kill a guinea pig or rabbit, but fatal to mice and other small rodents. The second and more intensive injection produces also a temporary vaccinal fever after which the sheep is impervious to plague. But this second vaccine administration without the first gives a fatal result in nearly all cases. The fatal result was the natural consequence of the vaccinator—an assistant, administering the second vaccine in the first place. Usually an interim of from ten to fourteen days is allowed between the two vaccinations.

Probably no living member of the Russian faculty, old or young, has accomplished within so short a career so much hard and tedious labor as Dr. N. F. Gamaleia. He first became a disciple of M. Pasteur in the early part of 1866, since when he has worked with an enthusiastic and unremitting energy in the pursuit of tangible results in germinal diseases, at the same time personally conducting the daily inoculatory courses for hydrophobia among the large numbers of patients from all parts of Russia, Turkey and Southeastern Europe. After matriculating at the Odessa University, he proceeded to St. Petersburg, where he received his doctor's degree. His vacations he spends in Strasburg, Vienna and Paris. After some further experimental operations during the present month, Dr. Gamaleia will go to Paris and London, probably about the end of October or early in November, when, in conjunction with M. Pasteur, convincing proofs will be given of the splendid successes obtained by his laborious researches.

The Duchess of Connaught has attended a St. John's ambulance for ladies in Poona, India, and has been awarded a certificate after, it is stated, passing a very satisfactory examination.

A new antiseptic soap is coming into use in some of the London hospitals, containing from 1 to 3 per cent. of biniodide of mercury (rendered permanently soluble by the presence of a little iodide of potassium). It is found to be a more powerful antiseptic microbicide than any hitherto known.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

A Case of Furuncle with a Singular History.

Dear Sir:—Clark, æt. about 27 years, came to my office June 28, 1888, accompanied by his wife. After prescribing for Mrs. C., the husband called my attention to a small tumor located on the upper lip near the line of the nose, about the size of a two-cent piece, which he stated had made its appearance a few nights previous.

From its sudden development, its rapid growth, its size and color, it was evident to my mind that it was nothing more than a small blind boil, and

I therefore prescribed for him accordingly. In the course of three weeks he again made his appearance, with his upper lip disfigured by several scars, marking the location where the boil had been. He stated that, a short time after leaving my office, a physician led him to believe that the small growth was a cancer, and required immediate removal.

The report of the operation was published in a local newspaper of this town, and reads as follows: "About five weeks ago a physician brought a patient to Dr. Woodward for the removal of an epithelial cancer situated on the upper lip and quite extensive in its development. Dr. Woodward decided that the best method of removal was by electricity. In the presence of two other physicians he performed the operation successfully and without drawing a drop of blood. The operation occupied only fifteen minutes. In ten days the wound was entirely healed and the cure perfect. The patient is now perfectly well."

J. F. JENKINS, M.D.

Tecumseh, Mich., September 21, 1888.

NECROLOGY.

Mary France Thomas, M.D.

Mary France Thomas, M.D., died at her home in Richmond, Ind., of dysentery on the 19th of August, 1888, aged 72 years. Her maiden name was Myers, and she was born in Bucks County, Pa., September, 1816. While still an infant her parents moved to Washington, D. C., and in 1833 thence to New Lisbon, Ohio, where she remained until her marriage. In 1853-4 she attended medical lectures in Philadelphia, in 1854-5 in Cleveland, and in 1869-70 in Indianapolis. In 1856, she with her husband and family removed to Richmond, Ind., which has since been her home and the field of her labors.

During the war she rendered special hospital service in Washington, Nashville and elsewhere, by appointment of Gov. Morton, and for about a year she was similarly engaged in Nashville under the direction of the Christian Association. For twelve consecutive years she was physician to the Richmond Home for the Friendless, and for about eight years she gave professional attention to the poor in one district of the City and suburbs by appointment of the authorities. In 1839 she married Dr. Owen Thomas, and in November, 1848, their third and last child was born, the husband at the time being in delicate health. When this child was 3 months old she resolved to study medicine as the most available means of supporting herself, her children, and her invalid husband. Her husband was her preceptor, and without neglecting any household duty or ma-