

Road and afterwards at Amhurst Park. Possessing a charming and amiable personality and being skilful as a physician and surgeon, his practice became one of the largest in the north of London. He was honorary physician to the London Female Guardian Society and to the Home for Invalid Women, Stoke Newington, and he was a trustee for various charitable institutions, besides being a justice of the peace for the County of London and a commissioner for income tax. He took an interest in the Hackney Volunteers, for whom he raised a considerable sum of money, and in recognition he was made an honorary member of the Corps. He was a member of the British Medical Association and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine. He had been ill for several months and, on the advice of his friends, he went in May last to his country house in Cornwall, but returned to London a few weeks later as he derived no benefit there. An operation was performed, but he succumbed a few weeks later. The funeral took place on August 9th. The first part of the service was conducted at St. Andrew's Church, by Canon Gardiner, for forty years an intimate friend. The large congregation of patients and friends which assembled included a considerable number of the medical profession. The second part of the service was conducted at Golder's Green Crematorium, and the ashes will be deposited in the picturesque and historical little church of St. Enodoc, near Dr. Hoskin's house, St. Minver, Cornwall. He leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter to mourn for him. His son, Major Jenner Hoskin, R.A.M.C., has been serving in the East for the past three years.

DR. FREDERICK FAWSETT of Louth, Lincolnshire, who died on August 6th, aged 83, received his medical education at Edinburgh University, King's College, and Paris, took the diploma of M.R.C.S.Eng. in 1858, and graduated M.D.Edin. in 1859. He was physician to the Louth Dispensary and Hospital, and consulting physician to the Mablethorpe Convalescent Home. He was a J.P. for the borough of Louth and the county of Lincoln, a member of the Lincoln Division of the British Medical Association and of the Royal Medical Society, Edinburgh, and a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and of the Botanic Society of Edinburgh.

DR. GUSTAVE VERRIEST, one of the leading men in the Belgian profession, died suddenly at Saint-Cloud on June 25th, 1918. For twenty-five years he occupied the chair of internal pathology in the University of Louvain. He was one of the first to associate experimental research with bedside observation, and he established a laboratory in connexion with his clinic. He was president of the Belgian Academy of Medicine, and of the International Congress of Neurology held at Brussels in 1903. He was an officer of the Order of Leopold.

COLONEL ALEXANDER PORTER, Madras Medical Service (ret.), died in London on May 30th. He graduated as M.D. Queen's University, Ireland, in 1864, and became F.R.C.S.I. in 1872. He entered the I.M.S. as assistant surgeon on April 1st, 1865, after the service had been closed for five years, became surgeon in 1873, surgeon-major in 1877, brigade surgeon in 1886, and surgeon colonel in 1890. He retired in 1895. Almost the whole of his service, previous to his promotion to administrative rank, was spent in civil employment. From 1866 to 1874 he was civil surgeon of Akola, in Berar, with an interval when he acted in 1870-71 as sanitary commissioner of Berar; in April, 1874, he was appointed chemical examiner to the Government of Madras, and professor of chemistry in the Madras Medical College, and in March, 1886, he became principal of the college and professor of medicine. He was the author of a work entitled *Notes on the Pathology of Famine Diseases*, founded on experience in the great Madras famine of 1877.

THE Surgeon-General of the United States army has reported to the Military Affairs Committee of Congress against the admission of "drugless healers" to the medical corps of the army. He points out that the admission to the medical corps of osteopaths as such, and not having the degree of doctor of medicine, would meet with practically unanimous opposition from the medical profession of America and all allied countries. It would be justly regarded as lowering the standards, educational and professional, of the medical corps, and would have "a discouraging and detrimental effect upon efforts to secure officers for the corps both at present and in future, and on the general moral of the corps."

Medical News.

WE referred a fortnight ago to the work of the Chemical Warfare Medical Committee in this country. It may be interesting to add that there is a similar committee in France under the chairmanship of Professor Achard, which has investigated the action of the various gasses used by the enemy, and has issued a pamphlet for the information of medical officers.

EXPERIMENTAL work in the United States relating to the manufacture of poison gas for use in war has been placed under the direction of Major-General W. L. Sibert, who till recently commanded the first division of the American regular army in France, and was assigned as chief of a special department on gas defence. Experiments on war gas and masks have been divided among several branches of the Government, including the Ordnance and Medical Departments of the army. The most extensive work has been done by the Bureau of Mines, which established a special laboratory at Washington.

THE Hellenic Association, consisting of Greek doctors who have studied in France, was established to promote union between French and Greek members of the profession, and to further the development of French medical science in Greece. It has established a Society of Biology, and this year founded the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Athens, which has held several meetings.

THE first annual meeting of the American Association of Thoracic Surgery was held at Chicago on June 10th under the presidency of Dr. Samuel J. Meltzer of New York. Dr. Willy Meyer of New York was elected president for the ensuing year. The association has at present a membership of seventy-one.

A COURSE of lectures on malingering and self-inflicted injuries has been established in connexion with the clinical institutes of Milan. The first lecture was recently delivered by Dr. Cesare Biondi, professor of medical jurisprudence in the University of Siena. Others will be given by Professors Besta, Denti, Bellotti, Morlani, and Daccò.

THE main objects of the newly constituted American Association of Clinical Psychologists are to aid in establishing definite standards of professional fitness for the practice of psychology and to encourage research in problems relating to mental hygiene and corrective education. There are forty original members, all holding the degree of doctor in psychology and engaged in the clinical practice of that speciality in the United States.

AMONG the changes in the military establishment of the United States embodied in the Army Appropriation Act, is an increase in the medical department, which includes one assistant surgeon-general for service abroad during the present war with the rank of major-general, and two assistant surgeon-generals with the rank of brigadier-general; all are to be appointed from the medical corps of the regular army. The President is also authorized to appoint two major-generals and four brigadier-generals in the medical department of the national army. Members of the Medical Reserve Corps, who hitherto could not reach higher rank than that of major, will in future be eligible for promotion to the rank of colonel.

OPPENHEIM (*Wien. med. Woch.*, lxxviii, 637-641) has adopted the following method of treating scabies at the Wilhelmina Hospital in Vienna. It only takes three hours and consists of four stages: (1) The naked body is rubbed over with soft soap for a quarter of an hour, the favourite sites for the runs, namely, the interdigital spaces, wrists, elbows, axillae, thighs, genitals, and nates, receiving special attention. (2) The patient is then put in a warm bath at 86° F. and scrubbed with soft soap for half an hour. (3) He then leaves the bath, and is smeared all over with Hardy's ointment (precipitated sulphur 25.0, potassium carbonate 10.0, vaseline 125.0), his body is wrapped round with a towel, and gloves and socks are worn. (4) At the end of two hours he is put in a bath again, the ointment is removed rapidly with soap, the skin dried and smeared with zinc paste (zinc oxide and talc \bar{a} 15.0, vaseline 30.0). Moderate itching lasts, it is said, for a few days, and then disappears. After an experience of more than 1,200 cases so treated Oppenheim very rarely treats scabies by any other method, even in private practice.

THE principle of fireless cooking, which consists of the retention of heat for as long as possible in the cooking vessel after the contents have been brought to the boil, is illustrated at the British Scientific Products Exhibition at King's College, London, by an interesting device shown by