

## COLLECTIVE INVESTIGATION OF DISEASE.

LIST OF RETURNS RECEIVED IN APRIL, 1884.

## I.—PNEUMONIA (51).

G. R. Allan, M.D.; James Allan, M.D.; Edgar G. Barnes, M.D.; H. B. Boulter, Esq.; James Brown, Esq.; M. H. Bulteel, Esq.; W. F. Cleveland, M.D.; C. P. Coombs, M.D.; W. H. Copley, Esq.; A. Evershed, Esq.; J. W. Gooch, Esq. (2); M. Greenwood, jun., Esq.; J. Griffin, M.B.; Laurence Humphry, Esq.; S. Johnson, M.D. (2); Hugh R. Ker, Esq. (2); A. W. Leachman, M.D. (2); A. Cowley Malley, M.B. (2); James Martin, Esq.; A. McDaldowie, M.D.; J. T. McMahon, Esq.; N. A. Messiter, Esq. (3); W. J. Mickle, M.D.; W. A. Moseley, M.D.; W. Odell, Esq.; Thos. F. Raven, Esq. (3); John Reid, M.B. (2); H. S. Renshaw, M.D. (2); R. Ross, Esq.; A. Stewart, M.D. (4); T. E. Underhill, M.B.; E. G. A. Walker, Esq. (2); J. Walters, M.B.; R. H. Wolstenholme, Esq.; E. M. Wrench, Esq.; W. H. Wright, Esq.

## II.—CHOREA (10).

E. L. Dixon, M.D.; J. E. Garner, M.D. (2); R. S. Peart, M.D. (2); G. H. Philipson, M.D.; A. C. Rich, M.B. (2); C. E. Robbs, Esq.; E. G. A. Walker, Esq.

## III.—ACUTE RHEUMATISM (5).

John Griffin, M.B.; Hugh R. Ker, Esq.; J. Quirke, Esq.; T. F. Raven, Esq.; H. S. Renshaw, M.D.

## IV.—DIPHTHERIA (Clinical, 13).

J. Bridger, Esq. (5); W. M. Crowfoot, M.D. (5); E. L. Dixon, M.D.; C. J. Myers, Esq.; A. C. Rich, M.B.

## IVa.—DIPHTHERIA (Sanitary, 4).

W. M. Crowfoot, M.D. (2); J. E. Garner, M.D.; C. J. Myers, Esq.

## V.—SYPHILIS (Acquired, 1).

F. J. Allan, M.D.

## Va.—SYPHILIS (Inherited, 1).

F. J. Allan, M.D.

## VI.—ACUTE GOUT (2).

R. H. Lloyd, M.D.; Joseph White, Esq.

## VII.—PUERPERAL PYREXIA CARDS (14).

A. D. Leith Napier, M.D. (9); Robert Boxall, M.D. (5).

## VII.—PUERPERAL PYREXIA FORMS (21).

Reginald Bayley, Esq.; J. Campbell, M.B. (2); Edwin Child, Esq. (2); T. Corbett, Esq.; G. W. Crowe, M.D. (2); James Donald, Esq.; G. T. McKeough, Esq.; J. W. Millen, M.D.; A. D. Leith Napier, M.D. (9); J. J. Stack, Esq.

## ENTERIC FEVER (2).

M. Greenwood, jun., Esq.; B. G. Morison, M.B.

**GERMANIC CREMATION IN RUSSIA.**—The remarkable picture, mentioned in the *Daily News* of April 11th, of the Polish artist Siemiradzki, which has created so much interest abroad, refers to the cremation customs of the Teutonic Northmen who founded the Russian Empire. The burning of dead bodies was an universal rite with the ancient Germans and the kindred Anglo-Saxons and Scandinavians. In *Fire-Burial among our Germanic Forefathers*, by Karl Blind (Longmans and Co.), which gives a short "Record of the Poetry and History of Teutonic Cremation," the following occurs: "Among the Northmen abroad fire-burial was continued down to the tenth century. In Orkney and Shetland the heathen Northmen practised for at least a century and a half the fire-burial customs which they had brought with them from Norway. (See introduction by Mr. Joseph Anderson to the *Orkneyinga Saga*). The same was done in the tenth century by the Warangian rulers of Russia, who had given the country a Norse dynasty and aristocracy, and probably even its name. A striking picture of those Germanic cremation rites in Russia has been handed down to us by Ahmed Ibn Fozlan, an Arab ambassador from the Khalife Al Moktador, who, in 921, wrote a report of his journey. His description is one of the most graphic, the minutest details being given. "You Arabs," said one of the Northmen in Russia to Ahmed Ibn Fozlan, "are fools! You take the man whom you must have loved and honoured, and put him down in the earth, where vermin and worms devour him. We, on the contrary, burn him up in a twinkling, and he goes straight to Paradise." It is this description by Ibn Fozlan which the Polish artist has chosen as his theme.

**ABUSE OF ALCOHOL IN SWITZERLAND.**—A report has been drawn up in Switzerland as to the best method of checking the rapidly increasing consumption of alcohol in the cantons of Berne, Argovie, Soleure, and Lucerne. It embodies the result of inquiries made as to the measures employed in those European countries, the climate, revenues, and social condition of which most resemble those of Switzerland. The three remedies which have been recommended are, first, that the police should be empowered to interfere in cases of drinking to excess; the second, that a high duty should be levied on the manufacture, commerce, and the retail selling of alcoholic liquors; and, third, that educational methods should be employed to combat the evil.

## 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. | vii. Puerperal Pyrexia.    |

NOTE.—The further 150 cases of pneumonia asked for by the Committee have now been received, and will be included in the forthcoming issue of the *Record* in July. The Committee hope that cases will still be communicated, as opportunity may occur, with a view to a further report upon the subject in the future.

Inquiries will almost immediately be issued upon the habits of aged persons who may have attained or passed the age of 80 years, and upon the occurrence of Albuminuria in apparently healthy persons.

Applications should be addressed to

The Secretary of the Collective Investigation Committee,  
April, 1884. 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 8s. 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.

**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.

**STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.**—The third general meeting of the present session will be held in the Bell Medical Library, Cleveland Road, Wolverhampton, on Thursday, May 29th, at 3 p.m. In connection with the Collective Investigation Committee, a debate will take place upon Puerperal Pyrexia, and the discussion will be commenced by Dr. J. Braxton Hicks, F.R.S., Consulting Obstetric Physician to Guy's Hospital.—VINCENT JACKSON, General Secretary, Wolverhampton.—May 5th, 1884.

**EAST ANGLIAN BRANCH.**—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held in the ancient Castle at Colchester on Thursday, May 15th; John Lowes, M.D., President; R. F. Symmons, Esq., President-elect. Programme of Proceedings: 10.30. Meeting of Council of Branch. 11.30. *Dejeuner*, Cupar Hotel, by the President-elect. 1 p.m. General meeting of members. President's address. 6 p.m. Dinner at Cupar Hotel. 8 p.m. *Conversations* at the Castle, by President and members of Colchester Medical Society. The President-elect will be obliged if those members who propose to attend the dinner will communicate their intention to him not later than Monday, the 12th instant. The following papers have been promised. 1. Cadge, W., Esq., F.R.C.S.: On Traumatic Pleurisy, with remarks. 2. Humphry, G. M., Professor, M.D., F.R.S.: Collective Investigation Committee—Card for Aged People. 3. Johnson, George, M.D., F.R.S.: Picric Acid as a Test for Albumen. 4. Laver, Henry, Colchester: Notes on a Case of Calculi in the Kidney, with remarks. 5. Vesale, Dr., Colchester: On the Treatment of Pleuritic Affections. 6. Thornton, John Knowlesley, M.B., M.C.: On the Surgical Treatment of Renal Calculus, with notes of two cases of Nephro-Lithotomy. All qualified members of the profession are invited to attend the meeting, even if not members of the Association.—W. A. ELLISTON, M.D., Ipswich, M. BEVERLEY, M.D., Norwich, Honorary Secretaries.

**MIDLAND BRANCH.**—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held in Nottingham on Thursday, July 3rd. Notice of papers, etc., to be sent to the Secretary, LEWIS W. MARSHALL, M.D.

**EAST YORK AND NORTH LINCOLN BRANCH.**—The annual meeting will be held at the Infirmary, Hull, on Wednesday, May 28th, 1884, at 1.30 P.M. Gentlemen who intend to make any communication, or to propose any resolution, are requested to inform the Secretary not later than May 16th.—E. P. HARDEY, Honorary Secretary, 17, Brunswick Terrace, Spring Bank, Hull.

**SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SUSSEX DISTRICT.**—A meeting of the members of the above district will be held at the Castle Hotel, Wellington Square, Hastings, on Tuesday, May 27th, at 3.30 P.M. Dinner at 5.30 P.M.; charge 6s., exclusive of wine. Mr. Kaye Smith of St. Leonard's will take the chair. Communications with respect to the reading of papers or cases, or the exhibition of morbid specimens, should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, T. JENNER VERRALL, 95, Western Road, Brighton.—April 29th, 1884.

#### YORKSHIRE BRANCH: SPRING MEETING.

The spring meeting of this Branch was held at the Beckett Hospital, Barnsley, on Wednesday, April 30th, the President, Dr. KEELING, in the chair.

*Papers.*—The following papers were read:

1. Dr. Dolan: On the less frequent Use of the Trephine in Modern Times.
2. The President: Specimens removed in Extirpation of the Kidney and Hysterectomy, with Remarks.
3. Dr. Goyder: Note on a Peculiar Retinal Light, and its probable cause.

*Dinner.*—After the meeting the members dined together at the Queen's Hotel.

#### NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH: SPRING MEETING.

The spring meeting of this Branch was held in the library of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Infirmary on Wednesday, April 30th, at 2.30, Dr. DIXON, President, in the chair. Twenty-five members and four visitors were present.

*Alteration of By-law.*—On the motion of Dr. EASTWOOD, seconded by Dr. OLIVER, By-law 3 was altered so as to accord with By-law 17 of the Association, the President explaining the necessity for the alteration.

*Representatives on the Council of the Association.*—The following resolution was proposed by Mr. S. W. BROADBENT, seconded by Dr. GIBSON, and carried unanimously, "That the Secretary (Dr. Drummond) and Dr. Philipson be elected to represent the Branch on the Council of the Association."

*Homœopaths.*—The Secretary having explained why questions bearing upon the admission of homœopaths into the Association were circulated, and read a communication from the President of the Council and Mr. Dix asking the opinion of the Branch with regard to (1) the admission of homœopaths as members of the Association; and (2) the retention of those homœopaths already members, stated that he had received forty-eight replies, of which forty-one were against, and seven were in favour of, the admission of homœopaths, whilst twenty-four were in favour of those already members being allowed to remain, and twenty were against.

*Communications, etc.*—The following communications were made:

1. Dr. Mantle read a paper on Acute Rheumatism, dealing especially with the varieties met with in scarlatina, erythema, and infectious sore-throat. The President, and Drs. Gibson, Drummond, and Morrison made some remarks; Dr. Mantle replied.
2. Mr. Williamson read a paper in which he dealt with the Effects of Strong Light upon the Eye.
3. Dr. Drummond read a paper upon a Strange Neurosis. The President, Drs. Forster, Jeaffreson, Mantle, Eastwood, and Ellis, joined in the discussion which followed, and Dr. Drummond replied.
4. Dr. Hume introduced a man with a Rectal Tumour, upon whom he had performed Colotomy, and detailed the history of the case and the features of the operation.

*Dinner.*—The members and their friends dined together at 5 o'clock in the County Hotel. Thirty-two sat down to dinner, including the vicar, the mayor, and the under-sheriff of Newcastle.

**BEQUESTS AND DONATIONS.**—Mr. William Forster of Queensbury and Hornby Castle, bequeathed £1,000 to the Endowment Fund and £500 to the Building Fund of the Bradford Infirmary, £1,000 to the Halifax Infirmary, £750 to the Bradford Fever Hospital, £500 to the Bradford Children's Hospital, and £250 to the Bradford Eye and Ear Hospital.—Two ladies have given £1,000 additional to the British Home for Incurables, for endowing one of the vacant beds, to be known as "Our Neighbour's Bed."—Captain Thurlow has given 100 guineas to Charing Cross Hospital, and 100 guineas to the City of London Lying-in Hospital.

## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

*The International Health Exhibition.*—*Albuminuria concomitant with Strangulated Hernia.*—*The Dermatobia Noxalis.*—*Sialorrhœa of Nervous Origin.*—*Trichinosis.*—*Dental Cysts.*—*Influence of the State of the Blood on the Nerves innervating the Circulatory Organs.*—*Inhibitory Phenomena.*—*The Physiological Action of the Poison used by the Moïs.*—*A New Method of Preserving Dead Bodies.*—*The Statistics of Diphtheria.*—*The Biological Station of Concarneau.*

The Municipal Council of Paris have voted 35,000 francs (£1,400) to enable the city to be represented at the International Health Exhibition to be held in London.

Dr. Englisch, of Vienna, on examining the urine of patients under treatment for strangulated hernia, has ascertained that it always presents albumen in proportion to the duration of the strangulation. If surgical means be not adopted, the albuminuria continues until the death of the patient. The quantity of albumen is not affected either by the date of the hernia, the size of the sac, the frequency of anterior strangulations, nor by a febrile condition. When there is simple protrusion of the omentum, albumen is absent. Professor Nothnagel attributes this albuminuria to diminished intravascular pressure resulting from the presence of a strangulated hernia.

M. A. Robin relates an interesting case which has recently come under his notice. The patient, an inhabitant of Rio Janeiro, one day suddenly felt a violent pain in the thigh, which quickly passed off, but reappeared on the following days; and at the same hour, simultaneously with the pain, a small purple pimple appeared. The medical men at Rio Janeiro diagnosed it as a carbuncle; but it continued to increase in size without presenting any sign of suppuration. The patient decided to go to Paris. During the journey, the pains became especially acute; they appeared in the morning and late in the night; she described them as pinching, burning, dragging pains. Towards the end of the journey, they attacked the stomach, head, and limbs. The patient then suffered from convulsions; after these fits, trismus frequently set in. Several physicians in Paris diagnosed the condition as nervous, and considered the tumour to be unimportant. M. Robin commenced by trying to ascertain the nature of the tumour. He observed a small orifice at its centre, but there was not the slightest indication of suppuration. On pressure, a small mass was expelled, which resembled the core of a boil, and, when carefully examined, was observed to present spontaneous movements, due to the presence of a larva, which M. Laboulbène pronounced to be that of a dipterous insect, *Dermatobia noxalis*, a species unknown in France. After the expulsion of the larva, the nervous attacks ceased, and the patient is now completely cured. M. Megnin quotes the history of a similar case communicated to him by Dr. Josseume. The larva M. Megnin believed to belong to the same species as that described by M. Laboulbène, which he considered, however, to be the larva of a gad-fly well known in France. M. A. Robin does not agree with M. Megnin. The body of the insect examined by M. Laboulbène was different from that described by M. Megnin, who assured M. Robin that the exterior aspect of an insect is unimportant, and is frequently decided by age.

M. Gilles de la Tourrette furnishes an interesting observation of a case of sialorrhœa of nervous origin. The patient presented neuropathic antecedents. He was suddenly attacked by violent neuralgic pain in the cheek and maxillary region, which was quickly followed by an abundant flow of saliva, presenting all the characteristics of the parotid secretion; it was thready and viscid. The quantity excreted amounted to 1,200 grammes, exceeding the quantity excreted after administering a sialogogue. The seat of the pain was swollen, and presented a marked hyperæmic coloration, which increased or diminished according to the degree of pain. The saliva which escaped was almost exclusively of the parotid, which is never obtained in an isolated form by means of sialogogues.

M. Duprez, a veterinary meat-inspector, fed some rats on trichinous meat for thirty-one days; they remained in perfect health. A piece of muscle was removed from the thigh of each animal, and was observed to be free from both young and encysted trichinæ.

M. Malassez, at a recent meeting of the Biological Society, referred to a former communication of M. Magitot on the formation of dental cysts. Unlike M. Magitot, he does not believe that they proceed from true periosteum, which does not form part of dental tissue. The connective tissue fibres, constituting what many authors describe as

## MILITARY AND NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICES.

### MEDICAL SERVICES IN THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

THE following testimony to the efficiency of the Army Hospital Corps during the recent campaign in the Soudan appears in an official dispatch from Major-General Sir G. Graham to Lieutenant-General Stephenson, issued by the War Office.

The Army Medical Department, under Deputy Surgeon-General McDowell, was most ably administered, and the wants of the wounded carefully provided for and promptly attended to. As soon as we were in possession of the position at El Teb, on February 29th, about 4.25 P.M., I signalled to Fort Baker, at the instance of Deputy Surgeon-General McDowell, for tents, medical comforts, etc., to be sent on immediately. As mules had been kept ready laden, the convoy, under Surgeon Prendergast, arrived at 6 P.M., and the serious cases were at once placed under cover for the night. Additional blankets were provided for the slighter cases, which were kept in the open. Immediately after the action, Surgeon-Major Connolly, who was Principal Medical Officer of the Cavalry Brigade, by my orders, took out eight mule-cacolets with a Cavalry-escort, and proceeded over the ground where the Cavalry had charged, to make sure that no wounded were left, and, as far as possible, to bring in the dead. After the action of Tamai the wounded were at once brought into the zeriba, and promptly attended to. As the Surgeon-General remarks in his report: "Though many of the wounded had injuries of the severest form, still we had no deaths from hæmorrhage, a fact which exhibits, in the strongest light, the skill and attention of the medical officers, working under the most trying circumstances."

The following medical officers are especially brought to your notice for their care and attention to their important duties in the field on the occasion of the actions at El Teb and Tamai: Surgeon-Major Wilson, Principal Medical Officer of the Infantry Brigade; Surgeon-Major Connolly, Principal Medical Officer, Cavalry Brigade; Surgeon Prendergast, who was badly wounded while attending a wounded man at Tamai; Surgeon-Major Catherwood, Principal Medical Officer at the base, and Surgeon-Major Greene at El Teb. Surgeon-Major Venour had charge of the sick on hospital-ship at the base (H.M.S. *Jumna*), and, assisted by a detachment of Army Hospital Corps, made every possible provision for the care of the wounded on their passage to Suez. I also beg to bring to your notice the services rendered by the Army Hospital Corps. Quartermaster Enright, Army Hospital Corps, is reported as having carried out his duties with indefatigable energy and devotion. Staff-Sergeants Clarke and Genese, also Serjeant A. G. Chalk (whose leg was broken by a fall from a mule), are favourably mentioned. The names given are those of officers whose conduct came most prominently to notice, but all the medical officers attached to the force have contributed to the excellent results attained.

Among the names of others specially mentioned in Major-General Sir G. Graham's dispatch as having specially distinguished themselves for coolness and gallantry in action in the engagements with the rebel forces in the Soudan, are those of Surgeon Lucas, R.A.; Surgeon Treherne (1st Royal Highlanders), for attention to the wounded in action; Surgeon Pellow, A.M.D. (2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers), for great devotion to duty; Staff-Surgeon Martin, R.N., for attention to the wounded in the field. Among those specially brought to General Graham's notice, is the name of Surgeon Cross.

BRIGADE-SURGEON Theobald Matthews, M.B., has been permitted to retire from the service from April 24th.

BRIGADE-SURGEON J. Fairweather, who has just returned from leave, is appointed Medical Officer to His Highness the Rajá of Kaparhála.

SURGEON J. Duke, of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, is appointed Civil Surgeon in Káshmir for this season.

## INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

### INDIA.

TEMPERATURE AT ALLAHABAD.—Our correspondent at Allahabad writes, under date March 27th, 1884: Some of your readers may like to compare notes with us on the temperature of the air. It is 4 P.M., and my thermometers have been hanging in the verandah for two hours five feet above the stone plinth, and perfectly protected from either direct or reflected sun-rays. The arches of the verandah have curtains made of coarse canvas or matting over each, and these are let

down every morning about 8 o'clock, and not raised until about 6 P.M. The verandah, twelve feet deep, is thus converted into a covered promenade. The dry bulb against the bungalow-wall is marking 90°, and the wet bulb 65°, giving a difference of 25°. Within doors, the temperature of the air is exactly 10° lower; so that I am now writing in a very dry atmosphere of 80° Fahr. After sitting for half an hour, the heat becomes oppressive, but a few turns up and down our large room—33 feet long and 18 broad—soon cools us down. We have not yet put up punkahs or tatties, as the hot weather is only commencing; in fact, only a few people have yet gone to the hills. Next month, there will be a great clearing out. A case of cholera was reported yesterday. We hope sincerely that we shall not have a repetition of last year's experience, nor that of July 1880, when poor young Surgeon Noad died here of the disease, and, within the same twenty-four hours, eighteen men in the station-hospital.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.—The public health in Calcutta, it is satisfactory to learn, is improving; and, although the death-rate from cholera and small-pox is still high in Calcutta and the vicinity, the mortality is steadily diminishing. The small-pox epidemic in Madras is gradually dying out, and it has apparently quite ceased in Rangoon.

## UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

EXAMINERS.—The following gentlemen have been elected examiners for degrees in medicine. Experimental Philosophy: Professor G. Carey Foster, F.R.S., and Professor A. W. Reinold, F.R.S. Chemistry: Professor J. Emerson Reynolds, M.D., F.R.S., and Professor T. E. Thorpe, Ph.D., F.R.S. Botany and Vegetable Physiology: Professor Bayley Balfour, M.D., D.Sc., and Sydney H. Vines, D.Sc. Comparative Anatomy and Zoology: Professor E. Ray Lankester, F.R.S., and Professor Alexander Macalister, M.D., F.R.S. Practice of Medicine: W. H. Broadbent, M.D., and W. Miller Ord, M.D. Surgery: Sir William Mac Cormac, and Professor John Wood, F.R.S. Anatomy: Professor D. J. Cunningham, M.D., F.R.S.E., and H. Greenway Howse, M.S., M.B. Physiology: Professor Arthur Gamgee, M.D., F.R.S., and Professor Gerald F. Yeo, M.D. Obstetric Medicine: J. Matthews Duncan, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., and John Williams, M.D. Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry: T. Lauder Brunton, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., and Professor F. T. Roberts, M.D., B.Sc. Forensic Medicine: Augustus J. Pepper, M.S., M.B., and Professor George Vivian Poore, M.D.

## OBITUARY.

### A. W. BARCLAY, M.D., F.R.C.P.

By the death of Dr. Andrew Whyte Barclay, after a few days' illness, at Whitney Wood, Stevenage, Herts, on April 28th, the profession has lost one of the more eminent members of the elder school of medicine, whose face was familiar in London, and whose high character and sound judgment were held by all who knew him in the greatest respect.

He was the son of Capt. John Barclay, a naval officer whom Nelson made lieutenant on the eve of Trafalgar, and to whose care he committed a Spanish prize-vessel, that kept him perforce in quiet duty, held aloof from the supreme excitement of the battle. Born July 17th, 1817, at Dysart, Fife, N.B., he passed his youth in Scotland, educated at the High School of Edinburgh, and entering upon his medical studies in 1834 at the Edinburgh University. There he made easy progress, and found time to spend the winter of 1836-7 in London, and entered as a student at Westminster Hospital. He returned to Edinburgh, finishing his course with such honours as were then attainable in 1838, and then betook himself to Berlin for a wider view of his profession, amusing himself meantime by making the Prussian compositors set up for him in type, with numberless mistakes, the thesis for his M.D. degree at Edinburgh, which he took next year.

He did not settle anywhere at once, but travelled in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and France, staying at Paris in 1841 for medical studies, and spending three months in Madeira with a younger brother who was out of health. On returning to England, his desire for more complete medical knowledge led him to become a student at Caius College, Cambridge, in 1843, and subsequently at St. George's Hospital. He carried off the medical prizes at his college, the Mickleburgh, Perse, and Tancred scholarships, and graduated as M.B. Cantab.

in 1847, proceeding, in due course, to the M.D. degree in 1852. Meanwhile, he was appointed Medical Registrar at St. George's Hospital, an office which he held for many years, and used to the full as an opportunity of wide and careful clinical study. The first fruits were seen in an essay read before the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society in 1848, and printed in their *Transactions*, "Contributions to the Statistics of Valvular Disease of the Heart"; and again, in 1852, a second "Statistical Report upon Cases of Disease of the Heart occurring in St. George's Hospital, especially in connection with Rheumatism and Albuminuria." His Scotch caution led him to no startling conclusions, but furnished, from the personal examination of a long array of cases, most indisputable data for maxims which have now become the common property of text-books.

In 1851 he was elected Fellow of the College of Physicians, a year senior to Sir William Jenner. To the college he gave much time and attention, contributing much to the preparation of the Nomenclature of Diseases; serving five years as examiner, five years as councillor, and three years as censor; being chosen in 1864 as Lumleian Lecturer, Harveian Orator in 1881, and finally, as a mark of the high respect and confidence in which he was held, as treasurer in 1884.

At St. George's Hospital an opportunity had offered, owing to the resignation of Dr. Nairne on his nomination as Commissioner in Lunacy, and Dr. Barclay was elected assistant physician in 1857, and five years later, physician. The latter post he held for twenty years, retiring, according to the hospital rules, in 1882, and being elected consulting physician, and able then to enjoy at Stevenage his taste for a quiet country life. He married, in 1864, the eldest daughter of Dr. Noble, once the physician and afterwards the parliamentary representative of Leicester. He had, throughout his career, shown much interest in sanitary management, had been elected at Chelsea in 1856 in competition with Dr. B. W. Richardson as their first medical officer of health, to carry out the Local Government Act of 1855, and kept these duties and responsibilities up to the time of his death. He published some of his views in an essay on *The Progress of Preventive Medicine and Sanitary Measures*; at Cambridge, also, he served as examiner for the Sanitary Science Certificates given of late years by the University.

In clinical teaching he was never inclined to consider the theoretical before the practical, and found himself more at home by the bedside than in the lecture-room. A single glance told him much that would have cost some labour to learn to anyone with less shrewd an eye, and the delicacy of his ear and touch, in physical examination, was most noteworthy. On all points of medicine, his judgment, when he expressed it, was most sound; but he was far too conscientiously accurate not to admit that there were cases in which his judgment must be reserved. He was thoroughly impressed with the importance of the continued study of the commoner diseases, even after long experience, and was ready to consider that apparently slight improvements in every-day treatment and prognosis were of as great value to most men as some fragmentary knowledge of curiosities. His chief work, the *Manual of Medical Diagnosis*, first published in 1857, and reaching a third edition in 1870, was widely recognised as furnishing a most trustworthy guide to the painstaking student.

To those few who knew him intimately, he showed his naturally genial and affectionate temperament, his kindly generosity, and the easy courtesy which was associated, nevertheless, with a pervading shyness and delicacy that made it impossible for him to push himself upon the world. None who met him could help being struck by his upright integrity and urbane presence, but he had not the superfluous vitality necessary for a wide popularity and a crowded private practice.

He had attended the meeting of the Royal College of Physicians on Thursday, April 24th, and returned to the country with apparently most trifling indisposition; but during the next three days symptoms of abdominal discomfort increased, pointing to obstruction, accompanied by much restlessness, and followed on the night of the 27th by rapid cardiac failure.

#### SAMUEL D. GROSS, M.D., OF PHILADELPHIA.

The announcement of the death of Professor Gross, at a ripe old age, will be received by the medical profession in this kingdom with sincere regret and warm sympathy. There are few names better known among British surgeons than that of Gross. He has long been held here as a type of what an honourable, accomplished, and manly member of the profession should be; and as a representative of American Surgery, who, in the course of a long life, has done honour to his country, and would have been an honour to the profession of any country. As a teacher, as a surgeon, and as a cultivated gentleman, he was known, respected, and widely beloved. He was several times a visitor at the

annual gatherings of the British Medical Association, of which he was one of the few honorary members—a distinction very rarely conferred, and highly prized. Had the state of Professor Gross's health allowed him to visit these shores during the last month, he would have taken part in the tercentenary festival at Edinburgh, and would once more have received a mark of the high esteem in which he has long been personally held in this country; and of the desire which we, in Great Britain, entertain to do honour to the representative men of our common profession in America.

Professor Gross received his degree of M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, and commenced the practice of medicine in Philadelphia in the same year, devoting his leisure time to the translation of French and German medical works. In 1856, he became Professor of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, previous to which he filled professorships in several medical colleges. In 1882, he retired from active professional work. He brought out several books on medical science, including *Elements of Pathological Anatomy* and *System of Surgery*, each of which passed through three editions in a few years; *Wounds of the Intestines*, *Manual of Military Surgery*, *John Hunter and his Pupils*, etc. He founded and edited for several years the *American Medico-Chirurgical Review*, and was a member of the American Philosophical Society and the Imperial Medical Society of Vienna.

By the death of Professor Samuel Gross, the medical profession has lost one of its greatest ornaments, and one of its most sterling characters; and while we condole with Americans on the loss of such a man, we may congratulate them that such a life has been passed among them, for the influence of it must have been great, and the good of it will last long after the man has passed away. His *System of Surgery* which, since its first edition in 1859, has been a standard work in this country as well as in America, in "the whole domain of surgery," and the sixth edition of which, in two large volumes, addressed to his "numerous pupils, who during half a century attended his lectures," appeared only two years ago, tells how earnest, and laborious, and wise a surgeon he was, how thoroughly he appreciated the work done by men in other countries, and how much he contributed to promote the science and practice of surgery in his own. There has been no man to whom America is so much indebted in this respect as to the Nestor of surgery just departed. Rarely, moreover, is a man so calculated to command the respect and esteem—indeed, the veneration—and to win the affections of others. His fine figure, his open genial countenance, his mellow voice, his tender feeling, and his hearty shake of the hand were irresistible. His last appearance in England was on the occasion of the meeting of the British Medical Association at Cambridge, when he was one of the recipients of the degree of LL.D. conferred by the University in the Senate House. "To receive that honour," he wrote to the President, "I will come, old as I am, and liable to sea-sickness as I am." The venture was regarded with some anxiety by his family, and he was attended by one of his sons; but he came and returned in safety. He was warmly welcomed by his numerous old friends, and made many new ones, who will never forget him; and at his parting not a few tears were shed. Few who were present at the banquet in the Hall of Trinity College will have forgotten the most memorable incident of the feast, when the noble patriarchal form of Samuel Gross rose on the dais with folded arms, and addressing them as "men and brethren," in a speech of weighty words well worthy of the man and of the occasion, bore testimony to the high merits of British surgery and the British nation, and expressed his strong conviction that two such people as the British and American must ever be united by the bonds of brotherhood and mutual admiration. He felt, and we must all feel, that this union, so important to the welfare of mankind, is not a little promoted by the fraternisation of eminent men from the two sides of the Atlantic at the meetings of our great associations. The more our brethren from the far west came among us the better shall we be pleased; and the more they resemble the noble man whose loss we deplore, the more sincerely shall we reverence and admire them.

## MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted Members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners on the 26th ultimo.

Messrs. G. A. Syme, M.B. Melb., Melbourne; H. G. Sworn, L.K.Q.C.P.I., Holloway; F. H. Lane, L.S.A., Shepherd's Bush; J. W. White, L.R.C.S.P., Camden Road, N.; P. A. D. Head, L.S.A., Staines; E. Bryceon, L.S.A.,

Shooter's Hill; W. Urwick, L.S.A., St. George's Road, S.W.; R. T. Finch, Roehampton; J. R. Collyer, Enfield; F. R. Humphreys, L.S.A., Finsbury Circus; G. H. Monks, M.D., Harvard, Boston, U.S.; J. T. Cheves, L.S.A., Devonport; and B. G. Bullin, L.S.A., Sidmouth, Devon.

Five gentlemen passed in Surgery; one candidate was referred for three months, and four for six months.

The following gentlemen passed on the 28th ultimo.

Messrs. C. E. F. M. Biggs, L.R.C.P.Lond., Hammersmith; W. T. Strugnell, L.S.A., Portdown Road; W. R. de Morrini, L.R.C.P.Lond., Myddelton Square; C. A. Piesse, L.S.A., New Bond Street; F. W. Kendle, King's Lynn; R. W. Murray, L.R.C.P.Lond., Blackheath; S. H. Agar, L.S.A., Henley-in-Arden; D. P. Gausson, M.D., Dub., Belfast; F. S. Turner, Chiswick; and A. Perry, L.S.A., Philpot Street, E.

Eight gentlemen passed in Surgery; three candidates were referred for three months, and five for six months.

The following gentlemen passed on the 29th ultimo.

Messrs. P. Jackson, L.S.A., Torrington, Devon; P. R. Mander, L.S.A., Grimsbury; W. H. Bailey, L.S.A., Colney Heath; S. M. P. Roberts, B.A. Cantab., Stuffed; H. Parker, Highgate; E. H. Freeland, L.S.A., Chichester; H. H. Lankester, L.S.A., West Kensington; H. C. E. Cooper, Finsbury Square; A. J. Dixon, L.S.A., Donnington; and E. E. Newnham, L.S.A., Somersham.

Five gentlemen were approved in Surgery, and, when qualified in Medicine, will be admitted Members of the College; six candidates were referred for six months, and two for three months.

The following gentlemen passed on the 30th ultimo.

Messrs. C. Alsop, L.S.A., Teignmouth, A. C. Fearness, L.S.A., Sidcup, and J. H. Menzies, L.S.A., Gwendwr Road, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; H. H. Graham, M.B. Toronto, Toronto, of the University of Toronto; M. W. Roe, L.S.A., Melbury Osmond, and A. E. Hayward, L.S.A., Maxilla Gardens, W., of St. George's Hospital; A. C. Deare, L.R.C.P.Lond., Shepherd's Bush, of Guy's Hospital; W. A. Wetwan, L.S.A., Bridlington Quay, and F. Hichens, L.S.A., Redruth, of the London Hospital; P. E. Maitland, L.R.C.P.Lond., Albert Street, N.W., of University College.

Four candidates passed the examination in Surgery, and, when qualified in Medicine and Midwifery, will be admitted Members of the College; three candidates were referred for three months, and seven for six months.

The following gentlemen passed on the 1st instant.

Messrs. A. F. Stace, L.S.A., Ledbury Road; F. Dean, L.S.A., Albany Street, N.W.; C. R. Edwards, Antigua, West Indies; W. R. Tuckett, L.S.A., Bath; and W. J. E. Sumpter, L.S.A., Clay-next-the-Sea, Norfolk.

Six gentlemen passed in Surgery, and, when qualified in Medicine, will be admitted Members of the College; and six candidates, having failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners, were referred to their professional studies for six months. Two hundred and thirty-three candidates presented themselves for the examinations just concluded, as compared with 220 at the corresponding period of last year; of this number, 23 were referred to their professional studies for three months, 50 for six months, and two for nine months, making a total of 75 referred candidates.

[The introductory paragraph to the pass lists of the Royal College of Surgeons at page 889 should have indicated that the candidates had passed the final examination in Surgery, etc.]

The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in Anatomy and Physiology at a meeting of the Board of Examiners on the 5th instant, and, when eligible, will be admitted to the pass examination.

Messrs. C. H. Melville, E. Robertson, A. R. Aldridge, Kenneth M. Scott, C. Terrey, D. D. Black, D. Hume, E. W. Clarke, E. T. Roberts, T. J. Pritchard, E. B. Turner, and J. R. Hill, students of the University of Edinburgh; W. Calwell, of the Belfast School of Medicine; E. L. Burd, of the University of Cambridge; G. M. Fox, of the Birmingham School of Medicine; J. E. Stott, of the Liverpool School of Medicine; J. Exley, of the Leeds School of Medicine; F. W. Clark, of the Middlesex Hospital; and W. V. Morgan, of the University of Aberdeen.

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

The following gentlemen passed on the 6th instant.

Messrs. T. H. Griffith, H. H. Marshall, E. C. Kingston, F. W. Collinson, A. E. Nevins, E. F. Pritchard, R. W. Smeddle, F. G. Clemow, F. T. King, and J. Warnock, of the Edinburgh School; C. T. Hudson, of the Bristol School of Medicine; G. A. H. Ambler, of the Leeds School of Medicine; F. Wilson, of the Liverpool School; J. N. Lewis, of University College; W. Race, of the Newcastle School of Medicine; and W. Downing, of the Birmingham School of Medicine.

Eight candidates were referred for three months.

The following gentlemen passed on the 7th instant.

Messrs. W. H. Turton, C. C. Teacher, A. Wood, J. G. Glover, J. W. Smith, of the University of Edinburgh; W. Routh, of St. George's Hospital; C. H. Wild, of the Liverpool School of Medicine; H. S. Fremlin, of the Westminster Hospital; A. M. Gledden, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; E. Posnett, of the Leeds School of Medicine; F. J. Lankester, of St. Thomas's Hospital.

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

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S.—The following registered medical practitioners, having passed the required examinations, had the degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred upon them on April 25th, 1884.

K. M. Chisholm, L.R.C.P.Ed., L.R.C.S.Ed., Radcliffe, Manchester; J. Clap-

perton, L.R.C.P.Ed., L.R.C.S.Ed., Broughton, Winchester; J. Farrar, L.R.C.P.Ed., L.R.C.S.Ed., Morecambe; T. F. Higgs, L.R.C.P.Ed., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., Dudley; E. Hollings, L.R.C.P.Ed., L.F.P.S. Glasg., London; S. Lloyd, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., London; J. L. H. Porteous, M.R.C.P. Ed., F.R.C.S. Ed., Pathhead, Fife; W. Smith, L.R.C.P.Ed., L.S.A., F.R.C.P. Ed., Eccles, Manchester; E. D. Tomlinson, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., L.R.C.S. Lond., Army Medical Department; A. Wilkinson, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., L.R.C.P.Ed., M.D. Brussels, Shaftesbury.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, May 1st, 1884.

Ackland, Charles Kingsley, Bideford, North Devon.  
Des Vœux, Harold Antoine, 14, Sussex Villas, Kensington.  
Hodgson, Gerald George, 52, Montpelier Road, Brighton.  
Penny, Francis, Coombe, Crewkerne.  
Phillips, Ernest Willmer, 75, Lansdowne Place, Brighton.

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

Jackman, Charles Howard, London Hospital.  
Roberts, Leonard, St. Mary's Hospital.

## MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced.

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.

DENBIGHSHIRE INFIRMARY, Denbigh.—House-Surgeon. Salary, 85*l.* per annum. Applications by June 5th.

DUNSHAUGHLIN UNION.—Medical Officer, Dunboyne Dispensary. Salary, 125*l.* per annum and fees. Applications to L. Ward, Honorary Secretary, the Grove, Clonee, Co. Meath.

FLINTSHIRE DISPENSARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, 100*l.* per annum. Applications by June 11th.

FOLKESTONE FRIENDLY SOCIETIES MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—Medical Officer. Salary, 150*l.* per annum. Applications to C. J. Moore, 185, Dover Road, Folkestone, by May 17th.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, Caledonian Road, N.—Ophthalmic Surgeon. Applications by June 2nd.

HARTLEPOOL FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—Medical Officer. Applications to T. Tweddell, Commercial Terrace, West Hartlepool.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT, Golden Square.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, 50*l.* per annum; after one year's service, 100*l.* Applications by May 25th.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, 49, Great Ormond Street. Assistant-Physician. Applications by May 14th.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.—Medical Superintendent for the Small-Pox Hospital-Ships lying in the Thames at Long Reach. Salary, 400*l.* per annum. Applications by May 23rd.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, 149, Great Portland Street.—Anæsthetist. Applications by May 16th.

NORTH-WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Kentish Town Road.—Surgeon to the Out-patients. Applications by May 12th.

NORTH-WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Kentish Town Road.—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, £52 10*s.* per annum. Applications by May 12th.

OWENS COLLEGE, Manchester. Medical Department.—Assistant Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence and Demonstrator in Practical Toxicology. Applications by May 21st.

ROYAL SOUTH HANTS INFIRMARY, Southampton.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Applications to Dr. Broster, Marlard Place, Southampton, by May 19th.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON DISPENSARY, St. George's Cross, Lambeth Road, Surrey. Resident Medical Officer and Dispenser. Salary, 100*l.* per annum. Applications by May 12th.

SALOP INFIRMARY, Shrewsbury.—House-Surgeon. Salary, 100*l.* per annum. Applications by May 18th.

SUNDERLAND INFIRMARY.—Senior House-Surgeon. Salary, 100*l.* per annum. Applications by June 2nd.

WORCESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, 100*l.* per annum. Applications by May 10th.

## MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

GREEN, Charles, M.D., M.R.C.S., has been appointed Medical Officer to the East Relief District, Gateshead-on-Tyne, vice George Douglass, M.D., resigned.

MORRISON, J. T. J., B.A., M.B., B.S. Cantab., F.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Resident Surgical Officer to the General Hospital, Birmingham.

WRIGHT, Chas. J., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the Hospital for Women and Children at Leeds.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

*The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 3*s.* 6*d.*, which should be forwarded in stamps with the announcements.*

### BIRTHS.

OWEN.—On April 27th, at Nicosia, the wife of Surgeon-Major Owen Owen, A.M.D., Senior Medical Officer, Cyprus, of a son.

ROBERTSON.—At Kimberley, South Africa, on April 1st, 1884, the wife of William Robertson, M.D., of a son.

WHITE.—On the 4th instant, at Malmesbury, Wilts., the wife of Edward Arthur White, M.D., of a son.

### DEATH.

CARNEGIE.—At Chesterfield, on the 4th instant, John Carnegie, M.A., M.D., in his fifty-first year.



## 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.

TUESDAY.—Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Mr. F. J. Gant: A Pelvic and Parietal Tumour of the Abdomen; Removal by Operation, and Recovery. Dr. George Harley: An Easy and Safe Method of Sounding for Impacted Gall-stones. Dr. G. E. Herman: An Average or "Composite" Temperature-chart of Small-pox.
WEDNESDAY.—Epidemiological Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. Joseph Ewart: On the Colonisation of the Sub-Himalayahs and Neilgherries, with Remarks on the Management of European Children in India. A Council Meeting will be held at 7.30 P.M.—Royal Microscopical Society, 8 P.M. Dr. P. Herbert Carpenter: On the Minute Organisation of the Nervous System of Crinoids.
THURSDAY.—Harveian Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Edmund Owen will show a case of Hypospadias; sex of the child originally mistaken. Adjourned Discussion on Scarlet Fever, which will be reopened by Dr. Cheadle.

## 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.

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

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

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

## AN APPEAL.

MR. H. A. COLLINS, of Saxmündham, desires us to convey his thanks to all who have subscribed to the fund which is being raised on behalf of the widow of the late Dr. Wilson, of Yoxford, Suffolk. Mr. Collins also sends the following list of additional subscriptions.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Dr. Burchell .. ..	0	10	0	Dr. Pye-Smith .. ..	1	1	0
H. F. L. .. ..	0	5	0	Mr. J. C. Worthington			
Dr. T. Colam, Inspector-Gen.				(Lowestoft) .. ..	2	2	0
R.N. .. ..	1	0	0	Dr. Beverley (Norwich)			
Mr. C. Higgins .. ..	2	2	0	Dr. Crowfoot (Beccles)			
Dr. J. Andrew .. ..	2	2	0	Sir James Paget, Bart.			
				Mrs. Webber (Aldeburgh)			

## A MORPHIA HABITUÉ.

SIR,—Having incautiously resorted to the hypodermic use of morphia for the relief of insomnia and other distressing nervous symptoms some years ago, I have never since succeeded in leaving it off, although the occasion for its original employment has long since passed away. The quantity at present used is about three grains of the tartrate per diem. Being at present precluded from consulting any authorities on the subject, I would feel grateful for any suggestions from any member having experience in the treatment of such cases, calculated to assist me in getting rid of the incubus.—Yours, etc.,

## A COUNTRY SURGEON.

\*\*\* Our correspondent should put himself under the care of a medical man and experienced nurses, or enter a hospital. He should leave his practice for a time, for this purpose. The habit should be broken suddenly and completely, and the consequences of the suspension of the drug necessitate temporary seclusion, and watchfulness on the part of the attendants. It is very unlikely that our correspondent will ever free himself from his bondage by any less decisive course.

## THE ENGLISH WEATHER.

WHEREVER two or three Englishmen are gathered together they begin to talk about the weather, and whenever two men talk about English weather they disagree. An evening paper states that there could be no better proof of our climate's consistency in fickleness than the deliberate opinion of two of our contemporaries, that, in the first place, "it is no wonder, with such a climate, that the English are a grumbling and melancholy lot" and in the second, "it is surprising, seeing that no other climate in the world is so favourable to genial outdoor exercise, that Englishmen should ever complain of English weather." The fact is, however, that these opinions are as consistent in their variability as the weather, and have as much to be said for them. English weather is not, at its best, to be compared with the best weather and brightest skies of France or of America, and, of course, of Italy or Greece. On the other hand, it is free from the extremes of their worst weather. The epidemic sun-strokes of New York, its winter mountains of snow, are unknown here; the baking summer sun and enveloping dust clouds of Athens, the ceaseless glare and enervating night temperature of southern Italy in the summer, all these are harder to bear than any of the weather-troubles against which we English people grumble. Take the whole year round, and the mean of English weather is much more tolerable and favourable than we persuade ourselves, or allow our neighbours to think. Our worst folly is, that we leave Great Britain just when the weather is most delightful, and the scenery at its loveliest, and that we live in the towns all through the beautiful spring and summer. Winter holidays abroad, and the habit of doing homage to the beauties of our Irish, Scotch, and English scenery in summer and autumn, would add something appreciable to health and happiness.

## ULCERATIVE ENDOCARDITIS: A CORRECTION.

In our report of the meeting of the Medical Society of London, Dr. Sansom is reported to have said that some cases of ulcerative endocarditis were "neurotic." It is hardly necessary to say that the word ought to have been "necrotic." The point of his remark was that, in some cases where erosion of diseased endocardium took place, it was probable, not that any septic influence was imported into the blood, but that such violence was done, as, for instance, by the bending of a pedicle of a vegetation, or the irregular and violent co-adaptation of diseased valves, as led directly to necrosis.

## THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS.

In justice to our contributor we ought, perhaps, to have pointed out that the printer's error referred to by Dr. Routh in his letter last week had already been corrected in the number of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL next following that in which the original error occurred (*vide* April 5th, p. 701).

## EDUCATIONAL OVERPRESSURE.

SIR,—I think it must be confessed that the Education Act of 1870 has been one of the most practical and useful measures ever introduced into this country. If it has been costly, it has been thoroughly efficient and uniform. Can such good results, in so short a time, be pointed out as the result of any other recent Act of Parliament? Do you not think that far greater and more satisfactory results would have accrued if provision for a thorough and efficient system of inspection had been made in the Public Health Acts, and, indeed, many other statutes affecting the medical profession?

I am led to make these remarks as the result of reading your leader in the JOURNAL of April 12th, as in it you seem to infer that the teachers would do their work better without the inspectorial system provided for in the Act. Should this be your meaning, I am quite at issue with you on that point. I think Her Majesty's inspectors are quite as interested in having the rules of the new code so modified as to protect delicate and dull children, and prevent them from being overworked, as are the parents, teachers, or the members of our own profession. I scarcely think that too much can be said in favour of Government inspection; and the uncare for condition of many of our crowded towns and country villages is sad evidence of local inability to deal uniformly or fairly with grave questions involving the happiness, prosperity, and progress of the general community.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, J. O.

SIR,—Your admirable article in the JOURNAL of April 12th on overpressure in elementary schools appears exhaustive as far as our present knowledge of brain-forging is concerned. There is, however, another condition in elementary schools, perhaps quite as important, which has not, I believe, been as yet mentioned in any of the published documents. I allude to inefficient ventilation. During the visit of inspectors, the schoolroom windows are generally open; at other times, they are generally closed. Taking the figures quoted by the Bradford School-Board as correct, of the 6,734 children who died from hydrocephalus under five years of age, as much may be attributed to the breathing of vitiated air as to educational overpressure.

This is a subject which peculiarly demands the attention of medical men. Bad ventilation in schoolrooms is certainly one of the "disturbing causes" which has depressed the nervous vitality of our children, and prevented the death-rate attributable to brain-disease from diminishing as other diseases among children appear to have done during the years 1876-80.

Anyone who will spend an hour in an ordinary elementary school with the windows closed will realise the depressing nervous influence to which I have alluded. Teachers and taught are affected, but especially the latter, who are crowded together in little groups. If medical men, in their several districts, were to investigate this subject, one of the "disturbing causes" would be soon removed.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, HENRY LEE, 9, Savile Row, W.

## PRELIMINARY EDUCATION.

SIR,—I think the letter of "W. S." on the above subject deserves investigation. There is evidently a misunderstanding between examiners and teachers, or an attempt by the examiners to drive candidates to the professional crammers. It is truly hard that, after we have sent our boys to the first schools in England, and they have been reported diligent there, we should have them plucked by such a court of examiners. Could we not obtain some investigation into the subject? The object of the examination should be kept in mind, to prove that candidates have received a sound preliminary education, not to foster any special views of a few individuals.—I am, etc.,

A FATHER OF THREE BOYS AT A PUBLIC SCHOOL.

## CANCER MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE following table, giving the mortality from cancer in England and Wales during the three decennials, is interesting and instructive in connection with the discussion on the subject at the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, on Tuesday, April 22nd. The figures of the first two decennials are derived from the decennial reports of the Registrar-General, and those in the last from the proofs placed at my disposal from the Registrar-General's office. The increase in the mortality is due to other than accidental causes, and I hope to discuss the subject with mortality from all other causes before the ensuing Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association.

Ages.	1851-60.	1861-70.	1871-80.
All ages . . . . .	314	383	473
Under five years . . . . .	22	13	12
Five to nine years . . . . .	9	7	7
Ten to fourteen years . . . . .	8	8	7
Fifteen to nineteen years . . . . .	17	18	16
Twenty to twenty-four years . . . . .	28	30	27
Twenty-five to thirty-four years . . . . .	102	112	125
Thirty-five to forty-four years . . . . .	383	439	529
Forty-five to fifty-four years . . . . .	854	1038	1263
Fifty-five to sixty-four years . . . . .	1392	1754	2214
Sixty-five to seventy-four years . . . . .	1927	2343	3119
Seventy-five and upwards . . . . .	2051	2543	3342

The table gives the average annual mortality from cancer at the given ages to one million persons living of those ages in England and Wales.

MONTAGUE D. MAKINA, L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng.

IN our report of Mr. Harrison Cripps' remarks on this subject at the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, which appeared in the JOURNAL of April 26th, there is a misprint of so evident a character that it can hardly have led to misapprehension. The number of deaths from cancer, and from all causes, ought to have been 81,000 and 2,300,000.

STEPHANOTIS and W. J. S.—Holden's *Osteology*, Gray's *Anatomy*, Kirkes', Hermann's, or Power's *Physiology*, will suit your purpose. A student can very profitably study osteology in his own home before joining a medical school, provided he has a set of bones; but to attempt to learn the muscles, arteries, etc., before commencing dissections is worse than useless.

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

Our Glasgow Correspondent; Mr. W. H. Owen, Liverpool; Dr. Arthur Kempe, Exeter; The Secretary of the Chelsea Hospital for Women; Mr. Herbert C. Dent, Woolwich; An Irish Member; Mr. R. W. Jenkins, London; Mr. J. Brown, Bacup; Mr. Oswald A. Browne, London; Mr. H. S. Trower, London; Mr. A. E. Snook, Dulwich; Dr. Shirley Deakin, Allahabad; Mr. B. J. Vernon, London; Dr. Stark, Wantage; Dr. E. Gordon Hull, Withern, Alford; Mr. Walter Buchanan, Chatham; Mr. J. R. Somers Vine, London; Dr. W. Allan Jamieson, Edinburgh; Mr. J. A. Shaw Stewart, London; Mr. John Toplis, Chesterfield; Dr. Robert Bowles, Folkestone; Mr. James West, London; Dr. C. S. Grant, Ouchy, Switzerland; Dr. Mackay, Brighton; Mr. H. Codd, Leamington; Messrs. Welford and Sons, London; Mr. George Meadows, Hastings; Mr. Clement Walter, Dover; Mr. Talfourd Ely, London; Mr. H. S. Reynolds, Castle Donington; Mr. W. A. Elliston, Ipswich; Mr. J. Goodwin Shea, Chesterfield; Dr. Walter Gripper, Wallington; Mr. H. A. Collins, Saxmundham; Dr. Thin, London; Dr. Styrap, Shrewsbury; Mr. J. Brown, Bacup; Dr. C. Bell Taylor, Nottingham; Dr. Macdonald, Liverpool; Mr. Shirley F. Murphy, London; Mr. A. H. Barrett, Aberdeen; Mr. R. M. Bruce, Homberton; Mr. J. W. Honeyman, London; The Honorary Secretaries of the Aberdeen University Club; Mr. G. Williamson, Durham; Mr. W. Lamond, Jarrow-on-Tyne; Mr. C. Clark Burman, Belford; Mr. F. Stockwell, London; Mr. T. H. Smith, Edinburgh; The Secretary of the Royal College of Surgeons; Dr. Lee, London; Mr. W. H. Anderson, Harleston; L.R.C.P.; Mr. Vincent Jackson, Wolverhampton; Messrs. A. and F. Pears, Isleworth; Mr. W. Eassie, London; Dr. L. W. Marshall, Nottingham; Dr. James Adams, West Malling; Dr. Thomas Jones, Calcutta; Dr. Crichton Browne, London; Dr. Wm. Hickman, London; Our Dublin Correspondent; Mr. C. J. Wright, Leeds; Dr. Myers, London; Mr. T. M. Stone, London; Mr. J. T. J. Morison, Plumstead; Dr. Ewart, London; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Professor Humphry, Cambridge; Dr. M. Mackenzie, London; Messrs. Bermingham and Co., London; Messrs. H. C. King, London; Mr. J. F. Pink, London; Mr. James Woolley, London; Mr. Mark H. Judge, London; Mr. J. Loane, London; Dr. Robertson, Buxton; Mr. J. D. McCaw, Portlengone; Messrs. Jeffrey and Co., London; Dr. Collier, Hastings; Mr. C. J. Bond, Leicester; Messrs. Booth and Fox, London; Dr. E. Creswell Baber, Brighton; Mr. Nelson A. Dobson, Clifton; Dr. Suckling, Birmingham; Mr. Alex. Cook, Cannock; Mr. J. Grant, West Bolden, Durham; Mr. F. H. Appleby, Newark-upon-Trent; Mr. Roger Williams, London; Mr. William Wallace, Glasgow; Mr. P. B. Handyside, Drem; Mr. A. Scott Myrtle, Harrogate; Mr. M. G. Biggs, London; Mr. Alex. Wheeler, Darlington; Mr. Wilson Eager, Melton, Woodbridge; Mr. T. A. Cox, Wisbech; Mr. James Lattey, London; Dr. A. E. Sansom, London; Dr. Philpot, Croydon; Mr. Edward Swales, Sheerness; Mr. C. Thimm, London; Mr. James Hughes, Middlewick; Mr. J. H. Raffety, London; Mr. C. G. Wheelhouse, Leeds; Dr. J. Milner Fothergill, London; Dr. Carter, Liverpool; Mr. C. H. Taylor, Bradford; Dr. Langmore, London; Dr. Withers Moore, Brighton; Our Aberdeen Correspondent; Mr. W. P. Warren, Hereford; Mr. Vacher, Birkenhead; The Secretary of the North of England Branch; Mr. John Walcott, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Messrs. H. and J. Cooper, London; Mr. G. W. Swalby, London; Dr. Taaffe, Brighton; The Right Hon. Sir Charles Dilke, London; Messrs. H. W. Carter and Co., Bristol; Mr. G. T. Harrison, Leicester; Mr. G. A. Kenyon, Chester; Mr. Arthur Jackson, Sheffield; Our Birmingham Correspondent; The Secretary of the General Post Office; The Secretary of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest; Mr. R. Oakley, London; Professor Hamilton, Aberdeen; Our Belfast Correspondent; Dr. Drage, Hatfield; Mr. G. W. Whiteley, Rickmansworth; Mr. Henry Barrett, Aberdeen; Mr. Herbert L. Snow, London; Mr. Latimer Lemarchant, London, etc.

## BOOKS, etc., RECEIVED.

The Elements of Physiological and Pathological Chemistry. By T. Cranstoun Charles, M.D. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1884.

Nineteen Centuries of Drink in England. By Richard Valpy French. London: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1884.

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