

lung and heart in a way that I have never seen equalled and was to us highly instructive. Few students attended his out-patient practice, but those who did so became warmly attached to him and carried with them pleasant memories of his urbanity and unfailing kindness of manner to the poorest of the poor, and, I may add, to the dirtiest of the dirty. There was a story told of him, illustrative at once of his strength and his promptitude, that one day walking down Finsbury Pavement, he felt a tug at his coat tail; slipping his hand to his pocket he seized the hand he found there with so firm a grip that the thief had to follow him, shouting for mercy, till Jeaffreson, thinking he had inflicted punishment enough, let go, and walked calmly on without once turning round. I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
Jan. 31st, 1910 HENRY POWER.

“A VICTIM TO SCIENCE.”  
To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—Will you allow me to add a few words to what has already appeared in your columns about the case of Mr. Cox, whose sufferings in the cause of science have caused such widespread sympathy? I am not qualified to say anything on the medical aspect of the case, but as a clergyman of nearly forty years' experience I have witnessed much suffering and known many brave and patient sufferers. In all that time, however, no sadder case has come before me, nor have I ever met with more heroic endurance. I do not hesitate to say that Mr. Cox presents an object-lesson of the most noble character in the way he bears his terrible trial, and in this he is most wonderfully helped by his wife. They are parishioners of mine, and it gives me the greatest pleasure to support the appeal made by Sir William Treloar, which, I am thankful to know, is meeting with valuable assistance. The strain on Mr. and Mrs. Cox's resources has necessarily been very great, and they ought not to be allowed to bear this in addition to the great weight of his sufferings, uncheered by substantial and sympathetic help.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
JOHN GARDNER-BROWN,  
Vicar of St. James', Clapton.  
St. James' Vicarage, Clapton, N.E., Feb. 1st, 1910.

TUBAL PREGNANCY FOLLOWING EX-  
TERNAL MIGRATION OF AN OVULE.  
To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—A case under the above title is mentioned on p. 335 of THE LANCET of Jan. 29th. While agreeing with your Paris Correspondent that the probable source of the ovule was the ovary of the opposite side, the fact that the ovary on the same side as the pregnant tube was cystic does not of necessity prove that the ovule originated in the ovary of the opposite side. 15 years ago I assisted at an operation for early rupture of a pregnant tube at which both ovaries appeared universally cystic, filling the pelvis, and were removed with the tube. The case impressed itself on my mind because of the difficulty in assigning a source for the ovum. Did the ovum come from one of the cystic ovaries or from ovarian tissue elsewhere? I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
Plymouth, Jan. 31st, 1910. O. HAMILTON WHITEFORD.

SUNSHINE IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.  
To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—In supplement to the letter published by Dr. H. Draper Bishop, medical officer of health of the States of Guernsey, in THE LANCET of Jan. 8th, I should be very thankful if you allow me to state that the official numbers of hours of sunshine as published by the Meteorological Office for the last four years are as follows :—

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Jersey ... ..	2003	1839	2001	1999
Guernsey ... ..	1973	1856	1933	1971

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
Dr. P. CHAPPUIS,  
Medical Officer of Health, States of Jersey.  
St. Helier, Jersey, Jan. 28th, 1910.

CHOLERA AND PLAGUE IN EUROPE AND  
THE NEAR EAST.  
(FROM THE BRITISH DELEGATE ON THE CONSTANTINOPLE  
BOARD OF HEALTH.)

Cholera in Russia.

THE following figures are given in continuation of those appearing in my last letter<sup>1</sup> :—

Between Oct. 18th and 24th ... ..	246 cases, 137 deaths.
“ “ 25th “ 31st ... ..	179 “ 117 “
“ Nov. 1st “ 7th ... ..	100 “ 52 “
“ “ 8th “ 14th ... ..	175 “ 60 “
“ “ 15th “ 21st ... ..	84 “ 45 “
“ “ 22nd “ 28th ... ..	121 “ 64 “
“ “ 29th “ Dec. 5th ... ..	(92 “ 55 “ )
“ Dec. 6th “ “ 12th ... ..	(83 “ 30 “ )
“ “ 13th “ “ 19th ... ..	(29 “ 10 “ )

(All the above-named dates are according to the Old Style.)

The figures for the last three weeks in the table are uncorrected and appear therefore between parentheses. During the nine weeks in question the list of infected towns and governments was a gradually diminishing one; it included at some time or other during the period the following: the governments of St. Petersburg, Esthonia, Livonia, Vitebsk, Yaroslavl, Kostroma, Nijni-Novgorod, Astrakhan, Pskof, Kief, Kursk, Poltava, the Taurida, Kovno, Baku, Ekaterinoslav, the Don Territory, and the towns of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kaluga. A large number of towns and governments have been declared free from the disease, and in the last week of the above period only the towns of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kaluga, and the governments of Ekaterinoslav and Baku appear in the list. The behaviour of the disease in Moscow deserves some notice. The first case was seen there on June 26th (Old Style); it was followed by a few sporadic cases, mostly imported from elsewhere. Down to Sept. 9th only 12 cases with 8 deaths had been seen in this large city. Between the last date and Nov. 2nd 8 more cases occurred, followed by 1 more in the following week. Then, on Nov. 17th, a rather severe outbreak began, mainly among women employed in a rag-picking establishment connected with a night refuge. Later, other women and men were attacked. Down to Dec. 5th (18th) 155 cases and 84 deaths had occurred in Moscow since the appearance of the disease there in June. Quite recently St. Petersburg itself has been declared cholera free, and it may be hoped that the disappearance of the disease there may be final—at any rate, for some considerable time to come.

The *Novoe Vremya* says that on Jan. 23rd the last of the cholera patients was discharged from the Alexandroffsk Military Hospital, St. Petersburg. During the whole period of the epidemic—since 1908—the number of patients has been 16,594, of whom 6666 have died. The only patients now in hospital connected with the epidemic are 11 suspects.

Cholera in Persia.

The outbreak of cholera in the Persian town of Astara, mentioned in my last letter, seems to have come to an end on Dec. 15th. Details of this outbreak are still wanting.

Cholera in Germany.

In the week ending Nov. 11th a single case of cholera was registered in the arrondissement of Niederung, in the Prefecture of Gumbinnen. In that ending Nov. 18th another case occurred here, and a case was also reported from the Heidekrug district. In the week ending Nov. 25th two new cases were reported from this last district; both had been “isolated in a lazaret since the 6th” (? 16th). The next five days passing without further cases, the infected districts of Germany were declared cholera free, under Art. 9 of the Paris Sanitary Convention (1903).

Cholera in Belgium.

The last case of the disease in Belgium appears to have occurred on Oct. 27th. According to a report addressed on Oct. 30th by the Belgian Ministry of the Interior to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the outbreak in the neighbourhood of Antwerp began on Oct. 19th in a labourer employed

<sup>1</sup> THE LANCET, Dec. 18th, 1909, p. 1857.