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The following have sent Seven Shillings and Sixpence each—H. Malins, M.B.; T. D. Paradise, Esq.; W. Sankey, M.D.

The following have sent Five Shillings each—H. Adcock, Esq.; F. R. T. Allen, M.D.; H. E. Armstrong, Esq.; H. A. Auchinleck, F.R.C.S.; E. G. Bartlam, F.R.C.S.; M. S. Barton, Esq.; E. W. Bawtree, M.D.; O. W. Beresford, Esq.; H. Bingham, M.D.; A. A. Blakiston, Esq.; G. F. Blake, Esq.; O. Bowen, Esq.; J. Boyton, Esq.; W. A. Bralley, M.D.; —Brooks, —; J. S. Bootiman, Esq.; A. Boswell, M.D.; A. H. Buck, Esq.; T. A. Buck, M.B.; E. G. Bull, Esq.; C. G. Bunn, Esq.; W. M. Burman, Esq.; P. B. Burroughs, Esq.; J. S. Berry, M.D.; J. Carnegie, M.A.; T. Cary, Esq.; E. Casey, M.D.; T. Cassan, Esq.; H. N. Chilcote, Esq.; J. Clare, Esq.; A. C. Clarke, M.D.; R. T. Cobbold, Esq.; F. Coley, M.D.; F. E. Cockell, Esq.; E. Cook, Esq.; J. W. Craig, M.D.; J. Crerar, Esq.; G. Crichton, M.D.; A. Crighton, M.D.; J. R. Crease, F.R.C.S.; A. Croker, Esq.; T. P. Daniel, Esq.; W. E. Dickinson, Esq.; R. Douglas, M.B.; W. N. Drury, M.D.; W. Duncan, M.D.; S. Edwards, Esq.; M. J. Egarr, Esq.; G. H. Elliott, Esq.; G. Foote, Esq.; J. Ford, Esq.; J. Fraser, M.D.; J. W. Fry, Esq.; W. F. Fryer, M.D.; L. Fuller, Esq.; J. E. Games, M.D.; A. N. G. Gibbs, Esq.; J. Gibson, M.B.; B. F. Giles, M.D.; T. C. Gilmore, M.D.; J. H. Gilmour, Esq.; W. T. Girdlestone, Esq.; R. V. Gorham, Esq.; W. Grislock, M.D.; T. Griffin, Esq.; A. W. Green, Esq.; G. Handcock, Esq.; J. W. Haward, Esq.; E. Harle, Esq.; J. Hamilton, M.D.; G. Harrison, Esq.; H. Hemsted, Esq.; F. A. Heygate, Esq.; J. C. Heaven, Esq.; R. Hickman, Esq.; A. P. Hills, Esq.; J. Horne, M.D.; W. H. Hubert, Esq.; J. Hudson, Esq.; T. J. Hughes, M.D.; W. L. Hunter, M.D.; H. F. Hurst, Esq.; Hugh Ivers, Esq.; J. R. James, Esq.; H. James, F.R.C.S.; C. W. Jenner, F.R.C.S.; G. S. Joliffe, Esq.; J. Johnson, Esq.; T. E. Jones, Esq.; L. Joyce, Esq.; H. Kay, Esq.; H. Kennedy, A.B.; L. Kerigan, Esq.; H. Le Cronier, Esq.; E. G. T. Llewellyn, Esq.; R. Lord, M.D.; T. B. Luscombe, Esq.; W. E. Luscombe, Esq.; M. Macnamara, Esq.; H. MacNicol, Esq.; S. M. Malcolmson, Esq.; G. H. Malim, Esq.; R. Maples, Esq.; E. F. Martin, M.B.; H. A. Martin, M.D.; R. S. Martin, Esq.; W. N. Mason, Esq.; W. May, Esq.; W. H. Meadows, Esq.; J. W. Meek, M.D.; R. Meikle, F.R.C.S.; J. Morley, Esq.; T. S. Morley, M.D.; W. H. Murray, M.D.; E. J. Murtagh, Esq.; W. B. Mushet, M.B.; W. H. C. Newnham, M.A.; A. J. Newman, Esq.; J. Oakley, Esq.; H. O'Neill, M.D.; J. Oliver, Esq.; J. A. Osborne, M.D.; S. Partridge, Esq.; J. Peake, Esq.; A. B. Pollock, Esq.; W. Pollock, M.B.; P. Purves, M.D.; J. P. Purves, Esq.; J. S. L. Place, Esq.; H. Rainbird, Esq.; R. Reynolds, Esq.; R. T. Risk, F.R.C.S.; J. D. Robertson, M.D.; J. B. Ronaldson, Esq.; J. M. A. Ross, Esq.; W. Row, Esq.; J. W. Rowland, Esq.; W. A. S. Roysds, Esq.; G. M. A. Rudkin, Esq.; T. J. Saunders, Esq.; A. Sheen, M.D.; A. S. Shout, Esq.; J. Shaw, M.D.; E. W. Shephard, Esq.; A. B. Sincok, Esq.; W. H. Sissons, Esq.; C. W. Smith, Esq.; R. S. Smith, M.D.; G. S. Stansfield, Esq.; E. A. Starling, Esq.; J. A. Storey, Esq.; J. D. Styrap, Esq.; B. C. Sykes, M.D.; R. Sykes, Esq.; J. M. Taylor, Esq.; A. Tatley, Esq.; A. Thorn, jun., M.D.; E. Treves, Esq.; A. H. Twining, Esq.; J. Tily, M.D.; J. Todd, Esq.; A. Upton, Esq.; T. S. Upton, Esq.; T. G. Wales, Esq.; T. R. Walker, M.D.; E. G. Wake, M.D.; W. Warrener, M.D.; E. T. Watkins, M.D.; R. W. Watkins, F.R.C.S.; T. H. Watson, M.B.; A. Williams, M.D.; J. L. Williams, M.B.; H. Willson, Esq.; J. G. W. West, Esq.; J. Wigmore, M.D.; A. K. Willis, Esq.; T. Wilson, Esq.; G. Willis, M.D.; W. Willis, M.D.; E. A. Wood, Esq.; W. R. Woodman, M.D.; C. J. Workman, M.D.; H. Wright, Esq.; W. Wylie, Esq.

E. G. Gilbert, M.D., 3s. 6d.

The following have sent Two-and-Sixpence each—M. Britton, M.D.; W. A. Caskie, M.A.; G. Chapman, Esq.; H. Davis, Esq.; E. English, Esq.; J. Farrar, Esq.; J. Frain, M.D.; J. Holt, Esq.; A. Kelso, Esq.; H. E. Maberley, M.A.; G. Macdonald, Esq.; R. T. Manson, Esq.; W. J. Meharry, Esq.; H. P. Olivey, Esq.; T. S. Parry, M.B.; J. B. Pike, Esq.; W. Mortimer, M.D.; J. B. Norris-Cave, Esq.; J. K. Poole, Esq.; W. C. Reed, M.D.; M. Shurlock, Esq.; J. Simpson, F.R.C.S.; A. L. Smith, Esq.; F. C. Spackman, Esq.; J. J. Stack, Esq.; C. E. Steele, Esq.; H. B. Stoney, M.B.; J. H. Thomas, Esq.; R. Worrall, M.D.; M. Tuke, Esq.

Other smaller sums have been received from:—A. Macaulay, M.B.; J. Walton, M.B.; A. Pearce, M.D.

F. A. MAHOMED, } Honorary Secretaries.  
R. W. BURNET, }

In the list published last week, the name "T. John Griffith" (page 30, col. 2, line 13 from bottom) should be "John T. Griffith."

DR. SEDGWICK SAUNDERS, in his last report to the City Commission of Sewers, stated that among the places which had come under condemnation as violating the principles of smoke abatement, and had thereby caused a nuisance, were the General Post Office and the Bank of England. Anybody whose avocations bring him often into the neighbourhood of Westminster, will know that these two public offices are not the only offenders. Thick volumes of smoke may frequently be seen rolling out of the summit of certain pinnacled towers of the Palace of Westminster.

MEDICAL MAGISTRATE.—Dr. Thomas Dalton, of Llandudno, has been placed on the Commission of the Peace for Carnarvonshire.

## ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

### COUNCIL.

#### NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1884: ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

MEETINGS of the Council will be held on Wednesday, January 16th, April 9th, July 9th, and October 15th, 1884. Gentlemen desirous of becoming members of the Association must send in their forms of application for election to the General Secretary not later than twenty-one days before each meeting, viz., March 20th, June 20th, and September 25th, 1884, in accordance with the regulation for the election of members passed at the meeting of the Committee of Council of October 12th, 1881.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

### COUNCIL.

#### NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Council will be held in the Council Room of Exeter Hall, Strand, London, on Wednesday, the 16th day of January next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Subcommittees will meet as follows. At 161A, Strand, W.C.—Tuesday, January 15th, 1884: Office and Printing Subcommittee, 4 P.M. Wednesday, January 16th, 1884: Arrangement Committee, 10.30 A.M.; Journal and Finance Subcommittee, 12 noon. At Exeter Hall, Council, 2 P.M.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

161A, Strand, January 1st, 1884.

#### COLLECTIVE INVESTIGATION OF DISEASE.

CARDS for recording individual cases of the following diseases have been prepared by the Committee; they may be had on application to the Honorary Secretaries of the Local Committees in each Branch, or on application to the Secretary of the Collective Investigation Committee.

- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| I. Acute Pneumonia.       | v. Syphilis, acquired. |
| II. Chorea.               | va. " inherited.       |
| III. Acute Rheumatism.    | VI. Acute Gout.        |
| IV. Diphtheria, clinical. |                        |

URGENT.—The Committee propose to publish a final report on *Acute Pneumonia* as soon as possible. Cases are therefore urgently needed. Cards will be received until further notice.

NOTICE.—The *Life-History Album* prepared by the Collective Investigation Committee is now ready, and can be ordered of all booksellers, price 3s. 6d.

Applications should be addressed to

The Secretary of the Collective Investigation Committee,  
September, 1883. 161A, Strand, W.C.

#### BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NORTH OF IRELAND BRANCH.—A meeting of this Branch will be held in the Bar Room of the County Court-house, Omagh, on Thursday, January 24th, at 1 P.M.—ALEXANDER DEMPSEY, M.D., Honorary Secretary, 26, Clifton Street Belfast.

THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH BRANCH.—Meetings are held on the first Friday in every month, at half-past nine, after dinner at eight o'clock. Gentlemen wishing to be present are requested to communicate with the Secretaries, Surgeons SHIRLEY DEAKIN and W. A. MORRIS, 8, City Road, Allahabad.

DUBLIN BRANCH.—The seventh annual general meeting of the Dublin Branch will, by kind permission of the President and Fellows, be held on Thursday, January 31st, at 4 P.M., in the Hall of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Kildare Street. The officers and council for the ensuing year will be elected by ballot, and any other necessary business transacted. Mr. Edward Hamilton, President-elect, will deliver the annual address. The following addition to By-law VII will be proposed: "All interim vacancies may be filled up by the council." The annual dinner of the Branch will be in the College Hall, at 7 P.M. on the day of the meeting. Dinner tickets for members who purchase their tickets on or before Tuesday, the 29th inst., 17s. 6d.; for members purchasing their tickets after that date, and for guests, £1.—GEORGE F. DUFFEY, M.D., Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, 30, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin.—January 2nd, 1884.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: EAST LONDON AND SOUTH ESSEX DISTRICT.—The next meeting of the above District will be held on Thursday evening, January 17th, at the Hackney Town Hall. The chair will be taken at half-past eight o'clock. Mr. Frederick Treves will read a paper on the Treatment of Psoas Abscess.—FREDERICK WALLACE, Honorary Secretary, 96, Cazenove Road.—January 7th, 1884.

## MANCHESTER.

*Ear Institution.—Bequests.—Prevention of Blindness.*

DURING the past year 957 new cases have been attended to in the Ear Institution. The total expenditure has only been £162 8s. The present accommodation in Byrom Street is miserably inadequate, and the committee have at last resolved to obtain new premises, in order to provide an additional waiting-room and a house-surgeon's room. Hitherto there has been no house-surgeon, but the increasing amount of work renders it imperative to appoint one at an early date.

Mrs. Holmes of Fallowfield, has given a donation of £100 to the Royal Infirmary; and a further sum of £4,500 from the estate of the late John Pendlebury, has been paid. It is estimated that the amount of this bequest will amount altogether to £29,000.

The following charitable bequests have been made by the late H. J. Leppoc, Esq., £100 each to the Salford Royal Hospital, Royal Infirmary, Royal Eye Hospital, Clinical Hospital, St. Mary's, and the Throat Hospital.

A circular, based upon the directions of the Society for the Prevention of Blindness, has been issued by the Committee of the Sanitary Association. A "special warning" is added in reference to the disastrous effects of poultices on the eye. The circular has been sent for insertion to all the newspapers of the adjoining counties, and to ministers of religion, medical men, teachers, boards of guardians, relieving officers, etc., and to eye-hospitals and ophthalmic departments of general hospitals. This energetic action in spreading such valuable information is most commendable.

## INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

## INDIA.

A SET of rules regulating the mode in which medical instruction is to be imparted to women in the local colleges, and setting forth the terms upon which females are to be admitted to medical degrees, has been published under the authority of the Bombay Government.

**HOSPITALS IN THE PUNJAB.**—The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in reviewing a report on dispensaries in the province, has expressed his great regret to learn that the subscriptions to medical institutions, received from natives of the Punjab, were, last year, discreditably small. Excepting a liberal donation of 5,000 rupees, given by the Maharajah of Kashmere to the Mayo Hospital at Lahore, and the contributions of the native chiefs to the Ripon Hospital at Simla, the total receipts, in the shape of native subscriptions, amounted to the insignificant sum of 4,988 rupees. In a country, says the official resolution, where charity for the relief of paupers is proverbial, it seems astonishing that such niggardly contributions are made towards the support of institutions, the value of which is increasingly felt by all classes of the community. Government officials are enjoined to exercise their influence in this most legitimate direction. The Lieutenant-Governor notices the excellent work done at the Mayo Hospital, where the large number of successful operations "reflects credit on the Professor of Surgery, Surgeon E. Lawrie, M.B." Listerism was carried out whenever possible, and the very small mortality from septic causes sufficiently shows the efficacy of the system, and the skilfulness with which it was applied.

**MEDICAL OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEER CORPS IN INDIA.**—The Government of India do not consider it necessary to lay down any rules for the examination of medical officers of volunteer corps, as they hold only honorary positions in their corps, and are not enrolled, and consequently they are ineligible for the capitation-grant. The Government appear to have been misinformed on the point, as many honorary surgeons are enrolled members of volunteer corps in India, but possibly the decision may have reference to the special, not ordinary, capitation-grant.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

**SMALL-POX.**—An outbreak of what appears to be small-pox, at Dutoitspan and Balfontein, near Kimberley, has given rise to some diversity of opinion among the medical men resident there, as to the exact nature of the disease. While Drs. Robertson, Grimmer, Smith, and Sauer believe it to be small-pox, Drs. Crook, Matthews, and Jameson pronounce it to be chicken-pox. The mortality is

stated to be one in three, a death-rate which never is reached in chicken-pox. Reports from Dr. Smith and Dr. Sauer appear in the *Diamond-Fields Advertiser* for November 20th and 23rd, which show, we think, plainly enough that the disease is small-pox, and we should have thought that any doubt Drs. Crook and Jameson had regarding the nature of the disease, would have been dispelled when they read those. Not so, however, for, at a meeting held at Dutoitspan on December 5th, a report was read from these gentlemen in which they maintained that the disease was not small-pox, and that at the hospital at Felstead's Farm, containing 74 patients, the majority were suffering from chicken-pox, but not one from small-pox. Among these was a man named Roode, or Rowtt. They also visited his wife and family (six children); these were not in hospital. They found "two children suffering from mild chicken-pox, and the mother and three children sickening for the same disease." They affirm that there is not any resemblance to small-pox in any of the cases (in hospital), and that the disease is not small-pox, but a very severe form of chicken-pox.

We have been favoured with a report from Drs. Grimmer, Sauer, and Robertson, giving in detail the history of the illness of Mrs. Rowtt and her children.

On December 2nd, about three weeks after the appearance of the eruption on the father, one of the children, aged 7, was taken ill with vomiting, convulsions, back-ache, and high fever. The eruption appeared on December 4th on the forehead, scalp, and face. On December 6th, the temperature was 102°; on the 7th, 101.4°. The eruption was not extensive. On December 8th (fifth day of eruption) the eruption was markedly vesicular, slightly umbilicated, and discrete; temperature, 100.6°.

On December 3rd, Mrs. Rowtt, aged 27, was taken ill, and the eruption appeared on December 6th, on the forehead and face. Temperature, 105°. On December 7th, temperature 104.8°. The patient was profoundly prostrated. The eruption evidently was becoming confluent; it was still papular and shotty, as yet sparse on the body. On December 8th the eruption was out over the body and limbs, scarcely vesicular; it was confluent on the face, which was slightly swollen. The eyes were sore and watery. Temperature, 102°.

The history of the remaining children, up to December 8th, is given in the report, but we do not think it necessary to reproduce it. From the notes of the two cases given above, it is quite evident that the patients were suffering from small-pox. The premonitory symptoms, the appearance of the eruption on the third or fourth day of illness, its site, first in the face and head, its character, and the fall of temperature when the eruption had come fully out, indicate the disease to be unquestionably small-pox. In chicken-pox there are few, if any, premonitory symptoms, and the eruption appears first and is most copious on the trunk, becoming vesicular a few hours after the appearance of the papules.

Drs. Sauer, Grimmer, and Robertson, have also sent us specimens of skin from a patient (the overseer of a mine) who died, and who was pronounced by Dr. Jameson to be suffering from chicken-pox. The patient from whom the specimens of skin submitted to us were taken, most certainly had an attack of small-pox. It is very unfortunate that there should be such diversity of opinion as to the nature of the disease prevalent in the neighbourhood of Kimberley, but we are glad to see that the Board of Health are alive to their responsibilities in the matter, by providing means of isolation in hospitals for the sick, and affording protection to the healthy by vaccination, and it is to be hoped that their efforts will limit the spread of the disease in this flourishing mining district.

**TYPHOID FEVER**, so called, has broken out in Ngubu's Kraal, Matatiele. As in the famous Kloten epidemic, the outbreak is attributed to the eating of the carcase of a diseased ox.

**FURTHER** confirmation has been received of the occurrence of cases of confluent small-pox at Ingogo. The Free State Government has prohibited trade and intercourse with Basutoland on account of the small-pox, but notwithstanding this prohibition, the Boers and other traders continue to cross the Caledon River. Official intimation was received to the effect that the Imperial Government had resolved upon resuming the administration of Basutoland. All sections of the press declare their entire satisfaction at this announcement.

## AUSTRALIA.

**MEDICAL ADVERTISING.**—Our brethren in the colonies are happily as anxious to maintain the honour of the profession, and as alive to the derogation of dignity involved in advertisements in the public

prints, as we are in the parent country. We have received from a correspondent in Sydney, New South Wales, some cuttings from newspapers published in that colony, accompanied by an indignant protest against the manner in which certain members of English colleges, and graduates of Scotch universities, think fit to advertise themselves. It would appear that the *Sydney Morning Herald* published a column of advertisements headed "Business Cards," and here, among notices of "carefully selected family mourning," "gas-stoves," and "iron bedsteads," we meet the cards of a "Dr.," who advertises himself as "late of University College, London;" of another "Dr.," who appends a dozen letters after his name; and a gentleman who advertises himself as M.R.C.S.Eng. Yet another "Dr." may be consulted either at his residence, the address of which is given in full, or at a "Medical Hall," where, we learn from another advertisement in a weekly paper that, having been compelled by ill-health "to relinquish active practice," he has purchased the business of a chemist and druggist. This "Dr." is a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and a "Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England," yet he keeps "Patent medicines and druggists' sundries always in stock," and hopes, "with civility, care, and strict attention to business, combined with moderate charges, to obtain a fair share of the patronage of the residents in such and such districts, as a chemist and druggist;" of course, if people wish to consult him on medical matters too, *he is willing*. Happily, we know little of this style of advertisements as yet in this country, and we really feel it necessary to say that the words quoted in inverted commas are literally transcribed. We fear it is hopeless to imagine that either the College of Physicians or the College of Surgeons will attempt to regain any of that control over their licentiates and members which they have now so largely lost, through the laxity of their regulations and the supineness of their governing bodies. What wonder that the cry for reform among the medical corporations grows throughout the profession in England and the colonies stronger every day, when we learn by bitter experience that those bodies which ought to be first to defend the profession from those who would drag it down to the level of a trade, appear to imagine that their ethical duties to their licentiates are over when they have passed a man through a slight examination and pocketed his fees.

## MEDICO-LEGAL AND MEDICO-ETHICAL.

### INCOME-TAX.

SIR,—I shall feel much obliged if you will kindly advise me on the following subject. I commenced practice here about nine months ago, and to-day I have received a notice from the income-tax office demanding payment of taxes for the current year. As I had only been in practice for six months when I got the schedule-form to fill, I had to calculate my income from the first six months, but I now find that my income for the second six months will be considerably less than my income for the first six months. Is it fair that I should have to pay taxes for a whole year, seeing that I have only been nine months in practice?

Since I filled up the schedule, I have been obliged to purchase a pony. Can I have the price of the pony deducted from my earnings?

An early answer would much oblige yours sincerely,

A YOUNG PRACTITIONER.

\*.\* Income-tax on professional incomes is payable on an average of the profits of the last three years. If the profession has not been carried on for three years, the average cannot be calculated, and the actual profits are the basis on which the tax is payable. If you are charged for profits which have not been made, the commissioners will no doubt reduce the amount claimed, unless you have let the time for appealing to them go by. They are particular about appeals being made at the proper time; and if you are too late to appeal, you will probably be obliged to pay.

### THE LAW ON DISSECTING IN PRIVATE HOUSES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: I am desirous of obtaining a body for the purpose of dissecting, partly for my own advantage, as I am working for an examination, and partly for the good of my pupils. How can I get one? If I can procure a body, is it necessary to obtain the permission of any authority before doing so?

\*.\* By the act for regulating schools of anatomy, the Secretary of State is empowered to grant a licence to practise anatomy to any person lawfully qualified to practise medicine in the United Kingdom, to any professor or teacher of anatomy, medicine, or surgery, or to any student attending any school of anatomy, on application from any such party for such purpose, countersigned by two justices of the peace acting for the county or town wherein such party resides, certifying that, to their knowledge or belief, such party so applying is about to carry on the practice of anatomy. Any party holding the licence from the Secretary of State may receive, possess, or examine anatomically, the body of any person deceased, if permitted or directed so to do by a party in lawful possession of the body, who has power, in pursu-

ance of the provisions of the Act, to permit or cause the body to be so examined, provided that a necessary certificate be delivered by such a party together with the body.

At least one week before the first receipt or possession of a body for such purpose, notice must be given to the Secretary of State of the place where it is intended to practise anatomical examination of that body. The party receiving the body must demand and receive with it the certificate from the sender of the body, and transmit that certificate within twenty-four hours to the inspector of the district, and also a return stating at what day and hour, and from whom, the body was received, the date and place of death, the sex, and, as far as is known at the time, the Christian and surname, age, and last place of abode of such person. A copy of the certificate must be kept in a special book, to be produced, when so required, by the inspector.

The body may not be removed from the place of death without twenty-four hours' notice to the inspector, nor without a certificate of death signed by a person legally qualified to grant such a certificate. This must be delivered, with the body, to the party receiving the same for anatomical dissection. A certificate of the decent and lawful interment of the body must be transmitted to the inspector of the district within six weeks after the day on which the body was received. In 1871, an Act was passed extending the time within which certificates of interment are required to six months, if allowed in any particular case by the inspector.

The inspector for the metropolis is Mr. Charles Hawkins; for the provinces in England and Wales, Mr. John Birkett; for Scotland, Dr. J. A. Russell; and for Ireland, Dr. Daniel F. Brady.

Any person offending against the above provisions of the Act is liable to a fine not exceeding £50, or three months' imprisonment.

### MEDICAL ETHICS.

WE have received a correspondence from Dr. Luce, and submitted it to an eminent authority, who sends the following opinion.

The following extract from the *Code of Medical Ethics*, ch. ii, sec. v, rule 9, page 36, is strictly applicable to the case stated by Dr. J. J. Luce, and should have been acted upon by his professional neighbour, Dr. —.

"When a practitioner is called in to, or consulted by, a patient who has recently been, or still may be, under the care of another for the same illness, he should on no account interfere in the case—except in an emergency—but request a consultation with the gentleman in previous attendance. If, however, the latter decline this, or has relinquished the case, or if the patient insist on dispensing with his services, and a communication to that effect be made to him, the practitioner last consulted will be justified in taking charge of the case."

Dr. —'s contention that, inasmuch as the patient was only a club-patient, and he himself having long been Mr. D.'s family doctor, there was no reason why he should not, under the circumstances, take charge of the case, without previously communicating, either in person or by note, with the attending practitioner, in accordance with the general rule (14, page 37), is subversive of the rules and courtesies of professional life, which cannot be too carefully observed in all cases alike, and without the slightest distinction of class.

Dr. —'s allegation that he had instructed the family to inform the patient's club-doctor that his professional services were no longer needed, would not in any degree justify him in assuming charge of the patient, unless he had previously satisfied himself that his instructing message had been duly delivered; which, however, from the correspondence submitted to us, does not appear to have been the case.

## OBITUARY.

SAMUEL D. LEES, M.D., Ashton-under-Lyne.

THE news of the death of Dr. S. D. Lees, of Ashton, will be received with regret by the large circle of friends whose esteem he had won in his long professional and public career. Dr. Lees received his professional training at the University of Edinburgh, and in the year 1837 commenced practice in the borough of Ashton-under-Lyne. He was a Conservative in politics, and for a long time was identified with the public institutions of the town. He was a magistrate and a member of the corporation for a long series of years. Dr. Lees was as well and widely known for his gratuitous services to the poor who sought medical aid and advice at his hands, as he was for his activity and impartiality in the discharge of the duties of his public offices. He died at the age of seventy, and was in many respects a typical Ashtonian, his family connection with this borough dating back to the year 1422.

NEW YEAR'S FESTIVITY AT THE LONDON HOSPITAL.—For the amusement of the children in the London Hospital, two trees were provided in the Queen Victoria Ward; over 100 children received presents, and were entertained by the performance of some marionettes, and by the time-honoured drama of Punch and Judy.

maximum retiring allowance); and a complimentary resolution, in acknowledgment of his long and faithful services, was passed. It was proposed to appoint in his stead a resident medical officer, at a salary of £150 a-year, with residence and rations; it was further proposed that the salary should be £250, with residence, etc.; but both these propositions were negatived. Notice of motion was then given to rescind previous resolution to appoint a resident medical officer, and that, instead, a visiting one be elected as successor to Dr. Burkitt. During the discussion, it was suggested that a resident medical officer's salary should be but £80; and Captain Gyles is reported to have quoted from the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, by way of showing that a competent medical officer could be secured at that salary, with residence! There are from 500 to 600 patients, and, it appears, no dispenser. The question was also mooted as to whether the resident doctor should be allowed to practise outside, and, if so, to what extent; but surely his whole time would be occupied in so large an institution, and, if so, £250 salary, with residence and rations, would be moderate remuneration for a competent man. The guardians will probably appoint a successor to the late visiting medical officer at the same salary of £100, and it is to be hoped they will also appoint a resident apothecary.

#### POWERS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH AS TO BAKEHOUSES.

SIR.—Will you oblige me by giving information on the following points? (a) What powers has a medical officer of health with regard to bakehouses (extra-metropolitan)? (b) What statute confers the powers?—Yours truly,

DUBITANS.

\* \* Section 17 (1) of the Factory and Workshops Act of 1883 gives to the medical officer of health of a local authority, as regards bakehouses, all "such powers of entry, inspection, taking legal proceedings, and otherwise, as a factory-inspector under the Factory and Workshops Act, 1878." Under this section, a medical officer of health may enter, inspect, or examine a retail bakehouse at any reasonable hour of the day or by night, and may take legal proceedings in cases where the law has been broken.

## MEDICAL NEWS.

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.**—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, January 3rd, 1883.

Bowling, George Augustus Lovelace, Sewardstone Road, E.  
Hatchett, Frederick William, Upper Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W.  
Murray, William, Wray Crescent, Tollington Park, N.  
Vogan, James Norman, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

**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 7th instant, and, when eligible, will be admitted to the pass-examination, viz.:

Messrs. W. G. Anglin and G. H. Denike, students of Kingston, Canada; W. F. Miller, of the Melbourne School; R. Stopford, of the Liverpool School; W. H. Yeld, of the Manchester School; W. Biggam, of the Newcastle School; H. G. Hughes, of the Dublin School; E. M. Hewish, of the Toronto School; W. E. Facey, W. H. Corsens, G. W. Roll, and A. S. Percival, of the Cambridge School; and J. Whitaker, of the Edinburgh School.

Nine candidates were referred for three months, and one for six months.

The following gentlemen passed on the 8th instant, viz.:

Messrs. M. Eleyatamby, of the Ceylon School; E. L. Fox, Cambridge; R. B. Robson, F. Morton, and H. Renny, Newcastle; A. L. Williams, Liverpool; C. Mortlock, St. George's Hospital; W. E. Morgan, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. Good, Charing Cross Hospital; J. B. Webb and H. A. Spencer, of the Bristol School; J. W. Barrett, Melbourne; W. S. Cox and A. O. Balshaw, Manchester; K. W. Gordon, Dublin; and A. R. Macmillan, Edinburgh.

Eight candidates were referred to their studies for three months.

The following gentlemen passed on the 9th instant, viz.:

Messrs. J. P. Baly, Birmingham School of Medicine; H. Anderson, Belfast School of Medicine; A. W. Riddell and F. L. Davis, Bristol School of Medicine; F. C. Servaes and E. N. Nason, University of Cambridge; C. Nicholson and F. Jubbs, Leeds School of Medicine; H. Massey, Dublin School of Medicine; F. S. P. Lely, C. E. Dodd, and W. B. Caley, Liverpool School of Medicine; S. Hawarden, Manchester School of Medicine; H. C. Coe, Harvard University; A. King, Charing Cross Hospital; C. J. Deys, Middlesex Hospital; W. B. Colquhoun, Guy's Hospital.

Six candidates were referred for three months, and one for six months.

The first primary examination for the present year for the diploma of membership of the Royal College of Surgeons was commenced on the 4th instant, when the large number of 211 candidates presented themselves, against 190 at the corresponding period last year.

#### MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:

- ALNWICK AND DISTRICT PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.**—Qualified Practitioner. Applications to W. Wright, 1, West Parade, Alnwick, by January 15th.
- BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY.**—Resident Surgeon. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications by January 15th.
- BIRSA, HARRY, AND SANDWICK MEDICAL AID ASSOCIATION.**—Medical Officer. Salary, £70 per annum. Applications to Mr. Moar, Quoyloo by Stromness.
- CITY OF DUBLIN HOSPITAL.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by January 12th.
- COTON HILL LUNATIC HOSPITAL, Stafford.**—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by January 14th.
- DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Square.**—Assistant Dental Surgeon. Applications by January 14th.
- DERBYSHIRE GENERAL INFIRMARY.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by January 26th.
- GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR EMPLOYMENT IN THE NILGIRI CINCHONA PLANTATIONS.**—Quinologist. Salary, Rs. 350 rising to Rs. 500 per mensem. Applications to the Revenue Secretary, India Office, Westminster.
- HAYDOCK LODGE ASYLUM, Ashton, near Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire.**—Medical Superintendent. Salary, £200 per annum. Applications to E. H. Beaman, Medical Proprietor.
- HYDRO-THERAPEUTIC ESTABLISHMENT.**—Resident Physician. Salary, £300 per annum. Applications to the Manager, The Hall, Bushey, near Watford.
- KIDDERMINSTER INFIRMARY.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications by January 17th.
- METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.**—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications by January 14th.
- RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY, Oxford.**—Honorary Physician. Applications by February 6th.
- ST. PANCRAS, MIDDLESEX.**—Dispenser for the Infirmary at Dartmouth Park Hill. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by January 14th.
- SUSSEX COUNTY HOSPITAL.**—Physician. Applications by February 6th.
- SUSSEX COUNTY HOSPITAL.**—Assistant-Physician. Applications by February 6th.
- TAUNTON UNION.**—Medical Officer. Salary, £60 per annum. Applications by the 14th instant.
- UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.**—Additional Examiner in Medicine in the Department of Medical Jurisprudence. Applications to J. Christison, by January 14th.
- WEST HERTS INFIRMARY.**—House-Surgeon and Dispenser. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by February 6th.

#### MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

- BUTLER, Gilbert E., M.R.C.S.E.,** appointed Senior House-Physician and Chloroformist to the Westminster Hospital.
- EYE, F. S., F.R.C.S.,** appointed Surgical Registrar to the London Hospital, *vice* E. H. Fenwick, F.R.C.S., resigned.
- RYGATE, D. J., M.R.C.S.,** appointed Medical Officer to the Cambridge Union, *vice* E. Knowles, M.R.C.S., resigned.
- HUGHES, T. L., M.P.S.,** appointed Dispenser to the Fulham Union.
- KEMPE, Arthur, M.R.C.P.,** appointed Medical Officer of Health to Budleigh Salterton Local Board.
- KENDALL, Theo. M., B.A., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., L.M.,** appointed Resident Medical Officer, Sydney Hospital, *vice* P. E. Muskett, resigned.
- KING, A., M.B.,** appointed District Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Aspley Guise District to the Woburn Union, *vice* G. A. D. Mahon, M.R.C.S., resigned.
- LUCAS, A., M.R.C.S.,** appointed Medical Officer to the Woburn Union Workhouse, *vice* G. A. D. Mahon, M.R.C.S., resigned.
- MERCES, J., L.R.C.P.,** appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Bath General Hospital, *vice* A. R. Busby, M.R.C.S., resigned.
- MONEY, A., M.D.,** appointed Physician to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, *vice* E. L. Birkett, M.B., resigned.
- MUMBY, Langton P., M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.,** appointed Junior House-Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
- PHILPOT, H. J., L.R.C.P.,** appointed Assistant-Physician to the Victoria Hospital for Children, *vice* W. C. Grigg, M.D., resigned.
- POLLOCK, W. R., M.R.C.S.,** appointed Resident House-Surgeon to the Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, *vice* A. M. Shield, F.R.C.S., resigned.
- PRICE, J. D., M.R.C.S.,** appointed Medical Officer to the Dudley North District of the Dudley Union, *vice* J. Bellingham, M.R.C.S., resigned.
- PRICHARD, R., M.D.,** appointed House-Surgeon to the Maternity Hospital Glasgow.
- PRUEN, S. T., M.B.,** appointed House-Surgeon to the Cheltenham General Hospital.
- PULLING, Herbert J., M.R.C.S.E.,** appointed House-Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital.
- SHAW, L. E., M.B.,** appointed House-Surgeon to the Victoria Hospital for Children, *vice* A. Shaw, M.R.C.S., resigned.
- SWAIN, James, M.R.C.S.E.,** appointed Resident Obstetric Assistant to the Westminster Hospital.
- SYREE, A. H., M.R.C.S.,** appointed Assistant House-Surgeon and Dispenser to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, *vice* F. Sturges, M.R.C.S., resigned.
- THOMAS, Alfred, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Ed.,** appointed Assistant Medical Officer to Walton Workhouse, Liverpool, *vice* Rowland Owen, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Ed., resigned.
- TURNELL, A. P., M.R.C.S.,** appointed Medical Officer to the Cambridge Union.

## OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY	St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—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.—Hospital for Women, 2 P.M.
TUESDAY	St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—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.—Spasmodic 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.—Chelsea Hospital for Women, 2 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. Tu. Th. F., 1.30; Ear, Tu. F., 12.30; Skin, Tu., 12.30; Dental, Tu. Th. F., 12.
KING'S COLLEGE.—Medical, daily, 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. Th. S., 2; o.p., M. W. F., 12.30; Eye, M. Th., 1; Ophthalmic Department, W. 1; Ear, Th., 2; Skin, Th.; Throat, Th., 3; Dental, Tu. F., 10.
LONDON.—Medical, daily, exc. S., 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30 and 2; Obstetric, M. Th., 1.30; o.p., W. S., 1.30; Eye, W. S., 9; Ear, S., 9.30; Skin, Th., 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., M. Th., 9.30; Eye, Tu. F., 9.30; Ear, W. S., 9.30; Throat, M. Th., 9.30; Skin, Tu. F., 9.30; Electrician, Tu. F., 9.30; 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., 10.30.
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. Mr. Pick: Amputation at the Knee-joint by means of Lateral Flaps. Professor Alexander Ogston (of Aberdeen): New Operation for Flat Foot. Dr. Day will show a case (in the Library) of Pulmonary Stenosis in a Child.—Odontological Society of Great Britain, 8 P.M.
TUESDAY.—Pathological Society, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Norman Moore: Two Cases of Mediastinal Growth. Mr. Lane: Mollities Ossium and Rheumatic Arthritis. Mr. Cripps: Sections of Galls. Mr. Bowlby: Sporadic Cretinism. Dr. Heneage Gibbs: Entozoon in the Lungs of Animals. Dr. White: Fibroid Heart. Mr. Butler for Mr. Beaton: Carcinoma of the Esophagus. Mr. Walsham: Unusual sized Calculus in a Child (card).
THURSDAY.—Harveian Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Annual meeting: Election of officers; President's address; <i>Conversations</i> ; Abernethian Society, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 8 P.M. Dr. Howe: Locomotor Ataxia. Parkes Museum, Margaret Street, 8 P.M. Lecture by Mr. Pringle Teale of Leeds, on Economy of Cost in Private Houses. The chair will be taken by Professor G. M. Humphry, M.D., F.R.S.
FRIDAY.—Medical Society of Charing Cross Hospital, 8 P.M. (Mr. C. D. Weston will give a lecture on Some Points in Urine Analysis. Mr. E. Bellamy will take the chair.

## LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

CORRESPONDENTS who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication. PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—We shall be much obliged to Medical Officers of Health if they will forward their Annual and other Reports, favouring us with Duplicate Copies.

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

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

## THE HIND FUND.

THE following additional subscriptions have been received and paid to the account of the "Hind Fund" at Messrs. Coutts' Bank:—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Cross, H. R. O., Esq., A.M.D.	1 1 0	Hoffmeister, Dr. W. C.	1 1 0
Cross, Dr. Robert	1 1 0	Kush, Dr. Wm. J. H.	1 1 0
From India (per T. d'O.		Metcalfe, G. E. G., Esq.	1 1 0
Partridge, Esq.)	5 5 10	Swanwick, Eustace M., Esq.	2 2 0

Subscriptions may be paid to Dr. Richardson, F.R.S. (chairman), 25, Manchester Square; John Tweedy, Esq., F.R.C.S., 24, Harley Street (honorary treasurer); A. J. Pepper, Esq., F.R.C.S., 122, Gower Street; and T. Wakley, jun., Esq., L.R.C.P., 98, Redcliffe Gardens (honorary secretaries), or to Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand.

## COTTAGE-HOSPITALS.

SIR,—Will any member who has had any experience in the opening of cottage-hospitals kindly communicate with me, as I am endeavouring to get some information on the subject for a gentleman who is desirous to build and start one.—Yours truly, CHARLES W. THORP.

Dobroyd, Todmorden, January 9th, 1884.

## MEDICAL SICKNESS, ANNUITY, AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

## PRELIMINARY EXPENSES FUND.

	£ s. d.
Mr. Wm. H. Hardwicke	10 0

## THE CASE OF MESSRS. BOWER AND KEATES.

SIR,—The vexatious prosecutions of Messrs. Bower and Keates, together with the statements made at the meeting at Sir William Jenner's, should rouse the whole profession to a sense of the dangers which threaten every individual member of it, and should impel us to adopt such "collective" action as will make us as a body responsible for the defence, not only of similar cases, but of all cases in which important professional interests are involved.

Any one who has read the public and professional journals during the last few years, will have no difficulty in remembering cases in which important legal points have cropped up, especially in the inferior courts, and have been decided against us, often with no argument at all, in consequence of the unwillingness or inability of individuals to incur expenses in the defence or establishment of principles which should be jealously guarded by the profession as a whole. In this way, our legal rights are infringed and trampled on with impunity, and we are governed by the case law of Bumbleton and its allies. Certainly, no profession at the present day is in such a disgracefully defenceless state as our own. Even the Church, with its high and noble aims, does not hesitate to employ all the machinery of the law in aid of its legal interests; and why should we not follow its example?

Reverting to the prosecutions of Messrs. Bower and Keates, the course adopted by the Colleges of petitioning the Home Secretary is no doubt a good one; but it should be remembered that the great majority of the cases I have referred to do not come under the notice of the Public Prosecutor at all, and it is in these cases that our "collective" action is imperatively demanded. For such action, the British Medical Association, with its ramifications in all parts of the kingdom, is peculiarly fitted; and I would venture to suggest that the Association should reserve some small portion of its surplus, or raise a special fund for the defence, when necessary, in the courts of law, of the honour and interests of the profession, and for the preservation of the few rights that still remain to us.—Yours obediently, APPELLANT.

London, December 18th, 1883.

SIR,—At a meeting of the West London Medico-Chirurgical Society, held last week, it was announced that no further subscriptions were wanted for the Bower and Keates Fund. This is somewhat to be wondered at, because it was proposed that any surplus should be held to form a fund to meet similar cases; nor is it an act of justice towards many who subscribed liberally, not only out of sympathy, but with a view to protecting themselves should they at any future time be similarly prosecuted.—Yours truly, A MEMBER.

We believe that the great difficulties and responsibilities attaching to the administration of any permanent fund, and the serious liability to abuse, have influenced the leaders of this subscription against forming any fund of the kind.

## MORNING DIARRHŒA.

In reply to the third query of M.K.Q.C.P.I. in the JOURNAL of January 5th, Mr. F. R. Crosslé, of Newry, suggests the use of the "persequinrate of iron," as recommended by Dr. Graves (*A System of Clinical Medicine*, Dublin, 1843, p. 872). He has found this remedy of great value in cases similar to that described, and he has usually combined it with infusion of columba, in doses of thirty minims, twice or thrice daily. In order to ensure its efficacy, care should be taken, as pointed out by Graves, that the remedy be used when recently prepared, as it will become inactive if kept for any length of time.



## COFFEE IN DYSPEPSIA AND TORPID LIVER.

SIR,—In the JOURNAL of January 5th, a "Bilious Physician" asks for some information as to the influence of coffee in flatulent dyspepsia and torpid liver.

Having suffered from torpid, and also from congested liver, at intervals during the last eight years, and seen much of these affections in others, my experience leads me to the conclusion that coffee is generally as beneficial in one as it is injurious in the other. To this rule, however, there are many exceptions. For many years past, unless when congestion was present, I have found coffee infinitely more useful than any other beverage, in relieving depression of spirits, constipation, and flatulence. In such cases tea is invariably injurious, owing to the nausea, muscular relaxation and palpitation which it causes. This drug (for coffee and tea should be looked upon as medicinal agents) is followed by symptoms somewhat analogous to those set up in many people by the use of tobacco. Nor, indeed, is coffee to be taken indiscriminately, too concentrated, or in excess, for then palpitation, frequency and irregularity of pulse, singing in the ears, sleeplessness, confusion of the senses, and even delirium will result. In one case that came under my notice, the use of coffee was followed by neuralgic pains in the liver, which were both distressing and prolonged, and it has been known to cause toothache and migraine.

There can, I think, be no doubt that amongst the effects of coffee are increased activity of the organs of digestion and secretion. As a vasculo-nervine stimulant, it increases the appetite which its rival, tea, so often destroys. It also excites the functions of the kidney, liver, and intestines. In active hepatic congestion and perihepatitis, so common in the tropics, and even amongst those who return therefrom, owing to this vascular excitement which it causes, coffee should be given with a sparing hand, or not at all. Here, in my opinion, cocoa is the beverage *par excellence*, at once nourishing, calmative, and refreshing.—Your obedient servant,

27, Welbeck Street, W., January 4th, 1884. D. H. CULLIMORE, M.D., etc.

## A DEFENCE OF DOCKING HORSES.

SIR,—I have for years been a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of this district, and have always been greatly attached to animals, especially horses, never being without one or two in my stable; nevertheless, I fail to see that your correspondent grasps fairly the subject of "docking," on which he writes, as all know that Providence has mercifully given a horse a long tail to prevent insects from biting him; he has also power over his skin quite sufficient to disturb his small enemies. His long tail is all very well when he is not in work, but it is extremely dangerous when he is. When once the dock is over the reins, no manual power will prevent a fearful accident; the animal becomes infuriated and bolts, leaving the rest to be imagined better than described.

I had a long docked horse once, and it will be the last, nearly having been killed in the way mentioned. I consider docking as essential as castration. Your correspondent may say: Raise your splash-rail; but if you do, you will have no control over your horse unless you drive from a coach-box.

Another argument in favour of docking is cleanliness. I deny that the operation can be performed for the sake of beauty, for nature is beauty; but, supposing it is, any horse would gladly lose his tail to be admitted into good society.

Children are vaccinated to prevent them from getting and spreading a certain disease, so in docking the small amount of necessary suffering prevents them from injuring themselves and breaking their drivers' necks.—I am, etc.,

WALTER BUCHANAN.

ERRATUM.—In the JOURNAL of January 5th, page 31, column i, line 11 from bottom, for "Mr. Smith, of Bromsgrove," read "Mr. Smith-Batten, of Bromsgrove."

## MALFORMATIONS.

SIR,—In 1861, when in practice at Clapton, I delivered a woman of a fetus precisely similar to the one reported in the JOURNAL of December 8th by Mr. Graham. The mother, at a very early period of her pregnancy, was struck between the eyes with a small eel, just caught by her boy in the Lea, which accidentally slipped from a piece of thread while the boy was slinging it round to show her, and to this she attributed the malformation. The specimen is now in the museum at Lincoln's Inn, and was of the feminine sex.

Shortly after this case, I attended a woman in the same neighbourhood with a monstrosity having two heads and three legs, and which case was published by the late Dr. Phillips in *Guy's Hospital Reports*. The mother attributed this abnormal birth to an impression made upon her some seven months previously when seeing the Siamese twins.

In the following year, I also delivered a woman of a full-time male child, minus the left forearm. She had, some few months previously, left an hospital in which an amputation of the forearm had taken place, and had seen the case dressed.

These cases are, I think, some evidence of the effects of maternal impression.—I am, etc., C. H. WELCH, F.R.C.S., etc.  
Rock Gardens, Brighton.

## ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

SIR,—Can any of your subscribers kindly suggest what course of study a gentleman should pursue who is anxious to be an analytical chemist?—Yours faithfully, J. C. M.

## DIPSOMANIA.

SIR,—I should feel very much obliged if you, or some of your readers, would kindly give me some suggestions as to the treatment of a mild case of dipsomania.

The patient is resident with me, and, in addition to the necessary supervision, I am at present giving him a mixture containing sulphate of iron and tincture of capsicum in clove-water, to be taken when there is any craving. As a drink at meals, he is taking a mixture of compound tincture of cinchona, tincture of capsicum, and syrup of oranges, with potash-water.

Is there any medicinal cure? We hear of many; and is there anything to be given when the periodical attacks of craving (to satisfy which he does his utmost, and often, I fear, successfully) occur? The patient himself is very anxious to be cured, but being one of those unfortunates who cannot easily say "no," his control over himself is very small. Whisky seems to be the desired beverage.—I am, sir, yours truly, X.

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## BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Legal Medicine. Part I. By Meymott Tidy, M.B. London: Smith, Elder and Co. 1883.  
How to Use our Eyes, and How to Preserve them by Aid of Spectacles. By John Browning. London: Chatto and Windus. 1883.  
Practical Pathology; A Manual for Students and Practitioners. By G. Sims Woodhead, M.D. Edinburgh: Y. J. Pentland. 1883.  
Good Remedies out of Fashion. By C. J. Hare, M.D. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1883.  
Clinical Notes on Cancer, Its Etiology and Treatment. By H. L. Snow, M.D. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1883.  
Essays on Diet. By F. W. Newman. London: Kegan, Paul, Trench and Co. 1883.

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