

2. Effects observed in man after the use of milk from diseased animals.
3. Results observed in animals after the ingestion of diseased meat, whether experimentally administered or otherwise.
4. Transmission of disease to the young by the milk of the mother.
5. Conditions capable of destroying or modifying the infectious properties of meat or milk.

Communications bearing upon these or allied points will be welcomed by Dr. Carpenter, of Croydon; Dr. Greenfield, of 15, Palace Road, St. Thomas's Hospital, London; Mr. F. Vacher, of Birkenhead; Mr. G. Fleming, Army Veterinary Inspector, War Office, Pall Mall; and by Dr. William Ewart, of 33, Curzon Street, Mayfair, Honorary Secretary to the Commission.

MEDICO-LEGAL REPORTS.

THE MANAGERS OF THE METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT v. HILL AND OTHERS.

ON March 7th, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Blackburn, and Lord Watson gave judgment in this case, which raised the question of the right of the appellants to establish a small-pox hospital at Hampstead. It was an appeal from the judgment of the Court of Appeal, which was in favour of the respondents, and was argued at considerable length during the present sittings.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said it must be assumed, for the present purpose, that the small-pox hospital which the appellants established at Hampstead was, in its actual position, and independently of the particular way in which it was conducted, necessarily a nuisance to the neighbours; and the injunction which had been granted by the order was against "using the plot of land mentioned in the statement of claim, and building thereon as a hospital for small-pox, or any other infectious or contagious disorder, in such manner as to create a nuisance to the plaintiffs, or either of them". The appellants were therefore obliged, in order to succeed in this appeal, to prove that they had statutory authority to create a nuisance for the purpose of, and as incidental to, the maintenance of a small-pox hospital in that place. His lordship then examined the provisions of the Metropolitan Poor Act of 1867, and the orders of the Poor-law Board made pursuant thereto; and said that, if express words or necessary implications or intendment must be shown in order to authorise the Poor-law Board or any managers of an asylum to create a nuisance in the exercise of the discretionary powers given to them, he could find none in that statute. The result was (1), that the Act did not necessarily require anything to be done under it which might not be done without causing a nuisance; (2) that, as to those things which might or might not be done under it, there was no evidence in the face of the Act that the Legislature supposed it to be impossible for any of them to be done (if they were done at all, somewhere and under some circumstances) without creating a nuisance; (3) that the Legislature had manifested no intention that any of these optional powers should be exercised at the expense of, or so as to interfere with, any man's private rights. The only sense in which the Legislature could properly be said to have authorised these things to be done was, that it had enabled the Poor-law Board to order, and the managers to do, them, if, and when, and where they could obtain, by free bargain and contract, the means of doing so. In the circumstances, the Lord Chancellor said he was clearly of opinion that the Poor-law Board and the managers had no statutory authority to do anything which might be a nuisance to the plaintiffs without their consent.

LORD BLACKBURN, in concurring, said he was sensible of the great difficulty there might be in finding sites for asylums under this Act, or hospitals under the Public Health Act, 1875, sect. 131, unless further powers be given; but that must be for the consideration of the Legislature.

LORD WATSON also delivered judgment in favour of the respondents.

The judgment of the Court below accordingly was affirmed, and the appeal dismissed with costs.

THE PLAGUE IN MESOPOTAMIA.—A telegram from Constantinople states:—At the instance of the International Sanitary Council, the Porte has ordered a double cordon to be drawn round the localities where the plague is raging—one round each village, and the second round each district. It has also been decided to burn all the infected villages. At Nedjeff there were eighteen deaths between the 28th of February and the 2nd of March; and thirty persons fell victims to the plague at Djagra during the last thirteen days of February. The extent of the mortality at Kerbela has not been exactly ascertained. Dr. Kabiadis, who is an authority on the plague, has been despatched to the stricken district.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.—The spring meeting of this Branch will be held at the Railway Hotel, Taunton, on Thursday, March 17th, at 4 o'clock. The ordinary business and papers or cases will be taken before, and the question after, dinner. Dinner (ss. a head, exclusive of wine) will be served at 5.30 punctually. The question as settled by the Council for the meeting to discuss is: The Treatment of Neuralgia. Members having communications to bring before the meeting are requested to send notice of the titles on or before the 10th March.—W. M. KELLY, M.D., Honorary Secretary.—Taunton, February 16th.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT.—The next meeting of this District will be held on Thursday, March 17th, at the Harp Hotel, Dover, at 3 P.M.; Ashby G. Osborn, Esq., in the chair. Dr. Parsons will move: "That, in future, the Honorary Secretary be relieved of the duty of providing wine at the dinners at the common cost, and every member be at liberty to provide wine for himself at his own charges." The following papers have been promised: 1. Mr. Garraway: Notions begotten of Attendance upon Two Thousand Labours. 2. Dr. T. Eastes: On Embolism. 3. Dr. Bowles: On Phlebitis. 4. Dr. Tyson: A Case, with Remarks on Treatment. Dinner will be provided at 5 P.M.; charge 6s. 6d., exclusive of wine.—T. WHITEHEAD REID, Honorary Secretary, 34, St. George's Place, Canterbury.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST SURREY DISTRICT.—The next meeting of the above will be held on Thursday, March 24th, at the County Hospital, Guildford, at 3.45 P.M.; Dr. Morton in the chair. The following communications have been promised: 1. Mr. W. Rose: On the Treatment of Fractures of the Patella and Knock-knee by Operation. 2. Mr. Henry Taylor: Death from Gall-stones. 3. Mr. Butler: A Case of Compression of the Brain from Contre Coup. 4. Mr. Roope: A Case of Cerebral Rheumatism. 5. Mr. C. J. Sells: A Case of Addison's Disease. Dinner will be provided at 6 P.M. precisely, at the White Lion Hotel; price 5s., exclusive of wine.—A. ARTHUR NAPPER, Honorary Secretary, Broad Oak, Cranleigh.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: EAST LONDON AND SOUTH ESSEX DISTRICT.—The next meeting of this District will be held on Thursday evening, March 17th, 1881, at 8.30 P.M., in the library of the London Hospital Medical College; the President of the Branch in the chair; the following being the order of business. 1. The discussion of Mr. Greenwood's paper On some Remarks on the Symptoms and Diagnosis of Typhoid Fever, adjourned from last meeting. 2. Mr. Frederick Treves will read a paper on the Treatment of Nevus. 3. Dr. Dundas Grant will read a paper on Aural Notes.—FREDERICK WALLACE, Honorary Secretary, 243, Hackney Road, E.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: NORTHERN DISTRICT.—The next ordinary meeting of this district will be held at the house of Stephen Alford, Esq., 6r, Haverstock Hill, on Thursday, March 24th, at 8.30 P.M., when the following papers will be read: Mr. Lennox Browne: On Tubercle and Syphilis of the Larynx, and show Drawings of the same by the Oxyhydrogen Light. Mr. Alford: On Defective Nerve-Power as a Primary Cause of Disease, with special relation to Dipomania. Dr. Norman Kerr: On Heredity in Alcohol a Predisposing Cause of Dipomania.—T. STRETCH DOWSE, M.D., Honorary Secretary, 14, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, W.—March 7th, 1881.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: NORTHERN DISTRICT.—A special meeting of the members of this district will be held at the Rooms of the Medical Society of London, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of March, at 4.30 P.M., to consider the necessity of establishing a General Hospital for North London.—T. STRETCH DOWSE, M.D., Honorary Secretary, 14, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, W.—March 7th, 1881.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE BRANCH.—The next meeting will be held, under the presidency of J. Bubb, Esq., on the evening of Tuesday, the 15th of March, at 7.30 P.M., in the Board Room of the General Hospital, Cheltenham. Business of the meeting—1. A Case of Osteotomy for Genu Valgum, with Remarks: J. Bubb, Esq. 2. A Case of Purulent Peritonitis, with Symptoms of Obstruction: Dr. E. T. Wilson. 3. On Hip-Joint Disease; a Sequel: G. Arthur Cardew, Esq. 4. Anomalous Rashes: Dr. E. T. Wilson. 5. Medical Cases: Dr. Batten.—RAYNER W. BATTEN, Honorary Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH: GENERAL MEETING.

THE last general meeting of the session of 1880 took place at the board room of the Sydney Infirmary on December 13th, 1880. There were present the President, Dr. RENWICK, M.P., in the chair; Dr. Moffitt, Vice-President; and fourteen other members. Dr. W. Lee of Moilland was introduced as a visitor.

Recognition of the Branch.—A letter from Mr. Fowke, dated September 14th, 1880, in which was contained a courteous communication from the Council of the British Medical Association, announcing the recognition of the Branch, was read; and the Secretary was directed to acknowledge it.

New Members.—The PRESIDENT informed the meeting that, at the last meeting of the Council, the following gentlemen had been elected members of the Branch: Dr. Samuel Aloyes Dome of Gunnedah, Dr. F. W. Kyngdon of St. Leonard's, Dr. Louis Conrad Jockel, L.R.C.P. Edin., of Richmond.

Publication of Proceedings of Branch.—The SECRETARY (Dr. Milford) read the following communication from the Council. "The Council recommends the publication of the proceedings of the Branch during the first year of its existence; and that a subcommittee, elected by the

members, be appointed to edit and prepare the pamphlet." The majority of the members being favourable to the proposal, it was agreed that the publication be proceeded with, and that the expense be met by an additional subscription of one guinea.

On the motion of Dr. BRADY, seconded by Dr. MORANT, the following subcommittee were appointed to edit and publish the papers, viz.: Drs. O'Reilly, Warren, Belgrave, Milford, and the mover. The recommendation of the Council to decline co-operation with the Victorian Branch in the publication of a newspaper on the terms proposed was then read; and the Secretary was requested to communicate the respectful refusal of the Branch to the Victorian Secretary.

Dinner of Branch.—Dr. TARRANT proposed, and Dr. O'REILLY seconded, "That a dinner take place a week before the first meeting of the Branch in 1881, and that the following gentlemen form a subcommittee for carrying it into effect, viz.: Drs. Warren, Clune, Cox, Milford, and the mover."

This was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

Watering the Streets.—Dr. COX moved: "That a deputation wait upon the Mayor for the purpose of recommending that the streets be watered, during the present stint of fresh water, with salt water, and the sewers flushed with the same." This was seconded by Dr. O'REILLY, and carried unanimously, after an animated discussion.

Conjoined Twins.—Dr. O'REILLY exhibited a case of conjoined twins, born at or about the sixth month of utero-gestation, similar to the Siamese monstrosity.

Compulsory Registration of Disease.—Dr. MARANO gave notice that, at the next meeting of the Branch, he would advocate "the compulsory registration of contagious disease".

Bullet-Wound of Brain.—Dr. WARREN read a letter from a medical practitioner in the country, describing an interesting case of bullet-wound of the brain, and eliciting the opinions of the members of the Branch on the case. An interesting discussion relating to the case took place.

Medical Reform.—Dr. TARRANT, M.P., stated that, in his opinion, a Medical Bill ought to be introduced into Parliament, similar to the English Bill, but which should contain a clause permitting persons who have heretofore practised in the colony during the last five years to be registered as legally qualified medical practitioners.—The PRESIDENT stated that he could not support such a measure. The Medical Bill which had been before Parliament last session, contained a clause which allowed such persons as described to be examined, and, if found competent, to be registered. He thought that this was the proper course to take with these persons, in considering a Medical Bill for the colony.—The Secretary (Dr. MILFORD) thought that a Bill containing clauses such as those advocated by Dr. Tarrant, should not originate with the profession; certainly not with this Branch; as he deemed the members thereof were the preservers of the public health, and should do nothing likely to injure it.—Dr. DURHAM said that, in passing the New Zealand Medical Act, many irregular practitioners had been permitted to register.—Dr. WARREN coincided with the last speaker.—Dr. BELGRAVE agreed with Dr. Tarrant. He considered that there were many persons practising without diplomas in New South Wales equal to those who had obtained their diplomas in the usual way.

A Vote of Thanks to the President for his able conduct in the chair closed the proceedings.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: EAST LONDON AND SOUTH ESSEX DISTRICT.

A MEETING of this district was held on Thursday, January 20th, 1881, at the Bow and Bromley Institute; Mr. CORNELIUS GARMAN in the Chair.

Communications.—The following were made.

1. Dr. HERMAN read a paper on Prolapse of the Ovaries. He restricted his remarks to simple uncomplicated prolapse of the ovary, of which he narrated five cases which had come under his observation.

2. Dr. DALY exhibited two specimens of Scirrhus Cancer of the Breast, which he had removed recently. Both patients did equally well, though one had been operated on with strict antiseptic precautions, while, in the other, lead and spirit lotion, as suggested by Mr. Hutchinson, had been used in dressing the wound.

3. The CHAIRMAN read the notes of a Case of Puerperal Fever.

4. Mr. M. GREENWOOD read the notes of Nine Cases of Rheumatism treated with Salicylate of Soda with marked Benefit.

Next Meeting.—Mr. HOVELL of Clapton was elected to preside at the next meeting of the District, to be held at the Town Hall, Hackney.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RECENT ELECTION AT THE ROTUNDA HOSPITAL.

SIR,—Of many matters of regret connected with the recent election of Consulting-Physician to this hospital, the letter of Dr. Henry Kennedy, of which you give an extract, is, I think, not the least; moreover, it is (1) incorrect, and therefore misleading, while it is calculated to reduce to a mere personal matter a question which is of much importance to the profession.

1. The appointment is not "in the hands of the Master", but is, and always has been, in the hands of the governors: the candidate is proposed at one meeting, and elected by the governors at a general meeting subsequently, only the custom has been for the Master to propose the candidate; and since the hospital was founded, more than one hundred years ago, there never before has been a contest.

2. Dr. Kennedy must be well aware that, had he been proposed by "the Master", the contest would have gone on all the same; as, in point of fact, it was only between the candidate proposed by "the Master" and the one put forward by the lay governors that it really lay.

3. The real and only question of importance is, Should the lay governors of any hospital elect to the honorary office of consultant without the approval of the medical staff?

It is the custom in all hospitals of which I have any knowledge, for the governors or managing committees to take the advice of the medical staff in reference to the election of the honorary officers; and, on the present occasion, Dr. Hudson's death having caused a vacancy, both in the City of Dublin and St. Mark's Hospitals, for a consulting-physician, this principle was acted on. So it has always been in this hospital; but, though in it the staff virtually consists of but one chief medical officer, "the Master", I do not think any Master proposed a consultant merely as he thought right himself. Certainly, I did not. I only proposed the gentleman I did after consultation with several of the governors, both medical and lay, whose opinions always have great weight with me, and to whose advice I willingly defer.

I cannot imagine anything so likely, in my opinion, injuriously to affect the status of the profession as the course Dr. Henry Kennedy, and those who think with him, wish to see adopted. Few, indeed, will, I think, be the members of it who, being from their professional eminence entitled to be appointed consultants, would condescend to canvass, either personally or through their friends, for the office. Consequently, we might have men appointed who would be, in the judgment of the profession, undeserving of the honour, simply because some friend or relative on the Board made an active canvass in their favour.

It is of no great importance to the Master of this Hospital who may be appointed consultant to it; and it was solely as a matter of duty to the hospital and to what I conceive to be due to the dignity of our profession that I, to the utmost of my power, opposed the determined combination made to set aside the long-established usage of this hospital.—I am, sir, yours, etc.,

LOMBE ATTHILL, M.D., Master of the Hospital.

Rotunda Hospital, February 20th, 1881.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL AND SANITARY EXHIBITION.

SIR,—We have much pleasure in announcing that arrangements have been completed for holding the International Medical and Sanitary Exhibition initiated by the Executive Committee of the Parkes Museum of Hygiene.

This exhibition will be held on the occasion of the meeting of the International Medical Congress of 1881, and will be open from July 16th to August 13th.

The exhibition will comprise everything that is of service for the prevention, detection, cure, and alleviation of disease, and will be divided into three sections.

Medical Section.—Surgical instruments and apparatus; appliances of the ward and sick-room; drugs, disinfectants, medical dietetic articles, and mineral waters; electrical instruments and appliances; microscopes and optical apparatus; apparatus of other kinds used in the investigation of disease; appliances used for the treatment of sick and wounded during war; street ambulances, etc.; appliances used in teaching medicine; books, diagrams, models, etc.

Sanitary Section.—Domestic and hospital architecture; planning, construction, decorative materials; ventilation, lighting, and warming; water-closets, sinks, baths, etc.; sewerage and drainage; water-

MEDICAL NEWS.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, March 3rd, 1881.

Guillim, Richard Davis Hoyle, Marlborough.
Jennings, Charles Egerton, Malmesbury.
Palmer, Edward Talbot, Southsea.

The following gentlemen also on the same day passed the Primary Professional Examination.

Collins, Edward Treacher, Middlesex Hospital.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.—At the usual monthly examinations for the Licences of the College, held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, February 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, the following candidates were successful.

The Licence to practise Medicine.—James Stuart Brooke, Dublin; James Joseph Davis, Trim; Edalji Morabji Patel, Bombay; Edmund Joseph Thumder, Dublin.

The Licence to practise Midwifery.—James J. Riordan, Rathmore, Co. Derry; Edmund Joseph Thumder, Dublin.

The following Licentiates in Medicine, having complied with the by-laws relating to Membership, have been duly admitted Members of the College.

Charles Henry Lest, 1863, Liverpool; William Berkeley Drew, 1872, Surgeon R.N.; William Robert Kerans, 1873, Surgeon-Major, Army; George Alexander Moorhead, 1876, Tullamore; King's Co. Joseph Michael Redmond, 1878, Sandford Road, Ranelagh, Dublin.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

Particulars of those marked with an asterisk will be found in the advertisement columns.

The following vacancies are announced:—

BRITISH LYING-IN HOSPITAL.—Physician to the Out-Patient Department. Applications, with testimonials, to the Chairman of the Board of Management on or before April 9th.

***CARLISLE DISPENSARY.**—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £90 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, to the Honorary Secretary.

CITY OF LONDON LUNATIC ASYLUM. Stone, Kent—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, on or before the 15th instant, to Mr. Youle, Guildhall, E.C.

***CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.** West Strand—Assistant Surgeon. Applications on or before Saturday, April 2nd, to the Committee.

DENBIGHSHIRE INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary to commence at £85 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, to be sent in by the 25th instant, to W. Vaughan Jones, Secretary.

DUNDALK UNION.—Medical Officer for Barronstown Dispensary District. Salary, £120 per annum, with £25 yearly as Medical Officer of Health, registration and vaccination fees. Election on the 14th instant.

DURHAM UNION.—Medical Officer. Salary, £45 per annum. Applications by March 18th.

ESSEX AND COLCHESTER HOSPITAL.—Matron. Salary, £60 per annum. Applications, on or before Wednesday, March 23rd.

***GLAMORGANSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.** Cardiff—House-Surgeon. Applications to the Secretary by March 20th.

***GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL.** Caledonian Road, N.—Junior Resident Medical Officer. Applications to the Secretary on or before the 31st instant.

GUILDFORD UNION.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £200 per annum. Applications on or before March 9th. Applicants to attend on the 12th.

***HALIFAX INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.**—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, to the Senior Physician, on or before Wednesday, March 16th.

***HULL GENERAL INFIRMARY.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, one hundred guineas per annum. Applications, with testimonials, on or before the 21st March next, to the Chairman of the House Committee.

KENT AND CANTERBURY HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, to be sent on Friday, March 25th, by 12 o'clock noon.

KIDDERMINSTER FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—Assistant Medical Officer. Applications, with testimonials, on or before March 12th, to W. Holloway, 28, St. John Street, Kidderminster.

LEITH HOSPITAL.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £60 per annum, with board. Applications, with testimonials, to G. V. Mann, on or before April 8th.

***LIVERPOOL EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, to the Honorary Secretary not later than the 28th instant.

RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY. Oxford—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to the Secretary by the 18th instant.

SALFORD AND PENDLETON ROYAL HOSPITAL.—District Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications by March 12th.

***SHEFFIELD PUBLIC HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.**—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications to the Secretary.

STOCKPORT INFIRMARY.—Medical Officer—Salary, £70 per annum. Applications to the Honorary Secretary.

***TOTTENHAM TRAINING HOSPITAL.**—House-Surgeon (single). Salary, £150 per annum. Applications to Dr. Lason, Tottenham.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.—Examiners in Medicine, vacant April 1st; viz., 1. Physiology and Pathology; 2. Medicine and Clinical Medicine; 3. Surgery and Clinical Surgery. Annual fee of each examiner, £40; term of office, four years. Applications, on or before March 15th, to Dr. Anderson Kirkwood, 145, West George Street, Glasgow.

WARNEFORD HOSPITAL AND NURSING INSTITUTION, Leamington—Matron. Salary, £70 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications, with testimonials, to the Secretary, on or before Saturday, March 12th.

***WEST SUSSEX, EAST HANTS, AND CHICHESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications to the Secretary on or before April 9th.

***WHITEHAVEN AND WEST CUMBERLAND INFIRMARY AND FEVER HOSPITAL.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, to the Secretary before May 1st.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

BEEVOR, Walker, M.B., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon to Newark Hospital, vice John D. T. Reckitt, L.R.C.P.Ed., resigned.

CROWE, John Wainwright, L.R.C.P.I.; L.R.C.S.I., appointed Honorary Physician to the Hartlepool Hospital.

FIELD, James W., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the Tewkesbury Hospital, vice Charles Penruddock, M.R.C.S.E., resigned.

GARMAN, J. C., L.R.C.P.Ed., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Central London Sick Asylum, Highgate, vice E. C. Cripps, M.R.C.S.E., resigned.

MORISON, James Rutherford, M.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Ed., appointed Honorary Physician to the Hartlepool Hospital.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ARMSON, Charles Greasley, L.S.F., L.M., appointed Medical Officer to the Lichfield Union, vice Thomas Wilson, resigned.

BODDY, H. W., M.B.Lond., appointed Medical Officer to the Prestwich Union Workhouse, vice S. Buckley, M.B.Lond., resigned.

CEELY, James H., F.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer to No. 3 District of the Aylesbury Union, vice R. Ceely, F.R.C.S., deceased.

EDMUNDS, Richard, M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Medical Officer to the Pantegue District of the Pontypool Union, vice J. S. Cousins, L.R.C.P.Ed., deceased.

HEPBURN, William A., L.F.P.S.G., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for No. 2 District of the Durham Union, vice J. W. Blandford, M.R.C.S., resigned.

JEFFREYS, Richard, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A.Lond., appointed Medical Officer to the Brampton and Walton Districts of the Chesterfield Union.

MACDONALD, D. S., L.R.C.P.Ed., appointed Medical Officer to the Parish of Comrie, N.B.

PLUMMER, C. J., M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer to the Fourth District of the Alton Union, vice J. Woods, M.R.C.S.Eng., resigned.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is 3s. 6d., which should be forwarded in stamps with the announcements.

BIRTH.

FAVELL.—On March 6th, at Glossop Road, Sheffield, the wife of Richard Favell, M.R.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BISHOP—BIRD.—At St. Lawrence Church, Barton-on-the-Heath, Warwickshire, on the 8th inst., by the Hon. and Rev. Walter R. Verney, assisted by the Rev. Arthur Nettleship, rector of the parish, John Bishop, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., Edinburgh, to Isabella Lucy, daughter of the late Rev. Edward Bird, rector of Wyton, Huntingdonshire.

WILSON—MINTO.—On March 1st, at Edinburgh, by the Rev. A. Whyte, M.A., Albert Wilson, M.B., of Leytonstone, Essex, to Amy, youngest daughter of J. Clepham Minto, M.D., late Staff-Surgeon H.M.S.

DEATH.

CARPENTER.—On the 2nd instant, after a painful and protracted illness, at No. 130, Stockwell Road, Sara Palmer, the wife of R. H. Spencer Carpenter, L.R.C.P.L., and only sister of Miss Carpenter, Whiteladies Road, Clifton.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

An ordinary meeting of the Council of the College was held on Thursday afternoon, the 10th instant. Reports were received from the Court of Examiners, and from the Committee on Preliminary Examinations, on a series of questions contained in a letter received from Dr. Haldane, of Edinburgh; in December, regarding the desirability of candidates for the medical profession being required, before they enter on the purely medical curriculum, to have been instructed and examined in the rudiments of natural science, physical, chemical, and biological. The Committee recommended that an answer should be returned, to the effect that, in the opinion of the Council, it is desirable that intending medical students should be encouraged to study in one or more of the branches of natural science which are not included in the compulsory subjects of the preliminary examination required by the General Medical Council; and that a student who shall have passed an examination in one or more of such subjects should be exempted from any attendance on lectures [on the subject or subjects on which he shall have passed] and from similar examinations on those subjects during his professional education; but that such exemption should not include the practical instruction and examinations now required by any of the several medical authorities;

and that, in the opinion of the Council, proficiency as ascertained, by examination should be deemed sufficient.

A letter was read from the honorary secretary of the International Medical Congress in reference to a *conversazione*; and it was resolved that a *conversazione* be given by the College to the members of the Congress.

Mr. GAY moved: "That in the opinion of this Council it is desirable that lectures delivered in the theatre of the college should conform, so far as may be practicable, to the terms and conditions of the trust in relation to the strictly Hunterian Lectures on Comparative Anatomy and other subjects, as defined in that trust; and that they should, therefore, relate, for the most part, to such subjects as admit of illustration by the preparations in the museum; and that the president and vice-presidents, in regulating (as provided by the standing rule) the details of the proceedings relating to the lectures, be requested to communicate to the several professors and lecturers, from time to time appointed, the foregoing resolution of the Council".

This, not being seconded, fell to the ground.

THE Mont Dore of Bournemouth Company has issued the allotment letters for the first series of shares.

SUPERANNUATION.—Mr. W. F. Fuller, late Assistant Resident Medical Officer to the St. Marylebone Workhouse, has obtained a superannuation allowance of £80 *per annum*.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The annual rate of mortality, for the week ending February 26th, in twenty of the largest English towns, averaged 21.9 per 1,000. The rates of mortality in the several towns were as follow: Sheffield 16, Bristol 18, Portsmouth 18, Leicester 19, Birmingham 19, Hull 19, Salford 20, Bradford 20, Nottingham 21, Plymouth 21, London 21, Wolverhampton 21, Norwich 22, Sunderland 22, Brighton 23, Leeds 23, Newcastle-on-Tyne 24, Manchester 25, Oldham 26, and Liverpool 28. Scarlet fever showed the largest proportional fatality in Oldham, Portsmouth, and Leicester. Of the 13 deaths referred to diphtheria in the twenty towns, 8 occurred in London, and 2 in Birmingham. The death-rate from fever in the twenty towns was unusually low. Small-pox caused 49 more deaths in London and its suburban districts, and one in Brighton, but not one in any of the eighteen other large provincial towns. In London, 1,525 deaths were registered, which were 255 below the average, and gave an annual death-rate of 21.5. The 1,525 deaths included 44 from small-pox, 22 from measles, 20 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 41 from whooping-cough, one from typhus fever, 10 from enteric fever, one from an ill-defined form of continued fever, 17 from diarrhoea, one from dysentery, and not one from simple cholera; thus, 165 deaths were referred to these diseases, being 82 below the average. The fatal cases of small-pox, which had been 52 and 55 in the two preceding weeks, declined to 44 last week. Of the 44 persons who died from small-pox, 15 had resided in the East, 12 in the South, 11 in the North, 4 in the West, and 2 in the Central groups of registration districts; 9 fatal cases belonged to Hackney, 4 to Shoreditch, and 4 to Bow and Poplar. The number of small-pox patients in the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals, which had steadily increased in the seventeen preceding weeks from 77 to 703, further rose to 752 on Saturday last. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had declined steadily from 702 to 364 in the four preceding weeks, were 367 last week, and 100 below the average; 252 were attributed to bronchitis, and 71 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 52 deaths; 43 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 16 from fractures and contusions, 2 from burns and scalds, 3 from drowning, 2 from poison, and 12 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. At Greenwich, the mean temperature of the air was 34.4°, and 5.3° below the average. The general direction of the wind was N.E., and the horizontal movement of the air averaged 9.8 miles per hour, which was 3.0 below the average. Rain fell on four days of the week, to the aggregate amount of one inch. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was equal to 9 per cent. of its possible duration.—The annual rate of mortality last week, being the ninth week of this year, in twenty of the largest English towns averaged 23.0 per 1,000 of their aggregate population. The rates of mortality in the several towns were as follow: Brighton 17, Leicester 18, Bristol 19, Birmingham 21, Leeds 21, Hull 21, Sunderland 21, Sheffield 22, Newcastle-on-Tyne 22, Oldham 22, Portsmouth 22, London 23, Nottingham 24, Bradford 24, Norwich 24, Plymouth 24, Manchester 25, Salford 25, Wolverhampton 25, and Liverpool 26. Whooping-cough showed excessive fatality in Leeds. Of the 16 deaths referred to diphtheria in the twenty towns, 9 occurred in London, 3 in Portsmouth, and 2 in Salford. The death-rate from fever was generally low, but was proportionally excessive in Norwich and Portsmouth. Small-

pox caused 54 more deaths in London and its suburban districts, and one in Birmingham, but none in any of the eighteen other provincial towns. In London, 2,620 births and 1,633 deaths were registered. The deaths were 116 below the average, and gave an annual death-rate 23.0. The 1,633 deaths included 52 from small-pox, 18 from measles, 27 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 35 from whooping-cough, 8 from enteric fever, one from an ill-defined form of continued fever, 13 from diarrhoea, and none from typhus, dysentery, or simple cholera; thus, 163 deaths were referred to these diseases, being 79 below the average. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 364 and 367 in the two preceding weeks, further rose to 419 last week, which were, however, 44 below the average; 283 were attributed to bronchitis, and 75 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 63 deaths; 53 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 21 from fractures and contusions, 5 from burns and scalds, 2 from drowning, 2 from poison, and 18 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. At Greenwich, the mean temperature of the air was 37.1°, and 3.3° below the average. The mean was considerably below the average on each of the first five days of the week, whereas it showed an excess on Friday and Saturday. On Monday the mean was only 30.5°, and was 9.7° below the average, whereas on Saturday it rose to 50.3°, and showed an excess of 9.8°. The direction of the wind was variable, and the horizontal movement of the air averaged 11.3 miles per hour, which was 2.4 below the average. Rain fell on three days of the week, to the aggregate amount of 1.20 of an inch. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was equal to 12 per cent. of its possible duration. The recorded amount of ozone showed a considerable excess on each of the last four days of the week.

POISONING AT A HOSPITAL BY MISADVENTURE.—Mr. George Collier lately held an inquiry at the London Hospital as to the death of Elizabeth Tondup, aged 50. The husband of the deceased, who is a dock-labourer, living in Bethnal Green, stated that she was admitted into the hospital on the 18th ult., suffering from skin-disease. Jane Turner, nurse at the hospital, said that the deceased came under her charge on the day mentioned by the husband. The witness applied a lotion until the 23rd of the month, when it was changed. The witness applied the second lotion, but the deceased grew unconscious, and died the next day. The witness did not know what ingredients formed the lotion. Charles James Cooper, a dispenser of the hospital, stated that he made up the prescription. To the best of his belief it was made up by him according to the words written thereon. Mr. Albert E. Jones, house-physician, said the deceased came under his charge. Dr. Turner, the physician, prescribed a simple lead lotion. The deceased did not improve under the treatment, and on the 23rd there was a good deal of irritation, and Dr. Turner, ordered a lotion containing morphia. This lotion was applied on the evening of the 23rd. The solution of morphia was ordered to allay irritation. He was called the next morning about 8 o'clock by the nurse to see the deceased, who appeared to be cold. He ordered her some brandy, which she drank. About an hour afterwards he was again sent for and found her unconscious. He then formed the opinion that she was suffering from cerebral hæmorrhage or was under the influence of some narcotic. She died at 12 o'clock in the day. The witness explained that in the prescription, instead of writing the word "Liq." in the proper column, together with the remainder of the terms of it, thus making the whole a solution of morphia, he wrote it in an adjoining column. The word "Liq." was unnoticed by the dispenser, and morphia hydrochlorate was made up. The strength of the lotion would then be half as much again as that intended for use. Mr. Cooper stated that he did not observe the word "Liq." on the prescription. Mr. Macarthy had made a *post mortem* examination, by which he ascertained that the cause of death was due to poisoning by morphia. The coroner, in summing up the facts, said an unfortunate mistake had been made, but there was nothing to show that the death of the deceased was other than the result of accident. The jury returned a verdict of "Death by Misadventure."

SUCCESSFUL REMOVAL OF ORBITAL EXOSTOSIS.—The following interesting case is reported by Dr. H. B. Sands, in the *Archives of Ophthalmology* for December, 1880. A young and healthy looking farmer had noticed a slight protrusion of the right eye for three years, and had suffered subsequently deeply seated orbital pain, headache, and vertigo. The protrusion gradually increasing, the right nasal passage had become obstructed. There was no impairment of vision. At last, he could hardly close the right lid. A firm smooth growth springing from the floor of the orbit seemed to be the cause of the difficulty. The sides of the nasal passage were closely approximated. No positive diagnosis was made, although the coincidence of exophthalmos with nasal obstruction led to the suspicion that the tumour was connected with the antrum. A triangular flap, having its apex

near the inner canthus, was reflected so as to expose the anterior wall of the antrum. This was cut away sufficiently to admit the finger, when it was ascertained that the cavity was empty. The eyeball being now protruded and pressed upward, the inferior edge of the orbit was gradually removed until the index finger could penetrate deeply enough to feel the morbid growth. This was found to be a hard roundish body, a little larger than a large hazel-nut, attached to the superior maxillary fissure. By the use of a chisel and an elevator it was removed, bringing with it a portion of the floor of the orbit. A horse-hair drain was introduced into the wound, which was closed with sutures. The patient did well after the operation, and left the hospital at the end of a fortnight. The protrusion of the eyeball had almost entirely disappeared, and vision remained unaffected. An examination of the tumour showed it to consist of a shell of compact bony tissue containing a large nucleus of cartilage.

THE JERMYN STREET HAMMAN.—Among things which are better done in England than elsewhere must be reckoned the Turkish. With some little personal experience of Eastern travel, and a good deal of interest in Turkish baths, we can endorse the story which the *Athenæum* tells of the Hamman in Jermyn Street. At a dinner-table in Stamboul we heard a French Secretary request an Arab Sheikh from the Hauran, to tell him where he could find the best Turkish bath—whether at Cairo or at Jerusalem, at Constantinople or Damascus? "God is great, and Effendis are wise," said the Sheikh; "but if you ask your servant, he must say the best bath of all is to be found near Piccadilly, in London." In scrupulous cleanliness in all its annexed parts, in spacious accommodation, freshness of the air, and luxurious comfort, the Turkish bath in Jermyn Street has no rival in the East. Like many other successful works, it is the product of the energy, faith, and militant enthusiasm of a fanatic. "The Turkish bath a cure for cancer, I believe; and for consumption, I am sure," said Mr. Urquhart; and to a mild expression of doubts on those heads, he replied indignantly, "All my life I have been opposed by publicans and apothecaries." As a luxury in health, however, as a means of warding off or curing gouty, rheumatic, catarrhal, renal, and dyspeptic affections, the Turkish bath has secured for itself what may now be considered a permanent place in popular esteem, confirmed and opposed by medical experience. We learn that the bath in Jermyn Street is about to be still further extended and improved by the addition of new hot rooms, with direct radiating heat and adequate ventilation. Medical men are admitted now at all hours, on producing their cards, at two shillings, or a series of twelve tickets are furnished for one pound. This is one-half the usual rates before seven in the evening. These baths are largely used by medical men who find in them depurating and bracing influences, a more or less adequate antidote to the sedentary life which many are obliged to lead.

BEQUESTS AND DONATIONS.—Mr. Charles Hargrave of Clanricarde Gardens bequeathed £2,500 to the Middlesex Hospital, £2,500 to the London Hospital, £1,500 to St. Thomas's Hospital, £1,500 to the Charing Cross Hospital, £1,000 to St. George's Hospital, and £500 each to the Royal Free Hospital, the East London Hospital for Children, St. Mary's Hospital, the Poplar Hospital, the London Fever Hospital, the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots, the Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary at Margate, King's College Hospital, the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, and University College Hospital; and the "residue" of his personal estate to be divided among those charities to which he bequeathed £500.—The East London Hospital for Children has received £762 7s., additional, from the editor of the *Little Folks* magazine, making a total of £1,762 7s. contributed by its readers for the endowment of two cots.—The annual report of the Bradford (Yorkshire) Fever Hospital acknowledges the receipt of £300 under the will of Mr. Alfred Harris, £225 under that of Major Foster, and £100 under that of Mr. Martin Goldstein.—The Taff Vale Railway Company have given £500 to the Cardiff Infirmary.—Mr. Henry Roberts has given £150 to the Charing Cross Hospital.—The Hon. Francis Baring has given £100 to the North-Eastern Hospital for Children.—The Duke of Newcastle has given five hundred guineas to the building-fund of the Newark Hospital and Dispensary.—Mr. Thomas Burman has given £500 to the General Hospital, Birmingham.—"T. D. E." has given £100, additional, to the Chelsea Hospital for Women.—The trustees of Prison Charities have given a fourth one hundred guineas to the National Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor; fifty guineas, additional, to the Convalescent Branch of the Victoria Hospital for Children; and twenty guineas to the Convalescent Branch of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children.—The Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, has become entitled to £300 under the will of Miss Margaret Vavasor Durell.—The General Hospital, Birmingham, has received £100 under the will of Mr. David Bolton.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.

TUESDAY Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—West London, 3 P.M.—St. Mark's, 9 A.M.—Cancer Hospital, Brompton, 3 P.M.

WEDNESDAY.. St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Mary's, 1.30 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, 2.30 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Peter's, 2 P.M.—National Orthopaedic, 10 A.M.

THURSDAY.... St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 P.M.—Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Hospital for Women, 2 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—North-west London, 2.30 P.M.

FRIDAY..... King's College, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.—Royal South London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.—Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department), 2 P.M.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M.

SATURDAY.... St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.—Royal Free, 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

CHARING CROSS.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th.; Dental, M. W. F., 9.30.

GUY'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, exc. Tu., 1.30; Obstetric, M. W. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Th., 1.30; Tu. F., 12.30; Ear, Tu. F., 12.30; Skin, Tu., 12.30; Dental, Tu. Th. F., 12.

KING'S COLLEGE.—Medical, daily, 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. Th., S., 2; o.p., M. W. F., 12.30; Eye, M. Th., 1; Ophthalmic Department, W., 1; Ear, Th., 2; Skin, Th., 3; Dental, Tu. F., 10.

LONDON.—Medical, daily exc. S., 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30 and 2; Obstetric, M. Th., 1.30; o.p., W. S., 1.30; Eye, W. S., 9; Ear, S., 9.30; Skin, W., 9; Dental, Tu., 9.

MIDDLESEX.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; o.p., W. S., 1.30; Eye, W. S., 8.30; Ear and Throat, Tu., 9; Skin, F., 4; Dental, daily, 9.

St. BARTHOLOMEW'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. Th. S., 2; o.p., W. S., 9; Eye, Tu. W. Th. S., 2; Ear, M., 2.30; Skin, F., 1.30; Larynx, W., 11.30; Orthopaedic, F., 12.30; Dental, Tu. F., 9.

St. GEORGE'S.—Medical and Surgical, M. Tu. F. S., 1; Obstetric, Tu. S., 1; o.p., Th., 2; Eye, W. S., 2; Ear, Tu., 2; Skin, Th., 1; Throat, M., 2; Orthopaedic, W., 2; Dental, Tu. S., 9; Th., 1.

St. MARY'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.15; Obstetric, Tu. F., 9.30; o.p., Tu. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Th., 1.30; Ear, W. S., 2; Skin, Th., 1.30; Throat, W. S., 12.30; Dental, W. S., 9.30.

St. THOMAS'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, except Sat., 2; Obstetric, M. Th., 2; o.p., W. F., 12.30; Eye, M. Th., 2; o.p., daily, except Sat., 1.30; Ear, Tu., 12.30; Skin, Th., 12.30; Throat, Tu., 12.30; Children, S., 12.30; Dental, Tu. F., 10.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1 to 2; Obstetric, M. Tu. Th. F., 1.30; Eye, M. W. F., 2; Ear, S., 1.30; Skin, Tu., 1.30; S., 9; Throat, Th. 2.30; Dental, W., 10.3.

WESTMINSTER.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1; Eye, M. Th., 2.30; Ear, Tu. F., 9; Skin, Th., 1; Dental, W. S., 9.15.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. The President (Dr. Broadbent) will deliver an Opening Address. Dr. T. Stretch Dowse will show a Case of Pseudo-Hypertrophic Paralysis. Mr. W. Spencer Watson: Two Cases of Unusual Affection of the Nose. Dr. T. Gilbert Smith will exhibit a Specimen of Embolism in the Kidney in a Case of Heart-Disease.

TUESDAY.—Pathological Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Thin: Relations of Disease of Nipple and Areolar Cancer of the Breast. Mr. C. Moullin: Cystic Degeneration of Breast. Dr. Pye-Smith: Cystic Disease of Kidneys and Liver. Mr. Alban Doran: Cystic Disease of Ovary from a Fœtus. Dr. S. West (for Dr. Humphry): Aneurisms of Aortic Valve (card). Dr. S. West: 1. Cancer of Mediastinal Glands and Pleura; 2. Localised Pneumothorax. Dr. B. G. Morison: Thrombus in Pulmonary Artery. Mr. Brailley: Cranium and Brain of Hydrocephalic Adult. Mr. Treves: Villous Polyp of Bladder. Mr. Shattock: Arrested Development of Upper Limb (card).—London Institution, 8 P.M. Professor De Chaumont, F.R.S.: Sanitary Assurance. The President of the Royal College of Surgeons in the chair.

WEDNESDAY.—Association of Surgeons practising Dental Surgery, 7.45 P.M., Council. 8 P.M., Communications from Mr. Edward Bartlett, etc.

THURSDAY.—Harveian Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Bryant: A Case of Gastrostomy for Cicatricial Stricture of the Œsophagus. Dr. Gowers: On the so-called Tendon-Reflex Contractions.