conditions must be very imperfect? It is to be hoped that you will in future conduct your campaign without indulging your "Commissioner" in coarse abuse of the profession here or elsewhere.

I am, Sirs, yours truly,

R. SAUNDBY, M.D. Edin., F.R.C.P. Lond.

Birmingham, Aug. 1st, 1897.

THE CONGRESS IN MOSCOW: RUSSIAN PASSPORTS.

To the Editors of THE LANCET.

SIRS,—Will you allow me to correct one small mis-statement in your "hints" to intending visitors to Moscow, printed in THE LANCET of July 24th? You say: "If he [the traveller] is staying in a private house he must himself take his passport to the nearest police office." This is not quite the case. The traveller staying in a private house has practically no responsibility with regard to his passport. It is the duty of the *dvornik* or porter attached by law to every house to obtain the traveller's passport and take it to the police. It is also the *dvornik's* duty to obtain the necessary permission of the authorities to enable the traveller to leave the country. In both cases the traveller himself remains passive. If his passport is in order, that is to say, if it has been *visé* by a Russian consul in London or elsewhere, he has no further trouble; the system works automatically. May I also add to your first hint, that "a passport is absolutely necessary," that a passport itself is useless unless it has been *visé*, as just stated, at a Russian consulate.

I am, Sirs, yours faithfully,

St. Petersburg, July 17th (29th), 1897. FRANK G. CLEMOW.

CULLINGWORTH FUND.

To the Editors of THE LANCET.

SIRS,—Will you allow us to make a brief statement in your columns as to the Cullingworth Fund, which is now finally closed? It was hoped that we should be able to defer sending out the balance-sheet until the litigation had been brought to a conclusion, but Miss Beatty has applied for permission to appeal to the House of Lords *in forma pauperis*, and though this application has been refused it is still open to her to proceed with the suit in the ordinary way. Under the circumstances we have thought it better to issue the balance-sheet without further delay. The amount subscribed is £972, a sum which will, it is hoped, fully cover Dr. Cullingworth's legal expenses. The incidental expenses would have been much greater had it not been for the generous coöperation of yourselves and the editor of the *British Medical Journal*, which we desire cordially to acknowledge.—We remain, Sirs, yours faithfully,

T. D. ACLAND, } Hon. Secs.
B. PITTS, }

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts as per		Paid to Dr. Culling-	
published lists	£972 0 0	worth	£959 14 6
		Printing, &c.	6 0 6
		Clerical assistance	2 10 0
		Postage, &c.	3 10 0
		Messengers and tele-	
		grams	0 5 0
	£972 0 0		£972 0 0

July 30th, 1897.

W. ROBERTS, Hon. Treasurer.

PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Antitetanus Serum as a Preventive.

AT the last meeting of the Academy of Medicine M. Nocard, continuing the subject introduced by him some eight days previously, brought forward evidence to prove that a small dose of antitetanus serum was enough to immunise a horse against a fatal dose of tetanus toxin. The use of antitetanus serum as a preventive has been in force for some years in veterinary practice in cases of wounds, castration, or other surgical procedures. To this end the Pasteur Institute has supplied 7000 doses of antitetanus serum, a dose being 10 c.c., a quantity which has sufficed to treat preventively 3100 animals in those parts of the country

where tetanus is endemic. Among these there has been no death from tetanus. In the case of one horse injected five days after receiving a wound tetanus developed, but the attack was slight. During the same time that these animals were injected the same veterinary surgeon observed among animals not treated by injection 259 cases of tetanus. There would therefore seem to be no doubt of the utility of preventive injections of serum in veterinary practice.

The Surgical Treatment of Exophthalmic Goitre.

At the same meeting of the Academy two very important communications were made by the respective champions of the rival methods for the cure of exophthalmic goitre by operation. M. Jaboulay spoke in favour of resection of the cervical sympathetic nerve, while M. Doyen held out for the total extirpation of the thyroid body. M. Jaboulay related how the idea of the operation he favoured came to him some eighteen months ago. Having removed the whole thyroid body, including the median lobe, in a goitrous patient without any relief being experienced, he remembered that the two most prominent symptoms in exophthalmic goitre—namely, exophthalmos and cardiac palpitations—could also be produced by an acute excitation of the cervical sympathetic, so he made up his mind to try section of this nerve in a case of this particular disease. He had operated upon nine patients and had obtained in all a great amelioration of the symptoms, besides which the operation was simple and devoid of danger. His method had been followed by other operators in various parts of France, and the number of cases reported up to the present was fourteen.¹ On the other side M. Doyen brought forward two cases of exophthalmic goitre treated by ablation of the whole of the thyroid body. In these patients the operation was followed by the immediate and lasting disappearance of all the symptoms. Notwithstanding that the cure seemed complete, one patient, although deprived of a thyroid, was attacked by a fresh crisis of exophthalmos, dyspnoea, and cardiac palpitation, but this was owing to her undergoing an untimely course of thyroid treatment, and the symptoms wholly subsided on all treatment being stopped. M. Doyen therefore advised ablation of the thyroid, and considered section or resection of the cervical sympathetic as a merely indirect method of treatment.

A New Method of treating Adherent Ulcer of the Stomach.

Dr. Delageniere, of Mans, reported to the Academy that in a complicated case of gastric ulcer, where perforation had taken place and the organ was adherent to the diaphragm, he detached the adherent portion together with a part of the muscle to which it was adherent, inverted the affected parts into the cavity of the stomach together with the bit of muscle, to the end that they might be digested, and brought the edges of the fold together with sutures. The patient rapidly recovered, and up to the present remains well. Dr. Delageniere considers that this operation is indicated in all cases of gastric ulcer which have resisted ordinary treatment.

The Paris Milk-supply.

This very important question is at present the leading topic in Paris. Two absolutely different opinions are evident. On the one hand, all the medical men demand that every precaution to ensure a supply of pure milk should be taken, together with sterilisation and a rigorous inspection of cowsheds, dairies, &c. On the other hand, those interested in the trade complain of the severity of these measures. The syndicate of cow-keepers in Paris and the suburbs have set forth their ideas on the matter, the President stating that owing to the progress which had occurred during the last fifteen or twenty years the sheds in Paris where milch cows were kept were in far better condition than many farms in the country. The most remarkable improvements had been introduced into the Parisian cowsheds, and although this might be due to the severe regulations of the municipal laboratory, still it could not be denied that they were there. Under these conditions they considered that they should no longer be treated as suspected persons, and with regard to the laws concerning tuberculosis they passed a series of resolutions. 1. That the declaration which all cow-keepers have to sign whenever one of their stock falls ill should remain in force, but only when the animal shows definite signs of tuberculosis. 2. That a penalty should only be inflicted by the

¹ THE LANCET, July 10th, 1897, p. 120.