

cells, brought about the excessive lung-irritation observed, and had this not been checked, serious degenerative changes would probably have taken place. The true nature of the case, however, having been suspected from the first, specific treatment was attended by a perfectly successful result.

Dr. CAYLEY inquired if there were any trouble, such as ulceration, about the larynx, for there might be ulceration of the larynx without loss of voice or hoarseness. He should rather be inclined to the view that, as there was an absence of physical lung-symptoms, the disease in this case was in the larynx.—Dr. SOUTHEY remarked that hæmoptysis occurring, as in this case, in the course of syphilis, was not rare. The source of the blood was doubtful. Without previous complaint, the patient would have a sudden bad cough, and then came the blood, which, as Dr. Farquharson had said, was not frothed. The physical signs were simply loss of vesicular murmur over one part of the lungs. The hæmorrhage, Dr. Southey thought, was due to vesicular extravasation; and probably a thrombus of a pulmonary vein in some part existed.—Dr. BUZZARD inquired into the state of the patient's temperature, and said that it had been shown that, if a high temperature fell under the use of iodide of potassium, it would go far to prove that the case was one of syphilis.—Dr. FARQUHARSON thought the blood looked much more as if it had come from the lung than from the larynx. It was mixed with mucus, as if it had come after prolonged coughing.

## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### EDINBURGH.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

*Election of Infirmary Managers.—Antiseptic Properties of Chloral Hydrate.—Mortality in Edinburgh.—Large Number of New Buildings.—The Mammalian Ovary and Ovum.*

THE meeting of Infirmary contributors, which I mentioned last week, was a particularly lively one, the mode of election of the six managers being the disputed point. The Lord Provost, as chairman, ruled that one set of six must be put up against the other, and that it was not feasible to vote for each name individually. This greatly displeased the supporters of the ladies, and there is some talk of the matter being brought before the Court of Session. To prevent any similar confusion in the future, it has been determined that at these annual elections the names of all intending candidates shall be sent in at least a week sooner than the day of election, and a printed list of all candidates is to be handed to each voter as he comes into the meeting, so that he may indicate upon it the names of the candidates for whom he wishes to vote. This is a sensible arrangement, and will probably prevent any legal proceedings being taken in the matter.

A further experiment has, we hear, been tried with chloral-hydrate solution, as a test of its antiseptic properties. Two or more bodies belonging to the University dissecting-room were injected with it, instead of with the ordinary preservative solution. The result was satisfactory; entirely so as regards the skin and muscles; not quite so good with the internal organs. Should further experiment prove that the solution answers the purpose as well as spirit or other preserving agents generally in use, it will certainly be a considerable saving of expense.

The mortality of the city, which was 38.43 per 1000 of estimated population last week, has risen to 44.25 in the week just ended, and is still attributable almost entirely to the very unusual prevalence of chest diseases, induced by the severe weather from which we have lately been suffering. To add to our miseries, a severe epidemic of influenza has been passing over the town for some time past, not adding materially to the loss of life, but affecting health and comfort very considerably. From fever generally the deaths are 35 out of a total of 175 deaths from all causes—this includes 15 from scarlatina, and 5 from diphtheria. One sad case is much talked of, where three children died of the last-named disease within a week, in a house in one of the best and most healthily-situated terraces in town.

For the past few months the pockets of the charitable have been seriously bombarded from many sides at once, for contributions for building purposes. Indeed, the present time is marked by the unusual number of new buildings which are in course of construction, or in embryo, in connection with medical or scientific work. The University new buildings, for which the plans have just been sent in, the New Infirmary, a hospital for incurables, a new maternity hospital, a new and enlarged medical missionary dispensary, in place of the old one in the Cowgate—these are surely enough to tax all our energies before they are completed. It is, from one point of view, unfortunate that they are all endeavouring to push forward their claims at once; but at

all events it shows a vast amount of energy and enterprise on the part of the promoters of medical charities.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society, Dr. Foulis read an elaborate paper on the Structure and Development of the Ovary and Ova in Mammalia. The paper was the result of an independent investigation of the subject on which Dr. Foulis has been engaged for the past two years. On some points his conclusions were different from those commonly received by anatomists. He holds that the so-called tubes of the ovary are really depressions, resulting from the outward expansion of the adjacent parts through the development of ova. He also concludes, from his observations, that the tunica granulosa of the ovum is formed, not of epithelial corpuscles, as many suppose, but of cells developed in the stroma of the ovary. Another point, on which he laid stress, related to the theory of cell-development. Dr. Foulis attributes a much more important part in the multiplication of cells to the division of the nucleus, than has of late been assigned to it. The paper was illustrated by many beautiful microscopical preparations and drawings, and is to be followed by another, on the pathology and pathological anatomy of the ovary, to be read before the Medico-Chirurgical Society at its next meeting. We understand the papers will shortly be published in one of the journals.

## MILITARY AND NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICES.

MOVEMENTS OF ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS.—Deputy-Surgeon Prendergast is taken on the strength of the Aldershot division from December 30th, as principal medical officer.—Surgeon Major Murphy has been ordered from the School of Military Engineering at Chatham to Dublin for duty early next month.—Surgeon-Major Comyn has been ordered to proceed in the *Euphrates* to Bombay.—Surgeon H. P. Brown has arrived at Ballinrobe and assumed medical charge of the detachment of the 2nd Battalion 17th Regiment.

OBITUARY.—The late Mr. R. J. O'Flaherty, C.B., Surgeon-General of the British Medical Department in the Bombay Presidency, whose demise took place last month at Bombay, joined the British Medical Service in 1835. He joined the army at Scutari in the beginning of 1854, as sanitary officer to the force there. He accompanied the army to Varna, and was appointed to the medical charge of the Heavy Cavalry Brigade. He went to the Crimea with the brigade, and, after the battle of Balaclava, was appointed to take charge of the transport which conveyed the wounded officers and men to Scutari, where he remained in charge of the General Hospital. While there, he received the thanks of the Duke of Cambridge when his highness visited the hospital, as well as those of other high military and medical officers. For his services, he received a Companionship of the Bath, medal with clasp, and the 5th Class of the Medjidie. He was appointed second medical officer to General Ashburner's Chinese Expedition in 1857, and, on the outbreak of the mutiny, was transferred to India. He arrived in December 1857. In 1858-59, he was with the Malwa Field Force under Sir John Michel. After the suppression of the mutiny he returned to England, and was appointed Surgeon-General in October 1872.

## MEDICAL NEWS.

### MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

- ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—Surgeons. Applications to be made to the Director-General of the Army Medical Department.
- ATHY UNION, co. Hildare—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator. Salary, £120 and fees.
- BAKEWELL UNION—Medical Officer for the Bakewell District and Workhouse. Salary, £25 and £36 per annum respectively.
- BECKETT HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Barnsley—House-Surgeon. Salary, £140 per annum, with furnished rooms, gas, and coals.
- BIRMINGHAM and MIDLAND FREE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN—Acting and extra-Acting Physicians. Applications not later than February 3rd.
- BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY—Resident Surgeon. Salary, £130 per annum, with furnished apartments, coals, light, and attendance. Applications on or before the 20th inst.
- BLACKBURN UNION—Medical Officer for the Harwood District. Salary, £25 per annum.
- BRIDGWATER UNION—Medical Officer for No. 2 District. Salary, £70 per annum.
- CASTLE WARD UNION—Medical Officer for the Ponteland District. Salary, £20 per annum. Also, the Workhouse. Salary, £30 per annum.
- DERBYSHIRE GENERAL INFIRMARY—Assistant House-Surgeon. Board, lodging, and washing, but no salary. Applications to Secretary.
- EMSWORTH—Certifying Factory Surgeon.