

Dispensary Medical Officers, who, in consequence of having received a subpoena from a court of justice, or from other cause, must be unavoidably absent from duty, to have their substitute paid out of the rates of the Union, precisely in the same way as if their unavoidable absence from duty had been caused by illness. Legal decisions were also obtained in fixing a proper fee in cases of medical officers giving evidence in sanitary prosecutions, in payments of dispensary medical assistants for examining dangerous lunatics, and for attendance on patients in custody of police.

The Treasurer's Report showed a satisfactory balance to the credit of the Association, with the exception that there was a sum of over £232 subscriptions in arrear.

The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. MOLONEY of Tulla, seconded by Mr. THOMPSON of Omagh, and adopted unanimously.

Mr. BODKIN of Galway moved a resolution to the effect "that the abuse of the red ticket system continues to be the bane of the poor-law medical relief system, and that some substantial changes are urgently required to remedy this abuse." The present system was unjust to the doctors, the ratepayers, and, above all, the sick poor, for whose benefit it was originally and exclusively intended. The medical officer was under the control of each member of a large and irresponsible body, who subjected him to excessive labour in attendance on persons for whom gratuitous medical relief was never intended by the Legislature to be provided. He mentioned a few typical instances of this practice within his own experience, when he was compelled to bestow gratuitous attendance upon those who were either able to pay for his services, or who did not really require attendance at all.

Mr. DAVYS seconded the motion, which was adopted.

The result of the ballot was then announced by Mr. Chapman.

New President.—Dr. EDWARD HAMILTON, the newly elected President, took the chair, and briefly expressed his thanks for the honour that had been conferred on him.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Hemphill, the outgoing President, who replied, and the proceedings terminated.

Dinner.—The dinner was held in the Albert Hall of the Royal College of Surgeons; Dr. Edward Hamilton presided. Among those present were the President of the College of Surgeons, Sir Charles Cameron; the Right Hon. David R. Plunket, M.P.; Sir George Porter; Mr. Maurice Brooks, M.P.; Dr. Croker King, Medical Commissioner of the Local Government Board; Dr. G. F. Duffey, Vice-President of the College of Physicians; the Right Hon. Edward Gibson, M.P.; Sir George Owens, T.C.; Dr. Lyons, M.P.; Mr. Theobald Purcell, Q.C.; and the Registrar-General (Dr. Grimshaw).

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

An ordinary meeting of the Council was held at the College on Thursday, the 11th inst.

The death of Mr. J. Moncrieff Arnott was reported to the Council, and it was resolved that a letter of condolence on the death of her father be sent to Miss Arnott. Mr. Arnott was twice president of the College. He was formerly its representative on the General Medical Council and a member of the Court of Examiners. At his death, he was an honorary life member of the Council of the College.

The various professors for the ensuing year were nominated, with the exception of those on surgery, the nomination of whom is postponed. The nominations were, Dr. Brailey, Dr. Hill, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Treves, as Hunterian Professors of Anatomy, to give eighteen lectures. Dr. Wooldridge was nominated Arris and Gale lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology, and Mr. Bland Sutton Erasmus Wilson lecturer on Pathology.

A letter was read from Mrs. Caesar Hawkins, offering for the acceptance of the College the bust of her late husband, executed in marble. This was accepted with thanks.

The Council agreed to guarantee the cost of 100 copies of the auto-type reproduction of original lectures by Harvey on the Circulation, delivered in and after 1616.

A letter was read from Sir Henry Pitman, intimating that the College of Physicians had appointed seven delegates to meet and confer with those of the College of Surgeons regarding the advisability of the Colleges obtaining the necessary powers to grant the degree of M.D.

A letter from the Secretaries of the British Association was read, asking the views of the Council as to the practicability and utility of holding an International Scientific Congress in London in 1888; and, in the event of such congress being held, whether the Council would be willing to grant the use of apartments, if required, for the meetings of one of the sections, or other purposes, during the congress. The Council resolved that it was not prepared to express any opinion re-

garding the advisability of holding such conference, but that it would give as many facilities as possible in the event of such a congress being held.

A letter from the Secretary of the Association of Members, transmitting the resolutions of the annual meeting of that body on the 5th ult., was read.

A communication from Mr. William Hickman, M.B., was read, forwarding a memorial, signed by over 600 persons, including over 400 teachers and practitioners, and over 200 students of medicine, urging the complete amalgamation of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons into a Royal College of Medicine, empowered to examine in all subjects in medicine, and to grant the degree or title of M.D. This memorial was referred to the delegates appointed by the College to consider the subject.

A report of the proceedings of the late meeting of the General Medical Council was received from Mr. Marshall, to whom a vote of thanks was tendered for his services to the College as its representative in that body.

A letter was read from Dr. Tuke, calling attention to certain clauses in the Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill, now before the House of Lords which are detrimental to the interests of the profession. The letter was referred to the President and Vice-Presidents for consideration.

In pursuance of a resolution of Council, adopted in May, 1884, it was resolved that a meeting be held in October next at a date to be hereafter determined, and of which due notice will be given, at which a report from the Council will be presented.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

An extraordinary meeting of the College was held on the 11th instant; Sir William Jenner in the chair.

A communication was received from the British Association for the Advancement of Science, on the subject of a proposed International Scientific Congress, which has been suggested by the scientific men of Canada.

The report of the Croonian Trust Committee was received. It recommended that the income of Lady Sadleir's Bequest should still be devoted to lectures on the subjects of anatomy and physiology in relation to pathology and the treatment of disease, in such manner as the College may hereafter determine.

Dr. West moved, that it should be an instruction to the Council to consider the expediency of not limiting the nomination to the Croonian Lectureship to Fellows, Members, and Licentiates of the College. It was, however, pointed out that this would be a direct infringement of the terms of the trust, and the motion was rejected.

The report of the Committee on the Lunacy Bill was received. It entered carefully into the various questions involved. Owing to recent political events, and the resulting probable withdrawal of the Lunacy Bill, the report was not formally adopted; but it was ordered to be entered on the minutes for future reference. It is also to be printed and circulated amongst the Fellows.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

COUNCIL.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Council will be held in the Council Room, Exeter Hall, Strand, London, on Wednesday, the 8th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

161A, Strand, June 11th, 1885.

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.

NORTH WALES BRANCH.—The annual meeting will be held at Wrexham in the first week in July. Any member who desires to read a paper should communicate before June 25th with the Honorary Secretary, W. JONES-MORRIS, Portmadoc.

MIDLAND BRANCH.—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held at Leicesters, on Thursday, July 9th. Notice of papers, etc., to be sent to the undersigned.
—LEWIS W. MARSHALL, M.D., Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, 2, East Circus Street, Nottingham.

SHROPSHIRE AND MID WALES BRANCH.—The annual general meeting of the Branch will be held at the Salop Infirmary, on Tuesday, June 30th, at 2 p.m. Members desirous of reading papers or opening discussions are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary.—EDWARD CURETON, Honorary Secretary, Shrewsbury.—May 13th, 1885.

YORKSHIRE BRANCH.—The annual meeting of the Branch will be held at the Town Hall, Halifax, on Wednesday, June 24th, at 3 p.m. The members and their friends will dine together at the White Swan, at 5.30 p.m. Members intending to read papers are requested to communicate with the Secretary before June 10th.—ARTHUR JACKSON, Sheffield.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.—The forty-ninth annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Southport, on Wednesday, June 24th, 1885, at 2 p.m. Business: President's address; report of Council; financial statement; election of office-bearers; election of representative members in the Council of the Association; general business. Dr. Cullingworth will move, "that members present at the annual meeting shall have the power to substitute the names of any eligible members they please for those printed on the balloting paper, whether nominated by the Council or otherwise." Communications: 1. Robert S. Archer, M.B.: Case of Epigastric Abscess. 2. J. Brassey Brierley, M.D.: The Progress and Advantages of "The Medical Sickness, etc., Assurance Society." 3. Reginald Harrison, F.R.C.S.: On the Treatment of Urethral Stricture by Internal and External Urethrotomy combined. 4. Francis Imlach, M.D.: 1. Calculus removed by Nephrolithotomy; 2. Ovary and tube from a recent case of Pelvic Hæmatocele; 3. Pyosalpinx removed from a Diabetic Patient; 4. Proapsed Ovaries from a Patient with Suicidal Tendencies. 5. A. Emrys-Jones, M.D.: Notes on the use of Iodoform in Eye-Disease. 6. W. Walter, M.D.: Large Fibroma of the Uterus removed by Abdominal Section. 7. Strethill Wright, M.D.: Some suggestions for the Improved Administration of the Public Health Service, with special reference to the official connection of the British Medical Association with that Service. Luncheon will be provided by the members of the Branch resident in Southport, at the Prince of Wales Hotel, from 12.30 to 2 p.m. Dinner at the Prince of Wales Hotel, at 5.30. Tickets, seven shillings each (exclusive of wine). The Glaciarium, Baths, and new Convalescent Hospital will be open to the inspection of members on presentation of their cards.—CHARLES E. GLASCOTT, M.D., General Secretary, 23, Saint John Street, Manchester.—June 12th, 1885.

BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.—The eighteenth annual meeting will be held at the County Hotel, Carlisle, on Friday, June 26th. The chair will be taken by the President, Dr. Muir Selkirk, at 3 p.m. Mr. C. S. Hall, Carlisle, will deliver his inaugural address, after the election of office-bearers for the ensuing year. Members intending to read papers, show specimens or patients, are requested to communicate with the Secretary without delay. Dinner at the County Hotel at 6 p.m.—H. A. LEDIARD, 41, Lowther Street, Carlisle.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH.—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held in the Medical Institute, Edmund Street, Birmingham, on Thursday, June 25th, 1885, at 3.30 p.m. The Chair will be taken by the President, Dr. Sawyer, who will deliver an inaugural address. The annual dinner will take place the same evening, at 6 p.m., at the Grand Hotel. Tickets, 5s. each.—ALFRED H. CARTER, M.D., ROBERT SAUNDY, M.D., Honorary Secretaries.—June 3rd, 1885.

SOUTHERN BRANCH.—The twelfth annual meeting of this Branch will take place at Ventnor, on Thursday, June 18th. The general meeting will be held at the residence of the President-elect, St. Catharine's House, at half-past 12. Luncheon will be provided between 12 and 1 o'clock. In accordance with the by-laws, two gentlemen will be elected at this meeting as representatives of the Branch on the Council of the Association for the ensuing year. Members desirous of reading papers or other communications are requested to forward at once the titles to the Honorary Secretary. No communications must exceed seven minutes in length, and no subsequent speech must exceed five minutes. The address will be delivered by the President-elect at half-past 2 p.m. During the afternoon, the members will have an opportunity of visiting the Royal National Hospital for Diseases of the Chest. The dinner will take place at the Crab and Lobster Hotel, at 6 p.m. Charge, 5s. 6d., exclusive of wine, etc. The Committee request that those gentlemen who intend to be present at the dinner will send in their names to Mr. W. E. Green, Sandown, on or before Tuesday, the 16th instant.—J. WARD COUSINS, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH.—The Annual Meeting of this Branch will be held at the Holtorn Restaurant, on Tuesday, June 23rd, at 5.30 p.m. President: Charles Macnamara, Esq.; President-elect: Walter Dickson, M.D. Dinner at 7 p.m.; tickets 7s. 6d. each, exclusive of wine.—ALEXANDER HENRY, M.D.; W. CHAPMAN GRIGG, M.D., Honorary Secretaries.

WORCESTERSHIRE AND HEREFORDSHIRE BRANCH.—The annual meeting will be held at the Worcester Infirmary, on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at three o'clock. Business: to elect Branch officers, and a representative on the Council of the Association for the ensuing year; to elect members of the Branch. Dr. Savage, of Birmingham, will read a paper on Surgical Treatment of Fibro-myoma of the Uterus. Dinner will be at the Star Hotel, at five o'clock. Tickets, five shillings, exclusive of wine.—Geo. W. CROWE, Honorary Secretary.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH.—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Hospital, Swansea, on Tuesday, June 23rd, at noon. Members wishing to read papers, etc., should send titles at once to Dr. Sheen, Cardiff.—A. SHEEN, M.D., D. A. DAVIES, M.B., Honorary Secretaries.

OXFORDSHIRE BRANCH.—The first general meeting of this Branch will be held on Tuesday, June 23rd. Members will receive special notice.—S. D. DARBISHIRE, Honorary Secretary.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

The sixth ordinary meeting of the session was held at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath, on Thursday evening, May 28th: R. S. FOWLER, Esq., President, in the chair. There were also present twenty members.

New Member.—Mr. S. Smith, of Bristol, was elected a member of the Association and Branch.

Communications.—The following papers were read. 1. Dr. Aust Laurence read a paper On the Treatment of Uterine Hæmorrhage unaccompanied by Local Disease, which gave rise to a discussion, in which Dr. Swayne and Messrs. Ewens, Craddock and S. Swayne took part. 2. Mr. T. D. Ransford read notes of a case of Macewen's Operation for Genu Valgum, and showed the patient; Messrs. Ewen and Scott commented on the case.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT.

The annual meeting of the above district was held at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, on Thursday, May 28th, at 3 p.m.

Specimens.—Messrs. Down Brothers, of London, exhibited very well selected and arranged specimens of the latest inventions in surgical instruments.

Collective Investigation.—Previously to the meeting, the Collective Investigation Subcommittee met, and the forms for Inquiry into the Etiology of Pulmonary Phthisis were presented.

Appointment of Secretary.—After the usual business of the annual meeting, the Honorary District Secretary gave in his resignation, and Dr. Tyson, of Folkestone was appointed in his stead.

Future Meetings.—The following places were fixed for meeting at during the next session:—September, Staplehurst (Dr. Joyce, President); November, Canterbury; March, 1886, Dover; May (annual), Canterbury.

Papers.—The following were read. 1. Dr. Gogarty read a paper on Chorea, illustrated by four cases, in one of which the choreic movements ceased on scarlet-fever attacking the patient; the second was fatal through pericarditis; the third fatal, with no lesion of the heart, and no rheumatic history; and, in the fourth, acute mania occurred with the chorea. He considered that any advance in the knowledge of the disease was more to be looked for from physiological experiments, and from minute anatomy and pathology with a more extended study of nervous diseases in general. An interesting discussion followed. 2. Mr. Wachter read a case of Puerperal Fever that recovered after the use of Warburg's Tincture, other remedies having failed.

Dinner.—The members afterwards dined together at the Royal Fountain Hotel.

SOUTHERN BRANCH: SOUTH-EAST HANTS DISTRICT.

An ordinary meeting of the South-East Hants District was held at the Grosvenor Hotel, Southsea, on May 12th, 1885. Dr. AXFORD occupied the chair, and thirty members were present.

Pathological Specimens.—The following were shown.

1. Epithelioma of Hand, by Dr. Ward Cousins.
2. Multilocular Ovarian Tumour, 76 pounds in weight, removed by Dr. Ward Cousins from a girl aged 17.
3. Stricture of Sigmoid Flexure, Central Abscess of Testicle, by Mr. H. P. Gardner.

4. Large Medullary Sarcoma of Kidney, by Mr. E. T. Crouch.
5. Osteo-sarcoma of Tibia, by Mr. R. E. Power.

Patients exhibited.—The following cases were shown.

1. Dr. Ward Cousins introduced a patient after a severe Injury of the Right Hand. The palm was deeply lacerated by the bursting of a champagne-bottle. Profuse hæmorrhage ensued, followed by sloughing. After the separation of the sloughs, and removal of necrosed bones, half the hand was saved by a plastic operation.

2. An infant was exhibited, the subject of Malformation of the Genital Organs. The labia were large, the clitoris elongated and pendulous, and the vagina imperforate. In the right inguinal region, a small swelling could be detected, which appeared to be an undescended testis.

Paper.—Dr. Kealy read a paper on Septicæmia.

Instrument.—Dr. Ward Cousins exhibited a new aural inflator, evacuator, and injector.

New President.—Surgeon-General Lamprey was elected President of the District for the ensuing year.

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.Q.C.P., 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.

All Sections will be held in the Town Hall.

SECTION A. MEDICINE. Crown Court.—*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 Skeritt, M.D., Richmond Hill, Clifton.

SECTION B. SURGERY. Nisi Prius Court.—*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. Mayor's Court.—*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. Assembly Room.—*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. Ante-Room.—*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. Grand Jury Room.—*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. Council Chamber.—*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. Council Chamber, Town Hall.

3.30 P.M.—General Meeting. Report of Council and other business. Adjourn at 5 P.M. Assembly Room, Town Hall.

8 P.M.—General Meeting. President's Address, and any business adjourned from meeting at 3.30 o'clock. Assembly Room, Town Hall.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29TH, 1885.

9.30 A.M.—Meeting of 1885-86 Council. Council Chamber, Town Hall.

11.0 A.M.—Second General Meeting. Address in Therapeutics. Assembly Room, Town Hall.

2 to 5 P.M.—Sectional Meetings.

5 to 7 P.M.—Garden Party by the High Sheriff of Glamorgan and Mrs. Hill.

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

THURSDAY, JULY 30TH, 1885.

9.30 A.M.—Meeting of Council. Council Chamber, Town Hall.

11 A.M.—Third General Meeting. Address in Surgery. Assembly Room, Town Hall.

2 to 5 P.M.—Sectional Meetings.

6.30 P.M.—Public Dinner. Park Hall, Park Place.

FRIDAY, JULY 31ST, 1885.

10 A.M.—Address in Public Medicine. Assembly Room, Town Hall.

11 A.M.—Sectional Meetings.

2 P.M.—Concluding General Meeting. Assembly Room, Town Hall.

8 P.M.—Reception by the Mayor of Cardiff. Park Hall, Park Place.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1ST, 1885.

EXCURSIONS.

* * * *Members intending to visit Cardiff during the Meeting, are requested to send in their names as soon as possible to the Honorary Secretary of the Reception Committee, Dr. Alfred Sheen, Halswell House, Cardiff.*

Members desirous of reading papers, cases, or other communications, are requested to forward the titles to the General Secretary, or to one of the Secretaries of the Section in which the paper is to be read, on or before July 21st.

EXCURSIONS.

1. *Tintern Abbey and Raglan Castle.*—The party will leave the Great Western Railway Station, Cardiff, by special train at 10.30, reaching Chepstow at 11.30. Here carriages will be in readiness to drive to the foot of the Windcliff, a perpendicular mass of rocks rising 800 feet above the level of the river, and overhung with thickets; from the summit is obtained a magnificent view of the Wye, and parts of nine counties—namely, Monmouth, Gloucester, Wilts, Somerset, Devon, Glamorgan, Brecon, Hereford, and Worcester. Tintern will be reached at 1 P.M., when luncheon will be served at the Beaufort Arms Hotel. The Abbey will be visited after luncheon; and at 4.50 the special train will leave Tintern Station for Raglan, which will be reached at 5.40. Raglan Castle, one of the most picturesque ruins in Wales, will be visited, and afternoon-tea will be served on the lawn. The party will leave by special train at 7 P.M., and reach Cardiff at 8 P.M.

2. *Glastonbury Abbey and Wells Cathedral.*—The party will leave the Taff Vale Railway Station at 7.25 A.M., and proceed by steamer from the Pier Head at 7.45 A.M., reaching Burnham about 9.30 A.M., and Wells at 10.30. The west front of the Cathedral is one of the noblest Gothic *façades* in the kingdom, and is especially interesting for its sculptures, consisting of upwards of 300 statues. The ruined Bishop's Palace will also be seen, occupying, with its pleasure ground, upwards of fourteen acres. Luncheon will be served at the Swan Hotel at 1 P.M. At 3.35 P.M. the party will leave by train for Glastonbury, which will be reached at 3.47. The ruins of the Abbey will be visited, and afternoon tea will be served at the George Inn, at 5.30. In the cemetery, tradition says, are buried King Arthur and his Queen Guinevere, and Joseph of Arimathea. In the garden grows one of the oldest of the Holy-thorn trees, a graft from the miraculous staff of St. Joseph, which sprouted when thrust into the ground, and ever afterwards retained the power of flowering at Christmas. At 7.30 the party will leave for Burnham, and start at 9 P.M. for Cardiff by steamer.

3. *Caerphilly Castle and Dowlais Iron Works.*—By invitation of the Marquess of Bute, a special train will be arranged over the Taff Vale Railway, and down to Caerphilly Castle by the Rhymney Railway, where refreshments will be provided. By kind permission of G. T. Clark, Esq., the Dowlais Iron Works will be visited in this excursion. Caerphilly Castle is one of the largest and grandest old ruins in the kingdom. (The arrangements for this excursion are not yet complete.)

4. *Severn Tunnel and Caldicot Castle.*—The party will leave Cardiff, G. W. R. Station, at 10.30 A.M., and will reach Portskewit at 11.15. The tunnel was commenced in March, 1873, and is now about to be opened for traffic. It is about four and a half miles long, two and a quarter miles of which are under the river Severn. It connects, in the most direct manner, the mineral and populous districts of South Wales with Bristol and the South of England, and will save three-quarters of an hour in the journey to London. The members are invited by the contractor, Mr. Walker. A walk of about two miles will bring the party to Caldicot Castle, when luncheon will be served at 1.30 P.M. The castle is a splendid relic of feudal magnificence, and was once the property of the haughty Bolinbroke. The party will return from Portskewit Station at 4.45, reaching Cardiff at 5.35. (The arrangements for this excursion are not yet complete.)

5. *Symonds Yat and the Speech House, Forest of Dean.*—Symonds Yat, near Monmouth, is an elevated cliff, standing 600 feet above the sea-level, and renowned for the singular view which it commands of the numerous and beautiful mazes of the river Wye. The Speech House is charmingly situated in the midst of the Forest of Dean, and is surrounded with forest-drives and open glades. The party will

leave the Great Western Railway Station, Cardiff, by special train, at 10.30. At Newport, they will change into the ordinary train for Symonds Yat, which leaves at 11.5, and reaches Symonds Yat at 12.46. Luncheon at 1 p.m., at the Symonds Yat Refreshment House. Tea at 5.30, at Speech House. The party will walk a distance of two miles to Lydbrook Junction, in time to catch the 3.20 train for Speech House, which will be reached at 4 p.m. They will return at 6.24, *via* Lydney, reaching Cardiff at 8.10.

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.

Notice is hereby given that, at the annual meeting to be held at Cardiff, on Tuesday, the 28th day of July next, a motion will be made on behalf of the Council that, in Articles 13 and 15, the word "fifty" be altered for "one hundred," so as to read as follows, namely:

13. The Council may, whenever they think fit, and they shall, upon a requisition made in writing by any one hundred or more members, convene an extraordinary general meeting.

15. Upon the receipt of such requisition, the Council shall forthwith proceed to convene a general meeting; and if they do not so within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition, any one hundred members may themselves convene a meeting.

That the following addition be made at the end of By-law No. 27:
"Any casual vacancy occurring in the Council may be filled up by any Branch,

the representation of which may have become vacant. The return of the election of a representative member by any Branch to fill a casual vacancy, shall be communicated in writing to the Secretary of the Association by the President or Secretary of such Branch. But any person so chosen shall retain his office so long only as the representative member in respect of whom such casual vacancy may occur would have retained the same."

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

161A, Strand, London, June 10th, 1885.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ROME.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

International Sanitary Conference: Special Report.

The report of the Subcommittee appointed to consider the best methods of disinfection in cholera, and consisting of Drs. Koch, Sternberg, Thorne Thorne, Proust, Eck, Semmola, and Von Hofmann, was laid before the Technical Committee at the sitting of June 2nd. It is thus worded.

The Subcommittee recommends as methods of disinfection: 1. steam at 100° C.; 2. carbolic acid and chloride of lime; 3. ventilation. Of the carbolic acid and chloride of lime, two solutions are to be used: *a.* the weak, containing 2 per cent. of carbolic acid and 1 per cent. of chloride of lime; *b.* the strong, containing 5 per cent. of carbolic acid and 4 per cent. of chloride of lime. They are to be applied as follows: 1. For personal disinfection, by washing and bathing, with the weak solutions; 2. For disinfection of linen, clothes, bedding, etc., if not destroyed—(*a*) by passing steam through them for an hour, (*b*) by boiling them for thirty minutes, (*c*) by immersion for twenty-four hours in one of the weak solutions, (*d*) by ventilation for three or four weeks, but only in cases in which none of the other methods are applicable. Leather articles—such as portmanteaux, hand-bags, etc.—if not destroyed, are to be washed several times with one of the weak solutions. 3. For vomited matters and faecal evacuations, the strong solutions are to be used. Recently soiled articles of linen, clothing, and bedding, if not at once subjected to steam at 100° C., are to be immersed for four hours in one of the strong solutions. There must be no washing of corpses. Bodies are to be wrapped up in sheets saturated with one of the strong solutions, and at once put in coffins. 5. Disinfection of goods, letters, and postal packages is superfluous. 6. For the disinfection of ships during the passage: The deck and class where the case or suspected case occurred, and the walls of the cabin or bunk, are to be washed, at least twice, with one of the weak solutions, and then thoroughly ventilated; while the water-closets are to be washed, at least twice daily, with one of the strong solutions. 7. If the drinking-water be suspected, it must be boiled before being used; and, if it have stood twenty-four hours after the first boiling, it must be re-boiled. 8. In hospitals on land, the walls are to be washed with one of the weak solutions, then the wards ventilated, and finally white-washed, and the wards used for the reception of cholera-cases are to be as far off as practicable from the ordinary ones. The closets in such hospitals are to be cleansed twice daily with a quantity of one of the stronger solutions equal in amount to that of the evacuations passing through them. 9. The clothes of the attendants are not to be taken out of the hospital, and must be regularly disinfected; and the attendants are to use one of the weak solutions for personal ablution. It was also decided to add to those recommendations another, to the effect that all packet-boats from infected ports should have a steam-disinfecting apparatus on board.

In the discussion which followed the reading of the Subcommittee's report, a number of the members took objection to the omission of various powerful disinfectants from the list recommended. The Dutch delegate, Dr. Ruysch, warmly insisted on the efficacy of corrosive sublimate, and one of the French delegates on that of sulphate of copper and sulphurous acid; whilst others maintained that no particular disinfectant was of any great utility, and that the Technical Committee should not, in the present state of knowledge, commit themselves to any definite recommendations. It having been pointed out by Dr. Koch and Dr. Sternberg that the report did not definitely exclude any one disinfectant, but was simply based on the necessity for naming simple, cheap, and readily transportable chemicals, not too complicated nor too dangerously poisonous, Sir Joseph Fayrer moved the adoption of the report, and this was carried.

The sitting on June 3rd, which was occupied with the recommendations of the Subcommittee on the measures to be taken on the arriva

mode of proceeding in obtaining evidence is remarkably like some of the proceedings adopted in a police-court; and it is as like some of the proceedings in the old Court of Star Chamber as are any proceedings I have ever read of. From what you and Mr. Farrar say, the Council appear to hesitate and tremble at the bare idea of removing from the *Register* the names of those who disgrace the profession, and endanger the lives of the public; yet, during the years from 1875 to 1884, they—very properly, too—erased the names of two thousand four hundred and seventy-three medical men for the simple reason that they had not notified to the Registrar their change of address. Of these, only eight hundred and eighty-four have had their names restored to the *Register*, so that one thousand five hundred and eighty-nine men who have been struck off the *Register* are now in actual practice. These facts, amongst other things, show that you were in error when you stated, in your opening address to the Council, that "the Council cannot suspend." They strike off and restore to the *Register*, which, practically, amounts to suspension, and in a very wholesale way they have thus suspended. You were in error, also, when you stated "that removal from the *Register* may be much the same as ruin," as is shown by the fact that one thousand five hundred and eighty-nine men, whose names have been so removed, are in practice, and apparently without any inconvenience whatever.—I am, faithfully yours,

R. H. S. CARPENTER.

Sir H. W. Acland, Bart., M.D., President of the General Medical Council.

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS AND ELECTORAL PRIVILEGES.

Sir,—I cannot help thinking that, under the Representation of the People Act, 1884, "A. M. O." is entitled to a vote. Under the old Act, undoubtedly the answer given to his query in your issue of May 9th would have been correct; but the Act of 1884 states, "Where a man himself inhabits any dwelling-house by virtue of any office, service, or employment, and the dwelling-house is not inhabited by any person under whom such man serves in such office, service, or employment, he shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act, and of the Representation of the People Acts, to be an inhabitant occupier of such dwelling-house as a tenant." It is further stated in the Act that "dwelling-house includes any part of a house where that part is separately occupied as a dwelling." As the new law gives a vote to a coachman who lives in rooms over a stable, it would be curious if it omitted to give the same privilege to resident medical officers.—Yours truly,

JAMES B. BAILEY.

* * There have as yet been no judicial decisions on the meaning of Section 3 of the Representation of the People Act, 1884, and it is impossible to say how far persons who occupy premises by reason of their employment will be held entitled to vote. Where a man occupies separate premises, the vote will undoubtedly be conferred; but where he, as a caretaker, lives in premises which are not primarily used for residential purposes, the right to vote is not so clear. Probably the Act will be construed so as to give a vote to every one who can make out a plausible claim, but the point is one which must be decided in the first instance by the revising barristers, and afterwards, if necessary, by the judges of the High Court.

PROVIDENT DISPENSARIES.

"A LANC. MEMBER" is, we trust, labouring under an erroneous impression in regard to a "provident dispensary having been established in his neighbourhood, in which the manufacturer, the manager, the warehouseman, and even the Chairman of the Local Board, were admitted members, and, with their families, embraced the opportunity of receiving professional attendance at the rate of one penny per week, and one penny per prescription." If, however, the facts be as stated, we need scarcely remark that so gross a perversion, as we regard it, of the true intent of provident institutions is something more than discreditable to such a class of recipients of medical aid, and to the medical officers also, for accepting the appointment under such exceptional circumstances.

If, moreover, the "*modus operandi*" of organising the two private dispensaries," of which our correspondent more especially complains, were sanctioned by the practitioners in question, it would reflect no slight discredit on the professional abettors of the obnoxious system; and, further, if he individually should be so ill-advised, and tempted to, as he phrases it, "get into the swim in the questionable tide of the unprofessional work," it would, in our opinion, be degrading to himself, and dishonouring to the faculty.

Should he withal accede to the request of "his old constituents, and form them into a club," we would counsel him to be guided by the advice tendered in our remarks on "Club-Practice," which appeared in the *JOURNAL* of May 30th, page 1137.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—On June 10th, Congregation approved the preamble of a statute for constituting a Faculty of Medicine as distinct from the Faculty of Natural Sciences, and for its representation by a separate Board, and of another amending the examinations and exercises required of candidates for degrees in medicine. These statutes have drawn forth numerous criticisms, which have been circulated in the University; and to the second of them, that relating to the examinations for the medical degree, numerous amendments were notified in Congregation. The chief points of criticism were the provision as to the standing required before proceeding to the degree, which was regarded as insufficient, and the recognition of the examination of the conjoint Board of the Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons as a substitute for portions of the University examination. The Dean of Christ Church maintained that the principle of such a substitution was admitted in other faculties. Dr. Champneys pointed out

that the examination of the conjoint Board was an admirable *minimum*, not equal to that for the Oxford M.B. Oxford stood alone in attempting reciprocity. The Oxford graduates were, he said, unanimously opposed to the scheme. Mr. Bruce Clarke spoke in the same sense. He also spoke against the limitation of time. It was impossible to pass all the examinations in twenty terms, which, being terms, was far less than a continuous five years of study. He would extend the proposed time by a year, and the interval between the M.B. and the M.D. from one year as proposed to three.

Amendments were also handed in by Professor Burdon Sanderson and Professor Balfour, who both approved the scheme generally, as well as by Dr. Darbishire. Professor Freeman sympathised with the principle that it was not for the University to accept an examination carried on independently of itself as the equivalent of its own. Professor Burdon Sanderson declared there was every desire to maintain the present high standard of the Oxford degree. Sir Henry Acland gave a history of the difficulties connected with the attempt to systematise the medical education of the Empire, and the repeated failures to legislate in Parliament on the subject. In consequence of these failures, the conjoint examination had been instituted. It was to be allowed, not as a substitute for the degree examination, but as a certificate of a pass standard, to which the University might add its own requirements. Against these considerations, a subsequent speaker protested, as plunging Oxford into the vortex of what might be called medical politics.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICES.

JUNIOR OFFICERS OF THE MEDICAL STAFF IN INDIA.

Letters continue to reach us from India complaining of the pay and allowances extended to junior medical officers under five years' standing, and we are asked to publish them. Again and again we have done so, and, as we have intimated, their complaints were embodied in a carefully drawn memorandum, and presented to the Secretary for India by Mr. Ernest Hart on behalf of the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the Association. The reply to the representations thus made was a peremptory refusal to entertain the question. The present is not a favourable time for agitation of this kind. The finances of India are about to be strained to the utmost to prepare against the eventualities of invasion, which many think to be a question of time. Even if actual invasion should never be attempted, an enormous expenditure must be incurred to render the operation difficult or impossible, and to provide for an increase in the army. In this state of matters it is useless to add that the present time, for applications of this kind, is not the most favourable. Medical officers ready and willing to serve on the present pay and allowances are to be had in abundance. This of itself is a strong official reason for leaving things as they are. Officers of the army medical staff must also bear in mind that they are as well off as their equals of the Indian medical service; that, if the pay of the junior ranks of both services is not high, the superior ranks are better paid than in any other service in the world, and the army medical staff has a large share of the well-paid appointments of India.

CHANGES OF STATION.

The following changes of station among the officers of the Medical Staff of the Army have been officially notified as having taken place during the past month:—

	From	To
Brigade-Surgeon P. B. Smith, M.D.	.. ..	Aldershot.
" H. C. Herbert, M.D.	.. ..	Devonport.
" St. J. Killery, M.D.	.. ..	Aldershot.
Surgeon-Major W. Ffolliott	.. .. Aldershot	Hong Kong.
" T. W. Orwin	.. ..	Exeter.
" C. White	.. ..	Winchester.
" N. B. Major	.. .. Ceylon	.. ..
" G. R. Rae	.. ..	Aldershot.
" A. H. Stokes, M.B.	.. ..	Ceylon.
" P. Connolly	.. ..	Aldershot.
Surgeon W. H. Allen	.. .. Camden Fort	C. of Good Hope.
" A. W. Browne	.. .. Belfast	Nova Scotia.
" J. W. H. Flanagan	.. ..	Woolwich.
" M. D. O'Connell	.. .. Egypt	Cork.
" J. S. Langdon	.. .. Egypt	.. ..
" W. Hefferman	.. .. Jamaica	.. ..
" R. W. E. H. Nicholson	.. .. Templemore	Jamaica.
" W. Dugdale	.. ..	Devonport.
" W. Rowney, M.D.	.. .. Egypt	Suakin.
" R. Porter, M.B.	.. ..	Egypt.
" W. C. Beevor	.. .. Egypt	Suakin.
" G. B. Russell, M.B.	.. .. Egypt	Suakin.
" A. De C. Scanlan	.. .. Dover	Shorncliffe.
Quarter-Master G. Towers	.. .. Halifax, N.S.	.. ..

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

BRIGADE-SURGEON W. O'HALLORAN has retired on temporary half-pay. His commissions are dated : Assistant-Surgeon, February 18th, 1856; Surgeon, March 8th, 1871; Surgeon-Major, March 1st, 1873; and Brigade-Surgeon, Jan. 30th, 1882. He was present at the operations before, and capture of, Canton in December 1857 (medal with clasp), and with the Perak Expedition in 1876 (medal with clasp).

Surgeon J. S. LANGDON has resigned his commission, which dates from July 31st, 1880. He recently returned from Egypt, whither he went from Gibraltar in February last; otherwise, he has no war-record.

Mr. GEORGE HARRISON has been appointed Surgeon to the Cheshire Yeomanry. The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Acting-Surgeons to the corps specified : W. H. BESANT, to the 1st Northumberland and Sunderland Artillery Volunteers; ANGUS MACPHEE, M.D., to the 10th Lanarkshire (Glasgow Highland) Volunteers; and W. S. SIMPSON, to the 2nd Sussex Volunteers.

Acting-Surgeon H. F. HOLLAND, M.D., to the 1st Bedfordshire Volunteers; and Acting-Surgeon ALFRED BAKER, to the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment (otherwise the 1st North Riding of Yorkshire Volunteers).

Surgeon W. H. BRACKEN, M.D., died at Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, on the 16th of April last, aged nearly 40. He entered the service July 31st, 1880, and was engaged in the war with the Boers in 1881.

Lieutenant-General Sir Gerald Graham, accompanied among others by Deputy Surgeon-General O. BARNETT, C.I.E., Principal Medical Officer, and Surgeon-Major A. H. ANTHONISZ, M.B., left Suakin on the 17th ultimo in the P. and O. steamer *Deccan*. This vessel having been detained at Alexandria with the Guards, the officers mentioned proceeded in H.M.S. *Jumna*, which left that port on the 30th ultimo, and was expected at Portsmouth on the 12th instant.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

SURGEON-GENERAL J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M.D., Bengal Establishment, late Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, who retired on the 31st of March last, has been nominated a Companion of the Order of the Star of India; and Deputy Surgeon-General FRANCIS DAY, of the Madras Establishment, who retired on November 1st, 1876, has been appointed Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

The services of Surgeon L. T. YOUNG, Bengal Establishment, have been permanently placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

Surgeons J. T. W. LESLIE, D. PRAIN, A. T. BOWN, U. N. MUKERJI, and W. L. PRICE, recently appointed Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, reported their arrival at Bombay on April 2nd.

Surgeon F. J. DOYLE, Madras Establishment, has been appointed Officiating Medical Officer to the 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Surgeon T. Mallins, who is doing duty with the 2nd Cavalry.

Surgeon S. J. THOMSON, Bengal Establishment, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner 3rd Circle, is to have charge of the 1st Circle also, in addition to his own duties.

Surgeon H. A. F. NAILER, M.B., Madras Establishment, Zillah Surgeon of Chingleput, is allowed privilege-leave for three months.

Surgeon-Major R. CALDECOTT, Bombay Establishment, has been directed by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

Brigade-Surgeon JOHN A. HENDERSON, M.D., Madras Establishment, has been promoted to be Deputy Surgeon-General, *vice* J. M. Joseph, M.D., whose period of service has expired. Dr. Henderson entered the service February 20th, 1856, and attained the rank of Brigade-Surgeon, March 1st, 1838. He has the medal for his services in the Indian Mutiny Campaign in 1857-58.

Surgeon-Major E. A. BIRCH, M.D., Bengal Establishment, is confirmed in the appointment of Surgeon-Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital at Calcutta, in which he has been acting, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon J. Jones, who has retired.

Surgeon-Major E. LAWRIE, M.B., Bengal Establishment, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, Lahore Medical School, and Meteorological Reporter to the Punjab Government, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon at Hyderabad from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on furlough of Brigade-Surgeon T. Beaumont, M.D.

Surgeon-Major W. A. C. ROE, Bengal Establishment, Civil Surgeon, on relinquishing charge of the camp of the Lieutenant-Governor, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer to His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala, from April 21st.

The services of Surgeon F. J. DOYLE, Madras Establishment, who has been doing duty in the Eastern District, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

SIR,—Kindly allow me through your columns to invite attention to a fact which seems to have been lost sight of by those most interested therein.

Surgeons of the Army Medical Staff serving under the Warrant of 1876 count service from the date on which they left Netley, whereas their fellow-candidates of the Indian army, as well as their brother officers of earlier and later warrants, reckon service from the date of their joining at Netley. We of the Warrant of 1876 are, therefore, four months "junior" to our fellow-"candidates" of the "Indian," who went through exactly the same course, and at exactly the same time with us.

Now this is no sentimental grievance, as our promotion to the rank of Surgeon-Major is thereby postponed for four months, and we lose Rs. 1,356 by it, that is, the difference for that period between Rs. 450 and Rs. 789 *per mensem*, the pay respectively of a surgeon and a surgeon-major. Furthermore, we are four months nearer to being "retired for age," and our chance of promotion to the higher ranks is therefore correspondingly diminished.

This is no question of gold lace, spurs, or a "front seat" at dinner; I am therefore the more encouraged to hope that our staunch advocate, the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, and the majority at least of our brother-officers, will give us the support and assistance which our case merits.

I enclose my card, and remain, sir, yours obediently,

ONE-OF-THEM.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. Harper, the medical officer to the North Holbeach district, and the workhouse of the Holbeach Union, has been presented with a silver salver bearing the following inscription :—"Presented to R. R. Harper, Esq., L.R.C.P.L., on the occasion of his marriage, June 3rd, 1885, by the officers of the Holbeach Union."

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday, June 8th.

Cholera.—Dr. CAMERON asked the President of the Local Government Board whether his attention had been called to the abstract report of a committee of the Academy of Medicine and Surgery of Barcelona appointed to investigate Dr. Ferran's system of protected inoculation against cholera, published in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of the 30th ult., and particularly to the following paragraph :—"That, in the opinion of the committee, the identity of the micro-organism of Ferran with the comma-bacillus of Koch has been established, and that its pathogenic effects have been proved to be prevented by inoculation : therefore a means of averting cholera has been discovered;" whether he had observed that, according to Spanish telegrams published in the newspapers, the Spanish Government on May 25th appointed a commission to proceed to the cholera-stricken district of Valencia along with Dr. Ferran, with the view of testing his system; and whether, in view of the probably fleeting nature of the opportunity now presented for its investigation, and the trifling expense required for the despatch of a small commission to an accessible country like Spain, he would consider the propriety of at once nominating such a commission, without awaiting the result of protracted negotiations with the Indian Government as to their bearing a portion of the cost.—Mr. RUSSELL: Our attention has been called to the report of the committee referred to, and we have seen the telegrams in the *Standard* as to the appointment of a commission by the Spanish Government. We have been promised by Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid translations of any papers by Dr. Ferran; but, having regard to the opinion of our medical adviser, we do not deem it necessary at the present time to despatch a commission on behalf of the Board with the view of investigating Dr. Ferran's system of inoculation.

OBITUARY.

D. MANSON FRASER, M.A., M.D.

INTELLIGENCE has just been received that Dr. Fraser met his death under peculiarly painful circumstances. He went out to Borneo as a medical officer in 1833. It seems that a party of fanatics attacked and murdered three Sikh policemen and Dr. Fraser on the Kawning River. Dr. Fraser was a graduate in Arts and Medicine of Aberdeen University. He gained the M.A. degree in 1876, with first class honours, and his medical degrees in 1879, with honourable distinction. Dr. Fraser was for some time resident at the Liverpool Northern Hospital and the Homerton Fever Hospital, and he contributed some papers on fever, chiefly on scarlatina, to the *Practitioner*. He was a young man of great natural ability and brilliant promise. Amongst his class-fellows he stood out prominently as one of the most able and most successful medical students of his time.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

AUSTRALIA.

DEATH OF DR. W. L. CROWTHER.—The Australian journals announce the death of Dr. W. Lodewyk Crowther, of Hobart. Dr. Crowther was known in England as a liberal contributor to the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; and, for his special services, the gold medal of the College was awarded to him in 1869. He was for many years surgeon to the Hobart Hospital.

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE.—At the recent annual commencement of this University, the Vice-Chancellor presented the report of a committee appointed to inquire into and advise upon the improvement of clinical teaching. In accordance with the recommendations of the committee, it was decided that the eight intern members of the hospital staff, four physicians and four surgeons, should be appointed *ex officio* University clinical lecturers, to deliver eight lectures each month, being one lecture monthly for each member of the staff; to give bedside instruction at definite times; to keep records, and grant certificates, of attendance. The fees for clinical instruction, supplemented by £500 from the University chest, are to be divided equally among the clinical professors who perform their duties to the satisfaction of the Council.

decline, the deaths being 163, as compared with 228 in the previous year. Amongst infants under twelve months of age, the fatality was lower than in any year recorded, though that amongst children under five was above the average. With the exception of 1881, the general death-rate for 1884 (19.8 per 1,000) was below any recorded during the previous five years. Dr. Brabazon speaks in high terms of the value of the Infectious Hospital, but he deprecates that he has no means of learning of the occurrence of cases of sickness requiring isolation.

TORQUAY.—Mr. Karkeek's report for 1884 contains, as usual, many points of interest. He demonstrates the great benefit which the district has already derived from the judicious use of the new sanatorium; and he records the growing inclination of parents to allow their children to be removed when attacked by infectious disease. Fifty-three patients have been admitted to the Infectious Hospital during the year. As regards zymotics, the medical officer of health records that a mild type of scarlatina has prevailed in the district throughout the year; but not in an epidemic form. Diarrhoea is specially referred to in the report; 15 deaths from the disease (11 of children under five years of age) having occurred in the district during July, August, September, and October last. On this point, Mr. Karkeek remarks that the children were all those of very poor parents, and living in corresponding habitations. "Some were hand-fed; and my own experience leads me to believe that in certain ranks of life a baby must have an extraordinary digestive apparatus to overcome the food given to it, and at the same time extract a living therefrom. I have yet to learn that there is any indication on Nature's part to the effect that boiled bread, brown sugar, corn-flour, and other poisonous messes were intended for very young infants. In cases when milk is given, the bottle and the tubes are often very foul; so foul, indeed, that freshly warmed milk turns sour in a few moments when placed in them. In addition to these dangers, in the autumn, babies get apples and plums 'just to play with,' and thus it is no wonder they die of diarrhoea." Overcrowding has been looked after, as has also the inspection of retail bakehouses, with satisfactory results. The total death-rate for the year was 15.4 per 1,000, reckoned on a population of 25,000; but if the deaths among visitors and strangers be deducted, the rate is reduced to 13.5 per 1,000. Torquay being frequented by sufferers from phthisis, it is not surprising to find recorded 41 deaths from that disease alone; but even this number is below the average.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following Members of the College, having undergone the necessary examination at the half-yearly meetings of the Court of Examiners on the 28th 29th, and 30th ultimo, and the 1st instant, were reported to have acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the Court, and, at a meeting of the Council on the 11th instant, were admitted Fellows.

Messrs. J. Barlow, M.D. Edin., Glasgow, diploma of membership dated November 17th, 1874, of the University of Edinburgh; W. J. Penny, L.R.C.P. Lond., Bristol, November 19th, 1879, of King's College; G. L. Galpin, M.D. Queen's Univ. Ireland, Marlborough Street, W. November 18th, 1880, and W. E. Wynter, L.R.C.P. Lond., Twickenham, January 26th, 1883, of Middlesex Hospital; F. N. Pedley, Finsbury Square, April 21st, 1881, S. Worthington, M.B. Lond., Enfield, November 16th, 1882, and C. D. Muspratt, Clapham, July 30th, 1884, of Guy's Hospital; F. Bass, L.R.C.P. Lond., Union Road, N., January 18th, 1882, J. N. Vogan, L.R.C.P. Lond., Redhill, April 18th, 1883, S. Paget, Grosvenor Street, W., July 23rd, 1883, and J. F. Steedman, L.S.A., Wellington, Salop, November 13th, 1883, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. Collier, M.B. Lond., Manchester, July 17th, 1882, of the Manchester School of Medicine; E. T. Thring, L.R.C.P. Lond., Torrington Square, July 20th, 1882, of University College; F. H. Voss, L.S.A., Clapton Square, E., July 20th, 1882, of the London Hospital; Y. Saneyoshi, L.R.C.P. Lond., of St. Thomas's Hospital, January 24th, 1883; and H. W. Pigeon, M.B. Cantab., Manchester, January 25th, 1883, of the Manchester School of Medicine.

Three other gentlemen passed who will not receive their diplomas until attaining the age of 25.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced.

BOROUGH OF LEICESTER.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £500 per annum. Applications by June 23rd.
BURTON-ON-TRENT INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £130 per annum. Applications by June 17th.
CARLOW UNION.—Medical Officer, Bagnalstown Dispensary. Salary, £140 per annum, and fees. Applications to Mr. C. Magrath, Honorary Secretary. Election on June 17th.
CHELTENHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications by July 1st.

CLAYTON HOSPITAL AND GENERAL DISPENSARY, Wakefield.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications by June 22nd.
CLINICAL HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Park Place, Manchester.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80. Applications to Mr. Hubert Teague 38, Barton Arcade, Manchester.
CROYDON UNION (New Infirmary).—Assistant Medical Superintendent and Dispenser. Salary, £125 per annum. Applications, endorsed "application for Assistant Medical Superintendent and Dispenser," by June 20th.
CROYDON UNION.—Medical Superintendent to the New Infirmary, and Medical Officer of the Workhouse. Salary, £200 as Medical Superintendent, and £100 as Medical Officer of the Workhouse. Applications, endorsed "application for medical appointment," by June 20th.
CUMBERLAND INFIRMARY, Carlisle.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £40 per annum. Applications by June 23rd.
DERBYSHIRE GENERAL INFIRMARY.—Resident Assistant House-Surgeon. Applications to E. C. Green by June 17th.
GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Pendlebury, and Gartside Street, Manchester.—Junior Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications by June 30th.
GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.—Medical Officer to the Dispensary. Salary, £180 per annum. Applications by June 30th.
HARTLEPOOL FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications to T. Tweddell, Commercial Terrace, West Hartlepool.
HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—Resident Clinical Assistant. Applications by June 13th.
INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications to Dr. Aitken, Medical Superintendent, by June 17th.
LISTOWEL UNION.—Medical Officer, Listowel Dispensary. Salary, £120 per annum, and fees. Election on June 15th.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications to the Chairman of the House Committee by June 15th.
OWENS COLLEGE, Manchester.—Professor of Obstetrics. Applications by June 25th.
RICHMOND HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications by July 1st.
ROYAL ALBERT HOSPITAL, Devonport.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Applications to the Chairman of the Managing Committee, by June 16th.
ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road.—Junior Resident Medical Officer. Applications by June 17th.
ST. HELEN'S FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL AID ASSOCIATION.—Medical Officer. Applications to Mr. E. Fidler, Boundary Road, by June 20th.
ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR SKIN-DISEASES, Leicester Square, W.C.—Four Clinical Clerks. Applications by June 20th.
SHEFFIELD GENERAL INFIRMARY.—Physician. Applications by June 26th.
WEST BROMWICH FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL ALLIANCE.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £200 per annum. Applications to Mr. G. Abbott, 9, St. James Road, Sheffield.
WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith.—Physician. Applications by June 29th.
WEST RIDING LUNATIC ASYLUM, Wakefield.—Resident Clinical Assistant. Applications to the Medical Superintendent.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

BLUMER, F. Milnes, M.B., C.M. Ed., appointed House-Surgeon to the Staffordshire General Infirmary, *vice* William Edward Ranson, M.R.C.S., resigned.
CORNISH, C. Newton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Ed., appointed Resident Medical Officer to Queen Charlotte's Hospital, *vice* H. Beever, M.B. Lond., resigned.
WOOD, T. Outterson, F.R.C.P., and F.R.C.S. Ed., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Resident Medical Superintendent of Sussex House and Brandenburg House Asylums, *vice* L. S. Forbes Winslow, M.D., 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.

BIRTH.

FRASER.—On the 4th instant, at Western Lodge, Romford, Essex, the wife of James Alexander Fraser, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

EVANS—WRIGHT.—On the 3rd instant, at St. Mary's, Lower Merton, Surrey, by the Rev. J. C. Erck, Frederick William, M.D., M.R.C.S., etc., eldest surviving son of the late Alderman Thomas Evans, of Cardiff, surgeon, to Henriett Clarissa, youngest daughter of the late Richard Wright, Esq.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

SATURDAY.—Vaccination Officers' Association, 2.30 P.M.: Charing Cross Hospital. 1. To read minutes of last meeting. 2. Correspondence. 3. Report of Committee. 4. Election of members and honorary members. 5. Dr. Robert Cory will read a paper "On Some Medical Facts relating to Vaccination, of which it is desirable Vaccination-Officers should have more Extended Knowledge." 6. Duties devolving on vaccination-officers during epidemics of small-pox.

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., ; 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., 2; 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.

SHORTENING THE ROUND LIGAMENTS.

SIR,—If I send a line in reply to Mr. Burton's courteous note, it is only to point out that nothing was said in my original communication in opposition to, or even in "disparagement" of, his main contention that "the greatest credit is due to the one who worked out the subject so thoroughly, and in such a practical form, that it at once commanded the attention of gynaecologists generally."—I am, sir, yours, etc.,
WALTER RIVINGTON.
22, Finsbury Square.

CROTON-OIL AND CHLOROFORM IN TENIA.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to suggest to Dr. Bernard Persh and Dr. Great-Rex (JOURNAL, February 21st, p. 414) that if they will give the vehicle only, in the new tenia remedy, they will kill the tapeworm quite as effectually without anæsthetising it with chloroform or purging it with croton-oil? The glycerine is the anæsthetic. This idea was given me a year or two ago, while collecting the extremities of a number of tenia from a pickerel for examination. I had collected six or eight heads in a little water in a watch-glass, where they were as lively and happy, apparently, as when they were six or eight feet longer and in the slimy stomach of the fish; but, as soon as one was taken up on a needle-point, and put into a drop of glycerine on the slide of a microscope, I found that it died almost at once. I at once said: "Eureka! Drench the intestine containing tapeworm with the sweet dose, and the result will more than equal the nasty fern dose;" and this proved to be true. It may be necessary to follow the glycerine with a gentle purgative, but I have not always found it so, neither need the dose be restricted to an ounce.—I am, etc.,
G. A. McCALLUM.
Dunnville, Ontario, Canada.

CHOLERA AND COMMA-BACILLI.

SIR,—I notice that, by experiments upon monkeys, Dr. Klein finds the comma-bacilli of Koch to be the result and not the cause of cholera. That the bacilli found by him are identical with those found by Koch and others, there can, I think, be no reasonable doubt, although Professor Miller lays much stress upon slight differences observed on cultivation.

In the JOURNAL of September 20th, 1884, I argued, from the knowledge we possess of such processes as union by first intention in surgery, that the bacilli of Koch must be the result and not the cause of the choleraic process. I stated that, when tissues of the body are in a healthy condition, they allow the development of no infective germs in their vicinity; but that, when weakened by disease, as are the walls of the intestine in cholera, it would be a wonder if bacilli of some sort did not appear.

There remains the chemical theory of the cause of cholera; and this, I feel confident, will soon be generally accepted. The poison of cholera is, in my opinion, some compound of ammonia with a putrefactive or decomposition product, and capable of existing both in the gaseous and in the liquid states. In this way only can the possibility of infection by both the respiratory and digestive processes be explained.

By the absorption of this poison through the lacteal system in the intestine, or through the pulmonary capillaries, a rapid liquefaction of the blood results. There is thus a difference between cholera and septicæmia, where the absorption of the poison is through the lymphatics, and therefore so slow or gradual, that tolerance of the circulatory system is established.

It is, I should say, certain, that with the failure of the germ-theory of cholera, that of tubercle and a few more will rapidly follow, leaving the chemical poisons masters of the situation.—I am, sir, yours truly,
Clayton-le-Moors.

C. R. ILLINGWORTH, M.D.

GLYCOSURIA IN PHTHISIS.

SIR,—For some time past I have frequently found sugar in the urine of phthisical patients. At first I thought this was but a coincidence, but latterly have begun to ask myself the question whether, in advanced phthisis, sugar is not invariably present in the urine. During the last three months, of five patients who have died with this disease, I only failed to find sugar in one case, and in that there was probably extensive kidney-disease, as was shown by dropsy with albuminuria. The test I have always employed has been Fehling's, and the chief disturbing element in my analyses has usually been the presence of abundance of lithates. My results, however, I have often checked by testing in the same way some other sample of urine rich in lithates, where I did not suspect sugar, and comparing carefully the results obtained from each. I have referred to numerous works on medicine, but can find no account of any glycosuric tendency in phthisis, so that I should be glad to learn if my observations have been noted previously, are merely accidental, or the results of error in analysis.

I may add that I have often discovered sugar in the urine in cases of respiratory embarrassment from acute pulmonary disease, as, for instance, in severe cases of bronchitis, and in pleurisy with effusion. In these, however, there has always been an excess of lithates.—I am, yours obediently,
18, Queen's Road, Dalston, E.

M. GREENWOOD, jun.

A QUESTION OF TREATMENT.

"BETA" suggests to "Alpha" that the following remedies may relieve the abnormal conditions of intestinal mucous membrane, on which the disagreeable symptom most likely depends. She would probably derive benefit from the following: bismuthi subnitrat, ingluvin (Warner) aa gr. x; acidi nitrici diluti ℥vi; acidi carbolic gr. i; tinct. nucis vomicæ ℥iv; syrapi 3iss; aquæ menthæ pip. ad ʒi. To be taken three times daily, before meals. Tincture of perchloride of iron might also relieve this troublesome symptom if given twice daily in moderately full doses, provided its administration be not contraindicated. In either case, regular evacuation of the bowels ought to be secured by mild aperients if necessary. "Beta" has found saline purgatives (especially Carlsbad salts) to sometimes increase flatulency.

DR. JOSEPH EATON, of Celbridge Infirmary, Co. Kildare, suggests the trial of the following, in doses of one dessertspoonful in a wineglassful of water after each meal: B Glycerini (Price) ʒiv; acidi carbolic gr. xxxii; infusi calumbæ ʒiv. He has known the opium-habit to induce such a condition in patients, and possibly the "chloral night-draught" might also cause a like condition. Should the treatment recommended be adopted, Dr. Eaton would be glad to hear the result. Pure olive-oil, in suitable doses, should be used as a purgative.

M.D.—There is no legal scale of fees for the services in question. Most offices pay a guinea.

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.