

foundations and interior shall be carefully lined with cement, and the exterior be backed with puddled clay, or some additional security to prevent leakage—compelling all cesspools to be freely ventilated, requiring all soil-pipes to be fixed outside the house, and to be carried up to a safe position on the roof, advising the ventilation of syphons connected with the soil-pipe, the separate disposal of bath-water, slops, and kitchen drainage, and in general terms directing prominent attention to the special points on which English sanitary engineers are in the habit of insisting, such as having a separate water supply for the waterclosets from that provided for drinking and other general purposes, the cistern for the one being guarded from that of the other with scrupulous care. 12. That the municipality shall make every exertion to carry into effect the provision of some general and complete system of drainage that would ensure the removal of the night soil of Cannes to a convenient distance from the town, and put a stop to the inconveniences felt by even a portion of it finding its way to the sea. Any such scheme would also include arrangements for the removal of the other different forms of house drainage for the disposal of which, at present, it is so difficult to provide. 13. That the canal authorities be warned against permitting the use of bunches of brushwood or other vegetable materials to direct the current of water or otherwise regulate the stream. 14. That a careful guard be kept over the canal banks to prevent possible contamination with night-soil, and that in the event of any public or private works being undertaken in their vicinity, to prohibit latrines, drains, or cesspools, from being constructed on a higher level, without the most absolute certainty being provided that any contamination shall be impossible. 15. That the filters in connection with the canal be carefully tended, and the filtering media be changed sufficiently often to ensure absolute purity of the water that pass through them. 16. That the annual closure of the canal for cleaning out its bed and executing repairs should be so arranged that the water supply may be in complete working order on the 15th October of each year. 17. That the municipal authorities encourage, by every means in their power, any proposal to substitute a system of iron pipes for the open canal that now provides the water supply of Cannes. 18. Other points of general hygiene, as the regular inspection of cow-sheds, etc., the fixing of the maximum number of animals to be accommodated in each building with regard to the available cubic space; the surveillance of slaughter-houses, the careful examination of the carcasses of all animals to be used as food, to ensure the rejection of those in which the lungs are not freely permeable to air, or other internal organs are diseased; the prohibition of the sale of meat not slaughtered on authorised premises, and other kindred considerations affecting the general health of the community have found no place in our recommendations—not because we consider them unimportant, but because we believe them to be outside the scope of the more narrow questions to which we have been asked to apply ourselves.”

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, June 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.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.—The second general meeting of the present session will be held at the Railway Hotel, Stafford, on Thursday, February 23rd, at 3.30 P.M. VINCENT JACKSON, General Secretary.—Wolverhampton, January 29th, 1882.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH.—The fifth meeting of the session will be held at the Medical Institute, Birmingham, on Thursday, February 9th, 1882. The chair will be taken by the President, Mr. Bartleet, at 3 P.M. Paper: Mr. J. S. Gangee: The Benefits conferred by Vivisection on Human Surgery. Members are invited to exhibit Patients, Pathological Specimens, New Drugs, In-

struments, or Appliances, at the commencement of the meeting. N.B.—Members are requested to pay their subscriptions to Dr. Rickards.—E. MALINS, M.B., 8, Old Square; E. RICKARDS, M.B., 14, Newhall Street, Honorary Secretaries.—February 1st, 1882.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Committee of Council, held at the Council Room of Exeter Hall, Strand, London, on Wednesday, January 18th, 1882: Present, Mr. C. G. WHEELHOUSE, President of the Council, in the Chair; Dr. W. Strange, President-elect; Dr. W. F. Wade, Treasurer; Dr. Clifford Allbutt, Mr. Alfred Baker, Mr. T. H. Bartleet, Surgeon-Major Boileau, Dr. L. Borchardt, Dr. A. Carpenter, Dr. C. Chadwick, Dr. J. Ward Cousins, Dr. A. Davidson, Dr. Charles Drake, Dr. W. A. Elliston, Dr. B. Foster, Dr. E. Long Fox, Dr. W. C. Grigg, Mr. A. J. Harrison, Dr. C. Holman, Professor G. M. Humphry, Mr. W. D. Husband, Dr. Leslie H. Jones, Dr. D. J. Leech, Mr. C. Macnamara, Mr. F. E. Manby, Mr. F. Mason, Mr. R. H. B. Nicholson, Mr. H. Power, Dr. S. Rees-Phillips, Dr. C. Parsons, Dr. R. C. Shettle, Mr. S. W. Sibley, Dr. E. M. Skerrett, Mr. H. Stear, Dr. A. P. Stewart, Dr. E. Waters.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and found correct.

Read letters of apology for non-attendance from Dr. Duffey, and Dr. Eyton Jones.

Read letter from Dr. Sieveking suggesting that the medal for distinguished merit be given to certain officers of the Association.

Resolved: That the President of the Council be requested to write to Dr. Sieveking, and inform him that the Committee of Council do not consider the carrying out his suggestion advisable.

Read communication from Dr. Urban Pritchard, the late Mr. Douglas Hemming, and Mr. Baker, asking that the Section Otology be recognised as a separate Section at the annual meeting.

Resolved: That, in compliance with the request, Otology be recognised as a separate Section at the annual meeting in August next at Worcester.

Resolved: That, on the occasion of the jubilee meeting, to be held at Worcester in August next, there be three vice-presidents in each of the Sections.

The President-elect reported that he had received an intimation from the Mayor of Worcester that it was his intention to invite the members of the Council to accompany him officially to divine service in the cathedral.

Read letter from Mr. R. E. Power of Portsea, suggesting that the list of members should be enlarged, giving particulars of each member's titles, and that an alphabetical list of members should be added.

Resolved: That Mr. Power be informed that the Committee of Council does not see its way to carrying out his suggestions with regard to increased information in the list of members.

Read resolutions of the East Anglian Branch, of which the following are copies.

Resolutions of the autumn meeting of the East Anglian Branch, viz.:

1. That it is, in the opinion of this meeting, desirable that steps should be taken at once to investigate thoroughly the subject of syphilis, and its effects upon the civil population of Great Britain, and more particularly of the great maritime and mercantile centres.
2. That the British Medical Association, representing so large a body of the guardians of the public health, is at the present time the only organisation capable of carrying out this investigation successfully.
3. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President and Committee of Council of the Association, with a request that they would take into consideration the expediency of forming a central committee of investigation, with power to appoint local committees in such places as they may think desirable; such subcommittees to consist not only of members of the Association, but of all medical men living in the place or neighbourhood, who are willing to assist in the work; to lay down the lines upon which these subcommittees are to work, and to receive and digest their reports.

Resolved: That the resolutions of the East Anglian Branch be referred to the Collective Investigation Committee.

The election of eighty-three candidates was then considered.

Resolved: That the election of one member be referred to the Council of the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch on the ground of suspected homeopathy.

Another candidate was referred to the Council of the Metropolitan Counties Branch.

Resolved: That eighty-one be, and they are hereby, elected members of the Association, and that two of the candidates be referred to the Councils of the Branches of the districts in which they respectively reside.

Resolved: That the minutes of the Journal and Finance Committee be received and adopted, and the recommendations carried into effect.

The minutes of the Journal and Finance Committee contain the report on the examination of the monthly accounts, amounting to £4,041 os. 9d., and the auditor's quarterly report on receipts, amounting to £5,431 18s. 2d.; and recommendations to empower the Treasurer to invest £2,000.

Resolved: That the seal of the Association be attached to the instructions for the payment in future of dividends due from the London and North-Western and Midland Railway Companies direct to the Bank.

Resolved: That the minutes of the Scientific Grants Committee of to-day's date be approved and carried into effect.

The minutes of the Scientific Grants Committee contain recommendations of further grants, to the amount of £50.

Professor Humphry, as Chairman of the Committee, reported that the Collective Investigation Committee had nominated Dr. William Robert Smith of Cheltenham for election by the Committee of Council as Secretary to the Collective Investigation Committee; but that he had received a letter of this date, stating that circumstances had occurred which prevented Dr. Smith's acceptance of the appointment. Under these circumstances, the Committee would reconsider the appointment of Secretary.

The President of Council reported that steps had been taken to support Dr. Ferrier, F.R.S., in the recent prosecution for vivisection.

Resolved: That the report of the President of Council, with regard to the steps taken in the prosecution of Dr. Ferrier, F.R.S., for vivisection, be approved, and the legal expenses, amounting to £75, paid out of the funds of the Association.

Dr. Alfred Carpenter gave notice that he would move, at the next meeting,

That the resolution appointing a Commission to inquire and report upon the Transmissibility of the Diseases of Animals to Man by way of Flesh or Milk used as Food, be rescinded as far as the members of the Commission is concerned, and the subject of the investigation be referred to the Collective Investigation Committee.

DUBLIN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE fifth annual meeting of the Dublin Branch was held on Wednesday, January 25th, 1882, in the hall of the King and Queen's College of Physicians; Dr. JOHN T. BANKS, Vice-President of the Branch, in the chair. There was a large attendance of members.

The minutes of the last annual general meeting were read and confirmed, and letters of apology from some of the officers of other Irish Branches, who were unable to accept the invitation of the Council to attend the annual meeting and dinner were read.

Report of Council.—Dr. GEORGE F. DUFFY, Honorary Secretary, read the annual report of the Council for the past year as follows:—

"In presenting the Fifth Annual Report, your Council has the melancholy duty, in the first instance, of reminding the members of the great losses the Branch has sustained during the past year. Seven of its members, including its President and President-elect, have died since the last annual meeting. And the earth is still fresh over the grave of a member of your Council, Dr. Reuben J. Harvey, prematurely struck down by the same disease as that which, in the beginning of the year, took away the life of the deeply regretted Dr. Peele. The fatality which removed such valuable lives as those of Drs. Hayden and McClintock, the two chief officers of the Branch, also deprived it of two of its original promoters and most active members. Both took the greatest interest in its success; and spared neither time or trouble in contributing towards establishing the position the Branch now holds as well by their energies and talents, as by the support derived from their position and reputation.

"Your Council feel assured that the Branch received with the greatest satisfaction the sincere expression of brotherly feeling conveyed to it in the resolution of condolence adopted by the Council of the Metropolitan Counties Branch (which was published in the JOURNAL and in the daily Dublin papers), on the occurrence of the deaths, at so short an interval, of the President and President-elect of the Branch. By the deaths of Dr. Cryan and of Deputy Inspector-General Battersby, the Branch has also lost two of its original members; and by that of Surgeon T. Pakenham Walsh, A.M.D., a member who only joined the Branch last year.

"Owing to changes of residence and other causes, eight gentlemen have resigned their membership; and two members have been removed from the roll by the Parent Association, in consequence of non-payment of arrears of subscription. From all these losses, and from the fact that only eleven new members have joined the Branch during the year, an increase in the number of members on its roll cannot this year, as on all former similar occasions, be announced. We now number 168 members, which is seven less than the total last year. There is reason, however, to anticipate the accession of several new members, and no reason to fear for the vitality of the Branch.

"Your Council held four meetings during the year. The Bill introduced by Mr. Gray, M.P., for the Notification of Infectious Diseases

in Ireland, received its careful and anxious consideration. The Council approved of making the notification of infectious diseases general throughout Ireland instead of merely local. It also agreed that the provisions of the proposed Bill should be compulsory, and apply generally to every sanitary district, instead of its adoption being left to the wishes of any sanitary authority. It regretted that the direct method of notification by the medical attendant was that adopted in the Bill, instead of the method approved of by the British Medical Association; as the Council was aware that a large proportion of the profession throughout the country strongly object to the former method. The Council, therefore, urged Mr. Gray to modify this clause in his Bill in such a manner as to make it acceptable to the bulk of the profession. This the Council believed might have been done by the adoption of what is known as the "dual method". The Council was also strongly of opinion that a fee of at least 2s. 6d. should be payable to the medical attendant for each certificate sent by him to the sanitary authority. Mr. Gray received the opinions of your Council courteously, and expressed his willingness to accede to most of them. Owing, however, to opposition to the Bill it could not be proceeded with last Session. But your Council are glad to inform you that they have been recently engaged, in conjunction with the Committee of Council of the Irish Medical Association, in framing a Bill, the provisions of which they trust will be acceptable to the members of both bodies, and which it is hoped may be introduced next Session. The text of this proposed Bill will be laid before this meeting, and a resolution proposing its adoption by the Branch, submitted to you.

"Your Council has given its best attention to all other subjects that have come under its notice. They are pleased to observe that one of their members, Mr. W. Stokes, has been selected by the Committee of Council to deliver the Address in Surgery at the next—the Jubilee—meeting of the Association. The funds of the Branch, which have been audited by Dr. E. H. Bennett, up to the 24th inst., show a balance in favour of the Branch of £29.

"With the object of continuing the custom which has heretofore existed, of filling the Presidential chair by a Fellow of the College of Physicians and a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons alternately, the Council has nominated Drs. Kidd and Banks, Vice-Presidents, as President and President-elect, respectively, of the Branch; and Mr. Edward Hamilton and Dr. Lombe Athill as Vice-Presidents.

"The thanks of the Branch and of the Council are again due to the President and Fellows of this College for their readily accorded and courteous permission to hold our meetings within its walls."

Dr. J. W. MOORE moved: "That the report of the Council as now read be received and adopted."

Mr. PORTER seconded the motion, which was adopted.

Election of President.—The CHAIRMAN then declared the ballot open. He proposed, however, that Dr. George H. Kidd be elected President by acclamation. This was a pleasing duty, for he could not propose for the office one more worthy to fill it. He trusted that when they next met in that hall on a similar occasion they would not have to deplore such heavy losses as they had to lament that day.

Dr. KIDD then took the chair amid applause.

The Notification of Infectious Diseases Bill.—The HONORARY SECRETARY then read the draft of a Bill suggested by the Committee of Council of the Irish Medical Association, and by the Council of the Dublin Branch, to provide for the better Notification of Infectious Diseases in Ireland. The principal sections of this Bill, which we are unable to print *in extenso*, are the 3rd and 4th, which are as follows.

"3. If an inmate of any building used for human habitation is suffering from any of the infectious diseases specified in Schedule A to this Act, the person in charge of such inmate, or, if such person be prevented by disease or otherwise, the occupier or any other person having the management or control of such building, shall forthwith cause notice thereof to be given, by letter or otherwise, to the sanitary authority of the district in which such building is situated, as nearly as possible in the form contained in Schedule B to this Act."

"4. Every medical practitioner attending or called in to visit any person suffering from any of the diseases set forth in Schedule A to this Act, may, if he shall think fit, notify the occurrence of such case of disease to the sanitary authority of the district in which the person suffering from such disease resides; and every medical practitioner so notifying shall forthwith fill up, sign, and deliver, or cause to be delivered, or shall transmit by post to such sanitary authority, a certificate according to the form set forth in column 2 of Schedule C to this Act, or in a form to the same effect, stating the name and place of residence of the patient, and the nature of the disease from which such patient is suffering; and shall also fill up, sign, and deliver to the person having charge of such patient, or to the person having charge of the building in which the patient resides, a further certificate in the

form set forth in column 3 of Schedule C to this Act, the production of which certificate shall be a good defence for such person against any penalties for breach of the terms of this Act.

Dr. ROBERT McDONNELL said he had had the advantage of reading over the proposed Bill, and of studying its provisions. He moved: "That the draft Bill to provide for the better notification of infectious diseases in Ireland, as suggested by the Committee of Council of the Irish Medical Association and by the Council of the Dublin Branch of the British Medical Association, be and hereby is approved of and adopted by this Branch; and that the Council of this Branch be authorised to take such steps as may seem to it advisable to procure the introduction of said Bill into Parliament during the coming session." Some members of the Branch, he said, might have some little difficulty as to the merits of the Bill. Some might wish it to go further—others might consider it had gone too far; but everything of the kind was a matter of compromise. They should give and take. The Bill, he thought, was a good one, and if the Branch came to a unanimous resolution on the subject it would help forward a Bill which would eventually be one of incalculable benefit to the public at large.

Dr. JACOB, in seconding the resolution, said the members of the medical profession were under no compulsion in this matter, and thus the element which was most distasteful to some members, including himself, had been got rid of. They could not shut their eyes to the fact that notification by medical men was much more efficacious than any other, and therefore they tried to introduce into the Bill a clause which would practically effect notification by medical men. That they did by the fourth section, which provided that when a medical man was called in to attend a patient suffering from infectious disease he might in the exercise of his discretion make the notification. He was not forced to notify the disease, but he might do so at the request of the patient; and for giving notice to the sanitary authority he should receive a small fee. That would relieve the householder from all liability under the circumstances. Thus a physician on entering a sick room would do so entirely unfettered. The plan proposed was deserving of trial, and he believed it would work in a way beneficial to the public.

Mr. CHAPLIN (Kildare), President of the Royal College of Surgeons, expressed his approval of the Bill, which saved the medical man from an invidious position, while at the same time its provisions left him free to serve the public in a matter of great importance. He fully concurred in the observations made by Dr. McDonnell and Dr. Jacob, and he was prepared to give the Bill his most strenuous support.

Dr. JOHNSTON, President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, also expressed his full approval of the Bill, and said that all objections to the measure were removed by Clause 4.

Dr. J. W. MOORE said that the public, through the members of Parliament, asked for direct notification by the medical attendant. The profession preferred doing it in an indirect form, and the form proposed in this Bill solved the difficulty. The Bill was most necessary. For the last two months measles had been a widespread epidemic in Dublin, and three or four weeks, or more, had passed away before the *habitat* of that epidemic was found out. Time was lost and the epidemic spread. The consequence was that the death-rate of Dublin had been raised to an extent that was a disgrace to the city. Dr. Moore then spoke of the effective manner in which the provisions of the Bill would be carried out by the forms provided in the schedules annexed.

The resolution was then put and adopted unanimously.

President's Address.—The President, Dr. Kidd, delivered an address on "Medical Education." It is published at page 146.

Vote of Thanks.—Dr. JOHNSTON proposed, and Mr. CHAPLIN (Kildare) seconded, a vote of thanks to the President, Dr. Kidd, for his admirable address. The vote was carried by acclamation, and the President expressed his acknowledgments.

Election of Officers.—The following were elected officers and council for 1882. *President:* G. H. Kidd, M.D. *President-Elect:* John T. Banks, M.D. *Vice-Presidents:* Edward Hamilton, M.D.; Lombe Atthill, M.D. *Council:* E. H. Bennett, M.D.; Thomas Darby, F.R.C.S.I.; J. M. Finny, M.D.; Samuel Gordon, M.D.; T. W. Grimshaw, M.D.; Rev. S. Haughton, M.D., F.R.S.; J. W. Moore, M.D.; E. D. Mapother, M.D.; Robert McDonnell, M.D., F.R.S.; H. R. Swanzy, M.B.; P. C. Smyly, M.D.; William Stokes, M.D. *Representatives on the General Council:* Isaac Ashe, M.D.; Thomas Darby, F.R.C.S.I.; Rev. S. Haughton, M.D., F.R.S.; James Little, M.D.; R. McDonnell, M.D., F.R.S.; J. W. Moore, M.D.; G. H. Porter, M.D.; W. Stokes, M.D. *Honorary Secretary and Treasurer:* G. F. Duffey, M.D.

The proceedings then terminated.

The Dinner.—In the evening, the members and their friends (to the number of seventy-six) sat down to dinner in the great hall of the College of Physicians—Dr. KIDD, President, in the chair. Amongst those

present were: the High Sheriff of the City, Mr. E. D. Gray, M.P.; the Right Hon. Edward Gibson, M.P.; Sir Patrick O'Brien, Bart., M.P.; Sir William Carroll; Sir George Owens; Mr. Maurice Brooks, M.P.; Dr. Lyons, M.P.; Mr. Charles Meldon, Q.C., M.P.; Mr. Findlater, M.P.; the President of the Royal College of Surgeons; the Vice-President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians; the President (Dr. Banks) and the Honorary Secretary (Dr. Chapman) of the Irish Medical Association; the Governor of the Apothecaries' Hall; the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland; the President of the Obstetrical Society of Dublin; Dr. Croker King, Local Government Board; the Registrar-General; Master Pigot; Dr. Jacob, etc. After dinner, in addition to the usual loyal toasts, the toast of "The Houses of Parliament" was given by the President, and responded to by Mr. Maurice Brooks, M.P., Sir Patrick O'Brien, M.P., and the Right Hon. Edward Gibson, M.P. The President next gave "The Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons", to which the President of the College of Surgeons and the Vice-President of the College of Physicians responded. Dr. Lyons, M.P., proposed "The British Medical Association and its Dublin Branch". The President responded, and proposed "The Irish Medical Association", to which Dr. Banks (its President) responded. The toast of "The Visitors" was responded to by the High Sheriff, Mr. E. D. Gray, M.P.; and that of "The Press" by Mr. J. A. Scott and Dr. Jacob. Dr. McDonnell proposed the health of the Honorary Secretary, in eulogistic terms, and the toast was most warmly received. Dr. Duffey replied, and gave the toast of the gentlemen who had contributed towards the enjoyment of the evening by their finished and effective singing. To this toast, Mr. Martin responded; and the company soon afterwards separated.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL BENEVOLENT FUND.

SIR,—I have received from Dr. Henry, honorary secretary to the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association, the first list of subscriptions and donations to the British Medical Benevolent Fund received by him in response to an appeal on behalf of the fund; issued, by the authority of the president and council, with the usual annual circular asking for the subscriptions to the Association and Branch. The subscriptions to the fund amount to £54 18s. 6d. the donations to £60 11s. 6d., making, with a donation of ten guineas sent separately by the President of the Branch to Dr. Jonson, chairman of the committee of the fund, a total of £126.

This result surpasses our most sanguine anticipations, and goes far to make the reaffiliation of the fund to the Association an accomplished fact. The South Wales and Monmouthshire Branch is also employing the organisation by which its own subscriptions are collected for obtaining subscriptions to the fund; were this done by all the branches, not only would a larger amount of money be available for the relief of distress among members of the profession and their families, but the existence of the fund would be made known more widely and a larger number of cases would be reached.

That the fund would worthily represent the charitable department of the Association will be admitted, when it is stated that it distributes £1,800 yearly in grants for the immediate relief of necessitous applicants, and £900 in annuities.

I enclose a list of the subscriptions and donations received through Dr. Henry, and beg to remain, your obedient servant,

W. H. BROADBENT, Treasurer.

34, Seymour Street, Portman Square, W., January 23, 1882.

THE GRAVE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

SIR,—During the sixteen years that I have been a head master, I have been two or three times informed by my assistant-masters that they had grave reasons for suspecting the existence of this great social evil in the school. What I did then was this. I spoke to the boys as soon as they were all next assembled together in the large school-room, as follows; at least, this is an outline of what I said to them:—"Boys, it distresses me much to learn that many of you are in the habit of indulging in a vice—a secret, solitary, horrid vice—which, if persisted in, must inevitably be the ruin of your souls and minds and bodies. Universal experience assures us of this. Your happiness here and hereafter will be destroyed by the self-indulgence I allude to. Many of you know what I mean; many of you do not, and God grant that you may never know! How terribly guilty is he who first, whether by precept or example, teaches another the way to sin! That the vice I refer to is a *sin*, you all yourselves in your very hearts must feel. And

receiving the certificate of the parish surgeon, should have immediately removed the child to the Fever Hospital. This case shows the muddle which often happens from the present state of the law, which although as regards paupers is clear enough to those who are acquainted with it, yet is very uncertain as regards other people, because there is no legal or authoritative definition as to what constitutes a pauper. In the metropolis this is to a great extent avoided by the relieving officers removing, in most parishes, to the Asylums Board Hospitals all those who are unable to provide proper medical attendance, nursing, and food for themselves. The medical officer of health is called upon to remove those who are without proper lodging and accommodation, and object, if paupers, to be removed by the relieving officer. Much time is sometimes lost by the friends of infected persons going to the wrong officer, and it is therefore highly necessary that something should be done to place the law upon a more satisfactory footing. It is true that the sanitary authority may provide a hospital for infectious diseases, but very often neglects to do so, in which case the medical officer of health is powerless. It is to be hoped that the Royal Commission on Hospitals now sitting will make some recommendations for the abatement of this dangerous state of the law, and for placing these matters on a more satisfactory footing.

SMALL-POX AT LEEDS.

THE outbreak of small-pox at Leeds seems to be assuming proportions which are somewhat alarming, in view of the inadequacy of the isolation accommodation at the disposal of the sanitary authority. Last week, the Mayor and other members of the Town Council attended, as a deputation from the Corporation, a meeting of the subscribers of the Fever Hospital, and stated that the Corporation were in a somewhat serious difficulty with regard to the treatment of infectious cases. The guardians had represented that it was absolutely necessary to provide an institution for dealing with infectious diseases, and which would receive pauper cases. The Fever Hospital Committee promised to consider a proposal to rent a portion of their hospital—a building constructed in 1870, and capable of containing about eighty beds. How far, however, this building is adapted for the present wants of the borough, does not appear to be clear. Meanwhile, small-pox is growing in the town, and the medical officer of health expresses himself as "at his wit's end how to deal with it".

SMALL-POX IN THE UNITED STATES.

WE understand that, in consequence of the spread of small-pox in the United States, the Executive Committee of the National Board of Health have declared the disease to be epidemic, and have insisted upon the adoption of vigorous measures, including the establishment of quarantine stations, with a view to prevent its spread. The United States have no compulsory vaccination law, such as exists in our own land, and the number of unprotected persons that accumulates between one epidemic and another is therefore very great. The last annual report of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts, in dealing with the disregard into which vaccination has fallen in the United States, gives as an instance that, amongst the children at the schools in an important town in the State, having large railroad connection with all parts of the country, more than one-half of the children of nine years old and under had never been vaccinated; the practice of vaccination having apparently fallen into disuse since a period of about nine or ten years ago, when the prevalence of an epidemic of small-pox called attention to its necessity. Dr. Adams, who reports on the whole subject, suggests that a State Vaccine Establishment should be formed, the chief business of which should be to propagate vaccine lymph by animal transmission, or in other ways, and from which all the physicians in the State should be supplied. This lymph should be proved by constant testing, and all the recipients should be compelled to report the results obtained. With the matter should be sent a recommendation to each physician to vaccinate, if possible, every infant born in his district, after so many months of its birth; also such instructions as may best prevent imperfect vaccinations. Dr. Adams thinks that vaccination should be forbidden by law, except by the hand of those to whom lymph is intrusted by the institution; that all the schools of the community should be subjected to an annual inspection, and that re-vaccination should be insisted upon whenever the protection of the public health requires the adoption of such measures. The Board of Health have not thought fit to adopt these recommendations, believing that the present laws of the State, if enforced, are sufficiently effective. The question becomes one of great importance, in view of the increasing prevalence of the disease in Philadelphia and New York, and the fact that inquiry and inspection in many towns have shown that the provisions of the statutes in respect to vaccination have been much neglected.

OBITUARY.

ANDREW WOOD BAIRD, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN TO THE DOVER HOSPITAL.

DR. ANDREW WOOD BAIRD was born at Colchester. In 1817, he began his studies at the University of Edinburgh. At the commencement of his medical studies, he resided with his mother's uncle, Mr. Andrew Wood, and, on his demise, with his mother's cousin, Mr. William Wood; both of whom filled the office of President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and helped to make the name of Wood a power in the Scottish medical world. In 1821, he became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; and, in 1823, he took the degree of M.D. at the Edinburgh University. In 1824, he established himself as physician at Ipswich. In 1827, he became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London. He was, in connection with Mr. R. D. Alexander, banker, of Ipswich, the means of establishing the General Hospital for East Suffolk, to which he was physician. He also enjoyed one of the largest consulting practices in the county, and was, in every respect, the trusted and valued physician and friend both to rich and poor. In 1852, he left Ipswich. On leaving, he was presented with a valuable microscope and a purse of gold. As he had been in Ipswich, so he became in Dover—trusted and loved both by rich and poor. He continued to practise his profession to within a few days of his death; one of the greatest wishes of his life being thus fulfilled. He held for twenty-nine years the office of physician to the Dover Hospital. He died on January 10th, and it may truly be said of him that his end was peace. His remains were interred at Copthill Cemetery, Dover, on Monday, the 16th ult. The inhabitants showed, by closing shutters and attending at Copthill, the esteem in which he was held.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

ELECTION OF MEMBER OF MEDICAL COUNCIL.—A convocation will be held on Tuesday, February 14, at two o'clock, for the purpose of holding an election of a person to represent the University in the General Council of Medical Education and Registration in the United Kingdom, for the period of five years, in place of the late Professor Rolleston.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.—The following gentlemen were admitted as members on January 26th, 1882.
Beevor, Charles Edward, M.D. Lond., 129, Harley Street, W.
Bradshaw, Alexander Frederick, Devonport.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, January 26th, 1882.

Gilbert, James William Thornton, Linden Gardens, Chiswick.
Larmuth, Leopold, Cheadle.
Shillito, William Alsop, Broomhall, Sheffield.

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

Sutton, John Bland, Middlesex Hospital.
Tomalin, William J. Clarkson, Guy's Hospital.
Wholey, Thomas, London Hospital.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

BOROUGH OF BRIDPORT.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £40 per annum. Applications to the Town Clerk by February 4th.

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

BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Physician's Assistant. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications by February 18th.

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.

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.

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

GLASGOW ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Extra Dispensary Physician. Applications to H. Lamond, Secretary, by February 4th.

GLASGOW ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Extra Dispensary Surgeon. Applications to H. Lamond, Secretary, by February 4th.

GLENMADDY UNION.—Medical Officer for Williamstown Dispensary District. Salary, £120 per annum, with £25 yearly as Medical Officer of Health, registration and vaccination fees. Election on the 17th instant.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton.—Resident Clinical Assistant. Applications by 11th instant.

LIVERPOOL EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications by the 10th February.

MONTROSE ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications to Dr. Howden.

RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY, Oxford.—Junior Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £60 per annum. Applications by February 22nd.

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

ST. ASAPH UNION.—Medical Officer. Salary, £83 per annum. Applications by February 8th.

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. MARK'S OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Dublin.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £52 10s. per annum. Applications to the Registrar by February 18th.

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

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

BERNARD, A., M.D., appointed Surgeon to the Liverpool Lock Hospital.

CARSON, S., M.B., appointed Medical Officer of Health to No. 1 District for Alston.

FRETZ, W. Henry, L.R.C.P.Ed. appointed Medical Officer to the Second District in the Civil Service of Nevis.

HAMMOND, G., L.D.S., appointed Dental Surgeon to the National Dental Hospital.

LOUGH, J. J., M.B., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the City and East London Dispensary. *vice* E. A. Snell, M.B., resigned.

LOWNDES, F. W., M.R.C.S., appointed Senior Surgeon to the Liverpool Lock Hospital, *vice* William McCheane, F.R.C.S.

MCCHEANE, William, F.R.C.S., appointed Consulting Surgeon to the Liverpool Lock Hospital.

MORRIS, W. Cameron, M.B., appointed Medical Officer of Health, Public Vaccinator, District Medical Officer, and Surgeon to the Workhouse of the Chester-le-Street Union, *vice* Ralph Linton, M.R.C.S., deceased.

NORMAN, C., F.R.C.S.I., appointed Resident Medical Superintendent to the District Asylum, Castlebar.

NOWELL, W., M.R.C.S., appointed Consulting-Surgeon to the Halifax Infirmary and Dispensary.

PICKWORTH, A. J., L.R.C.P., appointed Medical Officer of Health to No. 2 District of Alston.

PIKE, C. J., M.R.C.S., late House-Physician, appointed House-Surgeon to University College Hospital.

SVENES, E. W., M.D., appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Halifax Infirmary and Dispensary, *vice* W. Nowell, M.R.C.S., resigned.

THORNTON, Bertram, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Junior Resident Medical Officer to the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Margate.

WATERS, W. H., B.A., appointed Demonstrator and Assistant Lecturer in Physiology to Owens College, Manchester.

WHITFORD, William, M.D., M.Ch., appointed Honorary Assistant-Surgeon to the Stanley Hospital, Liverpool; and also Honorary Assistant-Surgeon to the Liverpool Cancer and Skin Hospital.

WILLCOCKS, F., M.B., appointed Medical Registrar to the Charing Cross Hospital.

WILLIS, J., M.R.C.P., appointed Visiting Physician to the Infirmary for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest and Throat.

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.

HOBSON.—January 30th, at Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon, the wife of John M. Hobson, M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CURETON-ROBERTS.—On the 1st inst., at Leintwardine parish church, by the Vicar, the Rev. E. J. Green, Edward Cureton, Belmont, Shrewsbury (Physician to the Salop Infirmary), and third son of the late George Cureton, of The Beam House, Shropshire, to Jane Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Roberts, of Whitton, Leintwardine, Herefordshire.

THE late Professor Pirogoff died of epithelial cancer, which perforated the hard palate. By his will, he has left 500,000 silver roubles (£75,000).

PROFESSOR LEIDESDORF of Vienna, the eminent psychologist, has received the cross of knighthood of the order of Francis Joseph.

THE tercentary festival of the University of Würzburg will be celebrated during the first three days of August.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.—William Scrivener, builder, of 8, Fitzroy-road, Regent's Park, was summoned to the Marylebone Police-court for using in his business a furnace not constructed so as to consume its own smoke. Mr. Sandeson, the Government inspector, proved that the furnace was not constructed for consuming the smoke, and a police-sergeant deposed to seeing volumes of black smoke coming from the chimney. Mr. De Rutzen said any one who had observed the weather in London during the last month could say that nothing was wanted to make it worse than such furnaces. This furnace had no kind of apparatus, and it was absolutely necessary in the interests of the public that this thing should not be allowed. There would be a fine of £5, with £1 13s. 6d. costs. The defendant said he should appeal.

HEALTH OF FOREIGN CITIES.—A table in the Registrar-General's last weekly return supplies the following facts and figures, which afford trustworthy indications of the recent health and sanitary condition of various foreign and colonial cities. According to the most recent weekly returns, the annual death-rate was equal to 40.6 in Calcutta, and 34.2 in Bombay; no return appears to have been received from Madras. Cholera caused 38 deaths in Calcutta and 37 in Bombay, while the "fever" fatality was as usual exceedingly high in both cities. The death-rate in Alexandria, during the second week of January, was equal to 31.0; the 126 deaths included 6 fatal cases of typhoid fever. In twenty-one European cities, the death-rate averaged 30.9, and exceeded by 6.1 the average rate prevailing last week in twenty-eight of the largest English towns. The death-rate in St. Petersburg rose again to 48.5; 44 deaths from typhus and typhoid fevers and 29 from diphtheria were recorded. In three other northern cities—Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Christiania—the death-rate did not average more than 26.5; measles caused 15 more deaths in Christiania and 4 in Copenhagen. In Paris, the death-rate was equal to 29.6; 74 deaths resulted from diphtheria and croup, 35 from typhoid fever, and 15 from small-pox. The rates of mortality in Geneva and Brussels were 29.3 and 23.2 respectively; a fatal case of small-pox was reported in Brussels. The death-rate averaged 26.6 in the three principal Dutch cities, and was equal to 25.4 in Amsterdam, 26.6 in Rotterdam, and 26.9 in the Hague. Fevers caused 3 and whooping-cough 8 deaths in Amsterdam, and a fatal case of small-pox occurred in Rotterdam. The Registrar-General's table includes returns from seven German and Austrian cities, the death-rate in which averaged 29.2, and ranged from 23.1 in Berlin, to 35.5 in Munich and 37.5 in Buda-Pesth. Small-pox caused 15 deaths in Buda-Pesth, 14 in Vienna, and 2 in Prague. In three of the principal Italian cities, the death-rate averaged 28.4, and was equal to 25.4 in Venice, 28.8 in Naples, and 29.5 in Turin; typhoid fever continues to show fatal prevalence in Naples and Turin. No returns have been received from Rome since the middle of September last. The average death-rate in four of the principal American cities was equal to 27.9; these rates ranged from 24.0 in Philadelphia, to 32.0 in New York. Small-pox caused 23 deaths in Philadelphia and 9 in New York; scarlet fever and diphtheria continue to show fatal prevalence in New York and Brooklyn.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.—A paper has recently been read at the rooms of the Society of Arts, by Dr. Thudichum, On Recent Researches into the theory of the living Contagium, and their Application to the Prevention of Certain Diseases in Animals. Dr. Frankland presided.—Dr. Thudichum said that, in all cases a contagium was a material particle or number of particles transferred from a specifically sick person or animal to a healthy person or animal. In order to understand how such a contagium could be living, it was necessary to be acquainted with the nature and properties of the smallest organisms occurring in nature. From the consideration of all that was known on the subject, it followed that contagia which could be distinctly recognised as consisting of a number of similar individuals belonged, not to the animal, but to the vegetable kingdom. An interesting description was given of the experiments made upon animals. It had been found that inoculating them in a mild form with diseases to which they were liable, acted as a protection against the severer forms of disease. There were not wanting objectors to the protective inoculation of animals, as there were not wanting objectors to vaccination. They would do good by opposition if founded on experiment. Probably the stamping out of disease by isolation of cases and germs might be preferable to general inoculation. But antidotes—true medicines—were wanted for most of the virulent diseases, and it was in this discovery that the chemical method of investigating disease would in future meet with its greatest success.

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, 2 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., 1; 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., 1; 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. Third Lettsomian Lecture, by Mr. H. Royes Bell, on Acute and Chronic Orchitis.—Odontological Society of Great Britain, 8 P.M. President's Introductory Address. Casual communicators from Messrs. Sewill, Hutchinson, Dr. Campbell.—Royal College of Surgeons of England, 4 P.M. Professor W. K. Parker: On the Morphology of the Mammalian Skull.
TUESDAY.—	Pathological Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Specimens to be shown: The President and Dr. Cordhart: Addison's Disease. Dr. B. Fenwick: Incompetence of Tricuspid Valve. Mr. Shattock: Congenital Tumour of Neck. Dr. S. West: 1. Cardiac Hypertrophy; 2. Fatty Degeneration of the Heart. Dr. Norman Moore: 1. Specimens of Gout; 2. Osteoma of Tibia. Dr. Hale White: Changes in Medulla Oblongata causing Sudden Death. Mr. H. Morris: Unreduced Dislocation of Hip. Dr. Roger Williams: 1. Sarcoma of Bladder; 2. Acute Suppurative Arthritis. Mr. Davies Colley: 1. Congenital Hypertrophy of Toes, etc.; 2. Inguinal Hernia. Mr. H. Bendall: Acute Farcy in Man. <i>Conjunctive Pathology</i> : Fracture of Femur in a Puma; Pneumothorax in a Goat; Cystic Kidney in a Pig.
WEDNESDAY.—	Hunterian Society, 7.30 P.M., Annual General Meeting for the Election of Officers. 8 P.M., The Hunterian Oration will be delivered by Dr. Robert Fowler in the theatre of the London Institution.—Royal Microscopical Society, 8 P.M. Annual Meeting for Election of Officers and Council.—Royal College of Surgeons of England, 4 P.M. Professor W. K. Parker: On the Morphology of the Mammalian Skull.
THURSDAY.—	Athenæan Society, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 8 P.M. Dr. Stowers: Skin-Diseases in relation to Syphilis.

FRIDAY.—Clinical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Knowsley Thornton: Case of Threatened Suppression of Urine after Ovariectomy; Arms packed in Cold Wet Towels; Recovery. Mr. Balmanno Squire: Case of Erythema Iris. Dr. D. W. Finlay: Case of Aneurysm of Ascending Aorta (patient will be shown). Mr. R. J. Godlee: Case in which a Piece of Grass swallowed by a Child made its Exit in an Intercostal Space.—Royal College of Surgeons of England, 4 P.M. Professor W. K. Parker: On the Morphology of the Mammalian Skull.

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.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

The following were the questions submitted to the candidates at the examination for membership on the 13th ultimo. *Surgical Anatomy and Principles and Practice of Surgery*. (Four questions at least to be answered, including one of the first two).—1. Enumerate the Structures that must necessarily be divided in Removal of the Clavicle, and name the important parts in danger of being wounded. 2. Mention the Structures which are in contact with the Male Urinary Bladder. 3. Describe a case of Acute Abscess of the Mammary Gland, and give the appropriate Treatment throughout. 4. Mention the Obstacles to Reduction which may exist in the case of a Large Scrotal Hernia. 5. Describe the Symptoms and Treatment of Gonorrhoeal Ophthalmia. 6. Describe the Appearances presented on Dissection in a case of Necrosis of the Shaft of the Tibia, in an advanced stage.—*Midwifery and Diseases of Women* (three questions to be answered). 1. What are the Causes of Hemorrhage during the first stage of Labour? How would you treat them? 2. What are the difficulties and dangers special to Labour with the Head presenting? How would you deal with them? 3. What are the Signs and Symptoms of Pregnancy at the seventh month? Mention those on which you would rely in making a diagnosis. 4. How would you distinguish between Fibrous Polypus of the Uterus and Inversion of the Uterus?—*Principles and Practice of Medicine* (three questions, including the fourth, to be answered). 1. What are the causes of Hemorrhage into the Brain? In what parts does it commonly occur? And what are the symptoms which result from it? 2. What are the causes, morbid anatomy, signs, prognosis, and treatment of Typhlitis? 3. What are the causes of general Dropsy? How would you distinguish its several varieties, and how treat them? 4. State the effects, uses, and doses of the following drugs: Iodide of Potassium, Bromide of Potassium, Creosote, Acetate of Lead, Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid, Liquor Morphie Hydrochloratis, Liquor Strychnie, Vinum Colchici, Tinctura Aconiti, Tinctura Nucis Vomice.

At the recent first examination of candidates for the membership of the Royal College of Surgeons, the following were the questions submitted to the candidates, who were required to answer four, and no more, of the six questions in each series. *Anatomy*.—1. Describe the Thorax as a whole. 2. Describe the different kinds of Diarthrodial Joints, and give examples of each kind. 3. Describe the attachments and give the relations and nervous supply of the Omo-hyoid Muscle. 4. Describe the anastomoses around the Ankle-Joint, and the course of the vessels entering into the formation of these anastomoses. 5. Describe the course and distribution of the Lymphatics of the Bladder, Penis, Scrotum, and Testis. 6. Describe the course of the Nerves supplying the Muscles of Mastication, and mention the position where they severally enter the respective muscles. *Physiology*.—1. Give the structure of a medium-sized Artery and Vein; and compare the conditions under which the blood moves in these vessels respectively. 2. State the average Air-Capacity of the Lungs. How may this be determined? How is Respiration affected by external conditions? 3. Describe the microscopical structure of a Lobule of the Pancreas, and the changes that take place in its cells during the different phases of their secretory activity. 4. What are the functions of the third Pair of Cerebral Nerves? How may these functions be determined? 5. Define and explain the terms Systole, Inhibition, Astigmatism, Summation of Contraction; and distinguish between tone and quality of Sound. 6. Describe the Structure of the Mucous Membrane of the Large Intestine. What are the uses of the Large Intestine?

DR. S. E. STONE.—We have communicated with Mr. Spear, who has kindly given directions to forward to our correspondent a copy of the report which he made to the Local Government Board on the subject of woolsorters' disease.

HOSPITALS IN SCOTLAND.

SIR,—Referring to paragraph on page 58 of the JOURNAL of January 14th, I beg to state that the *Medical Directory* is in error, so far, at least, as concerns the county of Nairn, which possesses a fully equipped hospital capable of accommodating twenty patients, and quite sufficient for the wants of the district.—Yours, etc., Nairn, January 18th, 1882. B. CRICKSHANK, M.D.

"CURIOSITY" is, we fear, destined to remain unsatisfied; we do not possess the information required.

SURGEON (Canning Town) should bring the matter before the Council of his Branch for discussion as to what is best to be done. Subjects such as these are best discussed, in the first instance, in the Branch, and the discussion may then with advantage be reported in the JOURNAL; but, as presented, it will partake of the character of an *ex parte* statement.