

WHITTLE AND HUTCHINSON FUND.

THE following additional contributions have either been received or promised.

| | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
|-------------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| Dr. J. Cameron | 10 10 0 | Mr. F. W. Lowndes | 1 1 0 |
| Dr. Walker (Birkenhead) | 5 5 0 | Mr. R. Williams | 1 1 0 |
| Mr. E. Lund | 5 5 0 | Mr. C. Puzy | 1 1 0 |
| Dr. E. H. Dickenson | 5 5 0 | Mr. G. E. Walker | 1 1 0 |
| Dr. Fitzpatrick | 5 5 0 | Dr. McAfee | 1 1 0 |
| Mr. R. Hamilton | 3 3 0 | Dr. Finnegan | 1 1 0 |
| Dr. Glynn | 3 3 0 | Mr. B. Blower | 1 1 0 |
| Dr. Adam | 2 2 0 | Dr. Hibbert Taylor | 1 1 0 |
| Dr. Burton | 2 2 0 | Dr. Caton | 1 1 0 |
| Dr. Bowen | 2 2 0 | Dr. Imbach | 1 1 0 |
| Mr. J. Hakes | 2 2 0 | Dr. Prytherch | 1 1 0 |
| Mr. R. Harrison | 2 2 0 | Mr. D. Harrisson | 1 1 0 |
| Dr. Beaman | 2 2 0 | Dr. Rawdon | 1 1 0 |
| Dr. Wallace | 2 2 0 | Mr. N. Marsh | 1 1 0 |
| Dr. Davidson | 2 2 0 | Dr. A. W. Pierce | 1 1 0 |
| Dr. Pierce (Roylake) | 1 1 0 | Mr. J. Newton | 1 1 0 |
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| Mr. E. Parker | 1 1 0 | Mr. C. Johnson | 1 1 0 |
| Dr. Weaver | 1 1 0 | Dr. A. Cameron | 1 1 0 |
| Dr. D. Hendry | 1 1 0 | Dr. Renshaw | 0 10 6 |
| Mr. Roger Parker | 1 1 0 | Mr. W. Turner | 0 10 6 |
| Dr. Hopper | 1 1 0 | Dr. Mules | 0 10 6 |
| Dr. Gorst | 1 1 0 | Dr. Pitcairn | 0 10 6 |
| Dr. C. B. Wilson | 1 1 0 | Mr. T. Dawson | 0 10 6 |
| Dr. R. Branigan | 1 1 0 | Dr. Bailey | 0 10 6 |
| Dr. Sinclair | 1 1 0 | Dr. Bernard | 0 10 6 |
| Dr. Oxley | 1 1 0 | Mr. E. Jackson | 0 5 0 |
| Mr. E. A. Browne | 1 1 0 | Dr. Bradley | 0 5 0 |

Subscriptions should be sent to Dr. Nevins, 3, Abercromby Square, Liverpool, or to the "Whittle and Hutchinson Fund," North and South Wales Bank, Hardman Street, Liverpool.

COLLECTIVE INVESTIGATION.

LIST OF RETURNS RECEIVED DURING DECEMBER 1884.

THE Committee begs to acknowledge the following returns received during the month of December.

Birmingham and Midland Counties Branch : III, H. R. Ker, F.R.C.S. (2).

Lancashire and Cheshire Branch : Chester District : II (2); III (2), W. H. Dobie, M.B. Manchester District : III, IV, P. J. Lenihan.

Metropolitan Counties Branch : X, Maurice Davis, M.D. (3); Mrs. Tarn (per Maurice Davis, M.D.) (2); Francis Hutchinson, M.D.; Alfred T. Brett (4); F. H. Berry, M.B. (5); XI, Maurice Davis, M.D.

North of England Branch : III, G. H. Mackay, M.B. (4).

South Eastern Branch : East Kent District : I (3), II, III (3), Thos. F. Raven; IV, Frank Wacher (7); Thos. F. Raven (2); Brian Rigden (11); IVa, Frank Wacher (2); Thos. F. Raven.—East Surrey District : II, Henry G. Thompson, M.D.

South Wales Branch : III, E. J. Fernandez.

Southern Branch : Isle of Wight District : III, X, W. E. Green.

Staffordshire Branch : II, E. A. Dingley, M.D.

Thames Valley Branch : II, J. Brown, M.B.; X, Mrs. Muspratt; also IV, Sidney Davies, M.A., M.B., Cairo.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

A QUARTERLY meeting of the Council of the College was held on Thursday, the 8th instant, at the College. The minutes of the last ordinary Council, held in December, were read, and, after a prolonged discussion regarding the reduction of fee for the diploma of the College under the conjoint scheme, were confirmed.

The Council agreed to a recommendation from the Committee of Management under the conjoint scheme that members of English universities, who shall pass the examinations of their own universities in the subjects included in the first and second professional examinations, shall be admitted to the final examination under the scheme on a payment of five guineas, on the understanding that, if they wish to obtain the diplomas of the College in virtue of having passed such examination, they may do so by the payment of a further fee of twenty-five guineas.

Mr. Hutchinson was elected a member of the Board of Examiners in Dental Surgery.

A petition was read from the northern provincial schools of medicine, praying that arrangements should be made under the scheme for the written part of the examinations being conducted at the schools themselves. It was referred to the Committee of Management for consideration.

A communication was read from the Association of Members of the College, advocating the election of members of Council by the Fellows and Members, the Council to consist of twenty-five members, whereof thirteen to be elected by the Fellows, and twelve by the Members. Members as well as Fellows to be eligible for election, and the whole

Council to act for three years, and at the end of that time to go out of office, but to be eligible for re-election for another period of three years. The letter was referred to the Committee on Charters and By-laws.

A letter was read from the Association of Fellows containing copies of two resolutions passed at a meeting of the Association, expressing appreciation of the concessions made to them by the Council by the adoption of some of their recommendations regarding the alterations of charters and by-laws, and regretting that the Council had not seen its way to consider others; and expressing the hope that the Council will not proceed with the alterations of the charter and by-laws until after a general meeting of Fellows and Members. It was proposed, and seconded, that this request of the Fellows be granted. As an amendment, it was moved, that the Association of Fellows be asked to send delegates to confer with the President and Vice-Presidents on the subject. The amendment was carried.

The motion, of which Sir James Paget gave notice at the last meeting of Council, regarding the erection of a suitable memorial in the College to Sir Erasmus Wilson, was moved by him, seconded by Mr. Marshall, and carried unanimously; and it was referred to the President and Vice-Presidents to consider and report to the Council as to the best mode of giving effect to the motion.

It was resolved, that candidates examined in anatomy and physiology under the old regulations, by which they are required to take up both subjects, will, in the event of failure in one subject, be accredited with the subject in which they pass. This regulation applies only to candidates examined after January 1st of the present year.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1885:

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

MEETINGS of the Council will be held on January 14th, April 8th, July 8th, and October 14th, 1885. 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, namely, March 18th, June 17th, and September 24th, 1885, in accordance with the regulation for the election of members, passed at the meeting of the Committee of Council of October 12th, 1881.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

COUNCIL.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Council will be held in the Small Hall, Exeter Hall, Strand, London, on Wednesday, the 14th day of January next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

161A, Strand, December 18th, 1884.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

SOUTH INDIAN BRANCH.—Meetings are held in the Central Museum, Madras, on the first Saturday in the month, at 9 P.M. Gentlemen desirous of reading papers or exhibiting specimens are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary.—C. SIEBORGE, Honorary Secretary, Madras.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH : EAST LONDON AND SOUTH ESSEX DISTRICT.—The next meeting will be held at the Hackney Town Hall, on Thursday, January 22nd, at 8 P.M. Mr. Macnamara, President of the Branch, in the chair. Dr. Henty will propose a resolution advocating the charging of hospital and dispensary out-patients a small sum of money to cover the expense of medicine, etc.—JOSEPH W. HUNT, Honorary Secretary, 101, Queen's Road, Dalston.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH : WEST KENT DISTRICT.—The next meeting of this District will be held at Gravesend, on Tuesday, January 27th. Charles Firth, Esq., M.D., in the chair. Gentlemen wishing to read papers, or to exhibit specimens, are requested to communicate with me before January 10th.—H. LEWIS JONES, Honorary Secretary, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Chatham.

DUBLIN BRANCH.—The eighth annual general meeting of the Dublin Branch will, by kind permission of the President and Fellows, be held on Thursday, January 29th, at 4 p.m., in the Hall of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Kildare Street. The officers and Council for the ensuing year will be elected by ballot, and any other necessary business transacted. Dr. Lombe Atthill, President-elect, will deliver the annual address. The annual dinner of the Branch will be in the College Hall, at 7 p.m. on the day of the meeting. Dinner-tickets for members who purchase their tickets on or before Wednesday, the 28th instant, 17s. 6d.; for members purchasing their tickets after that date, and for guests, £1.—RICHARD A. HAVES, M.D., Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, 56, Merrion Square South, Dublin.—January 5th, 1885.

SOUTHERN BRANCH.—A meeting of the South Wilts District will be held at the Angel Hotel, Salisbury, on Wednesday, 23rd instant, at 2 o'clock. Mr. W. Martin Coates will read a paper entitled "What is Hysteria?" and will exhibit a new inhaler, and a new clamp. Mr. Kelland will open a discussion on Hey's internal derangement of the knee-joint. Luncheon will be provided at one o'clock, at 3s. 6d. a head, wine not included. Members intending to be present to give notice to the Honorary Secretary, H. J. MANNING, Laverstock House, Salisbury.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH : GENERAL MEETING.

The first general meeting of this session was held at the Station Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, on Thursday, November 27th, 1884 : Present, Dr. E. T. TYLECOTE, President, in the chair, and twenty-eight members.

Election of Members.—The following gentlemen were elected members of the Branch :—Mr. William Edward Ranson, the Infirmary, Stafford ; Dr. Spence, Burntwood, Lichfield.

Specimens.—The following specimens were shown.

1. Mr. Spanton : The middle lobe of a large bronchocele, removed from a girl, aged 14, on account of urgent dyspnoea, and threatened exomphalos. A strong silk ligature was applied to each side, and left hanging out of the wound. The patient was convalescent.

2. Mr. Spanton : Two Calculi, successfully removed by Bilateral Lithotomy from a man, aged 34. The symptoms were of eight years' duration. The entire calculus weighed 4½ ounces.

3. Dr. McAldowie : A specimen of Aneurysm of the Ascending Aorta, which had proved fatal by bursting into the pericardium.

4. Dr. McAldowie : A large Aneurysm of the descending Thoracic Aorta. The posterior aspect of the aorta was adherent to the spine from the upper border of the third to the lower border of the sixth vertebra. The bodies of the vertebrae were slightly absorbed ; in some parts rough and bare ; in others covered by the epithelium lining the aneurysm. The aneurysm had burst into the oesophagus, and the stomach was distended with blood.

5. Dr. McAldowie : An aneurysm of the transverse portion of the Arch of the Aorta, which had burst into the left primary bronchus. After death, a second aneurysm, about as large as a small apple, was discovered on the ascending portion of the arch of the aorta, filled with lamellated fibrinous concretion, and apparently of long standing. There was no history of this aneurysm.

6. Dr. Hatton : A large Uterine Fibroid, successfully removed by the écrasur.

Living Cases.—The following living cases were shown.

7. Dr. Davidson : A little girl, aged 9, who had scarlet fever three years ago, with enlargement of the glands of the neck. In a short time, the swelling on the right side subsided, and that on the left to some extent, but never entirely. A few months later, it was observed the swelling here had again increased, forming a pretty clearly defined tumour of an oval shape, and about half the size of a hen's egg. The artery, considerably dilated, could be traced lying on the surface of the tumour, and pulsation was observed over a space corresponding to about two or three times the normal breadth of the vessel. A distinct bruit of a rasping character was heard in the whole course of the artery, but loudest over the swelling. Compression of the carotid lower down seemed to diminish the tumour, but compression of the tumour itself did not do so. The child was, in other respects, in good health, and the swelling in the neck had undergone no perceptible change during the last two years.

8. Mr. Spanton showed five patients upon whom he had performed his operation for the Radical Cure of Hernia. In one case, the operation had been performed five years ago ; in another, four years and a half ; in two, three years and a half ; and in the remainder, three years. In three of the cases, no truss had been worn since the performance of the radical cure.

9. Mr. Mitchell Banks showed a healthy and active looking man, aged 47, who had come from Bristol to Liverpool to be operated upon for the cure of a very large right Inguinal Hernia. The operation was followed by the best possible result.

10. Mr. Vincent Jackson showed a little boy, aged 18 months, for whom he had, in the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire General Hospital, cured a very large right Inguinal Hernia by excising the sac

and closing the external ring. No truss was required after the operation.

11. Mr. Alcock showed a woman, who had been admitted into the North Staffordshire Infirmary for a large irreducible Umbilical Hernia. The sac had been freely incised, the omental contents cut away, and the edges of the ring closed ; the result being a complete cure.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—A discussion upon the radical cure of hernia was commenced by Mr. Spanton, who read a paper. Mr. Mitchell Banks, Mr. Falker, Mr. Vincent Jackson, Mr. Alcock, Mr. F. Marsh, and Dr. Eddowes also spoke.

Dr. Crutchley read a paper on Stenosis of the Trachea and Larynx ; in illustration, four living cases were shown.

Trusses.—Messrs. Maw, Son, and Thompson exhibited an extensive collection of trusses.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH : EAST LONDON AND SOUTH ESSEX DISTRICT.

The second meeting of the session was held at the Hackney Town Hall, December 18th ; Dr. HERMAN in the chair.

A discussion on the Use of the Forceps was opened by Mr. F. Wallace, and continued by Drs. Daly, Gilbert, Bate, Gibbings, Brunton, and the Chairman.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BRANCH : MONTHLY MEETING.

A MONTHLY meeting was held at the Adelaide Hospital, on September 25th, 1884. The President, Dr. C. Gosse, occupied the chair.

Election of Member.—Mr. W. Magarey was elected a member of the British Medical Association and of its South Australian Branch.

Spina Bifida.—Dr. GARDNER showed a boy, aged 3, suffering from spina bifida. Morton's solution had been injected into the sac after a hypodermic syringeful of spinal fluid had been removed. The tumour had shrunk, and could be handled without pain or inconvenience to the patient, who was able to run about as well as other children.

The Medical Register.—Dr. STIRLING reported that he and Dr. Cockburn had waited on the Chief Secretary, who had at once agreed to have fuller information published in *The Medical Register*, as it was the wish of the profession, and that it was unnecessary for the deputation to interview him, as he would give the necessary instructions as soon as he received a list of the names with the information attached. Dr. Corbin agreed to move, at the next meeting of the Medical Board, that such a list should be made and forwarded to the Chief Secretary.

Case of Supravaginal Amputation of the Uterus : Recovery.—Dr. STIRLING read notes of this case.—Dr. GARDNER said that the result was very gratifying. He himself was the first to perform the operation in South Australia, four years ago, before the clamp was obtainable in the colony. A large fibroid tumour of the uterus filled the abdominal cavity. The pedicle had to be dropped back into the cavity, and the patient died nine hours afterwards, of secondary haemorrhage. Since then, he had obtained a Koeberl's clamp, and had found it successful, controlling the haemorrhage in another case of large fibroid tumour upon which he had operated. He thought that, as an operation, it would never become as generally useful as ovariotomy, because there was not the same field for it, as suitable cases were often amenable to other treatment ; and because the operation could not be performed under strict antiseptic precautions, owing to the impossibility of shutting off the stump from contact with septic matter in the vagina. Hagar's plan of passing the first three stitches, above the stump, through the peritoneum only, closed this membrane round the stump, and tended to prevent the entrance of septic matter from the stump, which was of course rendered septic through the vagina. The wound of the peritoneum would be united in twenty-four hours. This was the first successful case in South Australia. Two had been recorded in New South Wales, and none from Victoria. An important question to decide would be as to when to remove the uterus and its appendages, and when simply the uterine appendages. In doing the latter, there was certainly much less risk to the patient ; and, if it could be shown that this would be sufficient, the suitable cases for the supravaginal removal of the uterus would be still further curtailed.—Dr. THOMAS was surprised to hear that the ligatures, being made of Chinese silk, were afterwards discharged, and showed no signs of absorption. He thought that kangaroo tendons would be the best, as they would afford no foci of infection. In a case of abdominal section, in his own practice, he had found that the kangaroo tendons became absorbed, leaving no traces or ill effects behind. In another case, when silk sutures had been used, they had acted distinctly as foreign matter.—Dr. STIRLING quite agreed with Dr. Thomas as to the superior value of kangaroo tendons ; but he had been guided in what he did by the example of

former operators. Excellent though tendon was, he had felt diffid^t about going out of the prescribed routine in such a formidable operation. Silk had been tried successfully, and he was astonished at its non-absorption.

Extra-uterine Foetation.—Mr. TOLL read the notes of a case of extra-uterine foetation that had occurred in his practice, and exhibited numerous bones which had been passed by the rectum.

Pathological Specimens.—Reference was made to the custody of the pathological specimens belonging to the Association. The PRESIDENT said that the matter was under the consideration of the Council, and that something definite would be decided upon in a few days.

Specimens.—Dr. GARDNER exhibited a solid tumour of the ovary, which he had successfully removed.—Dr. POULTON exhibited an hypertrophied bladder, dilated ureters, and sacculated kidneys, following upon chronic stricture of the urethra; also a gall-stone of egg-like shape, and a portion of atheromatous abdominal aorta, from a woman aged 60. The liver was markedly fatty.—Mr. DUNLOP exhibited an hydatid from the brain of a boy, aged 12, and showed its effect on the brain and the coronal structure of the skull.

JAMAICA BRANCH.

AN adjourned quarterly meeting of this Branch was held on November 5th, 1884, at 8 P.M., at 35, North Street, Kingston; Dr. PHILLIPPO, Vice-President, in the Chair. It was resolved that the annual meeting be held on December 30th, in the Public Library, Kingston.

The proposed Government tariff for Government district medical officers was discussed, and a resolution passed that a circular be addressed to all members of the Branch, asking them to attend a special meeting on December 11th, to express their views on the matter, and take any action that might seem advisable.

A paper on a Case of Puerperal Eclampsia was read by Dr. Phillippo, and discussed.

CORRECTIONS IN THE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 1884-5.

ABERDEEN, BANFF, AND KINCARDINE BRANCH.

MEMBERS UNATTACHED : OMISSION.

Thomson, A., M.B., 25, Church Street, Huntley.

CHANNEL ISLANDS AND ISLE OF MAN.

OMISSIONS.

Godfray, A. C., M.B., St. Helier's House, Jersey.
McMunn, J. A., M.B., Alderney.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH.

MEMBERS UNATTACHED : OMISSION.

Stevenson, James, M.B., Barns Place, Clydebank.

GLoucestershire BRANCH.

MEMBERS UNATTACHED : OMISSION.

Ryan, J., Esq., The Limes, Northwich.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.

MEMBERS : CORRECTION.

For Macdonald, A. B., M.B., 30, Walton Street, Liverpool, read Macdonald, A. D., M.D., 26, Spellow Lane, Liverpool.

MEMBERS UNATTACHED : OMISSION.

Marshall, B., Esq., Atherton, Manchester.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH.

MEMBERS : OMISSION.

Sedgwick, William, Esq., 12, Park Place, N.W.

MEMBERS UNATTACHED : CORRECTION.

For Mosse, H. R., Esq., Bolingbroke House, Wandsworth Common, S.W., read Mosse, H. R., M.B., Bolingbroke House, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
OMISSIONS.

Rogers-Harrison, H., M.B., 11, Englefield Road, N.
West, C., M.D., 2, Bolton Row, Mayfair, W., and Nice.
Vivian, R. T., Esq., Chase Side, Southgate, N.

MIDLAND BRANCH.

MEMBERS UNATTACHED : OMISSION.

Penny, Alfred, M.D., Pinxton, Alfreton.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH.

MEMBERS UNATTACHED : OMISSION.

Mathews, R. H., M.D., Lindfield, Surrey.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH.

MEMBERS UNATTACHED : OMISSION.

Richards, D., Esq., Llangeitho, Cardiganshire.

SOUTH-WESTERN BRANCH.

MEMBERS UNATTACHED : CORRECTION.

For Hobbs, F. R., Esq., Culmstock, read Hobbes, F. R., Esq., Lambscroft, Uffculme, Cullompton.

YORKSHIRE BRANCH.

MEMBERS UNATTACHED : OMISSIONS.

Johnson, C. J. B., Esq., Kirby Overblow, Wetherby, Yorks.

Mathews, Samson, M.D., 262, Intake Road, Sheffield.

ARMY AND NAVY.

OMISSIONS.

Hendley, J., C.B., M.S., Deputy Surgeon-General, Thame, Oxon.

Twiss, G. E., Esq., Surgeon M.S., Station Hospital, Gibraltar.

CORRECTION.

For Hartley, E. B., Esq., Surgeon-Major, Cape Mounted Rifles, Kingwilliamstown, South Africa, read Hartley, E. B., C.B., Surgeon-Major, Cape Mounted Rifles, Kingwilliamstown, South Africa.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

OMISSIONS.

Chiappini, P. J., M.D., senior, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.

Triary, A. J., M.B., Gibraltar.

West, C., M.D., 29, Promenade des Anglais, Nice, and London.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Albumen in Urine after administering Chloroform.—Venous and Hypodermic Injections.—Experiments with Cucaine.—The Influence of Nitrogenous Food on the Liver.—The Etiology of Typhoid Fever and its Treatment.—Diarrhoea in Infantile Athrepsia.—Army Diet.—Street Ambulance Organisation.—M. de Lesseps on Quarantine.—Death from Ear-piercing.

M. FERRIER, one of the surgeons attached to the Bichat Hospital, and M. Patein, its resident chemist, have made a series of researches to discover the condition of urine after administering chloroform, followed by surgical operations. In six cases out of nine, albumen was present in the urine. The presence of albumen in urine has apparently a closer connexion with the anaesthetic condition than with its duration. In some cases chloroform was administered during 20, 45, and 55 minutes without the slightest trace of albumen being found in the urine. The result of these researches indicates that there are certain pathogenic conditions connected with the appearance of albumen in urine which have not yet been elucidated. M. Bouchard's interesting experiments taught that albuminuria may be provoked by lesions of the peripheral nervous system, also from inhaling chloroform, even in small doses.

M. Bouchard recommends venous injections for physiological experiments in preference to hypodermic injections. They are easier, and their effects are more exact and more rapid. In hypodermic injection, absorption goes on slowly; whilst it is in course of operation, the process of elimination is at work, which renders the study of the physiological action of a substance difficult, as it is impossible to accurately determine what dose is absorbed, what is not absorbed, and what passes away by venous and cutaneous elimination. Hypodermic injection often produces septicæmia, which never results from venous injection. M. Bouchard considers that venous injections ought to be generally adopted in experimental physiology. Distilled water is a very good medium to mix with the substance experimented with, also alcohol or glycerine. Alcohol is the least painful, and does not provoke pulmonary embolus. Pure glycerine is too viscous: used by itself, it produces pulmonary embolus. M. Bouchard has used the venous method for studying the action of creasote, resorcin, and antipyrin. The action of the first substance considerably lessens the respiratory movements, that of the second determines vibratory convulsions, at the onset localised and afterwards generalised; that of the third produces muscular rigidity and a cataleptic condition, which does not prevent voluntary contractility.

M. Laborde continues his experiments with cucaine, and stated the following facts to the Biological Society. Cucaine, in the circulatory system, acts invariably as a neuro-muscular stimulus, followed by general analgesia, most strongly marked in the hind legs of the animal. This condition sometimes lasts two or three days. Reflex action is unimpaired. Respiration is quickened, and is very irregular. The heart-beats stop a short time after the respiration is arrested. If large doses be used, the phenomena are identical; but they are more exaggerated and more rapid. Central and peripheral blood-pressure is in-

THE NAVY.

THE following appointments have been made at the Admiralty during the past week: H. Scanlan, staff-surgeon, to the *Nankin*, additional; R. Nelson, fleet-surgeon, to the *Monarch*; C. W. Sharples, surgeon, to the *Falcon*; G. Maclean, M.A., M.B., fleet-surgeon, to Haslar Hospital; J. Flanagan, fleet-surgeon, to the *Northumberland*.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

INDIA.

THE SANITATION OF BOMBAY.—Dr. Hewlett, the Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay, states, in his report for 1883, that the sanitary condition of the city of Bombay was unsatisfactory, as the death-rate for the year had been unusually heavy, owing to the widespread prevalence of cholera and small-pox, two distinctly preventable diseases. Within the city, sanitary improvements are being steadily proceeded with. The high death-rate of Bombay city appears to be contributed to by the extremely unsanitary condition of the town and villages in the immediate neighbourhood, between which and the city there is constant intercourse. Regarding one of these adjacent towns, a sanitary official writes: "No water-supply except a foul tank, and the condition of the town most filthy. Scavenging now neglected for want of money." And, as Dr. Hewlett considers that it is from villages that the great cholera-epidemics spring up, he suggests that Bombay should pay the expense of maintaining a sanitary inspector for the towns and villages in the neighbourhood of Bombay. The Government have, consequently, asked the Municipal Commissioner to set forth his views on Dr. Hewlett's proposal to adopt special measures to ensure the sanitation of all villages and towns in the island of Salsette, as far as the Vehar and Tulsi lakes and their gathering grounds. And, persuaded that village sanitation lies at the bottom of effective sanitation in the city, the Government has decided to circulate to all the municipalities and principal villages a pamphlet in the vernacular, dealing with the elementary principles of sanitation, which, it is hoped, will induce the people to take steps for the sanitary improvement of their towns and villages. In the smaller municipalities, the Commissioners, as a rule, do not consider it any part of their duty to make any inspection whatever into the sanitary condition of the towns they live in. In villages where there are no municipal bodies, matters are naturally much worse.

CHOLERA-HOSPITALS FOR BOMBAY.—It is stated that the Municipality of Bombay have decided to proceed at once with the erection of one of the six cholera-hospitals which they propose to establish within the city. The first of the hospitals is to be erected in the compound of the European General Hospital, as being within the area of greatest cholera-prevalence. The erection of so many as six hospitals has been decided on in view of the widely scattered distribution of the native town, as it is of prime importance that the hospitals for the treatment of a disease so rapid in its course as cholera should be near at hand. The erection of a cholera-hospital within the precincts of the European Hospital finds many objectors, on the plea that the *morale* of the patients in the General Hospital is likely to be injuriously influenced by the knowledge that people are dying of cholera in their immediate vicinity.

MEDICAL INFLUENCE WITH NATIVE TRIBES.—A correspondent with the Afghan Boundary Commission writes as follows. I have referred to the confidence of the people in European medical skill. Large numbers have followed the mission; important operations have been performed; Dr. Owen has performed many serious operations; and, had the march of the mission been less rapid, many important cases of disease would have received relief. It is only to be regretted that it has not been possible to follow up skill in treatment with skilful care and observation after operation. The people entreat to be healed; the diseases they are afflicted with are as numerous as would be expected in an inclement climate; calculi are common, and eye-affections prevalent. I have not, however, observed the loss of sight amongst so many people as other travellers have. The recollection of Europeans amongst the people of Seistan appears to be associated with the humanity and skill of medical men. They spoke much of Sealkote (Quetta), and of extraordinary cures and alleviations of afflictions effected there. I could not ascertain who the medical men were whose skill had fixed the attention and remained in the remembrance of these wild people. I should like to have known who they were. Some members of a profession that have done in their duty of charity much to soften race hatreds and antipathies have been doing noble work near

Quetta, extending the influence of their countrymen, their reputation for generosity, charity, and knowledge. The largesses which a Government may have lavished have been known only to a few, and have soon been forgotten by those who knew of them. The skilful gifts of medical men are not only remembered by all; but, as time passes, they are more prized and remembered, and their value magnified.

A MEMORIAL is being raised in the Madras Presidency to the late Dr. T. S. Thomson, whose name as a medical missionary has become a household word in that presidency, where he has resided for many years. The Mahárájáh of Travankor has liberally subscribed 250 rupees; but more money is required before a memorial worthy of the man can be established.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Surgeon D. G. Crawford, officiating Resident Surgeon at the Medical College Hospital, is appointed to act also as Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy at the Medical College, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major J. O'Brien.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces has directed that from the 1st of April, 1885, district boards in the North-West Provinces shall be relieved of all concern with lunatic asylums, and that both the administrative control and the financial responsibility of these institutions shall be provincial.

A CENTRE of the St. John Ambulance Association has been established at Hong Kong, under the presidency of Major-General Sargent C. B., commanding the Forces. The Hon. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney-General, has been appointed chairman, and among the members of committee are Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Crawford, R.A.; Commodore Morant, R.N.; the Hon. P. Ryrie, and Lieutenant-Colonel Shapland Groves, of the "Buffs." Large supplies of stores have been sent out from St. John's Gate.

THE death, in his seventy-seventh year, at Caledon, of the well known colonist, Dr. Albertyn, is reported. Dr. Albertyn was born in Stellenbosch; and, after finishing his preliminary studies in Cape Town, went to Germany. In Berlin, he commenced the study of medicine, and, having finished it with credit to himself, he returned to the colony, settling down to practise at Caledon. As district surgeon, he attended for many years to the leper institution at Hemel-in-Aarde.

AUSTRALIA.

QUARANTINE.—An Australasian Sanitary Conference, under the presidency of Dr. Mackellar, chief medical officer of New South Wales, has been sitting in Sydney, for the purpose of discussing the question of federal quarantine against vessels coming from infected ports outside the colonies. New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and Fiji, were represented officially, and a long series of resolutions was agreed to for recommendation to the various Governments as the basis of a Federal Quarantine Act. The two principal questions discussed and decided upon in the affirmative were the imposition of compulsory vaccination in those colonies where it does not at present obtain, and the establishment of quarantine out-port stations at King George's Sound and on the northern coast of Queensland, where vessels bound for other colonial ports should, if infected, leave their sick and be purified, subsequently proceeding on their voyage in quarantine. This was adopted with the view of preventing the spread of disease to each port where an infected vessel might call, and of reducing the ultimate term of quarantine at the final port of call.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS BUCHANAN WASHBOURN, M.D. Lond., F.R.C.P., GLOUCESTER.

DR. WASHBOURN died on December 11th, 1884, at his residence, Ashmead House, Gloucester, of Bright's disease and pneumonia, at the early age of 55. He was descended from a very old Gloucestershire family, the name being derived from the parish of Washbourn in that county. He was educated at the Gloucester Cathedral School, where he was especially noticeable as a brilliant and industrious pupil with a most retentive memory.

The commencement of his medical education was at the Gloucester Infirmary, as pupil of the late Mr. Thomas Cox Buchanan, from whence he went to Guy's Hospital, where his career was marked with unusual success. He matriculated at the University of London, and

to the medical officers of workhouses and the workhouse infirmaries, which for the better treatment of the in-door sick poor were established under the provisions of the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867. The following is a copy of the decision.

"14, South Square, Gray's Inn, 18th Dec., 1884.

"I do not think the fifth section of the Medical Act (Witnesses) applies to workhouse infirmaries. A workhouse infirmary may be described as a building or place belonging to the workhouse, and used for the reception of sick paupers; therefore, part and parcel of the workhouse. It would, therefore, not come under the term of a place attached to a hospital. It is decidedly not a public infirmary, or a medical institution, and is not supplied by endowments, and undoubtedly not by *voluntary* subscriptions. The question that remains so as possibly to bring it within the section, is: Is a workhouse a charitable institution? There is a case mentioned in *Prideaux*, vol. ii, 398, and reported in 28 L. J., *ex* 326, which is a case where a conveyance was made to trustees to build a workhouse, the contention being that it was a charitable institution, and came within the statute of mortmain; but it was held not to be within that statute, as there were no charitable uses. From that you will gather that an infirmary to a workhouse cannot be, if the workhouse itself is not, a charitable institution; neither can it be a public one, for the above reason. Whether it was or not contemplated to include institutions of this sort, at the time of the passing of the Act, is not of so much importance as whether the infirmary in question comes within the definition of one of those institutions in which the officers are precluded from receiving fees. I am of opinion that such do not come within the fifth section. I should have wished to refer to *Lumley's* work, but we have not it in the library. The medical officers should sue in the county court.

"(Signed) ARTHUR BEETHAM."

DUTY OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AS TO EXAMINATION OF INFECTIOUS PATIENTS.

SIR.—A letter, under the above heading, appears in your JOURNAL of December 8th, signed by J. U. P., intimating that some medical officer of health interferes with his patients, and even "frightens them." I am the medical officer of health for the district where a medical practitioner who bears the initials of J. U. P. resides; and if he allude to me in those charges which are brought forward in that letter, my answer is, that he is mistaken in his statement.

Thanking you most cordially for your remarks on that letter, and hoping you will allow this one to appear in your next issue.—Yours sincerely,

E. T. D.

LIABILITY TO DISEASE AT ALL AGES.

SIR.—I notice in your answer to J. S., on the "Liability to Diseases at all Ages," in the JOURNAL of November 22nd, that if the estimation of the duration of each case of severe illness is five weeks, 21 persons would be ill for each death. Where I am medical officer of health, we had, in 1877, 592 deaths with a population of 24,000. This would give 12,432 people as having been ill for a period of five weeks each during that year, or more than half the population. In 1883, with an estimated population of 26,840, we had 536 deaths, which signifies that 11,256 people were ill for five weeks each.

Should I be correct in assuming that, since there were 56 fewer deaths in 1883 than 1887, there were also 1,176 fewer people ill for five weeks? I am trying to get up a ladies' health society. Should I be correct in saying to them that, for every death that can be avoided by sanitary work and information given amongst the people, 21 people would be saved from an illness of five weeks' duration each? Does this calculation exclude cases of cold, etc., which only lay people up for a day or two? An answer will oblige.—Your obedient servant,

M. O. H.

Although it may be true, as was calculated by Dr. Farr, that, in any body of men, there are, on an average, two constantly suffering from severe sickness to each annual death, it would not be safe to assume that there would be 21 illnesses, each of five weeks' duration, to every death that might be "avoided by sanitary work." The proportion of cases of attack to deaths from zymotic diseases, judged by the statistics of hospital-treatment, averages about 15 to 1. It must not be forgotten that a very large proportion of incapacitating illness occurs among elderly persons, and is due to decay of nature rather than to the neglect of sanitation.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE AT INFECTIOUS HOSPITALS.

SIR.—Will you kindly inform me if it is the duty of the local sanitary authority of a municipal borough to provide and pay for medical attendance to a hospital which is provided by the local sanitary authority during an epidemic of small-pox, or whether it is the duty of the medical officer of the district (that is, the parish doctor) in which the hospital is situated to attend them without any extra remuneration.—I am, etc., VARIOLA.

The arrangements for medical attendance at a hospital for infectious disease are matters for settlement at the discretion of the authority providing the hospital. They may either throw the hospital open to any medical man who chooses to follow his cases thither, or may place it under the superintendence of the medical officer of health, or may appoint a separate and distinct medical officer for the hospital. A good deal would, of course, depend upon the size of the institution. Clearly the corporation has no power over the parish doctor, who is the official of another body altogether, namely, the board of guardians.

These queries are somewhat vaguely put, and there is always difficulty in answering hypothetical questions without a knowledge of the circumstances which have given rise to them. Perhaps our correspondent, if he be not satisfied, will put his inquiries in a more definite form.

PAUPERS IN HOSPITALS.

SIR.—In a borough of 15,000 inhabitants, is a small infirmary supported by voluntary subscriptions, and which has a staff of honorary medical officers. Some of the staff hold appointments as district medical officers under the "Poor-law," and it has been the custom to admit paupers into this infirmary, although there is in the same town a workhouse-infirmary. As paupers are sometimes occupying beds when other patients are waiting for admittance, the question has arisen, should paupers be admitted at all? Again, in cases of accident to paupers attended in this infirmary, would the district medical officer be entitled to the usual fee from the guardians? Again, would paupers be eligible as outpatients to be supplied with medicines at the expense of this infirmary? I shall be much obliged if you will be good enough to state in your JOURNAL what are the usual rules in such cases.—I am, sir, yours, etc., W. B. W.

* * * Our correspondent has raised a subject of general importance, both to medical officers of voluntary hospitals, and of poor-law districts, and we will therefore proceed to answer his queries *seriatim*.

1. We hold that, having regard to the fact that there is a poor-law infirmary in this town to which pauper-patients could be sent, such class should not be admitted to this hospital at all, or only under very exceptional circumstances.

2. We doubt very much whether the fees that might be recoverable from a board of guardians, so long as the pauper was treated at home, would be paid by the guardians if the patient were sent into the hospital; and, in case of refusal, we are satisfied that the guardians would be supported by the permanent officials of the Local Government Board, who pretty generally settle all such matters without taking either the President's or Parliamentary Secretary's opinion thereon.

3. We see no reason why paupers should not be eligible as outpatients, and as such be supplied with medicines at the expense of the funds of the hospital, though there is nothing in the shape of any rule binding on the governors to provide the same. At the same time, we do but express our opinion, judging from the poor-law medical relief arrangements existing in the union, that there is small prospect of the pauper sick getting any medicine at all unless it be supplied from voluntary charity. We perceive that the workhouse medical officer receives the very munificent sum of £16 a year. There is clearly need for an independent hospital, when the legitimate wants of the pauper sick can be provided for.

MEDICAL NEWS.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—The following candidates have passed the Examinations for Medical and Surgical Degrees, Michaelmas Term, 1884.

First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine.—Chemistry and Physics:
H. K. Anderson, Caius; Anson, M.A., Trinity; Carling, Colbeck, Caius; Collins, Downing; Crosse, Cavendish; Crosskey, Trinity; Duigan, Christ's; Earl, Cavendish; Gamble; Gott, Caius; Graham, Jesus; Hardy, Jesus; Lazarus, Downing; Low, Clare; Melsome, Queens'; Nix, Caius; Peat, B.A., Cavendish; Reeves, Caius; Russell, B.A., Trinity Hall; Shaw, Jesus; Shepheard, Cavendish; H. E. Smith, Caius; Smithson, Christ's; Stabb, Caius; Stokes, B.A., Pembroke; Usher, Caius; Wakefield, Trinity; Wilks, Caius; Williams, Trinity; Wingfield, B.A., Caius; Young, Caius. *Elementary Biology:* Adams, Peterhouse; C. H. Cayley, Pembroke; Chaplin, St. John's; Cobbett, B.A., Trinity; Crosby, Caius; Crosse, Cavendish; Day, Christ's; W. C. Devereux, Selwyn; Eccles; Elsmore, Christ's; Gamble, Hill, Jesus; Low, Clare; Low, Caius; Melsome, Queens'; Metcalfe, Trinity; Molson, Emmanuel; Peat, B.A., Cavendish; Russell, B.A., Trinity Hall; Smithson, Christ's; Walker, Pembroke; Wild, Jesus; H. Williamson, Trinity; Wingfield, B.A., Caius. *Animal Biology:* Adami, B.A., Christ's; A. H. Barker, B.A., Trinity; Barnett, B.A., Caius; Bratton, M.A., Caius; Brodie, Cavendish; Bromhead, Jesus; Case, B.A., Pembroke; W. Clarke, B.A., Cavendish; Courtney, B.A., Pembroke; Daggett, Caius; Dickson, B.A., Caius; Drabble, Caius; Edwards, Peterhouse; Fyfe, Caius; Goulston, B.A., Clare; Graves, Caius; F. P. Haviland, B.A., Pembroke; Hicks, B.A., Caius; Hicks, Cavendish; Jaques, M.A., St. John's; Johnson, Caius; Kerr, B.A., St. John's; Rendel, B.A., Clare; Ronald, B.A., Trinity; Scott, Peterhouse; Shaw, B.A., Caius; Stanley, Peterhouse; Taylor, Caius; Trevithick, B.A., Trinity; Tuppen, Caius; White, B.A., Clare; Wickham, B.A., Caius; A. S. Wilson, B.A., Pembroke.

Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine.—Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry: Adami, B.A., Christ's; Arkwright, Trinity; Armitage, B.A., Trinity; Baker, Trinity; Barker, B.A., Trinity; Barnard, B.A., King's; Bickersteth, B.A., Trinity; Blakie, B.A., Caius; Bradley, Caius; Bratton, M.A., Caius; H. T. Bulstrode, B.A., Emmanuel; Burd, B.A., Caius; Carey, B.A., Emmanuel; Carter, Pembroke; E. H. Cooke, B.A., St. John's; Cordeux, Caius; H. Cox, M.A., Trinity; Curwen, St. John's; de Jersey, Pembroke; Dewhurst, Trinity; Dickson, B.A., Caius; Donaldson, Caius; Dumergue, Corpus; England, Caius; Ferguson, B.A., Caius; Foster, B.A., Trinity; Goddard, Caius; Graves, B.A., Caius; Griffith, Downing; Hawkins, Caius; Hewer, Heywood, Trinity; Holden, Caius; Howard, Trinity; E. L. Jones, B.A., St. John's; Kerr, B.A., St. John's; D. A. Kidd, Trinity; King, B.A., Cavendish; Leslie, Christ's; Lipscomb, B.A., Caius; Luard, B.A., Catharine; McConkey, B.A., Caius; May, B.A., Trinity; Mitchell, Trinity; Morrice, B.A., Trinity; Muir, Trinity; G. R. Murray, Trinity; Olive, B.A., St. John's; Parker, B.A.,

Catharine ; C. S. Pollock, Trinity ; Prowse, B.A. ; Punch, St. John's ; T. Redmayne, B.A., Trinity ; Roberts, B.A. ; F. E. Saunders, Caius ; Shore, St. John's ; Smyth, M.A., King's ; Tatham, B.A., Clare ; Weber, Trinity ; Webster, B.A., Caius ; Welsford, Caius ; Wilde, B.A., Clare ; Winfield-Roll, Christ's ; Wyman, Trinity ; Wynne, B.A., Catharine ; Yeoman, Pembroke. *Human Anatomy and Physiology* : Adam, B.A., Christ's ; Beaumont, B.A., Downing ; Blaker, B.A., Cavendish ; Bromhead, B.A., Jesus ; Caulfe, King's ; Cockside, M.A., Caius ; Dickenson, Caius ; Dutt, B.A., Corpus ; England, B.A., Caius ; Evelyn, B.A., Caius ; Goodman, B.A., St. John's ; Griffith, Downing ; F. P. Haviland, B.A., Pembroke ; Light, B.A., Clare ; Luard, B.A., Catharine ; Macdonald, Jesus ; Miley, B.A., Trinity ; Morrice, Trinity ; Olive, B.A., St. John's ; Rolleston, St. John's ; Servaes, B.A., King's ; Shore, St. John's ; A. S. Taylor, B.A., Pembroke ; A. H. Williams, B.A., St. John's ; A. S. Wilson, B.A., Pembroke ; Wynne, B.A., Catharine. *Third Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine* : Part I.—J. M. Clarke, B.A., Caius ; Griffith, Downing ; Habershon, M.A., Trinity ; G. D. Haviland, M.A., St. John's ; Hillier, B.A., Caius ; Musgrave, B.A., Magdalene ; Piggott, B.A., Emmanuel ; Reid, B.A., Cavendish ; Ritchie, B.A., Trinity ; Sherrington, B.A., Caius ; Stericker, B.A., Clare ; Turner, Weston, Caius. Part II.—Einson, B.A., Clare ; Griffith, Downing ; Habershon, M.A., Trinity ; Knaggs, B.A., Caius ; Lyon, M.A., Emmanuel ; Rutherford, B.A., Caius ; Sherrington, B.A., Caius ; Styan, M.A., Trinity ; Trott, B.A., Caius ; Turner, White-Cooper, B.A., Trinity.

Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Surgery :—Piggott, B.A., Emmanuel ; Shaw, Sidney ; Street, M.A., Trinity ; Ritchie, B.A., Trinity.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, January 1st, 1885.

Ensor, Henry Collen, Guy's Hospital.
Hart-Smith, Franke Chamberlain, University College.
Michell, John Charles, London Hospital.
Thurston, Daniel, London Hospital.
Watt, Alexander Kinneir, Edinburgh University.
Wethered, Frank Joseph, London Hospital.

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

Botham, Richard Henry, King's College.

In the Apothecaries' Hall Pass-list in last week's JOURNAL, for Stubbs, Percy Bedford Travers, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, read Stubbs, Percy Belford Travers, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced.

BOLTON INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—Senior House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications to Mr. Kevan, 12, Acresfield, Bolton, by January 10th.

BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications by January 10th.

CRICKHOWELL UNION.—District Medical Officer, Medical Officer of Health, and Public Vaccinator. Applications by January 10th.

DONCASTER GENERAL INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by January 31st.

EPPING UNION.—District Medical Officer. Salary, £21 per annum. Applications by January 15th.

GATESHEAD DISPENSARY.—Assistant-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications to Mr. Joseph Jordan, Honorary Secretary, 2, Side, Newcastle, by January 24th.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, Birmingham.—Honorary Physician. Applications by January 24th.

GENERAL INFIRMARY AT GLOUCESTER, AND THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE EYE INSTITUTION.—Physician. Applications by February 18th.

INVERNESS NORTHERN INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, and £15 as Medical Officer of Health. Applications by January 13th.

KENT AND CANTERBURY HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications by January 23rd.

KIDDERMINSTER FRIENDLY SOCIETIES MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—Assistant Medical Officer. Applications to Dr. J. W. Measures, 4, Lion Street.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road, N.W.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £52 10s. per annum. Applications to the Secretary.

NAAS UNION.—Medical Officer, Rathmore Dispensary. Salary, £140 per annum and fees. Election on January 13th.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART AND PARALYSIS, Soho Square.—Honorary Assistant Physician. Applications to the Secretary.

NORTHERN INFIRMARY, Inverness.—House-Surgeon and Apothecary. Salary £50 per annum. Applications to Kenneth MacDonald, Esq., Town Clerk, by January 17th.

PARISH OF LOCHS, near Stornoway.—Medical Officer. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications to the Inspector of Poor by January 10th.

PORTUMNA UNION.—Medical Officer, Portumna Dispensary. Salary, £112 10s. per annum. Applications to William Eyre, The Castle, Eyrecourt, by January 13th.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, Birmingham.—Casualty Surgeon. Applications by January 24th.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, Birmingham.—Resident Physician. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications by January 24th.

RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY, Oxford.—Honorary Physician. Applications by January 14th.

SOLWAY LODGE OF ODDFELLOWS, Whitehaven.—Medical Practitioner. Applications by January 17th.

SPALDING UNION.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £40 per annum. Applications to A. Maples, Clerk to the Guardians.

SUSSEX COUNTY HOSPITAL, Brighton.—Physician and Assistant-Physician. Applications by February 11th.

SUSSEX COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, Hayward's Heath.—Junior Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to Dr. Williams.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.—Lecturer in Human Anatomy. Salary, £300. Applications to the Secretary of the Common University Fund, New College, Oxford, not later than February 1st, 1885.

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Marylebone Road.—Assistant Surgeon. Applications by January 17th.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith, W.—Physician for Diseases of Women. Applications by January 29th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ARMSTRONG, James, M.B.Edin., L.R.C.S.Edin., appointed one of the Honorary Medical Officers to the Ladies Charity and Lying-in Hospital, Liverpool.

HART, Charles H., L.R.C.S.I., L.K.Q.C.P., L.M., Medical Officer of Health for Greenwich, appointed Medical Officer to the Miller Memorial Hospital at Greenwich.

MOORE, Thomas, F.R.C.S., appointed Surgeon to the Miller Memorial Hospital, Greenwich.

NANCE, H. Chester, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed House-Surgeon to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich, vice D. D. Day, M.B., F.R.C.S., resigned.

SHAW, John A., M.R.C.S.Eng., reappointed Registrar to the Victoria Hospital for Children.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

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

MARRIAGES.

HENDERSON—BULL.—At St. Michael's Church, Highgate, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Edgar Smith, Vicar of All Saints, Highgate, assisted by the Rev. D. Trinder, Vicar of St. Michael's, Alexander Milne Henderson, M.D., son of George Henderson, Whitecrook, Keith, N.B., to Florence, eldest daughter of Henry Bull, of Hazlemount, Hornsey Lane, N.

WALLER—PALMER.—On the 6th instant, at the Friends' Meeting House, Reading, Augustus D. Waller, M.D., son of the late Augustus Waller, M.D., F.R.S., to Alice Mary, second daughter of George Palmer, Esq., M.P.

DEATHS.

HAY.—On the 4th instant, suddenly, William Banks Hay, M.R.C.S. and M.D., of Aberdeen, L.R.C.P.Ed., of 1, Albion Street, Hull, aged 68 years.

PARRY.—On the 19th December, 1884, at his residence, Swan Hill, Shrewsbury, Edward James Parry, M.R.C.S.Lond., L.R.C.P.Edin., in his 75th year. He practised successfully for some years at Bridgnorth, Salop, and afterwards for twenty-eight years at Ballymenoch, Argyleshire, where he was presented, on leaving, with a handsome testimonial.

STUART.—At 4, Kyd Street, Calcutta, on 14th December, 1884, Dr. Kenneth Bruce Stuart, aged 49.

WAGHORN.—On 11th October, 1884, Matilda, wife of Surgeon-Major Henry Waghorn, Army Medical Department, Quetta, Afghanistan, from premature birth.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London, 8.30 p.m. Dr. Heron will show specimens in pure cultivation of the "Coccidi-Bacillus." Dr. Samuel West : A Case of "Aphasia." Lesion in the Supramarginal and Angular Gyri. Odontological Society of Great Britain, 8 p.m. Election of Officers and Council for ensuing year. Communication from Mr. E. A. Bogue, of New York. Mr. Storer Bennett : On Herlist's Method of Filling Teeth with Gold. The President will deliver his valedictory address.

TUESDAY.—Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m. Adjourned discussion on Dr. Kidd's paper on "The Distribution of the Tuberle-Bacilli in the Lesions of Phthisis." Dr. Kidd's specimens will be on view half an hour before the meeting.

WEDNESDAY.—Hunterian Society, 7.15 p.m. Council, 8 p.m. Dr. Radcliffe Crocker : The Internal Administration of Turpentine in Cutaneous Diseases.—Obstetrical Society of London, 8 p.m. Specimens will be shown by Dr. Edis, Mr. W. S. A. Griffith, Dr. Anand Routh, Dr. Heywood Smith, and others. Dr. William A. Duncan : On the Extripation of the Entire Uterus.—Epidemiological Society of London, 8 p.m. Surgeon-General W. J. Moore : The Constitutional Requirements for Tropical Life, with especial reference to Temperaments. A meeting of the Council will be held at 7.30 p.m.—Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. Mr. A. D. Michael : Notes on the Life-history of some of the little known Tyroglyphidae. Mr. C. Thomas : On a New Species of *Acineta*.—University College, London, Medical Society, 8 p.m. Professor E. Ray Lankester : On Bacteria and Bacilli in their Relation to Putrefaction and Disease. The lecture will be illustrated by a large series of newly prepared diagrams. After the lecture, there will be a demonstration of micro-organisms and methods of cultivation.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

CHARING CROSS.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th.; Dental, M. W. F., 9.30.

GUY'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, exc. Tu., 1.30; Obstetric, M. W. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Tu. Th. F., 1.30; Ear, Tu. F., 12.30; Skin, Tu., 12.30; Dental, Tu. Th. F., 12.

KING'S COLLEGE.—Medical, daily, 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. Th. S., 2; o.p., M. W. F., 12.30; Eye, M. Th., 1; Ophthalmic Department, W., 1; Ear, Th., 2; Skin, Th.; Throat, Th. 3; Dental, Tu. F., 10.

LONDON.—Medical, daily, exc. S., 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30 and 2; Obstetric, M. Th., 1.30; o.p. W. S., 1.30; Eye, W. S., 9; Ear, S., 9.30; Skin, Th., 9; Dental, Tu., 9.

MIDDLESEX.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; o.p., W. S., 1.30; Eye, W. S., 8.30; Ear and Throat, Tu., 9; Skin, F., 4; Dental, daily, 9.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. Th. S., 2; o.p., W. S., 9; Eye, Tu. W. Th. S., 2; Ear, M., 2.30; Skin, F., 1.30; Larynx, W., 11.30; Orthopaedic, F., 12.30; Dental, Tu. F., 9.

ST. GEORGE'S.—Medical and Surgical, M. Tu. F. S., 1; Obstetric, Tu. S., 1; o.p., Th., 2; Eye, W. S., 2; Ear, Tu., 2; Skin, Th., 1; Throat, M., 2; Orthopaedic, W., 2; Dental, Tu. S., 9; Th., 1.

ST. MARY'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.45; Obstetric, Tu. F., 9.30; o.p., M. Th., 9.30; Eye, Tu. F., 9.30; Ear, W. S., 9.30; Throat, M. Th., 9.30; Skin, Tu. F., 9.30; Electrician, Tu. F., 9.30; Dental, W. S., 9.30.

ST. THOMAS'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, except Sat., 2; Obstetric, M. Th., 2; o.p., W., 1.30; Eye, M. Th., 2; o.p., daily, except Sat., 1.30; Ear, M., 12.30; Skin, W., 12.30; Throat, Tu. F., 1.30; 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, Tu., 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.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

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

TUESDAY.....St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—West London, 3 P.M.—St. Mark's, 9 A.M.—St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department), 4 P.M.—Cancer Hospital, Brompton, 3 P.M.

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

THURSDAY.....St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Hospital for Women, 2 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—North-west London, 2.30 P.M.—Chelsea Hospital for Women, 2 P.M.

FRIDAY.....King's College, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.—Royal South London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.—Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department), 2 P.M.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M.

SATURDAY.....St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.—Royal Free, 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.

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 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.

THE RHYMING PHARMACOPHIA OF AN AMATEUR PHYSICIAN.

SYDNEY SMITH was not only an Edinburgh reviewer, a canon of St. Paul's, and a country parson, but added to the duties of the latter capacity the accomplishments of an amateur physician. He had probably picked up a smattering of the art at Edinburgh. When incumbent of Foxton, a rather out-of-the-way village in Yorkshire, he kept in his parish-room a small village dispensary-chest. To the mixtures, pills, and liniments contained in it he applied grotesque but expressive names; for instance, "heart's delight, the comfort of all the old women in the village"; "the gentle jog, pleasure to take it"; "the bull-dog, for more serious cases"; "Peter's puke," and "up-with-it," need no explanation; "rub-a-dub, a capital embrocation," and "dead stop settles the matter at once." But he had a more exact knowledge of drugs than might be imagined from the above extracts; this is sufficiently shown by the following rhyming directions for filling a family medicine-chest, addressed from Combe Flory at a later period of his career to a lady named Howard. We quote from the *Life and Times of Sydney Smith*, recently published by Mr. Reid.

"With store of powdered rhubarb we begin;
(To leave out powdered rhubarb were a sin).
Pack mild magnesia deep within the chest;
And glittering gum from Arabi the brest;
And keep, oh lady, keep within thy reach
The slimy surgeon, blood-devouring leech.
Laurel-born camphor, opiate drugs prepare,
They banish pain, and calm consuming care.
Glauber and Epsom salts their aid combine,
Translucent streams of castor-oil be thine,
And gentle manna in thy bottles shine.
If morbid spot of septic sore invade,
By heaven-sent bark the morbid spot is stayed;
When with black bile hepatic regions swell,
With subtle calomel the plague expel.
Anise and mint with strong *Æolian* sway,
Intestine storms of flatulence allay,
And ipecacuanha clears the way.
Soda and potash change the humours crude,
When hoven parsons swell with luscious food.
I know thee well, thou antimonial power,
And to thee fly in that heartrending hour
When feverish patients heave their laden breath,
And all is sickness, agony, and death!
Spare not in eastern blasts when babies die,
The wholesome vigour of the Spanish fly;
From timely torture seek thy infant's rest,
And spread the poison on his labouring breast.
And so, fair lady, when in evil hour
Less prudent mothers mourn some faded flower,
Six Howards valiant, and six Howards fair,
Shall live to love thee, and reward thy care."

[We have altered the position of one couplet which, in the version as published by Mr. Reid, had evidently become displaced.]

A CASE OF TYPHOID FEVER VERY SEVERE AND QUICKLY FATAL.

SIR.—A. L., a well developed and strong girl aged 13, a farmer's daughter, after eating dinner, on December 9th last, about 2 o'clock P.M., began to complain, about 4, of being, as her mother stated, heavy, and feeling a chill, and went to bed. Very soon afterwards, violent diarrhoea set in, accompanied by vomiting of matter somewhat similar to the ingesta taken as drink, which consisted of milk and water and new milk-whey. I was sent for in the evening, and saw the patient at about 12.30 A.M. The decubitus was dorsal; tongue very foul, and teeth covered with sordes. The pulse was imperceptible at the wrist, with a single heart-sound somewhat muffled and very quick. The skin of the chest showed a slightly rubecular mottling. The pupils were so much dilated that the iris merely formed a linear circle, and was perfectly insensible to light, with great injection of the sclerotics. There was coma-vigil, with nervous or Cheyne-Stokes respiration, fifty per minute. The skin felt very hot; temperature, 105°. The abdomen was quite natural and flaccid. The patient, fully unconscious, was scarcely able to swallow even a teaspoonful of fluid. There was well marked subcutaneous and jactitations. To please her friends, though hoping against hope, I administered, after some attempts, a calomel and jalap powder, dissolved in a teaspoonful of water, applied a blister to the nape, with a large mustard-poultice over the heart and abdomen. After an interval of half an hour, I gave her half a teaspoonful of three-star brandy in water, which was swallowed with very great difficulty; soon afterwards, the breathing became quicker, and the sclerotics more injected. She also had half a teaspoonful of tartar emetic mixture (2 grs. to 8 oz.), once. Going from bad to worse rapidly, she died at 1.15 A.M. on the 10th. There being no necropsy, the deductions from this case must be hypothetical. The diagnosis above was arrived at from the fact of a servant-boy in the house being stricken down with typhoid fever, and, after three days' illness, being removed to hospital. Though the looseness of the evacuations, even though not bloody, was the only symptom specially characteristic of typhoid fever, still all the others were the usual accompaniments of aggravated cases of that disease.

As to typhoid fever being an endemic disease, I attended two families in the neighbourhood, about ten years since, attacked with a like virulent type of the disease in one family (the next), five were laid up; the father himself died of it at the same time. Though the above case was perhaps by no means unique, still I consider it slightly worthy of presentation to the readers of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, as being certainly remarkable on the three following counts: 1st, the suddenness of the attack very soon after a meal; 2nd, the very great severity of the symptoms; 3rd, the rapidly fatal issue.—I am, etc., Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, Ireland. M. M. SHEEDY, L.R.C.P. and S.Edin.

A MEMBER's question has been repeatedly answered in these columns.

REPRODUCTION OF LECTURE.

A VERBATIM report of Sir William Thomson's lectures at the Johns Hopkins University, United States, has been reproduced by the papyrograph plate process. A bibliography of the subjects considered will also be given with the lectures.

MEDICAL PRACTICE IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The prospects of the medical profession in the Argentine Republic, as related in the *South American Journal*, are of an unusually satisfactory character; and in these days, when the cry of overcrowding is heard from every profession (and the medical profession is no exception), the following statements will be read with refreshing interest, and give to the despairing hope.

"All the medical men here are said to be making fortunes, and there is still room for 'healthy competition.'

"The ordinary charge for a consultation at a medical man's house is said to be two dollars (about 8s.); for a visit, four dollars, say 16s.; for attendance at confinement when all goes well, about £20; but when any special care or operation is required, these fees mount up to hundreds of pounds. Accounts for medical attendance are sent in and paid without remark, which would make the hair of a paterfamilias in the 'old country' stand on end. My friend mentions the following fees as having been lately obtained by doctors who, though of good standing, are not looked on as 'stars' for extraction of ovarian tumour, £1,200; amputation of arm, principal, £600; amputation of arm, two assistants, each, £400; delivery with operation, £400; attendance during typhoid fever, £200; visit by a physician for dropsy, £50; consultation-fees, £20 and upwards.

"Much depends, of course, on the position of the patient, but there are sufficient wealthy people to make up for any small fees or gratuitous work which may have to be done among the poorer classes.

"Nor are we led to believe that there are any serious drawbacks to this pleasant outlook. The Argentine Republic, which, as is well known, comprises a vast area of fertile territory, extending from the tropics down to Cape Horn, with a firm and settled government, has a climate pronounced to be one of the most temperate in the world, and should be the healthiest; but, owing to defective sanitary arrangements, it is not so. Buenos Ayres, with a population of about 300,000, has a mortality of 33, which it may reasonably be expected will be considerably lessened in view of the extensive drainage and waterworks now in course of construction.

"Expenses are, of course, much higher in South America than in Europe, and it would be unwise to compare charges in two places without taking this into consideration.

"In the city of Buenos Ayres, there are said to be now practising about a dozen English-speaking doctors, all doing well. In other large cities of the interior and in the country, there are a good number to be found. But immigration is flowing into the country, and everything growing so fast, that there seems to be no fear of overcrowding.

"Owing to the facilities offered in the government schools and universities, a young man in the Argentine Republic obtains a complete education free from all expenses in fees. The medical schools are well attended, and the natives prove apt scholars. The standard (so far as my friend can judge, he not being of the medical profession) seems to be as high as in European universities, and there are many Argentine doctors who would take a high rank in their profession in any part of the world. Besides these native-taught doctors, there are in practice in the Argentine Republic many medical men of every European nationality; and, at a first glance, one would think that the profession was rather over-crowded.

"However, when one sees that nearly all the doctors are making fortunes, and hears of the enormous fees which they can easily obtain, he perceives that there is still room for 'healthy competition.'

"The statements given above are confirmed by another correspondent, who states that a friend of his paid £100 for attendance at the confinement of his wife; and adds that the charges by dentists are on a like magnificent scale, as much as £5 or £6 being paid for stopping a tooth. There, however, appears to be one important condition: before a doctor is allowed to practise in the Argentine Republic, he must pass an examination, and be licensed by the Government Medical Board; and before he can do this he must, of course, be master of the Spanish language. The population of the country is so cosmopolitan, that the more modern languages he speaks, the better will be his chances of success."

CARRIAGES FOR MEDICAL MEN.

SIR.—I have frequently seen the question asked in the *JOURNAL*, "What is the best trap for a country practitioner?" I unhesitatingly reply the single two-wheeled gig, but, unfortunately, these are not so comfortable as one would wish (at least the majority of them).

Requiring a conveyance, I, a few months ago, ordered a "Premier" gig, built by Messrs. Harrison and Brass, of Elgin, and find it to be highly satisfactory. It is the most comfortable carriage I ever sat in, being roomy, with a good rest for the back, elegant in appearance, yet strong and substantial, well balanced, and of light draught, while the springs are so constructed as to avoid any jolting, even over the roughest roads. For comfort and expedition in travelling, I do not know of its equal. I look upon it as *per excellē* the country doctor's trap.—Yours, etc., D. CHARLES COX.

Annan.

LACTATE OF LEAD.

A CORRESPONDENT wishes to know if any of our readers could inform him how the liquor plumbi lactatis is prepared, and how it is therapeutically administered.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY.—1. It is difficult to advise; the fees under such circumstances, would vary very much. £500 to £750 for the whole term would not be unreasonable. 2. Yes; it is customary to pay half fees, unless there be an arrangement for a fixed sum.

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

Dr. D. Powell, London; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Our Dublin Correspondent; Mr. T. M. Stone, London; The Secretaries of the Mahomed Memorial Fund; Mr. J. Armstrong, Liverpool; Dr. J. W. Moore, Dublin; Mr. H. Nance, Norwich; The Secretary of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; London; Mr. P. B. T. Stubbs, London; Mr. H. Briggs, Liverpool; The Secretary of the Society of Arts, London; Miss Emily Hay, Hull; Messrs. Street and Co., London; Mr. J. Hamilton Croome, Edinburgh; Mr. J. Bautch, Beverley; Mr. R. Savage, London; Mr. W. Grant, Birmingham; Dr. George B. Monet Cairo; Our Aberdeen Correspondent; M. G. II.; Surgeon-Major Hodie Newry; Mr. Moore, Blackheath; Mr. F. M. McClement, Queenstown; Dr. F. C. Coley, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Dr. T. Palmer Stevens, London; Mr. Wm. J. V. Harle, London; Dr. Edward Seaton, London; Mr. Laurence Humphry, Cambridge; Mr. G. F. A. Harris, Calcutta; Mr. A. A. Woodson, Sheffield; Mr. Vere George Webb, Wood Green; Mr. C. Roberts, London; Mr. Oliver Pemberton, Birmingham; Mr. H. E. Waddy, Gloucester; Mr. J. Headley Neale, Leicester; Dr. Mulville Thomson, Newport; Mr. W. B. Walls, Pembroke; Mrs. R. Napier, Eastbourne; Dr. H. E. Galton, Gloucester; Mr. F. Thornton Macklin, Suffa, India; Mr. G. H. Kidd, London; Mr. Morrant Baker, London; Mr. H. P. Dunn, London; Mr. A. J. Pepper, London; Dr. J. Rogers, London; Dr. W. Alexander, Liverpool; Mr. William Donovan, Romsey; Mr. H. S. Branfoot, Brighton; Joyes Sanitary Compounds Company; Mr. G. Terry, Mells, Frome; Mr. W. I. Keir, Melksham; Dr. Gordon, Glasgow; Dr. Donovan, Newbridge; Dr. Athill, Dublin; Dr. Ward Cousins, Southsea; Mr. Duncan, Ottery St. Mary; Mr. Watson Cheyne, London; Messrs. Lebon and Co., London; The Secretaries of the Epidemiological Society; Mr. A. L. A. Eccles, Torquay; Our Liverpool Correspondent; Mr. A. A. Bowby, London; Mr. H. J. Moxon, London; The Secretary of the Royal Microscopical Society; Mr. Walter Whitehead, Manchester; Dr. J. Thorburn, Manchester; Dr. W. Roger Williams, London; Dr. R. Jeffreys, Chesterfield; Mr. J. W. Taylor, Birmingham; Dr. O. Sturges, London; Dr. O. Pemberton, Birmingham; Mr. R. F. Bell, Woolwich; Dr. Stevenson, London; Mr. D. Hepburn, London; J. C. II.; Dr. R. Paramore, London; Mr. W. Thoburn, Manchester; Mr. D. Christie, Carrigart, co. Donegal; Mr. M. Smale, London; Mr. J. Beatty, Dublin; Mr. A. H. Haggard, London; Dr. J. J. Charles, Cork; Dr. M. Thompson, Newport; Mr. H. A. Powell, Beckenham; Mr. G. P. Atkinson, Pontefract; Dr. C. Wyllie, Skipton-in-Craven; Dr. W. G. Walford, London; Dr. J. Lindsay Steven, Glasgow; Mr. S. D. Clippingdale, London; Mr. F. S. Goulder, Dudley; Mr. S. A. Titley, London; Miss Emily Corwell, London; Dr. W. H. O. Sankey, Baschurch; Mr. W. H. Cole, Ashford; Dr. de Valcourt, Cannes; Mr. J. J. Emerson, Alfreton; Dr. R. Wyckoff, Brooklyn, New York; Dr. Percy Boulton, London; Dr. James Ryley, Great Yarmouth; Our Belfast Correspondent; Our Manchester Correspondent; Dr. H. Corby, Cork; Mr. S. Rogers, London; Mr. H. W. T. Ellis, Crombie; Messrs. Oppenheimer, Brothers and Co., London; Mr. H. Milley, London; Dr. Illingworth, Accrington; Dr. N. P. Walker, Vienna; Dr. Charles Richet, Paris; Dr. Alder Smith, London; Mr. J. B. Martin, Ventnor; Mr. Chauncey Puze, Liverpool; Mr. W. Austin, London; Mr. A. N. Godby Gibbs, Bristol; Mr. F. W. Humphry, Winchester; Dr. W. H. Drosier, Cambridge; Mr. Percy Downes, Hull; Mr. S. Philpot, London; Mr. C. C. Whitefoord, London; Mr. Walter Rivington, London; Dr. R. S. Archer, Liverpool, etc.

BOOKS, etc., RECEIVED.

An Introduction to the Study of the Diseases of the Nervous System. By T. Grainger Stewart, M.D. Edinburgh: Bell and Bradfute. London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co., and Adams and Co.

Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: Collins, printer, 705, Jayne Street.

Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity, of Massachusetts. Boston: Wright and Potter Printing Company.

Charley Kingston's Aunt. By Pen Oliver. London: Macmillan and Co.

The Care of Infants. By Sophia Jex-Blake, M.D. London: Macmillan and Co.

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