

Rome, to begin with, has through her "Uffici d'Igiene e di Statistica Municipali" prepared a series of "tavole grafiche" embodying the data in question, and these, eight in number and most accurately drawn up, have just been exposed to view in the Capitol preparatory to their being sent to their ultimate destination. Three of the "tavole" describe the rate of mortality—one for diphtheria, typhoid fever, and small-pox, one for malaria, and one for tuberculosis. Of the others one has reference to the "movimento di mortalità" in general; one to that "movement" in relation to meteorological and demographic conditions; another to the mortality of children from birth up to one month and from one month up to five years. Of the last two "tavole" one gives the plan of the meat-shambles (*mattatoio*) which, it is well known, are among the most perfect in the world; the other gives the hygienic and economico-commercial report for 1899, from which it may be gathered that the daily quota of meat consumption in Rome averages 0.109 kilogramme per each inhabitant and the annual quota 39.925 kilogrammes. Other figures confirm the induction arrived at in other capitals that meat consumption is not proportioned to the increase in the population but to the material prosperity of the individual. The "tavole" exhibiting the mortality due to diphtheria, typhoid fever, and small-pox from 1871 to 1899 show a very great improvement. Diphtheria, which in the first years from 1871 onwards figures heavily, in 1893 is in sensible diminution; typhoid fever, from a mean of 90 per 1000, sinks for a series of years to a much smaller total, and, what is important, sinks uniformly and steadily in that direction; small-pox, again, which in the years immediately following 1871 reached enormous proportions, is proved, after obligatory vaccination, practically to have disappeared. Once more, the "tavola" denoting the death-rate from malaria, not only in the city but in the province of Rome, indicates for some years an appreciable decline, due certainly to the wider exhibition of quinine of a superior quality, while it also shows how the mortality is greatest among those not residing in the city. As much cannot be said for tuberculosis which maintains a high and steady death-rate. This malady, indeed, is the most formidable of those to which Italian flesh is heir, the "linea grafica" holding the highest and most constant position in the series and declaring itself (as yet) impregnable to the attacks which have reduced, if not exterminated, the others. As to the death-rate and birth-rate of Rome from 1702 to 1899, it is made manifest that in the later years the former has notably decreased while the latter has augmented. The "tavola" referring to the mortality in relation to meteorological and demographic conditions supplies a most instructive object lesson in the "ventennio" from 1880 to 1899. It is supplemented with an album containing 20 plates summing up the notifications day by day for every year. Most accurately compiled they enforce the consolatory truth that apart from tuberculosis, as already stated, the "movimento" of all other maladies affords irrefutable proof that the climatic and hygienic conditions of Rome are distinctly good—that, in short, "Roma non è malsana città." A concluding word is due to the authors of these splendid and most instructive "tavole." Their draftsman is Signor Benigni acting under the direction of Dr. Gualdi, the Commendatore Cocchi, and the Cavaliere Turchi, and with the coöperation of Signori Fracassini, Pellegrini, Montelli, and Giulio Prosperi.

#### *Cacodylate of Soda.*

Before the Royal Medical Academy of Turin a memoir has just been read and discussed on the use of cacodylate of soda in cases of chlorosis. The author (Dr. Bormans) concludes, from the studies he made in the San Giovanni Hospital, that the cacodylate is a remedy which may be tolerated in much larger doses than those usually given, and that therefore it will be found serviceable in all those cases in which large doses of arsenic are indicated. Moreover, in anæmia and chlorosis it may advantageously be substituted for iron when there is intolerance of the latter where there is no such intolerance, however, he finds that iron, hypodermically injected, yields the best results. Dr. Battistini dwelt on the untoward consequences occasionally found after the use of the cacodylate—pyrexia, for instance, and restlessness due to disturbance of the nervous system. Admitting the general conclusiveness and value of Dr. Bormans's findings, he would yet advise a certain caution in the exhibition of the remedy.

April 1st.

## Obituary.

EDWARD DALZEL DICKSON, M.D. MALTA,  
M.R.C.P. LOND.

EDWARD DALZEL DICKSON, physician to the British Embassy at Constantinople, spent 60 years of his life in the Turkish capital and died there on March 29th at a great age. He was the elder son of Dr. John Dickson, R.N., a naval surgeon who served with Lord Nelson in the Baltic campaign and who afterwards received a political appointment at Tripoli. His mother was a daughter of Archibald Dalzel, a Governor of Cape Coast Castle, and was famous for her exertions to obtain the freedom of the Christian slaves in northern Africa, or Barbary as it was then called. Edward Dalzel Dickson was born at Tripoli in 1816 and was educated for the medical profession at the University of Malta. Immediately upon graduating—i.e., in the year 1837—he was appointed physician and canceller to the British Consulate at Erzeroum. He held this post for three years and then was employed at Constantinople on the recovery of British claims on the Regency of Tunis, and in 1846 accompanied the late Mr. Alison on special service to Mikalitch. He was appointed physician to Her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople on Dec. 30th, 1856, and held the post until his death, that is, for 44 years, during which time he made the personal acquaintance and gained the esteem of all his countrymen whose duties called them to Turkey. Dr. Dickson was British delegate to the Central Board of Health in 1861 and in 1866 was chosen third commissioner at the International Conference held in Constantinople to inquire into the best means of preventing the spread of cholera from Asia into Europe. A year later he was named British delegate to the Mixed Commission for revising the Ottoman Quarantine Tariff, an appointment which acknowledged his intimate acquaintance with Oriental life and character; and in 1874 he attended the Sanitary Congress at Vienna as a British delegate. At the time of the suicide of the ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz Dr. Dickson came into prominent notice, as his evidence helped largely to disprove the widely spread rumour that the deposed monarch had been murdered, but otherwise his work was done in so unassuming a manner that his name was but little known to his professional brethren in this country. He was a Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, a member of the Epidemiological Society and of the Obstetrical Society of Edinburgh, and was an occasional contributor of papers to the Transactions of these bodies.

Dr. Dickson was buried on March 29th. The funeral service was performed at the Embassy chapel and the body was interred at the British cemetery at Scutari before a large number of persons anxious to show their appreciation of his faithful services, both official and private, to British interests in a foreign land extending over 60 years.

HADLEY CHARLES JACKSON, L.R.C.P. LOND.,  
M.R.C.S. ENG.

By the death of Mr. Hadley C. Jackson in Uganda in his thirtieth year the Protectorate Service loses one of its most promising medical officers. Fourth son of the late Charles Hamilton Jackson, Administrator-General and Island Secretary of Jamaica, he was born at Spanish Town on Oct. 4th, 1871. He gained the Jamaica Scholarship at the High School, and on coming to England, matriculated at University College, afterwards receiving his medical education at University College Hospital. His original intention was to enter the Army Medical Service, but an opportunity offering itself of taking medical charge of an exploring expedition in Northern Rhodesia he embraced it, and there earned the golden opinions of his comrades and followers by his indomitable courage and devotion to duty throughout a most perilous and adventurous journey. In August last, having accepted a post in the Uganda Protectorate Service, he started upon his ill-fated journey, and after greatly distinguishing himself in command of one of the columns sent on a punitive expedition against a hostile tribe, fell a victim to fever—to which he succumbed on Feb. 16th. In a letter directed to be sent to his family by Lord Salisbury the following passage occurs in reference to the news of his death: "Lord Salisbury has received the

intelligence with very great regret, as Dr. Jackson had every qualification for success in his new career, and was one of the best men who have lately been sent out. I am to express to you his lordship's sincere condolence." A clever, brave man, true as steel, and a genial and courteous gentleman, poor Hadley Jackson leaves behind him a host of sorrowing friends to mourn his premature death.

## Medical News.

**EXAMINING BOARD IN ENGLAND BY THE ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.**—The following gentlemen passed the Second Examination of the Board in the subjects indicated:—

**Monday, April 2nd:**

*Anatomy and Physiology.*—Arthur Edwin Fiddian, Robert Vachell de Acton Redwood, and Alfred Cuthbert Story, Students of University College of South Wales, Cardiff; John D'Ewart and Harry Bentley, Owens College, Manchester; Hoyland Smith and Charles Ernest Wheatley Lyth, University College, Sheffield; Fred Yates, St. Mungo's College, Glasgow; Thomas St. John Barry, Lawrence Twemlow Booth, University College, Liverpool; Mervyn Turberville Whitehouse, Mason University College, Birmingham; Alexander Moxon Webber, Guy's Hospital; William Gillitt, Middlesex Hospital; Charles Frederick Hardie, Cambridge University and University College, London; Charles William Tuthill Woods, Cambridge University and St. Georges Hospital; George Cuthbert Adeney, St. Thomas's Hospital; William Lawrence Hawkins, King's College, London; William Emerson Lee, Cambridge University and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Christian Cathcart Robinson and Arthur Hamilton, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; George Henry Rodolph, London Hospital; Louis Leopold Thomson, St. Mary's Hospital.

*Physiology only.*—Mr. Ernest William Toulmin, St. Mary's Hospital. 12 gentlemen were referred in both subjects and one in physiology only for three months.

**Tuesday, April 3rd:**

*Anatomy and Physiology.*—Walter Henderson Scott, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Neville Ivens Spriggs, Edwin Henry Britton Milsom, William Frederick Box, Geoffrey Carlisle, Sidney Clement Bowle, and Harold Charles Winckworth, Guy's Hospital; Francis Broughton Shettle and Charles John Hope Gunning, St. George's Hospital; Robert Jones, Edinburgh University and St. Mary's Hospital; Alfred Lancelot Jones, St. Mary's Hospital; Henry Richmond Minkley, St. Mary's Hospital and Mr. Cooke's School of Anatomy and Physiology; Henry Strawson Turner, King's College, London; James Armstrong Kilpatrick, University College of South Wales, Cardiff, and King's College, London; Henry Stag Bennett, Lionel Swinton Hooper, Frederick William Weeks Smith, and Edward Lawton Moss, St. Thomas's Hospital; Geoffrey Seccombe Hett and Frederick Hugh Alexander, University College, London; Robert Archibald Slater Sunderland, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Archibald Gates Payne and Frederick James Pierce, Charing Cross Hospital; William Bain and Ivor Davenport Jones, Middlesex Hospital; and James Alexander Milne, London Hospital.

Ten gentlemen were referred in both subjects for three months.

**VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.**—At the degree ceremony held on March 30th the following candidates were presented:—

*Bachelor of Medicine and of Surgery.*—*First-class Honours:* Charles John Nepean Longridge, St. George's Hospital. *Second-class Honours:* Albert Ernest Finney, Owens.—Thomas Percy Allen and William Edward Bamber, M.Sc., Owens; William Henry Broad, University; Harry Howard Bywater, Owens; Sidney Smalbroke Depree, University; William Alexander Helm, Edward Falkner Hill, John Frederick Hodgson, Henry Holt, and Samuel King Hutton, Owens; Frederic Thomas Alexander Lovegrove, University; Frederick Alexander Morrison, Owens; William Harold Morrison, Yorkshire; and Harry Scholefield, Owens.

At examinations held in March in the Faculty of Medicine the following candidates were successful:—

### FINAL EXAMINATION.

*Part I.*—Granville Ainsworth, Owens; E. W. Anderton, Yorkshire; M. B. Arnold, Owens; J. L. Beddoes and J. H. Billing, University; George Binns, Owens; J. W. H. Brown, Yorkshire; Fred Bullough, Owens; R. T. Forster, Yorkshire; J. P. Good, Walter Hickey and James McIlraith, Owens; A. F. Martin and Edwin Saville, Yorkshire; Harry Slater, Owens; J. H. Sutcliffe, Yorkshire; George Taylor, Herbert Terry, Thomas Tierney, W. H. Tomlinson, J. W. Watson, and H. M. Williamson, Owens; F. P. Wilson, University; and W. J. Woodyatt, Owens.

### SECOND EXAMINATION

*A.—Anatomy and Physiology.*—Alexander Anderson, Yorkshire; J. W. Anderton, Owens; Roy Appleton, Yorkshire; J. B. Barnes, Owens; H. M. Berry and J. P. Bligh, University; \*L. R. Braithwaite, Yorkshire; Walter Briggs, G. H. Brown, and G. G. Buckley, Owens; Alexander Burkhard, Yorkshire; \*A. G. Christian, E. H. Cox, A. J. Edmonds, R. B. Fletcher, A. H. Gregson, and P. T. Harding, Owens; J. L. Hawkes, University; F. W. Hayes, Yorkshire; H. E. Heapy, University; Alexander Hodgkinson, Owens; A. S. Hopper, University; Arthur Howard, J. R. Hutchinson, and A. E. Johnson, Owens; J. A. Johnson and C. O. Jones, University; J. A. Jones, Owens; G. W. N. Joseph, University; W. G. Kinton, Owens; R. E. Knowles, University; R. G. M. Ladell, Yorkshire; A. W. Latham, Owens; J. A. Longley,

Yorkshire; Joseph Longworth, Owens; Harry Maffin, M. B. Potts, and A. H. Radcliffe, Yorkshire; W. E. Rothwell and F. W. Schofield, Owens; P. K. Steele, Frank Sugden, and Bertram Suggit, Yorkshire; S. W. Swindells and A. F. Thompson, Owens; A. B. S. Todd, Yorkshire; A. E. Townley, F. E. Tylecote, David Walker, and T. B. Wolstenholme, Owens; H. F. Woolfenden, University; W. S. Wrigley, Owens; and F. W. B. Young, Yorkshire.

*B.—Materia Medica and Pharmacy.*—John Brunskill, Owens; L. T. Chadwick, Yorkshire; Alexander Cran, Robert Haslam, and E. W. Henstock, Owens; A. G. Jackson, University; C. P. Lapage, H. F. Lee, J. Longworth, J. H. Nichol, G. G. Parkin, and W. B. Ramsden, Owens; J. O. Sergeant and Frank Sugden, Yorkshire; A. B. Sykes, University; A. B. S. Todd, Yorkshire; A. E. Townley, Owens; G. F. C. Walker, University; and S. A. Winstanley, Owens.

\* Awarded University Scholarship.

At the annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Leicester and District People's Dispensary last week Mr. C. F. Bryan was re-elected Vice-President. The report for the past year was of an eminently satisfactory character, the receipts, including members' payments, amounting to £1373 5s. 8d.; medical fees and druggists' charges absorbed £1148 10s. 9d. of the amount.

**CHELTENHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.**—The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of this institution was held on March 21st, under the presidency of Colonel Croker-King. The medical report stated that 804 in-patients and 4771 out-patients had been treated during the year, and at the branch dispensary 3835 patients had been attended. The financial statement was satisfactory, but showed that although subscriptions had increased donations and legacies had fallen off. A new wing had recently been added to the hospital and a room fitted up for Roentgen ray work and an ophthalmic room provided. The average cost of each in-patient was £4 14s. 2d. and of each out-patient 3s. 5½d. Colonel Croker-King was re-elected president.

**BRISTOL ROYAL INFIRMARY.**—The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of this institution was held on March 27th under the presidency of Sir C. D. Cave. The report stated that 3087 in-patients and 39,883 out-patients had been treated during 1899, the numbers for 1898 being 2969 and 40,504 respectively. The financial statement showed that the total ordinary income amounted to £11,479, against £9913 in 1898, and the total ordinary expenditure to £14,393, against £14,218 in 1898. The committee state that the total deficit of the infirmary is now £12,926 and add that unless more subscriptions are received they may be compelled to close some of the wards. Sir C. D. Cave was re-elected president.

**WAR PICTURES.**—The London public will not have to wait long to hear an account of Lord Roberts's successful march through the Orange Free State, the relieving of Kimberley, the pursuit of Cronje and his surrender, and the occupation of Bloemfontein. Taking advantage of the lull in the operations some of the correspondents are returning to England for a short time. Mr. Frederic Villiers, the well-known war artist, whose excellent sketches have been appearing in the *Illustrated London News*, is among these. During his brief stay Mr. Villiers will give an account of his experiences in the St. James's Hall on April 19th. In the course of the lecture he will show a large number of slides mostly from hitherto unpublished "snapshots."

**ROYAL INSTITUTION.**—Professor J. Arthur Thomson delivered the Friday evening discourse at the Royal Institution on March 30th, the subject being "The Facts of Inheritance." The physical basis of inheritance, he said, was the interaction of the sperm-cell and the ovule, resulting in the fertilisation of the latter. According to the theory of pangenesis representative gemmules given off by the cells of the body were supposed to find their way to the reproductive elements and thus to make the offspring like the parent. The theory of germinal continuity, to which preference was now generally given, was to the effect that a part of the germ plasma contained in the germinal cells entered into the formation of the germ-cells of the following generation. The different degrees of hereditary resemblance and Galton's law of ancestral inheritance were discussed, and in conclusion attention was drawn to the advantages of the careful mating of parents and the benefits that might be obtained by proper nurture of the offspring.