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

RETAINED PESSARY CAUSING STRANGULATION OF THE UTERUS.
On July 19th, 1893, I was asked by Mr. W. Bowes, of Aldington, Kent, to assist him in the treatment of a lady, aged 74, residing in London, to whom he had been summoned from the country, and who was suffering from a retained pessary. When I visited the patient, she was much easier. Next morning I removed the pessary; the uterus returned to its normal size.

Gynikologie, 1893.

A METHOD FOR OBTAINING HEMIN CRYSTALS FROM BLOODSTAINS MIXED WITH RUST.
It is well known that hemoglobin changes into haematin and a proteid body in the course of time, and this decomposition can be produced more quickly by the action of heat, acids, plenty of water, etc.; also, under favourable circumstances, it loses its iron and undergoes further changes.

Now haematin, in the presence of iron rust, cannot lose iron, so that it cannot undergo further changes, but it forms, as all are aware, a rather insoluble connection with it, hence iron rust may be regarded as a preservative agent, and it is only necessary to select a proper solvent for the haematin, and one which will have no action on iron rust.

A few years ago I had occasion to examine some rust from a small crowbar. I found that the blue colour given by the guaiacum test was more intense if the rust was mixed with a little ammonium chloride before being treated with a weak alkaline solvent. This led me to believe that the presence of ammonium chloride favours the solution of haematin.

Ammonia is a solvent of haematin and hæmin; it does not act on iron rust, and it has the additional advantage of being easily expelled by gentle heat when its solvent action is no longer required.

Placing a portion of the suspected rust in a test tube, and adding a little powdered ammonium chloride, a little strong solution of ammonia was poured over it; the test tube was then tightly corked and shaken at frequent intervals; beyond the temperature of the room no other heat was used. After a few hours the whole was filtered to separate the rust; the filtrate was of a clear pale amber colour. A small quantity of this filtrate was placed on a slide with a particle of sodium chloride, and evaporated to dryness by gentle heat, a cover glass put on, and glacial acetic acid introduced beneath, again gently heated, and allowed to cool. In this manner the crystals represented in the drawing were ob-

Viewed with a polarisation apparatus attached to microscope and objective. Obtained by method described. The drawing does not show the brighter colour of the crystals, but is accurate as to size and appearance.

A CASE OF GASTRIC ULCER.
F. L., aged 21, a domestic servant, whose family history was unimportant except that there was phthisis on the mother's side, complained suddenly one afternoon of pain all over the abdomen. She was treated by friends with poultices, etc., and a dose of castor oil. At 10 p.m. she was left to sleep by herself as she was much easier. Next morning she was discovered dead in bed. On post-mortem examination, there was a cachectic hue of face but no apparent wasting of the body, which was well developed. The heart was normal: both lungs were adherent to the pleurae and shrunken: the abdomen was filled with an offensive thin fluid of a yellowish colour (liquid food); the
liver was anemic, enlarged, and adherent to the diaphragm; the stomach was empty and thickened, and showed an ulcerated perforation on its anterior surface, nearer the pyloric than the cardiac end, and close to the lesser curvature. The condition of the other organs was fairly normal.

REMARKS.—The case is of interest from the fact that the patient, previous to the sudden attack of pain, had never any occasion to consult a medical man, and only complained very slightly to her fellow servants of indigestion. There was no history of vomiting or haematemesis, and to the day of her death she carried on her duties in the house. Her greatest complaint seemed to be a shortness of breath going upstairs. The accompanying photograph shows the ulcer as viewed from the inside, and gives very clearly the thickened condition of the surrounding stomach wall. It is difficult to conceive how such a pathological condition could exist without more symptoms.

G. FORTEY WEBB, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.
C. NEWTON LOVELY, M.B., B.S.DURH.

REPORTS

MEDICAL & SURGICAL PRACTICE IN THE HOSPITALS AND ASYLMS OF GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, AND THE COLONIES.

STATION HOSPITAL, SECUNDERABAD.
COMPOUND COMMINUTED GUNSHOT WOUND OF THE UPPER THIGH, WITH COMPLICATIONS.

(By Surgeon-Major F. P. Nichols, M.B.Cantab., A.M.S.)

It is not every day that a man recovers with a good leg from a comminuted gunshot wound of the femur, and when that condition is complicated with the passage transversely through the pelvis of a portion of the bullet, the case becomes, I think, of sufficient interest for record. These considerations, and a wish to bring forward more prominently a method of treatment which seems peculiarly adapted to the military services, induce me to report the following case:

On August 22nd, 1892, Private H. was accidentally shot on the rifle range at Secunderabad, from the 200 yards butt, with a bullet from a Martini-Henri rifle. He was standing sideways to the target, and the bullet entered the outer side of the left thigh just below the great trochanter, and made its exit in the middle of the left glutal fold, smashing the femur in its course. A piece of bullet, weighing 260 grains, was found lying in his shirt opposite the wound of exit. The man, who suffered very little from shock, and was quite sensible, was taken at once to the Station Hospital, where, under chloroform, the injury was found to be very extensive. After enlarging the openings, the fingers could be easily inserted between the ends of the broken femur, the space being occupied with clot and fragments of bone. No trace of the rest of the bullet could be found.

It was decided to make an effort to save the leg; and it was therefore placed on a McIntyre's splint, with a large drainage tube from side to side. The position of the wound was such that both this and a long interrupted splint were abandoned in favour of a stretcher, which was adapted in the following manner, and to which I would draw special attention. A W.O. pattern stretcher was made without rollers, and with fixed traverses. A hole about six inches square was cut in the canvas from the pole inwards, large enough to enable both wounds to be seen from below, and defacation to be accomplished with ease. For dressing purposes this was raised on the shoulders of four men, and after dressing (which consisted only of irrigation with iodine water), it was merely laid on a fracture bed, with interrupted mattresses, one of the mattresses being replaced by a pad of absorbent cotton wool. By arranging pillows and blankets under and between the poles pressure could be exactly regulated, and the man passed three months perfectly comfortably, only being turned raised from the stretcher once an extra cleaning, and once to have the canvas which had given way repaired. Extension was kept up all through by weight and pulley.

The course of the injury requires a few comments. Bony union was perfect on the ninety-first day. He was put on a Thomas's splint on the one hundred and seventeenth day. Both wounds were healed perfectly on the one hundred and thirty-fifth day; within five months he was walking about with a stick, having only a two-inch shortening.

From the day of his accident he had complained of pain over his right trochanter, where there was tenderness and bruising (put down to his fall), and for the first fortnight he was unable to pass his urine, which was readily drawn by catheter, and was of a natural appearance. On the twenty-fifth day, however, I found an abscess pointing on the inner side of the right thigh. It contained an ounce of pus, and extended towards the perineum; on further examination I found a hard lump just below the right trochanter. I at once cut down on it and extracted a piece of bullet, weighing 130 grains, from beneath the fascia. The wound healed under one dressing, and the abscess, which did not appear to be connected with the bullet, pursued a satisfactory course.

These three facts—his temporary inability to pass water; the abscess running towards the perineum; and the piece of lead cut out from the right thigh—make it certain that part of the bullet passed through the perineum, without damaging any of the delicate organs contained in it. One hundred and ten grains of lead are still unaccounted for.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

W. S. CHURCH, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Tuesday, February 15th, 1894.

NERVE STRETCHING AND SPLITTING IN LOCALISED INTERSTITIAL NEURITIS, LEPROSY AND OTHERWISE.

Dr. KENNETH McLEOD read this paper. In 1877 the author proposed nerve stretching or phrenesthetic anesthesia as a means of liberating the nerve tubules from the destructive pressure exercised by the organised leprous lepritis. The operation had been performed in over 200 cases by Lawrie, Downes, Neve, Wallace, Eake, and others. The large proportion of these cases pain had been assuaged, sensation restored, muscular power improved, eruptions cured, ulceration healed, and the general nutrition of limbs greatly ameliorated. In many cases these effects had been permanent. In 1892 the author had occasion to lay open a sinus which occupied the interior of the ulnar nerve at a distance of 4 inches. The indurated nerve was split in two and stretched. Great benefit followed the operation as regards sensation, motion, and nutrition, which was observed
NAVAL AND MILITARY MEDICAL SERVICES.

THE LATE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER OF MALTA.

The officers of the Army Medical Staff at Malta gave a farewell dinner to Surgeon-Major-General Paterson, on the eve of his return to England to take up the duties of his new appointment as Principal Medical Officer of Aldershot. After the usual hearty toasts, the health of the guest of the evening was proposed by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Macartney, who, in a few appropriate words, expressed the regret felt by all for the loss of a delightful companion, and one who during his stay had won glowing opinions from all. Surgeon-Major Manchek, R.M.A., added that few men knew so well as Surgeon-Major-General Paterson how to be fortiére in re, auquer in modo.

THE NAVY.

Surgeon-Colonel H. D. Stanistreet has been promoted to be Deputy Inspector-General, January 2nd. His previous commissions are dated as follows: Surgeon, August 4th, 1871; Staff Surgeon, February 19th, 1873, and Surgeon-tenant, July 20th, 1883.

Fleet-Surgeon Hoysted, M.D., has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, February 7th. He was appointed Surgeon on the 24th, 1873; Staff Surgeon, April 1st, 1885, and Fleet-Surgeon December 5th, 1887.

Surgeon Edward C. Ward, M.D., has been appointed to the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, retiring after about two months, beginning annually on November 1st. The faculty is of a presidium, which will endeavour to settle all questions in peace, and a professor of military surgery (including the care and transport of the wounded); a professor of military hygiene (including practical instruction in the various branches of the sanitary point of view); and a professor of clinical and sanitary microscopist (including bacteriology and pathology).

EUROPEAN FIELD HOSPITALS.

The establishment of an army medical school at Washington, United States, was authorised by a general order dated June 24th, 1883. The object of the school is the further instruction of newly-appointed medical officers and the promotion of their efficiency. The school is open to medical officers in peace, and to persons holding the rank of a professional military surgeon. The instruction is in the theory and practice of military surgery (including the care and transport of the wounded); a professor of military hygiene (including practical instruction in the various branches of the sanitary point of view); and a professor of clinical and sanitary microscopist (including bacteriology and pathology).

POST OFFICE RIFLES.

The ambulance service of this regiment held its first annual inspection since recently. The concert was well attended, and Surgeon-Captain Dennis Grant, M.D., who was in the chair, took the occasion of congratulating Sergeant-Uqoe on the very efficient state of the ambulance service.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

The Welsh anatomist of the topological order of Hugh Russell Welsh, B.A., of Trinity College, has been founded in the University of Oxford. The income of the college is of a university sum. It will be offered as a prize either in money or books for the best set of drawings illustrative of human anatomy, the work of a student being a member of a university. The committee has the study of anatomy in the Anatomical Laboratory of the University during not less than one term. If no drawings of sufficient merit are submitted, the prize may be awarded to any student of proper standing who may show conspicuous excellence in any other branch of the study or practice of human anatomy.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC (M.B.) EXAMINATION PASS LIST.

The University of London, February 9th, 1894.

The medical arrangements in India on the formation of the Army Corps will be one surgeon-general of Her Majesty's forces in a corps headquarters, with a secretary (presumably a medical officer) for the surgeons-general, each with a secretary, for the four army corps; fourteen surgeon-colonels on the administrative staff of districts, and four brigade-surgeons, in the numerous districts and army corps headquarters in India, to a total establishment, including the medical staff, corps headquarters, and army corps headquarters, of about 28 in 29. The Volunteers.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed Surgeon-Lieutenants in the Corps of Surgeons, all to be in the Army of India:


Surgeon-Lieutenant A. E. Druce, 1st Dorsetshire Artillery (Southern Division Royal Artillery) has resigned his commission, which was dated September 6th, 1890.

Surgeon-Lieutenant H. R. Bramwell, M.B., Tynemouth Artillery (Western Division Royal Artillery) is promoted to be Surgeon-Captain, February 13th.

Surgeon-Major C. E. Collins, 2nd Volunteer Battalion the Royal Sussex Regiment (late the 2nd Sussex), has resigned his commission, retaining his rank and uniform.

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL AT WASHINGTON.

The establishment of a medical school at Washington, United States, was authorised by a general order dated June 24th, 1883. The object of the school is the further instruction of newly-appointed medical officers and the promotion of their efficiency. The school is open to medical officers in peace, and to persons holding the rank of a professional military surgeon. The instruction is in the theory and practice of military surgery (including the care and transport of the wounded); a professor of military hygiene (including practical instruction in the various branches of the sanitary point of view); and a professor of clinical and sanitary microscopist (including bacteriology and pathology).
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

The following gentlemen, having conferred with the By-laws and Regulations, and having passed the necessary examinations, have completed the second division of the College Register, and are hereby enrolled on the present list of Fellows of the College.

M. Calhoun

The following gentlemen having previously passed the necessary examinations, and having now completed the legal age of 25 years, were admitted Fellows of the College:

Miles, H. R., L.R.C.P. and L.S.A.


An ordinary Council was held at the College on February 8th, Mr. J. W. Hulke being in the chair. The minutes of the last quarterly Council were read and confirmed.

A report was read from the Committee on Section XVI of the by-laws recommending that application should again be made to the Secretary of State for an extension of the number of members of the College. The conclusion of the Committee were specially influenced by the fact that at the present moment the roll of Fellows is not in a position to take action against Members of the College who have been removed from the Medical Register by the General Medical Council, with the result that it would be highly discourteous and disgraceful as to render them unfit to be retained on the Medical Register.

The Committee had also reason to believe that the present by-law would meet with the cordial approval of the great majority of the Fellows and Members. This report was approved and adopted.
OBITUARY.

ROBERT LAWSON, Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Dr. Robert Lawson died at Aberdeen on February 8th at the age of 79. By his death the profession loses a man of note, and the Army Medical Service a landmark and an ornament.

Dr. Lawson was born in 1815, and belonged to an Aberdeen-shire family. He graduated as Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1834, and was appointed assistant surgeon in the army on May 15th, 1840. He served in the Western Indies and the Western Coast of Africa, and showed thus early the scientific bent of mind that pervaded the whole of his career by observations regarding meteorology and the laws of storms, a subject which was at this time little regarded, and only a little later was one of the earliest to direct attention to the rotation theory of cyclones, but his work in this respect, like much of his later work, was ahead of its time, and did not attract the notice it deserved. He further made valuable observation concerning the spread of malarial disease and yellow fever by means of air currents and prevailing winds, and the natural means of protection from their spread by such causes.

He was promoted to be surgeon on December 16th, 1845, and took part in the Crimean war, and in the hospital work at Scutari. He also served in many parts of the world, Cape Colony among others, but, singular to say, never in India. In 1854 he received the rank of deputy-inspector-general of hospitals, and in 1867 inspector-general of hospitals. There are now only two officers alive who ever served as inspector-general of hospitals, a rank which became obsolete under the Royal Warrant of March 1st, 1873, one of those remaining, Dr. Arthur Anderson, C.B., being like Lawson, an Aberdonian.

Dr. Lawson received the degree of L.L.D. from the University of Aberdeen in 1884, and was appointed Honorary Physician to the Queen on May 6th, 1891. His retirement from the army in 1872 did not entirely break his connection with the service, as he acted on several commissions, and assisted in the development of the modern system of ambulance. He was an active member of the Epidemiological and Statistical Societies, and was president of the former. In their Transactions and elsewhere a large number of publications have appeared from his pen at various times, dealing chiefly with methods by which cholera and other epidemic diseases are spread, and he delivered the Milroy Lectures in 1888 on Epidemic Influences, Yellow Fever, and Cholera.

Perhaps the best known of his labours, at least among the general profession, were those referring to the progress of epidemics from north to south of the earth at a given rate of progress, at right angles to the distribution of the isoclinal lines of the magnetic dip, which he termed the pandemic waves. Having access to the records of the Army Medical Department, he collected a great body of statistics bearing on this point, showing the apparent influence of these waves on all infectious diseases, and curiously, also, on such diseases as syphilis.

In the autumn of 1893, owing to failing health, he left London, where he had resided since his retirement, and settled in Aberdeen, where his health gradually continued to fail until his death.

He was much beloved and respected by all with whom he was brought into contact, and will long be sincerely mourned by those who were privileged to his intimates. The kindly and high-minded old man, full of accurate and interesting knowledge, and of theories and deductions from careful facts, has not even at the present time, will not readily be forgotten by many members of the Army Medical Department, the general profession, and private friends.

Dr. Lawson was a member of the Sanitary Institute and of the Linnean Society of London, and after that event became Treasurer of the Institute in succession to Lord Bray. He devoted much time to the interest of the institution until failing health compelled him to resign last summer.

He was buried in the Netherton Cemetery at Aberdeen on February 12th.

ARTHUR STEDMAN, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.,

GREAT BOOKHAM, LEATHERHEAD.

On January 28th last this well-known and esteemed practitioner in the county of Surrey passed his rest, at the age of 60. He was educated at Tunbridge Wells Grammar School, and after an apprenticeship to Mr. Miles, of Gillingham, he entered at the medical school of University College, London, where he obtained various class distinctions, and acquired a lifetime of knowledge and affection for his fellow-students. He then went as assistant to Dr. Carter, of Pewsey, and afterwards practised for a short time at Cookham, Berks, and Cullumpton, Devon, respectively, finally succeeding in 1862 to his father's practice at Great Bookham, where he remained until his death.

He was medical officer and public vaccinator to the boards of guardians of Epsom and Dorking, and held various dispensary appointments. He was also for the last twelve years medical officer of St. John's College, Leatherhead. This last was his favourite work, and one in which he took the deepest interest, and of the duties of which he allowed no pain or suffering to lead him to neglect. His zealous and kindly supervision endeared him to all connected with the school which owed so much to him.

He took the greatest interest in local affairs, and actively and successfully promoted many undertakings for the advantage of the neighbourhood, and especially for the poorer inhabitants, by whom he was regarded with the warmest esteem, as one of their best and truest friends. He was a great lover of flowers, and most proficient in botany, which was his favourite study. In the course of his life he acquired a splendid herbarium, which he has bequeathed to Lord Ashcombe. He was an excellent type of country practitioner, calm and resourceful in an emergency, untiring in his devotion to his professional duties even to the end of the painful disease which terminated his life, and ever ready with his advice and help to all who were in trouble or difficulty. His death has left a blank which it will be difficult to fill.

EWING WHITTLE, M.D., M.R.C.S.,

LIVERPOOL.

We regret to record the death of Dr. Ewing Whittle, one of the oldest and most esteemed members of the profession in Liverpool. Born in 1814 in Everton, at that time a semi-rural dependency of Liverpool, he spent most of his early years at Westport, in Ireland, and ultimately commenced the study of medicine in Dublin, where he was a distinguished student and a prizeman. He obtained the degree of M.B., with honours, at the University of London, became M.R.C.S. in 1846, and M.D. of his University in 1848. Having settled in Liverpool, he acquired an excellent practice, which he continued to carry on until his retirement in 1887. He was a former president of the old Liverpool School of Medicine, and on the institution of University College he became its first Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, a department in which he was looked upon as a high authority. Amongst other distinctions he was a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and at one time a member of the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association, an office which he resigned on account of ill-health.
He took a keen interest in public affairs, especially in those affecting social and moral reform; and, in opposition to the prevailing views of the medical profession, he actively supported the opponents of the Contagious Diseases Act in their long-continued and ultimately successful struggle for its repeal.

Dr. Whittle was a man of wide culture, a great reader, and an original thinker, and kept himself well abreast of the advances of the time. He was married twice. He leaves one son (Dr. Glynn Whittle) and two daughters.

JOHN VALENTINE, M.B., C.M. ABERD.

The friends and old fellow-students of Dr. Valentine will hear of his death with the deepest regret and surprise. Dr. Valentine was born at Arbuthnot, in Kincardine, in 1868, and was therefore only 25 years of age. He was educated at the Montrose Academy, and studied medicine at the University of Aberdeen. Here he was a most diligent student, and succeeded in passing all his examinations six months before attaining the age of 21. After graduating he made three voyages to India as ship surgeon, and one to China and Japan. In 1891 he was appointed house-surgeon to the Pendleton Branch Dispensary of the Salford Royal Hospital; this post he held for three months. Since then Dr. Valentine has been a much respected name in medical circles, and many of his friends noticed that his health was failing, but it was only at the end of December last that he was examined medially. He was then found to be suffering from the most extensive pulmonary tuberculosis. His death occurred three weeks later, on the 24th.

Probably Dr. Valentine was not aware how extensive the pulmonary mischief had become, but as a medical man he must have known the serious nature of his illness; yet he bravely continued at his post. It is probable that knowing the fatal nature of his ailment he persevered—as do many medical men—to continue his work as long as possible, and to die “in harness.” For several months he continued to make his numerous daily visits—how he managed to do so no one knows—with great regularity, though himself was far more seriously ill than three-fourths of his patients.

By his kindly disposition and unsassuming manner he gained the love and respect of his patients and the esteem and sincere regard of his colleagues. During the few years that Dr. Valentine practised his profession his work was done in the most faithful and conscientious manner; and of him one can truly say: He was a man who bravely and nobly did his duty.

He was interred at St. John’s Church, Pendlebury, on January 27th, the funeral service being conducted by the Rev. Canon Hicks, M.A.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the profession in foreign countries who have recently passed away are Dr. Gustav Schenuthauer, Professor of Pathological Anatomy in the University of Buda-Pest, in his 62nd year; Dr. Frankenheiser, formerly Professor of Obstetric Medicine in the Universities of Jena and Zürich; Dr. Maguet, of Paris, formerly Deputy for Morbihan; Dr. Giuseppe Dagna, some time lecturer on Clinical Medicine in the University of Pavia and Dean of the Medical Faculty, aged 59; Dr. R. F. Fox, one of the founders and some time President of the Louisiana State Medical Society, and a Vice-President of the Ninth International Medical Congress held at Washington, aged 71; Dr. C. Gilman Smith, formerly lecturer in the Women’s Medical College, and physician to the Women’s and Children’s Hospital, Chicago, aged 66; Dr. J. G. Nava, formerly of Havana, where he was editor of La Libertad, a paper advocating the independence of Cuba, and afterwards of New Orleans, where he had taken refuge under stress of politics, aged 60; and Dr. H. U. Trainer, former Professor of Midwifery and founder of a school for midwives at Nivelles, in Belgium, aged 78. Dr. H. U. Trainer performed Cesarean section on a woman at a time when both the mother and the child. A second operation of the same kind on the same patient some years afterwards was less successful.

The numerous friends of Dr. Lewis Sayre, of New York, will learn with regret that he has lost his dearly-loved wife, who accompanied him always on his journeys to Europe, and who has throughout his long professional career been of infinite solace and service to him.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

HEALTH OF ENGLISH TOWNS.

In thirty-three of the largest English towns, including London, 6,552 births and 3,830 deaths were registered during the week ending Saturday, February 10th, during the annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had declined in the preceding four weeks from 28.5 to 20.0 per 1,000, further fell to 19.1 last week. The rates in the several towns ranged from 25.1 in Gloucester, 24.3 in Liverpool and 20.5 in Bristol. In the thirty-two provincial towns the death-rate fell from 22.9 to 18.9 per 1,000 in the week ending Saturday, February 10th, and in the preceding three weeks; 17 new cases were admitted during the week, while 224 new cases were admitted during the week, against 235 and 245 in the preceding two weeks.

HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.

During the week ending Saturday, February 10th, 856 births and 361 deaths were registered in eight of the principal Scotch towns. The death-rate was 31.1 per 1,000, while in the preceding two weeks it was 31.8. In each of the preceding two weeks, declined to 19.7 last week, but the month of January showed an increase in the death-rate of all thirty-three large English towns. Among these Scotch towns the death-rates ranged from 3.9 in Paisley to 27.4 in Perth. The sanitary death-rate in the large towns was averaged 2.6 per 1,000.

The 3,967 deaths in Edinburgh, 1,926 in Glasgow, and 3,371 in the other of the ten largest Scotch towns, were distributed as follows: Death from small-pox 38; from typhus 659; from scarlet fever 87; from fever 2,645, 2,533, and 2,491 at the end of the preceding three weeks, 256 new cases were admitted during the week, against 235 and 245 in the preceding two weeks.

THE INSANITARY CONDITION OF REGENTS CANAL.

The London Council have again had under consideration the insanitary condition of the Regent’s Canal, and Journal. It was demonstrated, causing the foul condition of the canals, it will be remembered, are: (1) The collection of mud at the bottom of the canal from insufficient dredging; (2) the inefficient flow of water against an adverse current condition; (3) the collection of decomposing material on the surface of the water; (4) the dropping of barges, and the smell of refuse from gas works; while spoiled by the organic matter of all kinds, the water is collected into all canals which do not canalise rivers, and the canal system must, it is not in our power to control the canals. The serious discharge of sewage into the canals from the Zoological Gardens, which is Crown property, it is hoped will be diverted. As regards the other points at issue, it is found that legislation will be necessary to enable the central authority to deal directly with the canal and drains through the Lord-Lieutenant, and to the local sanitary authorities, who must have the immediate and exclusive control of the nuisances. The local authorities can effect no good, then the Council will serve notices under the Rivers Pollution Act, which, however, is slow and cumbersome in its action.

COLEBRA AND THE SANITARY STATE OF RESHI.

The report of the British Consul on the trade of the Consular District of Reshi, in Persia, during 1892-93 furnishes a deplorable picture of the utter lack of attention to the most primitive elements of sanitation in the town, which, according to the population of the district—about 15,000—occupied by a police force of 16 persons. It is, indeed, absolutely provided with any sanitary arrangements. The privies existing in exchange for a carriage or for four or five coppers. The drinking water is taken from wells sunk within twenty yards of these privies, water being found from five to ten feet from the surface. There are no sewers, and theISEVER FROM:

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fields, knee-deep in liquid mud. There were 10,000 cholera deaths recorded in January alone. The disease spread to Leith, where 7 new deaths were reported. In Leith, 130 cases were reported, resulting from small-pox, and 3 of these occurred in the hospital. Small-pox cases were prevalent in various parts of Nottingham. At Whittington 8 cases were recently reported from one street. At Work- sop also cases are mentioned, and Darlington, a village, is reported to have had a case imported from Workhop.

THE GERMAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION. The German Public Health Association held its sixteenth annual meeting at Magdeburg on September 19th and three following days. Among the subjects proposed for discussion are: Prophylactic Measures against Cholera, Hygienic Estimation of Water for Drin- king, Domestic Purposes, Gas Heating from a Sanitary Point of View, and the Sanitation of Dwelling Houses.

THE STATUS OF SANITARY INSPECTORS. At the recent general meeting of the Institute of Certified Sanitary Inspectors, held at the Parkes Museum, under the Presidency of Professor Wynter Blyth, it was resolved to send the following representation to the ordnance of the Local Government Board, in order that the points raised might be considered in connection with the Local Government (England and Wales) Bill: (1) That the "inspector of nuisances" be abolished throughout the provinces, and that another sanitary inspector be substituted therefor, as in the metropolis, under the Public Health (London) Act 1971. (2) That in the case of the public health officer, the proper performance of his duties, it is advisable that permanence of office, and some provision for the superannuation of sanitary inspectors, be clarified by making the position of sanitary inspectors than those in the general orders of the Local Government Board. It is necessary.

NOTIFICATION FEES. Ferment writes: Your answer to "M. O. H. in the British Medical Journal" is consulted and advises (vide chap. 3, sec. 1, b). There- fore to the extent of, or for doing. A district medical officer is doubt- less bound to give the guardians any information he may possess in reference to patients under his care, and we do not under- stand it to be his duty to get up information for the guardians in reference to persons not under his care. Medical orders are granted to paupers who require medical attendance, to enable the holders of them to obtain such medical attendance as may be requisite, and this appears to us to be the only strictly legitimate reason for the issue of such orders. No information given to the guardian in any case, 3s. 6d. might be charged, but, if the cases were numerous, perhaps 2s. 6d. for each certificate would be a fair fee.

University of Moscow,—The University of Moscow cele- brated the 139th anniversary of its foundation on January 24th. The official registers show that on January 1st, 1894, the total number of students on the books was 3,603, of whom 1,163 belonged to the medical faculty. During the last aca- demic year the licence to practise medicine was granted to 183 students, and the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on 10.

MEDICAL NEWS.

Small-Pox. Four cases of small-pox were reported in Edinburgh last week, and 7 new cases were reported to the isolation hospital. In Leith, 130 cases were reported, resulting from small-pox, and 3 of these occurred in the hospital. Small-pox cases were prevalent in various parts of Nottingham. At Whittington 8 cases were recently reported from one street. At Work- sop also cases are mentioned, and Darlington, a village, is reported to have had a case imported from Workhop.

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MEDICAL NEWS. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will preside at the festival dinner of the London Lock Hospital and Rescue Home, at the Hôtel Métropole, on April 21st.

At the annual meeting of the Philadelphia College of Phys- cians, held on January 3rd, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell was re- elected President.

Dr. P. M. Rice, of Millbrook House, Galway, a magistrate for the borough, has been appointed by Lord Clan- melle to the Commission of the Peace for the county also.

The Czar has conferred the St. Alexander Newski Order on Professor Zakharin, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by the physician while during his Imperial Majesty's recent illness.

At a meeting of the Medical Defence Union this week 140 names of candidates were put forward for election, and were duly admitted members. It was stated that quite as many await election at next meeting.

Edinburgh Royal Maternity Hospital.—Dr. M. C. Edington, M.B., C.M., and Mr. W. C. Hamilton, M.B., C.M., have entered on duty as house-surgeons to this institution.

Infectious Diseases Hospital for Crieff.—Dr. and Mrs. Melkie have offered to build a hospital for infectious diseases at Crieff (Perthshire), and the Town Council has accepted their kind offer.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Lawrie, whose term of office as Residency Surgeon of Hyderabad expires on March 31st, 1894, has, as we learn from the Indian Medical Record, again been recommended by the British Resident to continue in office for another period of five years.

A Committee, of which Dr. Almén is chairman, has been appointed to revise the Swedish Pharmacopoeia. A new Nor- wegian Pharmacopoeia is expected to appear by the middle of the present year. Only the names of the drugs are to be in Latin, the descriptions and modes of preparation being given in the vernacular.

St. John Ambulance Association.—A course of nursing lectures was given at Redruth by Mr. C. R. Laurie last November, and at the examination twenty-one ladies presented themselves, and all obtained certificates. An ambulance corps has been formed in the town, and many young men who hold First Aid certificates have enrolled themselves.

Berlin Medical Society.—During 1893 the Berlin Medical Society held thirty-three meetings, at which thirty-seven papers were read and seventy-eight demonstration were given. The membership of the Society is now 914. Its expenses for the year were 23,850 marks, its income 27,985 marks; its funds amount to 91,000 marks. The president for the current year is Professor Virchow, with Dr. Siegmund and Professor von Bergmann as vice-presidents.

The Recent Hospital Poisoning Case.—At a meeting of the Public Health Committee of Edinburgh Town Council, the report of the subcommittee in regard to the recent poison- ing case at the Fever Hospital was discussed. The subcom- mittee disagreed with the report presented by the medical officer, in so far as it laid blame on the night superintendent. They considered that the facts did not warrant this. The report was adopted, and the matter may now regarded to be ended.

The Highgate Sanitary Museum.—This useful institution continues to do good work. It is, we believe, the only instance in the country in which a sanitary authority has set up a museum of the sort for the instruction of its constitu- ents. All the different kinds of sanitary appliances are here well displayed, and anyone wishing to compare his own domestic traps and drains with what is possible in that line has only to turn in and see. Besides ordinary health lectures to the general public, classes in practical sanitary plumbing for the benefit of apothecaries and others in the trade. Since the opening of the museum in November, 1892, over 16,000 visitors have been admitted.
GERMAN CONGRESS FOR INTERNAL MEDICINE.—We are requested by Dr. Emil Pfeiffer, of Wiesbaden, the Secretary of the Congress for Internal Medicine, to state, in consequence, the decision of the meeting of the International Medical Congress at Rome, that applications have arisen which have led the organizing committee of the former to decide that the thirteenth meeting of the Congress for Internal Medicine shall be postponed till 1895, when it will be held at Munich.

SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF INJURY.—Dr. Henry Lansdell, the well-known traveller in Asia, an associate of the Society for the Study of Injurity, was entertained at a reception by the President and Council, in the rooms of the Medical Society of London, on February 8th. Dr. Norman Kerr, in proposing a resolution of welcome, referred to the distinguished guest’s three great journeys in Siberia, Chinese, and Central Asia, as valuable object lessons to inebriates. Dr. Lansdell having undergone all the enormous amount of endurance without once resorting to intoxicating stimulants, Dr. George Harley and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Evatt supported the resolution. Refreshments were served by Dr. Lansdell and friends dressed in Asiatic robes, royal gifts presented to Dr. Lansdell.

THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.—We have received Vol. xxv of the Minutes of the General Medical Council. This volume contains the proceedings of the Council and its Committees, and of the Branch Councils for 1883, together with the Reports of the same. The following are the special reports by the Committee on Medical Aid Associations, and the Visitations Reports on Irish Universities and Corporations, on the Scotch Corporations, and on the English Universities. The Minutes are published for the Council by Messrs. Spottiswoode and Co., price 12s. Many of the special reports can be purchased separately; among others, the Visitations Reports on the Irish Universities and Scotch Corporations (1s.), and on the Irish Corporations and English Universities (2s.). These are held on each body can also be obtained separately (1s.). The Medical Aid Association Report can also be had separately (1s.), as can that on Reciprocity of Medical Practice in Relation to Foreign Countries (1s.).

DANGERS OF REVOLVING SHAFTING.—Recently an inquest was held at Sheffield, on the body of a man who had been killed by being caught and whisked round by the shaft when putting on a belt. The occasion drew forth some remarks from Commander Hamilton Smith, the Inspector of Factories. He said the number of these accidents had impressed him very much. On January 26th a man had been killed at Lincoln, another at Camberwell on the 29th, and further back at Chesham on January 19th. He thought the inspectors and those in charge of these works should remember the law compelled all machinery less than 7 feet from the ground to be securely fenced, those high up were supposed to be safe, but they were not necessarily so when a man could approach them by a ladder or platform. Machinery like this should be fenced or boxed.

OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The annual meeting of this Society was held on February 7th, Dr. Herman, President, in the chair. The gentlemen whose names were given in the British Medical Journal of February 3rd, p. 281, were elected officers for 1894. The Treasurer’s report was read and adopted. On the motion of Dr. Weightman, seconded by the Mr. Madden, a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to him. The Honorary Librarian’s report was read and adopted, and a vote of thanks (proposed by Dr. Chompneys and seconded by Dr. Spencer) was unanimously given him. The Chairman of the Board for the Examination of Midwives’ report was read and adopted, and a hearty vote of thanks (proposed by Dr. Gervis and seconded by Dr. A. Routh) was given him. The President then delivered his annual address. Dr. Playfair proposed a hearty vote of thanks to him, and asked that he should allow the address to be printed and published in the Society’s Transactions. This was seconded by Dr. Watt Black, and carried by acclamation. Votes of thanks were also given to the editor of the Transactions, and to the retiring officers. Specimens were shown by Dr. Fowler, Dr. Bozall, the President (for Dr. Grogon), and Dr. W. Duncan.

GERMAN SURGICAL CONGRESS.—The twenty-third congress of the German Surgical Society was held in Berlin from April 18th to 21st, instead of at Eastertide as usual, so as not to clash with the International Congress in Rome. Among other subjects on the programme are the following addresses: Professor Bruns, of Tubingen, “The Results of Tuberculous Injuries of the Larynx”; Professor Frisch, of the Berlin Military Hospital, “Early Treatment”; Professor Klüster, of Marburg, “Early Operation in Osteomyelitis”; and Professor von Bardeleben, of Berlin, “Early Movement of Fractured Limbs with Special Reference to the Lower Extremity.” A report on the results of the collective investigation on anaesthetics will be presented by Professor Gurlit.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:

BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, Cape Colony.—Medical Assistant. Salary, £500 per annum. Successful candidate will be provided with free passage from Cape Town to India, and £100 per annum bounty by letter to Mr. Charles Loudon, W.S., 54, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, 77 and 79, Gloucester Street, Piccadilly.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £60 per annum, with board, residence, and attendance. Testimonials to the Secretary, the Hon. Henry Webb, Brentwood, Bury.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEEK, Victoria Park, E.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, etc. Applications to Percy Gates, Honorary Secretary, by March 7th.

BURGH DISPENSARY HOSPITAL. Bury, Lancashire.—Junior House-Surgeon, Salary, £40 per annum, with board, residence, and attendance. Testimonials to the Secretary, the Hon. Henry Webb, Brentwood, Bury.

CITY HOSPITAL, 11th February. The Medical Officer to the Hospital has been elected to the Medical Society by a large majority. This adds to the hospital’s literary events, and is expected to be followed by others.

CUMBERLAND INFIRMARY, Carlisle.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £40 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Appointment for one year. Applications and testimonials to the Secretary by February 1st.

COUNTY ASYLUM, Rainhill, Liverpool.—Assistant Medical Officer; unmarried, and not more than 30 years of age. Salary, £100 a year, with prospect of an annual rise of £25 up to £200, with further increase according to promotion, together with furnished apartments, board, attendance, and washing. Applications and testimonials to the Medical Superintendent.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF OLDHAM.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £60 per annum. Applications, with particulars of qualifications, to be sent to the Town Clerk, A. Nicholson, by February 28th.

COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, Shenton, Nottingham.—Assistant Medical Officer, unmarried, with board annually, £150, with lodging £60. Salary, £40 per annum, with £25 annually to £150, board, lodging, and washing, and attendance. Applications to the Medical Officer, by March 15th.

CUMBERLAND INFIRMARY, Carlisle.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £40 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Appointment for one year. Applications and testimonials to the Secretary by February 21st.

DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Square, W.C.—Assistant Resident Surgeon. Applications to J. Francis Pink, Secretary, by March 12th.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Shadwell, E.—Pathologist and Registrar. Honorary, £40 per annum. Applications to the Secretary, Thomas Hayes, by February 21st.

EAST SUFOLK AND IPSWICH HOSPITAL, Ipswich.—House-Surgeon unendowed. Qualified in medicine and surgery, and has attended his Office, is held subject to annual re-election. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications and testimonials to the Secretary, T. Edgar Mayhew, by February 21st.

FEMALE LOCK HOSPITAL, Harrow Road, W.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Board and lodging, but no salary. Appointment for twelve months. Applications and testimonials to the Secretary.

FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, 172, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.—Resident Medical Officer; must speak French. Salary, £20 per annum, with board, furnished rooms, and attendance. Applications and testimonials to the Secretary, F. Sord, by March 1st.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, Holloway, N.—Physician to Out-patients; must possess the degree of M.D. or M.R., or Fellow or Member of Colleges of Physicians of London or Edinburgh, or King’s College. A College of Physicians of London, or testimonials to the Secretary at the hospital, William T. Grant, by February 21st.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Soho Square, W.—House-Physician. Salary, £30 for six months, with board, etc. Applications and testimonials to the Secretary, David C. Parkinson, by February 21st.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Leeds.—House-Surgeon, for less than twelve months. Salary, £75 per annum. Applications to the Secretary of the Faculty.

THE BIRMINGHAM MEDICAL JOURNAL
LIVERPOOL HOSPITAL FOR CANCER AND SKIN DISEASES.—Honorary Assistant Surgeon. Applications to Mr. A. N. Talbot, 3, Rumford Street, Liverpool, by February 26th.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road, N.W.—Assistant Resident Medical Officer. Appointment for six months. No salary, but board, lodging, and washing, and access to the wards of 5 guineas. Applications and testimonials to E. Wilson Taylor, Medical Officer, by March 6th.

MANCHESTER INSTITUTION FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.—Honorary Assistant Surgeon. Applications to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. T. C. P. Gibbons, 33, Mosley Street, Manchester, by February 17th.

MEDICINE HOSPITAL, W.—Clinical Assistant to the Out-patients' Department for Diseases of the Skin. Applications to F. Clare Melnado, Secretary Superintendent, by February 21st.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 144, Euston Road, N.W.—Lady Dispenser. Salary, £200 per annum. Applications to the Secretary by February 17th.

OWENS COLLEGE, Manchester.—Professor of Zoology. Applications to the Council of the College, under cover to the Registrar, by April 3rd.

OXFORD EYE HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Appointment for one year. Salary, £20, with board and lodging. Applications to Mr. R. H. Baden-Powell, Honorary Secretary, 26, Banbury Road, Oxford, by February 24th.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL. Marylebone, N.W.—Resident Medical Officer. Appointment for four months. Salary at the rate of £60 per annum, with board and residence in the hospital. Applications and testimonials to the Secretary, G. Owen Ryan, by February 17th.

PARISH OF PADDINGTON.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £600 per annum. Applications and testimonials to the Vestry Clerk, 1, Paddington Bridge, Vestry Hall, Great Western Road, W., by February 26th.

ROYAL SOUTH HANTS INFIRMARY, Southampton.—House Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications with testimonials to the Honorary Secretary, S. L. D. Dethridge, W., by February 26th.

ROYAL SURREY COUNTY HOSPITAL, Guildford.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £200 per annum, with board, lodging, and laundry. Applications to the Honorary Secretary, Professor J. Turner, by February 19th.


ST. PANCras AND NORTHERN DISPENSARY, 129, Euston Road.—Resident Medical Officer. Must be a Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London or a graduate in medicine of one of the Universities. Applications with testimonials to the Honorary Secretary, H. C. Bodkin, 20, Gordon Street, Gordon Square, W.C., by February 24th, 1894.

STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY INFIRMARY, Stafford.—Assistant House Surgeon. No salary, but board, lodging, and washing. Applications to House-Surgeon.

TIVERTON INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY, Tiverton.—House-Surgeon and Dispenser, registered and unmarried. Salary, £200 per annum, with lodgings, attendance, fire, and lights. Applications with testimonials to the Honorary Secretary, Arthur Fisher, Tiverton, Devon, by February 23rd.

WYNAD PLANTERS ASSOCIATION.—Medical Officer for an Indian planters' hospital. Salary £200; month; marriage not required. Applications to J. Williams Hockin, Honorary Secretary, U. P. A. Medical Fund, Vayltali, Madarab, India.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ATKINS, S. E., L.R.C.S.I., L.S.A. Lond., appointed Medical Officer to the Dalwood, Kilmington, Stockland, and Membury Districts of the Axminster Local Board, by February 24th.

BEHRMANN, M. B. R., L.R.C.P.Edin., L.S.A. Edin., appointed Medical Officer to the Scunthorpe Local Board.


BRAIDE, George, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Medical Officer to the No. 2 District of the Warrington Local Board.

HASTIE, M. B. S., D.M.D., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Public Dispensary, Leeds.

HICKER, G. A., L.R.C.S.I. & E. L.M., appointed Medical Officer to the New Ross Union.

HOPE, E. W. M.D., appointed Medical Officer of Health for Liverpool.

HOLLOW-GRiffITHS, J. M., B.S.Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Second Assistant Medical Officer to the Greenwich Union Infirmary.

LIE, Charles George, M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Honorary Aural Surgeon to the Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool.

MINK, A. M., M.A., M.R.C. Lond., appointed House-Surgeon to the Children's Hospital, East End Branch, Sheffield.

NIVEN, James, M.A., M.Aberd., M.A. Camb., M.B., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the City of Manchester.


SAWYER, J. F., L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., reappointed Medical Officer to the Clevedon Local Board.

STOOG, James, L.R.C.P.Edin., L.R.C.S.Edin., appointed Medical Officer to the Ealing Local Board.

WILLIAMS, Richard, M.R.C.S., appointed Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool.

DIARY.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, 1 P.M.—Mr. Stanford Morton: Ocular Injuries. Bacteriological Laboratory, King's College, W.C., 3 to 6 P.M.—Lecturer of Surgical Pathology: Staining Sections and Cultivations. London Throat Hospital, G., 4 to 7 P.M.—Dr. Whistler: Syphilis as it affects the Larynx.

SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, 20, Hanover Square, W., 8 P.M.—Mr. Greenlees: Diseases relating thereto. Opened by Dr. E. Seaton, M.O.H. Surrey County Council.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8, 30 P.M.—Mrs. Joseph White (Nottingham): The Administration of Anesthetics Clinically Considered. The Diagnosis of Diphteria by Bacteriological Cultures.

TUESDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Bethlem Royal Hospital, 2 P.M.—Dr. Byslow: Insanity with Cardiac Disease, Phthisis, Gout, etc.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8,30 P.M.—Dr. Elwin Harris: Science and the Epileptic, Queen Square, 2 P.M.—Dr. Taylor: Medicine. Testimonials to the Pathology of Rodent Ulcer. Dr. Kantliack and Mr. Byers: Specimens of Rodent Ulcer and Nick-Ulcer. Mr. Anthony Bowby: Sixty-Six Cases of Rodent Ulcer. Dr. Scholfeid: Sarcoma of Supraclavicular Gland. Mr. Mason: Dr. Charles Tupper: Stomach from a Case of Oxyalic Acid Poisoning.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, Examination Hall, Savoy, 5 P.M.—Dr. J. Berry Haycraft: The Milroy Lectures on Darwinism and Race Progress. Lecture II.

WEDNESDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Blackfriars, 1 P.M.—Dr. Payne: Seborrheon. Hospital for Consumptive Cures, Haverfordwest: Mr. T. Paul: Specimens illustrating the Pathology of Rodent Ulcer. Dr. Habershon: Demonstration of Cases from the Post-mortem Room. Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, 8 P.M.—Mr. Quayle: Glaucia, with Illustrative Cases.

Epidemiological Society of London, 8 P.M.—Dr. Frank Clemow: A Contribution to the Epidemiology of Cholera in Russia.

National Health Society, 25, Berners Street, W., 4 P.M.—Dr. A. Newsome: Diphteria in the House.

Post-Graduate Course, West London Hospital, Hammersmith, W., 5 P.M.—Dr. William Blaxter: Disease of the Blood (with lantern demonstration).

ROYAL METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, 25, Great George Street, Westminster, 8 P.M.

THURSDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen Square, 2 P.M.—Dr. Taylor: Medical Anatomia. Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, 3.30 P.M.—Dr. Penrose: Tuberculosis in Children. Central Dispensary, Berwick Street, 5.30 P.M.—Mr. H. T. Buitlin: Cases in the Wards.

Royal College of Physicians, Examination Hall, Savoy, 5 P.M.—Dr. J. Berry Haycraft: The Milroy Lectures on Darwinism and Race Progress. Lecture III.

FRIDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, 4 P.M.—Dr. R. Douglas Falcon: Angina Pectoris.

Clinical Society of London, Living Specimens at 5 P.M. Papers at 8 P.M.—Mr. Kane: Multiple Gummie Neuritis: Dr. Hale White: Diptheritic Peripheral Neuirths causing Sudden Death. Mr. Mansell Moulin: A Case of Cerebral Abscess. Mr. Ballie: Three Cases of Extra-dural Haemorrhage.

SATURDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Bethlem Royal Hospital, 11 A.M.—Dr. Corner: Insanity with Syphilis. Insanity with Organic Brain Disease.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 6d., which sum should be forwarded in a post-office order or stamps with the notice not later than Wednesday morning, in order to insure insertion in the current issue.

BIRTHS.

ALLISON.—On February 10th, at Fuller House, Kettering, Northants, the wife of John Allison, M.R.C.S.E., of a son.

DUNNO.—On January 26th, at Wellington House, Charles Street, Cardiff, the wife of Charles Downings, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CHEW—GREENLEES.—At Port England Church, Grahamstown, South Africa, on January 24th, by the Rev. W. H. Turpin, assisted by the Rev. W. B. Wisse, Dr. W. B. Wisse, and M. W., to Miss M. W. Greenlees, daughter of the late Dr. Greenlees, of Ballintane, Ayrshire, N.B.

DEATH.

CLARK.—On February 4th, at Kirklands, Bothwell, N.B., Jessie Gowenlock, wife of Archibald Campbell Clark, M.D.