

thing to be attended to on the battlefield, and that it should be stopped quickly and effectually, I think the Elastic Cord will answer admirably. Pieces of from one foot to eighteen inches, with a hook at one end and a ring at the other, could be supplied to hospitals in the field; it would be light, and a man could carry a dozen or more in his pocket.

Station Hospital, Meerut.

WM. WESTON,
Apothecary.

NUX VOMICA POISONING OF AN HABITUEE.

TO THE EDITOR, "INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following account of fatal poisoning of Nux Vomica habitué may prove interesting to your readers:—

Madiga Chennogadoo, a sweeper by occupation, aged about 25, well built, was brought to the Badval Civil Dispensary, at 11 A.M. on the 12th of March last, with the following history:—Occasionally he had been in the habit of eating two seeds of Strychnos Nux Vomica at a time to get himself intoxicated. This particular morning, at about 7 A.M., he had gone to the jungle to fetch firewood, where he ate four fruits. At 9 A.M. he returned to town, and when he was sweeping the street fell down insensible. He was then carried home, where he occasionally suffered from tetanic convulsions and was brought speedily to hospital.

I gave him 20-grain dose of Zinc Sulphate at once, and ten minutes after an enema of tobacco. Fifteen minutes after the administration of the emetic he began to vomit with much exertion pieces of the fruit. The act of emesis seemed to induce the spasm. Well-marked opisthotonos set in, the body being arched like a bow. The spasms came on with increased vigour at an interval of every ten minutes. The last fit came on at about 12 p. m. and carried off the patient by asphyxia.

Remarks.—The habit of eating Strychnos Nux Vomica fruits is unfortunately common among many of the poorer classes of this country. They cannot afford to buy spirits or toddy, consequently they resort to this easily obtainable drug, and unfortunately, sometimes in the desire of getting more intoxicated, pass the ordinary limits of their dose.

Yours, &c.,

B. COLACO,
Civil Apothecary.

Badvel.

A TESTIMONIAL TO DR. DOCKER.

TO THE EDITOR, "INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE."

SIR,—At page 848 of the *British Medical Journal* for April 1885, there is the following: "a Civil List Pension for £100 per annum has been awarded to Mr. Edward Scott Docker, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, in recognition of his discovery of the uses of Ipecacuanha in the treatment of Dysentery, and of his services towards Her Majesty's Forces."

Mr. Docker, after his great service to humanity in pointing out the use of Ipecacuanha while he was serving with the Army in Mauritius, seems to have dropped out of notice, and certainly any man doing *such a service* as his may well be content to be unheard of ever after, provided his work is carried on for the relief of thousands of his fellow-creatures in distant lands and of varied nationalities. At a recent meeting of the Medical Society of London, when Dr. Macpherson read a paper on Ipecacuanha, he did not even mention Mr. Docker's name, and it was Sir Joseph Fayrer, who remarked, that "he wished particularly to recall that it was to Mr. Docker, a Regimental Surgeon, that we owed the introduction of this remedy into the practice of the British Army."

I may mention that the treatment of Dysentery with large doses of Ipecacuanha was introduced into India in about 1860. To those who know what acute Dysentery was before this new line of treatment was adopted—the tedious convalescence, the intense and prolonged suffering, and the frequent and painful deaths, and what it is *now*, a disease quite under control and soon cured, Ipecac is hailed as a drug fit to be ranked side by side with Opium, Quinine, Carbolic Acid, as much a "specific" in acute Dysentery as Quinine is a "specific" in intermittent disease.

Now, sir, my object in addressing these lines to you and to the profession in India is to suggest that measures be

taken to perpetuate the memory of Dy. Surgeon-General Docker. A *Medical Scholarship* connected with the Medical College Hospital in Calcutta or any other Institution, to be called the "Docker Scholarship," seems to be a suitable form for a memorial; but the form of the memorial may be left to the leaders of the profession. I only trust that though this suggestion has originated from such a humble individual as the writer, it will be worked out to completion. If those who are instrumental in the destruction of a few hundreds of unfortunately brave savages are considered deserving of the highest honors that a grateful nation can heap on them, surely, sir, is it asking too much that we, who labor not for the destruction but for the physical salvation of our fellowmen, should seek to honor one of our members, who by his teaching has helped to save not hundreds only, but tens of thousands of lives?

I am, sir,

UNAO, OUDH. }
26th May, 1885. }

G. D. M'REDDIE, M.D.,
F.R.C.S. (Eng.)

Obituary.

JOHN MORE YOUNG, M.A., M.B. (GLASG.),
SURGEON, BENGAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

It is our sad duty to record the death, from hydrophobia, of Surgeon John More Young, at Gorakhpore, on the 28th April, at the early age of 28 years. Dr. Young, whose promising career has been brought to such an untimely and distressing end, was a man of exceptional attainments, both socially and professionally; and all who knew him predicted for him a most brilliant future. At Glasgow University he was a most distinguished student, taking the first place in most of his classes, and ultimately graduating in medicine with highest academical honors, in 1881. After occupying for a year the positions of Resident Surgeon and Resident Physician in the Western Infirmary, Glasgow, he proceeded to Vienna for a course of special study there before carrying out his intention of entering the Indian Medical Service. At the Service Examinations in London and at Netley, he took the first place, and carried off *all* the prizes, *viz.*, the Herbert Prize, Martin Memorial Gold Medal, Montefiore Medal, and Parke's Memorial Bronze Medal. At the close of the Session at the Army Medical School, Sir Galbraith Logan, K.C.B., in handing to Dr. Young, in succession, all these prizes and medals, made some happy references to "the special advantages that might be hoped for, to the public service, from the superior ability which Mr. Young had manifested in the various branches of professional knowledge which these rewards represented." Shortly after his arrival in India, in October 1883, he was posted to the 5th Regiment of Bengal Infantry at Gorakhpore, Oudh, in the officiating medical charge of which regiment he remained up till at the time of his death. Formerly he was President of the Glasgow University Medical Society, and he contributed several articles to the medical journals.