

acquainted with the merits of their own colleagues than with those of teachers in other schools.

The influence of the schools whose interests suffered was sufficient to get inserted into the supplemental Charter of 1843 a clause disqualifying all lecturers in medical schools from serving on the Court of Examiners. Although this arrangement allayed the jealousy of the rival schools, its effect on the status and dignity of the examining body was most injurious. If examiners are not to be school-teachers, the class of fairly competent men must, of course, be a small one; and the Council has consequently a very limited number to select from. Accordingly, any examiner who displayed, as such, more than average ability, was certain of retaining his seat for years. It was often felt that, in the purely scientific subjects, such as chemistry, physiology, histology, anatomy, no man was qualified to be an examiner, except one with such knowledge as a teacher should possess. As the members of the Court were elected to examine without specifying the subject, each one might be called on to test the candidates in anatomy, physiology, surgery, practice of medicine, chemistry, and materia medica. This anomalous condition led the present Council to determine on removing the disqualification of lecturers, even at the risk of awakening school-jealousies; and, to minimise these, they passed a resolution (to be converted into an ordinance) that not more than two lecturers from any school would be elected.

It was also resolved, but no formal arrangements were made, that the examiners should be elected, each to examine in a special subject, and, as a consequence, it would probably be necessary to increase the number of the courts.

These changes were embodied in the amended Charter laid before the Government, but at the date of the last meeting, the Charter had not been received. Some of the Council were strongly of opinion that, as the number of examiners to be elected was not yet fixed, or the division of subjects amongst them arranged, and as the election usually took place in the beginning of May, it would be advisable to proceed for the present year under the old rules.

However, in a small Council, it was decided to postpone the election till May 19th, in the hope that the Charter might have arrived by that time. This, under the circumstances detailed, seems to be a truly ridiculous proceeding, as the mode of election is altogether doubtful. At the same meeting, Dr. Mapother's resignation of member of Council was accepted with regret. It is understood that he intends to be a candidate for the Court of Examiners, and the names of Dr. W. Thornley Stoker, Mr. Swanzy, Mr. Alcock Nixon, and Mr. Robinson, are also mentioned in the same connection; whilst Dr. Samuel Mason is a candidate for an Examinership in Midwifery.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1885. ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

ANY qualified medical practitioner not disqualified by any by-law of the Association, who shall be recommended as eligible by any three members, may be elected a member *by the Council* or by any recognised *Branch Council*.

Meetings of the Council will be held on July 8th, and October 14th, 1885. Candidates for election by the Council of the Association must send in their forms of application to the General Secretary, not later than twenty-one days before each meeting, namely, June 17th, and September 24th, 1885.

Candidates seeking election by a Branch Council should apply to the secretary of the Branch. No member can be elected by a Branch Council unless his name has been inserted in the circular summoning the meeting at which he seeks election.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary*.

COLLECTIVE INVESTIGATION OF DISEASE.

INQUIRIES are in progress on the subjects of

CHOREA, DIPHTHERIA,
ACUTE RHEUMATISM, OLD AGE,
CANCER OF THE BREAST.

Memoranda on the above, and forms for recording individual cases, may be had on application.

It is requested that returns in Chorea and Acute Rheumatism be sent in at as early a date as possible, as the Reports on these subjects are in preparation. The greater part of the "Old Age" form may be filled in by a non-medical person, if necessary.

The Committee are also glad to receive reports of cases of the following conditions, memoranda and forms for which are prepared.

PAROXYSMAL HÆMOGLOBINURIA.
ALBUMINURIA IN THE APPARENTLY HEALTHY.
SLEEP-WALKING. ACUTE GOUT.

The "Sleep-walking" form may be filled in by a non-medical person, if necessary.

PURPERAL PYREXIA.—The Committee will be glad to receive reports of cases illustrative of the points mentioned in the JOURNAL of January 31st, 1885 (p. 249). Separate copies of the article and questions alluded to will be forwarded on application.

THE CONNECTION OF DISEASE WITH HABITS OF INTEMPERANCE.—A schedule of inquiry upon this subject has been prepared by the Committee, and is issued with the present number of the JOURNAL.

Returns on ACUTE PNEUMONIA are still received.

THE ETIOLOGY OF PHTHISIS.—Continuation of inquiry. The Committee will be glad to receive the names of gentlemen willing to engage in joint investigation of any of the following points in relation to the origin of cases of Phthisis;—(a) The influence of residence and occupation; (b) the previous state of the patients' thoracic organs and general health; (c) heredity and communication. Full particulars will be sent on application.

Application for forms, memoranda, or further information, may be made to any of the Honorary Local Secretaries, or to the Secretary of the Collective Investigation Committee, 161a, Strand, W.C.

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.—J. MAITLAND, M.B., Honorary Secretary, Madras.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.—The third general meeting of the present session will be held at the Bell Medical Library, Cleveland Road, Wolverhampton, on Thursday, May 28th, 1885. The President, Dr. E. T. Tylecote, will take the chair at three o'clock in the afternoon.—VINCENT JACKSON, General Secretary.—Wolverhampton.—April 25th, 1885.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SUSSEX DISTRICT.—The next meeting of the above District will be held at the Queen's Hotel, Eastbourne, on Friday, May 29th. Dr. Habgood will preside. Gentlemen desirous of reading papers or showing cases should communicate with the Honorary Secretary, T. JENNER VERRALL, 95, Western Road, Brighton.—April 27th, 1885.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SURREY DISTRICT.—The next meeting of the above District will be held at the Greyhound Hotel, Croydon, on Thursday, May 14th, at 4 P.M., H. Townsend Whitting, Esq., of Croydon, in the chair. A paper has been promised by Dr. William A. Duncan on "Chronic Metritis," and other communications are expected. Members desirous of reading papers or notes of cases are requested to inform the Honorary Secretary as soon as possible. All members of the South-Eastern Branch are entitled to attend this meeting, and to introduce professional friends. Dinner will be served at 6 P.M.; charge, 7s., exclusive of wine.—J. HERBERT STOWERS, M.D., Honorary Secretary, 23, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

EAST ANGLIAN, SOUTH MIDLAND, AND CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE BRANCHES.—A combined meeting of the above Branches will be held in Cambridge on the 12th of June next, under the presidency of Dr. P. W. Latham, Downing Professor of Medicine. Notice of intention of reading papers to be sent, without delay, to one of the Secretaries, W. A. ELLISTON, Ipswich; C. J. EVANS, Northampton; BUSHELL ANNINGSO, Cambridge.

NOMINATION OF REPRESENTATIVES IN COUNCIL OF ASSOCIATION: SPECIAL NOTICES.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.—Members of this Branch who are desirous of nominating members of the Council of the Branch, or Representative Members in the Council of the Association, are hereby reminded that such nominations, signed by five nominators, must be sent to the Secretary on or before the 31st instant.—CHARLES E. GLASCOTT, M.D., Honorary Secretary.—23, St. John Street, Manchester.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH.—Notice is hereby given, that the nomination of members to represent this Branch in the Council of the Association will shortly take place, in accordance with the following by-law: "The representatives of the Branch in the Council of the British Medical Association shall be annually nominated by the Council of the Branch in such manner as the said Council may from time to time determine. Any six members of the Branch shall be entitled to nominate any one or more members as representatives, on giving notice of such election to the Secretaries of the Branch at least three weeks before each annual meeting." Members desirous of nominating candidates are invited, in accordance with the above, to send in the names to Dr. Henry, 132, Highbury Hill, N., on or before June 1st. There will be two vacancies: one caused by the appointment of Mr. Macnamara as Treasurer of the Association; the other by the death of Dr. Mahomed. The remaining present representatives are Dr. Bridgewater, Mr. Sibley, and Dr. Grigg.—ALEXANDER HENRY, M.D., W. CHAPMAN GRIGG, M.D., Honorary Secretaries.—132, Highbury Hill, N., April 29th, 1885.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Fifty-third Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Cardiff, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, July 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st, 1885.

President: JAMES CUMING, M.D., F.R.C.S., Professor of Medicine in Queen's College, and Physician to the Royal Hospital, Belfast.

President-elect: W. T. EDWARDS, M.D., F.R.C.S., Physician to the Glamorgan and Monmouth Infirmary, Cardiff.

An Address in Therapeutics will be delivered by W. Roberts, M.D., F.R.S., Consulting Physician to the Manchester Royal Infirmary.

An Address in Surgery will be delivered by John Marshall, F.R.C.S., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in University College, and Senior Surgeon to University College Hospital.

An Address in Public Medicine will be delivered by Thos. Jones Dyke, F.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health, Merthyr Tydvil.

SECTION A. MEDICINE.—*President*: S. Wilks, M.D., F.R.S., London. *Vice-Presidents*: T. D. Griffiths, M.D., Swansea; Byrom Bramwell, M.D., Edinburgh. *Secretaries*: W. Price, M.B., Park Place, Cardiff; E. Markham Skerritt, M.D., Richmond Hill, Clifton.

SECTION B. SURGERY.—*President*: E. H. Bennett, M.D., President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Dublin. *Vice-Presidents*: P. R. Cresswell, F.R.C.S., Dowlais; Edmund Owen, F.R.C.S., London. *Secretaries*: G. A. Brown, M.R.C.S., Tredegar; Thomas Jones, F.R.C.S., 96, Mosley Street, Manchester.

SECTION C. OBSTETRIC MEDICINE.—*President*: Henry Gervis, M.D., London. *Vice-Presidents*: S. H. Steel, M.B., Abergavenny; W. C. Grigg, M.D., London. *Secretaries*: A. P. Fiddian, M.B., 6, Brighton Terrace, Cardiff; D. Berry Hart, M.D., 65, Frederick Street, Edinburgh.

SECTION D. PUBLIC MEDICINE.—*President*: D. Davies, M.R.C.S., M.O.H., Bristol. *Vice-Presidents*: E. Davies, M.R.C.S. M.O.H., Swansea; J. Lloyd-Roberts, M.B., Denbigh. *Secretaries*: Edward Rice Morgan, M.R.C.S., Morriston, Swansea; Herbert M. Page, M.D., 16, Prospect Hill, Redditch.

SECTION E. PSYCHOLOGY.—*President*: D. Yellowlees, M.D., Glasgow. *Vice-Presidents*: G. J. Hearder, M.D., Carmarthen; G. E. Shuttleworth, M.D., Lancaster. *Secretaries*: C. Pegge, M.R.C.S., Vernon House, Briton Ferry, Glamorgan; A. Strange, M.D., County Asylum, Bicton Heath, Shrewsbury.

SECTION F. OPHTHALMOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY.—*President*: Henry Power, M.B., F.R.C.S., London. *Vice-Presidents*: E. Woakes, M.D., London; D. C. Lloyd Owen, F.R.C.S., Birmingham. *Secretaries*: J. Milward, M.D., 54, Charles Street, Cardiff; A. Emrys-Jones, M.D., 10, St. John Street, Manchester.

SECTION G. PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS.—*President*: T. R. Fraser, M.D., F.R.S., Edinburgh. *Vice-Presidents*: J. Talfourd Jones, M.B., Brecon; W. Murrell, M.D., 38, Weymouth Street, London. *Secretaries*: Evan Jones, M.R.C.S., Ty Mawr, Aberdare; J. H. Wathen, L.R.C.P., Coburg Villa, Richmond Hill, Clifton.

Local Secretaries: Alfred Sheen, M.D., Halswell House, Cardiff; Andrew Davies, M.D., Cadiz House, Cardiff.

TUESDAY, JULY 28TH, 1885.

2.30 P.M.—Meeting of 1884-85 Council.

3.30 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 3.30 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29TH, 1885.

9.30 A.M.—Meeting of 1885-86 Council.

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

2 to 5 P.M.—Sectional Meetings.

8 P.M.—A *Conversazione* will be given by the President of the Association and the South Wales and Monmouthshire Branch.

THURSDAY, JULY 30TH, 1885.

9.30 A.M.—Meeting of Council.

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

2 to 5 P.M.—Sectional Meetings.

6.30 P.M.—Public Dinner.

FRIDAY, JULY 31ST, 1885.

10 A.M.—Address in Public Medicine.

11 A.M.—Sectional Meetings.

2 P.M.—Concluding General Meeting.

3 P.M.—Reception by the Mayor of Cardiff.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1ST, 1885

Excursions.

ANNUAL MUSEUM.

THE nineteenth annual exhibition of objects of interest in connection with medicine, surgery, and sanitary science, will take place in the Public Hall, Queen Street, Cardiff, during July 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st, 1885. (Floor-space, 9,000 feet.)

The Museum will be divided into the following sections.

SECTION A.—Preparations, diagrams, casts, and models of anatomical and pathological objects, microscopes and microscopical preparations. (Secretary, W. M. Hier Evans, Esq.)

SECTION B.—Surgical and medical instruments and appliances; other instruments for scientific investigation; new medical works. (Secretary, A. Plain, M.B.)

SECTION C.—Foods, drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. (Secretary, Maurice G. Evans, M.D.)

SECTION D. SANITARY SECTION.—1. Books on sanitation. 2. Ambulances and appliances for carrying or moving sick and wounded. 3. Recent improvements in hospital furniture. 4. Personal hygiene, as clothing, beds, educational appliances, domestic appliances, filters, and arrangements for softening water; disinfectants and disinfecting apparatus. (Secretary (1, 2, 3, 4), E. Seward, A.R.I.B.A.) 5. Sanitary appliances, including drawings, models, and apparatus illustrative of the ventilation, lighting, draining, etc., of hospitals, public buildings, and private dwellings. (Illustrations of defects usually found would be of great interest.) (Secretary, E. M. B. Vaughan, A.R.I.B.A.)

In Sections A and D a printed name and description must be attached to each exhibit.

In Sections B and D, and with microscopes in Section A, exhibitors must send a printed list, with the name, number, and price of each article, and a corresponding number on each exhibit.

Unless these instructions are carried out, the exhibits will be declined.

The medical, surgical, and scientific instruments and sanitary appliances must be genuine novelties or improvements on those in common use.

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 and apparatus in action.

CATALOGUE.—It is intended to print a catalogue of the exhibits in the Museum, and lithograph-plan. Descriptions should be sent in as early as possible, not later than June 20th, 1885.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The catalogue of the Museum will be one of the best advertising mediums of the day. The following will be the scale of charges for advertisements: One page, £1; half-page, 12s. 6d.; quarter-page, 7s. 6d.

TO EXHIBITORS.—All expenses of carriage to be prepaid, and all risks 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 instrument, etc., to be enclosed in each package, ready to be fixed on the outside of the exhibit.

All communications with reference to the museum and advertisements for the catalogue to be addressed (prepaid) to C. E. HARDYMAN, Esq., 42, Crockherbtown, Cardiff.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

THE fifth ordinary meeting of the session was held at the Museum and Library, Bristol, on Wednesday, April 22nd; R. S. Fowler, Esq., President, in the chair. There were also present forty-nine members and two visitors.

The Cholera-Bacillus.—The following resolution was proposed by Mr. MASON, seconded by Mr. BARTUM, and carried unanimously, "That the best thanks of the Bath and Bristol Branch of the British Medical Association be given to Mr. Francis Fowke, for having, by reference to the medical periodicals and the public newspapers of the year 1849, so ably demonstrated to the Royal Microscopical Society, and subsequently to the profession, by the publication of his paper in the JOURNAL of March 21st last, that Drs. Brittan and Swayne, of Clifton, were the original discoverers, in the evacuations of cholera-patients and the drinking-water of infected districts, of the micro-organisms observed again during the cholera epidemic of last year, and then called 'cholera' or 'comma-bacilli,' without any reference to the earlier researches of Drs. Brittan and Swayne."

Communications.—The following communications were made.

1. Mr. W. P. Keall read a paper on four cases of Bone-wiring, and

exhibited the patients. Messrs. Cross, Greig Smith, Penny, Stephens, Lansdown, A. W. Prichard, and Pickering, and Dr. Logan joined in the discussion which followed.

2. Mr. R. W. Thomas read the notes of a case of Hydatidiform Mole, upon which Dr. Swayne, Mr. Prichard, and Mr. Waugh commented.

3. Dr. J. A. Norton reported a case of Intestinal Obstruction with unusual symptoms, and exhibited the specimen. This led to a discussion, in which Dr. Markham Skerritt, Mr. Collins, Mr. Scott, and Dr. Aust Lawrence took part.

4. Mr. M. F. Bush read a paper on two cases of Monstrosity, upon which Mr. Tuckett made some observations.

SOUTH EASTERN BRANCH: WEST SURREY DISTRICT.

A SPECIAL meeting of the members of the West Surrey District of the South-Eastern Branch, to which all medical men residing in the district were invited, was held at the County Hospital, Guildford, on Thursday, April 23rd, for the purpose of a discussion upon the subjects of Acute Rheumatism and Puerperal Pyrexia. The chair was taken by J. WARD COUSINS, M.D.

Collective Investigation.—The SECRETARY asked "What points in relation to chorea and acute rheumatism the members of the Branch consider most suitable for further special questions, and in what form they would prefer the questions to be proposed?" No further inquiries besides those of the cards were suggested.

In response to the invitation of the local Honorary Secretary for proposals of subjects for future Collective Investigation, Mr. S. G. SLOMAN, Junr., of Farnham, suggested "The Duration of Infection after the Common Infectious Diseases." It was arranged that the subject should be brought before the standing subcommittee, and Mr. Sloman was asked to put, in the meantime, his suggestion in a definite form.

Acute Rheumatism.—A discussion was opened by Dr. CHEADLE, of London, with a paper upon acute rheumatism, in which he dwelt upon the points requiring further investigation, and especially Collective Investigation, and drew attention to the occurrence of rheumatic pericarditis, endocarditis, and tonsillitis, without arthritis, especially in children. He considered that inheritance played a greater part in the production of acute rheumatism than was generally supposed. The relation of chorea to acute rheumatism was considered at some length. Dr. Cheadle believed there was a strong connection between them. In the course of the debate, Dr. OWEN asked what proportion of families had a rheumatic tendency. He drew attention to the essential difference between the anatomical characters of the articular and the cardiac manifestations of rheumatism, and the different manner in which they were affected by treatment.—Dr. EDE mentioned the question once asked by a Continental physician, namely, whether "beef and beer" had not a powerful influence in causing the rheumatism prevalent in England.—Dr. PEARSE, in alluding to the relationship of chorea to acute rheumatism, drew attention to the equal prevalence of scarlatina and anæmia in the previous history of choreic patients, and expressed the opinion that, considering how common acute rheumatism was, in some form or another, the proportion of choreic patients who had had acute rheumatism, was little, if at all, larger than that occurring amongst the general population. Upon a general consideration of the two diseases, he concluded there was no causal connection between them.—Dr. CHEADLE, in reply, gave some statistics, apparently showing a very strong connection between the two diseases.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—A paper on this subject was contributed by Dr. Leachman, of Petersfield. In opening a discussion, he alluded to puerperal pyrexia as a term embracing a number of diseases having different causes, often different symptoms, and anatomical lesions. He pointed out three peculiarities in the condition of women after childbirth—the condition of the blood, the state of the genital tract, and the presence of nervous shock—as strongly predisposing, on very slight exciting causes, to feverish action. The cases in which this might occur were placed in four classes: the first, embracing the simple and generally mild fever arising from milk-secretion, excessive oxidation of waste products, and constipation; the second, that caused by simple inflammatory conditions, such as arose from injury; the third, those cases due to the contagion of the zymotic diseases, especially scarlatina. Patients after surgical operations, as after shock or injury, were more than usually liable to take scarlatina; and there was an analogous condition after childbirth. Special stress was laid on the observation that the mortality in cases of scarlatina and erysipelas which showed no rash was doubled. The fourth class was considered as that of puerperal fever proper. The condition of the

genital tract was likened to the stump of an amputated limb. In both, the chief danger arose from septicæmia. It had been proved that the putrefaction of the secretions was due to organisms, and it was maintained that puerperal fever proper resulted from this, and not from any specific poison peculiar to lying-in women. If it were admitted that the majority of cases of puerperal fever were simply cases of surgical septicæmia, modified by the peculiar condition of the lying-in woman, there was a clue to prophylaxis and treatment. Under the first head, the indications were the observance of cleanliness in the widest sense of the word; purity of air by free ventilation; thorough cleansing of the patient; and lastly, avoidance of frequent examinations. As regarded treatment, Dr. Leachman placed great value on the use of intra-uterine, and not merely vaginal, injections.—In the course of the debate that followed, the Chairman made some interesting and suggestive remarks.

Etiology of Phthisis.—The Secretary-General of the Collective Investigation Committee, Dr. Isambard Owen, who had kindly come from London to attend the meeting, explained the new forms for an inquiry into the etiology of phthisis, and stated that they were now ready for distribution to those who are willing to take up this subject further.

The meeting closed with a very cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman for his kindness in coming to attend the meeting, and taking the chair.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Cysts of the Epididymis.—*Dispensaries for Children.*—*The Danger of Impure Cucaine.*—*Tuberculosis Transmitted by the Respiratory Organs.*—*General News.*

THE last number of the *Archives de Physiologie* contains articles by M. Charles Monod and M. Artaud on cysts of the epididymis. The facts it sets forth may be summarised as follows. At about the fiftieth or sixtieth year, sclerosis attacks the testicle, leading to senile atrophy. In most instances, the sclerosis attacks the connective tissue which limits and supports the ducts. Later on, it becomes diffused; the ducts are thus conglomerated. When this condition arrives, perfect obliteration in any one point provokes varicose dilatation behind the obstruction, and thus a cyst is formed. Sometimes these cystic dilatations are found throughout the substance of the head of the epididymis; at others, they are rare. The cysts of the head of the epididymis provoke a change in the neighbouring tissues, and furnish a stimulus to the sclerotic process going on in the epididymis.

Ten years ago, M. Gibert, of Havre, had the happy idea of founding a dispensary for children, and he furnished the necessary means to establish it. The dispensary is open daily at certain hours. A good meal is given to the patients who are hungry. In 1880, 1,600 children were treated. Since the dispensary has been founded, 11,000 children have been treated. The yearly expenses amount to 9,000 francs (£360), about 4s. 7d. for each child. By direction of the Minister of the Interior, M. Foville has inspected it, and, in consequence of his report, the Minister has issued a circular, recommending Dr. Gibert's dispensary as a model institution. Since then, two dispensaries have been organised at Rouen and three at Paris. M. Foville has inspected them, and recently made a communication to the Académie de Médecine on children's dispensaries. One of the dispensaries was opened in 1883. During the first year it succoured 5,000 sick children, and spent 1,648 francs (£65 18s.); another expends 6,193 francs (£247 17s.).

M. Panas has observed that the cucaine furnished by the hospitals produces dilatation of the pupil, as marked and as lasting as that resulting from the use of atropine. M. Calmeils explains the fact. Cucaine being excessively dear, the manufacturers use leaves which have been exhausted. These yield an alkaloid which has a very intense mydriatic influence. This substance has been found to be derived from hygyrene, a known alkaloid and also a mydriatic.

M. Ollivier has related to the Académie de Médecine two interesting cases which had fallen under his notice, which supported the theory that tuberculosis is contagious. One was a hospital-patient, the other was a private patient. On May 1st, a little boy, 28 months old, was brought as an out-patient. His parents were strong and healthy. In November and December, 1884, the child, whose health had been good, spent much time with a child who was dying from chronic phthisis; and he is now in the second stage of pulmonary tuberculosis. The second instance was that of a little girl, aged 4

years, who was treated for infantile paralysis at the Hospital for Sick Children. There was no evidence of either hereditary or contracted scrofula. The child's bed in the hospital was by the side of a child dying from phthisis, after whose death, two other phthisical patients occupied the bed. The paralytic child was cured of the paralysis, but grew thin and pale, lost both strength and appetite; she coughed, and had night-sweats. The apices of the lungs are now dull on percussion; the expiration is sibilant and prolonged. M. Ollivier urges that tuberculous children should be isolated, and that healthy children should not live with them, nor even be much with them. The wards of phthisical patients should be especially well ventilated. Their bedding, also their linen, should be carefully cleaned.

The Chamber of Appeal has examined the appeal made by Dr. Watelets and the Director of the *Matin* against the verdict which condemned them to pay a fine of 100 francs (£4), and 16 francs for revealing professional secrets by publishing the cause of Bastien Lepage's death.

The pupils of the lycées Louis-le-Grand asked permission to devote the money usually expended on prizes to the benefit of the wounded soldiers in Tonquin. The Vice-Rector of the Académie de Paris forwarded the request to the Minister of Instruction, who replied that the intention was most praiseworthy, but that it was the duty of the State to succour those who gloriously fought and suffered in distant countries for the honour of the French flag, and therefore he could not authorise any addition to be made to the yearly subscriptions raised in the lycées for the benefit of the poor. Le Cercle Commercial du Louvre has given a donation of 800 francs (£32) to the Union des Femmes de France, to be expended for the benefit of the wounded at Tonquin, and the same sum for the same purpose to the Association des Dames Françaises and the Société Française de Secours aux Blessés Militaires. The Society for Wounded Soldiers has received from the Louvre 7,270 fr. 15 c. (£291); the hands employed raised a subscription of 5,270 fr. 15 c. (£211), and MM. Chauchard and Co., the principals, gave 2,000 francs (£80) to the same charity.

Dr. Prosper Lucas, formerly chief physician at the Bicêtre and the Saint Anne Asylum, died a few days ago, at the age of 67. Dr. Lucas is best known by his *Traité Philosophique et Physiologique de l'Hérédité Naturelle dans les Etats de Santé et de Maladie du Système Nerveux*.

M. Dujardin-Beaumetz is appointed to take charge of the service of health of the force sent to Tonquin. He is the brother of the hospital-physician of the same name.

A statue in honour of the memory of M. Bouillaud, the late celebrated clinical professor, will be erected at Angoulême on May 16th. M. Roger will represent the Institute, and M. Laboulbène the medical faculty.

News arrives from Oran that Sister Marthe has been publicly decorated with a cross of the Legion of Honour for her devoted services during the cholera-epidemic in Algiers.

MEDICO-LEGAL AND MEDICO-ETHICAL.

PURCHASE OF SHARES OF PRACTICE.

SIR,—In reply to "Member of British Medical Association," I have no doubt, (after considerable experience in purchase), that one year's purchase for the father's death vacancy would be the proper amount for the son to pay; and for these reasons. The son, after seven years' experience, paid two years' purchase for a further share. This was the value agreed upon at a time when the father was selling with the full weight of his proved long standing experience, and the son was entering as a novice.

The son is no novice now; he has a reputation of his own; he has worked the practice twelve years, and it is obvious that he ought not to have the deceased father's share for six months' purchase.

The son cannot retain the father's full share; the work would be too much; the older patients will, in some cases, leave him, opponents will come in; but he will return enough to satisfy himself that one year's purchase-money will be well invested.—Yours faithfully,

M.B., M.A.

* * * Although, in the JOURNAL of the 25th ultimo, we were reluctantly induced to give insertion to a letter on the subject of "Partners' Shares in the Goodwill of a Practice," and now alike admit the views of another member on the same, we deem it necessary to remark that questions as to the market-value of the sale of practices are, *de facto*, outside the beaten path of the Association, and of our usual functions; and, therefore, for the future, would advise our correspondents to refer such matters to a practised medical friend, or skilled professional expert. With reference to the point more immediately involved, we may state that, according to our experience, the value of a country doctor's practice varies considerably, and depends much on its nature and the locality, as to it being, for instance, in a rich residential and comparatively populous neighbourhood, or in a purely agricultural district, with a sparse, non-wealthy population. In the case under consideration, we think that "Member British Medical Association" may fairly accept the solution suggested in the forgoing letter, namely, "one year's purchase," minus, of course, the attendant expenses in working the practice, etc.

"BETA" has, we fear, acted unwisely in "signing the bond," even "under protest." In all such matters, it is, we believe, the customary rule and practice that a draft copy of the proposed deed of agreement be sent to the respective interested parties for perusal and remark, prior to its due legal execution, and such, in our opinion, should have been done in the case of our correspondent, whose suspicion, moreover, might not unreasonably have been excited by the rash and premature attendance of the attesting professional witness in the person of "Dr. A.'s lawyer": a somewhat unusual circumstance, that might well, indeed, have induced caution in "Beta," ere appending his signature to a document from which the stipulations previously and mutually agreed to were omitted.

Under the circumstances, we think that our correspondent will act judiciously in consulting his own solicitor, inasmuch as two out of the three questions submitted for our consideration are purely legal ones; and we need scarcely remark that "law" is not always in strict harmony with "reasonableness" and equity.

BULLETINS OF DISTINGUISHED PATIENTS.

SIR,—Is there any rule by which members of the profession should be guided in issuing daily bulletins referring to the illness of a distinguished patient? The enclosed form of advertisement has been going the rounds of the press during the past three weeks; and, although the individuals whose names are appended may gain a passing notoriety, yet I do not think the dignity of the profession at large is sustained by pandering to the public appetite for sensational news.—Faithfully yours,

ONLOOKER.

[With the letter is forwarded a signed bulletin.]

* * * There is not, so far as our personal knowledge extends, any rule, written or traditional, "by which members of the profession should be guided in issuing daily bulletins relative to the illness of a distinguished patient." It is a subject which we have, however, more than once indicated as calling for some utterance of the Colleges. That much difference of opinion exists on the subject may, we think, be taken for granted. Looking at it, however, from what, in the absence of a more expressive definition, we would venture to designate a common sense view, we are strongly inclined to the opinion that undue importance (stimulated, it may be, by a feeling, more or less acute, of jealousy) has been attached to the "passing notoriety gained" (or, rather, assumed to be) by the affix to professional bulletins of the signatures of the attendant practitioners; from which, nevertheless, we hold that, beyond the personal gratification possibly derived by a junior practitioner from the transient publicity accorded to his name, but little, if any, professional advantage is gained.

If, indeed, as our correspondent would seem to imply, the practice of issuing bulletins merely "pandered to the public appetite for sensational news," it could not, in our opinion, be too severely criticised and condemned. On the other hand, when it arises from a purely honest public anxiety for authenticated information in the dangerous illness of, for instance, an illustrious or popular statesman, a distinguished prelate, or esteemed dignitary, or some noble character beloved and respected by the nation, the practice of issuing signed bulletins has an evident meaning, and can plead precedents of weight.

It is (we apprehend) to the form rather than to the substance of bulletins that exception has been usually taken. The practice is one which it has not been found possible or expedient hitherto to prohibit; and the questions of its abuse, which are likely to arise from time to time, have to be judged according to the essential and collateral circumstances of the case. The multiplication of bulletins, the flourish of titles and degrees, the giving of unnecessary details, are always open to obvious objection. Personal modesty and good taste go for a great deal in guiding the course pursued; and these are not equally shared by all alike.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

EXAMINERS.—The following gentlemen have been elected Examiners for 1885-86:—*Chemistry*—Professor J. Emerson Reynolds, M.D., F.R.S.; and Professor T. E. Thorpe, Ph.D., F.R.S. *Botany and Vegetable Physiology*—Professor Bayley Balfour, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; and Professor F. O. Bower, B.A. *Comparative Anatomy and Zoology*—Professor E. Ray Lankester, M.A., F.R.S.; and Professor A. Macalister, M.D., M.A., F.R.S. *Practice of Medicine*—W. H. Broadbent, M.D.; and W. Miller Ord, M.D. *Surgery*—W. M. Baker, Esq.; and Sir William Mac Cormac, M.Ch., M.A. *Anatomy*—Professor D. J. Cunningham, M.D., F.R.S.E.; and H. Greenway Howse, M.S., M.B. *Physiology*—Professor Arthur Gamgee, M.D., F.R.S.; and Professor Gerald Yeo, M.D. *Obstetric Medicine*—F. H. Champneys, M.A., M.B.; and John Williams, M.D. *Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry*—J. Mitchell Bruce, M.D., M.A.; and T. Lauder Brunton, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. *Forensic Medicine*—Augustus J. Pepper, M.S., M.B.; and Professor George V. Poore, M.D., B.S.

The Earl of Dalhousie has been elected Chairman of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Burgh Police (Scotland) Bill.

16 children under 5 years of age (including 13 infants under one year old) were ascribed to convulsions. Phthisis caused 29 deaths, mesenteric disease 7, and cancer 3. —In the week ending April 11th, the number of deaths registered was 524, giving an average annual death-rate of 31.6 per 1,000. The deaths registered in the several towns corresponded to the following annual rates per 1,000: Armagh, 15.5; Belfast, 34.5; Cork, 39.6; Drogheda, 25.4; Dublin, 31.0; Dundalk, 26.2; Galway, 23.5; Kilkenny, 33.8; Limerick, 29.7; Lisburn, 19.3; Londonderry, 26.7; Lurgan, 35.9; Newry, 21.1; Sligo, 4.8; Waterford, 41.7; Wexford, 21.4. The deaths from the principal zymotic diseases in the 16 districts were equal to an annual rate of 4.2 per 1,000, the rates varying from 0.0 in Londonderry, Galway, Newry, Kilkenny, Wexford, Dundalk, Sligo, Lisburn, and Armagh, to 16.2 in Waterford; the 18 deaths from all causes registered in the last-named district, comprising 5 more from measles. Among the 145 deaths registered in Belfast, were 20 from measles. In the Dublin registration district, the deaths registered during the week amounted to 218. Twenty-nine deaths from zymotic diseases were registered, including 19 from measles. Fifty-eight deaths from diseases of the respiratory system were registered; they comprised 38 from bronchitis, 12 from pneumonia, and 5 from croup. The deaths of 16 children under 5 years of age (including 12 infants under one year old) were ascribed to convulsions. Phthisis caused 24 deaths, mesenteric disease 6, and cancer 5.

HEALTH OF FOREIGN CITIES.—It appears from statistics published in the Registrar-General's return for the week ending April 18th, that the annual death-rate recently averaged 34.9 per 1,000 in the three principal Indian cities. It was 26.9 in Calcutta, 33.0 in Bombay, and 40.2 in Madras. Cholera caused 49 deaths in Bombay, and 20 in Calcutta; small-pox 7 in Bombay and in Calcutta, and fever mortality showed the largest excess in Madras. According to the most recently received weekly returns, the annual death-rate averaged 28.6 per 1,000 persons estimated to be living in twenty-one of the largest European cities, and was no less than 5.4 above the mean rate during the week in the twenty-eight English towns. The death-rate in St. Petersburg was 31.4, and showed a decline from the still higher rates in previous weeks; the 558 deaths included 13 from "fever," 12 from measles, and 8 from diphtheria. In three other northern cities—Copenhagen, Christiania, and Stockholm—the death-rate averaged 29.6, ranging from 23.6 in Christiania to 37.5 in Stockholm; measles caused 50 deaths in Stockholm, and diphtheria and croup 7 in Christiania and 4 in Stockholm. In Paris the death-rate was 30.6, and showed a further increase upon the rates in recent weeks. The deaths included 62 from measles, 41 from diphtheria and croup, and 15 from typhoid fever. The 192 deaths in Brussels included 5 from scarlet fever, and 3 from diphtheria, and were equal to a rate of 21.7. The rate in Geneva was 24.1. In the three principal Dutch cities—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and the Hague—the mean death-rate was 25.0, the highest rate being 25.2 in Amsterdam; scarlet fever caused 5 deaths in Rotterdam, and whooping-cough 5 in Amsterdam. The Registrar-General's table includes eight German and Austrian cities, in which the death-rate averaged 28.1, and ranged from 23.3 in Berlin, and 24.4 in Dresden, to 32.7 in Vienna, and 36.4 in Prague. Small-pox caused 19 and measles 17 deaths in Vienna; diphtheria showed the greatest mortality in Berlin and Dresden. The death-rate averaged 26.1 in three of the principal Italian cities, being equal to 24.1 in Rome, 26.9 in Turin, and 28.8 in Venice. Small-pox caused 5 deaths both in Turin and Venice, and 8 in Rome; typhoid fever 5 in Turin and 4 in Rome; and diphtheria 6 in Turin. The 109 deaths in Alexandria, including 2 from small-pox and 3 from typhoid fever, were equal to a rate of 38.0. In four of the largest American cities the rate averaged 24.7, and ranged from 21.6 in Baltimore to 26.9 in New York; scarlet fever and diphtheria caused considerable mortality in New York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia; 9 deaths from typhoid fever occurred in Philadelphia, and 8 in Baltimore.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.—Admitted Members, April 30th, 1885.

Ball, J. B., M.D.Lond., 29, Belgrave Road, S.W.
Batten, R. W., M.D.Lond., Gloucester.
Davies, A. T., M.B.Camb., 23, Finsbury Square, E.C.
Gangue, A., M.D.Edin., Manchester.
Griffiths, H. T., M.D.Camb., 57, Brook Street, W.
Martin, S. H. C., M.D.Lond., 135, Gower Street, W.C.
Phillips, J., M.B.Camb., 125, Harley Street, W.
Rockwood, W. G., M.D.Madras, Colombo, Ceylon.
Stewart, E., M.D.Brussels, 16, Harley Street, W.

Admitted Licentiates.

Anderson, J., M.D.Toronto, 22, Portland Road, Dublin.
Armstrong, H., 34, Chalcut Crescent, N.W.
Barber, H. V., 108, Sandmere Road, S.W.
Barendt, F. H., 11, Hampstead Road, Elm Park, Liverpool.
Basset, W., Knowle Road, Bristol.
Berkley, E. J. G., 105, Camberwell Road, S.E.
Bird, H., 15, Vicarage Villas, Neasdon, N.W.
Blight, J. H., 53, Chobham Road, E.
Booth, W. H., Plymouth.
Bown, J. Q., St. Mary's Hospital, W.
Browne, H. E., 28, University Street, W.C.
Caley, G. N., 5, Clarence Villas, Windsor.
Childe, C. P., Bexhill, Hastings.
Clarke, F. G. B., 7, Fordwych Road, N.W.
Clift, S. L., 7, Tressilian Crescent, S.E.
Coleman, W. E., 56, Albert Street, N.W.
Cooper, O. B., 18, Gambier Terrace, Liverpool.
Creasy, R., Guy's Hospital, S.E.
Emmett, R., St. George's Hospital, S.W.
Fowler, C. O., London Fever Hospital, N.
Freeland, E. H., Middlesex Hospital, N.
Gentles, T. L., Derby.
Green, C. R. M., 89, Rotherhithe New Road, S.E.
Growse, W., Bethlem Hospital, S.E.
Harcourt, V. X., 21, Duncan Terrace, N.

Howard, H., 17, Trinity Square, S.E.
Hugill, G. F., Rosedale, Chislehurst.
Jackson, H. K., 6, Talbot Road, W.
Jackson, P. V., 13, Portdown Road, W.
Jessop, E., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.
Kershaw, J. E., 54, Brompton Square, S.W.
Kidd, H. C., 48, Leamington Road Villas, W.
Lamb, H., 9, St. Thomas Terrace, S.E.
Lee, W. J., 15, Harcourt Road, Brockley, S.E.
Lipscomb, E. R. S., 92, Southwark Park Road, S.E.
Lysaght, W. C., 13, Frederic Place, Clifton, Bristol.
Mathew, C. P., 31, Milman Street, W.C.
Mathews, F. E., 1, Lansdowne Terrace, Richmond, Surrey.
Maynard, F. P., Barnes, S.W.
Mecson, A., 47, High Park Street, Liverpool.
Morris, H. M., 17, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.
Norris, E. J., 36, Barnsdale Road, W.
Nutting, P. H., 72, Lady Margaret Road, N.W.
Page, H. M., 27, Westbourne Park, W.
Phillips, L. W. K., Hove Dispensary, Brighton.
Pietersen, J., 61, Lambeth Palace Road, S.E.
Pinhorn, R., 65, Warwick Gardens, W.
Plowman, S., St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.
Rhys, W. L., 16, Crofton Road, S.E.
Roberts, H., 54, Colebrook Row, N.
Smith, F. J., 145, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.
Southern, F. G., Ludlow.
Soutter, J., Hull.
Steer, A. W. T., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.
Tanner, H., St. Mary's Hospital, W.
Underwood, J. C., Ashford.
Walsh, C. L., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.
Whishaw, R. R., 6, Cornwall Street, S.W.
Williams, J. F., Infirmary, Westmoreland Road, S.E.
Willis, A. K., West End Lane, N.W.
Willoughby, A. H., 2, Aberdeen Place, N.W.
Wunderlich, O. F., St. Luke's Hospital, E.C.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners on the 30th ultimo.

Messrs. F. O. Stedman, L.S.A., Leatherhead; H. Fooks, L.S.A., Kennington; L. J. Willan, L.S.A., Stoke Newington; J. Lewis, L.S.A., Llanou, Cardiganshire; C. K. Ackland, L.S.A., Bideford, Devon; E. E. Gould, L.S.A., Exeter; G. W. Richards, M.B.Durham, Stourbridge; J. S. Curgenven, L.S.A., Craven Hill Gardens, W.; and E. D. Ritchie, L.S.A., Wimbledon Park.

Three gentlemen were approved in Surgery, and, when qualified in Medicine, will be admitted Members of the College; three candidates were referred for three months, seven for six months, one for nine months, and one for twelve months.

The following gentlemen passed on the 1st instant.

Messrs. W. H. F. Farmer, Anerley, S.E.; A. W. T. Steer, L.R.C.P.Lond., Jamaica; C. W. de Gruchy, L.R.C.P.Lond., Ludlow; H. J. W. Martin, L.S.A., St. Alban's; P. Behr, L.R.C.P.Ed., Calcutta; W. J. Tronson, L.S.A., Oxford Gardens, W.; G. A. E. Roberts, L.S.A., Twyford; R. Pinhorn, L.R.C.P.Lond., Warwick Gardens, W.; J. Pietersen, L.R.C.P.Lond., Lambeth Palace Road; H. Howard, L.R.C.P.Lond., New Buckingham, Norfolk; A. Sutton, L.S.A., Brockley; W. J. Lee, L.R.C.P.Lond., Stoke, Devonport; J. T. Smith, L.S.A., Manchester; and S. L. Clift, L.R.C.P.L., St. John's, S.E.

Seven candidates were approved in Surgery, nine were referred for six months, and one for nine months.

The following gentlemen were admitted Members on the 4th instant.

Messrs. H. W. Godfrey, M.B.Aberdeen, Hornchurch, Essex; F. J. Wethered, L.S.A., Clifton, Bristol; H. P. G. Elkington, Gillingham Street, S.W.; J. R. G. C. Lucas, Portsea; F. Postlethwaite, Oxford Road, N.W.; C. J. Lewis, Liverpool; J. Q. Bown, L.R.C.P.Lond., Nottingham; F. Lever, Epsom; H. C. Parsons, Hampton Wick; G. C. Henderson, Natal; F. Woods, Warrington; W. F. Moore, Preston; C. M. Fegen, Bedford; F. H. Pott, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; D. M. Ellis, Chudleigh; H. D. Harthan, Sandbach, Cheshire; and A. E. A. Pearson, Horsforth, near Leeds.

Nine gentlemen were approved in Surgery, two candidates were referred for three months, and six for six months.

The following gentlemen were admitted Members on the 5th instant.

Messrs. G. H. Scott, Ossett; F. J. Beard, B.A.Cantab., Trinity Square, S.E.; A. E. Price, Clapham; T. Calrow, Bury, Lancashire; H. M. Ramsay, Redhill; H. W. Austin, Devonport; J. J. G. Pritchard, Blackheath; T. S. Tuke, Albemarle Street; G. A. Pratt, Wolverhampton; H. Jabbor, Beyrout; A. Jervis, Connaught Square, W.; R. R. Whishaw, Liscard, Cheshire; G. Y. Eales, Yealinton; E. Apthorp, Hornsey; and R. Podmore, Eastbourne.

Three gentlemen were approved in Surgery; nine candidates were referred for six months, and one for twelve months.

The following gentlemen passed on the 6th instant.

Messrs. E. F. Bindloss, Leighton Road, N.W.; J. Calvert, Grenville Street, W.C.; F. O. W. Halley, Newport Pagnell; A. Green, Forest Hill; G. F. Smith, St. Anne's Terrace, N.W.; F. M. Sealiff, Macaulay Road, S.W.; R. C. G. Dill, B.A.Cantab., Burgess Hill; F. H. Knaggs, Pinner; G. Bent, Gladstone Street, S.E.; C. T. Dornford, Wantage; G. C. Helps, Weston, near Bath; W. S. Richmond, Stanwick Road, W.; E. F. Wyld, Manchester; and J. S. F. Clark, Saltash, Cornwall.

Eight candidates passed in Surgery; three were referred for three months, six for six months, and one for twelve months.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—The following degrees were conferred on April 30th.

Doctors of Medicine.—J. O. Lane, St. John's College; T. G. Lyon, Emmanuel College.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.—At a meeting of the Court of Examiners, held on April 7th and following days, the under-mentioned gentlemen, having passed their final examination for the Letters Testimonial, and having taken the declaration, were admitted Licentiates of the College.

A. G. Beale, J. Behan, L. A. Byrne, R. G. Christy, T. Codd, J. Concoran, E. G. Cotton, P. J. Curtin, J. Cuthbert, W. Danne, J. J. Davoren, J. Dawson, J. Eimpton, F. Hall, M. St. L. Harford, P. Heelan, A. Joseph, P. Hogan, G. E. Hughes, J. Keany, H. T. Knaggs, D. Humphreys, R. Levinge, D. McCann, J. D. McDonagh, F. S. Elrington, W. A. Mahon, M. J. Marmion, J. O'Callaghan, J. Rogers, W. J. Russell, E. A. Ryan, J. B. Ryan, J. J. Savage, J. A. F. Sawyer, R. D. A. Stone, E. H. Tweedy, T. F. Wade, J. White, and H. Whelan.

Fifteen were stopped.

FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.—The following candidates passed the final examination at the April sittings of the Examiners, and were admitted Licentiates.

S. P. Clark, Glasgow Royal Infirmary; E. Modder, Ceylon Medical College; J. F. Macdonald, Dublin and Glasgow; E. Plummer, King's College and Glasgow; J. F. Rugg, L.R.C.P.Ed., St. Thomas's Hospital; W. Somerville, Anderson's College.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S.—The following registered medical practitioners, having passed the required examinations, had the degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred upon them on April 24th.

J. Anderson, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A.Lond., Brigade-Surgeon, Half-pay, London; C. Davidson, M.R.C.S.Eng., F.R.C.S.Ed., L.K.Q.C.P.I., London; E. Fenn, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A.Lond., Dover; S. J. Knott, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A.L., London; C. W. Marriott, F.R.C.S.Ed., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A.Lond., Surgeon-Major, I.M.D., Leamington; G. Morgan, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Ed., L.S.A.Lond., Pontypool; H. Skelton, M.R.C.P.Ed., M.R.C.S.Eng., Downend, near Bristol; W. J. Stott, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Ed., Haslingden; R. H. B. Wickham, F.R.C.S.Ed., L.R.C.P.Ed., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

G. Lowe, M.B., C.M., St. And., Wymondham, also proceeded to the degree of M.D.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES, LONDON.—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, April 30th, 1885.

Curgenwell, Jno. Sadler, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Gandevia, Merwanjee Mowrojee, Bombay.
Graham, Chas. Nicol, Guy's Hospital.
Pinhorn, Richard, St. George's Hospital.
Roberts, Arthur, London Hospital.
Smith, Jno. Turville, Manchester School of Medicine.
Sutton, Alfred, Guy's Hospital.

The following candidates passed the Preliminary Examination in Arts on April 30th, and May 1st and 2nd, 1885.

First Division.—H. R. S. Stradling, H. S. Lindsay.

Second Division.—W. C. Aylward, H. G. Biddle, C. S. Blakeman, F. E. Bromley, R. A. Burditt, E. R. Cury, L. W. Dryland, W. Elgee, W. T. Farncombe, B. Goddard, C. A. Harrison, F. W. Jones, W. O. Kirby, E. W. Livesey, N. Marler, A. E. Molc, W. Montagu, N. E. C. McTaggart, O. Osborne, B. F. Purish, C. R. Pearce, J. B. O. Richards, G. H. Steele, P. Templeton, A. H. Warde, E. Yonge.

Those marked * passed also in Elementary Mechanics.

The following candidates passed in Elementary Mechanics alone.

F. W. Andrew, E. P. S. Gane, A. J. Greene, E. F. Linstead, R. G. W. St. Cedd, A. Smith, F. H. Spilsbury, F. Webb.

The following candidates passed in Greek alone.

F. Fraser, E. Fraser.

The following candidate passed in German alone.

J. S. Newington.

The following candidate passed in Chemistry alone.

F. W. Andrew.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced.

BALLINASLOE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Consulting and Visiting Physician. Salary, £100 per annum. Application to Resident Medical Superintendent. Election on May 11th.

DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Square.—Dental Surgeon. Applications by May 11th.

ESSEX AND COLCHESTER HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon and Apothecary. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by May 21st.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL ALLIANCE.—Resident Medical Officer for the Walsall Friendly Societies' Medical Association. Salary, £180 per annum. Applications to Mr. Geo. Abbott, 9, St. James Row, Sheffield.

FULHAM UNION INFIRMARY.—Assistant Medical Superintendent and Dispenser. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by May 25th.

KIDDERMINSTER FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £220 per annum. Applications to W. Holloway, 5, Plimsoll Street.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel, E.—Assistant Obstetric Physician. Applications by May 18th.

PAROCHIAL BOARD OF STRONSAY.—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator. Salary, £70 per annum. Applications to Mr. Learmonth, Inspector of Poor, Stronsay, Orkney, by June 4th.

PLYMOUTH PUBLIC DISPENSARY.—Second Honorary Physician. Applications by June 8th.

ROYAL BERKS HOSPITAL, Reading.—Senior Physician. Applications by May 23rd.

STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon and Secretary. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by May 19th.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—Two Casualty Physicians. Applications by June 5th.

ST. MARY, ISLINGTON.—Medical Officer for the Upper Holloway West District. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by May 13th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

BAILEY, C. F., M.B.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed House-Physician to the West London Hospital.

GOUDREY, Frank, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Ed., appointed Honorary Consulting Surgeon to the Islington Dispensary.

HAMPER, Alexander, M.B.Durham, M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed House-Surgeon to the West London Hospital, *vice* Maitland Thompson L.R.C.P.Edin. and L.M., M.R.C.S.Eng., resigned.

MARSHALL, William L. W., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A.Lond., appointed Junior House-Surgeon to the Huddersfield Infirmary.

SHORT, T. S., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Medical Censor to King's College, London.

WARNER, Frederick A., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A. appointed House-Surgeon to the West London Hospital, *vice* James Herbert Menzies, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., resigned.

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.

MARRIAGE.

UNDERHILL—MURIEL.—On the 29th April, at St. Giles' Church, Norwich, by the Rev. W. C. Muriel, Rector of Debdon, Essex (assisted by the Rev. H. J. Underhill, and the Rev. W. N. Ripley, vicar of the parish), Frederick Theodore Underhill, of Tipton, Staffordshire, son of W. Lees Underhill, Esq., of Tipton, to Beatrice Alice, second daughter of Charles Evans Muriel, Esq., of Norwich.

DEATH.

WHITE.—On April 28th, at 30, Broad Street, Fendleton, Manchester, James Atkin White, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., aged 42 years. No cards.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

TUESDAY.—Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. Dr. A. Hughes Bennett and Mr. R. J. Godlee: Case of Cerebral Tumour.

WEDNESDAY.—Epidemiological Society of London, 8 p.m. Mr. E. F. Willoughby: Variola and the Varioloid Diseases of Animals. Council Meeting at 7.30 p.m.—Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. Mr. E. Wethered: Structure and Formation of Coal. Mr. A. W. Waters: Use of the Avicularian Appendage in the Classification of the Bryozoa.—British Gynecological Society. Specimens as usual. Dr. Berrington: Tetanus in the Puerperium. Mr. Lawson Tait: Double Uterus, etc. Dr. Biglow: Gynecological Surgery.

THURSDAY.—Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom, 8.30 p.m. Living specimens at 8 p.m. Mr. W. A. Brailley: On the Condition of the Ciliary Nerves in Certain Diseases of the Eye. Mr. E. Nettleship: Note on the Spontaneous Disappearance of Diabetic Cataract. Mr. J. B. Lawford: Case of Nerve of Chord (with microscopic specimens). Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.S.: On Reflex Ophthalmia. Mr. W. Spencer Watson: Intra-ocular Gummata in a Child the Subject of Inherited Syphilis. Mr. Simeon Snell: Case of Periodic Paralysis of Third Nerve. Mr. W. H. Jessop: Living Specimens.—1. Choroiditis Disseminata; 2. Rupture of Eyeball.

FRIDAY.—Society of Medical Officers of Health, 7.30 p.m. Dr. W. N. Thurstield: On the Etiology of Goitre. Mr. F. E. Atkinson: On an Outbreak of Diarrhoea traced to Polluted Water.

BEQUESTS.—The late Miss Margaret Watt, of 19, Collins Place, Edinburgh, has left the following legacies (free of legacy-duty and the expense of discharging her estate) to medical charities in Edinburgh:—Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, £300; Eye Dispensary, £100; Hospital for Incurables, £100; Sick Children's Hospital, £100.—By the will of Mr. William Belford, Barossa Place, Perth, the following bequests have been made:—Perth Infirmary, £300; Home for Incurable, £100; Destitute Sick Society, £50.—To the Greenock Eye Infirmary, £250 has been bequeathed by the late Mr. Kenneth McCaskhill, and to the Greenock Infirmary, £1,000.

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, 2.30 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.—King's College, 3 to 4 P.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.—Cancer Hospital, Brompton, 2.30 P.M.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

CHARING CROSS. —Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30 Skin, M. Th., 9; 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, W., 2; Throat, Th., 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, 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.

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.

TRUSSES.

MEDICUS recommends a truss made by Mr. Haywood, surgical instrument-maker, of Castle Gate, Nottingham, which he has found of service when the ordinary circular truss has proved quite inadequate. The special features of this truss are that the ordinary pad of the circular truss is elongated by padding at the lower part, having a strap attached to it, which, when applied, keeps the lower edge in contact with the hernia, thereby most effectually preventing its descent. The strap is passed between the scrotum and thigh, and fastened behind over the spring, which goes round the upper portion of the pelvis.

MR. T. L. WALFORD states that he has used Coles and Co.'s truss for more than forty years, and thinks highly of it.

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS AND ELECTORAL PRIVILEGES.

SIR,—I am an assistant medical officer in a county asylum, having a fixed salary, with board, servants, etc., and also two rooms, furnished wholly for my own use. Am I entitled to a vote under the Representation of the People Act, 1884? Your reply will much oblige,
A. M. O.

* * We consider that our correspondent could not establish a claim to vote. He is neither a freeholder, a ratepayer, nor a lodger; his individuality is merged in the office he holds, and, in our judgment, he has no more right to electoral privileges than any other employee, whatever his station in life may be. If our correspondent desire to be a free and independent elector, it is open to him to qualify in several ways, which any registration-agent, on application, would speedily point out to him.

THE MEDICAL SICKNESS, ANNUITY, AND LIFE-ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SIR,—I have been looking for some report of the financial and general condition of the "Medical Sickness and Annuity Society," which met on April 8th. Seeing none in your JOURNAL, I am induced to hope you will not object to give your opinion of the said Society; whether its financial condition would lead one to expect that it would be a permanent institution, before becoming a subscriber.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,
MEDICO-CHIRURGICUS.

* * The report of the meeting on the 8th ultimo has already been published in the JOURNAL for April 18th (p. 803). For the information of our correspondent, we may state that the main points of the quarterly report of the Society (to March 31st) were as follow: Total entrants to date, 654; income for the quarter, £1,654 19s. 2d.; expenditure, £248 15s. 6d.; leaving a gain on the three months of £1,306 3s. 8d. Total available net balance in favour of the Society (one year after starting), £5,314 18s. This result is extremely satisfactory, and, as stated in the report, affords the highest evidence of the permanent prospects of the institution, so prosperously launched, and now so successfully working. The address of the Secretary, Mr. Radley, is 26, Wynne Road, Brixton, London, S.E.

REMOVAL OF SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS BY ELECTROLYSIS.

SIR,—All that is required for the removal of superfluous hairs is a battery containing from six to twelve elements, a fine needle, and a lens from one and a half to two inches focus. I shall be pleased to show Mr. Allinson the apparatus I have in use.—I am, etc.,
43, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

GILBERT SMITH, F.R.C.S.E.

* * Information on the subject can also be found in an article read by Mr. Arthur Benson at the meeting of the British Medical Association in Bath, and published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of December 16th, 1882.

PRACTICE IN SPANISH TERRITORY.

H. S. will find the information he desires in Dr. H. J. Hardwicke's *Medical Education and Practice in all Parts of the World*, published by Messrs. J. and A. Churchill.

ANTIVACCINATION AND ITS RESULTS.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent us a newspaper paragraph, containing the following sad and instructive narrative. Some years ago, a gentleman resident near Glasgow became convinced that the first child born to him had received most serious injury through the communication of disease by the matter used in its vaccination. He resolved that no other child of his should be vaccinated, and five times in succession he was summoned before the sheriff, and subjected to fines for his determined resistance to the law. Some time ago, he removed with his family to a town in the West of England, and, some weeks since, small-pox entered his dwelling. The disease seized every member of the family, except the one child who had been vaccinated. Two of the children, the mother, and, finally, the father himself were cut off.

JUVENILE SICK SOCIETY.

SIR,—I should feel obliged if some of your readers would inform me at what rate per head they are paid for members of a juvenile sick society, the radius being three miles.—Yours,
CLUB-DOCTOR.

MRS. LONGSHORE POTTS.

DR. HEYWOOD SMITH writes to say, with respect to the lectures which Mrs. Potts has widely advertised as given on behalf of the Hospital for Women, that her offer to lecture was accepted by the General Committee without any consultation with the medical staff, who are in no way responsible for the arrangement, and were wholly ignorant of the fact until afterwards.

THE TRUE DEATH-RATES OF LONDON, NEWLY ANALYSED.

DR. ERNEST SANSON writes: A map showing the thirty-nine sanitary districts of the metropolis would have been a great aid to the analysis of the vital and mortal statistics in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of April 18th. He asks where such a map can be procured.

* * Stanford and Co., of Charing Cross, published, in 1878, a map of London, for 6s., which shows the boundaries of the various sanitary districts.

F.R.C.S. (Exam.).—The annual election of Fellows into the Council of the College of Surgeons always takes place the first Thursday in July. The Secretary will send timely notice of the meeting. There are now 1,166 Fellows. You should write to Mr. F. Woodhouse Braine, Honorary Secretary of the Fellows' Festival.

SKIN-DISEASES IN PARIS.

DR. JOHN MARTIN.—At the St. Louis Hospital, the physicians visit daily between 8 and 10 in the morning. Any qualified medical man is admitted on presenting his card.

THE CONJOINT EXAMINING BOARD IN ENGLAND.

The Examining Board in England of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons met on April 25th, when 300 candidates presented themselves, to whom the following questions in Elementary Physiology were submitted, of which they were required to answer four, namely: 1. Name the tissues shown under microscopes A, B, C. By what characteristics do you recognise them? 2. Mention the circumstances retarding the coagulation of blood, and the appearances peculiar to a clot which has formed slowly. 3. Enumerate the chief constituents of urine. 4. State the differences in the blood in the right and left sides of the heart. 5. What are the changes undergone by the food in the stomach. 6. What is understood by the term cerebro-spinal nervous system?

ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE.

The thirty-first annual election of pensioners and foundation-scholars in this excellent institution will take place this month. A correspondent, in drawing attention to the improvidence of the members of our profession, states that, for the three vacancies for pensionerships, there are twenty-three candidates, namely, eighteen ladies and five gentlemen, only four of whom have been subscribers. For the foundation-scholarships, there are eight vacancies and fifty-three candidates, the parents of eight only having been subscribers to the College.

PERMANGANATE OF POTASH PILLS.

SIR,—Dr. F. Simms seems not to have grasped all the facts about the above. Made according to the *Extra Pharmacopœia*, I assert that it is impossible for the pills to "become hard and insoluble." With your permission, I will add a few more "facts." First, about kaolin, or porcelain-earth (derived from the Chinese *kaolin*), Dr. Simms daily carries in the material of his hat as much kaolin as would make some grosses of permanganate of potash pills. There are various kinds of kaolin, but the commonest is found, in large deposits, in Cornwall and Devonshire, and immense quantities of it are sent to Manchester, for the purpose of adulterating the calicoes and long-cloths, not for the Eastern markets only, but for the London market as well; the calico used by hatters as a basis for silk hats, more especially, contains a large quantity of it as a "dressing." It is very cheap. Twenty years ago it was employed by photographers to clear their silver bath; but even in pharmacy it is quite sixteen years ago when Mr. John Marshall, F.R.S., frequently ordered it as dusting powder for hospital use. It is, therefore, no new thing, and there is no mystery about it.

As I first suggested it as a pill-exipient, it is perhaps well that I should explain why I did so. I had previously used for these permanganate pills, as the most unoxidisable adhesive exipient, a mixture of paraffins, that is, vaseline and paraffin-wax, but, so combined, the pill-mass wanted firmness; this, the addition of the inert unoxidisable powder kaolin gave to it, and enabled the mass to be readily rolled into pills. These may be coated with sandarach varnish. This mode of making the pills I first published in the *Lancet*, and also in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, of January 13th, 1883; and, as I have said, so made, the pills neither become hard nor insoluble; a child might squeeze them flat between the fingers, and they are perfectly but slowly soluble—this is a great advantage. In solution, permanganate of potash is a nauseous and, in large doses, a dangerous drug, by the suddenness of its action on the stomach. The tablets, too, appear to be not safe, if swallowed whole; their quick solution and local action may occasionally cause ulceration of the stomach; whereas, a pill with an unctuous basis, such as I have suggested, cannot dissolve quickly. Thus made, too, the pills are fairly stable; volumetrically estimated, I found that, after two months' keeping, 92.8 per cent. of the permanganate still existed in the pills as permanganate.

The demand for these pills still continues great. In my own experience it may not, during the last two months, have been as great as previously to that time, but I think this is because they are more generally made by other chemists.—Your obedient servant,

WM. MARTINDALE.

TREATMENT OF PILES BY CRUSHING.

SIR,—I neither accept Mr. Downes's explanation, nor do I expect to receive an apology, for reasons mentioned in my letter to you of April 4th. I confess I am the more annoyed, because that which your correspondent claims to be an improvement of my clamp has just the contrary effect, which I found to be the case even before any publication on the subject; and of course, therefore, before Mr. Downes knew of the existence of my instrument.—I am, sir, yours truly,

R. FITZROY BENHAM.

Baron's Court, S.W.

AMBULANCE INSTRUCTION.

J. E.—If the ambulance instruction be of a strictly military character, the proper book would be the *Manual for the Medical Staff Corps*. This is now out of print, but will doubtless soon reappear. Unless it be strictly military, the book chiefly used is Surgeon-Major Shepherd's *Handbook*, written for and supplied by the St. John Ambulance Association, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C.

SURGEON (Leeds) asks: Is there any place for the treatment by massage of patients who are unable to pay full fees for treatment, besides board and lodging?

DR. STRETHILL H. WRIGHT (Southport) is thanked for his communication. The pamphlet has been received; the whole question to which it refers is receiving careful attention.

STAMMERING.

SIR,—Will you kindly inform me of the name of any medical man who makes the treatment of stammering a speciality, or refer me to any work upon the subject?—Faithfully yours,

Great Yarmouth.

D. MEADOWS.

* * The *Impediments of Speech and their Cure*, by A. E. Gerats; see also *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, December 22nd, 1883, page 1,209; September 27th, 1884, page 614.

ERRATA.

In the *JOURNAL* of APRIL 18th, page 779, column 2, in heading of paper, after "Keith Norman Macdonald," insert "M.D." On page 780, column 1, line 23 from bottom, for "more rigors," read "no more rigors;" and at line 6 from bottom, for "influence," read "inference."—In Dr. Semon's letter on the Treatment of Gout by the Injection of Iodine, at page 917 of the *JOURNAL* for May 2nd, column 1, in line 3 of the letter, for "dangerous," read "disastrous."

DR. COOK (Cheltenham) asks in what year it was proposed to tax the income of hospitals.

DR. LEWIS is thanked for his communication. Our attention has already been directed to the subject.

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

Mr. W. Ashton Ellis, London; Mr. T. Aplin Marsh, Hammersmith; Dr. Sinclair, Dundee; Mr. Simon Baruch, New York; Mr. T. C. Montague, London; Mr. George Smith, Axbridge; Mr. W. C. Steele, Ealing; Mr. J. Brindley James, London; Our Aberdeen Correspondent; Mr. H. H. Tomkins, Gloucester; Mr. Alfred Putney, London; Mr. J. Cornelius Garman, Brewood; Dr. Glascock, Manchester; Mr. J. Heaton, London; Dr. Myers, London; Dr. Harvey, St. Leonard's-on-Sea; Dr. J. Herbert Stowers, London; Dr. Drysdale, London; Mr. Sibley, London; Dr. Ormsby, Dublin; Mr. J. Ingleby Mackenzie, Rugby; Dr. John Martin, Manchester; Mr. F. C. Batchelor, Brockley; Mr. W. H. Pullin, Leamington; Mr. D. Biddle, Kingston-on-Thames; Mr. F. Werner, Dublin; Mr. J. Whitehouse, Sunderland; Mr. Mark H. Judge, London; Mr. H. Trueman Wood, London; Mr. J. Stuart Nairne, Glasgow; Mr. Newton H. Nixon, London; Mr. Frank Smith, Plumstead; Mr. J. Vesey Fitzgerald, London; Mr. T. L. Walford, Reading; Dr. Witham, Bethesda; Mr. William Donovan, Birmingham; Dr. W. W. Stainthorpe, Redcar; The Secretary of the Board of Trade; Mr. A. Hodges, Ryde, Isle of Wight; Mr. C. T. Kingzett, London; Dr. W. B. Hadden, London; Dr. M. Thomas, Glasgow; Mr. George Harrison, Chester; Brigade-Surgeon Barnwell, York; Messrs. Burroughs and Wellcome, London; Dr. Newman, Glasgow; Mr. G. A. McCallum, Dunnville, Ontario; Our Berlin Correspondent; Dr. Heywood Smith, London; Mr. T. F. Raven, Broadstairs; Mr. George Eastes, London; Messrs. Walter, Barker, and Son, London; Our Dublin Correspondent; Messrs. J. Defries and Sons, London; Mr. G. F. Browne, Cambridge; Mr. F. W. S. Culhane, Hastings; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Our Paris Correspondent; Dr. Klein, London; Mr. E. Bellamy, London; Mr. A. M. Anderton, Dundee; Mr. W. Ronaldson Clark, Dundee; Mr. W. Gardner, London; Mr. F. Godfrey, London; Sir Lyon Playfair, London; The Secretary of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Mr. F. R. Cross, Bristol; The Secretary of the University of London; Mr. W. J. Simpson, Aberdeen; Dr. B. Foster, Birmingham; J. J. B.; Mr. Hugh Norris, South Fetherton; The Secretary of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, London; Mr. Shirley Murphy, London; Mr. C. E. Paget, Kendal; Dr. J. Rogers, London; Mr. L. Warner, Dublin; Dr. Langdon Down, London; Mr. Henry Shapley, Leamington; Dr. E. H. Jacob, Leeds; Mr. R. Robb, Glasgow; Our Rome Correspondent; Mr. E. J. Griffiths, Birmingham; Mr. W. P. Mumford, Malvern; Mr. R. E. Power, Portsea; Dr. Kerr, London; B.; Mr. R. J. Gilbert, London; Dr. Hack Tuke, London; Dr. W. G. Lowe, Burton-on-Trent; Messrs. Wooliams and Co., London; Dr. W. Bruce, Dingwall; Our Birmingham Correspondent, etc.

BOOKS, etc., RECEIVED.

Proceedings of the West London Medico-Chirurgical Society. Vol. I. Edited by C. B. Keetley. London. 1884.

Lectures on Diseases and Injuries of the Ear. By W. B. Dalby, F.R.C.S. Third Edition. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1885.

The Student's Guide to Medical Jurisprudence. By John Abercrombie, M.D. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1885.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL."

Seven lines and under	..	..	..	..	..	£0 8 6
Each additional line	..	..	..	..	..	0 0 4
A whole column	..	..	..	..	..	1 15 0
A page	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0

An average line contains eight words.

When a series of insertions of the same advertisement is ordered, a discount is made on the above scale in the following proportions, beyond which no reduction can be allowed.

For 6 insertions, a deduction of	..	..	..	10 per cent.
" 12 or 13 "	..	..	..	20 "
" 26 "	..	..	..	25 "
" 52 "	..	..	..	30 "

For these terms, the series must, in each case, be completed within twelve months from the date of first insertion.

Advertisements should be delivered, addressed to the Manager, at the Office, not later than noon on the Wednesday preceding publication; and, if not paid for at the time, should be accompanied by a reference.

Post-Office Orders should be made payable to the British Medical Association at the West Central Post-Office, High Holborn. Small amounts may be sent in postage-stamps.