

require removal of the other organ, with all the attendant risks of a second operation. But, on the other hand, there is the moral question as to the effects of removing both ovaries, if only one is seriously diseased; and in patients under the age of forty it is almost the rule, if there be no grave disease of the second ovary, to leave that untouched. The cases now recorded must be, therefore, added to a long list of similar patients with whom most specialists are acquainted, and for whom a second operation has become essential.

PREVENTION OF PAIN.

An Austrian surgeon has announced that an injection under the skin of a solution of sugar or salt or even of cold water has practically the same results as an injection of cocaine in causing local anæsthesia, and he states that the hand or foot may be even amputated after such an injection without the patient suffering any pain. A somewhat involved explanation of the reason for this is given, and at present it cannot be considered that the method is satisfactorily proved. All things, however, are possible, and it would be certainly worth while to attempt to relieve pain by such an injection, say in opening an abscess or some such minor operation, if the ordinary means of producing anæsthesia were not at the precise moment available.

THE DIET IN TYPHOID FEVER.

A great advance was made when the differences between typhoid and typhus fevers were first distinctly pointed out, and when the pathology of the former complaint led to the rational treatment of the disease in chief measure by proper dieting of the patient. This has recently been extended by further dietetic improvements. For a long time it was thought that milk was the only food which should be given to a typhoid case. Now it is understood that this form of nourishment may even do harm, because after being kept for a very short time it tends to undergo changes which may be most detrimental to the patient. The first addition was the use of beef-tea and other nourishing fluids, and from this followed the use of "Liquid Peptonoids," which by supplying the patient with ample nourishment in a partly digested state, not only maintained the strength, but also rendered the sufferer less liable to subsequent relapses, and to the various sequelæ of the fever. A very great improvement also has been made in permitting the patient to drink large quantities of water, and in fact encouraging him to do so, this fluid being usually impregnated with some form of antiseptic. By this means, the intestines are kept in a more aseptic state, and the kidneys, lungs and skin are also materially assisted in maintaining a healthy condition—being flushed out, as it were, in the most natural and physiological manner.

Reflections

FROM A BOARD ROOM MIRROR.



THE Empress FREDERICK of Germany has presented to the children's ward of the Throat Hospital, Golden Square, a bust of the late Prince WALDEMAR of Prussia, after whom the ward was named by Her Majesty on her recent visit to the Hospital.

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THE Duchess of ALBANY, attended by Sir ROBERT and Lady COLLINS, paid a visit on Monday to the Cheyne Hospital for Children, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. The Duchess spent nearly an hour in the wards talking to the children and hearing from the doctors about their cases.

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LORD SANDHURST, the popular Chairman of the Middlesex Hospital, has been appointed to succeed Lord HARRIS as Governor of Bombay, and will leave London in February to take up the appointment. His departure will be a great loss to the Hospital world, as he has done much by the force of his example to encourage greater personal interest upon the part of Hospital Governors in the details of management of the institutions for which they are responsible.

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THE constituents of the Hospital Sunday Fund held their annual meeting in the Saloon of the Mansion House on Monday, the Lord MAYOR presiding. In the report, which was submitted as the first business, it was stated that the contributing congregations this year numbered 1,799, as compared with 1,772 in the previous year, and that the amount received from them was £35,962, as against £35,638. Legacies had amounted to £7,717, making the net receipts for the year £43,679. Awards were recommended to 182 institutions (127 hospitals and 55 dispensaries), absorbing £39,865, while five per cent. of the total collected (about £2,000) was set apart for the purchase of surgical instruments. It was proposed by the Rev. MAIN WALROND, seconded by Canon MURNANE, and unanimously resolved, that the 16th June be fixed for Hospital Sunday next year, and that the co-operation of all ministers of religion in the metropolitan area be again invited.

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Mr. TIMOTHY HOLMES, F.R.C.S., has been elected to the treasurership of St. George's Hospital, of which he is also a consulting surgeon.

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It is proposed to found a Lodge of Freemasons for those who have received the whole or part of their education at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

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