

tions of insanity, although no distinct delusions could be proved. After a trial lasting seven days, Dr. Clouston and Dr. Page were examined as expert witnesses. Both agreed that, at the time the testator made the will in favour of Mr. Dean, he was of unsound mind, and not possessed of testamentary capacity. Dr. Sutherland had previously instructed the counsel for the defence in the line they were to take medically; and we believe we are correct in stating that Dr. Bucknill was to have appeared on the part of the plaintiff, should the occasion have arisen. The President summed up the case to the jury, dwelling strongly on the facts that the medical men had stated that the insanity was not incurable; that suicidal mania was frequently due to sudden impulse; and that, though a man might labour under it for a considerable period, he might at the same time be of sound mind; that the letters of the testator showed that he was a man of superior intellectual power down to a very recent period of his life; and that there were no real delusions on the part of the deceased. The jury, after deliberating for a few minutes, found a verdict for the plaintiffs on all the issues. The court pronounced for the will; costs to follow the event in the case of the defendants, but the intervener not to be condemned in costs.

#### AFGHANISTAN.

OUR correspondent writes, under date Quetta, May 19th: On May 22nd, the "Southern Afghanistan Field Force" ceases to exist as such, and becomes the "Quetta Division", with a slightly diminished staff, under command of Major-General Hume, C.B. Deputy Surgeon-General Simpson remains as Principal Medical Officer; Surgeon-Major Greene, as Sanitary Officer; and Surgeon Eaton, Indian Army, as Staff-Surgeon. All the troops, European and Native, ordered to India have passed safely down, the rear being brought up by a large convoy of sick followers in charge of Surgeon Adams, Indian Medical Department. Only one casualty has been heard of—a man of the 7th Fusiliers having died of sunstroke in the Lower Bolan. The garrison of Quetta numbers about 1,800 European and 1,500 Native troops. The usual summer weather has set in, hot, clear, and dry, with occasional dust-storms during the day, but delightfully cool and pleasant at night. The following are averages of some meteorological observations during the first half of May: Barometer, 24.73 inches, .05 in. higher at 10 A.M. than at 4 P.M.; thermometer in shade, highest 86° F., lowest 53.3°; in open, highest in sun 145°, lowest in grass 36.5°. Wind W. and N.W. The barrack accommodation is very limited and poor, but it is supplemented by large double tents, and every effort is made to secure the health and comfort of the men. At present, there are about 4 per cent. sick, and the diseases are of a mild type. The duties are light; the rations of fair quality; and the water good, though its mode of distribution is very primitive and its contamination difficult to prevent. Most of it is from one well, which is covered in and guarded. Its analysis, with that of two streams at a distance, available but not used, is shown in the following table:

Grains per Gallon.			
Well.	Hanna stream.	Karez.	
Total solids.....	16.1	11.2	11.2
Chlorine .....	2.1	1.68	1.68
Parts per Million.			
Free ammonia .....	.01	.01	Nil.
Albuminoid ammonia .....	.01	.05	.02

The site of a new cantonment has not yet been fixed, but that will naturally depend on the facility for procuring a good and ample supply of pure water.

**THE FRENCH ANTI-TOBACCO SOCIETY.**—The French society to prevent the abuse of tobacco had a meeting recently in the large amphitheatre of the Sorbonne; a member of the "Institut", M. Bouley, presided. This society numbers 1000 members. It was founded by an army doctor, M. Decroix, who gave up his profession and all other avocations and dedicated the whole of his leisure and fortune to the interests of the society. Not only in every corner of France, but in other countries, M. Decroix sought disciples and workers to aid him in his propaganda against tobacco. The most interesting feature of this meeting was the distribution of prizes. Among those who received prizes for abstinence from tobacco, there were two sailors; one, an old man of eighty, gave up the habit of smoking when he was sixty years of age. Stable-boys in the employ of omnibus and cab companies received prizes. Their conversion resulted rather from fear of setting the stables on fire than from hygienic scruples. The Director of the Compagnie du Chemin de Fer du Nord received a medal for rigorously enforcing, in all the stations along the line, the rules prohibiting smoking. A great many schoolmasters received medals for endeavouring to foster a holy horror of tobacco amongst their pupils.

## ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

### BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Forty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Ryde, Isle of Wight, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, August 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, 1881.

**President.**—G. M. HUMPHRY, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy in the University of Cambridge; Senior Surgeon to Addenbrooke's Hospital.

**President-elect.**—BENJAMIN BARROW, F.R.C.S., Consulting-Surgeon to the Royal Isle of Wight Infirmary.

An Address in Medicine will be delivered by JOHN SYER BRISTOWE, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., Senior Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.

An Address in Surgery will be delivered by JONATHAN HUTCHINSON, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon to the London Hospital.

An Address in Obstetric Medicine will be delivered by JOHN G. SINCLAIR COGHILL, M.D., F.R.C.P. Edin., Visiting Physician to the National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

The business of the Association will be transacted in Four Sections and one Subsection, viz. :—

**SECTION A. MEDICINE.**—**President:** Edward Long Fox, M.D., Clifton, Bristol. **Vice-Presidents:** W. Withers Moore, M.D., Brighton; Bushell Anningson, M.A., M.D., Cambridge. **Secretaries:** William Hoffmeister, M.D., Townsend House, Cowes, Isle of Wight; Robert Saundby, M.D., 71, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

**SECTION B. SURGERY.**—**President:** W. Martin Coates, M.R.C.S., Salisbury. **Vice-Presidents:** Charles Macnamara, F.R.C.S., London; Alexander G. Davey, M.D., Ryde. **Secretaries:** Ed. Allan Waterworth, M.D., 40, Quay Street, Newport, Isle of Wight; Herbert W. Page, M.A., F.R.C.S., 146, Harley Street, London.

**SECTION C. OBSTETRIC MEDICINE.**—**President:** Sir E. B. Sinclair, M.D., Dublin. **Vice-Presidents:** John Livesay Whitehead, M.D., Ventnor; Edward Malins, M.D., Birmingham. **Secretaries:** Robert Cory, M.D., 14 Palace Road, Albert Embankment, S.E. ; James Mann Williamson, M.D., South Cliff Cottage, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

**SECTION D. PUBLIC MEDICINE.**—**President:** Arthur Ransome, M.D., Bowden, Cheshire. **Vice-Presidents:** George Wilson, M.D., Leamington; William Armistead, M.B., Cambridge. **Secretaries:** James Neal, M.D., Barcelona House, Sandown, Isle of Wight; H. Aubrey Husband, M.B., 13, Northumberland Street, Edinburgh.

**SUBSECTION: OTOTOLOGY.**—**Chairman:** Urban Pritchard, M.D., London; **Secretaries:** E. Cresswell Baber, M.B., 4, Preston Street, Brighton; W. Douglas Hemming, F.R.C.S., Glenalmond, Bourne-mouth.

**HONORARY LOCAL SECRETARIES.**—J. M. Pletts, M.D., Kent House, Melville Street, Ryde, Isle of Wight; W. E. Green, Esq., Belgrave House, Sandown, Isle of Wight; Joseph Groves, B.A., M.B., Glen Cottage, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight.

#### TUESDAY, AUGUST 9TH, 1880.

2 P.M.—Meeting of Committee of Council.

2.30 P.M.—Meeting of the Council of 1880-81.

4 P.M.—Short service, with sermon by Bishop McDougall.

8 P.M.—General Meeting in the Town Hall. President's Address; Annual Report of Council and other business.

#### WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10TH.

9.30 A.M.—Meeting of Council of 1881-2.

11 A.M.—Second General Meeting in the Town Hall. Address in Medicine.

2 to 5 P.M.—Sectional Meetings.

9 P.M.—Soirée in the Town Hall by the Mayor and the inhabitants of Ryde and neighbourhood.

#### THURSDAY, AUGUST 11TH.

9 A.M.—Meeting of the Committee of Council.

10 A.M.—Third General Meeting in the Town Hall. Reports of Committees.

11 A.M.—Address in Surgery.

2 to 5 P.M.—Sectional Meetings.

6.30 P.M.—Public Dinner in the Town Hall.

#### FRIDAY, AUGUST 12TH.

10 A.M.—Address in Obstetric Medicine in the Town Hall.

11 A.M.—Sectional Meetings.

1.30 P.M.—Concluding General Meeting in the Town Hall. Reports of Committees and other business.

4 P.M.—Garden party in the grounds of the Isle of Wight College, by the President-elect and Mrs. Barrow.

The following subjects have been arranged for discussion in the various Sections.

#### SECTION A.—MEDICINE.

1. Dr. Wade will open a discussion on Dilatation of the Stomach.
2. Dr. Gowers on Acute Spinal Paralysis.
3. Dr. Lauder Brunton, F.R.S., on Jaundice.

## SECTION B.—SURGERY.

1. A discussion will be opened by Mr. Stokes of Dublin, on Resection of the Knee in Early Life.
2. Mr. Edmund Owen will open a discussion on the Early Recognition and Treatment of Spinal Caries.

## SECTION C.—OBSTETRIC MEDICINE.

1. A discussion will be opened by Dr. Malins on the Removal of the Ovaries: *a*, for Dysmenorrhoea; *b*, for Fibroid Tumours.
2. Dr. Sinclair Coghill will open a discussion on the Mechanical Treatment of Uterine Flexions and Displacements.

## SECTION D.—PUBLIC MEDICINE.

1. Mr. Ernest Hart will open a discussion on Vaccination with Calf-lymph, in which it is expected that Dr. Warlomont of Brussels and Dr. Martin of Boston will take part.
2. Dr. Strange will open a discussion on the Origin and Diffusion of Enteric Fever and Diphtheria.
3. Infectious Diseases, and how to deal with them under the Public Health Act in the best interests of the patients and of the public.
4. Considerations with regard to Infectious Hospitals: what changes are required in their character, size, site, management, etc.
5. Cremation.

## SUBSECTION—OTOTOLOGY.

1. The Relation of Diseases of the Nasal Passages and Naso-pharynx to Aural Affections.
2. The Treatment of Acute Suppurative Inflammation of the Middle Ear, with especial reference to Perforation of the Mastoid.

*N.B.—Members who desire to take part in the discussions, or to read papers, are earnestly requested to communicate without delay to the Secretaries of the respective Sections.*

## ANNUAL MUSEUM.

THE forty-ninth annual museum of the British Medical Association will be held at the School of Art on August 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, and will be open daily from 10 A.M. until 6 P.M., for the exhibition of the following objects:

1. Latest Inventions in Medical and Surgical Instruments and Appliances of all kinds, including No. 4.
2. New Chemicals and Apparatus; New Drugs and their Preparations; and New Articles of Diet for Invalids.
3. Drawings, Diagrams, or Models illustrating the Ventilation of Hospitals and Private Dwellings.
4. Microscopes, Thermometers, and other Instruments of Investigation.
5. Pathological Specimens.
6. New Medical Books.

The following is a list of the Museum Committee: Dr. Davey (Chairman), Ryde, Isle of Wight; Dr. Whitehead, Ventnor, Isle of Wight; Dr. Neal, Sandown, Isle of Wight; Mr. Modlin, Shanklin, Isle of Wight; Mr. Evelyn Rich (Honorary Secretary), Temple House, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

The Directors of the Royal Pier Company have granted the free use of the pier to members of the Association. The well known "Ryde Wherries" will be engaged for the use of members for water-excursions. An excursion will be made on Saturday, August 13th, which will give the members the opportunity of visiting Carisbrooke Castle and Roman Villa, the Roman Villa at Brading, and the towns of Newport, Sandown, Shanklin, and Ventnor.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL:  
NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Committee of Council will be held at the offices of the Association, 161A, Strand, on Wednesday, the 13th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

161A, Strand, London, June 16th, 1881.

## BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

MIDLAND BRANCH.—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Infirmary, Leicester, on Thursday, July 14th, at 2 o'clock. Members wishing to read papers are requested to communicate with Mr. FRANK H. HODGES, Honorary Secretary for Leicestershire; or with C. HARRISON, M.D., Lincoln, Honorary Secretary Midland Branch.

SOUTH-WESTERN BRANCH.—(*Amended Notice.*)—The annual meeting will be held in Druid's Hall, Redruth, on Wednesday, June 29th, at 11.15 A.M. R. Hogarth Clay, M.D., President, will resign the chair to R. Hudson, M.D., President-elect. An address will be delivered by Mr. William Mac Cormac, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, London. After the meeting, luncheon will be provided at 10, Trelwirg Road. Excursions will be arranged for the afternoon. Dinner at Tabb's Hotel at 6 P.M. Members intending to make communications, or to be present at the dinner, are requested to send notice to S. REES PHILIPS, M.D., Honorary Secretary, Wonford House, Exeter.

THAMES VALLEY BRANCH.—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Board-Room of the Richmond Hospital, on Thursday, July 7th, at 6 P.M. Gentlemen desirous of bringing any subject before the meeting are requested to give notice to the Honorary Secretary. Dinner at the Station Hotel, Richmond, at 7 P.M.—EDWARD L. FENN, Honorary Secretary.—Richmond, June 15th, 1881.

BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held at Melrose, on July 21st. Members who intend to give communications are requested to intimate to one of the Secretaries.—J. SMITH, M.D., J. KENDALL BURT, M.B., Honorary Secretaries.

YORKSHIRE BRANCH.—The annual meeting will be held in the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, York, on Wednesday, June 29th, 1881, at 3 P.M. Members intending to read papers are requested to communicate at once to ARTHUR JACKSON, Honorary Secretary, Sheffield.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.—(*Amended Announcement.*)—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Town Hall, Preston, on Wednesday, June 29th, at 2 P.M. The Council will meet at 1 P.M. The President-elect, Dr. R. C. Brown, very kindly provides a light lunch for the members at the place of meeting. Dr. Ransome will call attention to the scheme for combined investigation proposed by the Committee of Council. The following papers will be read: Dr. Grossman: On Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Dr. Dixon Mann: On Electro-Diagnosis. Dr. Haddon: On Idiopathic Ulcerative Endocarditis. Mr. W. Whitehead: Case of Excision of Thyroid Gland; and on a New Method of Amputating the Leg. Dr. A. Waters: Analysis of a Series of Cases of Pneumonia. Dr. Lloyd Roberts: Piliferous Cyst of Ovary. Mr. Rushton Parker: Plastic Operations for Extrophy of the Bladder with Epispadias. Mr. Farrar: Case of Simulated Tumour. Dr. Thorburn: A New Obstetric Forceps. Dr. Walter: An Electric Battery for Obstetric Use. Dinner at 5.30 P.M., at the Bull Hotel. Tickets 7s. 6d., exclusive of wine.—A. DAVIDSON, Honorary Secretary, 2, Gambier Terrace, Liverpool.—June 6th, 1881.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH.—This Branch will meet in the Faculty Hall, on Friday, the 24th inst., at 2 P.M. The two features in the meeting will be the inauguration of a medico-ethical committee, and the address of the President, Dr. Yellowlees, which will be given at the well-known Lunatic Asylum, Gartnavel, to which members will be conveyed by coaches.

NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH.—The annual meeting will be held at the North-Eastern Hotel, Darlington, on Thursday, July 7th, at 3 P.M. The retiring President, G. B. Morgan, Esq., will introduce the President-elect, J. W. Eastwood, Esq., M.D., who will deliver an address. Dinner at the North-Eastern Hotel, at 5.30 P.M.; charge six shillings (exclusive of wine). Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to give early notice to the Secretary.—T. W. BARRON, M.B., Honorary Secretary.—Durham, June 11th, 1881.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.—The annual general meeting of this Branch will be held at 5, St. Andrew Square, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at four o'clock.—CHARLES E. UNDERHILL, Honorary Secretary.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE BRANCH.—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held at Huntingdon, on Friday, June 24th; Herbert Lucas, Esq., President-elect. Members intending to make any communications should forward the titles as soon as possible.—BUSHELL ANNINSON, M.D., Honorary Secretary.—Cambridge, May, 1881.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH.—The twenty-ninth annual meeting will be held at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday, July 12th, at 4 P.M. Dinner at 6.30 P.M.; Edwin Saunders, Esq., in the chair. Tickets 12s. 6d. each, exclusive of wine.—A. HENRY, M.D.; W. C. GRIGG, M.D., Honorary Secretaries.

## SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT.

THE annual meeting was held at the County Hospital, Canterbury, on Thursday, May 12th, 1881; Dr. GOGARTY in the chair.

*The Accounts for the past year were presented, audited, and passed. The Honorary District Secretary was re-elected.*

*Meetings.*—The following places of meeting were selected for the ensuing year: Margate, in September; Canterbury, in November; Ashford, in March 1882; Canterbury, in May.

*Communications.*—The following were read:

1. Dr. Tyson: A Case, with Remarks on Treatment.
2. Mr. A. Long: A Case of Hæmoptysis.
3. Mr. Rigden: Craniotomy during Forty-three Years' Experience.
4. Mr. Walker: A Specimen of Ruptured Uterus.
5. Mr. Whitehead Reid: A Specimen of Ruptured Duodenum from Kick of a Horse.

*Dinner.*—The members, with the President of the Branch, afterwards dined together at the Fleur-de-Lis.

MR. LEWIS SHARKEY, son of Dr. Sharkey, of Ballinasloe, committed suicide last week by cutting his throat. Deceased was a medical student, and lately showed symptoms of mental disturbance.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## WOOLSORTERS' DISEASE.

SIR,—Living, as I do, in the midst of a community where there has been much excitement concerning woolsorters' disease during the past year, it is only natural that I should hold some sort of views on the subject. Now that so-called woolsorters' disease is alleged to be assuming gigantic proportions, it becomes necessary to consider whether the disease is really as prevalent as it is represented to be. For my own part, I do not think it is; and I do not hesitate to state that I am one of the many who cannot accept, as long as we are endowed with ordinary powers of observation and reasoning, the present notions, without further, and much more substantial, evidence. I presume it will be granted that the supposed link connecting anthrax with woolsorters' disease was the discovery, or observation, in the blood of an organism called "bacillus". Such an organism has been known for many years to experienced microscopists; to them, in fact, it is an old friend with a new name. Having been found in the blood of animals dying or dead of anthrax, it received the specific name "anthracis". For upwards of twelve months the discovery of this organism, even in very small numbers, very shortly before, or generally speaking a few hours after death, has been sufficient to stamp the fatal disease with the name of anthrax. Not long since, we were told that the inhalation of these organisms or their spores was the undoubted cause of woolsorters' disease. However, in April last, at Leeds, Professor Greenfield, in answer to a question put by Dr. Clifford Allbutt, denied that he held such an opinion. This in itself was very significant, indicating the explosion of what was unquestionably the original idea, put prominently before the public in this neighbourhood. The "bacilli" before mentioned were at one time supposed to be, and therefore they were frequently called "typical". In answer to a question I had previously put, Dr. Greenfield told us that "typical bacilli" meant bacilli typical of anthrax, but that he would not commit himself. In fact, he could not mention one single character which separated the bacillus found in anthrax from any other. Therefore, it is evident that, in the present state of knowledge, "typical" is an epithet altogether inappropriate.

So-called "typical anthrax-bacilli" (and they were stated to be fine specimens) I have frequently seen, and have had the advantage of examining them under a glass, with an amplification of upwards of 1,000 diameters. To my eyes, which, on the whole, are not much amiss, there was not the slightest perceptible difference, either in form, movement, or associates, between these excellent specimens of so-called anthrax-bacilli, and bacilli found under the following circumstances:—(1) In blood and fluids taken from bodies after death in typhoid fever, scarlatina, cancer of stomach, apoplexy, heart-disease, dropsy, septicæmia, and several others; (2) in the blood of living healthy cows and sheep, brought direct from the shambles; (3) in the bodies of guinea-pigs and rabbits which were killed and examined specially for this organism; (4) in hay-infusion; (5) in the mucus from the mouth. That the bacilli observed under all these circumstances are indistinguishable from so-called "anthrax-bacilli" has been proved by several independent and well-known authorities.

With regard to Case I, mentioned by Dr. Bell in the JOURNAL of the 11th instant, the following facts may be noticed—firstly, the patient was seventy-two years old; secondly, he had nothing to do with what was considered to be a good quality of "Van" mohair until it had been taken out of the bales and washed in soap-suds from 120° to 130° Fahr., then passed through rollers, dried by hot air, sorted, washed and dried again as before, passed through five preparing machines (or carded), then combed; and finally it came to the back-washing machine, where the deceased was at work. The hair had been manipulated by a dozen workmen before it reached deceased. At each stage its infective powers would be weakened. Those who handled it most, when it was most virulent, did not suffer.

The case communicated by Mr. Lodge appears to have occurred under precisely similar circumstances. In this instance, the patient had been subject to bronchitis, and there was great congestion of both lungs. It seems to me that there was no difficulty in diagnosis. Most probably they were cases of congestion or inflammation of lung or lungs; and yet we are asked to believe that they died of anthrax. Why? Because organisms having *no* typical characters, and which may be found almost everywhere, were observed in the blood. It is true, the unfortunate men were back-washers. But, after all the purification the wool had undergone, and the escape of the workmen through whose hands it had passed, it is very unlikely that these two men were poisoned by a dose which must be far on in, or beyond,

decillionths of a grain. Is this evidence sufficient to satisfy the scientific mind of the medical public? I know not.

In conclusion, I notice, in your leader, as elsewhere, the frequent use of the expression "bacillus anthracis". No one at present can tell us any definite characters which entitle the bacillus to the specific name of "anthracis". In the absence of such characters, surely the name cannot be correct, and should not, therefore, be employed. Many of my medical brethren, in common with myself, are anxiously waiting for more light on this point.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

EDWARD T. TIBBETS, M.D. Lond.,  
Physician to the Bradford Infirmary and the Bradford  
Bradford, June 14th, 1881.

Fever Hospital.

## CALF-LYMPH.

SIR,—Your JOURNAL has recently published several letters, some in favour of, and others against, the employment of animal-lymph. When this was first introduced into Belgium, sixteen years ago, it occasioned the same diversity of opinion. In the present day, the conflict has ceased; calf-lymph and human-lymph are considered of equal value as preservatives against the small-pox—with only this difference: that animal lymph has the advantage over human lymph of offering to families an absolute guarantee against the transmission of disease from one human being to another.

It is scarcely necessary to insist upon the fact, that calf-lymph must be cultivated by expert hands, and collected and employed in the proper way, and used plentifully. The process of scarification must be rigidly observed, and, especially, the lymph must be used fresh. For this purpose, I send daily supply of tubes and points to Mr. Edward Darke (3, Hemmings Row, St. Martin's Lane), who has the distribution of them in London, scarcely twenty-four hours after they are prepared. It is certainly not to them that the reproach of inefficiency can be applied. They cannot fail of succeeding in the hands of those who know how to make use of them; and I maintain, that the failures attributed to the animal-lymph, supplied in England from various other sources, are in no way connected with that to which I call your attention. I rejoice at it; for, at the present moment, when the increasing necessity for re-vaccination must render human-lymph more and more rare, it would be a great pity that confidence in animal-lymph should be shaken by erroneous or inconsiderate statements.—I am, sir, yours truly,

Brussels, June 5th, 1881.

E. WARLOMONT.

## ALLEGED LAXITY OF A LICENSING BODY.

SIR,—With reference to the letter of your correspondent, which appeared under the above head in the last issue of your JOURNAL, I beg to observe, that having looked over the minutes of the Court of the Apothecaries' Hall, I find that no candidate obtained the licence in August 1877, to whom the statements in the letter could possibly apply; and as there is such remarkable inaccuracy in this particular, and as there may be others of a similar nature, I am instructed to state that the Governor and Court of the Hall have decided on deferring any explanation until all the documents referred to in the communication have been carefully examined.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. H. LEET, M.D., Secretary.

The Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, June 14th, 1881.

## UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

## UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

DEGREES IN MEDICINE.—In a Convocation holden on June 7th, a decree was passed, without opposition, to amend the statute relating to the Degree in Medicine. According to the new decree, those who enter their names for the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and who satisfy the Regius Professor of Medicine that they have obtained Honours in the School of Natural Science, or that they have passed the Preliminary Honour Examination in the same School, shall not be required to be examined either in Chemistry or in Mechanics and Physics at the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

PROFESSOR HUMPHRY has given notice of a class in human osteology, to be held by the demonstrator (Dr. Creighton) during the long vacation, commencing July 4th; and a class for practical histology (by Mr. Hill), beginning July 7th.—Mr. J. W. Clark is continued in the office of Superintendent of the Museums of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology for two years.

of Gravesend, who informs him that an application was made under the 12th section of the Act of 1875, which merely authorises the removal of a child when without proper lodging and accommodation. In the circumstances of the present case, the magistrates did not think that the child in question came within that section of the Act.

## OBITUARY.

### C. H. ROPER, M.R.C.S.ENG., OF EXETER.

WE regret to have to record the death of Mr. C. H. Roper of Exeter, who has long filled a leading position among provincial surgeons, and was several years Secretary of the South-Western Branch of the British Medical Association. The *Exeter and Plymouth Gazette* states that Mr. Roper has been cut off prematurely, in his fifty-third year, just when his great skill and experience fitted him most completely for the task of alleviating the ills of suffering humanity. It may be said of him, as truly as of Mr. William James and Mr. Arthur Kempe, that he fell a sacrifice to his ardent devotion to the duties of his profession. Work was a passion with him, and he cared not to leave it for that leisure which the human frame demands, and without which it refuses to continue its functions to a ripe old age. Mr. Roper was a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society; Senior Surgeon of the Devon and Exeter Hospital; Public Vaccinator for the County and City of Exeter; Senior Surgeon of the Exeter Lying-in Charity; and Surgeon to the Devon and Exeter Female Penitentiary and Western Annuitant Society. He contributed valuable essays on surgical subjects to the *Medical Times and Gazette* and the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL; served the office of President of the South-Western Branch of the British Medical Association some years ago; and last year presided over the deliberations of the Exeter and Devon Medical Benevolent Society. In addition to all these public engagements, Mr. Roper had a very extensive private practice. He found time, too, to devote attention to civic affairs; in 1872-3 he filled the office of Sheriff of Exeter, and from 1874 to 1880 occupied a seat on the bench of aldermen.

## MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following Members of the College, having undergone the necessary examinations for the Fellowship, at the half-yearly meetings terminating on the 30th ultimo, were reported to have acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners, and at a meeting of the Council on the 9th instant were admitted Fellows of the College.

Messrs. William Willis, M.D. Edin., Monmouth, diploma of membership dated July 30, 1858; Charters J. Symonds, M.D. Lond., St. Thomas Street, S.E., July 21, 1875; Frederick H. Carter, L.S.A., Upper Tooting, July 23, 1875; Samuel H. Burton, M.B. Lond., Norwich, January 28, 1876; Edward B. Turner, L.R.C.P. Lond., Sussex Gardens, July 28, 1876; William R. Williams, L.R.C.P. Lond., Enfield, April 24, 1877; William L. Heath, Totnes, Devon, July 30, 1877; Charles E. Sheppard, M.B. Lond., Huntley Street, Addison Gardens, W., July 31, 1877; James S. N. Boyd, M.B. Lond., W.C., July 31, 1878; Frederick Wadham, L.R.C.P. Lond., Horley, November 11, 1878; Robert I. Williamson, M.B. Oxon., and L.R.C.P. Lond., Ripon, Yorks.; William T. Crew, L.R.C.P. Lond., Macfields, July 24, 1879; Anthony A. Bowby, L.S.A., Warrington Crescent, July 29, 1879; Bilton Pollock, M.B. Lond., Croxden Road, W. Dulwich, November 19, 1879; and Robert H. Reid, M.D. Aberd., Nottingham Place, W. (not a member).

Two gentlemen passed the examination, and when twenty-five years of age will be admitted Fellows of the College; and ten candidates, having failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners, were referred to their professional studies for twelve months.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, June 9th, 1881.

Barton, William Edwin, Shoyswell Manor, Etchingham.  
Bate, Henry Hele, Plymouth.  
Braga, Joao Francisco, 32, Bernard Street, W.C.  
Prentice, Zacharia, Canterbury.  
Smith, Gilbert Thomas, 7, Richmond Crescent, N.

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

Hart, William Hamilton, Guy's Hospital.  
Holdsworth, Arthur Thomas, Queen's Hospital, Birmingham.  
Roberts, Richard Pritchard, University College.  
Trevor, Edward Tull, Guy's Hospital.

## MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

ALDERBURY UNION—Medical Officer. Salary, £60 per annum. Applications by June 23rd.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE DISTRICT INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications by 25th June.

BELFORD HOSPITAL—Surgeon. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications to N. B. McKenzie, Secretary, British Linen Bank, Fort William, by June 20th.

BOLTON INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications by 24th instant.

BOROUGH OF SALFORD, WILTON FEVER HOSPITAL, Cross Lane, Salford—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications to Resident Medical Officer by 30th instant.

CHEL滕HAM GENERAL HOSPITAL—Matron Superintendent. Salary, £60 per annum. Applications by 2nd July.

COTON HILL INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to Dr. Hewson, Coton Hill, Stafford.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Shadwell, E.—One or two Resident Clinical Assistants. Applications by 23rd June.

GLASGOW ROYAL INFIRMARY—Physician. Applications, by July 30th, to Henry Lamond, Secretary, 93, West Regent Street, Glasgow.

GLASGOW ROYAL INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon. Applications, by July 30th, to Henry Lamond, Secretary, 93, West Regent Street, Glasgow.

GLASGOW ROYAL INFIRMARY MEDICAL SCHOOL—Teacher of Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, Materia Medica, Midwifery, Pathology, and Mental Diseases. Applications, by July 30th, to Henry Lamond, Secretary, 93, West Regent Street, Glasgow.

GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Caledonian Road, N.—Dental Surgeon. Applications by 30th instant.

KILRUSH UNION, KILKEE DISPENSARY—Medical Officer. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications by June 17th.

LAMBETH INFIRMARY, Pleasant Place, S.E.—Assistant Medical Officer and Dispenser. Applications by 31st June.

LIVERPOOL NORTHERN HOSPITAL—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £70. Applications by 24th instant.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL—Assistant Dental Surgeon. Applications by June 25th.

NEWTON HEATH DISTRICT, Lancaster—Medical Officer of Health. Applications to John Nield, Clerk to the Local Board; Town Hall, Newton Heath.

OSWESTRY UNION—Medical Officer to the Llansilin District. Salary, £35 per annum. Applications by July 4th.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, Birmingham—Surgeon. Applications by 29th June.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND—Four Examiners in Medicine and two Examiners in Midwifery. Applications by 30th instant.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES, London—Twelve Examiners. Applications by July 1st.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL—Two Casualty Physicians. Applications by July 8th.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—Assistant Physician. Applications by 25th instant.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE AND URINARY DISEASES, etc.—Second Assistant-Surgeon. Applications by July 1st.

STANLEY HOSPITAL, Liverpool—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £60. Applications by the 23rd instant.

THE DISTRICT INFIRMARY, Ashton-under-Lyne.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80. Applications by June 25th.

WHITCHURCH UNION, Hants—District Medical Officer of Health and Public Vaccinator for St. Mary Bourne District. Salary, £40 per annum. Applications by 30th June.

YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100. Applications by June 21st.

## MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ADAMS, M.A., F.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Public Analyst for the Borough of Hythe.

BARKER, H. M., M.B., M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator to the Brading District of the Isle of Wight Union, *vice* C. Meeres, M.R.C.S.E., resigned.

BARNES, John Gay, L.R.C.P. L., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Liverpool Dispensary, *vice* Percy O. Haynes, M.R.C.S., resigned.

CARTER, Robert B., F.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Bolingbroke House Hospital, Wandsworth.

CORRY, William, M.D., appointed Medical Officer to the Drumquin Dispensary District, *vice* John Johnston, M.D., deceased.

DALTON, Norman, M.B., appointed House-Surgeon to the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, *vice* Richard Steele, L.R.C.P. Ed., resigned.

FRASER, T., L.R.C.P. Ed., appointed Medical Officer to the Berwick-on-Tweed Union.

GORDON, S., A.M., M.D., appointed Consulting Physician to the Coombe Lying-in Hospital.

HALL, S., M.B., M.R.C.P., appointed Assistant-Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital.

HARRIS, F. W. H. D., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon to the Teignmouth, Dawlish, and Newton Infirmary, *vice* Frank Taylor, M.R.C.S., resigned.

HENDERSON, G. C., M.D., appointed Curator and Pathologist for St. Mary's Hospital, *vice* A. J. Pepper, F.R.C.S., resigned.

HODGSON, G. F., M.R.C.S., appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Brighton, Hove, and Sussex Throat and Ear Dispensary.

LANG, William, F.R.C.S., appointed Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, *vice* George Critchett, F.R.C.S., resigned.

MARSH, T. A. Perry, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Lond., appointed House-Surgeon to the Weston-Super-Mare Hospital, *vice* H. P. Rowlands, M.R.C.S. Eng., resigned.

MAY, Bennett, M.B., appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, *vice* J. S. Gangee, M.R.C.S., resigned.

MEESEN, Alfred, L.R.C.S., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Township of Toxteth Park, Liverpool, *vice* N. E. Roberts, M.B., resigned.

MIDDLETON, W. H., L.K.Q.C.P.I., appointed Consulting Physician to the Mullingar Lunatic Asylum.

O'DONOVAN, Eugene, L.R.C.S.I., appointed Medical Officer to Knocknalong Dispensary District.

O'KEEFE, William Joseph, L.R.C.S.I., appointed Medical Officer to Monasterboice Dispensary, *vice* Michael Keelan, L.K.Q.C.P.I., 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.

EAGER.—On the 14th inst., at the County Asylum, Melton, Suffolk, the wife of Wilson Eager, Medical Superintendent, of a son.

##### MARRIAGE.

HARSANT—EVANS.—On June 3rd, at Highbury Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. H. Arnold Thomas, M.A., William Henry Harsant, F.R.C.S., to Margaret, second daughter of the late D. Parker Evans, Esq., J.P., of Ashley Villa, Clifton.

##### DEATH.

DAY.—On June 5th, at his residence, Foulridge House, Staffordshire, Henry Day, M.D., F.R.C.S., aged 67.

ÆSCULAPIAN CLUB.—The members of this club, with their guests, dined together at the Holborn Restaurant on Friday, June 3rd.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The annual rate of mortality during the week ending June 4th, in twenty of the largest English towns, averaged 20.3 per 1,000. The rates of mortality in the several towns were as follow: Brighton 12, Wolverhampton 14, Plymouth 15, Leicester 16, Bradford 17, Hull 17, Leeds 17, Norwich 17, Birmingham 17, Nottingham 19, Oldham 19, Salford 19, London 20, Newcastle-on-Tyne 21, Liverpool 21, Portsmouth 22, Sheffield 22, Sunderland 23, Bristol 23, and Manchester 25. Measles showed the largest proportional fatality in Bristol and Sheffield; scarlet fever in Wolverhampton; and whooping-cough in Leicester, Sheffield, and Birmingham. In London, 2,578 births and 1,507 deaths were registered. The deaths exceeded the average by 43, and gave an annual death-rate of 20.5. The 1,507 deaths included 82 from small-pox, 85 from measles, 32 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 33 from whooping-cough, 2 from typhus fever, 9 from enteric fever, 2 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, 14 from diarrhoea, one from dysentery, and one from simple cholera; thus, 270 deaths were referred to these diseases, being 26 above the average. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 256 and 241 in the two preceding weeks, were 249 last week, and corresponded with the average; 133 were attributed to bronchitis, and 84 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 75 deaths; 61 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 22 from fractures and contusions, 7 from burns and scalds, 13 from drowning, 3 from poison (including one from chronic chlorodyne drinking), and 11 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. At Greenwich, the mean temperature of the air was 62.9°, and 5.5° above the average. The mean degree of humidity of the air was 61, complete saturation being represented by 100; the air was, therefore, dry. The general direction of the wind was N.E., and the horizontal movement of the air averaged 7.9 miles per hour, which was 2.3 below the average. Rain fell on Sunday, to the amount of 0.29 of an inch. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was equal to 66 per cent. of its possible duration. No ozone was recorded during the week, except on Saturday, when the amount was below the average.—The annual rate of mortality last week, ending Saturday, June 11th, in twenty of the largest English towns, averaged 18.8 per 1,000. The rates of mortality in the several towns were as follow: Brighton 14, Portsmouth 14, Wolverhampton 15, Plymouth 15, Newcastle-on-Tyne 15, Nottingham 16, Bristol 17, Hull 17, Bradford 17, Norwich 17, Sunderland 17, London 18, Leeds 18, Birmingham 18, Leicester 19, Oldham 20, Salford 21, Manchester 21, Liverpool 22, and Sheffield 23. Measles caused the largest proportional fatality in Bristol, Sheffield, and Liverpool; scarlet fever in Norwich, Oldham, and Birmingham; whooping-cough in Leicester, Portsmouth, and Birmingham. The 14 deaths from diphtheria in the twenty towns included 11 in London. Small-pox caused 67 more deaths in London and its outer ring of suburban districts, 2 in Liverpool, one in Brighton, and one in Hull; whereas no fatal case of this disease was registered in any of the sixteen other large provincial towns. In London, 2,358 births and 1,346 deaths were registered. The deaths were 107 below

the average, and gave an annual death-rate of 18.3, a lower rate than in any previous week of this year. The 1,346 deaths included 59 from small-pox, 64 from measles, 25 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 27 from whooping-cough, 2 from typhus fever, 4 from enteric fever, one from relapsing fever, 22 from diarrhoea, one from dysentery, and not one from simple cholera; thus, 216 deaths were referred to these diseases, being 27 below the average. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 241 and 249 in the two preceding weeks, declined to 216 last week, and were 25 below the average; 120 were attributed to bronchitis, and 70 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 52 deaths; 42 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 21 from fractures and contusions, 2 from burns and scalds, 9 from drowning, and 6 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. At Greenwich, the mean temperature of the air was 51.2°, and 7.3° below the average. The mean degree of humidity of the air was 76; the air was, therefore, of its average dryness. The direction of the wind was variable, and the horizontal movement of the air averaged 10.6 miles per hour, which was 0.1 above the average. Rain fell on three days of the week, to the aggregate amount of 1.09 inches. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was equal to 27 per cent. of its possible duration.

HEALTH OF FOREIGN CITIES.—The Registrar-General's last weekly return contains a table which supplies the following statistics, indicative of the recent health and sanitary condition of various foreign and colonial cities. In Calcutta and Bombay, the annual death-rate was equal to 29.7 and 34.7 per 1,000 respectively; a very large proportion of the deaths in both cities was referred to "fevers". The table in question does not contain the usual return from Alexandria. According to the most recent weekly returns, the average annual death-rate in twenty European cities was equal to 31.0 per 1,000 of their aggregate population; this showed more than the usual marked excess upon the average rate in twenty of the largest English towns, which during last week did not exceed 18.8. The rate in St. Petersburg was so high as 61.6, and differed but slightly from that which prevailed in the preceding week. In three other northern cities—Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Christiania—the death-rate did not average more than 25.6, the highest rate being 26.3 in Stockholm, where four of the 85 deaths were from diphtheria. The Paris death-rate was equal to 28.8, and showed a decline from that which prevailed in the previous week; typhoid fever, however, caused 31 and small-pox 23 deaths during the week. The deaths in Brussels were equal to a rate of 23.7 per 1,000, and included 5 fatal cases of measles. The rate in Geneva was as low as 9.9; the deaths included one from small-pox. In the three principal Dutch cities—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and the Hague—the death-rates ranged from 13.2 in the Hague to 26.9 in Amsterdam, where 5 fatal cases of whooping-cough were recorded. The Registrar-General's table includes seven German and Austrian cities, in which the death-rate averaged 31.2, and ranged from 25.7 and 26.2 in Berlin and Dresden, to 37.8 and 41.3 in Munich and Buda-Pesth. Small-pox caused 14 deaths in Vienna, while 28 deaths were referred to typhus fever in Buda-Pesth and 4 in Hamburg. The death-rate averaged 25.5 in three large Italian cities, and ranged from 21.7 in Venice to 28.7 in Rome; enteric fever showed fatal prevalence in Rome, and the deaths from diphtheria were somewhat numerous both in Turin and Venice. In four of the principal American cities, the death-rate, calculated upon the enumerated population in 1880, was 24.1; it was equal to 18.1 in Brooklyn, 18.3 in Baltimore, 22.0 in Philadelphia, and 29.9 in New York. Small-pox caused 23 deaths in Philadelphia and 20 in New York.

A CHINESE SURGEON AT THE THROAT AND EAR HOSPITAL.—A correspondent informs us that Dr. Yong Ton Wong, the native physician on board the *Hae Shin*, visited the Newcastle Throat and Ear Hospital on Saturday, accompanied by his assistant and interpreter. The doctor, who is about forty years of age, studied at Canton, of which city he is a native. The party were received by the honorary secretary, the Rev. Joseph Slack, and Dr. Ellis, the senior surgeon; and they appeared to be much interested in the examination of the outpatients. They were well acquainted with the use of electricity and galvanism in the treatment of disease. They stated incidentally that Chinese medicine aimed at prevention rather than cure, and that they preferred to save a limb rather than to sacrifice it by an operation. The office of physician is held in high repute in China, and is to some extent considered hereditary; at least, Dr. Yong Ton Wong explained that for several generations the medical profession had been followed in his own family. Before leaving, he inscribed his name in the visitors' book, and asked permission to revisit the hospital and witness the practice.

## 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.; Throat, 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. BARTHolemew'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., 1.30; 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, M. Th., 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., 3; Eye, M. Th., 2.30; Ear, Tu. F., 9; Skin, Th., 1; Dental, W. S., 9.15.

## MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

WEDNESDAY.—Epidemiological Society of London, 8 P.M. Special Meeting. Dr. H. V. Carter: Contribution to the History of the Epidemic Fever prevailing in the Country Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the Famine Period of 1876-78. Dr. J. Mackie: Report on Dengue Fever. Mr. V. B. Barrington-Kennett: On a System of Detached Floating Barracks for the Formation of a Small-pox or Fever Hospital.
FRIDAY.—Quckett Microscopical Club, 8 P.M. Mr. B. W. Priest: On a new Species of Sponge from Honduras.

## LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COMMUNICATIONS respecting editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, 161, Strand, W.C., London; those concerning business matters, non-delivery of the JOURNAL, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, at the Office, 161, Strand, W.C., London.

AUTHORS desiring reprints of their articles published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, are requested to communicate beforehand with the Manager, 161A, Strand, W.C.

CORRESPONDENTS who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication.

CORRESPONDENTS not answered, are requested to look to the Notices to Correspondents of the following week.

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

## CONSULTATIONS WITH HOMEOPATHS.

SIR.—Whatever theory a man may hold on the action of drugs, electricity, baths or lemons, grapes, salt, mud, etc., it cannot be said that the science of medicine, or in other words the healing of sick people, is benefited in the least by the practitioner who, on the strength of a theory, however reasonable or the reverse, gives himself a distinctive name—as homeopath, hydropath, professor of a particular cure, etc.—and tries to impress on outsiders that such a theory as he has selected constitutes a new "system of medicine". Such a distinctive name can be used with only one object, viz., to attract the public; and this method has always been considered a very unprofessional way of obtaining patients, and constitutes quackery. On the other hand, unless the man really practises what he preaches to the public, he is guilty, in my eyes, of something in addition to quackery.

The whole question, then, of consulting with "homeopaths" lies in such a small compass, that, to discuss the subject on wider grounds appears but to glorify "homeopathy", which, in the opinion of rational men, advances a false rule for the cure of all diseases, founded on some perfectly well-known coincidences of the effects of some drugs given in small doses and poisonous doses.

The only grounds for such a discussion are those on the score of humanity, viz., whether a conscientious physician or surgeon should refuse to meet a man who, in adopting a peculiar appellation, pretends to the public that he is in possession of a new "system of medicine". There seems to be but one answer to this, not on a narrow-minded view of the interests of the medical profession, but on its bearings on the progress of medicine, which certainly means, in the long run, the well-being of the sick and injured, and the benefit of the human race.

One cannot help remarking that, from recent disclosures, the name "homeopathy" does certainly not convey the meaning it did some few months ago; and I have no doubt, now a rival is in the field (the dosimetric system of medicine), that homeopathy will sink in favour of this still newer "system".—I am, your obedient servant,

ALFRED WISE, M.D.

Geneva, May 18th, 1881.

## VACCINATION WITH CALF-LYMPH.

SIR.—Of one hundred cases of revaccination performed by me since last March with calf-lymph, sixty-nine proved successful, and thirty-one failed. I always use the ivory points; and, in all the above cases, the lymph was obtained from Mr. W. Falkner of Endell Street. No bad effects followed in any case.—Yours faithfully, 334, Brixton Road, S.W., June 4th, 1881.

ARTHUR G. SANDBERG.

P.S.—In eleven cases of primary vaccination with calf-lymph, during the same period as above, I have had no failures.

SIR.—In reply to an inquiry in your issue of May 21st, I beg to offer the result of my experience of vaccination with calf-lymph. I have used it in upwards of fifty cases during this season, most of them being revaccinations. The lymph has been generally obtained from Belgium, through the "Association for the Supply of Pure Vaccine Lymph", Hemmings Row, W.C. By using lymph preserved in capillary tubes, success has been exceptional; but, since I have used only the ivory points, I have had scarcely any failures. The Secretary of the Association informs me that my experience is common: and he attributes it to the fact of the lymph in the tubes being mixed with glycerine.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. STANLEY SMITH.

SIR.—In the JOURNAL for June 4th, your correspondent Dr. Law says that, in his practice, calf-lymph has invariably failed. I should advise him to try Dr. Warlomont's ivory points, which can be obtained from his agent, Mr. Edward Darke, 3, Hemmings Row, W.C. During the present epidemic of small-pox, I have vaccinated with them seventy-eight people. Nine of these have been done within the last week, and consequently I do not yet know the result. One other failed to present himself for inspection. Among the remaining sixty-eight, there have been only three failures.—Yours faithfully,

THOMAS WAKEFIELD.

37, Nottingham Place, W., June 10th, 1881.

## DILUTION OF VACCINE-LYMPH WITH GLYCERINE.

SIR.—At the present time, when vaccination is epidemic and vaccine-lymph both scarce and expensive, it may be of service to recall the fact, first pointed out by Dr. Müller, of Berlin, that the vaccine virus can be advantageously mixed with glycerine, without in any way interfering with its effects. I have been recently vaccinating with a mixture of vaccine and glycerine (*partes aequales*), and the results, as far as the vesicles are concerned, have been eminently satisfactory. I have not used calf-lymph. Dr. Müller states that "diluted ten times, they are always certain". I believe the army recruits are all vaccinated with the "mixed" lymph, and give the expected results.

In your issue of June 11th, Mr. A. Teevan states that he used five tubes for a family of seven; whereas one tube mixed with glycerine enabled me yesterday to vaccinate half-a-dozen policemen and one private patient, each in three places.—Yours truly,

SHADFORTH MORTON, M.B. Durh., Divisional Surgeon

Croydon, June 11th, 1881.

Metropolitan Police.

## SPEEDY PURGATIVE.

SIR.—Most of our aperients require ten or twelve hours "to act", and I should be glad of suggestions for one on which reliance can be placed for rapid action. Sulphate of magnesia, with or without jalap, senna, etc., will act in an hour or so with some patients, but is not distinctly aperient with others. Again, a person who is habitually constipated is easily moved by a drachm, whilst another more regular is disappointed as much as his doctor.—I am, yours faithfully,

W. A.

Manchester, June 14th, 1881.

## WINE-BOTTLE IMPACTED IN RECTUM.

SIR.—Dr. Steel, commenting on Mr. Spanton's case, suggest drilling a hole in the bottom of the bottle. Would they kindly tell us how? I, personally, should be glad to know how to drill holes in glass for various experiments, as I have to pay sixpence each to an expert, and I am sure many would be glad to know how it could be done in the bottom of a bottle in the rectum.—Yours obediently,

IGNORAMUS.

## WHO ARE THEY?

SIR.—The Rev. E. J. Silverton, whose advertisement in the *Christian World* (a weekly religious newspaper with a very large circulation) I enclose, was a Baptist minister at Nottingham. He now professes to cure deafness, and many other complaints, medical and surgical; and, having removed to London, has, to use his own words, "found it absolutely necessary to add to his staff of helpers consulting physicians, who sit with him on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 17, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus". Perhaps some member of the Association may be able to state who are the "consulting physicians" who have so kindly consented to act as "helpers" to the Rev. E. J. Silverton?—Yours faithfully,

A MEMBER OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH.

**CORRESPONDENTS** are particularly requested by the Editor to observe that communications relating to advertisements, changes of address, and other business matters, should be addressed to the Manager, at the Journal Office, 161A, Strand, London, and not to the Editor.

## TREATMENT OF WHOOPING-COUGH.

In reply to a question on this subject, several replies have been received.

DR. SPENCER T. SMYTH (Forest Hill) writes that he has pursued the following plan with most marked benefit. At first, the various secretions must be attended to. It may be desirable to administer an emetic of sulphate of zinc, followed by a mild mercurial purge. The diet must be of a light nutritious character, easy of assimilation; a warm bath should be given to restore a healthy action of the skin; and warm suitable clothing should be used. Secondly: For a few days only, bromide of potassium, with citrate of potass, ipecacuanha wine, and glycerine, should be given until expectoration becomes free. Thirdly: Then give sulphate of quinine in milk every four hours, in doses, according to age, of half a grain and upwards. A belladonna plaster should be applied to the chest; and linimentum terebinthinae-aceticum should be freely applied across the epigastric and scapular regions night and morning. Carbolic acid should be inhaled three or four times daily; and the sleeping-room should be thoroughly impregnated with its fumes. During the day, the patient should change the room, and, if the weather permit, he should be taken into the open air, being guarded against the cold easterly breezes. In order to complete convalescence, he should change his residence for awhile. No stimulants of any kind are to be administered.

DR. CAREY COOMIS (Castle Cary) writes: The most successful treatment in my hands, and that which acted very well in the cases of my children, was inhalation of belladonna and bromide of potassium in spray from Liegle's steam spray producer. In the JOURNAL of December 6th, 1879, he will find details. The formula I used was: Extr. bellad. gr. vi; ammoni. bromidi gr. xx; potassii bromidi gr. xl in aq. 5ij. This lotion was put in the bottle of the spray apparatus, and inhaled by the patient for five or ten minutes, once or twice daily, according to the severity of the case. The pupils should dilate; this will determine the amount of belladonna in the lotion. No other medicine was needed by the patients thus treated.

MR. C. R. ILLINGWORTH (Clayton-le-Moors) has found carbolic acid, applied locally and given internally, to answer admirably. For local application, he uses the glycerine of carbolic acid, of the strength 1 in 30, applied daily with a laryngeal brush. Internally, for a child two years old, he prescribes a teaspoonful of the following mixture every four hours: Solut. acidi carbol. (1-20) 3ss; tinct. belladonnae 3ss; tinct. camph. co. 3ss; syrupi rheoados 3ij; aquam ad 3ij. He also recommends that cod-liver oil and wine should be given three or four times a day. He never orders any special diet.

MR. W. W. MORRIS (East Bridgford) writes that he has largely used a combination of ether, valerian, artificial musk, and origanum, during the last twenty-five years with uniform success. If taken at the commencement of whooping, the first dose generally cures; or, if a week or two has elapsed, two or three days generally suffice. His druggist (Mr. Sneath of Newark) supplies them in a nicely sweetened mixture ready for dispensing. It merely requires diluting with three times as much water.

## MUMPS AND WHOOPING-COUGH.

SIR,—A statement in Reynolds's *System of Medicine* (page 209), to the effect that mumps "is unknown in children under one year," induces me to state that I have lately had three cases under my care, of the respective ages of five, seven, and nine months, in two of these the disease being severe and prolonged: one having a single, and the other double, abscesses.

I am desirous of ascertaining whether it is usual to speak of a cough as whooping-cough, the whoop being absent, but the other characteristics developed, and other members of the same family having the complaint in an unmistakable form.

—I am, yours truly,

WALTER LATTEY, M.D.  
Southam, June 6th, 1881.

X. V. MIGHT consult, in addition to the authorities he names, the collected essays on alcohol which appeared in the *Contemporary Review*, and have been republished as one volume; and a lecture which is being published by Professor Fraser, of Edinburgh. The declaration concerning alcohol appeared originally in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, copies of which may be obtained by writing to Mr. Ray, Secretary of the Temperance League, Strand.

## SAYRE'S TREATMENT OF SPINAL CURVATURE.

SIR,—I would be very glad to have the experience of some of your readers as to the average time lateral curvature takes for cure under "Sayre's method". Of course, when I say "cure", I mean only those cases that are curable. I am not quite satisfied that the results already published contain the "end" of many of the cases. I have at present in hospital one case of moderate lateral curvature, where, after two years, I still find that the plaster jacket cannot be dispensed with even yet. I tried in one case the poroplastic jacket; but the heat affected it, and I had to give it up.

Cashel, June 9th, 1881.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me, in the next number of the JOURNAL, to ask some of your readers to be good enough to give the ingredients of a harmless and effectual depilatory for superfluous facial hair?—Yours truly,

A PERPLEXED MEMBER.

## MANCHESTER AND Salford PROVIDENT DISPENSARIES.

SIR,—In your issue of the 11th inst. you state that, at a meeting of the Manchester Medico-Ethical Society, "much dissatisfaction was expressed at the present income scale of admission. Formerly, none were allowed to become members of provident dispensaries who earned more than thirty shillings a week; of late, the limit has been raised to forty shillings." Will you kindly correct this statement, as the wages limit has not been raised above thirty shillings?—Yours obediently,

E. R. STANLEY JONES, General Secretary.

6, Queen Street, Albert Square, Manchester, June 13th, 1881.

\* \* \* We have received a letter to the same effect from Dr. A. Stewart, one of the medical officers to the Pendleton Provident Dispensary.

## RETURNING THANKS FOR HOSPITAL BENEFITS.

SURGEON.—The practice is one originating with the chaplains of the hospitals; it is not confined to convalescent hospitals. It certainly does not originate with medical officers; and our correspondent should be wary of far-fetched objections to well-intended practices. We shall be willing to publish communication on the subject; but it should, we think, be signed, and should not ascribe unworthy motives where a little consideration will convince him that none exist.

## THE ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

SIR,—"Inquirer", in the JOURNAL of last Saturday, somewhat confuses the order of St. John of Jerusalem and the St. John Ambulance Association. It would trespass too much upon your space to answer his queries in full; but, if he will send his name and address to the Chief Secretary, St. John Ambulance Association, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, he will receive printed papers which will give him full information.—I am, etc.

G. CARRICK STEEL.

A YOUNG PRACTITIONER.—Barnes, Emmett, and Eustace Smith.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND DEATH-CERTIFICATES.

A. J. M.—By section 14 of the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, no registered society can pay money on death except on production of a certificate under the hand of a registrar of deaths. And by section 28 of the Act, no society, registered or unregistered, can pay money on the death of a child under ten years of age, except on a certificate which must contain certain particulars. The forms of certificate are fixed by the Registrar-General. The Act says nothing at all about a doctor's certificate. Therefore, we conclude that if, for its own convenience, the sick-club referred to by "A. J. M." requires a special certificate of death from the medical attendant, it ought to be prepared to pay for it.

A. B.—We know of no rule on the subject. It is purely a matter of sentiment, which each one must decide for himself.

## COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, etc., HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM:—

Dr. Joseph Coats, Glasgow; M.D.; Mr. C. Stephens, Jedburgh; Passed Surgeon; Dr. W. Withers Moore, Brighton; A Perplexed Member; Dr. Richard Neale, London; Dr. J. Hickinbotham, Birmingham; Mr. Vernon Edlin, London; Mr. A. Jackson, Sheffield; Dr. D. Knox, Glasgow; Dr. W. Williams, Liverpool; Mr. T. A. P. Marsh, Weston-super-Mare; Nonplussed; Mr. Shadforth Morton, London; Dr. C. E. Glasco, Manchester; E. W. Hope, Liverpool; Mr. W. Frazer, Dublin; A Young Practitioner; Dr. Evans, Manchester; Dr. J. Meredith, Wellington; Dr. T. W. Barron, Durham; Dr. S. Rees-Philips, Exeter; Mr. A. G. Klugk, London; Dr. Coombs, Castle Cary; Dr. W. Muir, Glasgow; Dr. A. Stewart, Manchester; Mr. T. M. Dolan, Halifax; Mr. R. Hughes, Bala; Mr. T. Richardson, London; Dr. Tripe, London; Our Glasgow Correspondent; Our Dublin Correspondent; Mr. J. Ingpen, London; An Old M.D.; M.R.C.S.; Dr. Chippingdale, London; Mr. D. Fosbroke, Birmingham; Our Aberdeen Correspondent; Ignoramus; Dr. Rickards, Birmingham; Mr. C. J. Evans, Northampton; A Registered Medical Practitioner; Dr. Fletcher Beach, Dartford; Dr. E. T. Tibbits, Bradford; Surgeon; Dr. P. H. Mules, Manchester; Mr. E. White Wallis, London; Mr. John Ewens, Bristol; Dr. Grigg, London; Mr. William Donovan, Whitwick; Mr. S. M. Hallsworth, Atherton; Associate; Mr. H. M. Parker, Sandown; Mr. E. R. Stanley Jones, Manchester; Mr. E. L. Dawes, London; Dr. Crichton Browne, London; Dr. F. T. Roberts, London; H. H.; Dr. C. Parsons, Dover; Dr. F. Clarke, Southborough; Dr. W. Murrell, London; J. S. H.; Mr. John Tweedy, London; A Member of the B. M. A.; Mr. Holmes, London; etc.

## BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Dysmenorrhoea: its Pathology and Treatment. By Heywood Smith, M.D., M.A. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1881.

The Student's Guide to Medical Case-Taking. By F. Warner, M.D., M.R.C.P. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1881.

The Student's Guide to Medical Diagnosis. By S. Fenwick, M.D. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1881.

On the Mont Dore Cure, and the Proper Way to Use it. By H. Dobell, M.D. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1881.

Lectures on Diseases of the Nervous System, especially in Women. By S. W. Mitchell, M.D. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1881.

Contributions to Military and State Medicine. By Surgeon J. Martin, A.M.D. Vol. I. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1881.

Dr. Gheist: An Autobiography from the Midlands. Edinburgh: E. and S. Livingstone. 1881.

Wood's Household Practice of Medicine, Hygiene, and Surgery. Vols. I and II. By F. A. Castle, M.D. London: Sampson Low and Co. 1881.

Supplement to Ziemssen's Cyclopaedia of the Practice of Medicine. By G. L. Peabody, M.D. London: Sampson Low and Co. 1881.

Illusions. By James Scully. London: C. Kegan Paul and Co. 1881.

Lectures upon Diseases of the Rectum and the Surgery of the Lower Bowels. By W. H. Van Buren, M.D., LL.D. London: H. K. Lewis. 1881.

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