

- MANCHESTER HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND CHEST.—Assistant Medical Officer and Pathologist. Salary £60 per annum.
- MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY, London, S.W.—Dental Surgeon for duty with the Naval Forces in the United Kingdom. Salary £1 per diem.
- MIDDLESBROUGH, NORTH RIDING INFIRMARY.—Assistant House Surgeon. Salary £75 per annum, with residence, board, and washing.
- MILE END OLD TOWN, HAMLET OF.—Senior Assistant Medical Officer. Salary £150 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Also Junior Assistant Medical Officer. Salary £120 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing.
- NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE UNION WORKHOUSE.—Assistant Medical Officer (female), unmarried. Salary at rate of £100 per annum, with apartments, rations, and washing.
- NOTTINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Honorary Assistant Physician.
- OLDHAM INFIRMARY.—Three House Surgeons for six months. Salaries £120, £100, and £80 per annum, with residence, board, and laundry.
- OXFORD, RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL.—Junior House Surgeon, unmarried, for six months. Salary at rate of £80 per annum, with board, &c.
- REDHILL, EARLSWOOD ASYLUM.—Junior Assistant Medical Officer, unmarried. Salary £130 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing.
- ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN.—Medical Officer. Salary £4 4s. per week and board.
- ROYAL NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.—Fifteen Commissions.
- ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL FOR SKIN AND URINARY DISEASES, Red Lion-square, W.C.—Clinical Assistant for three months. Salary 50 guineas per annum.
- ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, W.C.—Two Clinical Assistants.
- SALFORD UNION INFIRMARY, Hope, Pendleton.—Medical Superintendent. Salary £350 per annum.
- SHEFFIELD ROYAL HOSPITAL.—Assistant House Surgeon and Assistant House Physician, unmarried. Salary £50 each per annum, with board, lodging, and washing.
- SUNDERLAND INFIRMARY.—Two House Surgeons. Salary £80 per annum, with board, residence, and washing.
- THROAT HOSPITAL, Golden-square, W.—Resident House Surgeon. Salary £75 per annum, with board, residence, and laundry.
- TRURO, ROYAL CORNWALL INFIRMARY.—House Surgeon, unmarried. Salary £100 per annum and board.
- VENTNOR, ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION.—Assistant Resident Medical Officer, unmarried. Salary £100 per annum, with board, lodging, &c.
- WEST HAM HOSPITAL, Stratford, E.—Junior House Surgeon. Salary at rate of £75 per annum, with board, residence, &c.
- WINCHESTER, ROYAL HAMPSHIRE COUNTY HOSPITAL.—House Physician.
- WORCESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY.—House Physician. Salary £100 per annum, with board, residence, and washing.

THE Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office, London, S.W., gives notice of vacancies as Certifying Surgeons under the Factory and Workshop Act at Alyth, in the counties of Forfar and Perth; and at Upton, in the county of Worcester.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

- BARNES.—On July 21st, at Eye, Suffolk, the wife of Henry E. Barnes, M.D., of a son.
- BENNETT.—On July 21st, at Hillcrest, Northwood, the wife of Norman G. Bennett, M.A., M.B., B.C. Cantab., L.D.S. Eng., of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, of a son.
- BLOMFIELD.—On July 23rd, at Queen's-road, Peckham, S.E., the wife of Alfred Blomfield, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of a son.
- CARNEGIE DICKSON.—On July 20th, at Findhorn-place, Edinburgh, the wife of W. E. Carnegie Dickson, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., University of Edinburgh, of a son.
- KENDREW.—On July 22nd, at Newport-terrace, Barnstaple, the wife of A. J. Kendrew, M.B., B.S., of a son.
- NATLE.—On June 24th, 1910, at Mohales Hoek, Basutoland, the wife of W. R. Nattle, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., of a son.
- SARGENT.—On July 21st, at Harley-street, W., the wife of Percy Sargent, F.R.C.S., of a son.
- SMITH.—On July 27th, at Walden House, Watford, the wife of G. Francis Smith, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- BALME-CARR.—On July 8th, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, Harold Balme, F.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., to Hilda Elizabeth, second daughter of the late T. W. Carr, Esq., Carlisle.
- BOYD-FOX.—On July 16th, at St. Mary's, Wimbledon, by the Right Rev. Bishop Taylor-Smith, C.V.O., Sidney Boyd, M.S., F.R.C.S., of 10, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, W., to Violet Evangeline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fox, of Moorfoot, Putney.
- GRAHAM-COCHRANE.—On July 22nd, at St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, London, S.W., Alexander Graham, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., of Forest Gate, London, E., to Margaret Jewel Small, only daughter of Mrs. James Cochrane, Coupur-Angus, N.B.
- TA BOIS-TYDEMAN.—On the 21st July, at St. Peter's, Brockley, S.E., by the Rev. C. H. Grundy, M.A., Vicar, Alfred C. Ta Bois, M.D., to Mary Tydeman.

DEATHS.

- MARTIN.—On Friday, July 22nd, Stephen Luther Martin, L.S.A., of 55, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, W.
- SIMSON.—On July 22nd, at Nowshera, India, of cholera, Captain E. D. Simson, I.M.S.

N.B.—A fee of 5s. is charged for the Insertion of Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Notes, Short Comments, and Answers to Correspondents.

SCURRILITY.

A CORRESPONDENT who contributes "South-Eastern Notes" to *The Fruit Grower, Fruiterer, Florist, and Market Gardener*, referring to our observations on the unwashed strawberry in an annotation in THE LANCET of July 2nd, writes in the issue of that journal of July 14th, 1910: "THE LANCET has been having a sling at strawberries quite in its own way." He then proceeds straightway to justify this "sling" by adding, "I wish the medical men would exert themselves and get an Act passed to make it a penal offence to use manure as litter under the strawberry. The filthy practice is gradually dying out, but is still practised in some private and semi-private places, also in a few less modern market gardens If the manure is put down early enough to wash away clean then the weeds, oats, &c., will grow sufficiently large to smother the crop; if it is put down late, in the natural course of things the fruit must become contaminated." In spite of this complete endorsement of our view of the case, "the medical profession," we learn elsewhere in the same number of this journal, "is ever ready to make silly proposals as to the washing of soft fruits before consumption." We should not have referred to this amusing inconsistency of statement had it not been for the fact that the writer of the "South-Eastern Notes," in expounding his subject further on, goes out of his way to publish a foolish charge against the medical profession, which he knows, or his editor should know, perfectly well cannot be sustained. "The silence of the medical profession on this vital matter (the question of milk and vegetables produced on the sewage farm) can, to my mind," he writes, "only have one explanation—the sewage-grown produce as well as the stinking sewage farm itself brings grist to their mill. It must be so, or we should hear more from them on the subject, I am sure." A correspondent who can make a scurrilous statement of this kind should be firmly discouraged by a fair editor.

"DEATH IN THE POT" OR ON THE GRILL.

"DIET Reform on the Continent" (writes our Italian Correspondent) has a significance and a relevance for the sojourner South of the Alps not contemplated in the interesting communication under that heading in THE LANCET of July 9th (pp. 139-140). For, in his case, it is not a question of the claims of an exclusively vegetable as against an exclusively animal menu, or even of the proportions in which the one or the other of these constituents ought in a mixed diet to preponderate, but the far more vital and elementary one as to the soundness of the edibles put before him—of their fitness, indeed, for human consumption. A tragic instance in point is reported from that much-frequented resort, Lake Como, where on July 15th, at the attractive township of Onno, 30 individuals were placed in imminent danger of life, and one, a little girl of eight, succumbed within a few hours through having partaken, more or less heartily, of calf's flesh. The animal it seems, according to the official statement, had some eight days after birth died a natural death, and its proprietor, in contravention of the law, instead of burying, after destroying it, had exposed it for sale. Distributed in portions through the community everyone who ate of it was stricken within a few hours with what the report calls "gravissimi disturbi gastro-enterici," presenting all the symptoms of acute poisoning. The little girl referred to was the first victim—no medical treatment proving of any avail; while 10 of the other 30 were placed in a critical condition. The calf had not been depleted of its blood, while all the viscera had been left in its interior! Legal proceedings, of course, have been taken against the inculpated proprietor, the result of which we have yet to learn. Meanwhile, the consternation of the townsfolk of Onno has spread all over the province, conveying a loud warning, particularly to the unsuspecting foreigner, as to the danger he incurs in quarters where he may happen to have strayed from the beaten track. "Never in those places," said an English artist whose enthusiasm for landscape led him far afield, "ask for any article of food not used by the natives themselves. The innkeeper, more or less 'perfidus,' is apt to promise anything you order, and to put before you a substitute anything but safe." Another point. In these semi-civilised places anything that savours of modernity is prized as "up-to-date," not to say "chic," and for this reason the innkeeper will give the guest tinned vegetables or tinned meats under the impression that he is humouring metropolitan requirements, too fastidious to be satisfied with the fresh products of the kitchen garden or the dairy farm, or the shambles! The date at which these edibles have been (more or less) "hermetically" immured in their metallic prison is often of remote antiquity, leaving time for any nutrient value they originally possessed to disappear and to be replaced by some product of decomposition the reverse of "nutrient," if not absolutely dangerous. "Diet reform on the Continent," it will

thus be seen, is more than a question between "vegetables" and "butcher's meat," and the traveller will do well to be on his guard, particularly in countries where hygienic law is too recent to be thorough, and where, if adequately framed, it is apt to be perfunctorily enforced.

THE LONDON MILK-SUPPLY.

DURING the year ended June 30th, 1910, 2432 samples were taken by London County Council officials of milk coming into the metropolis, and 2247 of these were examined by the Lister Institute. The number found to be tuberculous was 199, or 8.9 per cent.; 10,723 cows were examined on 419 farms scattered over the home, midland, and western counties, and 142 of the cows, or 1.3 per cent., were found to have tuberculous udders. In the previous year 1217 samples of milk were examined, 157, or 12.9 per cent., were found to be tuberculous, and 262 cows out of 10,103 inspected—2.6 per cent.—were found to have tuberculous udders. The cost this year of the administration of Part IV. of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, under which these investigations were made, was £1896, as compared with £990 in the previous year.

THE RÔLE OF THE SHEET.

IN connexion with the International Congress of School Hygiene which was held in London in 1907 we referred to an invention designed by Mr. D. H. Shuttleworth Brown of Wimbledon for the purpose of preventing soiled sheets coming into contact with the other articles of bedding, and we again call attention to the matter because anything which tends to inculcate habits of cleanliness cannot too often be reiterated. Many people have the idea that the purpose of sheets is to keep the occupant of the bed warm, but obviously their real use is to insulate by a washable material the sleeper from the mattress and blankets. Therefore the same side of the sheet should always be in apposition to the body, and we note that at a recent meeting of Manchester sheeting manufacturers a resolution was carried unanimously declaring that a bed-sheet should be used for the purpose of insulating the sleeper. In order to ensure that the person making the bed may be able to distinguish the two sides of a sheet, and also that a traveller at a hotel, for instance, may be able to see at a glance whether his bed has been properly made in this respect, Mr. Brown runs a tuck across the top and bottom sheets in such positions that when the top sheet is turned back over the counterpane the tucks are quite visible. Bed-ticking is seldom cleaned, and blankets, even by the most careful people, are probably washed not more than once a year, so that unless the "human" side of the sheet is kept from contact with the parts of the bedding less often, or never, washed, there is certainly a risk to health. Especially is this the case in public institutions where sleeping accommodation is provided.

THE HOLT SANATORIUM, NORFOLK.

ONE of the few sanatoriums in the country for consumptive children, the Holt institution in Norfolk, which was temporarily constructed to accommodate 20 children, has now been in existence for four years, and has done excellent work. During the last six months of 1909 there were 107 applications for admission, but for want of accommodation only 18 cases could be received. This state of things is very regrettable when it is considered that the only means of stamping out this terrible disease is to deal promptly with cases in their early stages. It has been decided to erect permanent buildings at Holt, and with this object in view the council of King Edward's Hospital Fund has promised a grant of £500. The cost of erecting a permanent building to accommodate 40 children will be £6000, and a special appeal for this sum has now been issued by the committee of management of the institution, it being a stipulation of King Edward's Hospital Fund that the grant shall be claimed within two years. Any appeal with the object of helping to free the country from tuberculosis, a disease which it is estimated claims 60,000 lives annually, should meet with a ready response; but when, as in the present case, the appeal is also made on behalf of the little child, the amount of money asked for should be at once forthcoming. Donations and subscriptions may be paid to the Sanatorium Account at Messrs. Hoare's Bank, 37. Fleet-street, E.C., or may be sent to the honorary secretary, Mr. T. H. Wyatt, M.V.O., at the London offices, 68, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge-road, S.W., by whom all particulars will be gladly supplied.

THE BAT AND BALL CLUB.

Princess Ludwig of Löwenstein-Wertheim distributed the toys to 1000 destitute boys and girls at the annual summer entertainment of *The Ladies' Field* Bat and Ball Club on July 26th. The fête was at the headquarters of the London Scottish, Buckingham Gate, by kind permission of the commanding officer, and proved a great success. The little guests were drawn from the Ragged School Union, the Church Army, Chelsea, the Waifs and Strays, Children's Happy Evening Association, Brompton, Invalid Children's Aid Society and Dr. Barnardo's Homes, these last being newly admitted children from off the streets. On arriving they were welcomed by the martial strains of the pipers and buglers from

Dr. Barnardo's, and then sat down to a substantial repast. Afterwards "Punch and Judy" gave huge delight to the happy youngsters. The stacks of cricket bats and balls, battledores and shuttlecocks, racquets, tops, and dolls rapidly diminished as the boys and girls filed by and received their presents. The Bat and Ball Club was, we are informed, inaugurated some 18 months ago to interest the children of the better classes in the children of the poor, and this is the fourth entertainment the club has given since its inception. The club is justifying its existence, and we are happy to bring it to the notice of our readers, for it has its distinctly sanitary side. To bring joy to little children, and to provide them with an incentive to orderly recreation, is truly to work in the cause of public health.

AN EYE DIAGNOSIS CHART.

Dr. Chas. A. Adair Dighton has sent us a specimen of an eye diagnosis chart which has been drawn up for him by the Medical Supply Association (Gray's Inn-road, London). The object of the chart is to combine on one piece of paper, perforated for easy filing and subsequent reference, the full history of the case, the ophthalmoscopic phenomena, and details of treatment. Columns are also ruled in which a note of the fees paid can be kept. We can understand that such charts may be of distinct value in consultant work.

COMMUNICATIONS not noticed in our present issue will receive attention in our next.

A DIARY OF CONGRESSES.

CONGRESSES are now getting so numerous that we have thought that a diary like the one printed below might be of service to our readers. With that idea we shall repeat it occasionally, with any necessary additions or subtractions. The following Congresses, Conferences, and Exhibitions are announced for 1910:—

- August 1st-7th (Brussels and Liège).—Congress of French-speaking Psychiatrists and Neurologists.
- " 2nd-7th (Paris).—Third International Congress on School Hygiene.
- " 4th-10th (Brussels).—International Congress of Legal Medicine.
- " 21st-26th (Brussels).—International Home Education Congress.
- August 31st (Sheffield).—British Association for the Advancement of Science.
- Sept. 5th-10th (Brighton).—Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- " 10th-14th (Brussels).—Second International Congress on Occupational Diseases.
- " 13th-15th (Brussels).—International Congress on Radiology and Electricity.
- " 18th-24th (Königsberg).—Eighty-second Congress of German Scientists and Medical Men.
- " 22nd-27th (Toulouse).—Sixth French Congress of Gynaecology, Obstetrics, and Pædiatrics.
- " 22nd-28th (St. Petersburg).—Fifth International Congress of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.
- " 27th-30th (Vienna).—Eighth International Physiological Congress.
- Oct. 1st-5th (Paris).—Second International Conference for the Study of Cancer.
- " 3rd-7th (London).—Sixth London Medical Exhibition.
- " 3rd-7th (Berlin).—International Congress on the Care of the Insane.
- " 4th-8th (Brussels).—Second International Congress of Elementary Hygiene.
- " 13th-15th (Paris).—Eleventh French Congress of Medicine.
- " 16th-22nd (Barcelona).—First International Spanish Congress of Tuberculosis.

In 1911:—

- May-October (Dresden).—International Hygiene Exhibition.
- August or September (Berlin).—Third International Laryngo-Rhinological Congress.
- September (Brussels).—Exhibition of Fractures.
- October (Cologne).—International Congress of Criminal Anthropology.

In 1912:—

- September (Washington, D.C.).—Fifteenth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography.

In 1913 the only fixture so far is in London, where the Seventeenth International Congress of Medicine will take place.

METEOROLOGICAL READINGS.

(Taken daily at 8.30 a.m. by Steward's Instruments.)

THE LANCET OFFICE, July 27th, 1910.

Date.	Barometer reduced to Sea Level and 32° F.	Direction of Wind.	Rain fall.	Solar Radio in Vacuo.	Maxim. Temp. Shade.	Min. Temp.	Wet Bulb.	Dry Bulb.	Remarks.
July 21	29.61	S.W.	0.29	109	71	60	61	62	Cloudy
" 22	29.68	S.W.	0.08	103	66	58	58	59	Cloudy
" 23	29.77	N.W.	0.07	110	67	57	57	61	Cloudy
" 24	30.02	S.W.	...	89	61	52	55	57	Cloudy
" 25	29.46	S.W.	0.11	123	67	53	57	59	Raining
" 26	29.67	W.	0.11	100	62	53	52	54	Raining
" 27	29.99	S.W.	...	119	65	53	55	60	Fine