

The Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh entertained a number of guests at luncheon in the hall of the College after the graduation ceremonial.

The following congratulatory address of the Royal College of Surgeons of England was presented on the 17th instant to the University of Edinburgh:—"The President, Vice-Presidents, and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England hereby offer their warmest congratulations to the University of Edinburgh on its attaining the third hundredth year of its existence. They avail themselves of this auspicious occasion to acknowledge the great public benefits rendered in the past by this ancient university, in the promotion of education, the encouragement of learning, and the cultivation of science. They desire especially to accentuate their acknowledgment of the prominent position held by the university in whatever relates to the accumulation and diffusion of medical and surgical knowledge. They trust, in the centuries to come, the University of Edinburgh may, with other like institutions, long pursue its honourable career and fulfil its high destiny."

At a meeting of the Senate of the University of Dublin, held on Saturday last, an address to the University of Edinburgh, on the occasion of its tercentenary, was adopted. Allusion was made in the address to the connection between the two universities in their respective ages and their aims of study, especially in the study of medicine, in the following terms: "Inter diem natalicium vestrae Academiae et nostrae non multo plus quam lustrum unum intercessit. Ut aetate pene aequales, ita studiorum similitudine connexae, per tot annorum continuitatem rei medicae pariter incubuimus; pariter, disciplina empirica neglecta, ad medicinam promovendam Scientias quae vocantur Naturales, quasi ancillas, adscivimus. Sorori juniori liceat in hoc gloriari, quod sit ambabus facies, ut non una, ita 'Nec diversa tamen, qualem decet esse sororum.' Nec rei tantum medicae, sed literarum et scientiarum, cultu, et bonis, artibus universis, inclaruit Edina." And the Rev. Dr. Haughton, in speaking to the motion for the adoption of the address, said that the Universities of Edinburgh and Dublin were born within seven years of each other—Edinburgh preceding Dublin by seven years, the former having been established by James VI of Scotland, afterwards the English King James I; while Dublin University, as everyone knew, was founded by the "lion-hearted" daughter of Henry VIII, Queen Elizabeth. The two universities had certain objects in common, which they carried out; and one of the most important objects—to which attention was called in the address—was the early recognition of the importance of modern medicine. Up to the foundation of the two Universities of Edinburgh and Dublin, medical science was empirical—its professors were followers of Hippocrates and Galen; but, about the year 1700, these two universities became aware that the medical science of the future must be founded on anatomy, chemistry, and the natural sciences; and it was an interesting fact that, whereas in Edinburgh the study of practical anatomy commenced in 1705, it began in Dublin in 1711, so that Dublin followed Edinburgh in that respect at about the same interval of years as was between the dates of their respective foundations. From that time—now near 170 years—the two Universities of Edinburgh and Dublin claimed to have taken precedence of all other universities, either in the United Kingdom or the colonies, in the scientific treatment of medicine.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

THE following report from the Board of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons was adopted by the Council of that institution on Wednesday last.

The Committee has to report to the Council that the present regulations of the College relating to candidates rejected at the primary examinations for the diploma of member, whereby such candidates before admission to re-examination are required to produce additional certificates of anatomical and physiological study, are inconsistent with the regulations of the scheme of February, 1883, for constituting an Examining Board in England by the Royal College of Physicians and this College, in which it has been agreed that the rejected candidates shall be admissible to re-examination after the lapse of a certain period without the production of any further certificates.

The Committee therefore recommends that paragraphs 8 and 9, Section IV, of the Regulations for the Diploma of Member, as follows, be rescinded, viz.:

8. A candidate referred on the Primary Examination is required, prior to his admission to re-examination, to produce a certificate that he has pursued, to the satisfaction of his teachers, his anatomical and

physiological studies in a recognised medical school during not less than three months subsequently to the date of his reference.

9. A candidate referred upon the Primary Examination, who shall not obtain more than half of the total minimum number of marks, is not readmitted to examination until after the lapse of six months, and is then required to produce a certificate of the performance of dissections during not less than three months, and of having pursued, to the satisfaction of his teachers, his anatomical and physiological studies in a recognised medical school during six months subsequently to the date of his reference.

And the Committee further recommends the Council to adopt the following rule, relating to candidates rejected at the primary examination, in lieu of the foregoing paragraphs 8 and 9, Section IV of the regulations, viz.:

8. A candidate referred on the primary examination is not admitted to re-examination until after the lapse of a period of not less than three months from the date of his reference; and, if he shall not obtain more than half of the total minimum number of marks, is not admitted to re-examination until after the lapse of six months from the date of his reference.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1884: ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

MEETINGS of the Council will be held on Wednesday, 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., 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.

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.

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

URGENT.—The Committee needs 150 more cases of *Pneumonia*, and hopes that they will be sent in as soon as possible.

Applications should be addressed to

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

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

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

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.

NORTH OF IRELAND BRANCH.—A general meeting of this Branch will be held in the Belfast Royal Hospital on Thursday, April 24th, at 12 o'clock. Members desirous of reading papers are requested to communicate as early as possible with the Honorary Secretary.—ALEX. DEMPSEY, M.D., 20, Clifton Street, Belfast.—April 2nd, 1884.

NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH.—The spring meeting of this Branch will be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Wednesday, April 30th. Members desirous of reading papers or exhibiting patients or specimens are requested to signify their intention to the Secretary at their earliest convenience.—DAVID DRUMMOND, M.D., Honorary Secretary, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—April 8th, 1884.

YORKSHIRE BRANCH.—The spring meeting will be held at the Beckett Hospital, Barnsley, on Wednesday, April 30th, at 3 P.M. Members intending to read papers are requested to communicate at once with ARTHUR JACKSON, Honorary Secretary, Sheffield.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH.—A special meeting will be held at the Medical Institute, on Thursday, April 24th. The President, Dr. Foster, will take the chair at 3.30 p.m. Dr. Burney Yeo (London) will open a discussion on Pneumonia.—G. RICKARDS, Honorary Secretary, 14, Newhall Street, Birmingham.—April 14th, 1884.

SOUTH-WESTERN BRANCH.—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held at Exeter, on Wednesday, May 21st. The President-elect, Dr. Lewis Shapter, kindly invites all members to lunch at his house in the Barnfield, from 12 to 1.30 p.m. The order of business will be as follows: 1.15 p.m., Meeting of Council at the Devon and Exeter Hospital; 1.30 p.m., General Meeting at the Devon and Exeter Hospital. The annual dinner will take place at Pople's New London Hotel, at 6 p.m. The Exhibition of the Devon County Agricultural Association opens on May 21st, so opportunity of visiting the show will be afforded to members attending the meeting. Members intending to read papers or make communications at the meeting are requested to give notice to S. REES PHILLIPS, M.D., Honorary Secretary, Wonford House, Exeter.

SOUTHERN BRANCH: ISLE OF WIGHT DISTRICT.—The annual meeting of this District will be held at the Sandown Hotel, Sandown, on Thursday, April 24th, at 4 p.m.; James Neal, M.D., President, in the chair. Agenda.—1. Annual Statement of Accounts and Election of Officers. 2. An Address by the President-elect, J. Groves, M.D. 3. Paracentesis with Slow Evacuation; with Exhibition of Instruments: J. Ward Cousins, M.D. 4. Calculi recently removed by Lithotripsy: J. Ward Cousins, M.D. Gentlemen who are desirous of introducing patients, exhibiting pathological specimens, or making communications, are requested to signify their intention at once to the Honorary Secretary. Dinner at Sandown Hotel, at 6 p.m.; charge, 6s., exclusive of wine. Members intending to dine are requested to send in their names to the Honorary Secretary before Tuesday, the 22nd instant.—W. E. GREEN, Honorary Secretary.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH: SPRING MEETING.

THE spring meeting of this Branch was held at Llanelly on April 2nd; EBENEZER DAVIES, Esq. (President), and ten members being present.

New Members.—Messrs. George Fisher, Aberdare; James Sheehy, Victoria, Ebbw Vale; Robert S. Stewart, M.B., County Asylum, Bridgend; William H. Evans, Cardiff; E. M. Knowling, M.B., Tenby; and H. E. Williams, Newport, were elected members, of the Association and Branch; and Mr. Richard Edmunds of Cwmbran, near Newport, a member of the Branch.

Communications.—The following communications were read.

1. Dr. Talpade (Morriston) read a paper on Asiatic Cholera, supporting the theory of its non-contagious character, by the relation of his personal experiences on board emigrant ships from Calcutta to Assam. He also considered that water was rarely a vehicle for the poison; and expressed his opinion that the unsanitary conditions under which the people lived was an important factor in producing the disease; and that the determining cause was to be found in a peculiar atmospheric condition, some of the characters of which were an oppressive, still air, laden with moisture and deficient in ozone.—The President, Mr. Latimer, and others, took part in the discussion that followed.

2. Mr. Dr. Arthur Davies (Swansea) read short notes on several cases of Migraine, with comments relating chiefly to treatment; and expressed a hope that the attention lately paid to this complaint, and allied disorders of the nervous system, by pathologists, clinical observers, and others, might soon result in our being able to apply our remedies more scientifically, and with more confidence of success.

3. Mr. J. Farrant Fry (Swansea) read notes of a case of Aortic Aneurysm. The *post mortem* specimen was shown. A male, aged 33, had syphilis. A pulsating tumour gradually formed from the aorta, eroding the costal cartilages, etc. Paralysis of the vocal cords was well seen with the laryngoscope. Death occurred from rupture into the left pleura. After death, three aneurysms of the aorta were found, the vessel itself being greatly diseased. Mr. Fry mentioned, as points of interest: 1, that bleeding into the pleura was going on for some hours before death, the man expressing himself better, and the prominent swelling in the chest steadily disappearing; 2, that though the man had had a severe attack of rheumatic fever twelve years before, there was no disease of valves (mitral) nor of the pericardium.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH: SPRING MEETING.

THE spring meeting of this Branch was held at the Railway Hotel, Taunton, on Thursday, April 3rd, at 5 p.m.; J. D. ADAMS, M.D., President, in the chair. Eighteen members and one visitor attended.

By-Laws.—A letter from Mr. Fowke, General Secretary of the Association, dated December 4th, 1883, requesting that the by-laws of the Branch may be revised to bring them into accordance with the altered articles and by-laws of the Association, and that a copy may then be sent to him for the approval of the Council, was read.

It was resolved: "That Mr. Fowke's letter be referred to a commit-

tee, consisting of the following gentlemen: Mr. Alford, Mr. Iles, and Dr. Kelly; and that they be requested to consider and report upon the subject."

Homoeopaths.—A letter from Mr. C. G. Wheelhouse, President of the Council, dated February 29th, 1884, asking the opinion of the Branch with regard to (1st) the admission of homoeopaths as members of the Association; and (2nd) the retention of those homoeopaths who are already members, was read.

It was resolved: "That the Branch thinks it undesirable to re-open and discuss any questions connected with homoeopaths."

Medical Reform.—A letter from Dr. Waters (Chester), detailing steps taken by the Reform Committee in relation to the Medical Bill now before Parliament, and urging that the Association should make strenuous efforts to secure its being passed, was read. Dr. Kelly also called attention to the form of petition, ready for signature, which had been sent to every member, in the JOURNAL of March 15th.

It was resolved: "That Dr. Adams, as President of the Branch and chairman of this meeting, be requested to write to the County Members for West Somerset, and convey to them that the eighteen medical practitioners here assembled, and being all residents in the district, are very desirous that the Medical Bill now before Parliament should become law; and beg to express an earnest hope that Mr. Stanley and Mr. Elton, as their representatives, will give the Bill all the support in their power."

It was further resolved: "That Dr. Kelly, as Honorary Secretary of the Branch, be requested to write to Sir H. James and Mr. Allsopp, the Borough Members for Taunton, to the same effect."

Representative of the Branch on the Council of the Association.—A letter from Mr. Fowke, dated February 21st, 1884, drawing attention to the new by-laws, under which it becomes necessary that the name of the representative chosen for the ensuing year must be returned to him before June 30th, was read.

It was resolved: "That John Prankerdt, Esq., of Langport, be elected as representative of this Branch on the Council of the Association for the ensuing year."

Discussion.—After dinner, the subject of Chorea, which had been selected by the Council as being one of those on which the Collective Investigation Committee desired information, and with a view of promoting and encouraging the useful work of that committee, was introduced; and the meeting was invited to answer the following questions: "What is your experience as to the pathological anatomy of chorea, with special reference to concomitant heart-disease? and, What treatment have you found most useful?" Dr. Long Fox of Clifton, who kindly undertook to open the discussion, read a very interesting paper, in which he dealt systematically with the above questions, stating concisely the cream of all that had been written by the best authors on the subject, as well as giving the result of his own still more valuable observations and investigations. He kept the meeting in wrapt attention for more than half an hour. Answers were then given by most of the other gentlemen round the table, and Dr. Fox made some observations in reply.

Vote of Thanks.—A cordial vote of thanks to Dr. Fox was passed. Dr. Fox intimated that his paper, or a portion of it, would probably appear shortly in the *Bristol Medico-Chirurgical Journal*.

Communications.—The following communications were made and discussed.

1. A case of *Ante mortem* Clot in the Aorta, by Engledue Prideaux, Esq., and preparation of the same exhibited.

2. Treatment of Antiversion of the Uterus by a new form of Pessary. The pessary, designed by Mr. Prideaux, was exhibited and explained by him.

3. A case of Pernicious Anæmia, by George Cordwent, M.D.

4. A successful case of Induction of Labour at the Eighth Month, by T. J. Ollerhead, Esq.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Fifty-second Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Belfast, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, July 29th, 30th, 31st, and August 1st, 1884.

President: A. T. H. WATERS, M.D., F.R.C.P., Senior Physician to the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool.

President-elect: JAMES CUMING, M.D., F.K.Q.C.P., Physician to the Royal Hospital, Belfast.

An Address in Medicine will be delivered by Sir ANDREW CLARK, Bart., M.D., Physician to the London Hospital.

An Address in Physiology will be delivered by PETER REDFERN, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Queen's College, Belfast.

An Address in Obstetric Medicine will be delivered by GEORGE H. KIDD, M.D., Consulting Obstetric Surgeon to the Richmond and Hardwick Hospitals, Dublin.

SECTION A. MEDICINE.—*President*: J. W. T. Smith, M.D. *Vice-Presidents*: G. F. Duffey, M.D., Dublin; Alexander Davidson, M.D., Liverpool. *Secretaries*: Richard Ross, M.D., 7, Wellington Place, Belfast; Thomas Barlow, M.D., 10, Montague Street, Russell Square, London.

SECTION B. SURGERY.—*President*: Sir William Mac Cormac, London. *Vice-Presidents*: J. K. Maconchy, M.B., Downpatrick; J. W. Browne, M.D., Belfast; John Chiene, F.R.C.S., Edinburgh. *Secretaries*: John Fagan, F.R.C.S., 1, Glengall Place, Belfast; Bennett May, F.R.C.S., 16, Temple Row, Birmingham.

SECTION C. OBSTETRIC MEDICINE.—*President*: Clement Godson, M.D., London. *Vice-Presidents*: Sir William Millar, M.B., Londonderry; William Stephenson, M.D., Aberdeen. *Secretaries*: W. Walter, M.D., 20, St. John Street, Manchester; Brice Smyth, M.B., 13, College Square, East, Belfast.

SECTION D. PUBLIC MEDICINE.—*President*: Charles Cameron, M.D., M.P. *Vice-Presidents*: John F. Hodges, M.D., Belfast; David Davies, M.R.C.S., Bristol. *Secretaries*: H. S. Purdon, M.D., 60, Pakenham Place, Belfast; Shirley Murphy, M.R.C.S., 158, Camden Road, London.

SECTION E. OPHTHALMOLOGY.—*President*: W. A. McKeown, M.D., Belfast. *Vice-Presidents*: W. A. Brailey, M.D., London; Edgar Browne, M.D., Liverpool. *Secretaries*: Joseph Nelson, M.D., 1, Glengall Place, Belfast; R. N. Hartley, M.B., 38, Cookridge Street, Leeds.

SECTION F. PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY.—*President*: W. S. Greenfield, M.D., Edinburgh; *Vice-Presidents*: J. J. Charles, M.D., Cork; D. C. McVail, M.D., Glasgow. *Secretaries*: A. H. Young, F.R.C.S., 96, Mosley Street, Manchester; T. Sinclair, M.D., 15, College Square, East, Belfast; R. S. Anderson, M.D., Galway.

SECTION G. THERAPEUTICS.—*President*: Thomas John MacLagan, M.D., London. *Vice-Presidents*: Matthew Hay, M.D., Aberdeen; W. Whitla, M.D., Belfast; Walter Smith, M.D., Dublin. *Secretaries*: George Gray, M.D., Castlewellan, County Down, Ireland; W. Murrell, M.D., 38, Weymouth Street, London.

SECTION H. PSYCHOLOGY.—*President*: G. H. Savage, M.D., London. *Vice-Presidents*: Daniel Hack Tuke, M.D., London; Isaac Ashe, M.D., Dundrum. *Secretaries*: A. S. Merrick, M.D., District Hospital for Insane, Belfast; S. Rees Philipps, M.D., Wonford House, Exeter.

Local Secretaries: John Moore, M.D., 2, Carlisle Terrace, Belfast; Alexander Dempsey, M.D., 26, Clifton Street, Belfast; John W. Byers, M.D., Lower Crescent, Belfast.

Treasurer: William Whitla, M.D., Belfast.

TUESDAY, JULY 29TH, 1884.

2 P.M.—Meeting of Council.

3 P.M.—General Meeting. Report of Council and other business. Adjourn at 5 P.M.

8 P.M.—General Meeting. President's Address, and any business adjourned from meeting at 8 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30TH, 1884.

9.30 A.M.—Meeting of Council.

11.0 A.M.—Second General Meeting. Address in Medicine.

2 to 5 P.M.—Sectional Meetings.

THURSDAY, JULY 31ST, 1884.

9.30 A.M.—Meeting of Council.

11 A.M.—Third General Meeting. Address in Physiology.

2 to 5 P.M.—Sectional Meetings.

6.30 P.M.—Public Dinner.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1ST, 1884.

10 A.M.—Address in Obstetric Medicine.

11 A.M.—Sectional Meetings.

2 P.M.—Concluding General Meeting.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2ND, 1884.

Excursions.

March 7th, 1884.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary*.

A MEDICAL HOME IN ROME.—For the benefit of the 15,000 foreigners who visit Rome each year a small medical home is to be established in a house with a large garden in the best and healthiest part of the town. This *casa di salute*, or house of health, provided with every requisite for a traveller suddenly seized with illness, will be a great boon very much needed by every nationality, and especially deserving of the support of English travellers, who form so large a part of the foreign visitors to Rome.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Obliteration of the Biliary Ducts without Jaundice.—Chloride of Methylene.—Nitrous Oxide and Oxygen for Prolonged Anæsthetisation.—A Mixture of Ether and Air as an Anæsthetic.—The Toxic Power of Alcohols.—Peritoneal Transfusion.—The Danger of Purgatives after the Third Week in Enteric Fever.—Enteric Fever contagious in Military Hospitals.—The Paris Hospitals.—Medical Visits to the Poor.—Treatise on Sanitation.—Danger of hastily Burying Dead Cholera Patients.—Medical Congress at Copenhagen.—Consumption of Tobacco in France.

M. HANOT, at a recent meeting of the Biological Society, described a case of obliteration of the biliary ducts unattended by jaundice. The stools were perfectly colourless; the colour of the integuments remained normal. The necropsy furnished evidence of the obliteration of the ductus communis choledochus; also degeneration of the liver and the intrahepatic vessels. Suppression of the biliary secretion, apparently due to the pathological condition of the liver, explains the absence of an icteric tint of the integuments. At the Tenon Hospital, a somewhat similar case was treated. The stools of the patient were colourless, but there was no sign of icterus. The liver was greatly increased in size. Abdominal tympanitis was also present. This latter symptom M. Hanot attributed to paralysis of the coats of the intestines, resulting from the suppression of the bile, which, by contact, furnishes a stimulus. M. Hanot regarded the obliteration of the biliary ducts as improbable in this case, and believed the absence of an icteric tint to be due to the suppression of the biliary secretion—a veritable "acholia." The general condition of the patient was very satisfactory. M. Albert Robin made a careful analysis of the urine of the patient at the Hospital Tenon, and came to the conclusion that biliary secretion was effected but imperfectly; there was a total absence of pigment.

MM. Regnaud and Villejean, in a memoir entitled "Recherches Pharmacologiques sur le Chlorure de Methylene," affirm that the substance sold under this name is frequently, if not always, a mixture of chloroform and methyl-alcohol. The physiological action of the true chloride of methylene (CH_2Cl_2) resembles that of chloroform only in producing insensibility. Anæsthesia resulting from chloroform is accompanied by muscular resolution. When chloride of methylene is the agent, epileptiform and choreic crises are constantly present.

M. Paul Bert stated, in a communication to the Biological Society, last May, that anæsthesia can be obtained by administering nitrous oxide at a normal pressure, alternately with a mixture of nitrous oxide and oxygen. Dr. Aubeau, in a recent communication to the Society on the same subject, states that he has found that a mixture of 6, 5, or 4 litres of oxygen, and 100 litres of nitrous oxide, produces anæsthesia in the human subject instantaneously. Its action on man is more rapid than on dogs. Prolonged operations can be performed whilst the patient is kept anæsthetised by administering, by M. Bert's method, nitrous oxide, at a normal pressure, alternately with the mixture of oxygen and nitrous oxide already stated. M. H. Billard has, in accordance with the directions of Dr. Aubeau, constructed an apparatus for administering the anæsthetic.

M. Paul Bert has recently made a series of experiments to determine the advantage of ether mixed with air as an anæsthetic. A mixture of twenty grammes of ether with 100 litres of air, kills a dog in 2 hours 25 minutes; 25 grammes of ether and 100 litres of air, in 2 hours 15 minutes; 30 grammes of ether to 100 litres, in 43 minutes; 50 grammes to 100 litres, in 38 minutes. M. Bert has observed that the expansion-movement of respiration gradually diminishes. The heart-beats are normal. The animals exhibited a state of intense excitement, which lasted five minutes.

M. Dujardin-Beaumetz, in a memoir on the toxic power which alcohols are capable of exerting, has described the general effects of alcohols on pigs to be: sanguinary diarrhoea, vomiting, congestion, and hæmorrhage of the intestines; little or no gastritis; congestion of the liver, fatty kidneys (a normal condition in pigs); congestion of the lungs proceeding from two causes, alcoholic irritation, and inertia of the animals under experiment; breathlessness, atheromatous degeneration of the aorta, tremblings, weakness, hyperæsthesia, increased weight; and an unhealthy state of the cellular tissue. The author considers ethylic alcohol relatively harmless, but potato-alcohol decidedly dangerous. Alcohol, according to M. Dujardin-Beaumetz, arrests waste; it renders

requires more attention. The stomach is especially liable to suffer. If we search for injurious results of educational over-pressure in the brain, and in the brain only, I believe, that we shall overlook some valuable evidence. The prominence which has recently been given to this subject in the medical profession, as well as in both Houses of Parliament, cannot fail to produce a good effect. It is to be hoped that the over-pressure recently existing has received a salutary check, and that henceforth the stomachs and other organs, in addition to the brains of our children, will be treated more rationally and with greater consideration.—I am, sir, yours obediently,

Bradford, April 16th, 1884. EDWARD T. TIBBITS, M.D. Lond.

ASSOCIATION OF MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

SIR,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly permit me to make known through your columns that an association is being formed for the purpose of promoting the interests of members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The whole government of the College is in the hands of the 1,100 Fellows, the 16,000 Members being absolutely precluded from expressing their views except through the medium of the public press. Speaking generally, the objects of the Association will be to obtain a voice in the management of the College by securing a general meeting of the Fellows and Members of the College every six months; to promote the dignity and value of membership of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; and to concern itself with the welfare of members and of the profession at large. I shall be glad to receive the names of any members who may be willing to co-operate.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES ROCHEID FORREST.

59, Lowden Road, Heme Hill, London, S.E.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

INDIA.

JAIL-MORTALITY IN INDIA.—The jail-mortality of India still stands at a very high rate: Bengal, 42.56 per 1,000, Madras, 42.62, and Bombay, 33.5; and 42 per 1,000 were constantly sick. Bowel-complaints, respiratory diseases, cholera, and anæmia and debility, or constitutional exhaustion, were the chief causes of sickness and death.

SMALL-POX IN MADRAS.—The epidemic of small-pox continues to rage with great violence at Madras. For some time past the weekly mortality returns of that city have shown a death-rate from small-pox and other causes of about 85 per 1,000 per annum. At a meeting of the Madras Corporation, held the other day, the president read a note describing the present epidemic and the difficulties of coping with it. The chief of these is the widespread superstition among Hindoos that small-pox is a goddess whose visits should not be interfered with in any way. The mortality is mainly among unvaccinated children. An Act making vaccination compulsory has been passed by the local Council, and the Viceroy's assent obtained by telegraph. It is hoped that it may have the effect of checking the disease. The present year seems characterised by an exceptional development of small-pox throughout India. The disease is epidemic, and is causing great mortality in Rangoon, and also in several cities of Upper India. It is described as above the average in Calcutta, and appears to prevail to a greater or less extent in almost every large city in the country.

WEST INDIES.

MORTALITY IN BARBICE.—The high mortality of Barbice, and especially of Stanley Town, is attracting still much public attention, and deserves active treatment by the authorities. A sanitary service is urgently required, overlooked by competent health-officers. The suggestions of Dr. Grieve ought to be dealt with by Government. A serious responsibility is incurred in permitting unchecked the heavy preventable sickness and mortality which prevail. A local Branch of the British Medical Association might render valuable service here in this matter.

SOUTH AFRICA.

SMALL-POX.—It is reported that small-pox has broken out in the Carnarvon Hospital at Kimberley. Only two cases are said to have occurred, both ending fatally. It would appear that the disease was first detected in a native working on the establishment; and, further inquiries being instituted, "unmistakable symptoms of the fatal epidemic" were discovered in the dead body of another awaiting burial, the cause of whose death was certified by the medical superintendent,

Dr. Wolff, to have been pleuropneumonia. The result was the occupation of the place by a company of police, the placing of the whole building in rigid quarantine, and the issuing of a warrant against the medical officer for culpable neglect or intentional concealment. But this was not all; for, a member of the force having only the day before the discovery left the hospital, it was considered necessary that the police-barracks should share in the general fumigation and disinfection. At a meeting of the Town Council which followed, one of the members of the Sanitary Committee appears to have asserted that he had actually found in one portion of the building a native dying of small-pox, and in another the body of one dead of the same disease. He thought that there would be some danger to the town, because it was not known how far the disease might spread; and he thought, moreover, that steps should be taken to prevent Dr. Wolff from driving about the town, as he was known not to have fumigated himself, nor, indeed, to have taken any steps to prevent the spread of the disease. It would be interesting to know, in the first place, what steps the sanitary member took to fumigate himself, and what experience he had had of infectious diseases, that he should take upon himself the diagnosis of the cases. In the next place, how is it possible for a man to know when he has rendered himself innocuous, even supposing he has taken every precaution—a proceeding which, in times of an epidemic, would be practically an impossibility? That Dr. Wolff could have done much to prevent the spread of small-pox, we very much doubt; indeed, we are convinced that, by driving about, and thus exposing himself to the air, he did quite as much to aid disinfection as if he were to subject himself to a spray of carbolic acid or any other deodoriser.—Small-pox is reported to be raging in the Baralong territory. Many of the inhabitants have died of the disease, and others are dying. All the survivors are suffering severely from famine.

AUSTRALIA.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE.—How large and important an institution the University of Melbourne has become may be judged, says the *Australian Medical Journal*, from the number of graduates connected with it. The following are the numbers holding degrees, a good many of them, of course, having been admitted *ad eundem gradum*: Doctors of Laws 15, of Medicine 55, of Music 1; Masters of Arts 173, of Laws 6; Bachelors of Arts 127, of Laws 82, of Surgery 70, of Medicine 79; Civil Engineers 32. The number of graduates must not be taken as equal to the total of these, a good many persons holding more than one degree. The average number of students attending lectures is probably about 300.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

NEW READERS AND LECTURERS.—The General Board of Studies propose to appoint, early in Easter Term, a number of Readers and University Lecturers, including the following: a Reader in Botany, stipend £100; University Lecturers in Botany, in Animal Morphology, in Advanced Physiology (three), all at £50, except in Animal Morphology, to which £100 is assigned. The University Lecturers will, for the most part, be chosen from such College Lecturers as open their lectures to the University generally; but the Board is not necessarily restricted to such, nor to persons who may apply. It is understood that two lectures a week during each term shall be the minimum during two terms for each lecturer receiving £50 *per annum*. As far as possible, the University Lecturers are to give special personal attention to their pupils, so as to obviate as much as possible the necessity of private tuition in the subject of the lectures; and the students' fees are to be understood as payment for this personal supervision. The Special Board for Biology and Geology have published a report showing urgent need for a Senior Demonstrator in Elementary Biology and Animal Morphology, at £200 a year; the classes have grown enormously, consequent on recent changes in the M.B. examinations. They recommend that the Lecturers, by whose aid Mr. Sedgwick carries on the work of the late Professor Balfour, shall be appointed University Lecturers—Dr. Hans Gadow in the Advanced Morphology of Vertebrates, and Mr. W. F. R. Weldon in that of Invertebrates. Moreover, they consider an Assistant Demonstrator, as well as other occasional demonstrators, are required.

The excellent series of papers on the "Homes of the Bristol Poor," which originally appeared in the columns of our enterprising contemporary the *Bristol Mercury*, have been reprinted as a shilling pamphlet of 102 pages. If the Royal Commission intend to make a provincial tour, Bristol ought certainly to be one of the first places visited.

extensive epidemic of measles, which accounted for 213 deaths, the largest mortality being registered amongst the crowded Irish population of the West Ward. From scarlet fever, fatal in 66 cases, fewer deaths were registered than since 1873; and the mortality from whooping-cough (94) was a little under the average for the past ten years. With a view of assisting Dr. Ballard, of the Local Government Board, in his protracted inquiry into the subject, much attention was devoted to an examination of the circumstances attending the fatality from diarrhoea. Altogether, 230 persons lost their lives from this disorder; and, of 128 cases investigated, it was found that 45.4 per cent. were infants brought up by hand, 25.2 per cent. were both hand-fed and suckled, and that 29.4 per cent. were alleged to be entirely breast-fed. None of the deaths occurred in houses occupied by the well-to-do; the mortality being almost exclusively confined to the poorer and artisan classes, and especially to illegitimate children. Enteric fever was very prevalent in three wards of the borough during the autumn months. To neither the water nor the milk-supply was the increased frequency of the disease attributable. Several cases, some fatal, occurred in houses of the better class; and in all these there was evidence of defects in arrangements which permitted the influx of sewer-air. The deaths from zymotic causes represented 3.2 per 1,000, while the general death-rate was equal to 21.3.

EPING RURAL DISTRICT.—A work of great importance to this district was accomplished during 1882 by the erection of an infectious hospital at Rood Street, though the medical officer has to deplore the absence of a most necessary adjunct in the shape of a disinfecting apparatus. With respect to vital statistics, the most striking feature in Mr. Fowler's report is the increase of zymotic mortality, which, for the year under consideration, was at the rate of 2.6 per 1,000 population, or twice the rate for the previous year. To diphtheria, of which there were several separate outbreaks, and whooping-cough, this increase was chiefly due. Of the 31 cases of diphtheria, no less than 20 terminated fatally. We should have been glad of more detailed particulars as to these cases. The birth-rate was 27.9 per 1,000 inhabitants, and the death-rate 17.2, the figures for the previous year being respectively 31.4 and 14. The rate of infantile mortality was 126.6 per 1,000 births registered. The drainage-system of the district received special attention during the year, and considerable improvements were effected in the water-supply.

HANLEY.—The birth-rate in this borough during 1882—39.5 per 1,000 of the population—was considerably lower than the rate in any of the eleven preceding years, in which it ranged from 47.2 (in 1872) to 42.4 (in 1881). The death-rate was equal to 22.3 per 1,000 living, against 22.9, 23.5, and 20.9, in the three previous years. The rate of infantile mortality was the highest recorded during the period 1872-1881, excepting that for 1879. The proportion of deaths in children under one year of age to registered births was 20.6 per 1,000, while 53.2 per cent. of the total deaths were those of children who had not attained their fifth year. Dr. Walker states that "the largest increase in the deaths of infants occurred in those referred to premature birth, which rose from 24 in 1881 to 49 in the year under notice, representing an exceptionally large proportion of deaths from this cause." Of the total deaths, 150, or 13.6 per cent. of the total, were attributed to the principal zymotic diseases. The deaths resulting from scarlet and enteric fevers were much about the average; the fatal cases of measles, on the other hand, were less than in any year since 1877. In concluding his report, Dr. Walker draws attention to the sanitary work accomplished during the year, of which he speaks in high terms.

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 10th instant, and, when eligible, will be admitted to the pass examination.

Messrs. W. H. R. Rivers, H. J. Tylden, C. J. Davenport, W. H. Hamer, H. C. O. Schofield, and B. W. Quartley-Papafo, students of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. J. Clarke, of St. Mary's Hospital; G. C. W. Wright, H. M. Doyle, C. F. Wright, and W. Parker, of the London Hospital; W. Goos, W. J. Colborne, and E. Edwards, of the Charing Cross Hospital; W. A. Furnstone, H. L. Williams, and W. R. Clay, of the Middlesex Hospital; J. T. Calvert, and H. P. Helsham, of St. Thomas's Hospital; and H. W. Drew, of Guy's Hospital.

Four candidates, having failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Board of Examiners, were referred to their anatomical and physiological studies for three months.

The following gentlemen passed on the 15th instant.

Messrs. F. W. Green, and G. L. Turnbull, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. T. Thomas, and L. A. Bidwell, of St. Thomas's Hospital; A. J. Gedge, A. E.

Richardson, J. Godding, C. F. Fenton, A. B. Roxburgh, of the London Hospital; E. Buckell, S. E. Holder, C. W. Jecks, S. P. Hosegood, of University College; H. R. Davies, L. Remfry, and G. de V. Belson, of St. George's Hospital; W. R. Ackland, of Charing Cross Hospital; W. H. B. Moore, of King's College; H. B. Brackenbury, of Westminster Hospital; T. Fisher, and C. F. Routh, of Guy's Hospital; J. H. Tonking, C. T. Quiller, E. C. Stabb, H. J. Smyth, of St. Thomas's Hospital; A. C. Richards, H. J. Hawthorn, H. G. Lys, L. C. E. Calthrop, of the London Hospital; F. H. Andrews, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. O. Tunstall, F. S. Toogood, of University College; T. W. Gibbard, G. C. Jones, A. E. Hensley, of King's College; H. S. Cooper, of the Westminster Hospital; C. W. Hogarth, H. V. Bake, of Guy's Hospital; and H. E. Mann, of St. George's Hospital.

Six candidates were referred for three months.

It is stated that as many as 245 candidates have entered their names for the pass examination for the diploma of the College.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, April 10th, 1884.

McCarthy, Philip Augustine, Victoria Road, Battersea Park.

Russell, Robert Hamilton, King's College Hospital.

Vernon, Frederick William, Manor House, Poplar.

At the Preliminary Examination in Arts, held at the Hall of the Society on April 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 1884, the following candidates received certificates of proficiency in General Education.

Second Division.—J. C. Arnold, S. F. Barber, F. Brees, A. H. W. Clarke, E. M. Cornell, S. A. C. Dallas, M. Drummond, A. C. C. Eardley-Wilmot, A. T. W. Eden, T. H. English, A. R. S. Freeland, E. P. S. Gane, A. W. George, A. J. Greene, A. W. Hague, J. A. Hamilton, B. M. Harrison, A. G. C. B. Hawes, J. E. F. Hosking, E. Huntley, W. H. Mawdsley, R. L. S. Nuthall, H. C. H. Parham, A. Pollard, H. Robinson, H. N. Robson, A. L. Sharpin, S. Smith, A. A. F. Stabb, J. Terry, C. A. Truman, E. Wilkinson, C. E. Williams.

Those marked thus (α), have passed also in Elementary Mechanics.

The following have passed in Elementary Mechanics alone.

C. R. Morley, S. A. Rowley.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.—At the monthly examinations for the licences of the College, held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, March 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, 1884, the following candidates were successful.

For the Licences to practise Medicine and Midwifery.—H. B. Beatty, Dublin; G. O. Cuppage, Kingstown, Dublin; R. Hickson, Kingstown, Dublin; B. R. Johnston, Ambleside, Westmorland; M. Morier, Aberdeen, N.B.; G. R. Williams, Larne, co. Antrim; S. R. Wills, Rathkeale, co. Limerick.

For the Licence to practise Medicine only.—J. Craig, Dublin; C. P. Kelly, Navan, co. Meath; H. R. Todd, Dublin.

For the Licence to practise Midwifery only.—R. Henry, M.D.R.U.I., Donaghadee; P. Neary, Ardee, co. Louth.

The undermentioned Licentiates in Medicine of the College, having complied with the by-laws relating to membership pursuant to the Supplemental Charter of December 12th, 1878, were duly enrolled members.

J. Christal, Lic. Med. 1876, Cootehill, co. Cavan; C. S. Grant, Lic. Med. 1877, Gold Coast Colony, West Africa.

At the monthly examinations for the licences of the College, held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, April 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, the undermentioned candidates were successful.

For the Licences to practise Medicine and Midwifery.—T. G. Drake, Clonskeagh, Dublin; G. A. Dreaper, Castlecomer, co. Kilkenny; M. E. Keating, Ennis-corthy, co. Wexford; R. Murphy, Balbriggan, co. Dublin; J. A. Purdon, Belfast; F. J. W. Stoney, Cloughjordan.

For the Licence to practise Medicine only.—W. E. O'Connor, Terenure, co. Dublin; J. Robinson, Kiltrathmurray, co. Kildare.

For the Licence to practise Midwifery only.—J. E. McCraith, Smyrna, Asia Minor.

The following candidate was examined and passed in the subjects of the first professional examination.

F. Mandel.

The following candidates for the Fellowship and Honorary Fellowship, duly proposed and seconded at the business meeting held on Friday, January 4th, 1884, were balloted for and elected.

To the Fellowship.—W. J. Smyly, M.D. Univ. Dub., 1876; M.K.Q.C.P., 1882; Gynaecologist to the City of Dublin Hospital.

To the Honorary Fellowship.—I. H. W. Acland, C.B., M.D. Oxon., 1848; M.D. Dub. (honoris causa); LL.D. Cantab. et Edin. (honoris causa); D.C.L. Durham; F.R.C.P. Lond. 1850; Fellow of the Royal Society; President of the General Medical Council. 2. T. Crawford, M.D. Edin., 1845; Director-General of the Army Medical Department.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced.

ALTON RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, 80l. per annum. Applications by April 23rd.

ANDERSON'S COLLEGE DISPENSARY, Glasgow.—Surgeon for Diseases of the Ear. Applications to David Wilson, 42, Bath Street, Glasgow.

ANDERSON'S COLLEGE DISPENSARY, Glasgow.—Superintendent of the Out-door Visiting Department. Applications to David Wilson, 42, Bath Street, Glasgow.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.—Vacancy on the Honorary Acting Staff of the Out-patients. Applications to H. C. Fulford, 35, Augustus Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, by May 10th.

CHELTEMHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, 20l. per annum. Applications to the Honorary Secretary, by May 3rd.

CHESHIRE COUNTY ASYLUM, Parkside, Macclesfield.—Medical Superintendent. Salary, 500l. per annum. Applications by May 3rd.

DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON AND SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY.—Medical Tutor. Salary, 40l. per annum. Applications by April 21st.

DEVONSHIRE HOSPITAL, Buxton.—Assistant House-Surgeon, and act as House-Apothecary. Salary, 50l. per annum. Applications by April 19th.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, Birmingham.—Resident Surgical Officer. Salary, 130l. per annum. Applications by April 26th.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, Birmingham.—Resident Registrar and Pathologist. Salary, 100l. per annum. Applications by April 26th.

GENERAL INFIRMARY, Leeds.—Three Resident Assistants. Applications by April 26th.

JERSEY GENERAL DISPENSARY.—Medical Officer. Salary, 120l. per annum. Applications by May 1st.

LIVERPOOL INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN, Myrtle Street.—House-Surgeon. Salary, 85l. per annum. Applications by April 19th.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—Assistant Obstetric Physician. Applications by April 29th.

MORPETH DISPENSARY.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, 100l. per annum. Applications by May 5th.

PARISH OF BRACADALE.—Medical Officer. Salary, 108l. per annum. Applications to the Rev. John McLean, Manse of Bracadale-by-Portree.

PAROCHIAL BOARD OF KIRKOWAN.—Medical Practitioner (qualified). Salary, 52l. per annum. Applications to Peter Gordon, Inspector of Poor, by May 1st.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—Conservator to the Museum of the College. Applications by May 3rd.

ROYAL INFIRMARY, Glasgow.—Surgeon. Applications to H. Lamond, 93, West Regent Street.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, Chatham.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, 100l. per annum. Applications addressed to the Clerk to the Trustees, endorsed, "Application for Assistant House-Surgeon," by May 1st.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, W.—Electro-Therapeutical Assistant. Applications by April 26th.

TOWN AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL, Newark-upon-Trent.—House-Surgeon and Secretary. Salary, 100l. per annum. Applications by May 1st.

WEST END HOSPITAL, 73, Welbeck Street, W.—Physician. Applications by April 21st.

WHITECHAPEL UNION.—Resident Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, 150l. per annum. Applications by April 23th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Buxton, Dudley W., M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P., appointed Administrator of Anæsthetics to the Hospital for Women, Soho Square, *vice* Tom Bird, Esq., resigned.

DRUITT, Lionel, M.D., appointed Medical Officer to the No. 7 District of the Lambeth Union, *vice* R. Gillard, M.R.C.S. Eng., resigned.

HASLAM, George James, M.D., appointed Honorary Physician to the Hulme Dispensary, Manchester, *vice* George Bowman, M.D., resigned.

LUCKMAN, Edward Llewellyn, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Surgeon to the Altrincham Hospital and Dispensary, *vice* W. O. Jones, resigned.

MIDDLETON, A. H., L.R.C.S.I., appointed House-Surgeon to the City of Dublin Hospital, *vice* J. D. Pratt, M.B.

MONEY, P. F., M.R.C.S., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Rochester and District Friendly Societies' Medical Association.

MONTGOMERY, S., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Ed., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator to the Ovenden District of the Halifax Union, *vice* J. Steele, M.R.C.S., deceased.

OLIVER, J., M.B., appointed Assistant-Physician to the Hospital for Women, Soho Square, W.

OSBORN, S., F.R.C.S., appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the Hospital for Women, Soho Square, W.

ROGERS, W. G. Taylor, B.A., M.B., M.Ch. Trin. Coll. Dublin, L.M.K.Q.C.P. Ireland, appointed Medical Officer of Health and Public Vaccinator to the Fransham District of the Mitford and Launditch Union, Norfolk, *vice* S. H. Wheatcroft, M.R.C.S. Eng., resigned.

RYDER, Richard, M.D., L.R.C.P. Ed., appointed Certifying Surgeon under the Factory Acts for the Nailsworth Districts, Gloucestershire.

STARTIN, James, M.R.C.S. Eng., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Skin-Diseases, appointed Honorary Consulting Surgeon to the Sheffield Public Hospital for Diseases of the Skin.

WESTBY, George, M.K.Q.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., appointed Honorary Assistant Surgeon to the Liverpool Hospital for Cancer and Skin-Diseases.

WHOLEY, T., L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S., appointed Resident Accoucheur to the London Hospital.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 5s. 6d., which should be forwarded in stamps with the announcements.

BIRTHS.

NAPIER.—At 3, Royal Terrace, Crosshill, Glasgow, on the 6th inst., the wife of Alex. Napier, M.D., of a son.

SCANES-SPICER.—On the 10th inst., the wife of R. H. Scanes-Spicer, M.B., B.Sc. Lond., Medical Superintendent of the Fulham Infirmary, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

RAKE—CRAUFORD.—On the 20th March, at the Cathedral, Port of Spain, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Trinidad, Beaven Neave Rake, M.D. Lond., Government Medical Officer, Trinidad, eldest son of Thomas Beaven Rake, M.R.C.S., of Fordingbridge, Salisbury, to Margaret, elder daughter of the late Lieut. William Crauford, of St. Kitts, W.I.

DEATH.

JOSEPH.—On the 3rd of April, at Oaklands, Builth, South Wales, Thomas Morgan Joseph, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., late of Gladesville, near Sydney, Australia, in his 41st year, deeply mourned.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—At the meeting of the Council held on April 8th, it was, on the motion of the Chairman, unanimously resolved: "That the Council of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City Road, desire to record their profound sorrow at the sudden death of H. R. H. the Duke of Albany, K. G., etc., and feel, and desire most humbly to express, the deepest sympathy with Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, the patron of the hospital; with Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany; and with H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, K. G., etc., H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K. G., etc., H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, K. G., etc., and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K. G., etc., vice-patrons of the hospital; and with the other members of the Royal Family, in their most painful bereavement." The Secretary was instructed to send copies of this resolution to Her Majesty the Queen, to the Duchess of Albany, and to the other members of the Royal Family connected with the hospital.

DIABETIC NEURALGIA.—The fact that diabetic patients are especially liable to certain forms of neuralgia has long been recognized, but it is only within the last few years that the subject has received the attention it deserves. The *Revue de Médecine* for March, 1884, contains a paper by Dr. Cornillon, in which the chief characteristics of the affection are carefully summed up. It is most frequent in the sciatic nerve; but the brachial plexus and the fifth pair have also been attacked. It is not an early symptom, and most of the patients had suffered from diabetes for several years before this complication was observed. The pain is nearly always symmetrical, very acute and intractable; it recurs at irregular intervals, chiefly during the night. The attacks are similar in many respects to those caused by chronic lead-poisoning, but the examination of the urine and the history of the case are sufficient for the diagnosis. The treatment must be directed chiefly against the causal disease; but morphia, salicylate of soda, and galvanism have occasionally been found useful.

THE FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL ALLIANCE.—The sixth annual conference of representatives from the Friendly Societies' Medical Association, has been held in the old Town Hall, Leicester, when there was a large number present from the principal towns of the United Kingdom. The president stated that the members numbered about 164,000, and the number of associations was 42. The statement of accounts was presented. The report of the committee on the medical agency, which was of a satisfactory character, was read by the general secretary and adopted. Mr. G. Abbott (Sheffield) read a paper on the "Development of the Alliance," which dealt with the employment of medical officers, the purchase of drugs, and the providing of medical certificates. He advocated the establishment of a combined infirmary and convalescent home, where members of the association might be remitted as occasion required. It was resolved that the next conference should be held at Lincoln. A vote of thanks to the officers brought the proceedings to a close.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—The arrangements for the lectures after Easter, include two lectures by Dr. Klein on the "Anatomy of Nerve and Muscle" to be given on Tuesdays, April 22nd and 29th. Professor Gamgee will give five lectures on the "Physiology of Nerve and Muscle," on Tuesdays, May 6th to June 3rd; Professor Dewar, seven lectures on "Flame and Oxidation," on Thursdays, April 24th to June 5th; and Professor J. G. Bonney, four lectures on the "Bearing of Microscopical Research upon some large Geological Problems," on Saturdays, May 17th to June 7th.

PRESENTATION.—Dr. Colebrooke, of Southborough, Kent, has been presented with a purse of £500 and an illuminated address by a large circle of friends anxious to mark their appreciation of his fifty years services by some token of regard.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—Lord Carlingford, K.P., Lord President of the Council, has consented to preside at the festival dinner, to be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday, May 7th, in aid of the extension fund of St. Mary's Hospital.

Dr. R. F. Woodcock, of Wigan, has been presented by the ladies of his class in connection with the St. John Ambulance Association with a handsome silver plate tea and dessert service, together with an illuminated address, as an acknowledgment of the trouble he has taken in preparing them for examination.

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.—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.—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. T., 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. Dr. Whipple: Suppurative Disease of the Stomach. Dr. J. Ewart (Brighton): On the Treatment of Simple and Sloughing Dysentery by Large Doses of Ipecacuanha given morning and evening only. At 8 o'clock, Mr. J. Sampson Gamgee (Birmingham) will show a New Sponge, to abolish Sponge-Infection.
TUESDAY. —Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Mr. F. B. Jessett: An Inquiry into the Cause of the Increase of Cancer in England and Wales. Mr. C. Macnamara: Epiphysitis. Mr. F. J. Gant: A Pelvic and Parietal Tumour of the Abdomen; Removal by Operation, and Recovery.
WEDNESDAY. —Hunterian Society, 8 P.M. Dr. Hughlings Jackson: Case of Charcot's Joint-Disease in Locomotor Ataxy. Dr. Fletcher Beach: On Atrophy of the Brain.
FRIDAY. —Clinical Society of London, 8.30 P.M.

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.

In order to avoid delay, it is particularly requested that all letters on the editorial business of the JOURNAL should be addressed to the Editor at the office of the JOURNAL, and not to his private house.

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

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

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

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

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

THE LOST MEDICAL WORK.

SIR,—In the numbers of the JOURNAL for February 23rd and March 1st, is a note on Wolveridge's *Speculum Matricis*, asking that if any reader should know of a copy he would communicate with the honorary librarian of the Obstetrical Society. I wrote to the Society on March 31st, saying that I had a copy bought about the year 1865 at a sale, either at Sotheby and Wilkinson's, or at Puttick and Simpson's, I cannot now remember which, along with other somewhat scarce medical books. As I see no notice of my letter in the reports of the Society's meetings, I beg to send you a short account of the little book, as some may feel an interest in it.

It is a small volume, only 5 inches by 3½, the bulk occupied by a dialogue between Dr. Philadelphos and Mrs. Entrapelia, the midwife; at the commencement are several laudatory and commendatory compositions in verse by Dr. Jonathan Ashe, of Oriel College, Oxford; Dr. Aquilla Smith, of Cork, and others; and there are over thirty engravings. The book is unfortunately imperfect at the end, wanting three or four leaves, but is otherwise in excellent preservation. In all, there are about 210 pages, many of them having only five or six lines of letterpress, so that a copy of it would not involve much time or labour.—I am, etc.,

Capel, Surrey, April 5th, 1884.

J. L. JARDINE.

INFECTION THROUGH THE AIR.

SIR,—Mr. W. H. Power, in his report "On the influence of Fulham Small-pox Hospital on the neighbourhood surrounding it," makes the following statement (*vide Tenth Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1880-81, supplement, page 330*).

"Familiar illustration of that conveyance of particulate matter which I am here including in the term 'dissemination,' is seen summer and winter in the movements of particles forming mist and fog. The chief of these are, of course, water-particles; but those carry gently about with them, in an unaltered form, other matters that have been suspended in the atmosphere, and these other suspended matters, during the almost absolute stillness attending the formation of dew and hoar-frost, sink earthwards, and may often be recognised after their deposit. As to the capacity of fogs to this end, no Londoner needs instruction; and few persons can have failed to notice the immensities of distance that scent of flowers, of hayfields, of the sea, as well as other and less pleasing odours, can travel on the 'air-breaths' of a still summer's night. And there are considerations that require us to believe particulate matter to be more easy of suspension in an unchanged form during any remarkable calmness of atmosphere. Even quite conspicuous objects, such as cobwebs, may be held up in the air under such conditions. Probably there are few observant persons of rural habits who cannot call to mind one or another still autumn morning, when, from a cloudless though, perhaps, hazy sky, they have noted, over a wide area, steady descent of countless spider-webs, many of them well nigh perfect in all details of their construction."

I do not desire, in this communication, to ascertain whether variola-virus possesses such an extensive virulence and subtlety of nature as he tries to make us believe, by bringing together this curious but hybrid concatenation of natural phenomena, but to ascertain the modes which bring them into display; and I rely on the scientific attainments of the members of the profession for their explanation.

1. Is the stillness of the air (which, according to Dr. Parkes, means in this country the movement of the air between six and twelve miles an hour) necessary for the formation of fogs and mists, and their descent? I have known mists in the tropics prevail with the land and sea breezes, and experienced severe fogs in the Mediterranean and the Bay of Biscay in the windy weather.

2. Is the stillness of a summer's night necessary for the wafting of scents from flowers, etc.? I have very frequently experienced the fishy smell of the sea between twenty and thirty miles inland in India, during brisk sea-breezes and tide-time, and much less perceptible at other times. Equally so has been my experience with the smells of forests and scents of flowers when, during breezy weather, they are more and better perceptible to the olfactory nerves, even from the opposite banks of a river more than half a mile in width when the wind is facing.

3. Is not the *modus operandi* of the descent of cobwebs quite different from that of the formation of fogs and mists, and wafting of smells and scents? My experience tells me that they are detached, during windy weather, from houses, hedges, and trees, carried some distances, and descend during so-called quiescence of atmosphere?—I am, etc., M. D. MAKUNA, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond.

