a means of cure. The people must be educated as to the best means to be adopted in dealing with a member of the family who was consumptive. In a great many instances the open-air treatment could be carried on at home and isolation arranged for. The public ought to be encouraged to do this even if a small grant was required from the local rates. Compulsory and voluntary notification were now both in force in some districts.

MEDICAL NEWS.

WE are asked to state that medical practitioners desiring to attend the Huxley Memorial Lecture by Dr. I. P. Pawlow, Professor of Physiology in the University of St. Petersburg, at the opening of the winter session of the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School on Monday, October 1st, at 4 p.m., can obtain cards of admission on application to the Dean so far as the accommodation allows. The subject of the address, as already announced, will be Some Advances in Science, and Their Bearing on Medicine and Surgery.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—The date of the opening of the Winter Session at St. Thomas's Hospital is Wednesday, October 3rd, not as given in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of September 8th, p. 579. The Old Students' Dinner, at which Dr. Arthur Newsholme, Medical Officer of Health for Brighton, will preside, takes place at the Hotel Cecil on the evening of Tuesday, October 2nd.

LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.—The Winter Session of the London School of Tropical Medicine will open on October 1st. The Students' dinner will not take place on the same day, as stated in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of September 8th, page 579, but on October 8th. The opening address will be delivered by Colonel Kenneth MacLeod on October 8th.

THE receipts of the Hospital Saturday Fund from January 9th to September 1st, mainly the result of weekly or other periodical collections in the industrial establishments, etc., of London, amounted to £11,475. The annual special collection has been fixed for October 13th.

It is reported that the Army Order issued last June authorizing the enlistment of men for the Royal Army Medical Corps on the terms of one year's service with the colours and eleven in the reserve is not working satisfactorily. Some of the men have been discharged, and others will not be retained; on the other hand, it is believed that most of the suitable recruits would have been willing to join on the usual conditions of three years with the colours.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—A course of post-graduate lectures on diseases of the nervous system will be given at this hospital on Thursdays at 5 p.m., beginning on November 1st. Members of the medical profession are admitted on presentation of their cards.

CONGRESS OF HYDROLOGY.—The Eighth Congress of Hydrology and Climatology will be held at Milan from October 3rd to the 6th. Among the subjects proposed for discussion are the inclusion in the medical curriculum of teaching on hydrology and climatology; the origin and classification of mineral waters; the characters which so-called table waters should have as compared with mineral waters; the exportation of mineral waters.

PRIZE.—The Hungarian Minister of the Interior offers a prize of 1,000 crowns for the best work on the etiology of trachoma. Essays in competition, which may be written in Hungarian, German, French, or English, will be received up to December 31st, 1908. They should be addressed, Belügy-Ministerium I., Vár, Buda-Pesth. Printed works will be received, provided they were published for the first time in 1907 or 1908. The decision of the jury will be announced at the Sixteenth International Medical Congress to be held at Buda-Pesth in September, 1909.

THE Anglo-American Nursing Home at Rome, established in 1900, has already done much good work. It has a house in the Via Nomentana where patients are admitted if necessary, and it had last year a staff of eighteen nurses, who also attended cases outside the home. It is managed by a Committee of which the American Consul-General is Chairman, and is under the direction of an experienced English lady superintendent. The institution has two free beds, and admits patients who are not well off at reduced rates, but it has hitherto been self-supporting. The need for such an institution, however, has proved so great that the Committee are now appealing for subscriptions to build a annex to the present house to contain twelve more rooms and an isolation pavilion for the reception of infectious cases, for which at present there is no provision. Subscriptions may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. R. C. R. Young, Grand Hotel, Rome, and Mrs. R. Crawshaw, 35, North Audley Street, London, W., will, we believe, be ready to answer inquiries.

THE TEACHING OF HYGIENE AND TEMPERANCE.—The first of what it is hoped will prove a series of special training courses is to be given in the Birkbeck College, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, during Michaelmas term. The object is to give teachers in the public elementary schools and elsewhere the sort of knowledge they require in order to deal efficiently with hygiene and temperance, two subjects which have now been inserted in the Code by the Education Board. The training classes will be held once a week, a lecture of an hour being followed by another hour's practical work in the laboratory. The appointed lecturer is Dr. Claude Taylor, the fee for the course being two guineas. These courses have been arranged by the Board of Hygiene and Temperance, a body whose object is to promote the scientific teaching of these subjects, and to co-operate for that purpose with educational, health, and temperance bodies. The president, chairman, and vice-chairman are all well-known medical men; its honorary organizing secretary is Miss St. John Wileman, 54, Lanercost Road, Streatham Hill, S.W., who will be glad to receive donations from those interested in the matter, or to supply information in regard to what is being done.

was also Surgeon to the G and H Divisions of the Metropolitan Police, the Honourable Company of Ironmongers, etc. He was Honorary Medical Officer and Chairman to the Hoxton and Haggerston Branch of the Queen Victoria Jubilee Nursing Association, and gave his time and toil without stint to all its useful work. In all these branches of his profession he was ever active for good, and was popular and beloved by all with whom his work brought him in contact. He lived and worked amongst the toiling poor, to whom he was ever devoted and kind. They will miss him, and by them he will not soon be forgotten. It was pathetic to see how they gathered round his grave as the last expression of esteem and regard. Dr. Oliver was ill for two years, during the whole of which time he was confined to his bed. He suffered great pain, which he bore with splendid courage and quiet patience. He was literally worn out, and fell calmly on sleep. His remains rest in Abney Park Cemetery. He leaves a widow and two young children, one of whom is sorely afflicted.

DR. JOHN KIRKPATRICK died at his residence in Toronto Ontario, on August 9th, from paralysis, from which he had suffered for the past two years. The late Dr. Kirkpatrick was a Canadian, a graduate of Victoria University Medical College in 1871, and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, England. In 1876 he received an appointment from the Red Cross Society of England as Surgeon on the Staff of Baker Pasha, and saw active service during the war between Russia and Turkey in 1876, being Chief Surgeon on Baker Pasha's Staff. At the close of the war he was awarded the Order of the Medjeh of the 1st Class by the Sultan of Turkey in person. Later on Dr. Kirkpatrick received an appointment from the British Government as District Medical Officer in the British West Indies, where he resided for sixteen years, having charge of the Leper Hospital, St. Kitts, West Indies. He was the eldest son of the late John C. Kirkpatrick of Chippawa, Ontario, and a great-grandson of the Rev. Robert Addison, the first missionary to Canada from the Church of England.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL RICHARD DORMER WHITE, M.D., R.N. (retired), died at Folkestone on August 26th, aged 61. He was appointed Surgeon, April 1st, 1873; Staff-Surgeon, April 1st, 1885; Fleet Surgeon, October 24th, 1893; and Deputy Inspector-General on retirement, August 26th, 1902. He was Fleet Surgeon of the flagship *Raleigh*, and served in the Naval Brigade from the *Raleigh*, *Alecto*, *Maypie*, *Satellite*, and *Widgeon*, at Bathurst, on the River Gambia, West Coast of Africa, in February, 1894, in co-operation with two companies of the 1st West India Regiment, for the punishment of Fodi Silah, a rebellious slave-raiding chief (mentioned in dispatches, slightly wounded, C.B., medal with clasp). He received the thanks of the Admiralty for services in H.M.S. *Cambridge*, 1873, and also those of the Medical Director-General for the journal kept by him when serving on the *Bullfrog* on the West Coast of Africa, 1884-5. He also served with Lord Sackville in exploring the hitherto unknown watersheds of the Pilcomayo, on the borders of Bolivia and Paraguay.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are Dr. Oswald Vierorft, Professor of Internal Medicine and Director of the University Poliklinik at Heidelberg, aged 50; Dr. Jaumes, sometime Professor of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology in the Medical Faculty of Montpellier; and Dr. Frédéric Escanyé, formerly member of the French Chamber of Deputies for the Eastern Pyrenees, aged 73.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON give notice that their service on the Nile between Cairo, Assouan, and the Second Cataract will be worked during the coming season by eleven steamers. An arrangement with the Egyptian and Sudan Railways permits combined steamer and rail tickets to be issued. Messrs. Cook issue an illustrated pamphlet giving full particulars both of the regular round and of more extended trips.

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COMMUNICATIONS respecting Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, 2, 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, 423, 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, 423, 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 *Attology, London*. The telegraphic address of the MANAGER of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL is *Articulate, London*.

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2630, Gerrard.

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.

ETIOLOGY OF TYPHOID FEVER.

AJAX would be glad to know of some work dealing exhaustively with the etiology of typhoid fever, particularly as to the less common ways by which *B. typhosus* may be conveyed.

** We know of no one book which would fully meet our correspondent's requirements. In Clifford Allbutt's *System of Medicine*, vol. i (Macmillan), the article on enteric fever (and especially the bibliography) may be of use. Newman's *Bacteriology and Public Health* (Murray) deals largely with channels of infection from a bacteriological point of view (milk, water, oysters, soil); in respect of milk the *Bacteriology of Milk*, by Swithinbank and Newman, should also be consulted; for flies, reference should be made to the American War Department Report, 1900, and to Nuttall's work, and to the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL 1901 and 1902 (Firth and Horrocks); for water, Corfield's Milroy Lectures, 1902; for oysters, Bulstrode and Klein's reports to the Local Government Board; for soil, Firth and Horrocks, JOURNAL, 1902, ii, pp. 936-943, and the Medical Officers' Reports to the Local Government Board, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901; for fried fish, London County Council Report, No. 719 (Hamer); for watercress, *ibid.*, No. 852 (Houston); for personal contact and food, *Practitioner*, January, 1904.

ANSWERS.

THACKERAY.—The following list of periodicals devoted to the study of tuberculosis may be useful to our correspondent: (1) *Tuberculosis*, the Journal of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of tuberculosis (London: Adlard and Son, St. Bartholomew Close, E.C.). (2) *Zeitschrift für Tuberkulose*, Verlag von Johann Ambrosius Barth (Rossplatz 17, Leipzig). (3) *Beiträge zur Klinik der Tuberkulose* (A. Stuber's Verlag, Würzburg). (4) *Revue Belge de la Tuberculose*; Organe Trimestriel de la Ligue Belge contre la Tuberculose (61, Rue Aux Laines, Bruxelles). There is also in French *Revue de la Tuberculose*, but we regret that we cannot supply any information about it.

STERILIZER.—A separate sterilizer for instruments and another for dressings are preferable to a single apparatus for both. The instrument sterilizer is carried about and used at patients' houses and elsewhere immediately before operation. Dressings must, on the other hand, be prepared at home. All instrument makers provide a satisfactory and simple nicked copper instrument sterilizer. For midwifery forceps the 14 × 8 size is necessary. A simple and satisfactory dressing sterilizer can be made out of an ordinary laboratory Koch's sterilizer. Into this fit two large wire baskets, and in these the dressings are placed. The dressings, coats, towels, etc., are packed loosely in calico bags, and if these are made of a double layer of calico the contents are satisfactorily protected from contamination. After having been exposed to a temperature of 100° C. in the sterilizer for an hour, the baskets