

Branches, according to the existing statutes of the Association, wherever it might be practicable.

3. Proposed by Dr. DOWNIE, seconded by Mr. LEES HALL: "That the following gentlemen be elected office-bearers, with power to add to their number: *President for the Provinces*, Surgeon-General Sir A. Christison; *President for the Command*, Deputy Surgeon-General J. Hendley; *Vice-Presidents*, Brigade Surgeons Watts and Carter; *Honorary Secretaries*, Surgeons Shirley Deakin and Sherman Bigg. *Committee*, three to form a quorum, Drs. Ashton, Downie, G. Hall, MacReddie, Peyton, and the office-bearers previously mentioned."

Mr. DOWNIE said he hoped other committees would be formed at other places, and that it would be ascertained by the honorary secretaries what gentlemen would be willing to hold office and exert themselves to read papers and collect specimens.

4. Proposed by Dr. ASHTON, seconded by Dr. FREYER: "That meetings be held periodically at such place and time as may be agreed upon by the members."

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, who afterwards presided at a very pleasant subscription dinner, for which the members reassembled at the North-Western Provinces Club by the kind permission of the club committee. A most agreeable evening was spent, and it is hoped that the prevailing cordiality will facilitate the expected amalgamation of the Army and the Indian Medical Departments.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

THAMES VALLEY BRANCH.—The next meeting of this Branch will be held on Thursday, May 4th, at the Griffin Hotel, Kingston-on-Thames, at 6 P.M. Paper by Arthur W. Edis, M.D., on the Diagnosis of the Causes of Uterine Hæmorrhage.—EDWARD L. FENN, M.D., Honorary Secretary.—April 25th, 1882.

YORKSHIRE BRANCH.—The spring meeting will be held in the Museum at York, on Wednesday, May 10th, at 3 P.M. Gentlemen intending to read papers, are requested to communicate at once with ARTHUR JACKSON, Sheffield.—April 25th, 1882.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.—The third general meeting of the present session will be held at the Bell Medical Library, Cleveland Road, Wolverhampton, on Thursday, May 26th, at 3 P.M.—VINCENT JACKSON, General Secretary, Wolverhampton.—April 24th, 1882.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.—The Honorary Secretary invites members to give early notice of papers to be read at the intermediate meeting, which has been proposed to be held at Blackpool early in May, and at the annual meeting, which will take place at Chester in June.—A. DAVIDSON, M.D., Honorary Secretary, 2, Gambier Terrace, Liverpool.—April 19th, 1882.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT.—The annual meeting of this District will be held at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, on Thursday, May 4th, at 3 P.M.; Mr. J. E. Schön in the chair. The following communications have been promised. 1. Mr. Bishop: Large Tumour removed from Occipital Region. 2. Dr. Gogarty: A Case of Suppression of Urine; Specimens of Sacculated Kidneys. The dinner will take place at the Fleur de Lis at 5 P.M.—T. WHITEHEAD REID, Honorary Secretary.

NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH.—The spring meeting will be held at the Hospital, Stockton-on-Tees, on Friday, April 28th, at 3 P.M. The first business will be the election of a President-elect, in the place of the late Dr. Robert Wilson of Alnwick. The following papers and cases have been promised. 1. Dr. Philipson: On Fixed Abdominal Pain. 2. Dr. Foss: Case of Fractured Patella treated by Aspiration of the Knee-Joint. 3. Dr. Foss: Case of Double Amputation. 4. Dr. Drummond: On some Points in the Diagnosis of Chronic Pulmonary Phthisis. The following subjects will be brought forward for discussion. *a.* Communication from Dr. J. M. Fothergill regarding the Editorship of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. *b.* Communication from the South-Western Branch regarding Homœopathic Practitioners. Members and their friends will dine together at the Stockton Club at 5.30 P.M.; charge (exclusive of wine), 6s. 6d.—T. W. BARRON, M.B., Durham, DAVID DRUMMOND, M.D., Newcastle, Honorary Secretaries.—April 12th, 1882.

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.—*Preliminary Notice.*—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held in the Committee Room of the Northampton General Infirmary, on Thursday, June 1st, at 2.30 P.M. Gentlemen who are desirous of reading papers, or of exhibiting pathological specimens, are requested to communicate at once with the Honorary Secretary.—G. F. KIRBY SMITH, Honorary Secretary, Northampton.—April 24th, 1882.

SOUTHAMPTON DISTRICT: SOUTHERN BRANCH.—The next meeting of the District will be held at 6, Angelsea Place, Southampton, on Monday, April 24th, at 8 P.M. Paper by Surgeon-Major Blair-Brown on Resection of the Elbow. Paper by R. Cæsar, Esq., on Four Cases of Cerebral Tumour.—THEOPH. W. TREND, M.D., Honorary Secretary.—April 17th, 1882.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH: GENERAL MEETING.

THE second general meeting of this session was held at the Railway Hotel, Stafford, on Thursday, February 23rd, 1882. Present: Mr. J. K. WYNNE, President, in the chair, and twenty-four members.

New Members.—Mr. G. T. May, of Tunstall; Dr. Somerville, of Leek; Mr. W. H. Hallam, of Newcastle; Mr. J. C. Bailey, of Ravenshall; Mr. G. P. Baldwin, of Rugeley; and Mr. C. E. Baddeley, of Newport, Salop, were elected members of the Branch.

Homœopathy and the Membership of the Association.—A letter having been read from the South-Western Branch referring to the relations existing between homœopaths and the British Medical Association, it was unanimously resolved—"That it is the opinion of the Staffordshire Branch of the British Medical Association that By-law 3 of the Association be enforced with regard to those who practice homœopathy, whether such persons have been admitted members of the Association prior to or subsequent to their profession and practice of homœopathy."

Communications.—The following communications were made:

1. Dr. REED showed a Cancerous Liver removed from an Infant.
2. Dr. MCALDOWIE exhibited a specimen of Congenital Stenosis of the Pulmonary Artery, taken from a Child thirteen months old. The stenosis was associated with deficiency of the upper part of the septum ventriculorum. The arch of the aorta passed over the root of the right lung, but there was no transposition of the viscera.
3. Mr. VINCENT JACKSON exhibited the Lower Jaw and two-thirds of the right Upper Jaw, which, for a Myxomatous Sarcoma, he had removed from a man aged 58. To diminish as much as possible the hæmorrhage, the right facial artery was ligatured previously to the removal.
4. Dr. MCALDOWIE read a paper on Fibrinous Coagula in the Left Ventricle.
5. Dr. J. H. TYLECOTE read notes on two cases of Pseudo-Hypertrophic Muscular Paralysis.
6. Mr. FOLKER read the records of a case of Removal of the Kidney for Hydronephrosis.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF MEDICINE BY RESEARCH.

SIR,—The letters of Dr. Wilks, the treasurer of this Association, and of "A Member of the Provisional Committee", in the last number of the JOURNAL, will, I am sure, be received with gratitude for the new light they throw upon the movement. That light can, however, hardly be accepted as sufficient by the mass of the profession whose views and whose interests the "leaders" in this movement have undertaken to represent.

Dr. Wilks says, "I am sure that it has been the aim of all engaged in promoting the Association to gain the co-operation of all in the profession. The question which has given the impetus to it is one between the profession and the public". Of this there can be no doubt. But the question remains exactly as I ventured to state it. What steps have been taken "to gain the co-operation of all in the profession"? The answer must be: None whatever.

It is impossible to doubt that the Presidents of the Colleges possess the entire confidence of the profession. But that is not enough to invest them with the special authority which is necessary to convince the "public" that they represent the general feeling of the profession in this matter.

Both Dr. Wilks and the member of the Provisional Committee state that the organisation and scheme of the Association are imperfect. "The Association is scarcely yet formed, and no doubt changes will be introduced when experience has proved them to be useful." "Only experience can show what future modification may be desirable. At present a good beginning has been made, and with united action, and a wise mixture of zeal with discretion, we are certain of a good continuance."

These qualified propositions must be read in connection with the last resolution of the Association, setting forth: "That the present rules, defining the objects and constitution of the Association, shall not be altered except by the written consent of three-fourths of the entire council, after consideration at a meeting called for the specified object, on a fortnight's notice, and with the further written sanction of the two presidents."

Gratification that the imperfection of the scheme is admitted, is marred by the resolution which renders reform of that scheme all but impossible.

One cannot help seeing that the difficulty lies in the radically false theory of representation which the framers of the scheme have adopted. That theory is embodied in the fundamental resolution, "That registered medical men desirous of promoting the above objects shall, with the consent of the Council, be admitted as members of the Association,

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday, April 25th.

The Lunacy Laws.—Mr. S. LEIGHTON called attention to the impropriety and danger of permitting private persons to make pecuniary profit by keeping in their custody lunatics of the wealthier classes, and to the unfairness of requiring the ratepayers to maintain lunatics of the middle and lower classes, and moved: "That all lunatics ought to be committed to the keeping of the State." The present system divided lunatics into two classes—the rich and the poor. It legalised speculation in lunacy, and encouraged large investments in houses for the sake of bringing profit to the owner, who was a mere trader in madness. It was well known that it was possible, by the administration of drugs, to retard the recovery of lunacy, and this temptation was especially strong to those who made their living in this way. He proposed that the State should become the proprietor of the licensed houses. The state of the pauper lunatic asylums was most unsatisfactory. They were filled with persons who were not paupers at all—men from the middle class, many of them holding commissions in the army and navy, clergymen, literary men, farmers, and shopkeepers. If the Government took over these asylums, a system of classification could be brought about, the subvention to local rates would be abolished, the association between pauperism and insanity would be got rid of, justice would be done to both rich and poor, and a scandal to our law would be removed.—Mr. GORDON, in seconding the motion, contended that lunacy ought to be dealt with by national management and at the national expense.—Mr. DILLWYN thought the Government ought to deal with the question of lunatics amongst the better classes.—Dr. FARQUHARSON thought that, although the present system laid medical men open to great temptation, it was much in their favour that it had been resisted.—Mr. HIBBERT said that he did not think any case had been made out for a change of system for closing private asylums, and for the State taking over and managing such institutions. If anything was wanted, it was in the direction of greater care and inspection, and much greater care before a lunatic was allowed to be sent to those institutions. The number of persons confined in private asylums, he found, had increased from 6,454 in 1871, to 7,741 in 1881; and that those confined in public asylums had increased from 56,735 to 73,113 in the same period. No case, he thought, had been made out for dealing with lunatics by the State differently from the way in which the pauper classes generally were dealt with. Personally, he should be sorry to see the day when the State would give anything directly in maintenance of the poor, which he believed would be a very dangerous innovation.—Mr. B. HOPE said the argument that a doctor in a private asylum might be tempted by lucre or gain to keep a patient longer than a doctor would in a public asylum fell to the ground when tested by figures. The fairest test was the average time of detention in a private as compared with a public asylum. In public asylums, patients were detained, on the average, for rather more than three years and seven months, and in private institutions rather less than two years and five months, which showed a difference of one year and two months in favour of the private asylums.—Sir R. CROSS said there were three points which particularly deserved consideration. The first was, how far there were sufficient safeguards for admission of lunatics into private asylums; the second, their treatment while there; and third, how they could get out when they were cured. The public were not convinced, as they ought to be convinced, that the greatest care was taken before a person was confined in an asylum; and what he wanted was that the public should have more assurance than at present that nobody was confined in private asylums unless there were ample grounds for his being confined. He recommended the Visiting Justices and the Lunacy Commissioners to make their visits at unexpected times.—Mr. DODSON could not see that it was any more the duty of the State to undertake the charge of persons in private asylums than it was to keep persons suffering from infectious diseases or similar complaints.—Mr. SCLATER-BOOTH said that what was wanted was that the wealthy and middle classes should have that ample security which the poorer classes of the community now enjoyed.—The House divided, the numbers being, against the motion, 81; for, 34; majority against, 47.

Medical Grant to Scotland.—Lord F. CAVENDISH said the Government had hoped to deal this Session with the general question of grants in aid; but having been reluctantly obliged to abandon that hope, they intended to temporarily meet the present anomalous state of things with regard to Scotland by moving for a medical grant of £20,000, instead of £10,000, which was the present amount allowed.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

POOR-LAW INFIRMARIES AND CORONERS' FEES.

SIR,—Poor-law medical officers are much indebted to you for the space you have devoted to the question of coroners' fees now in dispute between Dr. Danford Thomas and some of the medical officers of the London Poor-law infirmaries. It appears to me that this question, which has hitherto not been raised, must shortly come before a court of law, in order that it may be decided whether pauper infirmaries are public hospitals or infirmaries within the meaning of the Act, 6th and 7th William IV, cap. 89. I cannot think that any pauper institutions are public infirmaries, especially if I take into consideration the words in Clause v, "whether the same be supported by endowments or voluntary subscriptions", which are evidently inserted by way of explanation. If these words be read carefully, and full weight given to them, any doubt which might have existed as to the meaning of the clause without them must be, I think, at once removed.

As I gather from Mr. H. S. Moore's letter in the JOURNAL of the 8th inst., Dr. Danford Thomas considers he has the power to compel a medical witness to make a *post mortem* examination; in other words, that he has the power to compel a witness to "get up" evidence, or further evidence. If he have this power, it is a power which no other coroner has, or even ought to have; and if I thought I possessed it, I would, as a coroner, never exercise it. The coroner's warrant for a *post mortem* examination doubtless authorises the holder of the warrant to make it, and gives him legal power to do so. Ought it to do more?—Your obedient servant,
D. B. BALDING, F.R.C.S., Coroner for Herts.

Royston, April 17th, 1882.

NOTIFICATION OF NUISANCES.

SIR,—In your answer to Dr. Taaffe in the JOURNAL of April 15th, have you carefully considered the wording of the latter part of Section 259 of the Public Health Act, which seems to give the clerk to an authority power to institute, as well as to carry out, any legal proceedings within the powers of the authority? The question is an important one; and if your interpretation of the Act be correct, I fancy that many sanitary authorities will have to change their mode of proceeding.—I remain, sir, yours faithfully,
MICHEL THOS. SADLER.

Barnsley, April 18th, 1882.

* In consequence of our correspondent's letter, we have again considered this question, and entertain no doubt that it is not legal for any official to be entrusted with a roving commission to prosecute at his unrestricted discretion. There must be a "resolution of such authority" in every case. The question has often been discussed, and nobody has ever tried to obtain the sanction of a superior court to the contrary view.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in Anatomy and Physiology, at a meeting of the Board of Examiners, on the 24th instant, and when eligible will be admitted to the pass examination.

Messrs. William Windley, B.A. Cantab., Hubert Nicholls, B.A. Cantab., and Thomas Brushfield, B.A. Cantab., students of the Cambridge School; Thomas H. Fisher, George H. Carrington, and Andrew M. Paterson, of the Manchester School; J. G. Garibaldi Corkhill and Thomas G. Laslett, of the Liverpool School; Henri J. Capron and Frederic Morton, of the Bristol School; Oliver Scattergood, of the Leeds School; Richard E. Genge, of the Westminster Hospital; David Milligan, of the Edinburgh School; George de J. Patterson, of the Dublin School; Horace Jefferies, of the Birmingham School; Herbert Mickle, of the Toronto School; and S. Lawson Decble, of University College.

Seven candidates were rejected.

The following gentlemen passed on the 25th instant.

Messrs. Frank Rothera, George Mackay, Gustave P. Nicolet, Donald Paterson, and Charles W. M. Grier, of the Edinburgh School; Arthur N. Little, Frank J. Wethered, and Patrick H. Williams, of the Bristol School; Patrick C. Scott, B.A. Cantab., and Frederick W. Stericker, of the Cambridge School; George Cowen and Michael A. Ottley, of the Dublin School; Charles P. Walker, of Guy's Hospital; Frank H. Barendt, of the Liverpool School; Joseph A. Moon, of the Glasgow School; George H. Nelson, of the Birmingham School; and Thomas W. Cundall, of the Leeds School.

Seven candidates were rejected.

The following gentlemen passed on the 26th instant.

Messrs. Frank J. Mackinnon, A. Ogier Ward, Thomas Kennedy, and George S. Carden, of the Edinburgh School; Samuel C. Jones and Campbell Williams, of University College; William T. H. Spicer, B.A. Cantab., and Thomas G. Davy, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Christopher F. Wakefield and Samuel H. Agar, of Guy's Hospital; Robert W. Green, of the Leeds School; and Sydney C. E. Wright, of the Westminster Hospital.

Twelve candidates were rejected, including two who had an additional three months.

The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations, were admitted Members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners on the 20th instant.

Messrs. John B. Sutton, L.R.C.P. Lond., L.S.A., Canonbury Square; and Louis Albert Dunn, L.S.A., Brighton.

Out of the sixty candidates examined, seven were approved in surgery, and when qualified in medicine will be admitted Members of

the College; and twenty-one candidates, having failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners, were referred to their professional studies for six months.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, April 28th, 1882.

Davies, John Charles, Rhosllanerchrugog, Ruabon.
Goodsall, John Kenaz, Burton Joyce, Nottingham.
Lovegrove, Thomas Ernest, Harman Road, Brixton, E.C.
Williams, John Henry, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.

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

Cree, Howard Eustace, Middlesex Hospital.
Leslie, George Herbert, Liverpool Royal Infirmary.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:—

ALNWICK INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by May 6th.

BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications by May 4th.

BRITISH HOSPITAL, Buenos Ayres, South America.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £200 per annum. Applications by May 1st.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, West Strand, W.C.—Assistant Surgeon. Applications by 15th May.

CITY DISPENSARY, 46, Watling Street.—Surgeon. Applications by May 5th.

CLINICAL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Park Place, Manchester.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications to Mr. Edwin Marshall, Secretary, 38, Barton Arcade, Manchester, by 29th instant.

CLONAKILTY UNION—Medical Officer for Rosscarbery Dispensary District. Salary, £100 per annum, with £20 per annum as Medical Officer of Health, registration and vaccination fees. Election on the 3rd May.

CORK DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM—Assistant Resident Medical Superintendent. Applications by May 1st.

COTTAGE HOSPITAL, Scotland.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £30 per annum. Applications to No. 161A, BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL Office, 161A, Strand.

EBBW VALE WORKS—Surgeon to attend the workmen and their families. Applications to Mr. W. Dayson, Ebbw Vale Works, Mon.

ENNIS UNION—Second Medical Officer and Apothecary to the Workhouse, at a salary of £75 per annum.

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.—Registrar and Chloroformist. Salary, £30 per annum. Applications by the 15th May.

HANTS COUNTY HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by May 6th.

HARTLEPOOL UNION—Medical Officer for the District. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications to the Clerk by May 17th.

HARTLEPOOL UNION—Medical Officer for the Workhouse. Salary, £65 per annum. Applications to the Clerk by May 17th.

MEDICAL MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA—Fully qualified Practitioner. Salary, £200 per annum. Applications to M. Smale, Esq., Secretary, G. S. L., 89, Seymour Street, Connaught Square, W.

MONAGHAN UNION—Medical Officer for Scotstown Dispensary District. Salary, £120 per annum, with £15 yearly as Medical Officer of Health, registration and vaccination fees. Medical Officer must reside in dispensary house, Scotstown, let at nominal rent of £10 per annum. Election on the 2nd May.

ROYAL HANTS COUNTY HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by May 6th.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, St. George's Circus Southwark.—Clinical Assistant, three days per week. Salary, £25 per annum. Applications by May 6th.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, Wadsley, near Sheffield.—Third Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to Dr. Mitchell by the 8th May.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—Physician. Applications by the 11th May.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—Assistant-Physician. Applications by the 11th May.

SURREY COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, Brookwood.—Junior Assistant Medical Officer. Applications by May 1st.

TORBAY HOSPITAL AND PROVIDENT DISPENSARY, Torquay.—Junior House-Surgeon and Dispenser. Salary, £90 per annum. Applications by May 22nd.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, W.C.—Jodrell Professorship of Zoology. Salary, £288 per annum. Applications by the 8th May.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road, W.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications by May 6th.

WEST RIDING LUNATIC ASYLUM, Wakefield.—Resident Clinical Assistant. Applications to Dr. Herbert Major, Medical Superintendent.

WILT'S COUNTY ASYLUM—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications by 17th May.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

BOURKE, J. McW., M.B., appointed Surgeon to the Chelsea, Brompton, and Belgrave Dispensary, *vice* H. Mackintosh, M.D., resigned.

CHAFFEV, W. C., M.B., appointed Junior Resident Medical Officer to the General Hospital for Sick Children, Pendlebury, Manchester, *vice* A. F. Street, M.B., resigned.

Cox, L. F., M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Superintendent to the North Wales Counties Lunatic Asylum, Denbigh, *vice* W. Williams, M.B., resigned.

CULLINGWORTH, Charles J., M.D., M.R.C.P.L., appointed Physician to St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Children, Manchester.

DAVIES, David, M.R.C.S.Eng., reappointed Medical Officer of Health for the Stapleton Urban Sanitary District, Gloucestershire.

DIXEY, H. E., M.D., appointed Surgeon to the Malvern Rural Hospital, *vice* W. Tyrrell, M.R.C.S., resigned.

FLETCHER, H. B., L.S.A., appointed Junior Assistant House-Surgeon to the Sheffield Public Hospital and Dispensary.

HADDEN, W. B., M.D., appointed Medical Officer to the Emperor Life Assurance Society, *vice* R. C. Croft, L.R.C.P., deceased.

HOVELL, T. Mark, F.R.C.S.Ed., appointed Assistant Aural Surgeon to the London Hospital.

HUGHES, John, F.R.C.S.Eng., reappointed Medical Officer of Health for the Carmarthen Urban Sanitary District for three years.

KERSWILL, John B., M.R.C.P.Ed., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the St. German's Rural Sanitary District.

LONG, H. P., M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer for the Workhouse to the Mere Union, *vice* J. Chilcot, M.R.C.S., resigned.

LYDEN, M. A., L.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer for Castlebar Dispensary District, *vice* G. A. O'Connor, L.R.C.P., resigned.

MACSWINEY, C. H., L.K.Q.C.P.I., appointed Medical Officer for Gorteen Dispensary District to the Boyle Union, *vice* A. D. Peyton, L.K.Q.C.P.I., resigned.

PHILLIPS, E., L.R.C.P., appointed Assistant Resident Medical Officer to the Children's Hospital, Birmingham.

RANSOME, A., M.D., appointed Honorary Physician to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Throat, Manchester, *vice* J. S. Fletcher, M.D., resigned.

SILK, J. F. W., M.B., appointed House-Physician to the General Infirmary, Leeds, *vice* A. G. Barrs, M.B.

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.

BLENKARNE.—On April 20th, at West Street, Buckingham, the wife of W. l'Heureux Blenkarne, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., a daughter (Blanche Annie).

MARRIAGE.

ADAMS—**VEVERS**.—April 20th, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, by the Provost of Worcester College, Oxford, assisted by the Rev. Dacre Craven, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, the Rev. Edward Charles Adams, M.A., Fellow of Worcester College, of "The Lindens", St. Leonard's, to Jane Elizabeth, second daughter of Henry VEVERS, Esq., of Hereford, President of the Worcester and Herefordshire Branch of the British Medical Association.

THE jubilee of Professor Henle's graduation as doctor of medicine was celebrated in Göttingen on April 4th. A bust of the eminent professor was unveiled in the anatomical department of the university.

MR. ARTHUR FLINT, L.R.C.P., of Westgate-on-Sea, has been unanimously elected to the Rural Sanitary Authority and Joint Hospital Committee of the Board of Guardians of the Isle of Thanet Union.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES.—At a Court of Assistants of the Society of Apothecaries of London, held at their Hall, Blackfriars, on the 21st March 1882, it was resolved unanimously: "That this Society desire humbly to express to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen their feelings of deep indignation at the recent attempt upon her valuable life, and their hearty thanks to Almighty God for her providential deliverance from so great a danger."

METROPOLITAN PROVIDENT MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—A meeting was held at the Mansion House on the 26th instant, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, to support the efforts of the Metropolitan Provident Medical Association to extend self-supporting and self-governing provident dispensaries throughout the metropolis. The Right Hon. James Stansfeld, M.P., the Chairman of the Association, moved the first resolution: "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the formation of self-supporting and self-governing provident dispensaries in co-operation with hospitals will conduce to beneficial relations between the medical profession and the working classes, by securing due attention to the medical needs of the latter on reasonably paying and non-pauperising terms, and by relieving the overcrowded out-patient departments of the hospitals." Referring to the great existing out-patients' departments at our hospitals, with their vast system of indiscriminate relief, he said they were not only a heavy weight to those institutions, but injurious to the community at large, as they tended to pauperise and to demoralise the habits of the inhabitants of this metropolis. It had been found that many were desirous to give substantial help to a provident dispensary who would not take shares in the company that had been first formed. It had therefore been determined to open "The Dispensaries Preliminary Expenses Fund". The resolution was seconded by Mr. Timothy Holmes, and carried unanimously. Another resolution, pledging the meeting to support the association, was also carried.

THE METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of this society was held on April 19th, at the Institution of Civil Engineers, 25, Great George Street; Mr. J. K. Laughton, F.R.A.S., president, in the chair. A paper was read on "Barometric Gradients, Wind Velocity, and Direction at the Kew Observatory," by Mr. G. M. Whipple and Mr. T. W. Baker. For the purpose of investigating the subject of the relation of the force and direction of the wind to the distribution of barometric pressure, the authors had discussed the Kew Observations for the five years 1875-79. The results showed that the rate at which the wind blew increased almost directly with the inclination of the gradient in an arithmetical proportion, the mean rate of increase being 1.85 mile per hour for each additional .0025 inch of difference in the barometer readings at each end of the slope. The authors found that the angle at which the wind crossed the line of gradient at Kew did not vary with either the steepness of the gradient or the velocity of the wind to any material extent, and also that the angle was found generally to lie between 40° and 60°, the average of the whole series of observations giving a deviation of 52°. A paper was also read on "Difference of Temperature with Elevation," by Mr. George Dines. The author gave a summary of his observations made at Walton-on-Thames during the last six years. Two stands, almost identical in size and construction, were used, one being placed on the ground, and the other on the top of the tower of the house; the bulbs of the thermometer in the former being four feet, and in the latter fifty feet, above the ground. The results showed that the average maximum temperature for every month was always greater, and the average minimum lower, on the ground than on the tower.

HEALTH OF FOREIGN CITIES.—A table in the Registrar-General's last weekly return supplies the following facts and figures, which may be accepted as trustworthy indications of the recent health and sanitary condition of various foreign and colonial cities. According to the most recently received official weekly returns, the annual death-rate averaged 29.3 per 1000 in the three principal Indian cities, and was equal to 26.8 in Calcutta, 32.7 in Bombay, and 38.3 in Madras; cholera caused 30 deaths in Calcutta and 25 in Madras, measles 44 in Bombay, and small-pox 12 in Madras. No returns have been received from Alexandria since the end of March. In twenty-one European cities, the death-rate averaged no less than 32.6, and exceeded by no less than 9.9 the average rate prevailing last week in the twenty-eight large English towns. The death-rate in St. Petersburg was again so high as 56.4; the 722 deaths included 86 fatal cases of typhoid and typhus fevers, and 26 of scarlet fever. In three other northern cities—Copenhagen, Christiania, and Stockholm—the death-rate averaged 27.2; measles, however, caused 13 more deaths in Copenhagen. In Paris, the death-rate rose again to 30.4, and the 1300 deaths included 70 from diphtheria and croup, 37 from typhoid fever, and 28 from small-pox. In Brussels, the rate further rose to 25.3, and 3 fatal cases of "fever" were reported. In Geneva, the rate was equal to 29.3. In the three principal Dutch cities, the death-rate averaged 25.6; the deaths in Amsterdam included 5 fatal cases both of measles and whooping-cough. The Registrar-General's table includes returns from nine German and Austrian cities, in which the death-rate averaged 32.9, ranging from 24.8 and 25.1 in Berlin and Hamburg, to 43.0 in Vienna and 44.2 in Buda-Pesth. Small-pox caused 25 more deaths in Vienna, 5 in Buda-Pesth, and 3 in Prague; diphtheria showed fatal prevalence in Berlin, Dresden, and Vienna. In two of the principal Italian cities, the death-rate was equal to 26.0 in Turin and 30.0 in Venice; measles caused 4 and diphtheria 7 deaths in Turin. The annual death-rate in four of the largest American cities averaged 27.8, and ranged from 23.1 in Baltimore to 32.9 in New York. Small-pox caused 14 deaths in New York and 4 in Philadelphia. Scarlet fever showed fatal prevalence in New York and Brooklyn; and 17 fatal cases of typhoid fever were recorded in Philadelphia.

RESECTION OF THE SPINAL ACCESSORY NERVE.—At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine, M. Tillaux gave the history of a patient whom he treated for torticollis, accompanied with violent pain in the left region of the occipito-vertebral articulation. She had previously been treated by induction currents and magnets; also by metallotherapy, continuous currents, bromide and iodide of potassium; but without success. M. Tillaux divided the sterno-mastoid muscle, and, for some time after the operation, the patient appeared to be cured, but eventually the pains returned, and her head was again drawn to the right side. M. Tillaux kept the patient in his wards for eighteen months, and ultimately decided to resect the spinal accessory nerve. The pain was much less violent after this operation, and the head was only slightly drawn to the right side. This improvement still continued. Claude Bernard considered the spinal accessory nerve to play an important part in the function of the voice. In the patient, this function was not disordered.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

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

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

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

THURSDAY.... St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.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., 2.30; 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, 1.45; Obstetric, Tu. F., 9.30; o.p., Tu. F., 2; Eye, Tu. F., 9.15; Ear, M. Th., 2; Skin, Tu. Th., 1.30; Throat, M. Th., 1.45; 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. T., 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., 3; Eye, M. Th., 2.30; Ear, Tu. F., 9; Skin, Th., 1; Dental, W. S., 9.15.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. E. Symes Thompson will deliver the Annual Oration, after which a *conversazione* will be held.—Odontological Society of Great Britain, 8 P.M. Mr. Steele: Caries. Casual communications.

TUESDAY.—Pathological Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Specimens—Dr. Dickinson: Cancer of the Sigmoid Flexure. Dr. Douglas Powell: 1. Specimens of Intestinal Obstruction; 2 (with Mr. Sutton) Dissection of Nerves, etc., from Addison's Disease. Mr. Boyd: Embolism of Pulmonary Artery: Rupture of Oesophagus. Dr. Angel Money: Caries of Sacrum. Dr. Lediard (of Carlisle): Tumour from Spinal Cord. Mr. Pearce Gould: Lateral Asymmetry of Bones and Brain. Dr. Whipple: Aneurysm of Aorta causing Bilateral Paralysis of Vocal Cords. Mr. Harrison Cripps: Disseminated Polypi of Rectum. Dr. Stephen Mackenzie: 1. Ulcerative Endocarditis; 2. Ulceration of Large Intestine. Card specimens—Dr. S. West: Defects in Valves of Heart, etc. Dr. Hale White: Oedema of Vocal Cord from Aneurysm of Aorta; Suppuration around Kidney, etc.

WEDNESDAY.—Obstetrical Society of London, 8 P.M. Specimens will be shown. Dr. W. A. Popow: On the Corpus Luteum. Dr. John Williams: On the Natural History of Dysmenorrhoea.—Epidemiological Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. Sorsino (of Cairo): Filaria Sanguinis Hominis.

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

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE ON RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

SIR,—In two instances, I have been summoned by a servant of a railway company to give medical assistance to passengers taken ill at their station. In both cases, the messenger was sent by the person in chief authority at the station. I have sent in a claim to the company, which, however, they repudiate. Will you kindly inform me in your answers to correspondents whether I can recover the amount of my claim in the county court, and if so, cite some legal authority which I may make use of. I think you will see that the question is one which materially affects the profession at large.—Yours faithfully,
H. G. ARMSTRONG.
160, Friar Street, Reading, April 17th, 1882.

Upon referring to the only two cases reported relating to the query of our correspondent, we regret to state that he cannot legally recover his claim against the railway company for the medical services rendered by him to the sick passengers at their station. In the case of "Cox v. the Midland Railway Company", it was decided, in the Court of Exchequer in 1849, that it is not incident to the employment of a station-master of a railway to enter into a contract with a surgeon to attend a passenger injured by an accident on such railway, and therefore the defendants, on whose railway a passenger was injured by an accident, were not liable to the plaintiff, a surgeon, who sued them for medical services rendered to the former at the request of one of their station-masters. In delivering the judgment of the court, Mr. Baron Parke remarked that "It is not to be supposed that the result of our decision will be prejudicial to railway travellers who may happen to be injured. It will rarely occur that the surgeon will not have a remedy against the patient, who, if he be rich, must at all events pay; and, if poor, the sufferer will be entitled to compensation from the company, if they by their servants have been guilty of a breach of duty, out of which he will be able to pay the surgeon's bill, for that is always allowed for in estimating the damages. There will, therefore, be little mischief to the interests of the passengers, little to the benevolent surgeons who give their services; but it would be a serious inconvenience to the public if the rule of law, as applicable not merely to railway companies, but to all partnerships and individuals, as to the extent of authority given to an agent, were relaxed out of a compassionate feeling, which it is difficult not to entertain towards the suffering party, the present plaintiff." In the case, however, of "Walker v. the Great Western Railway Company", decided in the same court in 1867, it was held that the general manager of a railway company had an implied authority to engage a medical man to attend upon a servant of a company who suffers an accident on a railway, and that, therefore, the company were liable for his fees.

VERTIGO AMONGST COAL-MINERS.

SIR,—In answer to "A Junior Member's" letter in the JOURNAL of April 8th, under the above heading, I write to say that this vertigo is always associated with, and is probably due to "Miner's Nystagmus". Its proper treatment is to discontinue the cause—mining; to improve the general health and nutrition; while the internal administration of iron and strychnine seems to be beneficial.

In the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL for July 30th, 1881, "A Junior Member" will see a letter by myself giving an epitome of the symptoms, etc., in these cases, and references to the writings of others, both here and on the Continent.—Yours truly,
HENRY EALES.
7, Newhall Street, Birmingham, April 12th, 1882.

REPORTS ON CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

MR. W. J. LUND (Tunbridge).—1. A report of the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum is published every year, and a copy is sent to the library of the College of Surgeons, and another to that of the College of Physicians. Copies are also sent to the medical journals. 2. Criminal lunatics are detained at Broadmoor as long as it may be desirable and necessary in the interests of the public safety. The discretion with respect to granting a discharge is vested by statute in the Secretary of State for the Home Department. It does not necessarily follow that a criminal lunatic is discharged immediately the attack of insanity has passed off. Full details with respect to persons discharged are published in the annual reports of Broadmoor. The Commissioners in Lunacy also give, in their annual reports, particulars with respect to this matter. We are not aware of any published reports in detail with respect to criminal lunatics at Fisherton House Asylum; but the bulk of persons acquitted on the ground of insanity are sent to Broadmoor.

CHLOROFORM.

SIR,—In my letter on chloroform, I state that Mr. Wingate of Liverpool introduced the drug to Dr. Simpson. I am now corrected by reading a paper, showing that it was Mr. Walde who introduced it to the professor.—Yours truly,
B. BLOWER.
119, Shaw Street, April 14th, 1882.

INVERSION OF THE UTERUS.

SIR,—I saw Mrs. T. on the night of March 2nd. She had been delivered two hours previously, the placenta being retained. The midwife removed it, but, in doing so, pulled down the uterus along with it. On my arrival, I found that my assistant (who had been called to the case, and, seeing its nature, sent for me at once) had, by compressing the inverted mass, controlled the hæmorrhage, which had been serious. I found the woman almost pulseless, and, fearing the delay likely to arise if I attempted to reinvert, I returned the uterus *en masse*, and then reinverted it by making steady pressure against the fundus for a short time. Under a steady and not too great pressure, reinversion gradually took place. The woman made a rapid recovery without a bad symptom, and is now going about.

A few years ago, I was called to a case similar to this. Unfortunately, the woman lived at a greater distance from my residence, and before I could reach her she died. If these cases have no great interest in themselves, I think they show that the midwives in the country should be under some supervision.—I am, etc.,
WILLIAM DONOVAN.
Whitwick, April 10th, 1882.

BORACIC GLYCERINE.

SIR,—It appears to me that it might be worth while that the boracic glycerine, which has been found so successful by Professor Barff in arresting the putrefaction of meat, should be tried in antiseptic surgery; an adequate aqueous solution of it would be far less irritating, as well as less poisonous, than carbolic acid, and it might prove equally efficacious.—I am, your obedient servant,
BALMANNO SQUIRE.

24, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, W., April 5th, 1882.

UNDERTAKERS ON COMMISSION.

THE connection between doctor and undertaker has, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, been a grim joke from time immemorial; but it would appear, from a letter published in an evening contemporary, that there are not wanting undertakers who look upon it as a pure matter of business. One of these gentlemen addresses private and confidential circulars to medical men, offering them a commission on any "cases" that they may put into his hands. His terms vary from 5 per cent. on a £5 funeral to 20 per cent. on a £20 funeral, and he is probably quite capable of offering 50 per cent. on a £100 funeral. He hints as much, indeed, by adding "so on in proportion". The circular, however, does not go beyond the 20 per cent., and the figures show that he only expects to trade upon the humbler class of mourners. That any class of medical men would listen to such overtures we should be loth to believe, and all who are solicited in the same way would do well to follow the example of sending the circular to the papers—name and address of the enterprising undertaker included.

F. H. W.—1. Killing an animal does not come under the Act for regulating "experiments upon living animals calculated to give pain" (clause 2). 2. When an animal is dead, you may do what you please with its body. 3. Pithing a frog so as to destroy the brain has been decided officially (as well as by the laws of nature) to be killing it. Therefore, you may do what you please with an animal after it has been killed by pithing.

STAMMERING.

SIR,—I should feel greatly obliged if any of your readers would give their experience as to the treatment of stammering.—Yours, etc.,
DEMOSIHENES.

C. W. G.—In every case in which a medical practitioner is called to visit a patient who is at the time under the care of another medical man, professional etiquette requires that he should at once communicate the fact to the medical man already in attendance; and he ought not to continue his attendance unless specially desired by the patient or the patient's friends to do so.

COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, etc., have been received from:—

Mr. Watson Cheyne, London; Mr. H. E. Allen, London; Mr. T. M. Hovell, London; Dr. Styrup, Shrewsbury; Mr. E. G. Archer, Thetford; Dr. J. Ramsay, York; Dr. T. O. Dudfield, London; Mr. Litton Forbes, London; Dr. Broadbent, London; Mr. K. W. Millican, Kineton; Dr. W. B. Hadden, London; Dr. E. Woakes, London; Mr. B. C. A. Windle, Dublin; Mr. A. Stewart Brown, London; Mr. A. T. Winterbottom, Manchester; Mr. Hugh Hughes, Bangor; Mr. T. Whitehead Reid, Canterbury; Mr. Arthur Jackson, Sheffield; Dr. A. Sheen, Cardiff; Dr. Ford, Portsea; Our Glasgow Correspondent; Dr. Creighton, London; Mr. A. Childs, Crewe; A Member of the Association; Dr. Glascott, Manchester; Our Dublin Correspondent; Dr. J. Spottiswoode Cameron, Huddersfield; Dr. Fairlie Clarke, Southborough; Dr. Dougal, Strathaven; Dr. Robert Barnes, London; Mr. B. Blower, Liverpool; Mr. E. S. Newton-Clare, Calne; Our Aberdeen Correspondent; Mr. A. Teevan, London; Mr. E. White Wallis, London; Dr. Allchin, London; Mr. W. C. Blackett, Durham; Mr. H. Vevors, Hereford; Mr. Flint, Westgate-on-Sea; Dr. A. Downs, Chelmsford; Mr. J. R. Buck, Worcester; Mr. A. Wynter Blyth, London; Dr. Saundby, Birmingham; Mr. R. Clement Lucas, London; Dr. C. W. Suckling, Birmingham; Mr. J. F. W. Silk, Leeds; Mr. H. H. Muggeridge, Ashford; Dr. H. Sutherland, London; Dr. J. Crichton Browne, London; Mr. H. Rooke Ley, Prestwich; Dr. Stirling, Aberdeen; Mr. J. Farrar, Morecambe; Mr. H. T. Twynan, London; Messrs. E. Greenwood and Co., London; Dr. Cronin, Queenstown; Mr. Herbert Thompson, Sevenoaks; Mr. A. E. Livsey, Walton, Liverpool; Dr. J. Macpherson, London; Mr. A. B. Jay, London; Mr. F. A. C. Fletcher, Crosshills, Leeds; Messrs. Charles Griffin and Co., London; Mr. G. Buckston Bowne, London; Mr. B. Barker, London; Dr. Stevenson, London; Mr. Arthur Milman, London; Sir Edmund Lechmere, London; Mr. Reginald Harrison, Liverpool; Mr. J. M. Sharpe, Farnley; Dr. Collie, Homerton; Mr. F. H. Weekes, York; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Zur Entwicklungsgeschichte des Spondylolisthetischen Beckens und seiner Diagnose. Von Dr. Med. Franz L. Neugebauer. Halle: Niemeyer. Dorpat: Krüger. 1882.

Medical Lexicon. By Elias Longley. London: H. Kimpton. 1882.

What to do in Case of Poisoning. By W. Murrell, M.D., M.R.C.P. London: H. K. Lewis. 1882.

A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children. By J. Forsyth Meigs, M.D., and W. Pepper, M.D., LL.D. London: H. K. Lewis. 1882.

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