that Dr. Galloway had in mind the fact that my drawings and specimens have been referred to the Morbid Growths Committee. If this is so, Dr. Galloway has departed from established rule in not mentioning my name in connexion with the subject. I am aware that two distinguished English pathologists have made an observation previously to mine. Dr. Hadden diagnosed a case as multiple sarcoma which Mr. Cobbold declared to be psorospermiosis.¹ Having found multitudes of psorosperms in six consecutive cases of sarcoma, I have no doubt both opinions were right. Dr. Galloway states that he has not found any record of protozoa having been found in rodent ulcer. On page 166 of a book which should be familiar to everyone working at the subject Dr. Wickham records that he has found psorosperms in one and Dubreuilh in another case of this disease. I may conclude by saying that I have found psorosperms in the only two cases of rodent ulcer in which I have looked for them.

I am, Sirs, yours truly,

J. JACKSON CLARKE.

St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, Feb. 4th, 1893.

SANITATION IN EGYPT.

To the Editors of THE LANCET.

SIRS,—You allude in a leading article in THE LANCET of Feb. 4th to the shortcomings of England as regards sanitation in Egypt and, if you will allow me to say so, I quite agree with you. There is one point, however, in your indictment which requires amendment. The published mortality bills refer to a few towns only, and are founded on the census of 1882, taken during the Arabi rebellion and utterly untrustworthy. I believe that the population in general is very much understated, and in the vast majority of the towns that is certainly the case. If this view is correct, therefore the death-rate you quote should be proportionately diminished. What is required in Egypt is amelioration of the sanitary condition of the villages from which no returns are published. The rich towns ought to be able to take care of themselves. It is the tax-laden fellah in his wretched mud hut who is the fitting subject for sanitary legislation, and if you will lend your powerful aid to bring this about you will earn the thanks of several millions of human beings who at present live lives to which no English farmer would condemn his cattle.

I am, Sirs, yours truly,

Southsea, Feb. 7th, 1893.

H. R. GREENE.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editors of THE LANCET.

SIRS,—I have just read your interesting leading article on "Myxoedema," which appears in the current issue of THE LANCET, in which I observe you credit me with the idea of injecting thyroid extract. I must not deprive my son of the merit of his discovery, and must therefore ask you to intimate in your next issue that the idea was conceived by my son, Dr. George Murray, and not by

Your humble servant,

Northumberland, Feb. 6th, 1893.

WM. MURRAY, M.D., &c.

LIVERPOOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Death of Mr. Nicholas K. Marsh, M.R.C.S.

MR. NICHOLAS KENDRICK MARSH, who had practised in Liverpool for forty-five years, died on the 2nd inst., aged sixty-nine, his death being of a painfully sudden character. For some years past he had been a member of the City Council and had on the day preceding his death attended the usual monthly meeting, which takes place on the first Wednesday of the month. He then appeared, according to a local paper, to be in the "pink of health." He never made any complaint that day, and appeared to be as well as usual until after breakfast the following morning. He had arranged to attend at the Second Police-court that morning, he having been elected a Justice of the Peace in 1891 and being on the rota. Hearing his bell ring, the servant went in and found him on the floor insensible. His son, Dr. N. Percy Marsh, who lives very near, was soon at hand and found his father dying, death taking place soon afterwards. The deceased was a native of Upholland, near Wigan, but came

to Liverpool when quite young and received part of his medical education at the Liverpool School of Medicine. He had a considerable practice and was much respected by a large circle of friends. Though a strong politician, he was genial and courteous to all his political opponents, and in 1890 he was selected to fill the office of mayor. Acting, however, under the advice of Dr. Glynn, he declined the honour—a decision which was received with much regret by his medical brethren, as the mayoralty in this city had never yet been held by a member of the medical profession. The funeral, which took place on the 6th inst., was attended by a very large number of friends, both professional and lay, amongst whom were the mayor (Mr. R. D. Holt), with some of the city councillors, the clergy and choir of St. Saviour's Church (of which the deceased had been churchwarden), and representatives of the different associations and charities with which he had been connected.

The Hospital for Women.

The annual meeting of the subscribers and governors of the Hospital for Women was held on the 6th inst. The report stated that the resources of the institution had been taxed to the utmost extent during the past year, and that if more beds could be provided they would be occupied. But the committee did not feel justified in providing additional beds until there had been some approach to a corresponding increase in their financial resources. The in-patients for the year numbered 513, as against 439 in 1891. The operations had numbered 261, of which 54 were abdominal sections. The deaths were 14, of which 11 occurred after abdominal section. There were 3224 out-patients, with 11,326 attendances; these figures show an increase over those of the previous year. Fortunately, the deficit was not more than £66, which, it is hoped, will not be increased.

The Oath Question.

Mr. W. J. Stewart, the stipendiary magistrate, has sent a letter to the three daily papers to correct an erroneous report which had appeared in them—viz., that he was now willing to administer the oath in the Scotch form. He had always been ready to do this since it became the law, and (as mentioned in THE LANCET last week) he had done so for some time past. That anyone who wished to take the oath in that form might do so was a point upon which there could be no doubt; but there was a difference of opinion as to the meaning of the words "in the form and manner in which an oath is usually administered in Scotland." He considered that it should be administered by the magistrate and repeated by the witness in the first person for reasons which he gave at great length. The example set by some medical witnesses is being followed by others and by jurors. It is greatly to be hoped that any doubts which may exist as to the proper form of administration will be set at rest by an authoritative decision. The assizes will soon begin all over the country, medical witnesses will most certainly claim to be sworn with uplifted hand before the grand jury in the criminal and in the civil courts, and it is very desirable that there should be no waste of time caused by any doubt as to the proper mode of administering the oath.

Small-pox in Liverpool and the Neighbourhood.

The amount of intercommunication between Liverpool and Manchester may be judged from the circumstance that three different lines of railway run trains hourly through the busy part of the day, which is from an early hour in the morning to a late one in the afternoon. Hence the prevalence of small-pox in Manchester is a matter of anxious interest to the health authorities and the inhabitants of this city. So far the cases of variola have been few, have been promptly reported and as promptly isolated, thus preventing any further spread. There is ample hospital provision for these cases, and with compulsory notification in force the spread of the disease will, it is hoped, be averted. Persons suffering from it have shown the most deplorable ignorance in exposing themselves and even in persisting in doing so after repeated warning. One man suffering from it in a very mild form presented himself among the out-patients at a hospital. Fortunately no harm was done owing to the prompt measure which were taken to prevent this. In the Runcorn district fifteen persons infected with small-pox were removed to temporary infectious diseases hospital erected on a site provided by the Manchester Ship Canal Company. The medical officer of health reported that since the last meeting six fresh cases had occurred at Stockton Heath, one at Westo Village and twelve at the Ship Canal huts, Acton Grange; one patient had died from malignant small-pox.

February 7th

¹ Transactions of the Pathological Society, vol. xxxiv., p. 237.