

with these limitations, but it was the duty of every man to himself to have what he would call an alcoholic fast from time to time, to ascertain how he felt without it as compared with how he felt with it. In conclusion, Dr. Clark said that, while this was the sum of his convictions, at present there was no doubt that the human race was undergoing a great change. The exigencies of modern life, with its intensity and excitement, and the advances of civilisation, were all telling upon the nervous system. One of the leading manifestations of that change was the growing intolerance of alcohol on the part of the human race. We did not see people now-a-days enjoying their two bottles of port wine, as formerly—a circumstance which was due less to their virtue than to necessity, for undoubtedly there were many men now who would be quite ready to enjoy their two bottles if they could, only they could not. Sir Thomas Watson, the Nestor of the profession, had expressed the same opinion to him, and said that it seemed certain that the advance of civilisation was entailing a loss, and a growing loss, of the toleration of alcohol on the part of mankind.

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE.

THE third Congress of Hygiene, which met at Turin in 1880, selected Geneva, by acclamation, as the seat of the fourth Congress. The Swiss Federal Council, the Genevise Councils and people, gratified by so flattering a decision, are preparing to welcome the hygienists, both Swiss and foreign, who may attend this scientific meeting. The Congress will meet on the 4th, and sit till the 9th September 1882. The Geneva Committee, entrusted with its organisation by the State Council, hope to make it worthy of its predecessors, the Congresses of Brussels, Paris, and Turin. Supported by the Swiss National Committee, they appeal to all persons who, by their writings, their position, or personal experience, strive to elucidate the theory of hygiene, and to practise it. With the assent of the International Committee of the Paris Congress of Demography in 1878, they have resolved that a Demographic Section shall supplement the Congress of Hygiene.

The General Committee request us to express their hope that the hygienists and demographers of all countries will prepare to bring to the Geneva Congress the contribution of their learning and labours. They are invited, together with the boards of health, and scientific and sanitary societies, to submit as soon as possible to the Managing Committee the questions they may think worthy of treatment by the International Congress. Several essays have been announced, and, as soon as a full list of them shall have been obtained, the Committee will apprise the public of their drift, calling special attention to the main points of investigation. An exhibition of books, plans, and instruments of all kinds concerning hygiene and demography, will be opened in Geneva on September 1st, and last till September 30th. Authors, inventors, and manufacturers, of every nationality, are invited to give notice, at their earliest convenience, of their intention to contribute to the exhibition. The Committee will endeavour to obtain a reduction of tariffs both for members of Congress and for the objects sent to the Exhibition.

The Managing Committee is constituted as follows: *President*, H. Cl. Lombard, M.D., Vice-President of the International Congress of Medical Sciences held in Geneva in 1877. *Vice-President*, J. L. Prevost, M.D., Professor of Therapeutics, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. *General Secretary*, P. L. Dunant, M.D., Professor of Hygiene. *Assistant Secretaries*, M. D'Espine, M.D., Professor of Internal Pathology; G. Haltenhoff, M.D., University Lecturer on Ophthalmology. *Members*, V. Gautier, M.D., Head Physician of the Butini Infirmary; M. Julliard, sen., M.D., formerly Medical Inspector of Public Health; M. Denis Monnier, Professor of Biological Chemistry; E. Rapin, M.D., formerly President of the Medical Society.

It is especially requested that manuscripts and prints which concern the Congress should be directed to Professor Dunant, M.D., General Secretary, Geneva.

THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM.—The large number of 11,290 visitors attended the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons during the past year.

THE DEVONSHIRE HOSPITAL, BUXTON.—At the recent annual meeting of the trustees and committee of the Devonshire Hospital, Buxton, a letter was read by the chairman from Dr. J. F. Dickson, junior consulting physician to the hospital, announcing the gift (on behalf of his sisters and himself) to the hospital of a presidential chair, in memory of their father, Thomas Dickson, F.R.S., a former trustee of the charity. The chair, which is of massive oak, is of elegant mediæval design and excellent workmanship, designed and made by Messrs. John Taylor and Son, Edinburgh. An enthusiastic vote of thanks was accorded to the donors.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL:

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1882: ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

MEETINGS of the Committee of Council will be held on Wednesday, April 12th, July 12th, and October 18th. Gentlemen desirous of becoming members of the Association must send in their forms of application for election to the General Secretary not later than 21 days before each meeting, viz., March 22nd, May 22nd, September 27th, in accordance with the regulation for the election of members passed at the meeting of the Committee of Council of October 12th, 1881.

November 4th, 1881.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary*.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.—*Preliminary Notice.*—A special meeting of this Branch will be held at Manchester on Wednesday, February 8th, at 5 P.M., to consider the subject of Compulsory Notification of Infectious Disease.—A. DAVIDSON, Honorary Secretary, 2, Gambier Terrace, Liverpool.

BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH: AUTUMNAL MEETING.

THE autumnal meeting of this Branch was held at the Keswick Hotel, Keswick, on Friday, October 28th, 1881. Twelve gentlemen were present. Mr. GRIERSON, the President of the Branch, occupied the chair.

New Members.—Drs. Black, Ring, and Rumney, of Keswick, were elected members of the Branch; and Dr. Rumney a member of the Association.

Communications.—The following communications were read.

1. Dr. Maclaren: A Short Account of Three Cases of Amputation at the Hip-joint.

2. Dr. Barnes: The Treatment of Scarlet Fever. All the gentlemen present joined in the discussion which followed.

3. Dr. Knight: A Biographical Sketch of the late Dr. Leitch of Keswick.

4. Dr. Burt: A Short Umbilical Cord as an Obstruction to Delivery. The author mentioned three cases which had occurred in his own practice.

Dr. Fothergill and the Association.—A communication was read from Dr. Milner Fothergill, advocating some changes in the manner of conducting the business of the Association. This received no support from the meeting.

British Medical Benevolent Fund.—A communication was read from the Honorary Secretaries of the South Wales Branch, which led to a proposal by Dr. MACLAREN, seconded by Dr. TIFFEN, "That this meeting recommends the Council to draw the attention of the members of the Branch to the desirability of subscribing to the British Medical Benevolent Fund, and recommends that those members who do not already subscribe should do so, and forward any sum from five shillings upwards to Dr. Barnes of Carlisle, the Honorary Secretary of the Fund for this district."

Dinner.—The members afterwards dined together at the Keswick Hotel, where they were joined by the Rev. L. Richmond and the Rev. W. Wainwright.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

A MEETING of the Bath and Bristol Branch was held at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath, on Thursday afternoon, January 19th, 1882: present, D. DAVIES, Esq., President, in the chair, and sixteen members.

New Members.—The following were elected members of the Association and Branch: D. S. Davies, M.B., Bristol; and C. F. Hawkins, M.R.C.S., Bristol.

Papers.—The following communications were made.

1. Mr. R. J. H. Scott showed a case of Spina Bifida, and gave a history.

2. Dr. Greig Smith narrated his experiences of eight successful cases of Ovariectomy in the Royal Infirmary, Bristol. This led to remarks by Dr. Swayne, Mr. Fowler, Dr. Coombs, Mr. Harsant, and Mr. Davies; to which Dr. Greig Smith replied.

3. Dr. Swayne exhibited and explained the mode of using a new Stem Pessary, which led to questions from several members.

MR. SAMPSON GAMGEE, of Birmingham, has been elected a Foreign Associate of the Norwegian Medical Society.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICES.

THE death is announced as having taken place recently at Malta of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals George Birnie Hill.

SURGEON-MAJOR JOHN BEAN, late of the Bombay Medical Service, died on the 11th January, at Paslow Hall, Ongar, Essex, aged seventy-one.

THE appointment of principal medical officer to the forces in the Dominion of Canada has been resigned by Surgeon-General J. S. Furlong, whose duties have been taken up by Brigade-Surgeon William Cattell, lately serving on the Medical Staff at Aldershot, and more recently at Malta.

BRIGADE-SURGEON W. CATTELL, recently serving at Malta, has been appointed principal medical officer to the forces in Canada, in succession to Surgeon-General J. S. Furlong, resigned; Deputy Surgeon-General J. L. Holloway, C.B., lately principal medical officer to the forces in South Africa, has succeeded Deputy-Surgeon-General R. Gilborne as principal medical officer of the Eastern district, head-quarters at Colchester; and Deputy Surgeon-General E. J. Franklyn, M.D., late chief medical officer to the Meerut Division of the Bengal Army, has succeeded Deputy Surgeon-General J. Sinclair, M.D., in the appointment as principal medical officer of the Belfast district, the latter officer having succeeded to the chief medical charge of the troops at the Cape of Good Hope.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL H. T. READE, V.C., who it is stated, has resigned his post as principal medical officer at Barbadoes, in consequence of ill-health, gained the Victoria Cross and medal during the siege and capture of Delhi in 1857, when he was the first up the breach at the storming of a magazine, and, with the assistance of a sergeant, spiked a gun. He was mentioned in despatches for "unwearied exertions and gallant conduct in the field". He had been previously commended for, in company with a few men of the 61st regiment, repulsing 300 sepoys who were attacking some wounded men. During the recent scourge of yellow fever at Barbadoes, Surgeon-General Reade has been conspicuous by his unwearied efforts and devotedness in his attention to the sufferers.

VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE DEPARTMENT.

THE Volunteer Ambulance Department, which was originated in 1876 as "the Volunteer Sick Bearers' Association", has, under the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge, and with the friendly assistance of the heads of the Army Medical Department, now been officially recognised by the War Office. Members of the Volunteer force who join the classes are instructed in ambulance duties and the proper treatment of wounded in the field, in accordance with the practice prescribed in the official Red Books of instruction and the system adopted by the Army Hospital Corps at Aldershot, so that in case of emergency they would be able to work with the regulars. Since the classes of instruction commenced more than 1,200 men have been enrolled in London alone, and 845 of these have attended the requisite number of lectures and drills, and entitled themselves to certificates of proficiency. In the provinces, a large number of men have been under instruction, and over 470 certificates have been granted, bringing the total number of efficient to 1,315. Allowing two men to a company, however, it is calculated that about 5,000 men of the Volunteer forces should be available and competent to undertake this duty. It should be known that this movement has been carried on without any pecuniary help from Government; and, as further expenses have to be met in the purchase of material and the development of this service, those who feel an interest in the Volunteer force are invited to forward their contributions to the treasurer, W. H. Platt, Esq., 4, Upton Villas, Kilburn, N.W.

THE TRAINING OF NAVAL MEDICAL OFFICERS AT NETLEY.

SIR,—There has lately appeared in the JOURNAL a letter from "R. N.," who is an advocate of the change by which the instruction of young naval medical officers is removed from Netley—a change which, it is an open secret, the Admiralty, for their own ends, wished to accomplish years ago. He adduces the authority of the late Committee; but, perhaps, he would not be surprised to hear that the medical members of that Committee did not enjoy the confidence of many naval surgeons. With one exception, they would probably never have been heard of if the selection had been entrusted to the profession; and, in fact, their fitness for the office was a general subject of laughter. In one respect, however, they harmonised—they were all lucky men, and had made good progress in the service, not, it need scarcely be added, on account of professional ability. The officers examined were also selected, and, in all probability, their opinions were known beforehand. The greater number of the staff-surgeons and senior surgeons—the backbone of the service—were abroad, and their opinions were not asked. How many *ci-devant* "Netley *élèves*" were examined? Their evidence would surely have been of the greatest value.

It may be conceded that, in some particulars, Haslar is naturally well adapted for a school, which, however, as to its utility, must always be more dependent on the talents of the teachers. It contains a fairly good museum of pathology of a certain kind, and at one time had also a good museum of natural history, since plundered with the connivance of the Admiralty. There is, moreover, an abundant supply of instructive cases of injury and disease which might be utilised by a competent and willing teacher, if he could be procured; and the proximity of the dockyard furnishes a field for the study of practical hygiene. What is known, however, of the action of the Admiralty is not reassuring as to the character of the instruction afforded. If Dr. Macdonald must discontinue his lectures, could they not have secured the services of some American or Frenchman, who has made a name for himself on the subject? So long as consanguinity and nepotism are more respected than merit and scientific knowledge in the selection for appointments, there is little chance of the naval culture of hygiene being much augmented.

It is surprising that "R. N." should not recognise the very great importance of special instruction in naval, and also in military, surgery. The routine on board-ship can be picked up by anyone in a few days, and is not to be learned in a hospital.

In some respects, the letter refutes itself. If the writer have no high opinion of the knowledge of young medical officers, it is surely of some consequence that they should have the benefit of the best teaching available, which no one will affirm is to be found at Haslar.

It is well known that a strong prejudice against the "Netley *élèves*" has prevailed amongst many of the senior medical officers, principally those of the very old school. A young gardener who, after attending lectures in medicine, and walking a hospital for one or two years, has joined the navy without a qualification, is likely enough in more advanced age, even though he have bought an M.D., and perambulated the world in a "floating prison", to resent the companionship of a doubly qualified young gentleman just emerged from Netley, and bristling with knowledge, often with too much for the comfort of his senior.

As to the invidious and unwarrantable remarks of "R. N." in comparing the two services, pride in the profession, *esprit de corps* (meaning, apparently, clannishness), etc., it is sufficient to point to the valuable contribution to our knowledge of medicine, surgery, and hygiene, made by army medical men within the last twenty years, and to contrast them with the miserable outcome of naval medical observation and thought. When the profession in the navy have produced one-tenth of the number of eminent names that have become conspicuous in the sister service during that period, then only can a naval surgeon, with propriety, raise himself from that attitude which at present best befits him—hanging his head in sorrow and in shame.—I am, etc.,

MEDICUS NAVALIS.

THE NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE

SIR,—It is not surprising that different opinions should exist in such a complex subject as that handled by your correspondents in the late numbers of the JOURNAL. The public services present advantages or otherwise, very much as the recipients are capable of turning them to account. A better illustration of this could not be afforded than by the two letters which appear side by side in the JOURNAL of January 14th. From the tone of the letter signed "Medicus Navalis", I should say the author is eminently unfitted for the vocation he has chosen, and in his own interest would do well to try another. He will find no obstacles thrown in his way by the authorities. It is but bare justice, however, to draw particular attention to his concluding statement as to the "heads" of the department, by which I conclude is meant the Director-General. Now, if there be a single point on which all are agreed, it is this: the extreme courtesy and consideration which is shown to every member of the department, irrespectively of his rank, by its present chief. Your correspondent is the first man I have ever heard make a statement to the contrary; and his experience must have been peculiar. When this letter is read throughout the service, conclusions not very flattering to its author will, I fear, be drawn, as anyone acquainted with the present Director-General will know how foreign to his nature is conduct such as that attributed to him, and will be able to judge how much credence is to be given to the rest of your correspondent's grievances.—I am, etc.,

VERITAS.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

THERE will be an examination at Gonville and Caius College, beginning on Thursday, March 23rd, for one Shuttleworth Scholarship of the value of £60 per annum, and tenable for three years. Papers will be set on Thursday and Friday, March 23rd and 24th, and there will be a practical examination on a day or days to be hereafter fixed. The subjects of examination are Botany, and Comparative Anatomy in its most general sense (including "Zootomy and Comparative Physiology"). The qualification of candidates is, by the terms of Dr. Shuttleworth's will, as follows:—They must be resident medical students of the University of Cambridge, who have kept not less than eight terms, have passed the Previous Examination with the additional subjects required from candidates for honours, and produce satisfactory testimonials of good character. A successful candidate, if not a member of Gonville and Caius College, must forthwith become a member of the same. This scholarship is tenable with any other scholarship at the College. None will be adjudged unless a candidate be found proficient. For further information, apply to the Rev. A. W. W. Steel, Senior Rector to the College, to whom candidates should send application before March 16th.

VARIOUS Liverpool charities have been benefited, to the extent of £16,000, by the death of Mrs. Hamilton, a late resident.

and, if so, what ought I to charge? They are willing to pay, but I do not know what to charge them.

* * We are informed that medical officers of health rarely charge for certificates given to school authorities, unless special inquiries have to be made previously to giving them. It is, of course, no part of their duty to assist the managers of schools to get grants for scholars who have been kept away in consequence of infectious disease, and therefore there does not seem to be any good ground for not making a small charge, such as would be made for a certificate given for other purposes. It is evident that masters and mistresses of schools receiving Government grants will be more willing to send home scholars coming from infected homes, if the grant for them can be obtained, than if it be refused. To give a certificate, therefore, assists the work of a medical officer of health.

RULES FOR FACTORIES.

SIR,—Will you, or any of your readers, kindly inform me where I can get the best information regarding the sanitation of lead manufactories, and rules in force for the safety of the workpeople? I remember some years ago seeing the rules in force in the Paris factories, but where I cannot remember.—With respects, I am, dear sir, faithfully yours,

Burgh House, Maryhill, January 16th, 1882.

WILLIAM McDONALD.

* * Strict personal cleanliness and the use of sulphuric acid lemonade (if requisite) are the workmen's precautions. The methods of keeping a smelting work free from lead fever are pointed out in Dr. Ballard's Third Report on Trade Nuisances, in the Eighth Annual Report of the Local Government Board Supplement (being the Report of the Medical Officer).

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted Members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners on the 19th instant.

Messrs. Roland Danvers Brierton, M.B.Cantab, College Terrace, Belsize Park; Lestock W. Cockburn, Totnes, Devon; Joseph L. Hewer, Highbury New Park; Bernard C. Scott, Anerley; Charles A. A. Taylor, Acton; J. Boyd Hurry, B.A.Cantab, Wanstead; Malcolm Webb, Manchester; Andrew Fuller, Wolverhampton; George Utting, Hockering, Norfolk; Frederick R. Anness, Ipswich; Clement B. Voisey, L.S.A., Manchester; James F. Joseph, L.K.Q.C.P.I., Warrington, Lancashire; Herman E. Heyd, M.D.McGill, Brantford, Ontario, Canada.

Eleven candidates were rejected.

The following gentlemen passed on the 20th instant.

Messrs. Robert H. S. Spicer, L.S.A., Cambridge Street, W.; Frank C. Payne, Halstead, Essex; Charles E. Todd, Adelaide, South Australia; James Limont, M.B.Edin., Alnwick, Northumberland; John Hague Clegg, L.S.A., Oldham, Lancashire; George T. H. Thomas, L.S.A., Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, S.W.; William Odillo Maher, M.D.Queen's Univ. Irel., Sydney, New South Wales; Charles Rout, L.S.A., Coldharbour Lane; John D. E. Mortimer, L.S.A., Clifton, Bristol; Andrew Houman, L.S.A., Weymouth Street, W.; Henry A. Fotherby, L.S.A., Finsbury Square; William B. Giles, L.R.C.P.Ed., Staunton-on-Wye; and Edward H. Booth, L.S.A., Worthing.

Ten candidates were rejected.

The following gentlemen passed on the 23rd instant.

Messrs. Charles G. Bunn, L.S.A., Elm Tree Road, St. John's Wood; Archibald Watson, M.D.Paris, Paris; Walter T. Williams, L.S.A., Williton, Somerset; Peter Piggett, L.S.A., Dulwich; John W. Payne, L.S.A., Pentonville Road; Dhanjibhai R. Wadia, L.R.C.P.Ed., Bombay; J. Harrington Douty, L.S.A., Salisbury; John Covey, L.S.A., Maidstone; Joseph L. Bousignac, L.S.A., Trinidad; Richard Rice, L.S.A., Barrington, Gloucestershire; Edward Mattei, M.D.Malta, Malta; Charles E. Wedmore, B.A. and M.B.Cantab, Bristol; and Walter H. Goddard, L.S.A., Norfolk Crescent, W.

Six candidates, having failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners, were referred to their professional studies for six months, making a total of 45 out of the 124 examined, including 15 who failed in Obstetrics.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, January 19th, 1882.

Banatvala, Hormasjee Edaljee, The Grove, Ealing, W.
Booth, Edward Hargrave, Guy's Hospital.
Fuller, Herbert Knowles, Ramsdale, Basingstoke.
Nicholls, Frederick Lucius, Bury St. Edmunds.
Swallow, Francis McDonald, Church Road, Forest Hill.

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

Davis, John Warren, London Hospital.
Hubbard, Frederick Edmund, Guy's Hospital.
Tibbles, John Thomas, Charing Cross.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.—At a special examination, held on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 20th and 21st, 1881, the following candidates were successful.

For the First Professional Examination.—Charles Henry Underwood.
For the Licence to practise Medicine.—Alfred Taylor.

At the usual monthly examinations for the Licences of the College, held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, January 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, the successful candidates were the following.

For the First Professional Examination.—Arabella Kenealy, Henry Robinson.

For the Licences to practise Medicine and Midwifery.—St. George Ashe, George James Hodgson.

For the Licence to practise Medicine alone.—Edward Hyacinth O'Doherty, Henry Reynolds Peyton.

The following Licentiates in Medicine of the College, having complied with the by-laws relating to Membership under the Supplemental Charter of 1878, were duly admitted Members.

Francis Joseph Davys, 1860, Swords, Co. Dublin; Henry Fitzgibbon, 1875, Dublin; George Smith, 1875, Surgeon H.M.S. *Penelope*.

(The numerals indicate the year in which the Licence of the College was obtained.)

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:—

BELMULLET UNION.—Medical Officer for Binghamstown Dispensary District. Salary, £100 per annum, with £10 yearly as Medical Officer of Health, registration and vaccination fees. Election on February 2nd.

BRADFORD FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL AID ASSOCIATION.—Assistant Medical Officer and Dispenser. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications by February 9th.

BRITISH LYING-IN HOSPITAL, Endell Street, W.C.—Honorary Physician. Applications by February 13th.

CARNARVONSHIRE AND ANGLESEY INFIRMARY, Bangor—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by 11th February.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, West Strand, W.C.—Assistant-Physician. Applications by 28th instant.

CRAIGLOCKHART HYDROPATHIC, near Edinburgh.—Resident Physician. Applications to the Managing Director, Craiglockhart Hydropathic Company, Limited, 40, Frederick Street, Edinburgh, by 6th February.

DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Square.—Dental Surgeon. Applications by February 13th.

GAINSBORO' FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—Medical Officer. Salary, £140 per annum. Applications to H. Cuckson, Secretary, Bath Street, Gainsboro'.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, Birmingham—Assistant Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by the 30th instant.

GENERAL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY FOR SICK CHILDREN, Pendlebury, and Gartside Street, Manchester.—Physician. Salary, £300 per annum. Applications by February 8th.

GRANARD UNION.—Medical Officer for Finnea Dispensary District. Salary, £100 per annum, with £14 per annum as Medical Officer of Health, registration and vaccination fees. Age of candidate not to exceed forty years. Election on 3rd proximo.

INFIRMARY FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND THROAT, 26, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, W.—Visiting Physician. Applications by January 28th.

LEAMINGTON AMALGAMATED FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £200 per annum. Applications to the Secretary, Mr. C. Wildman, 6, Woodbine Street, Leamington.

LIVERPOOL EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £30 per annum. Applications by the 10th February.

MERCER'S HOSPITAL, Dublin.—Resident Medical Officer. Applications to Mr. J. Shaw.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC, Queen's Square, Bloomsbury.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by February 2nd.

ROTHERHAM HOSPITAL.—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by February 28th.

ROYAL SURREY COUNTY HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £75 per annum. Applications by January 30th.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—Assistant Surgeon. Applications by 14th February.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—Surgeon. Applications by 14th February.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, Chatham.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications by February 13th.

ST. MARYLEBONE GENERAL DISPENSARY, 77, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square.—Honorary Physician. Applications by January 30th.

THE CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.—Assistant Surgeon. Applications by February 7th.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—Assistant Registrar. Salary, £500 per annum. Applications to A. Milman, Registrar, University of London, Burlington Gardens, W., by January 31st.

WEST HERTS INFIRMARY, Hemel Hempstead.—House-Surgeon and Dispenser. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by 1st February.

WOLVERHAMPTON AND STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL, Wolverhampton. Honorary Physician. Applications by January 30th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

BYRDEN, R. J., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon and Dispenser to the Gravesend Dispensary and Infirmary.

COWAN, R. H., M.R.C.S., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Birmingham Workhouse.

GABB, J. P. A., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the St. Marylebone General Dispensary.

JACKSON, Thomas, L.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.L., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the County Lunatic Asylum, Sinton, Nottingham.

KENDALL, T. M., L.R.C.P., appointed House-Surgeon to the Isle of Wight Infirmary.

LEAHY, A., F.R.C.S., appointed Surgical Registrar to the Charing Cross Hospital.

MCCUTCHEON, J., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer to the Leeds Amalgamated Friendly Societies' Medical Aid Association.

MINCHIN, R. G., M.B., appointed Medical Officer to the Alverstoke Medical Benevolent Asylum.

MITCHELL, A., L.K.Q.C.P.I., appointed Medical Officer for Borris in Ossory District, Donaghmore Union, *vice* R. H. D'O. Duckworth, M.B., resigned.

PRATT, J. D., M.B., appointed House-Surgeon to the City of Dublin Hospital.

RICH, F., L.R.C.P., appointed Medical Officer to the Isle of Wight Infirmary.

ROUTH, A., M.B., appointed Honorary Obstetric Physician to the St. Marylebone General Dispensary.

STANLEY, W. H. R., M.D., appointed Medical Officer to the Leeds Amalgamated Friendly Societies' Medical Aid Association.

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.

MARRIAGE.

SHAW—EVANS.—On January 24th, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, by the Revd. Canon Farrar, D.D., William Shaw, M.B., M.R.C.S., of Maidstone, to Maria (Minnie), youngest daughter of the late Robert C. Evans, Esq., of New York.

DEATH.

ESSEX.—At his residence, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, James Essex, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., aged 74 years, January 18th, 1882. Was in practice in Pontypool for fifty-one years, and long time member of British Medical Association.

NATIONAL HEALTH SOCIETY.—At the meeting of the National Health Society held on Tuesday at 44, Berners Street, it was announced that Lord Derby had become a life member and vice-president of the society.

DR. JOSHUA DUKE, of the Indian Medical Service, is engaged in preparing a new work upon Cashmere, its natural history, its people, and its scenery. This book will include an account of Sir Frederick Roberts's famous march from Cabul to Candahar.

THE dignity of State-Councillor has been conferred by the Emperor of Austria on Dr. Alexander Rollet, professor of physiology in the University of Graz, in recognition of his long services in the cause of science.

A WOMAN has been recently summoned, at Sevenoaks, for refusing to allow lymph to be taken from her child's arm for the performance of other vaccinations. It was stated that the defendant, who pleaded ignorance of the law, had been twice warned of the result if she still persisted in her refusal. A mitigated penalty was imposed.

METROPOLITAN PROVIDENT MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—At a recent meeting of the Charity Organisation Society, Mr. Bousfield stated that the Association had made arrangements with the Children's Hospital, Ormond Street, for the treatment of patients. He hoped that this step was the commencement of a system of co-operation between the Association and the metropolitan hospitals. It will lead to well-considered reform of out-patient hospital abuses.

THE ADULTERATION ACT.—Dr. Saunders reports as public analyst to the City of London, that 162 samples had been analysed during the year—namely, of milk, butter, water, pepper, and sugar—but only two required the institution of a prosecution, both being in respect of milk. The public seemed to take very little interest in the working of the Adulteration Act, for, with a few exceptions, all the articles analysed had been obtained at his own (Dr. Saunders's) instruction by the officers of the Commission.

DEAD DRUNK.—M. Gréhaut made an interesting communication to the Biological Society of Paris at a recent meeting, on the subject of fatal doses of alcohol. In order to determine what quantity of alcohol is present in the blood when death ensues from drinking it in large quantities, he made a series of experiments, all of which gave the same results. By means of an œsophageal syringe, he injected into the stomach of a dog thirty grammes of alcohol every half-hour until the dog died. He then collected some of the blood of the animal, scrupulously taking the same precautions as when an analysis of the gases present in the blood is made. He then distilled it *in vacuo*, using for the purpose, with the necessary modifications, a mercury-pump, such as is employed for analysing the gases of the blood. M. Gréhaut's experiments convince him that death happens when the blood of the animal presents the proportion of 1 part of absolute alcohol to 100 of blood; that this substance acts directly on the constituent elements of the blood; that the condition known as "dead drunk" exists when drunkards continue drinking, but when the alcohol imbibed ceases to be absorbed, and the blood presents the proportion of 1 part of alcohol to 195 of blood; that is to say, almost the half of the quantity present in the blood when death is caused by drinking. M. Gréhaut believes that, if death from drunkenness is less frequent than might be expected, it is because drunkards generally stop drinking when this proportion exists (1 in 195). M. Gréhaut here establishes a curious parallel between his experiments and those recently made by M. Bert on anaesthetics (BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, December 24th, 1881).

LONDON HOSPITAL STUDENTS' CLUB.—The building which has lately been erected in the hospital grounds for the accommodation of the students of the London Hospital, has been formally opened by Mr. W. J. Thompson, the Chairman of the College Board, in the presence of Sir A. Rose Robinson, Dr. Andrew Clark, Dr. Langdon Down, Dr. S. Mackenzie, Mr. James Buxton, and of several members of the committee and staff. There was a large attendance of students. The chairman briefly traced the circumstances under which the club had been founded, and said that the number of students had so much increased, that the want of accommodation had become more and more felt. The building had been erected at the expense of the college staff and the members of the house committee, while the money required to purchase the fittings had been lent by a member of the staff, at a low rate of interest, and at a very slow rate of repayment. The management of the club had been left in the hands of a committee comprised of four members of the College Board, and two of the members of the club, elected by the other members; Mr. Munro Scott (Warden of the College) having very kindly undertaken the duties of honorary secretary, the rules had been approved by the members, and the accounts would be kept by the committee. In the event of there being any surplus, it was intended that the tariff should be at once reduced, so that members might have the full benefit of the club in every shape and form. About 120 students had joined, but he hoped that all the students, members of the staff and committee, would join the club, which had been started under such favourable circumstances. Dr. Andrew Clark spoke in terms of high commendation of the objects of the club, and expressed the hope that the establishment of a residential college for the London Hospital would be the next move in the right direction. Dr. Clark also referred to the necessary qualifications for success in life as a medical practitioner, these being, in his opinion: health, a just knowledge of the medical art, singleness of purpose, and self-denial. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. James Buxton, Mr. Adams, Mr. Treves, Dr. S. Mackenzie, and Mr. Munro Scott.

THE METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The Annual General Meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Mr. G. J. Symons, F.R.S., President, in the chair. The Secretary read the Report of Council for the past year which showed the society to be in a very flourishing condition. The society receives second order and climatological observations from 83 stations, the results of which are published quarterly in the *Meteorological Record*. In addition to the *Quarterly Journal*, two publications have been prepared and issued under the direction of the Council, viz.:—*Hints to Meteorological Observers: with Instructions for taking Observations, and Tables for their Reduction*; and, *Index to the Publications of the English Meteorological Societies 1839 to 1881*. The President (Mr. Symons) delivered an address which was devoted to the consideration of the present state, and future prospects of Meteorology. The following gentlemen were elected officers and Council for the ensuing year:—*President*: J. K. Laughton, M.A., F.R.A.S. *Vice-Presidents*: W. Ellis, F.R.A.S.; Rogers Field, B.A.; J. H. Gilbert, Ph.D., F.R.S.; Baldwin Latham, F.G.S. *Treasurer*: H. Perigal, F.R.A.S. *Trustees*: Hon. F. A. R. Russell, M.A.; S. W. Silver, F.R.G.S. *Secretaries*: G. J. Symons, F.R.S.; J. W. Tripe, M.D. *Foreign Secretary*: R. H. Scott, M.A., F.R.S. *Council*: E. D. Archibald, M.A.; A. Brewin, F.R.A.S.; J. S. Dyason, F.R.G.S.; E. E. Dymond, H. S. Eaton, M.A.; C. Harding, R. J. Lecky, F.R.A.S.; W. Marcet, M.D., F.R.S.; E. Mawley, F.R.H.S.; R. Strachan, G. M. Whipple, B.Sc., F.R.A.S.; C. T. Williams, M.A., M.D.

GALVANO-PUNCTURE IN AORTIC ANEURYSM.—Dr. R. Cameron, of Valparaiso, *New York Medical Record*, November 26th, 1881, reports a case of cure of aneurysm of the aorta by galvano-puncture. The patient, a man of forty, had an aneurysm of the ascending arch. Two fine steel gilt needles were used, passed into the aneurysm and kept there twenty minutes. In about two weeks the tumour began to flatten, and all bad symptoms gradually and permanently disappeared. The effect could not be clearly charged to galvano-puncture, as, owing to a defect in the battery, almost no current had been passing.

NEW METHOD OF PREPARING THE SPINAL CORD FOR MICROSCOPIC SECTIONS.—Debove recommends, in the *Archives de Neurologie*, the following method of hardening the spinal cord for microscopic sections. Place the cord in a 4 per cent. solution of bichromate of ammonia for three weeks, then in a solution of phenic gum for three days, and for three days more in alcohol. Sections may then be cut with great facility. They should be placed in water to prevent curling. They are then immersed in a saturated solution of picric acid for twenty-four hours, and colored with carmine for about twenty minutes, the picric acid acting as a mordant.

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, 2 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. 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, 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. Tu. Th. F., 2; Ear, S., 1.30; Skin, W., 1.45; S., 9.15; 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 will give the *Post Mortem* Appearances in a case of Paralysis of Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Nerves, shown to the Society on October 31st, 1881. Dr. Benjamin Howard of New York will give an account of the proposed Hospital and Accident Ambulance System for London. The London Hospital Ambulance will be exhibited. Dr. Stretch Dowse will read a paper on some Points in the Differential Diagnosis of Intracranial Disease, General Paralysis of the Insane, and Tabes Dorsalis.

WEDNESDAY.—Obstetrical Society of London, 8 P.M. Annual Meeting. Election of Officers and Council. Specimens will be shown. President's Address; and other communications.—Epidemiological Society of London, 8 P.M. Sir Joseph Fayrer: Malaria.

THURSDAY.—Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. Osman Vincent: Cases of Contraction of the Knee and other Joints. Dr. Day: On Headaches in Children.—Abernethian Society, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 8 P.M. Dr. Percy Kidd will introduce the Medical Discussion on Hæmoptysis.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—We shall be much obliged to Medical Officers of Health if they will, on forwarding their Annual and other Reports, favour us with *Duplicate Copies*.

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

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

MEDICAL ARTICLES IN LAY PAPERS.

THERE can be no reasonable objection to articles in lay papers which point out the modes of origin of preventable diseases, or indicate the means by which immunity from them may be attained; indeed, it may be fairly held that the imparting of such information is a very essential part of the duty of a publication pretending to the position of an educator of the people. But it is to be regretted that such articles should contain recommendations of the particular methods of treatment of this or that medical man. The copy of *Chambers' Journal* for January 21st contains an article called "A good Digestion", which is open to this objection; and a short time ago, we believe, there was another on the treatment of consumption, in which the same practice appeared. The writing is not that of one who possesses a medical education, and we do not doubt that the articles were written in good faith to supply what is believed to be a popular need; but we would express the hope that, in future, this objectionable feature will be excluded from articles of this character in this respectable and deservedly popular periodical.

LIFE-ASSURANCE OFFICES AND MEDICAL MEN.

SIR,—It is not often in the present day that assurance offices refuse to pay the fee for the private and confidential advice they require from medical men. Having met with an instance lately, I send you the correspondence on the subject, thinking it possible you may deem it worth publishing, as an example of the way in which such a case should be dealt with.

In reply to a printed letter signed by my patient, which requested me to supply full and confidential particulars to the secretary of the office in which the patient wished to assure, I wrote as follows.

"Sir,—The enclosed sealed report on the life of Mr. — contains the private and confidential information required by your directors in the conduct of their business. I never accept a fee from a patient for this labour, because the information is often injurious to him or to her, and it is expressly for the service and protection of the office. The ordinary custom of life-offices is to send the fee directly to the medical men inquired of; as your office fails to do this, I beg to give you and the directors notice that I hold them responsible for my fee, which in this instance is one guinea.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant, T. H. To the secretary of the London Life Association."

After a few days, I received back my report, seal unbroken, with the following. "London Life Association, 81, King William Street, London, E.C., January 6th, 1882. Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 2nd instant, I beg leave to acquaint you that the London Life Association is not a trading company, but a society of members associated for mutual benefit; and that any person who desires to enter it and share its advantages, is required by its rules to afford the requisite evidence that he is in good health, without expense to the other members; and that, if he cannot do so, he cannot be admitted. Under these circumstances, and as you require a fee from the society, the directors instruct me to say that they will not avail themselves of your report as to Mr. —, which I return unopened herewith. —Yours faithfully, EDW. DOCKER, Secretary."

And so the matter ended, as far as I am concerned.—Faithfully yours,

T. H.

SIR,—The London Life Association has lately declined to pay me, as the family medical man of an applicant, for reporting on his life. Left to get my fee from the proposer, I may have much trouble, or even give offence. The society, as one of the very few acting in this way, should be noticed as a matter of information to the profession. —I am, your obedient servant,

L. M. N.

PUZZLED.—There is a complete list of insurance offices in the *Post Magazine and Insurance Directory*, price 6d., published by Wm. J. Stokes, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, and to be had of any bookseller. This is most probably the handy guide referred to by our correspondent. The *Handy Assurance Guide* is, we are informed, published quarterly at 22, Norwood Grove, and 12, Lord Street, Liverpool, by Mr. J. P. Bourne, Associate of the Institute of Actuaries, price 3d. each. The January number is now ready, containing latest reports of all offices to date of issue.

MEDICAL RULES.

SIR,—A medical man goes away, and asks me to see his patients. I do so on two occasions. He returns, thanks me, and says he will be happy to do the same for me at any time. I, in my turn, leave home; he is called in to attend a patient of mine. I come back; he continues to visit until the end of the case, without referring to me at all. Should I have claimed the patient, or should he have offered to retire?—I am, etc.,

C. K. W.

* * * A medical man having vicarious charge of a patient should offer to retire on the return of the ordinary medical attendant.

DR. OSBORNE D. MARRIOTT (Sevenoaks).—Provident dispensaries are now so numerous, that the only difficulty is to select suitable models. Our correspondent might apply to the secretaries of the provident dispensaries at Leamington and at Tunbridge Wells. The model rules of the Charity Organisation Society might be adopted, with such modifications as the locality may require, and the opinion of the local practitioners may suggest.