

tical instances of the advantages to the patients of the adoption of free admission combined with an option to the patients to pay something, according to their means, for the treatment they received. He gave numerous instances of the advantages which this system placed at the disposal of the public in American hospitals, and stated that experience proved that it in no way interfered with the teaching of students or the training of nurses. He advocated the abolition of the ticket-system, and the substitution therefor of free admission, combined with a plan which would provide that the patients who were able should contribute something, according to their means, towards the expenses of the hospitals.

Mr. PIZEY, a working man, spoke in the name of his class against the adoption of paying wards by the existing hospitals. He maintained that a hospital should only be used by the working classes in case of accidents, or where the illness was of an acute or very serious character. He pointed out that, in such illnesses, the artisan's wages were stopped; that the expense of maintaining his family were necessarily increased; and that, for these reasons, it was impossible, or, at any rate, undesirable, that he should be asked to contribute to the cost of his maintenance in a hospital ward. He censured the governors of St. Thomas's, St. Bartholomew's, and Guy's Hospitals for their extravagant expenditure upon the buildings used for hospital purposes, and especially upon those which were devoted exclusively to the medical school.

Mr. DICKENSON, also a working man, thought it was desirable that the working classes should be brought to realise that it was their duty to pay something for hospital treatment if they were in a position to do so. It was a good English characteristic, that every man in the community felt it to be a privilege to extend a helping hand to his less fortunate brother. At the same time, the conditions of labour in England differed materially from those in America, and free admission to hospital treatment produced more good, by fostering feelings of gratitude towards the wealthier classes, than it did harm by promoting pauperism amongst the recipients.

Dr. BRISTOWE said that he had scarcely made up his mind finally on this question. He pointed out, in reply to Mr. Pizey, that if there were no medical schools, there would be no doctors, and if there were no doctors, what would become of the sick? He stated that he was opposed to the admission of paying patients into the wards of endowed hospitals, but that he thought it desirable that the metropolitan hospitals which were supported by voluntary contributions should open their unoccupied wards for the reception of paying patients. It was, in his opinion, far better that these hospitals should relieve themselves from debt by admitting paying patients, than that they should close a number of the wards, or get themselves into such financial straits that the very existence of the hospital might be seriously imperilled.

The Rev. Dr. FINCH stated that he had been engaged in the management of hospitals, and as a hospital visitor, for many years. He was convinced that a large number of people obtained medical relief, as in-patients, at the metropolitan hospitals at present, who ought to contribute towards the cost of their treatment. His large practical experience convinced him that the adoption of paying-wards would result in great benefit to the hospitals and to the patients.

The Rev. Canon CLARKE, in reply, stated that, in spite of the remarks which had fallen from Mr. Pizey, he was convinced that the artisan and industrial classes were in favour of the establishment of pay-hospitals or paying-wards, provided such accommodation could be brought within an easy distance of their homes. Bolingbroke House was founded in consequence of the express wishes of the artisans of Battersea. Originally a free dispensary, with an income of £60 a year, the adoption of the paying system had converted it into a provident dispensary with 10,000 members. Last year, the income was so considerable that, after paying all expenses, there remained a surplus for division amongst the doctors, for their attendance upon the patients, of upwards of £900. Thus the gratification of the wishes of the people of Battersea, and the establishment of a pay-hospital there, had resulted in great benefit to the artisan classes, and had yielded a fair remuneration to the medical profession, who were, until four years ago, obliged to do this work for nothing. As showing how popular the pay system was becoming, he might mention that £28,000 were received last year by the London hospitals from the contributions of patients admitted to treatment. No doubt, there were very many poor people who wished to secure immediate admission to free beds, and there were also very many well-to-do persons who wished to pay, and ought to be allowed to pay, for their treatment. The combined system of free beds and paying wards would provide the utmost facility for both these classes, and the sooner its adoption by the existing hospitals became general, the better for the patients, for the benevolent public, and the charities themselves.

## ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

### COUNCIL.

#### NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Council will be held in the Council-Room of Exeter Hall on Wednesday, the 9th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary*.

161A, Strand, London, June 21st, 1883.

#### 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*.

#### GRANTS FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

THE Scientific Grants Committee of the British Medical Association desire to remind members of the profession engaged in researches for the advancement of medicine and the allied sciences, that they are empowered to receive applications for grants in aid of such research. Applications for sums to be granted at the next annual meeting should be made without delay to the General Secretary, at the office of the Association, 161A, Strand, W.C. Applications must include details of the precise character and objects of the research which is proposed.

Reports of work done by the assistance of Association grants belong to the Association.

Instruments purchased by means of grants must be returned to the General Secretary on the conclusion of the research in furtherance of which the grant was made.

#### COLLECTIVE INVESTIGATION OF DISEASE.

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

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| I. Acute Pneumonia.        | VII. Puerperal Pyrexia.                    |
| II. Chorea.                | VIII. Paroxysmal hæmoglobinuria.           |
| III. Acute Rheumatism.     | X. Habits of Aged Persons.                 |
| IV. Diphtheria, clinical.  | XI. Albuminuria in the Apparently Healthy. |
| IVa. Diphtheria, sanitary. |  |
| V. Syphilis, acquired.     |  |
| Va. " inherited.           |  |

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.

An inquiry is being now issued concerning the general condition, habits, and circumstances, past and present, and the family history of persons who have attained or passed the age of 80 years.

The replies to this inquiry will be most valuable when given by a medical man; but the questions have been so arranged, that, with the exception of some on the last page, they may be answered by another person. *Partial information will be gladly received.*

Copies of the form and memorandum relating to Aged Persons, recently printed in the *JOURNAL*, are ready for distribution through the local Secretaries, and will be forwarded to any one who is willing to fill up one or more of the forms, on application by post-card or otherwise to the "Secretary of the Collective Investigation Committee," 161A, Strand, London.

There is also now being issued an inquiry as to the occurrence of Albuminuria in apparently healthy persons.

Applications should be addressed to

The Secretary of the Collective Investigation Committee,

May 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 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.

**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., Nottingham.

**SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH.**—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held at Cardiff on Thursday, June 26th next; Eben. Davies, Esq., President; A. Sheen, M.D., President-elect. Members wishing to bring forward communications, cases, etc., are requested to send titles to either of the undersigned before June 7th, in order that the same may be inserted in the circulars.—ALFRED SHEEN, M.D., Cardiff; D. ARTHUR DAVIES, M.B., Swansea, Honorary Secretaries.—May 21st, 1884.

**SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.**—The annual meeting will be held at the Infirmary, Northampton, on Thursday, June 26th, at 2.30 P.M. Members wishing to send papers, cases, etc., are requested to send the titles of the same to the Secretary, with as little delay as possible. The dinner will take place at Franklin's Restaurant, Guildhall Road, at 6 P.M. Tickets (exclusive of wine) 6s. 6d. each. Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to communicate with the undersigned not later than June 23rd.—C. J. EVANS, Honorary Secretary, *pro tem*.

**CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE BRANCH.**—President, Wm. Groom, Esq.; President-elect, D. B. Balding, Esq. The annual meeting will be held at Royston on Friday, June 27th. Members intending to make any communication are requested to inform the Secretary as early as possible.—B. ANNINGSOON, Honorary Secretary, Cambridge.

**NORTH WALES BRANCH.**—The next annual meeting will be held at Bangor on an early day in July. Members intending to read papers or to make communications are requested to notify the subjects to the Honorary Secretary on or before the 24th instant, that they may be advertised in the circular convening the meeting.—J. LLOYD-ROBERTS, Honorary Secretary, Denbigh.—June 10th, 1884.

**EDINBURGH BRANCH.**—The annual general meeting will be held at 5, St. Andrew Square, on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 4.30 P.M.—CHARLES E. UNDERHILL, Honorary Secretary.

**SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH.**—The fortieth annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Saloon Dining-rooms, Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on Wednesday, June 25th, at 2 o'clock precisely. The President-elect invites members and their friends to luncheon in the Saloon Dining-rooms in the South Corridor of the Crystal Palace, near the London, Brighton, and South Coast Low Level Railway Station, from 1 P.M. to 2 P.M. After the meeting, the Industrial Exhibition, the Fine Arts Gallery, the Panorama, and the various entertainments, will be open to the visitors. (On signifying their intention to be present to Dr. R. M. Miller, of Brafield, Church Road, Upper Norwood, Chairman of the Reception Committee, passes to the Palace and to the different entertainments will be forwarded to members.) An opportunity of visiting Dulwich Picture Gallery and the Norwood Cottage Hospital will also be afforded. Dinner will be served at 6 P.M. in the Saloon Dining-room; tickets (exclusive of wine), 10s. 6d. each. To facilitate the arrangements, the dinner-tickets should be sent to Dr. Miller, as above, not later than June 23rd. Members desirous of making communications to the meeting should inform the Secretary on or before June 23rd. A meeting of the Executive Council of this Branch will be held at the Saloon Dining Rooms, Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on Wednesday next (not Thursday as stated in error in the notice), June 25th, at 1.30 P.M.—CHARLES PARSONS, M.D., Honorary Secretary, 2, St. James's Street, Dover.—June 7th, 1884.

**SHROPSHIRE AND MID-WALES BRANCH.**—The annual general meeting of the Branch will be held at the Salop Infirmary on Tuesday, June 24th, at 2 P.M. The chair will be occupied by the President, W. Bowen Davies, Esq. Members desirous of reading papers, or bringing forward subjects for discussion, are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretaries as early as possible. Members are invited to exhibit patients, specimens, drugs, etc., before the meeting. A dinner will be held at the Raven Hotel after the meeting. Dinner-tickets, to include wine, 12s. 6d. each.—ED. CURETON, ARTHUR STRANGE, Honorary Secretaries.

**NORTHERN COUNTIES (SCOTLAND) BRANCH.**—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held at Elgin, on Wednesday, July 9th; Dr. D. McIntyre, of Fort William, President-elect. Members desirous of bringing forward any communication are requested to intimate the same at once to J. W. NORRIS MACKAY, M.D., Honorary Secretary, Elgin.—June 10th, 1884.

**GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH.**—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held in the Royal Infirmary on Thursday, June 26th, at 3 P.M. Business: 1. The President will resign the chair to the President-elect, Dr. J. B. Russell. 2. The council will give in their report. 3. Election of office-bearers. 4. Dr. Christie will move that: An invitation be given to the Association to hold their annual meeting at Glasgow as soon as they may find it convenient. Mr. A. E. Maylard will move that: Quarterly meetings of the Branch be held in four of the most convenient centres contained within the area included under the Branch. 5. The President will deliver his inaugural address on Infection and Disinfection. 6. Dr. William Macewen will give a demonstration in the theatre of Ward XXII, on some Points in the Surgery of Cerebral and Spinal Lesions. 7. Dr. James Dunlop will give a demonstration of the Use of Poroplastic Jackets and Jury-Mast Supports in the Treatment of Spinal Disease. These demonstrations will be given at separate hours. At 5.15 P.M., conveyances will be in waiting at the Royal Infirmary to convey members into the city. There, will then be a dinner in the Bath Hotel, 153, Bath Street, at half-past five o'clock. Tickets 7s. 6d. each, exclusive of wines.—JAMES CHRISTIE, M.D., Honorary Secretary, 2, Great Kelvin Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow.

**METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH.**—President, C. J. Hare, M.D., President-elect, Charles Macnamara, Esq. The thirty-second annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Holborn Restaurant on Tuesday, June 24th, at 5.30 P.M. The following business will be transacted: 1. Election of new members of the Branch. 2. Report of the retiring council and treasurer's report. 3. Consideration of amendment of laws of Branch. 4. Address by the new President. 5. Such other business as the Branch may think it necessary to consider. Mr. Nelson Hardy gives notice that he will move: "That this Branch regrets that the resolutions, passed at the meeting of Fellows and Members held in the College of Surgeons on March 29th, have been ignored by the council of the College, and this Branch cordially agrees with the spirit of these resolutions." At 7 P.M. precisely, the members will dine together, Charles Macnamara, Esq., President, in the chair; tickets, 7s. 6d. each, exclusive of wine. Members are requested to state, not later than Saturday, June 21st, whether they will be present at the dinner. Replies should be addressed to Dr. Grigg, 6, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.—ALEXANDER HENRY, M.D., W. CHAPMAN GRIGG, M.D., Honorary Secretaries.

**BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.**—The seventeenth annual meeting will be held at the Tower Hotel, Hawick, on Friday, June 27th, at 1.30 P.M. The council meets at 1 P.M. Order of Business.—Election of new members, report of the council, report of the Rules Committee, election of office-bearers, fixing meetings for the year. Dr. Macdougall will retire from the chair, and Dr. Muir, Selkirk, will deliver his presidential address. Dr. Haddon, Hawick, will read a paper "On the Value of the Thermometer in Practice." At the desire of Mr. C. G. Wheelhouse, President of the Council of the Association, the following will be submitted. "What is the opinion of your Branch with regard to, 1, the admission of homeopaths as members of the Association? and 2, the retention of those homeopaths who are already members?" Dr. Macdougall will bring before the members "The Claims of the Medical Sickness, Annuity, and Life-Assurance Society." Dr. Lediard will show a specimen of "Periostitis and Osteomyelitis." It is proposed to make a short excursion into the country, visiting Braugholme Castle and Harden Glen, and lunching (weather permitting) *ad fresco*. For those who prefer it, or in the event of wet weather, one of the largest and most complete of the woollen factories will be inspected. Dinner at the Tower Hotel, Hawick, at 4 o'clock. Tickets 5s. each, exclusive of wine.—H. A. LEDIARD, Carlisle, and J. SMITH, Dumfries, Honorary Secretaries.

**BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.**—The annual meeting of the above Branch will be held on Thursday, June 26th, at the Mineral Water Hospital, Bath, at 4.30 P.M., when E. Crossman, Esq., will resign the chair to R. S. Fowler, Esq., President-elect. The business of the meeting will be to receive the report of the Council, to elect the officers of the Branch, to transact the necessary business, and to discuss such subjects connected with the interest of the Branch and of the profession, as may be brought before it. Mr. J. Hinton will describe a Case of Fractured Patella, treated by the Wire Suture, and will show the patient. Members having any communications for the meeting are requested to give notice of them to the Secretaries. After the meeting and before the dinner, a visit will be paid to the Mineral Water Baths, where, under the friendly guidance of Major Davis, the city architect, the remains of the Roman bath recently unearthed, and other interesting antiquities, will be visited. Members are requested to meet the President and Major Davis at the Pump Room at 5.45 P.M. The annual dinner will be held at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath, at 6.30 P.M.

## EAST YORK AND NORTH LINCOLN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting was held at the infirmary, Hull, on May 28th. There were thirty-four members present. Dr. LUNN resigned the chair to Mr. KEETLEY, the President-elect.

The minutes and the report of the Council were read, and a grant of £2 2s. to the Medical Benevolent Fund was proposed and carried.

*The Business of the Association.*—Mr. DIX, the representative of the Branch, made a long statement, referring to the reports of the proceedings of the Council, the homeopathic question, and the management of the finances of the Association.—Mr. R. H. B. NICHOLSON criticised the statements made by Mr. Dix, especially with regard to the finances of the Association, which he said had been so well managed, that £17,000 had been saved and invested.

Dr. Macmillan mentioned the measures considered by the Parliamentary Bills Committee during the year.

*New Members.*—Six gentlemen were elected into the Branch.

*Election of Council.*—This was proceeded with, Mr. Craven being declared President-elect. The President invited the Branch to come to Grimsby in the autumn.

*Votes of Thanks* were then passed to the officers of the Branch for their services.

*President's Address.*—This embraced a review of the chief matters of medical and surgical interest that had been brought before the Branch since he was last President. Some recent researches in medicine were referred to. Medical education, the representation of the profession in Parliament, and overpressure in schools, were each touched upon. The paper concluded by a reference to the prevalence, nature, and treatment of phthisis.—A vote of thanks was accorded to the President for his address.

*Communications.*—The following communications were made.

1. Mr. Sherburn: Cleft Palate; Operation.
2. Dr. Edward Daly: Softening of the Brain.
3. Mr. Howlett: Bubon d'emblée.
4. Dr. Rockcliffe: Ophthalmoscopic Cases.

5. Dr. King: Excision of the Rectum.

6. Dr. Macleod: Notes on Sexual Insanity.

*Dinner.*—In the evening, the members dined together at the Vittoria Hotel.

## 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., Professor of Medicine in Queen's College, and Physician to the Royal Hospital, Belfast.

An Address in Medicine will be delivered by WILLIAM M. ORD, M.D., Physician and Lecturer on Medicine to St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

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., Belfast. *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 MacCormac, F.R.C.S., London. *Vice-Presidents:* J. K. Macconchy, M.B., Downpatrick; J. W. Browne, M.D., Belfast; John Chiene, F.R.C.S.Ed., Edinburgh. *Secretaries:* John Fagan, F.R.C.S.I., 1, Glengall Place, Belfast; Bennett May, F.R.C.S.Eng., 16, Temple Row, Birmingham.

*SECTION C. OBSTETRIC MEDICINE.*—*President:* Clement Godson, M.D., London. *Vice-Presidents:* Sir William Miller, 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., Glasgow. *Vice-Presidents:* John F. Hodges, M.D., Belfast; David Davies, M.R.C.S.Eng., Bristol. *Secretaries:* H. S. Purdon, M.D., 60, Pakenham Place, Belfast; Shirley Murphy, M.R.C.S.Eng., 158, Camden Road, London, N.W.

*SECTION E. OPHTHALMOLOGY.*—*President:* W. A. McKeown, M.D., Belfast. *Vice-Presidents:* W. A. Brailley, M.D., London; Edgar Browne, M.R.C.S.Eng., Liverpool. *Secretaries:* Joseph Nelson, M.D., 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.B., Glasgow. *Secretaries:* A. H. Young, F.R.C.S., 96, Mosley Street, Manchester; T. Sinclair, M.D., 15, College Square East, Belfast; R. J. Anderson, M.D., Galway.

*SECTION G. PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS.*—*President:* Thomas John MacLagan, M.D., London. *Vice-Presidents:* Matthew Hay, M.D., Aberdeen; W. Whitla, M.D., Belfast; Walter G. Smith, M.D., Dublin. *Secretaries:* George Gray, M.D., Castlewellan, County Down; 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. Tea and coffee after the meeting.

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.

8 P.M.—A *Conversazione* will be given in Queen's College, by the President of the Association, and the Executive Committee.

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, which will be held in the Examination Hall, Queen's College.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1ST, 1884.

10 A.M.—Address in Obstetric Medicine.

11 A.M.—Sectional Meetings.

2 P.M.—Concluding General Meeting.

8 P.M.—Reception by the Mayor of Belfast, in the Ulster Hall.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2ND, 1884.

Excursions.

### EXCURSIONS.

The following excursions will take place on Saturday, August 2nd.

1. An excursion to the Giant's Causeway, by special train to Portrush, thence by electric tramway to Bushmills (a distance of six miles), calling at Dunluce Castle on the way. Carriages will convey the visitors from Bushmills to the Causeway, where luncheon will be provided at the hotel. On the return journey, there will be tea at the Northern Counties' Hotel, Portrush. 2. An excursion to Larne and Garron Tower. By train from Belfast to Larne, thence by conveyances to Garron Tower (a distance of eighteen miles), along the most picturesque scenery of the northern coast, passing through the villages of Glenarn and Carnlough. Luncheon will be provided at Garron Tower, and on the return journey there will be tea at the Olderfleet Hotel, Larne. 3. An excursion to Newcastle, County Down. By train from Belfast to Newcastle, where visitors will have an opportunity of visiting this celebrated seaside resort, and the magnificent scenery around; including Donard Lodge, Slieve Donard (the highest of the Mourne mountains), Tollymore Park, and Castlewellan. Luncheon and tea will be provided. 4. Circular trip to Warrenpoint *via* Newcastle and Rostrevor. By train from Belfast to Newcastle, thence by cars to Rostrevor, a drive of twenty miles along the sea-coast of County Down. From Rostrevor, tramcars convey visitors to Warrenpoint, thence by train to Belfast or Dublin.

On the mornings of Wednesday and Thursday, there will be short excursions, by which members will have an opportunity of visiting places of interest in the immediate neighbourhood of Belfast. Trip to the Dominion steamship *Vancouver*. By invitation of Messrs. Flinn, Main, and Montgomery, a steamer will leave the Queen's Quay, Belfast, at 7 A.M., on Friday, August 1st, and proceed down the Lough to Carrickfergus Roads to the steamship *Vancouver*, where breakfast will be provided for 150 members, and an opportunity will be given to visit the newest ship of the Dominion fleet.

The Secretary of the Excursion Committee is Robert Esler, M.D., Pakenham Place, Belfast.

### ANNUAL MUSEUM.

The eighteenth annual exhibition of objects of interest in connection with medicine, surgery, and the allied sciences, will take place in the Exhibition Hall, Botanic Gardens, Belfast (floor-space, over 5,000 square feet), and in the Queen's College, Belfast (floor-space, nearly 4,000 square feet), during July 29th, 30th, and 31st, and August 1st, 1884.

The committee who have been appointed to take charge of the arrangements will be happy to receive as under.

Subsection A.—1. Preparations, diagrams, casts and models of anatomical and pathological objects, microscopes and microscopic preparations (Dr. Lindsay).

Subsection B.—2. Surgical and medical instruments and appliances, thermometers, and other instruments for scientific investigation (Dr. Scott Core).

Subsection C.—3. Foods, drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations (Dr. Bingham).

Literary and Sanitary Subsection D.—4. New medical books. 5. Ambulances, carriages, and other means of locomotion for the use of medical practitioners. 6. Sanitary appliances, including drawings, models, and apparatus, illustrative of the ventilation of hospitals, public buildings, and private dwellings. 7. Plans and models of hospitals, public buildings, and private dwellings, constructed upon the most improved hygienic principles. 8. Recent improvements in hospital furniture. (Dr. Henry O'Neill, General Secretary, 5, College Square East, Belfast, to whom all communications with reference to the Annual Museum are to be addressed, prepaid.)

It is intended that the surgical instruments, sanitary appliances, etc., shall be genuine novelties or improvements on those in common use.

The pathological specimens will be arranged in departments.

**Exhibition of Instruments and Apparatus.**—It is intended to arrange for the exhibition of complete series of instruments, electro-therapeutic apparatus, instruments for physical diagnosis, and appliances relating to sanitary science and public health. Facilities will also be afforded, when requested, for the display of instruments in action, or for special explanation by the exhibitors of apparatus.

**Catalogue.**—It is intended to print a catalogue of the exhibits contained in the museum, and lithograph plan. The Committee request that descriptions, etc., be sent in as early as possible—not later than July 7th, 1884.

**Communications, objects intended for exhibition, etc., to be addressed (prepaid) to the Secretary of the Museum Committee, Dr. HENRY O'NEILL, 5, College Square East, Belfast.**

During the week preceding the meeting, all articles should be sent direct to the Queen's College, Belfast, and addressed to the care of the Curator of the Museum of the British Medical Association.

All expenses of carriage to be prepaid, and all risk to be borne by the exhibitors; but the Committee will exercise every care of the articles entrusted to them. A card bearing the name and address of the exhibitor, with the name of the instruments, etc., to be enclosed in each package ready to be fixed on the outside of the exhibit.

The following discussions and papers are promised up to the present time. Members desirous of reading papers or joining in the discussions are earnestly requested to communicate without delay with the Secretaries of the respective Sections, as the date of the annual meeting is a week earlier than usual.

#### SECTION A.—MEDICINE.

In the Section of Medicine, the following subjects have been chosen for special discussion.

1. **Albuminuria: a Practical Summary of its Causes and its Consequences, its Diagnosis and its Treatment.** Introduced by Dr. George Johnson. Dr. G. A. Woods and Dr. W. R. Thomas will take part in this discussion.

2. **The Causative Relations of Phthisis.** Introduced by Dr. Douglas Powell. The following have promised to speak: Professor Gairdner, Dr. Clifford Allbutt, and Dr. Balthazar Foster.

3. **Rheumatoid Arthritis.** Introduced by Dr. Dyce Duckworth. The following have promised to speak: Dr. Buzzard, Dr. B. Foster, Mr. J. Hutchinson, and Dr. Brachet (Aix les Bains).

The following paper has been promised.

DUTTON, T., M.D. On the Treatment of Gastric Ulcer by Nutrient Enemata.  
MADDEN, T. More, M.D. Alcoholism in Childhood and Youth.

#### SECTION B.—SURGERY.

There will be a discussion on Sayre's Plaster Jacket, to be opened by Professor Lewis Sayre (New York), who will give demonstrations. 1. Partial Suspension, and the application of the Plaster-of-Paris Jacket, for Pott's Disease. 2. Partial Self-suspension, and the Application of the Plaster Corset for Lateral Curvature.

The following papers have been announced.

BARTLETT, T. H., Esq. Operative Treatment of Empyema.  
CHIENE, John, Esq. Treatment of Wounds.  
COOPER, Alfred, Esq. On Syphilis.  
ESLER, Robert, M.D. Oakum as a Surgical Dressing.  
FAGAN, John, Esq. Gastrostomy: its Merits as a means of treating Stricture of the Oesophagus, and the best mode of performing the Operation.  
KEETLEY, C. B., Esq. Buried Sutures, with remarks on the importance of Suturing separately, Periosteum to Periosteum, Muscle to Muscle, Deep Fascia to Deep Fascia, and Skin to Skin, after Deep Incisions of all kinds.  
LUND, Edward, Esq. On Torsion in its Application to the Treatment of Hemorrhoids.  
MACNAMARA, C., Esq. Notes on a Successful Case of Gastrostomy for Stricture of the Oesophagus.  
NORRIS, A. T., Esq. Ganglionic Disease of Joints.  
ROTH, Bernard, Esq. The Surgical and Orthopaedic Treatment of Infantile Paralysis.  
SMITH, Noble, Esq. The Diagnosis of Disease of the Vertebral Column.  
WATSON, W. Spencer, Esq. The Use of the Galvanic Caustery in the Treatment of Intranasal Diseases; with exhibition of a new instrument in illustration.  
WRIGHT, G. A., M.B. A Note upon the Effects of Bone-lesions upon the Rate of Growth of Limbs.

#### SECTION C.—OBSTETRIC MEDICINE.

The following special discussions will take place.

1. **The Pathology and Treatment of Extra-uterine Foetation.** This discussion will be introduced by Mr. Lawson Tait. The following

gentlemen have signified their intention to take part in this discussion: Dr. Elder and Dr. W. L. Reid.

2. **The Treatment of Intra-uterine Disease,** with special reference to the best mode of making Applications to the Intra-uterine Surface. Dr. Atthill will introduce this discussion. The following gentlemen have signified their intention of taking part in this discussion: Dr. Fancourt Barnes and Dr. W. L. Reid.

The following papers are announced.

BARNES, Fancourt, M.D. How often is Craniotomy justifiable in the same Subject?  
CROOM, J. Halliday, M.D. 1. The Special Advantages of Axis-traction Forceps in the Cavity and at the Outlet. 2. Early Lochia.  
ELDER, George, M.D. On Alexander's Operation of Shortening the Round Ligaments for Uteroflexion and Prolapse of the Uterus.  
ESLER, R., M.D. On Phlegmasia Dolens.  
MADDEN, T. More, M.D. 1. On the Treatment of Intra-uterine Disease. 2. The Treatment of Sterility.  
REID, W. L., M.D. On the Operation (Alexander-Adams) of Shortening the Round Ligaments for Uterine Displacements, with three cases.  
SMYLY, W. I., M.D. Expression of the Placenta.

#### SECTION D.—PUBLIC MEDICINE.

The following topics for papers have been suggested as likely to lead to useful and interesting discussions.

1. **Prevention of Epidemics.**  
2. **Inspection of Meat Markets;** with special reference to the Causation of Disease in Man by the Consumption of Diseased Meat.  
3. **Over-pressure in Schools;** with special reference to the record of clinically observed facts.

The following papers have been announced.

CAMERON, C. A., M.D. On Inspection of Meat Markets.  
CULLIMORE, D. H., M.D. On Quarantine.  
HOPE, E. W., M.D. On the Latent Period, Infectiousness, and Mortality from Typhus Fever.  
MAKUNA, M. D., Esq. 1. On Mortality in England and Wales and in London during the last Three Decennials. 2. An Examination of the Theory of Aerial Dissemination of Small-pox Infection.  
VACHER, Francis, Esq. On Inspection of Meat Markets.

#### SECTION E.—OPHTHALMOLOGY.

The following gentlemen, among others, have signified their intention of taking part in the work of this Section: Dr. Wolfe (Glasgow), Dr. Edwyn Andrew, Messrs. C. Macnamara, Frederick Mason, Simeon Snell, Gustavus Hartridge, etc.

A discussion on the following subject will be opened by Dr. Wolfe (Glasgow): Does the Position of the Section in Cataract Operations Influence Suppuration of the Cornea; if so, what part is played by Septic Infection?

Dr. Charles E. Fitzgerald will open a discussion on The Influence of Errors of Refraction on Affections of the Conjunctiva, Cornea, and Iris.

The following papers have been announced.

GRIFFITH, A. Hill, M.B. Death following Enucleation of the Eyeball.  
JONES, Emrys, M.D. The Dangers of Lead Probes in the Treatment of Lacrymal Obstructions.  
JULER, H., Esq. The best methods of Diagnosing and Correcting the Errors of Refraction.  
MCKEOWN, David, M.D. 1. Restoration of Vision by Iridectomy in the case of a man aged 62, after Sixty Years' Blindness; good Colour-perception. 2. On the Treatment of a Case of Atrophy of the Optic Nerve by Large Doses of Strychnia and Pilocarpin combined.  
STORY, J. B., M.B., and BAKER, Arthur, M.B. (Joint communication). On the Influence of Syphilis upon the Development of the Teeth, and the Occurrence of Diffuse Interstitial Keratitis.  
STORY, J. B., M.B. 1. The Minimum Knowledge of Ophthalmology to be exacted as a Qualification to Practise. 2. A Series of Cataract Operations.  
WOLFE, J. K., M.D. 1. On Subconjunctival Meridional Sclerotomy for the Cure of Detachment of the Retina. 2. Demonstration on Conjunctival Transplantation from the Rabbit to the Human Subject for the Cure of Symblepharon. (Cases shown).

#### SECTION F.—PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY.

One or more of the following subjects will be discussed.

1. **Influence of Nervous System on Normal and Abnormal Nutrition.**  
2. **Functions of Leucocytes under Normal and Abnormal Conditions.**  
3. **Physiology and Pathology of Lymph-transudation and Absorption.**  
4. **Skin-absorption.**  
5. **Dr. McVail will open a discussion on the Pathology of Pulmonary Emphysema.**

The following papers are announced.

KENNEDY, C., M.D.  
MAGUIRE, R., M.D. 1. The Darkening in Colour of certain Urines on Exposure to the Air. 2. On the Micrococcus of Pneumonia.  
PAUL, F., Esq. On the Pathology of Rodent Ulcer.  
WOODHEAD, G. S., M.D.

## SECTION G.—PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS.

The following arrangements have been made.

1. The President will deliver an introductory address, and will move a series of resolutions, supported by the Vice-Presidents, on the subject of the British Pharmacopoeia.
2. A debate on Antipyretics will be opened by Dr. Alexander Collie and Professor Quinlan. Dr. Dujardin-Beaumetz (Paris) will read a paper on a new Antipyretic.
3. Dr. Hughes Bennett and Dr. Stevenson will open a discussion on the Therapeutical Applications of Electricity; in the course of which, different modes of Electrical Treatment will be illustrated.
4. Dr. Dudley Buxton and Dr. Stockman will give a series of demonstrations illustrating the action of certain Drugs on the Frog's Heart.
5. Dr. W. H. White will open a discussion on Aspiration as a Therapeutic Agent, to which Dr. Finny will reply.
6. There will be a special debate on Indian Drugs, in which it is hoped Sir Joseph Fayrer, Mr. Charles Macnamara, Dr. Waring, Dr. Ewart, and other distinguished authorities will take part.
7. Dr. Shoemaker (Philadelphia), a delegate from the American Medical Association, will give an explanation of the *modus operandi* of the New Oleates in certain Skin-diseases, to which Dr. Colcott Fox will reply.

## SECTION H.—PSYCHOLOGY.

In this Section, in addition to the usual papers, the following special subjects have been selected for discussion.

1. Employment of the Insane.
2. Varieties of General Paralysis.
3. Use of Alcohol in Asylums.
4. Moral Insanity and Imbecility.
5. Legal Persecutions by Discharged Patients.

No communication shall occupy more than fifteen minutes, and no person shall be permitted to speak more than once, or for more than ten minutes, during the discussion thereon. A short abstract of each paper must be sent to the secretaries of the Section in which it is to be read, not later than July 23rd.

*N.B.—Members who desire to take part in the discussions, or to read papers, are earnestly requested to communicate without delay with the secretaries of the respective Sections.*

Dr. Ward Cousins hereby gives notice that at the annual meeting to be held at Belfast on the 29th day of July next, it will be moved that By-law 34 be and it is hereby repealed, and that the following new by-laws be enacted,

The formation of new Branches and the modification and division of the recognised existing Branches shall be subject to the decision of the Council.

The Branches of the Association, as now recognised by the Council, constitute the representative areas. The limits of the area of each Branch must be defined, and an outline of the whole organisation published in the form of a chart.

## A.—WITHOUT THE LIMITS OF ANY EXISTING BRANCH.

Any number of members not less than 50 residing within, or not less than 25 residing without, the limits of England and Wales may form themselves into a Branch of the Association, subject to such Branch being recognised by the Council.

## B.—WITHIN THE LIMITS OF ANY EXISTING BRANCH.

In the event of two or more recognised Branches being desirous of uniting to form one Branch, a requisition, specifying the particulars and objects of such union, must be forwarded by each of the Branches to the Council; and, on such union being recognised by the Council, the recognition shall date from the first day of January then next ensuing.

In the event of 100 members, residing in a district of a recognised Branch, being desirous of forming within the area of such district a new and separate Branch of the Association, they shall present a petition to the Council specifying the particulars and objects of the proposed separation. In the event of such separation being recognised, the recognition shall date from the first day of January then next ensuing.

Honorary secretaries of every Branch must forward to the General Secretary an outline of the area of the Branch as recognised by the Council of the Branch.

Mr. Dix hereby gives notice that at the annual meeting to be held at Belfast on the 29th day of July next, a proposal will be made to amend the By-laws so as to provide for the payment from the funds of the Association of the travelling expenses of the representatives of the Branches to the meetings of the Council.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

London, June 10th, 1884.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

SIR,—In nearly every other election to positions of trust and responsibility, it is usual for the candidates to express publicly their views on the various topics at the moment agitating the minds of the constituency. Is there any very good reason why the elections to the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons should be an exception to this rule? Professional eminence and personal popularity will always, and very properly, exert a considerable influence over the minds and votes of the electors, and there is much to be admired in that *esprit de corps* which plumps for the candidate from a particular school. But membership of the Council is, or should be, something more than an ornament and an honour; and if the Fellows really desire to take any part in shaping the destinies of the College, they must have some clue at least to the opinions and views of those whom they appoint as its executive.—I am, yours faithfully,

June 16th, 1884.

WILLIAM HICKMAN, F.R.C.S.

## THE ASSOCIATION OF FELLOWS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

SIR,—Permit me to state that at the meeting of Fellows held on Thursday, the 12th, Mr. John H. Morgan, 68, Grosvenor Street, and Mr. Bruce Clarke, 46, Harley Street, were appointed joint secretaries. All further communications with regard to the Association of Fellows should for the future be addressed to them.—Yours faithfully,

Plymouth, June 14th.

PAUL SWAIN, F.R.C.S.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

SIR,—With reference to your excellent leading article on the Royal College of Physicians, it seems to me that the title Licentiate is a remnant of the past that ought to be abolished. The term—for it can scarcely be called a title—originated, as you are aware, with Henry VIII's Charter, when, amongst other privileges, the College controlled all medical practice in London and within seven miles, so that, without a licence from the College, no one, however well qualified, could practise within those limits.

It was a mere licence then, but things have changed since that, and the licence has become a diploma, equal in value to any in the United Kingdom. Why not then alter the term, so that those holding the diplomas may feel that they form a component part of the highest medical corporation in the world. There is something of the *laissez aller* in the term Licentiate. "You have paid your fee, and here's your permit; now be off about your business," it seems to convey.

There is no reason why the title Member should not be generally given, as in the College of Surgeons. If there must be three grades—though there seems no reason why—a new title could be found for Members, e.g., Associate-Fellows. However that may be, it is surely time that the vast body of physicians practising under the authority of the College should be acknowledged as Members, and not simply as permits.—Your obedient Servant,

L.R.C.P.

## THE PROPOSED MEDICAL SECTION OF THE POSTAL MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.

SIR,—A few weeks ago you very kindly inserted from my President a letter on the above subject, but as I fear that some slight misapprehension was inadvertently conveyed to some of your readers, I beg you will allow me the opportunity of stating briefly the object which I hope to attain by the formation of this new section, which is this.

The means of furnishing members of the medical profession with such slides as they are naturally most interested in, and such notes in relation thereto, as will not only anatomically describe the slides under observation, but will, where practicable, give a full history of the cases from whence they were taken, duration of the disease, the methods of treatment adopted, and every other matter of interest likely to prove of any educational value to all succeeding members.

To accomplish this it is proposed that every member shall send to the honorary secretary for circulation, six slides (or any multiple of six) with full descriptive notes thereon, to be written in the book, or books, provided for that purpose, and each member receiving the same will be asked to aid all that he can in further elucidation of the various subjects under discussion.

Boxes, containing twelve slides, will be circulated at regular dates, and in such a manner that each member should receive one at fortnightly intervals.

When each set of slides has been seen by all the members, it will be



pleasures of its visitors. A liberal outlay on the removal of the filthy conditions which militate against their health will, it may be hoped, approve itself to them as an equally prudent expenditure. Nice is not the only town of the Riviera which needs sanitary reconstruction. If she be one of the first to carry it out, she will not fail to reap a due reward; but works are needed, and words and promises are of little avail. Meantime, we shall hope to learn before November next what has actually been done in respect to the water-supply, the construction and flushing of drains, the removal of refuse, and the inspection of domestic sanitary fittings in hotels and lodging-houses, in all of which respects, Nice, when we last passed through, evidently needed very considerable and immediate reform, as did most if not all the other towns of the Riviera.

## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### MANCHESTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

*The Sanitary Association and Health-Returns.—The Parson-Doctor.*

THE Committee of the Sanitary Association have sent a memorial to the Registrar-General concerning the weekly returns of births and deaths for twenty-eight large towns, now published regularly. Owing to the fact that the figures relating to the different towns are marshalled together, the public have been led to use them as a means of comparing the sanitary condition of these towns—an application of them for which they were not intended, and for which they are quite unsuited. The committee suggest that in Table I of the weekly returns, columns 17 and 18 should either be omitted altogether, or else that their proper uses should be clearly indicated, and the dangers of their misuse pointed out. They also suggest that, in towns where the compulsory notification of infectious diseases is in force, the results should be added to the weekly returns, so as to be a warning as to their presence, and to ensure early measures to limit their spread. They also express a hope that a cordial and effective relation may be established between the numerous health-officers of England and the Registrar-General's office, so that a great Central Department of Vital Statistics may be instituted, to organise and publish a system of returns as to the local prevalence of preventable diseases and death, which would be of inestimable advantage to the public health.

The case of alleged fraud against the Rev. (?) E. J. Silvertown and Charles Mitchinson (described as a "physician") came again before the stipendiary magistrate last week. Mr. Headlam thought it was not a case of false pretences, and dismissed the summons. Detective Caminada deserves the thanks of the medical profession for bringing the case to public notice, and showing how the people are misled. The same detective a few years ago made a raid on the local quacks, and succeeded in routing most of them out of the city altogether. When the examining boards refuse to act in defence of medical interests, it is a good thing to have an active public servant to engage in the good work.

## INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

### SOUTH AFRICA.

PROSECUTION FOR NEGLECTING TO NOTIFY OUTBREAK OF SMALL-POX.—The trial of Dr. Wolff, before the resident magistrate of Kimberley, for failing to report to the hospital-board certain cases alleged to be small-pox, that occurred in the wards of the Kimberley General Hospital, of which he was resident surgeon, has now been concluded, and has resulted in a verdict against the defendant. The trial lasted from March 10th to March 27th, and judgment was given on April 24th. Dr. Wolff was charged, at the instance of the Crown, with contravening the thirty-fifth section of the Public Health Act, No. 4, 1883, in that he did, on the 19th day of February, 1884, fail and neglect to inform the hospital board of management, in their capacity as householders of the said hospital, of the infectious nature of a disease from which two patients in the hospital under his attendance were suffering, and proclaimed by Government Proclamation, No. 186, of November 1st, 1883, to be small-pox. He pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Evidence was led at great length by the prosecution to prove that the epidemic prevailing at Kimberley and neighbourhood was small-pox, and that the cases that occurred in the hospital were of the same nature as the prevailing epidemic. The history, course, and termination, of several typical cases, the opinions of experts both in

Africa and in England, and the weight of medical opinion in Kimberley—all pointed to the conclusion that the epidemic was one of small-pox. But a small minority of medical men in Kimberley thought differently, chief among these being Dr. Jameson and Dr. Wolff. They asserted that the disease was chicken-pox or acute pemphigus; but, even among their supporters and themselves, there was much difference of opinion as to the exact nature of the disease, for Drs. Murphy and Harris, who combated the opinion that it was small-pox, admitted that the pitting in the face of a woman, about whom there had been a deal of discussion, was due to small-pox. This was the case of Mrs. Roodt, who, we gave it as our opinion some months ago, was suffering from small-pox. The deaths had been mostly in unvaccinated subjects, the eruption and course of the temperature was typical of small-pox, many patients were delirious, and many had the disease in a hæmorrhagic form; and yet Dr. Jameson and his followers maintained that the cases were acute pemphigus or chicken-pox. Chicken-pox of such severity is not mentioned in any medical authority, and acute pemphigus is a disease of children. But *nous avons changé tout cela* in South Africa, according to Dr. Jameson, who maintains that these diseases are quite different there to what they are in Europe. On the general question of the nature of the epidemic, the magistrate, in his decision, said that, judging from the evidence as a whole, and the authorities quoted, "I find that epidemics of the disease claimed by Dr. Jameson to exist here are totally unknown, and I have no hesitation in saying that the Crown has succeeded in proving the disease to be small-pox."

But the most important part of the trial related to the cases that occurred in the General Hospital. Dr. Wolff was accused of failing to report two cases—John Phillips and a man called "Gentleman." The former he certified to have died of acute pemphigus, and the latter of pleuropneumonia. There was also another case, that of Andrew Gallatly, a patient in the hospital, certified by Dr. Wolff to have died of varicella hæmorrhagica.

The history of these cases is not very complete, but we learn from the evidence of the nurses of the hospital that the eruption came out on Phillips the day after his admission into the Kimberley Hospital, and that he died seven days later. This patient was seen during life by Drs. Smith, Sauer, and Grimmer, who all agreed that he was suffering from confluent small-pox. Dr. Jameson says it was not small-pox, because the eruption was not pustular. If he had had much experience of small-pox, he would have known that, in many confluent cases, the stage of pustulation is delayed some days, and that a large number of confluent cases die before the stage of pustulation sets in. To base a diagnosis on a point like this, is to say the least, rash.

"Gentleman" had complained of pain in his head, etc., for some time previous to the appearance of the eruption; and had been in the hospital some length of time, how long does not appear. Indeed, the history of this case is most defective. Having regard to the importance of the case, we are surprised that, neither on the part of the prosecution nor on the part of the defence, was a complete history given. The patient was seen by Drs. Smith, Sauer, Grimmer, and Robertson, who considered him to be suffering from small-pox of a hæmorrhagic type. Dr. Jameson gave it as his opinion that he was suffering from acute pemphigus, while Dr. Wolff certified that he died of pleuropneumonia.

A *post mortem* examination was held, but unfortunately only Drs. Jameson and Wolff were present. Dr. Jameson stated that double pleurisy, with pneumonia of part of one lung, was found.

A highly important link in the chain of evidence was obtained from one of the nurses, who stated that, as soon as she called Dr. Wolff's attention to the presence of the eruption on these two patients, he ordered their immediate isolation.

The counsel for the prosecution contended, and we think rightly, that it was fully proved that these two men had died of small-pox. When Dr. Wolff ordered their isolation, he evidently considered it probable that the patients were suffering from an infectious disease; and an infectious disease characterised by an eruption considered by competent medical practitioners to be the eruption of small-pox, together with the fact that those medical men who denied that the disease was small-pox failed to show what else it could be, fully warranted the counsel for the prosecution in maintaining that he had fully proved the cases for the Crown.

With regard to the pleurisy and pneumonia stated to have been found at the *post mortem* examination of "Gentleman," we can only say that, owing to the exceedingly defective history of the case, it is impossible to say whether these were present before the small-pox attacked the patient, or were a complication due to the small-pox.

The case of the patient Gallatly, who was certified by Dr. Wolff to have died of varicella hæmorrhagica, was a very remarkable one. The

following is the description of the case given by Dr. Jameson: "There was a most decided chicken-pox rash, with very severe symptoms; and latterly with numerous purpuric spots. The vesicles had blood in them, and tissue between the spots infiltrated with blood. It did not resemble black-pox in the least. The vesicles in black-pox are sometimes filled with blood. The vesicles in this case did not look like those of black-pox. Finally he had suffocation. In order to relieve him, we performed tracheotomy, and he died, evidently of exhaustion. There is always trouble in the throat in severe cases of small-pox." This description was given by Dr. Jameson in cross-examination. Now, if this is a description of any disease whatever, it is eminently a description of hæmorrhagic small-pox. The vesicles in this form of small-pox often assume a form and shape not unlike chicken-pox, on the trunk especially, and might mislead a careless practitioner, but we should hardly have thought that a man who prides himself on being an expert in skin-diseases, would have been so easily deceived. We presume that when Dr. Jameson says the vesicles had blood in them, he meant to say the lymph was stained with the colouring matter of the blood. Chicken-pox the case certainly was not, for chicken-pox of such severity is unknown, and the only other disease it could be was hæmorrhagic small-pox.

In view of the evidence given, the magistrate found—"That there was knowledge on the part of the defendant that the two cases in issue were identical with the Felstead cases, there can be no doubt, his own witnesses have proved this—and the Crown has also established their identity, and their infectious nature was known to the defendant. In conclusion," the magistrate said, "I have no hesitation in saying that it was within the defendant's knowledge that the Felstead disease or small-pox existed at the Hospital, and that it was his duty, as acting-surgeon in charge, to have reported accordingly to the Hospital Board. I find the defendant, therefore, guilty of this charge, and sentence him to pay a fine of £10 sterling."

In giving judgment, the magistrate expressed his regret that the greater portion of Dr. Wolff's address was unnecessarily devoted to an attack upon the professional evidence for the Crown, and to ascribe unworthy motives for that evidence. This was the worst feature of the trial, and calls for the severest condemnation. The case for the Crown was so conclusive, that Dr. Wolff could not shake it for a moment, and he had recourse to the unworthy plan so justly remarked on by the magistrate. And Dr. Jameson, to our surprise, for an M.D. of London ought surely to have some regard for the good name of the profession, joined Dr. Wolff in his unwarranted aspersions of his opponents. Dr. Jameson said that neither Drs. Smith, Sauer, Grimmer, Robertson, and others, were competent to give an opinion on the cases in dispute. Some of these gentlemen have evidently had a larger experience of small-pox, and have probably a very complete acquaintance with the disease; and, as Dr. Jameson failed to show what else the disease in dispute could be but small-pox, he said that he "did not want to argue with any of these doctors here, who were receiving pecuniary compensation." When asked to explain what he meant, he said, "Doctors who are receiving pecuniary compensation can only say, in reply, when anything is said to them about the minute pathology of the rash, 'it is small-pox'; therefore, the insinuation meant is that they do not know whether it is small-pox or not, but small-pox is more profitable." The counsel for the Crown characterised this as one of the most scandalous libels he had ever heard; and we must say that, unless Dr. Jameson was prepared to justify his statement, an accusation so unwarrantable and offensive should never have been made.

It is greatly to be deplored that such professional rancour should have been displayed on the part of the defence; but we are glad to observe that the case for the Crown was conducted in a singularly fair and impartial spirit. As an illustration of Dr. Wolff's tactics, it may be mentioned that he brought forward a witness who alleged that Dr. Robertson had attended his wife and pronounced her to be suffering from cancer of the womb, when in reality she was pregnant. It is sufficient to say that Dr. Robertson has given the story an emphatic denial, in a letter published in the local newspaper.

The lax manner in which certificates of death are given by one medical man at least came out in the course of the trial. Mr. Daniel Currie, L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S.Ed., stated that he was in the habit of granting certificates of death, without ever having seen the patients, on the information of a layman. The magistrates advised Mr. Currie to discontinue this practice for the future.

While we deeply deplore the necessity that arose for the prosecution of Dr. Wolff, and the division of opinion regarding a disease so easily recognisable as small-pox, we must congratulate the Board of Health on having so completely and satisfactorily proved their case. Experts in small-pox in this country have no difficulty in recognising, from

the published descriptions of the disease prevalent in the neighbourhood of Kimberley, and from the specimens of skin of patients who died that were sent home, that the disease was no other than small-pox; and Drs. Wolff and Jameson would have been well advised if they had accepted the opinion we expressed so unhesitatingly at the time regarding the nature of the epidemic.

### AUSTRALIA.

**SALE OF POISONS.**—At an inquest on the body of a farmer who had committed suicide, by taking strychnia, at Kangaroo Flat, Victoria, it was elicited that the poison had been sold to the deceased by a domestic servant in the employment of a Dr. O'Donnell. She did not know that strychnia was poisonous, nor was she acquainted with the Sale of Poisons Act. She was in the habit of making up most of Dr. O'Donnell's prescriptions. Dr. O'Donnell has been fined £4, with £4 17s. costs, or two months' imprisonment.

## MEDICO-LEGAL AND MEDICO-ETHICAL.

### SCHOOL BOARDS AND "HOME LESSONS."

A CASE involving the power of School Boards to enforce, under the Elementary Education Acts and their by-laws, the learning of lessons at home came before Justices Mathew and Day, in the Queen's Bench Division. The facts were these. The appellant, Hunter, a child ten years of age, attended the "mixed department" of the Board School at Tyersal, Bradford, of which the respondent is the head master. The child's mother, a widow with four children, and in the receipt of parochial relief, gave notice to the respondent that she had forbidden her child to learn home lessons, for not doing which he was kept in school for three-quarters of an hour after the time fixed by the by-laws. For this the master was summoned before the Bradford magistrates on a charge of assault and false imprisonment. The summons was, however, dismissed, the magistrates expressing no opinion as to the legality of enforcing home lessons, and the matter now came before this court on a case stated by the appellant, in order that this question might be decided.—Mr. Sidney Woolf was counsel for the plaintiff.—The respondent was not represented.—Their lordships were of opinion that technically an assault had been committed, as the School Board had no power to enforce the learning of home lessons, and that the magistrates, therefore, should have convicted the respondent. The case was, therefore, remitted to them, the Court giving the appellant the costs incurred in the proceedings.—The decision is obviously one of great and far-reaching importance.

### WHAT THE COLLEGES DO FOR US.

T. M. W. forwards us the subjoined cutting of a public advertisement as a further example to add to those which we have recently given of "what the Colleges do for us" in the way of control of the practices of advertising members and licentiates. He states that the only registered qualification of this gentleman is Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

"The Cure of Consumption (and other Diseases of the Chest). Eighth Edition. 55th Thousand. By an entirely new remedy. Illustrated by numerous cases pronounced incurable. By Edwin W. Alabone, M.D., M.R.C.S.Eng., F.R.M.S. Price 5s. Post free from the Author. Address: Lynton House, 12, Highbury Quadrant, London, N."

### MEDICAL ADVERTISING.

SIR,—I send you a handbill which has been distributed from house to house, not even omitting the residences of old, long established medical practitioners, by a M.R.C.S.Eng. and L.S.A.Lond. I also send an advertisement which appears nightly in the bills of the Theatre Royal, Brighton; and should feel obliged by your opinion of the same.—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER DISGUSTED.  
"9, Western Road, Hove. Private Dispensary, for Skin, Special, and General Diseases. Consultations, from 10 to 12 in the morning, and 6 to 9 in the evening. Fees: Advice and medicine, 1s.; servants and children, 6d.; visits and medicine, 2s.; vaccination from 1s.; private patients, 2s. J. Oliphant Betts, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A.Lond., Surgeon, etc., registered; late Medical Officer, No. 4 District of the Holborn Union, etc. Retail Department: Patent medicines, sundries, drugs, toilet-requisites, etc., at reduced prices. Prescriptions made up at the cost of drugs sold over the counter. Powders for Children: Soothing, teething, fever, etc., 1d. Seidlitz powders, 1d. and 1½d. each. Syphons, 5d. each. Methylated spirits (best), 8d. per pint. N.B.—All transactions at the above charges are for cash only."

\* \* \* The other advertisement is an abridged form of the above. There can be but one opinion of the unprofessional character of these documents.

MR. JOHN EWENS, Bristol.—We have commented upon the medical advertisement which you have forwarded, in the JOURNAL of June 7th, and, unfortunately, have received numerous similar productions from correspondents.

## OBITUARY.

RIDGWAY R. LLOYD, M.R.C.S. ENG., ST. ALBAN'S.

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Mr. Ridgway R. Lloyd, who for fourteen years past practised in St. Alban's, in partnership with Dr. Lipscomb of that place.

Mr. Lloyd, who was born in December 1842, was the son of the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, a gentleman who at first practised medicine in the West of England, and afterwards took holy orders. He studied at Guy's Hospital, and became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and a Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society in 1866. For three years before commencing practice in St. Alban's, in 1870, he was House-Surgeon to the Peterborough Infirmary, where he earned the good opinion of the medical staff, to whom he owed much of the reputation he afterwards acquired as a surgeon.

The cause of his death, which took place on June 1st, at St. Alban's, was enteric fever, connected with the recent "milk-epidemic."

Mr. Lloyd was devoted to his profession, and he threw untiring energy into his work. His skill was well recognised by the inhabitants of St. Alban's and its neighbourhood, and by all with whom he came into contact; and great is the regret felt by all classes at the loss of a medical attendant of no ordinary capability, and of a personal friend, cut off in the prime of life, and in the midst of a most successful professional career.

The deceased was an occasional contributor to the medical periodicals. He published a description of a successful tracheotomy in a case of diphtheria, in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, in 1875; an account of an operation for strangulated inguinal hernia, with hour-glass contraction of the sac, in the same journal, in 1879; and other articles elsewhere.

He was a lover of antiquities, and greatly learned in architecture and archaeology, which his residence in a city boasting of a magnificent abbey and many other relics of bygone ages, afforded him ample opportunities, though his professional duties gave him little time, to indulge and cultivate. He was one of the Honorary Secretaries of the St. Alban's Architectural and Archaeological Society, and in 1873 published a translation from the original Latin of *An Account of the Altars, Monuments, and Tombs existing A.D. 1428 in St. Alban's Abbey*. This work was dedicated to the Earl of Verulam, President of the Society, and was recognised as possessing considerable merit. The late Sir Gilbert Scott valued highly his opinion on such subjects, and made frequent reference to him; and more recently his advice has been sought by Mr. H. H. Gibbs, who is munificently restoring the high altar-screen of the Abbey, in regard to the most appropriate figures to be placed in the niches which have been long denuded.

Mr. Lloyd was the senior medical officer to the St. Alban's Hospital and Dispensary. He was a Fellow of the Medical Society of London.

Since its formation in 1883, he had acted as District Secretary of the Hertfordshire section of the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association. As such, he was an *ex officio* member of the Council of the Branch, the meetings of which he regularly attended. His death has caused great regret among his colleagues, whose sincere esteem he had already obtained.

The funeral took place on Friday, June 6th, in the churchyard of the Abbey, and was attended by so large a number of professional and other friends, as sufficiently to show the high regard and esteem in which he was held.

He leaves a widow and one son to deplore his loss.

## UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

## UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

EXAMINATIONS IN NATURAL SCIENCE.—The Examiners in the Natural Science School issued the subjoined class-list on June 18th. Class I: J. Bewsher, Balliol; A. D. Hall, Balliol; T. J. Richards, Merton; A. L. Selby, Queen's; C. St. D. Spencer, New; W. B. Spencer, Exeter; P. N. Waggett, Christ Church. Class II: W. E. Colegrove, unattached; G. H. Fowler, Keble; J. Gordon, new; W. E. Humphreys, Jesus; H. O'D. McCann, Queen's; C. Ogle, Trinity; J. G. Ogle, Keble; T. C. Porter, Exeter; R. B. Rogers, Exeter; W. E. Roth, Magdalen; T. W. Story, unattached; H. W. Wallis, unattached. Class III: F. Bell, New; C. H. Conybeare, Christ Church; E. A. Edelsten, New; R. K. Ellis, Magdalen; E. D. Y. Fode, Keble; P. C. Thomas, Balliol. Class IV: L. H. Bennett, Trinity.

## MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, June 13th.

*Overpressure in Schools.*—In answer to Mr. S. LEIGHTON, Mr. MUNDELLA said: Dr. Crichton Browne is not a Commissioner in Lunacy but a Visitor under the Court of Chancery. The document which he has addressed to me, in the form of a letter, is a voluminous essay on a great number of disputable questions relating not only to education, but to medicine, lunacy, ethics, and social and vital statistics. It is in no respect an official document; but, out of respect for Dr. Browne, I have promised to give a summary of it in the reports which will shortly be laid before this House. Until this is done, I must refrain from offering any opinion as to its contents. It has no bearing on the estimates any more than numerous other communications which I have received on the same subject.—Mr. S. LEIGHTON asked whether the right hon. gentleman had any other reports in his office from inspectors or others which confirmed the opinion of Dr. Crichton Browne, that overpressure existed in elementary schools.—Mr. MUNDELLA said that the general reports which he had would be shortly laid on the table of the House. They were all in contradiction of Dr. Crichton Browne's conclusions.—Mr. RAIKES asked whether the right hon. gentleman still proposed to bring forward the Education Estimates on Monday, in the absence of this important and material information.—Mr. MUNDELLA said it had nothing to do with the Education Estimates.

## Wednesday, June 18th.

*Private Lunatic Asylums.*—Sir E. WILMOT asked the Home Secretary if his attention had been drawn to a recent publication, entitled *The Bastilles of England*, in which grave charges were made against certain Lunacy Commissioners; and, if so, whether any steps would be taken to inquire into the truth of these charges, or whether there was any foundation for them.—Sir W. HARCOURT: No, sir, I know nothing of this publication; but I would point out to the hon. baronet that any complaints made against the Lunacy Commissioners should be addressed to the Lord Chancellor, who is the authority in such matters.

## PUBLIC HEALTH

AND

## POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

HEALTH OF ENGLISH TOWNS.—During the week ending the 14th instant, 6,446 births and 3,326 deaths were registered in the twenty-eight large English towns, including London, dealt with in the Registrar-General's weekly return, which have an estimated population of 8,762,354 persons. The annual rate of mortality per 1,000 persons living in these towns, which in the two preceding weeks had been 20.0 and 19.6, was 19.8 during the week ending Saturday last. The rates in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow: Brighton 13.4, Bristol 14.3, Bradford 14.7, Derby 16.1, Birkenhead 16.6, Hull 16.7, Nottingham 17.0, Leicester 17.7, Halifax 17.7, Norwich 17.9, London 18.8, Birmingham 18.8, Portsmouth 18.8, Sheffield 18.9, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 20.7, Salford 21.4, Huddersfield 21.8, Preston 22.0, Oldham 22.1, Plymouth 22.1, Sunderland 22.4, Leeds 22.8, Cardiff 23.5, Manchester 23.9, Blackburn 24.1, Bolton 24.9, Liverpool 26.9, and Wolverhampton 28.0. The average death-rate last week in the twenty-seven provincial towns was 20.6 per 1,000, and exceeded by 1.8 the rate recorded in London. The 3,326 deaths registered last week in the twenty-eight towns included 508 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, against 500 and 509 in the two preceding weeks; of these, 163 resulted from measles, 121 from whooping-cough, 66 from scarlet fever, 63 from diarrhoeal diseases, 33 from small-pox, 33 from "fever" (principally enteric), and 29 from diphtheria. These 508 deaths were equal to an annual rate of 3.0 per 1,000; in London the zymotic death-rate was 3.3, while it did not exceed 2.8 in the provincial towns, among which it ranged from 0.0 to 0.6 in Derby and Huddersfield, to 4.8 and 6.2 in Plymouth and Liverpool. The 163 deaths from measles corresponded with the number in the preceding week; this disease showed the largest proportional fatality in Blackburn, Wolverhampton, and Plymouth. The fatal cases of whooping-cough, which in the five previous weeks had declined from 194 to 131, further fell to 121, and caused the highest rates of mortality in Liverpool and Sunderland. The 66 deaths from



to be dysenteric. The children were all imbecile, and the conclusion came to was that they had, by chance, eaten some poisonous plants in the woods where they had been accustomed to play.

## MEDICAL NEWS.

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.**—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, June 12th, 1884.

Deeble, Stephen Lawson, 6, Crescent, Mornington Road, N.W.  
Gubb, Alfred Samuel, 52, Newman Street, W.  
Hodgson, Ralph, St. Bartholomew's College.  
Jackson, William Edward Gillson, 13, Addington Street, S.E.  
Llewelyn, Ithel Penderel, 26, Brunswick Square, W.C.  
Newey, William Edward, Parade House, Dudley.  
Tuck, Harry, Brighton Road, Surbiton.  
Weaver, William George, 10A, Great Smith Street, S.W.  
Woolby, James Balls, 18, Woburn Place, W.C.

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

Jones, Evan, London Hospital.

## MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced.

**BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND FREE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.**—Acting Physician. Applications by July 9th.  
**BOSCOMBE PROVIDENT INFIRMARY,** Bournemouth.—Resident Medical Officer.—Salary, 60*l.* per annum. Applications by June 28th.  
**CHELSEA, BROMPTON, AND BELGRAVE DISPENSARY.**—41, Sloane Square, S.W.: Surgeon. Applications by June 26th.  
**CHORLTON-UPON-MEDLOCK DISPENSARY.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, 100*l.* per annum. Applications to Mr. Adam Fox, 53, Prince's Street, Manchester.  
**CLOGHER UNION.**—Medical Officer, Clogher Dispensary. Salary, 125*l.* per annum. Applications by June 21st, to W. H. Bailey, Honorary Secretary, the Manse, Clogher.  
**CORNWALL WORKS DISPENSARY.**—Second Medical Officer. Salary, 200*l.* per annum. Apply for further particulars to S. T. Darby Weston, 38, Booth Street, Handsworth, Birmingham.  
**COUNTY ASYLUM,** Whittingham, Lancashire.—Dispenser. Salary, 50*l.* per annum. Applications to the Medical Superintendent.  
**COUNTY ASYLUM,** near Dorchester.—Assistant Medical Officer for the Second County Asylum at Forston. Salary, 100*l.* per annum. Applications to the Medical Superintendent by the 28th inst.  
**COUNTY AND COUNTY OF THE BOROUGH OF CARMARTHEN INFIRMARY.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, 100*l.* per annum. Applications to Mr. H. Howells, 11, Morley Street, Carmarthen, by July 12th.  
**CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ASYLUM.**—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, 80*l.* per annum. Applications to Dr. Campbell, Garlands, Carlisle.  
**DEVON AND EXETER HOSPITAL.**—Clinical Assistant. Applications to Dr. Blomfield.  
**DUDLEY DISPENSARY.**—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, 130*l.* per annum. Applications by July 1st.  
**EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN,** Shadwell, E.—Resident Clinical Assistant. Applications by June 23rd.  
**GLASGOW EYE INFIRMARY.**—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, 75*l.* per annum. Applications by July 31st.  
**HEREFORD GENERAL INFIRMARY.**—Dispenser. Salary, 40*l.* per annum. Applications by July 7th.  
**KINGTON UNION.**—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator. Salary, 30*l.* per annum. Applications by June 30th.  
**LEEDS PUBLIC DISPENSARY.**—Junior Resident Medical Officer. Salary, 80*l.* per annum. Applications by June 23rd.  
**LIVERPOOL DISPENSARIES.**—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, 108*l.* per annum. Applications to R. R. Greene, 34, Moorfields, Liverpool, by June 24th.  
**NOTTINGHAM FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL INSTITUTION.**—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, 130*l.* per annum. Applications to Mr. J. Lee, 46, Upper Eldon Street, Smeinton, Nottingham, by June 30th.  
**PARISHES OF NORTHAMPTON AND DELTING, Shetland.**—Medical Officer. Salary, 60*l.* per annum. Applications to Mr. Robert Robertson, Inspector of Poor, Delting, Shetland, Lerwick, by June 30th.  
**QUEEN'S COLLEGE,** Birmingham.—Professor of Anatomy. Salary, 262*l.* 10*s.* per annum. Applications by June 30th.  
**ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST,** City Road.—House-Physician. Salary, 80*l.* per annum. Applications by June 25th.  
**ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL,** Moorfields, E.C.—House-Surgeon. Applications by June 28th.  
**ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL,** 19, King William Street, West Strand, W.C. House-Surgeon. Applications by June 26th.  
**ST. GEORGE'S AND ST. JAMES'S DISPENSARY.**—Honorary Physician. Applications by June 25th.  
**ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.**—Administrator of Anesthetics. Applications to be addressed to St. V. Mercier, Esq., Secretary, St. John's Hospital, Leicester Square.  
**TOWCESTER UNION.**—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator. Salary, 50*l.* per annum. Applications by June 23rd.

**TOWER HAMLETS DISPENSARY,** White Horse Street, E.—Medical Officer. Salary, 100*l.* per annum. Applications by July 7th.  
**TOWN OF CALCUTTA.**—Health Officer. Salary, Rs. 1,250 per month. Applications to the Secretary to the Municipality, Calcutta, by July 15th.  
**WEST LONDON HOSPITAL,** Hammersmith, W.—Assistant-Physician. Applications by June 30th.  
**WOOLWICH UNION.**—Resident Medical Officer for the Infirmary at Plumstead, and Medical Officer to the Workhouse. Joint salary, 225*l.* per annum. Applications by July 2nd.  
**YORKSHIRE COLLEGE,** Leeds.—Demonstrator of Anatomy. Salary, 150*l.* per annum. Applications by July 2nd.  
**YORKSHIRE COLLEGE,** Leeds.—Professor of Physiology. Guaranteed Stipend not less than 300*l.* Applications by July 2nd.  
**YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL.**—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, 50*l.* per annum. Applications by June 21st.

## MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

**BALFE, J., L.R.C.P.,** appointed Medical Officer to the Norwich Friendly Societies' Medical Institute.  
**CARSON, J. S., M.B.,** appointed Medical Officer to the Norwich Friendly Societies' Medical Institute.  
**CAVE, E. J., M.R.C.S.,** appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Royal United Hospital, Bath, *vice* M. W. H. Russell, M.R.C.S., resigned.  
**CLARK, W. Ronaldson, M.B.Aberd.,** appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Eastern Hospital.  
**COOPER, H. C. E., M.R.C.S.,** appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden Square.  
**FRAZER, H., M.D.,** appointed Medical Officer for the Workhouse to the Armagh Union, *vice* J. L. Riggs, M.D., deceased.  
**GREENSILL, J. H., M.R.C.S.,** appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Guest Hospital, Dudley, *vice* C. J. Muriel, M.R.C.S., resigned.  
**GRUNTERS, T. Duncan, M.B.Edin.,** appointed Junior Medical Assistant to the Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum, Carlisle.  
**GUNN, R. M., M.B.,** appointed Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Great Northern Central Hospital, *vice* W. J. Milles, L.R.C.P., resigned.  
**HYNE, Frederick A.,** appointed Honorary Medical Officer to the Jersey General Dispensary.  
**MAITLAND, A. D., M.R.C.S.,** appointed Senior House-Surgeon to the Sunderland Infirmary, *vice* E. F. Flynn, L.K.Q.C.P.I., resigned.  
**MALTREY, A., M.R.C.S.,** appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Royal South Hants Infirmary, *vice* — Roberts, L.S.A., resigned.  
**MILNER, A. H., L.R.C.P.,** appointed Medical Officer to the Norwich Friendly Societies' Medical Institute.  
**MILLIGAN, R.A., M.R.C.S.,** appointed Surgeon to the General Infirmary, Northampton, *vice* G. F. Kirby Smith, F.R.C.S., deceased.  
**PHILLIPS, F. B. W., B.A.Oxon., B.Sc.Lond.,** appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Eastern Hospital.  
**STATHERS, G. Nicholson, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.Edin.,** appointed Medical Officer of Health to the No. 2 Sanitary District of the Wycombe Union.

## 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.

**ABBOTT.**—June 11th, at Noel House, Braintree, Essex, the wife of Charles E. Abbott, M.R.C.S., of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

**ASHMEAD—WALKER.**—On June 17th, at St. John's Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev. G. J. Cowley Brown, M.A., George Ashmead, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Ed., Brierley Hill, Staffordshire, to Helen Wilhelmina, youngest daughter of the late Captain Henry Walker, Castle Stuart, Inverness-shire.  
**DARTNELL—JONES.**—June 12th, at St. Paul's, Prince's Park, Liverpool, by the Rev. Canon McNeile, assisted by the Rev. C. Bromley, M.A., cousin of the bride, William A. Dartnell, L.R.C.P. and S.Edin., Rochester, youngest son of the late G. R. Dartnell, I.G.H., to Isabella Steel, younger daughter of the late John J. Jones, of 19, Belvidere Road, Prince's Park, Liverpool.  
**DOUIE—MACFARLAN.**—On June 3rd, at Leslie Park, Denny, Stirlingshire, by the Rev. J. MacFarlan, minister of Ruthwell, William Douie, M.B., Carlisle, to Helen, daughter of the late Rev. J. MacFarlan, minister of Muiravonside.  
**WOOLLETT—PITTS.**—On June 10th, at Wymering Church, Cosham, Hants, Sidney Winslow Wollett, M.R.C.S.Eng. of Kessingland, Lowestoft, to Mary A. T. Pitts, of Cosham.

### DEATHS.

**CRESSWELL.**—On June 12th, at Dowlands, Glamorgan, Jane Catherine, the beloved wife of Pearson R. Cresswell, F.R.C.S.  
**TEASDALE.**—On May 5th, 1884, William Teasdale, M.R.C.S., Easingwold, Yorkshire, aged 77. For forty years he practised very successfully, and for thirty-six years was medical officer for the Stillington District, and gave great satisfaction.

WITHIN a calendar month of the date of the opening of the Health Exhibition, upwards of half a million visitors had passed through the turnstiles.

THE Hackney District Board of Works have sealed a petition for a faculty to lay out West Hackney churchyard as an "open space" for the recreation of the people. The churchyard at St. John, at Hoxton, has been re-opened to the people, and will remain open daily during the summer and autumn from 2 P.M. till dusk.

## OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

<b>MONDAY</b> .....	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.
<b>TUESDAY</b> .....	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.
<b>WEDNESDAY</b> ..	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.
<b>THURSDAY</b> ....	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.
<b>FRIDAY</b> .....	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.
<b>SATURDAY</b> ....	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., 11.50; 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.**—Royal College of Surgeons of England, 4 P.M. Sir Henry Thompson: On Some Important Changes in Connection with the Surgery of the Urinary Organs.

## 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.

## MEDICAL TITLES AND DEGREES.

SIR.—I do not think that Mr. Shirley Deakin, by his letter in the JOURNAL of June 14th, has benefited his cause very much, certainly not by the polite way in which he speaks of Scotch and Irish medical degrees. If the M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. diplomas be equal, as he seems to think, as professional tests to the said degrees, how is it that so many gentlemen with those qualifications are anxious to obtain the university degrees?

I do not think it would be just or fair to those who have gone to the trouble and expense of taking out university degrees to have the M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. diplomas raised by a new charter to the position of university degrees. If they should be, would it not be equally right for the corresponding Scotch and Irish diplomas to be raised also?—I remain, sir, yours, etc., M.D., M.C., Q.U.I.

SIR.—The injustice of the remarks in the JOURNAL of June 14th are so patent, that I would not refer to them had not their appearance under a pseudonym looked, to a certain extent, as if they had your approval.

I need not notice the statement that the profession is destitute of political power; still, I must say, that if some twenty thousand educated professional men, whose calling brings them daily and hourly in contact with those who elect members of Parliament, have no political power, God help the medical profession!

The amendment contained in my letter of May 31st does not propose any "new thing." The degree of M.D. is granted by numerous colleges and faculties who have no connection with universities. The degrees of M.A., M.D., B.D., D.D., etc., are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and I do not think he is a university, though he may be "Catholic." There is a college in England which grants the degrees of B.A. and B.D. under charter; this is not an university. Should the present Bill become law, the Colleges will be left high and dry. Students, after obtaining "the government stamp," will not care to incur the expense of taking college diplomas, which will confer no greater dignity than that which appertains to the qualification that they already possess—that is, taking it for granted that "Justitia," and those who think with him, are not suffering from that blindness which is an attribute of the name he so lightly assumes. Now if the colleges join hands with us, and insist that their diplomas shall carry the title of M.D., then the danger of their extinction will be averted.

The non-academic degrees, that is, degrees granted without a full Arts course and a residence, are no more than licences, and as such are inferior to the college diplomas. This statement I make on the authority of a gentleman who filled the post of president of a college of physicians.

The title of doctor, like that of reverend, is one which for ages has been used to distinguish the physician, as that of reverend the clergyman. It was only granted to physicians, and was merely an ornamental title, giving no legal rights to its holder. The degrees of the Scotch universities until 1858 were not medical qualifications in England; and the act of 1858, like this of 1884, did not meet the wants or wishes of the profession. The Acts of 1858 made the M.D. a legal medical qualification, placing it before the law on a level with L.S.A. as a qualification.

If the profession is to be placed on a uniform basis as regards examination curriculum, why not have uniformity of title? Why should not the colleges in each kingdom be formed into a great national college of medicine for the kingdom in which they are situated, and have supreme control of medical matters, granting the only legal medical degree is that of M.D., England, Scotland, or Ireland, as the case may be.

To those gentlemen who were good enough to express their desire to help me, I beg to return my best thanks, and to urge them to continue their efforts.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
WELLOW, ROMSEY.

WILLIAM DONOVAN.

\* \* It is not to be assumed that letters published under a pseudonym have our approval of their statements or arguments, but only that the writers have forwarded their names and addresses in evidence of good faith, and that the contents of the letter are not, in our opinion, unsuitable for publication. At the same time, we regard with disavowal the habitual practice of writing under pseudonyms, and should be glad to see the practice of signing the letters addressed to us with the name of the writer much more extensively followed by our numerous correspondents.

SIR.—A graduate of any university holding the degree of M.D., has a vested right in such possession, which cannot unduly be interfered with without injustice to him. He has admittedly spent money and time, and in most cases brains, in acquiring his distinction, he therefore naturally values it: it is "a stock-in-trade" to him; in most cases he profits by it. The educated public sets a certain estimate on the holder of such degree. If what has cost one man money, time, and brains be given freely to another, the investment is a bad one, or at least a profitless one on the part of the investor; but it is admitted it has a value, therefore to lessen its profit to the individual holding it is unfair, and, in a general sense, is misleading to the public. A clergyman who is simply a graduate in arts would not dream of styling himself D.D. A licentiate of a college of surgeons has not so far asked to be allowed to sign himself F.R.C.S.; and why should M.D., which is simply a trade-mark and ought to be protected, be granted all round? If the licentiates would cease to "envy" the lawful possessors of the coveted letters, and "emulate" them instead, such course would be far more exalting.

It is demoralising to give a man a reward except he have earned it; but medical men are not different from the rest of human nature, and some imagine "thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's goods" was not meant for them. It is to be hoped that the good sense of the law-givers will carry them straight, and with an honest determined purpose in the framing of the new enactment, "Fiat justitia," etc. The argument that the public, or the uneducated portion of it, will, in spite of being told to the contrary, continue to call those doctors who are not so, has no weight, "for two wrongs never make a right." Let the public be courteous should it be so minded. What M.D.'s will complain of, will be the assumption of a title which has not been formally acquired; and further, university graduates in medicine will protest, with no uncertain sound, should the executive make it legal to misappropriate a title, or bring medical degrees, like the landlord's interest in land, to "prairie value."—Yours, etc., C. M.

## REMOVAL OF STAINS FROM LINEN.

N. W. A. is in want of a method by which the stain caused by pessaries, composed of tannin, catechu, and theobromine-oil, can be removed from linen without injury to the fabric.

## ASYLUMS FOR CHILDREN.

SIR,—Kindly inform me, through the medium of your JOURNAL, if there exist an asylum for children, idiots, and imbeciles, in the metropolis, or in any of the southern counties, similar to the Royal Albert Asylum in Lancaster, for the benefit of the artisan and poorer classes.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,  
Hurstbourne, Bournemouth. THOS. WM. BLAKE, Mem. Brit. Med. Assoc.

\* \* \* Asylums for idiots and imbeciles, besides the Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster are: 1. Metropolitan pauper asylums: Leavesden, Herts; Caterham, Surrey; Darenth, Dartford, Kent. 2. Voluntary institutions: Earlswood, Redhill, Surrey; Eastern Counties Asylum, Colchester; Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross, Exeter; Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, Birmingham; the Institution for Feeble-minded Children, Bath. Fuller particulars are given in Dr. Tuke's *Chapters on the History of the Insane in the British Isles*.

## TUBERCULAR MENINGITIS.

SIR,—I sincerely sympathise with your correspondent, "A Member," in his loss of three children from tubercular meningitis, and in his desire to save his little girl from that dire disease.

Of course it is difficult, without knowing its surroundings, to prescribe usefully for any case; but if they permit it I would, after a nine years' residence in New Zealand, very confidently recommend the child's removal thither as a preventative. If, however, she be now ill, I should not advise her removal from her English home.

I may add that, previously to my New Zealand residence, I had visited most of the southern health-resorts in Europe, including Sicily and Malta; and I know of no country to compare with New Zealand for invalids with tubercular tendencies; choosing, of course, the particular part of the colony for each particular case.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,  
A. E.

## DISPENSING ASSISTANTS.

SIR,—A notice, somewhat like the following, is often seen posted up in our hospital colonnades and libraries.

"Board and lodging, with time to attend hospital, offered to a senior student in return for services in dispensing, etc.; a percentage given on midwifery."

After passing my first M.R.C.S. and first L.R.C.P. Lond. examinations, and being a fourth year's man, I applied for and got one of these places. I did not expect any salary, but I expected to do a few cases of midwifery. After being in the house about a week, I learnt that the principal only attends about one hundred and twenty cases in a year, and he does all those himself.

Another grievance is this. I commence work in the morning at 9.30, and do not get away until a quarter to 12; I have to be home again by four to send out the medicine, so that I barely get four hours and a half at the hospital. In addition to this I find that, although I was made to understand that I should be treated as one of the family, I am not looked upon in that light. The food is not particularly good; it consists of about an ounce and a half of bacon for breakfast, and bacon and cabbage, with about four ounces of beef or mutton, for dinner. Supper is sent up to the surgery, and consists of about two drachms of stale cheese, a piece of dry bread, and about a glass and half of "four ale."

I know there are plenty of men who, unfortunately, are obliged to take such places, and I write these facts in order that students, and the medical men who employ them, may see them in print, and that students may have some idea of these places before they take them. Apologising for taking up so much space, I am, sir, yours,  
A GUY'S STUDENT.

INJURY BY LIGHTNING.—The author of the article on this subject has omitted to send his name and address.

## A NEW FORM OF STETHOSCOPE.

SIR,—I was not aware that the stethoscope described by me in the *Lancet*, 1877, was similar to Stearn's binaural; if so, I must thank Mr. Smith for the information. I can only say that the stethoscope that I made is the "acme of simplicity," and that it can be easily adapted to the various uses described by Mr. Smith.—Yours, etc.,  
JNO. BROWN, L.R.C.P. Lond., etc.  
Bacup.

## SYPHILIS AND ECLAMPSIA.

SIR,—The following case may be of some interest to general practitioners. Four months ago, I attended an engineer's wife for syphilis; she was then just married, and two months pregnant. The usual treatment was adopted, but I lost sight of my patient before I had done with her, as she "felt better," and "could afford no more medicine." A fortnight ago, I was called in to see her, the message reporting her to be in "strong fits." I found her in very severe convulsions, her face black and livid, with frothy saliva emitted from the mouth, with very violent clonic spasms. The severity of the fits was most extreme, and there was not the slightest return to consciousness between them. A look at the puffy ankles, and a subsequent examination of the urine, confirmed me as to their puerperal nature. I had never before seen so bad a case. I injected 120 grammes of chloral-hydrate into the rectum, and, waiting half an hour, placed two drops of croton-oil on the back of the tongue; the bowels moved very freely in twenty minutes, which would allow fifty minutes for the chloral to operate. The fits declined in severity, and ceased. I was, however, ready and willing to induce premature labour, if required; but, in three days, nature came to the rescue, and a still-born six months child was welcomed by all. I claim no novelty in treatment, although I have not heard of the two drugs being used together in that way. But what I wish to draw attention to is this. In my last five cases, I got a clear history of syphilis being given to the patient by the husband, and, in four, the wives knew it. I have read most of what has been written on puerperal eclampsia; I have never read of its being associated with syphilis. I believe there is a strong connection between the two. In the lower-middle and middle classes, husbands give syphilis to their wives far more than, perhaps, the medical profession are aware of. A "respectable" married man contracting the disease will very naturally avoid his own local medical man, and either will he trust to quack nostrums, or go to a strange doctor in town, who knows nothing of him. My idea is that there is an intimate connection between syphilis acquired by a woman during pregnancy and puerperal eclampsia, namely, that of cause and effect. I do not for a moment contend it is caused solely by syphilis, or even chiefly so.—Faithfully yours,  
Sudbury, Suffolk. JOHN WELLER, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.

N.B.—Only one of my five cases was associated with epilepsy.

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

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## BOOKS, etc., RECEIVED.

- A Synopsis of the Bacteria and Yeast-Fungi. By W. B. Grove, B.A. London: Chatto and Windus. 1884.  
Diseases of the Heart. By B. Bramwell, M.D. With 317 Illustrations. Edinburgh: Y. J. Pentland. 1884.  
Hygiene. By A. Newsholme. London: G. Gill and Sons. 1884.  
Syphilis and Pseudo-Syphilis. By A. Cooper, F.R.C.S.E. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1884.  
A New Method of Treating Chronic Glaucoma. By C. F. Johnson, M.A., M.B. With Illustrations. London: H. K. Lewis. 1884.  
International Health Exhibition Hand-Books: On Ambulance Organisation. By Surgeon-Major G. J. H. Evatt, M.D., A.M.D.—Food and Cookery for Infants and Invalids. By C. J. Wood.—Water and Water Supplies and Unfermented Beverages. By J. Atfield, Ph.D., F.R.S.—Fires and Fire-Brigades. By Captain Eyre M. Shaw, C.B.—Health in the Village. By Sir H. W. Acland, K.C.B., F.R.S.—Healthy Schools. By C. E. Paget.—On Principles of Cooking. By Sept. Bedmore. London: W. Clowes and Sons, Limited. 1884.

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