Deaths and Obituaries:

LANDON CARTER GRAY, M.D., died at his home in New York City, May 8, aged 50 years. He studied in Columbia and Heidelberg universities, and in 1873 took his degree in medicine at Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He began practice in New York City, but afterward moved to Brooklyn, where he was made professor of neurology at the Long Island College Hospital and visiting neurologist to St. Mary's Hospital. He was one of the founders of the New York Polyclinic, and was its professor of nervous and mental diseases. He served as president of the American Neurological Association, the New York Neurological Society, and the Society of Medical Jurisprudence. He was also chairman of the executive committee of the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons for three successive sessions, and the author of several medical works, among the most important of which is his textbook on nervous and mental diseases.

W. M. BULLARD, M.D., died recently in Fallbrook, Cal. He was graduated from the Medical College of Indiana in 1876, and then located in Helena, Mont., where he remained until failing health necessitated a change of climate.

DEATHS ABROAD

DR. RAFAEL LAVISTA, of Mexico, is dead. His name is associated with scientific progress in his country during the last half century; he was the official representative of Mexico at the last three international congresses, and the Pan-American Congress at Washington. The Revista de Anatomia Pat. y Clin., of which he was editor, has suspended publication for the present.

We also note the deaths of Professor Bosc, of Giessen, who had recently retired; A. Milne-Edwards and G. Planechow, of Paris.

New Instruments.

An Improved Device for Rapid Hypodermoysis.

BY EDWIN M. HASBRUCK, M.D.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IN THE JOURNAL for March 3, page 520, Dr. Evan O'Neill Kane illustrates and describes a simple home-made device for rapid multiple infusion—consisting of a rubber bulb, glass medicine-dropper, rubber tubing and needles. The affair is a most useful one, but for other than absolute emergencies is too unstable in composition, both from the fact that repeated sterilizations the rubber bulb is bound to deteriorate and eventually become useless—possibly just when most wanted—and that leakage is bound to occur at the points where the tubing is drawn through the bulb, possibly permitting the entrance of air at some stage of the operation.

Acting on the suggestion contained in Dr. Kane's apparatus, I have had made for me a simple little device that, like the eye-dropper, can be carried about in the pocket, or form part of every surgeon's outfit. It can be sterilized at a moment's notice together with the needles and tubing, and it will last forever. It consists of a single metal tube provided with a bulbous end for holding the receiving tube from the fountain or supply tank. The lower end divides into four tubes, the ends of which are similarly provided for the feed tubes. The accompanying drawing shows the contrivance, exact size. For convenience and speed the four tubes with their needles can be left permanently attached and dried after each usage—the whole apparatus to be kept in a little box in the instrument bag. While the improved apparatus is my own idea, the profession has to thank Dr. Kane for a most useful little contrivance. The instrument here illustrated was made for me by the W. J. McKee Company, of this city.

2422 Fourteenth St., N. W.

The Artificial Defecator and Irrigator.

BY ROBERT N. BARGER, M.D.

HOPEDELL, ILL.

We all recognize the importance of rest in the treatment and cure of disease, yet in hemorrhoids and rectal troubles we have never been able to apply this, for the reason that we must defecate daily and have never had a way for avoiding it, or of
doing it artificially. To secure this much needed rest to the diseased parts I have had constructed an instrument which may be called an artificial defecator and irrigator.

I have found that it suits the purpose, i. e., it evacuates the bowels without any expulsive effort, or contraction of the perineal or sphincter ani muscles, thus giving the needed rest. I have used this instrument for six months and find it not only indispensable to patients suffering from hemorrhoids and rectal troubles, but also useful after all serious surgical operations, fractures of the lower limbs, accouchement cases, in all low types of fever, etc.

Not all its therapeutic applications can now be enumerated nor assigned, but they will develop as necessity calls for its use. In the accompanying cuts, Figure 1 represents the instrument closed and ready for introducing into the rectum or vagina. Figure 2 is the instrument open for use after introduction, the arrows showing the different currents of water. "A" is a rubber tube, or syringe for conveying water into the chamber or reservoir which surrounds the sewerage canal, and "B" is a rubber drainage-tube attached to the sewerage canal for conveying the fecal matters off when the patient is in bed. Figure 3 shows the instrument in three parts for cleansing or sterilizing. The two caps show one for defecation with holes and one for irrigation without holes.

The principal points to be noticed in this instrument are: 1. The sewerage canal is unobstructed by any stem or conduit tube; it has lateral currents to clear the opening and has a straight shot from the rectum to a vessel beneath the bed. 2. The reservoir or chamber, surrounding the sewerage canal and encased by the outer cylinder, so places the water as to throw currents in every direction, thus triturating and liquefying the fecal matter. This placing of the water also makes it a very desirable rectal and vaginal irrigator.

apply to the state board of registration and examination for a certificate, and submit to the examination hereofore provided."

There are exceptions in favor of Ohio medical students matriculating before Jan. 1, 1900, and a reciprocity clause. For further particulars address the Secretary of the Board of Medical Registration and Examination, Columbus, Ohio.

THE PATIENT AND PHYSICIAN IN ILLUSTRATION.

MILLVILLE, MO., May 7, 1900.

To the Editor: Some time ago The Journal published an account of a series of three pictures, by a foreign artist, representing the patient's attitude toward his physician, during illness, convalescence and health. If you can give me any information regarding these—as to where and how they can be purchased—I would greatly appreciate it.

Very sincerely, J. M. G.

ANSWER.—The pictures referred to appeared in Janus, an International Journal devoted to the history of medicine and medical geography, published at Amsterdam, by Dr. H. P. A. Peppers (address Parkweg 212). Several sets were given. The subscription is $5 a year for twelve numbers of Janus. Articles are in German, French or English, as contributed. Surgeon-General Sternberg, Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago; Dr. J. E. Fletcher, of Columbus, and Dr. Sois-Cohen, of Philadelphia, are on the list of collaborators.