

theremaining eleven cases were mostly directly traceable to the water of the Spree. As regards the prospects for the future, the memorial says: "Unfortunately it cannot be said that cholera was extinct in Prussia at the end of 1892, for several cases imported from Hamburg occurred in Altona in the last week, and, considering the present state of the epidemic in Hamburg, invasions from there are still to be feared. The same danger threatens from the neighbouring western and eastern countries, for in the last week of the year cases were reported from the north of France and the Netherlands and from the Russian-Polish Governmental districts of Radom, Lublin, Warsaw, Plock and Lomza. It is also possible that in Prussia itself germs emanating from last year's cases have remained undestroyed and that, after lying latent for an indefinite time, they may again develop under more favourable conditions and cause a new epidemic."

The German naturalists and medical men will hold their annual meeting in Nuremberg from Sept. 11th to Sept. 16th. Professor von Helmholtz will deliver an address.

It is expected that the Sanitary Conference in Dresden will be opened next Saturday, the 11th inst.

The city of Berlin intends to build a fourth hospital, but the project is still in a very preliminary stage.

March 5th.

VIENNA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On the Use of Benzosol in Diabetes Mellitus.

BENZOSOL or benzoyl-guaiacol, which has been introduced by Dr. Bougarts as a substitute for creosote and guaiacol, has recently been recommended as a very useful remedy in diabetes mellitus by Dr. Piatkowsky of Cracow. It is administered in doses of one to three grammes per diem. According to a recent communication at a meeting of the physicians at Prague by Professor Jaksch, the sugar disappeared from the urine after the administration of benzosol for eight days in the case of a female patient aged fifty-six years who had 5.7 per cent. of sugar, but the patient died in consequence of a toxic enteritis with grave jaundice, which was attributed to the use of the remedy. On the other hand, it has been pointed out by a Vienna chemist that caution must be exercised with regard to the polarimetric examination of the urine in cases where benzosol has been administered, as the urine of persons who have taken this drug polarises to the left and therefore the polarimetric examinations of the urine of such persons, when it contains sugar, are misleading.

Cholera in Austria-Hungary.

No case of cholera has occurred in the empire during last week. The total number since the outbreak of the epidemic at Budapest is stated to have been 1063. Of these 604 recovered, whilst 459 died. Real Asiatic cholera could be determined only in 810 of these cases.

New Medical Institutes.

At a recent meeting of the Austrian Parliament the Minister of Public Instruction promised that the erection of the new Physiological Institute and of the new Surgical Clinic of Professor Billroth would soon be commenced.

March 6th.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The Convocation of Oxford University was on Tuesday last engaged in discussing a question of some difficulty in connexion with the proposal to erect a fever hospital adjoining the City Hospital. It appears that the authorities of the Radcliffe Infirmary had determined to close its wards for infectious cases, so that it became necessary that provision should be made for such cases elsewhere. The scheme provided that the new hospital, with twelve beds, should be administered by the committee of the Sarah Acland Home and that the cost of its maintenance should fall upon the undergraduates. The proposal was criticised adversely by Dr. Collier, who preferred an iron and wooden structure for the purpose suggested rather than a costly permanent building. The question of site with regard to its healthfulness was also made a matter of dispute. Sir Henry Acland confessed to having great difficulty in deciding for himself how he ought to vote in the matter, and ultimately the proposal was rejected by a majority of 43 against 33.

Obituary.

JAMES ANDERSON, M.A., M.D. ABERD., F.R.C.P. LOND.

It was with great regret that we last week intimated the sudden and premature death of Dr. James Anderson, after an illness of about thirty hours' duration. We now give a brief outline of his life—a life in which it will be seen that the foundations of success were laid in most careful preparation and much hard work. Dr. James Anderson was born in the year 1853 in the parish of Logie Buchan, Aberdeenshire, where his father was a farmer and grain merchant. The family consisted of three brothers and two sisters, the subject of this notice being the second brother. His father went to Australia to push his fortune, and died there within a short time. Upon the mother, therefore, devolved the care and upbringing of the family, and James Anderson was ever ready to acknowledge how much he owed to his mother. She was a woman of rare gifts, uniting a strong intelligent mind and much good sense with great tenderness and depth of feeling. Between mother and son the bond of affection was of the strongest and deepest. After being some time at the parish school James Anderson entered Gordon's Hospital School, where he was retained for six years as a most promising pupil to be sent up to the university. Having gained a bursary in the Faculty of Arts, he entered the University of Aberdeen. His course in Arts was very distinguished, his place in all the classes being very high, and in 1873 he took his degree of M.A. He carried off the gold medal as the best student of his year, and also the Murray scholarship—a scholarship tenable for three years and enabling its holder to prosecute scientific study. The above record is in itself a remarkable one, but it becomes far more so in Dr. Anderson's case from the fact that during all his university course he was obliged to engage in laborious private teaching, which so filled up his time that his own work was done mainly in the hours that should have been given to sleep. The habit thus formed of doing without sufficient sleep and of carrying on his work far into the night grew upon him in later years and undoubtedly impaired a constitution never the most robust. Dr. Anderson pursued his course of medical study with equal distinction, taking a first place in almost all his classes and graduating M.B., C.M., with highest academical honours in 1877. During the next two years he was demonstrator of anatomy under Professor Struthers, and at the conclusion of that time he went to Berlin and Vienna, where he spent a year in study, mainly in the special departments of ophthalmology, laryngology &c. He then settled in London, was for a time clinical assistant at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital and at the Hospital for Skin Diseases, Blackfriars, and shortly afterwards was appointed a demonstrator of anatomy at the London Hospital. In 1881 he became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and received the appointment of assistant physician to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest—an appointment which he held for some years. Dr. Anderson was also appointed medical registrar at the London Hospital, upon which followed in 1886 his appointment as assistant physician to that hospital, where likewise, at the time of his death, he was lecturer on pathology. In 1888 Dr. Anderson was elected assistant physician to the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, Queen's-square, and only a week or so ago he became full physician to that institution. He was formerly an examiner in physiology and natural history in the University of Aberdeen, and a member of the Examining Board of the Royal College of Physicians of London and of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He had held the offices of secretary to the Ophthalmological and Neurological Societies, was a Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, and a member of the Pathological and Clinical Societies. He was for a time joint editor of the *Ophthalmological Review*, and was the author of the article "Epilepsies and Insanities" in Tuke's Dictionary of Psychological Medicine and of "Abnormalities of the Kidney" in Ralfe's "Diseases of Kidneys." He devoted a great deal of time to clinical teaching at the hospitals with which he was connected, and this, together with his increasing private practice, made it impossible for him to write much; but he had published some valuable papers in medical journals, chiefly upon ophthalmological and neurological subjects. Any