

page 30, line 14, to insert "or a successor, or one of the successors, in the licence (as provided under Section 42)."

An amendment, making it felony, and punishable by penal servitude for life, at maximum, on the part of certain officials to carnally know a female lunatic under their care, was rejected, the Lord Chancellor believing that the offence was punished with sufficient severity already.

### COLLECTIVE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

#### LIST OF RETURNS RECEIVED DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1886.

Dorset and West Hants Branch: III, C. C. Claremont.  
Metropolitan Counties Branch: IV, N. Davies-Colley, F.R.C.S.  
North-Wales Branch: I, L. F. Cox.  
Shropshire and Mid-Wales Branch: X, M. D. Bromfield.  
Staffordshire Branch: XIII, J. T. Hartill.  
West Somerset Branch: Intemperance, F. Stockwell.

The Committee beg also to acknowledge (March 25th) the receipt, since their last acknowledgment on February 22nd, of the following replies to the International Inquiry into the geographical distribution of certain diseases.

Bath and Bristol Branch, 1.  
Border Counties Branch, 13.  
Cambridge and Huntingdon Branch, 27.  
Dorset and West Hants Branch, 28.  
Edinburgh Branch, 1.  
Glasgow Branch, 5.  
Metropolitan Counties Branch, 5.  
Midland Counties Branch: Nottingham District, 2.  
North Wales Branch, 28.  
Reading Branch, 1.  
South-Eastern Branch: West Kent District, 11; East Surrey District, 28; East Sussex District, 4.  
South of Ireland Branch, 1.  
South Wales Branch, 6.  
Southern Branch: East Hants District, 3; Wilts District, 13.  
Staffordshire Branch, 8.

The Secretary to the International Committee begs also to acknowledge (March 25th) the receipt, since his last acknowledgment on February 22nd, of the following returns to the same inquiry from members of the profession, not being members of the Association:

Metropolitan District (inquiry issued January 30th), 81 additional.  
England, Wales, and the Channel Islands (inquiry issued February 27th), 800.  
Scotland (inquiry issued February 6th), 71 additional.  
Ireland " " " 40 additional.

## 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 14th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

*Tuesday, April 13th, 1886.*—Scientific Grants Committee, 5 P.M.; Premises Committee, 6 P.M.; Trust Funds Committee, 7 P.M.—  
*Wednesday, April 14th, 1886.* Committee on Branch Organisation, 10.30 A.M.; Journal and Finance Committee, 11.30 A.M.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

161A, Strand, March 25th, 1886.

### NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1886.

#### 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 April 14th, July 14th, and October 20th, 1886. 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, March 25th, June 24th, and September 30th, 1886.

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

DIPHTHERIA, ACUTE RHEUMATISM,  
OLD AGE, CANCER OF THE BREAST,  
THE VALUE OF HAMAMELIS.

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

It is requested that returns on Acute Rheumatism be sent in at as early a date as possible, as the printing of the Tables is in progress.

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.

A general inquiry into THE THERAPEUTIC VALUE OF HAMAMELIS has now been issued. A report will be made to the Section of Therapeutics in the annual meeting.

PROGNOSIS IN HEART-VALVE DISEASE, based on an examination of cases in which the lesion has existed for an unusual length of time without producing serious symptoms; THE EXTREME DURATION OF INFECTIOUSNESS IN INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The Committee has proposed these two subjects for future inquiry, and has referred them to the Branches of the Association, in accordance with its regulations, with a view to preliminary discussion during the present year. Arrangements have also been entered into with the Section of Medicine of the Annual Meeting of 1886 to hold a discussion upon "Cases in which Disease of the Heart-Valves has been known to exist for upwards of five years without causing serious symptoms;" and with the Section of Public Health to hold a discussion on "The Duration of Infectiousness." The former discussion will be opened by Sir Andrew Clark, Bart., the latter by Mr. Arthur Ransome. The inquiry-papers, to be subsequently issued, will be based upon the information afforded in these Branch and general discussions.

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.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.—The spring meeting of this Branch will be held at the Railway Hotel, Taunton, on Thursday, April 15th, at 5 o'clock; dinner at 5.30. Discussion: Do you consider the Antiseptic Dressing of Wounds Advantageous in Country Practice? Election of a representative of the Branch on the Council.—W. M. KELLY, M.D., Honorary Secretary, Taunton.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH.—The spring meeting of this Branch will be held at Carmarthen, on Wednesday, April 21st next. Members wishing to join the Branch should send in nomination papers by the end of March. Members desirous of reading papers, etc., should send titles to one of the Honorary Secretaries. Further particulars in circulars. Signed, A. SHEEN, M.D., Cardiff; D. ARTHUR DAVIES, M.B., Swansea, Honorary Secretaries.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: EAST LONDON AND SOUTH ESSEX DISTRICT.—The next meeting will be held at the Hackney Town Hall, on Thursday, April 15th, at 8.30 P.M. Photographs of a Case of Myxodema will be exhibited by Mr. C. R. Walker. A paper on the "Byways of Rheumatism," will be read by Thomas Barlow, M.D., F.R.C.P.—J. W. HUNT, 101, Queen's Road, Dalston, Honorary Secretary.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH.—Notice to Members. Allow me to remind the members of this Branch, "That candidates for the office of representative of the Branch at the Council of the Association, should be nominated, by any two members of the Branch, before April 15th, and their names sent to the Honorary Secretary, who shall issue voting papers to the members of the Branch, who shall then vote for any of the nominated members." The Branch is at present entitled to three representatives, one for each county comprised in the Branch; namely, Kent, Surrey and Sussex.—CHARLES PARSONS, M.D., Honorary Secretary.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT.—The next meeting of this District will take place at Erith on Friday, April 30th: F. Spurrell, Esq., in the chair. Gentlemen desirous of reading papers or exhibiting specimens are requested to inform the Honorary Secretary of the District, A. W. NANKIVILL, F.R.C.S., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Chatham, not later than April 15th.

OXFORD AND DISTRICT BRANCH.—The next meeting will be held at the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, in the afternoon of Wednesday, April 28th. Members are asked to send to the Honorary Secretaries notice of any business, cases, or papers, or candidates for election, on or before Monday, April 19th. Advantage will be taken of the meeting to present Dr. Tuckwell with a testimonial. There will be a dinner at 5s. a head (exclusive of wine) after the meeting.—Honorary Secretaries, Dr. DARBISHIRE, W. L. MORGAN, Esq., Oxford.

**NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH.**—The spring meeting will be held at Roker, on Wednesday, April 21st. Members intending to read papers, show specimens, etc., are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary (Dr. DRUMMOND, Newcastle-on-Tyne) as early as possible.

**THAMES-VALLEY BRANCH.**—The next meeting of this Branch will be held at the Griffin Hotel, Kingston, on Wednesday, April 14th, at 6.15 p.m. A paper will be read by Dr. Langton Down, on Some of the Causes of Mental Feebleness. The subjects suggested by the Collective Investigation Committee will be considered, namely: 1. Prognosis in Heart-valve Disease; 2. Extreme Duration of Infection in the Infectious Diseases. —CHARLES C. SCOTT, M.B., Honorary Secretary.

#### BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

THE fourth annual meeting of the session was held at the Museum and Library, Bristol, on Wednesday evening, March 24th, E. C. BOARD, Esq., President, in the chair. There were also present forty-three members and two visitors.

**New Members.**—Dr. W. H. C. Newnham, Bristol; Dr. L. Lees, Bristol; and Dr. E. H. Warner, Bristol, were elected members.

**Medical Advertising.**—The Council presented their report on this subject, which gave rise to a short discussion.

**Paper.**—Dr. Aust Lawrence read an exhaustive paper on Pelvic Abscess, founded on one hundred cases.—Mr. Tivy, Dr. Swayne, Mr. Penny, and Dr. Waldo joined in the discussion which followed.

## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### PARIS.

*The Influence of Water on Nutrition.*—*Respiratory Elimination of Carbonic Oxide.*—*Typhoid Fever Treated by Tepid Baths allowed to get gradually Cold.*—*Neuralgia Treated by Spray of Methyl Chloride.*—*Albuminuria Concomitant with Acute Articular Rheumatism.*—*New Inventions for Ligature*—*Belladonna an Antidote to Potassium Iodide.*—*M. Pasteur.*

At a recent meeting of the Société Médicale des Hôpitaux, M. Debove stated that so many objections had been raised against the method which he had adopted in making his experiments to ascertain the influence of water on nutrition, that he had subsequently made a fresh series of control experiments. In this series, he had selected none but perfectly healthy individuals. These persons were fed on raw meat, new bread, and water. Either raw meat or meat boiled to shreds must be given, because both the chemical constitution and nutritive qualities of meat vary according to the way in which it is prepared. The daily bread should always be equally well baked. M. Flameng, M. Debove's house-surgeon, adopted a uniform diet for thirty-eight days. When he reached a weight that remained stationary, the allowance of water was doubled and trebled, but the rations of bread and meat remained the same. During the second part of the experiment, neither the weight nor the excretion of urea increased. Two other persons were submitted to the same treatment. Their weight also remained stationary, as did the quantity of urea excreted. M. Debove therefore concluded that the ingestion of more or less large quantities of water did not exert any influence on nutrition, when the quantity reached a certain degree. He admitted, with Dr. Dujardin-Beaumetz, that entire abstinence from water would disturb the digestive faculties. Therefore, persons deprived of water grew thin.

M. Gréhaud stated, at a recent meeting of the Biological Society, that the results of his experiments on the elimination of carbonic oxide, by the respiratory channels, after poisoning by that gas, had been denied by Herr Kreis, who asserted that there was no elimination, since the gas entered into combustion in the organism, and was transformed into carbonic acid. M. Gréhaud repeated his experiments, and obtained the same results as those that followed his first set of experiments. He injected a dog with thirty grammes of blood containing five cubic centimètres of carbonic oxide, and he found that four and a half cubic centimètres were eliminated. M. D'Arsonval asked if the period of elimination was in proportion to the weight of the animal. M. Gréhaud answered that the process of elimination was quicker with the rabbit than with the dog.

M. Bouchard, in treating typhoid fever, substitutes tepid baths, which gradually grow cold, for cold baths. The bath, he considers, should contain sufficient water to cover the patient's shoulders; also, the shirt should be kept on. The bath must be arranged in such a manner that hot or cold water can be easily added, and surplus water allowed to run off. The rectal temperature is to be ascertained before

the bath is given. The water must be lowered two degrees in temperature every ten minutes, until it has fallen to 36° Cent. (86° Fahr.). The patient remains in the bath at that temperature for ten minutes. He is then well dried, a warm dry shirt is put on, and he is carried into bed, wrapped up in a warm blanket. These baths are given as soon as the diagnosis is made, and are continued until the rectal temperature is maintained at 37.5° Cent. (98.6° Fahr.). Eight baths should be taken within twenty-four hours, but, towards the end of the fever, three or four are found sufficient. The advantage of these tepid baths is that immersion is not disagreeable to the patient at first, as is the case with a cold bath. The temperature is lowered, and the state of stupor typical of typhoid fever rarely sets in. Sleeplessness also disappears. Delirium, ataxy, and headache are greatly modified. Tetaniform muscular contractions have, in some instances, disappeared after three baths. Dryness of the tongue and mouth is also thoroughly relieved. When the temperature is not sufficiently lowered by tepid baths, M. Bouchard gives quinine. This mode of treatment may be followed by slightly disagreeable results. The epidermis of the soles or palms may be raised. It then cracks, and a painful swelling of the axillary or inguinal glands may appear; sometimes, fifteen days subsequently, there forms a purulent area below the derma; this is generally painless. It is, however, necessary for the physician to search for the purulent blister, and make an incision to let out the pus. The frequency of the baths and the length of time which they last are sometimes very trying. If syncope happen before, during, or immediately after the baths, they ought to be discontinued; and so must they be in cases of intestinal hæmorrhage, perforation, and peritonitis. The appearance of the catamenia need not prevent the use of the baths. In pulmonary affections, they should not be used; but hypostatic congestion accompanying typhoid fever need not be considered as contra-indicated.

Dr. Peyronnet de Lafonville, in his doctoral thesis, entitled *De la Neuralgie du Trijumeau et de son Traitement par les Pulvérisations de Chlorure de Methyl* (Neuralgia of the Trigeminal, treated by Methyl Chloride Spray), reviews the different methods of treatment. The most successful are slow in curing neuralgia, whereas the analgesic action of methyl chloride is instantaneous. M. Debove was the first who used it. In 1884, he successfully treated sciatica with it; since then several physicians have used it, and M. Abadie finds this method especially efficacious in curing neuralgia of the trigeminal nerves. Dr. Peyronnet mentions several cases successfully treated by Dr. Abadie by methyl chloride spray. According to the author, the experiments of Waller, Schultze, and Ranvier, on the congelation of nerves, prove that no therapeutic agent combats the pain in neuralgia of the trigeminal nerves so efficaciously as methyl chloride. The analgesic effect appears to be the result of the congelation of the peripheral expansions of the branches of the nerve.

M. Chéron, in a memoir, entitled *De l'Albuminurie dans le Rhumatisme Articulatoire Aigu* (Albuminuria in Acute Articular Rheumatism), demonstrates the frequent occurrence of albuminuria in the course of acute articular rheumatism. He met with it in forty per cent. of such cases. In order to make a qualitative analysis, the urine was made acid by the addition of acetic acid; a certain quantity of a saturated solution of sulphate of sodium, amounting to the sixth part of the urine, was added, and the mixture was then heated. The presence of albumen was at once detected, if any were contained in the urine. M. Chéron considers that albuminuria in acute articular rheumatism is an indication, in most instances, of a transitory renal catarrh, more rarely of nephritis or renal embolus. It may also be deduced that salicylate of soda may be administered in the majority of cases of rheumatism accompanied by albuminuria.

At a recent meeting of the Surgical Society, M. Trélat showed a forceps invented by M. Segond for the purpose of preventing ligatures from coming off. This forceps is especially useful for securing the uterine pedicle after hysterectomy. M. Pozzi, at a recent meeting of the Paris Surgical Society, stated that the elastic ligature which he had invented and exhibited before the Society, last November, had been fully tested by use, and found to be of great service. Kœberlé and others use it, and admit that it is highly satisfactory. With the elastic ligature of M. Pozzi, vessels can be ligatured without the help of an assistant.

In the *Lyon Médical* and *Journal de Médecine* for March 27th, Aubert states that headache and coryza resulting from full doses of iodide of potassium can be prevented by using belladonna. In one instance, in which five grammes of the iodide were administered daily, six grammes of extract of belladonna were also given. A few days later, the belladonna was discontinued, and iodism did not return.

The *Journal d'Alsace* states that the Alsace-Lorraine Government

in these houses, which were unsuited for other purposes, and that loss would accrue to individuals, if the licence terminated with the life of the existing licensee. Accordingly, desiring to limit the matter in some way, he came to the conclusion to meet those cases by providing that no licence should be granted in respect of a new house. His noble friend's amendment would render the process of conversion less rapid, and he did not think the proposal was necessary in order to meet the cases of vested interests.—The amendment was negative.—On Clause 42, Lord HORROUSE moved an amendment providing that where a private asylum had been carried on by joint licences, the Lunacy Commissioners should have power to license them individually, so long as the aggregate number of patients allowed was not in excess of those in the joint licence.—Earl STANHOPE opposed the amendment.—The LORD CHANCELLOR was indisposed to agree to the amendment, as he wished to see the number of private asylums gradually diminish.—The amendment was negative.—On Clause 67, the Earl of MILLTOWN moved to amend it by providing that any keeper who should have carnal knowledge of any female patient under his charge should be guilty of felony, and be liable to penal servitude for life as a maximum punishment.—The LORD CHANCELLOR thought that the offence in question was punished with sufficient severity already. Some injustices might be done by the proposal, as patients differed very much, many being practically sane, except that they had delusions on particular subjects.—The amendment was negative. The report of amendments was agreed to.

*The Idiots Bill.*—This Bill passed through Committee without amendments.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, April 2nd, 1886.

*Contagious Diseases Acts Repeal (No. 2) Bill.*—The House went into Committee on this Bill.—Mr. W. H. SMITH asked whether the contribution which had been made under the authority of the Acts, to certain hospitals, would be granted this year.—Mr. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN said it was the intention of the Government to continue this year the contributions to which the right hon. gentleman had referred.—The Bill then passed through Committee and, having been reported without amendment to the House, was read a third time.

*Tuesday, April 6th.*

*Ventilation of the House.*—Mr. DUNCOMBE asked the hon. member for North-West Staffordshire, whether he would empower some competent sanitary engineer to investigate the causes of, and, if possible, provide some effectual remedy for, the disagreeable odours that constantly prevailed in the House and lobbies.—Mr. LEVESON-GOWER said a Committee was now engaged in investigating all the matters connected with the ventilation of the House, and it was expedient to await their report before taking any steps. He understood that the report, made last year by an official of the Board of Trade, was now before the Committee, and it would guide them in their deliberations. The Committee had only just commenced their sittings, and he could not say when the report might be expected.

## OBITUARY.

SAMUEL GASKELL, F.R.C.S. ENG.

MR. SAMUEL GASKELL, for many years one of the Medical Commissioners in Lunacy, died lately at his residence, Walton, Surrey, at the age of 79. After receiving his medical education at Manchester and Edinburgh, Mr. Gaskell directed his early attention to the treatment of the insane, and was appointed, in 1840, to be medical superintendent of the large asylum for the county of Lancaster. At that period, the treatment of the insane in England was only just beginning to emerge from a long established system of ignorance and cruelty, and various barbarous modes of restraint were in general use. At the time when Conolly was carrying out the non-restraint system at Hanwell, Gaskell doing the same at Lancaster, and with equally beneficial results. His efforts soon became known to the late Earl of Shaftesbury, who, on the first vacancy at the Lunacy Board in 1849, secured Mr. Gaskell's appointment. This was the first instance in which a gentleman practically acquainted with the treatment of large numbers of the insane, and the management of asylums, had been appointed a Commissioner in Lunacy. He resigned his appointment in 1866.

A correspondent writes: Mr. Gaskell was a remarkably well informed and painstaking official. He was not popular at the institutions which it was his duty to visit, on account of the thoroughness of his inspections. Proprietors and superintendents who did not

look too minutely into details for themselves were greatly surprised, and not greatly pleased, to find the dignified Commissioner looking into beds and cupboards, and all manner of uninvestigated places. A conscientious workman never despises details. Both at the Lancaster Asylum and at Whitehall Place, Mr. Gaskell helped forward the great and general movement in the treatment of the insane, which succeeded the new lunacy law of 1845. At the Lancaster Asylum, where Mr. Cleaton, the present Commissioner of Lunacy, was his assistant, Mr. Gaskell adopted the then novel system of non-restraint, and he did more in his attempts to develop in his patients those faculties, or parts of faculties, of the mind which were not involved in the destructive processes of disease. His late chief, the Earl of Shaftesbury, has left on record the surprise and admiration which he observed, under Mr. Gaskell's care, a number of female lunatics, each of whom had a young child under her care, with such beneficial results that Lord Shaftesbury declared to his audience that he then and there resolved that Mr. Gaskell should be the next medical colleague whom he would receive at the Board of the Commissioners.

After his appointment as Commissioner, Mr. Gaskell carried out, by his strenuous advice and support, a practical reform in the management of the insane, of which we believe he was the originator. Those who are old enough to remember the management of the lunatics, even in the best asylums, forty years ago, will not need to be reminded of the abominable nuisances of wet and dirty beds, the litter, the stench, and the foulness which were to be met with in the early morning of every day of many of the wards. In a county asylum, wet and dirty beds were counted by hundreds. Mr. Gaskell conceived the idea and carried out the plan of preventing this abomination by improved nursing. He caused each patient, who was liable to be wet or dirty, to be aroused, and placed in a condition to attend to needs of urination and defecation at stated intervals, with the result that wet and dirty beds were reduced to units where they had been counted by scores, or even by hundreds. This, in itself, was a vast step in asylum management, but it does not quite stand by itself, seeing that it has led, too gradually perhaps, to a revolution in the system of night-nursing in asylums, which is now quite on a different footing to the prefatory pretence of night-watching and nursing, with which we were more or less satisfied twenty years ago, with the general result of decrease of suicides, decrease of noise and violence at night, and a very general increase of the comfort and well-being of the inmates of all well-managed public asylums and hospitals for the insane.

It should never be forgotten that what is called the non-restraint system is not alone the abolition of mechanical restraint, but that it connotes a revolution in the treatment of the insane in a great number of particulars, the neglect of which would render non-restraint, standing by itself, of comparatively little value. One of the more important of these adjuncts to non-restraint was the improved night-nursing, instituted by the late Mr. Gaskell.

In his unofficial life, Mr. Gaskell was a genial and lovable man, with a strong vein of fun and humour in him; and his numerous friends deeply regretted the sad accident which closed his official and greatly narrowed his social career.

## INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

### INDIA.

THE ZENANA MEDICAL MISSION AT LUCKNOW.—Now that Lady Dufferin's scheme for affording female medical aid to the women of India is attracting much attention, the report of the Lucknow Zenana Medical Mission of last year is of special interest. The new hospital for females and children was only opened for eight months before the end of the year, and, during that time, ninety-one in-patients were treated. A large number of these were children, who were brought by their mothers for treatment, and the latter were much pleased at being allowed to remain with them. The patients comprised forty-four Hindus and thirty-three Muhammadans, the remainder being native Christians and Eurasians. The Hindus were of all castes, and the necessary arrangements were made to avoid any interference with their prejudices. Amongst the Muhammadan patients were several respectable Begums; and, as the system of "purdah" is invariably strictly observed, they one and all expressed themselves as highly satisfied with their treatment. In addition to the hospital, there are two dispensaries under the charge of the mission, where no fewer than 6,000 cases were treated by the lady medical officers.

due to the pressure brought to bear on the Egyptian authorities by the salutary threats of the general commanding the army of occupation. Probably nothing, save the fear thus induced, would have made the Egyptian Government move in the matter; the latter cannot see that every death of a British soldier prevented means pecuniary gain to the state, thus lessening the cost of the army of occupation.

One of the conditions of the agreement under which the water-company hold their monopoly, is the odd one that the government are bound to bring pure water to the pumps of the former; hence, the country is charged with the expense of the new intake, all tending to the pecuniary advantage of the shareholders. It is thus that things were wont to be done in Egypt; it is hoped the future will see an improvement.—Yours truly, VERITAS.

### REPORTS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

**ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER.**—Dr. Edmunds may be congratulated on the very satisfactory report presented to the vestry of this parish. The net mortality for the year 1884 was 476 deaths, or a rate of 15.94 per 1,000, the lowest for the last ten years. The zymotic mortality was thirty-eight, including ten deaths from measles and sixteen from whooping-cough. Of fever, small-pox, and diphtheria 104 cases came under notice during the year, but these figures, of course, represent only a proportion of the total cases occurring.

**SCARBOROUGH RURAL DISTRICT.**—The year 1884 was remarkable in this district for the low death-rate of 12.4 per 1,000, inclusive of a rate of 1.28 per 1,000 of mortality from zymotics. Five non-fatal cases of small-pox at Scalby, a slight outbreak of measles, and eight or nine mild cases of scarlet fever at Hutton Bushell, two fatal cases of typhoid fever at Thirso and at East Ayton comprise all the infectious cases with which Dr. Cuff has to deal in his report for the year. Some works of sewer-ventilation were carried out at Scalby, new drains were laid at Hutton Bushell and other villages, and new wells were sunk, or existing ones were cleaned out, in various parts of the district.

## MEDICAL NEWS.

**ROYAL COLLEGES OF SURGEONS AND PHYSICIANS.**—The following gentlemen passed their second examinations in Anatomy and Physiology at a meeting of the Board of Examiners on the 5th instant, and when eligible, will be admitted to the pass-examination.

J. E. Briscoe, student of Yorkshire College, Leeds; S. W. Morgan, Hedley Hill, H. F. Mole, and J. T. Grey, of Bristol Medical School; Thomas Watts, Oliver Eaton, Patrick Rowan, J. H. Barker, B. Wiseman, J. Halliwell, Aubrey Conway, J. Ambrose Cooke, and E. H. Robinson, of Owens College, Manchester; S. Farrage Gibbs, H. N. Crossley, H. E. Knight, C. H. Roberts, and F. E. A. Colby, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; R. A. Bremner, and J. E. F. Hosking, of Guy's Hospital; H. E. Skyrme and Samuel Davey, of the London Hospital; A. S. Milner and B. F. F. Jackson, of Charing Cross Hospital; G. E. Weary and J. Tertius Clarke, of St. Thomas's Hospital; R. T. Gravely, of St. Mary's Hospital.

The following gentlemen passed in Anatomy only.

A. C. Gaskin, H. C. Titterton, C. Ridley Pigg, and T. F. Clemson, of Owens College, Manchester.

The following gentlemen passed in Physiology only.

H. K. Ramsden, of Owens College, Manchester; Masha A. Khan and E. J. Reynolds, of London Hospital; G. H. Humphreys, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; H. Vermaak and G. Saint Johnston, of Birmingham; J. Robinson, of Yorkshire College, Leeds; W. Hague, of Owens College, Manchester; W. Jenner Best, of London Hospital.

Seven candidates were referred for six months and nine for three months.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.**—The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in Anatomy and Physiology at a meeting of the Board of Examiners on April 3rd, and when eligible will be admitted to the pass-examination.

J. L. Owen, H. Roberts, G. H. Wilson, F. W. Vernon, G. A. O'Brien Reid, and W. P. Johnstone, students of Edinburgh University; R. C. Wakefield, of Glasgow; J. J. Hanley, of Dublin; W. W. Margemont, of Ceylon Medical College; H. H. Holt, of Yorkshire College, Leeds; H. B. Williams and F. Cant, of Owens College, Manchester; G. A. Waring, of Belfast; G. H. Douthwaite, of Birmingham.

Passed in Anatomy only.

Algernon J. Horton, of Birmingham; A. H. Barstow; W. A. Thompson and J. S. Vassalli, of Yorkshire College, Leeds.

Passed in Physiology only.

R. D. Morris, E. A. Humphreys, Thomas Boulton, and R. H. Read, of Owens College, Manchester; J. T. Harty, of Cork; G. J. Wontersy, of Ceylon and Edinburgh University; S. F. Barber, of Sheffield Medical School; W. H. Webster, of Edinburgh; R. T. Wightman, of Sheffield Medical School.

Six candidates were referred for six months and fifteen for three months.

The following gentlemen passed on the 6th instant.

W. Twyford, J. E. Platt, H. Ramsden, S. F. Mawson, A. H. Marsh, W. Nuttall, A. E. Brindley, H. Langdale, T. A. Goddellow, and H. C. Faulke, of Owens College, Manchester; W. S. Lang, of Edinburgh University; G. D. Freer, of Birmingham; R. G. Sheldon, of Liverpool; A. D. Tripp, of Guy's Hos-

pital; Frederick Barber, of St. Thomas's Hospital; H. C. Fox and J. P. Smith, of Middlesex Hospital; J. L. Firth, of King's and University Colleges; O. M. Jones, of London Hospital.

**SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.**—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

Hodge, William Theodore, M.R.C.S., Middleton, Tamworth.  
Hubbard, Daniell Lovett, 4, The Grove, Clapham Road, S.W.  
Nevins, John Ernest, 3, Abercrombie Square, Liverpool.  
Rake, Herbert Vaughan, Fordingbridge, Salisbury.  
Wheatley, James, Edgerton, Huddersfield.

### MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced.

**BETHLEM HOSPITAL.**—Two Resident Medical Students. Applications by April 10th.

**CAISTON UNION.**—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator. Salary, £30 per annum. Applications by April 10th.

**CITY OF ABERDEEN.**—Medical Officer of Health. Salary £300. Applications by April 14th, to W. Gordon, Town House, Aberdeen.

**FAREHAM UNION.**—Medical Officer. Salary, £35 per annum. Applications to J. M. Stedham.

**GATESHEAD DISPENSARY.**—Assistant-Surgeon. Salary, £120. Applications by April 12th to J. Jordan, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**GENERAL HOSPITAL, Birmingham.**—Assistant Surgeon. Honorarium, £100. Applications by April 30th, to H. Fox.

**GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, Caledonian Road, N.**—House-Physician. Applications by April 21st, to W. T. Grant.

**GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, Caledonian Road, N.**—Ophthalmic Surgeon. Applications by April 21st, to W. T. Grant.

**HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton.** Resident Clinical Assistant. Applications by April 17th, to Henry Dobbin.

**HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Great Ormond Street, W.C.**—Junior Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications by April 28th, to A. Hope.

**LIVERPOOL DISPENSARIES.**—Three Head Surgeons. Salary, £200 per annum. Applications by May 6th, to R. R. Green, 34, Moorfields, Liverpool.

**LIVERPOOL DISPENSARIES.**—Six Assistant-Surgeons. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications by May 6th, to R. R. Green, 34, Moorfields, Liverpool.

**LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road.** Registrar and Chloroformist. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications by April 12th, 1886.

**MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, W.**—Assistant Dental Surgeon. Applications by April 27th, to A. O'Donnell Bartholomew.

**NORTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE HOSPITAL, Wisbech.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £130. Applications by April 18th to W. E. Schofield.

**NORTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, Hampstead, N.W.**—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £40 per annum. Applications by April 17th to L. Hill, 210, Tottenham Court Road, W.

**PORTSEA ISLAND UNION, Landport District.**—Medical Officer. Salary, £30 per annum. Applications by April 14th, to S. R. Ellis, St. Michael's Road, Portsmouth.

**ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, City Road.**—Physician. Applications to J. J. Austin.

**WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road, W.**—House-Physician. Applications by April 22nd.

**WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road, W.**—House-Surgeon. Applications by April 22nd.

**WILLITON UNION, Somerset.**—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator. Salary, £20 and extras. Applications by April 12th to W. H. White.

### MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

COMBES, Reginald H., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the North-West London Hospital.

THOMPSON, Henry, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M., late Assistant-Surgeon, appointed Surgeon to the Hull Royal Infirmary.

WATTS, Alfred Thomas Guy, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed House-Surgeon to the Belgrave Hospital for Children, Gloucester Street, Warwick Square.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 5s. 6d., which should be forwarded in stamps with the announcements.

#### BIRTHS.

**BATCHELOR.**—On March 2nd, the wife of H. T. Batchelor, Esq., Queenstown, Cape Colony, of a daughter.

**COTTELL.**—At Old Brompton, Kent, on the 30th March, the wife of Surgeon A. Cottell, Medical Staff, of a daughter.

**EVANS.**—On the 24th ultimo, at 21, Charles Street, Cardiff, the wife of Dr. Frederick William Evans, of a son.

#### DEATHS.

**MELLIS.**—On March 26th, John Mellis, M.R.C.S. Eng., J.P., of Fraserburgh, of pulmonary thrombus, in his seventy-seventh year.

**RIDLEY.**—On March 30th, suddenly, at 10, Lime Street, Preston, aged 52, Joseph Simpson Ridley, M.D., M.R.C.S. England, L.M., L.S.A., Medical Officer at Fulwood Workhouse, Preston, for upwards of twenty years. Deeply regretted and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

At the quarterly meeting of the Council on Thursday, April 8th, it was announced that the Jacksonian Prize for last year was awarded to Mr. Bruce Clarke, for his essay on the Diagnosis and Treatment of such Affections of the Kidney as are amenable to direct surgical interference.

The subject of the Jacksonian Lecture for 1887 was announced as follows: "On the Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Tumours of the Bladder."

The subject of the next Collegial Triennial Prize was announced as follows: "On the Structure and Functions of the Ganglionic System of Nerves in Man, to be illustrated by reference to Comparative Anatomy."

Mr. John Marshall moved, and Sir James Paget seconded, the following resolution:

That the Council have considered the resolution, carried at the meeting of Fellows and Members, held on the 17th December last, in reply to a communication from the Council, bearing date the 16th of the previous month, which resolution is as follows:

"That the answer of the Council is not satisfactory, and that the Council be respectfully requested to reconsider the subjects:

"1. Of the representation of Members of the College; and  
"2. Of submitting, for approval, any alterations proposed to be made in the constitution or the relations of the College, or in any of its by-laws, to a meeting of the Fellows and Members."

That the Council, in reply to this resolution, have to make the following statement:

1. As regards the subject of the "representation of the Members of the College."

Whilst fully recognising the gravity of the question of the representation of Members of the College (presumably in or upon the Council), the desire of Members to be so represented, and the advantage of uniting in harmonious relationship all the constituent elements of the College, the Council still retain the opinion already expressed by them, "that it is not desirable to diminish the privileges of the Fellowship, by depriving Fellows of the exclusive rights of electing to the Council, and of being eligible to become Members thereof."

Entertaining this view, the Council are unwilling, and, indeed unable, consistently, to take proceedings for making any organic change in the constitution of the College which would impair the present status of the Fellows, by whom alone they have been elected to office as the governing body of the College.

The two methods of widening the basis of the Fellowship, one by election and the other by examination, just agreed to by the Council, by means of which it is hoped that the acquisition of the Fellowship and its concomitant rights, by Members of the College, will be facilitated, involve no organic or constitutional change in the government of the College.

The Council are quite aware, however, that these new proposals do not constitute a complete response to the desire of Members to a share of representation in or upon the Council. At the same time, they would point out that no detailed plan, formulated by the two bodies mutually interested in the question, that is, the Fellows and the Members, by means of which a share of representation might be assigned to the latter, has yet been presented to the Council.

The Council are quite prepared to give careful attention to any such jointly authorised plan, approved by a majority of each body, and would found their decisions concerning it, not merely upon a consideration of the relative interests of the Fellows and Members, but also upon a due regard to the position and future welfare of the College.

2. That, in reference to the other subject, namely, that of submitting questions to general meetings of Fellows and Members,

The Council have to reply that, whilst they still adhere to the opinion that it is unnecessary, and would, as a rule, be impracticable, to refer certain questions to the consideration of a general meeting of the Fellows and Members, they wish to state that, in accordance with their declared view, "that they would be glad to consult the Fellows and Members when larger questions arise, such as those which concern the constitution of the College," they would take care to report the conclusions at which they might arrive, in regard to any plan presented to them concerning the representation of Members, to a special meeting of Fellows and Members.

The Council, however, could only regard such a meeting as consultative, and not as possessed of a direct power to veto or alter their decisions.

The following amendment to the first two paragraphs was moved by Mr. Lund, and seconded by Mr. Macnamara: "That the Council do hereby rescind so much of the resolution, passed at the meeting of

Council held on November 12th, 1885, as relates to the non-desirability of Members participating in the election of Fellows as Members of Council; and do substitute, in the first paragraph of the said resolution the following words, namely, 'That it is not desirable to diminish the privileges of the Fellowship by depriving Fellows of the exclusive right of being eligible to become Members of Council.'"

The amendment was rejected by 17 to 4, and the original motion was carried.

Mr. Henry Cayley, of Calcutta, and Mr. George Yeoman Heath, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, were elected Fellows of the College, under the provisions of the charter relating to members of twenty years' standing.

## MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London. A clinical evening. Cases will be shown by the President, Dr. Ord, Dr. Stephen Mackenzie, Dr. Purcell, Mr. John Morgan, and others.

TUESDAY.—Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m. Mr. Sedgwick: The Chemical Pathology of Respiration in Cholera. Mr. Knowsley Thornton: Two Cases of Splenectomy.

WEDNESDAY.—Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. Mr. G. Massee: Structure and Evolution of the Floridæ.—The British Gynecological Society, 8.30 p.m. Specimens will be shown by Dr. Greig Smith, Dr. George Elder, and others. Dr. Robert Barnes: Vicarious Menstruation.—Hunterian Society, Mr. Bryant: Cystic Tumours of the Breast. Epidemiological Society of London, 8 p.m. Dr. James Cameron: Observations on a Certain Malady occurring among Cows at a time when the Milk produced by them disseminated Scarlatina. Dr. Buchanan, F.R.S.: Certain Alleged Injuries by Vaccination in North Germany.

THURSDAY.—Harveian Society of London, 8.30 p.m. Clinical evening. Dr. Broadbent: Case of Bulbar Paralysis. Dr. Stephen Mackenzie: An Unusual Case of Pemphigus. Mr. A. J. Pepper: A Case of Excision of the Knee-Joint. Mr. Winslow Hall: Specimen of Congenital Malformation of the Heart. Also cases by Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, Dr. Hughlings Jackson, Mr. Juler, and Mr. Noble Smith.—The Parkes Museum of Hygiene, 8 p.m. Lecture by the Rev. F. Lawrence on Eremacausis: Sanitary Burials.

FRIDAY.—Society of Medical Officers of Health, 7.30 p.m. Professor Bischof: Dr. Koch's Gelatine Peptone Test for Water.

## HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

CHARING CROSS.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th., 1.50; Dental, M. W. F., 9.  
GUY'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, M. Tu. 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., 2; 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. Th. S., 2.30; Ear, Tu. F., 2; Skin, F., 1.30; Larynx, F., 2.30; Orthopaedic, M., 2.30; 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; Obstetrics, 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.



pecially some particular sorts of perry. The liver also is very often kept in a regular state by its use, when other remedies have been found unsuitable. It is, at the same time, a good stimulant. In this district it is of a dry character, but in some districts it has a more sweet full-bodied taste, so that cider ought to suit all fancies. It can almost always be procured at about one shilling per gallon, and as such is a most economical beverage when compared with ale, cheap claret, acid sherry, or such like things that are constantly offered one to drink at lunch or dinner. Both cider and perry can most easily be bottled in the spring-time. It also makes the most excellent "cup" imaginable.

Trusting you will pardon my prolixity on a subject that seems, to my mind, to require ventilation, and repeating my offer to supply anyone in their own barrels from my farm.

#### INVERSION OF THE UTERUS FOLLOWING LABOUR.

MR. C. H. BUTLIN (Camborne) describes the following case.—On December 15th last I was summoned, in a great hurry, to see a woman who was said to be very low. The child was said to be born. I asked if there was profuse hemorrhage; the messenger said there was not. When I arrived at the house, I found the woman pale and faint, but there was no sign of profuse hemorrhage. I placed my hand upon the abdomen, and at the same time made traction on the cord; and in a few moments there protruded what I supposed to be the placenta. I placed my hands around it so as to remove it entire, telling the woman to cough; and became aware, from the weight and from the smooth feel of the fundus, that it was the uterus. It was very easy for any person, in the habit of attending cases, to distinguish, but I can hardly see how a beginner would become aware, except from the collapse of the patient. I could not remove the placenta by traction on the cord, and I peeled it from the surface of the uterus. There was hardly any hemorrhage. I now soaked my arm in hot water, and applied lard, and then made my fingers into a cone, and thrust them against the uterus, which had attained the size of the fetal head, and, by a gentle kneading motion, easily returned it, by reinverting it, until the cervix was round my wrist. I had now to use pretty much, and rather prolonged, force, before I felt the top of the uterus slip away from my fingers.

The woman had a little brandy and water, and about half a drachm of extractum ergotæ liquidum; also another dose of the same amount in two hours. In a few days she was downstairs and doing her work. I should not think the case sufficiently important to publish; but the disastrous termination of that recorded in the JOURNAL of March 18th seems to show that your correspondent fell into the same error as I did, namely, that of making a depression in the uterus, and thus causing it to be invaginated on itself. His account does not state whether there was partial reduction or not; but I can imagine that it might be very difficult to effect even partial reduction through the vaginal outlet, unless the whole uterus be grasped in the hand so as to have the advantage of compression, kneading, or whatever manipulation appears necessary. After partial reduction, the uterus would only be obstructed by itself, not by the structures around the vagina.

#### SOUTH AFRICA AS A FIELD FOR MEDICAL PRACTICE.

T. J. L. writes:—From time to time I have noticed letters appearing under the above heading. I have practised at the Cape a considerable time, I think I can pretty nearly state what are the present prospects of a medical man contemplating a trial at the Cape.

In the first place, all the chief towns, such as Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown, and King William's Town, are overdone, and the struggle is quite as severe, as at home. At Kimberley diamond fields, there is a long list of medical practitioners. Now, at the outlying districts and small villages, it is only too well known that every opening is filled, in most cases every village having two or more medical practitioners. The practitioners for the work required in these parts must be capable of great physical endurance, able, in cases of necessity, to do, either in the saddle or in a Cape cart, his sixty or more miles a day, over wagon-tracks. He must be prepared to act in any emergency, entirely upon his own resources, surgical or medical; and in case he fails in one instance (when first commencing his practice), his work and success is blighted or done. He is expected to be a thorough gentleman, but it is advisable that he cast aside all ideas of those refined and frequent social gatherings to which men in the profession are generally accustomed in the old country; and now, in the present depressed state of the country generally, it is indeed hard work to even make both ends meet. I question very much, taking the medical practitioners as a body, whether they are paying expenses, certainly not making sufficient to save. Times are not merely bad at the Cape generally, but there is a total collapse; and, seemingly, the country is going from bad to worse.

I should strongly urge no one to think of going out there in the hopes of an opening occurring for practice. The happy times once experienced are gone by, and the melancholy lists of bankrupts, with empty houses in almost every town and village (one empty in every six you can safely say), and, still worse, the fact of property being absolutely unsaleable, tell us how bad times really are. The only thing remaining is the climate, and certainly consumptive patients rally wonderfully out there, if they go up country, that is to say, beyond the Orange River.

I should say that, of the entire number of medical men who go to South Africa, one half return in a very short time to the old country, or seek other openings for practice. One half of the remainder go to the bad (drink usually) and the other half, one-fourth of the entire number, do, or did fairly well, years since, when the country was in a flourishing state; but it is in a sad way just at present.

#### WARTS IN CHILDREN.

DR. GEORGE H. R. DABBS (Shanklin, Isle of Wight) writes:—I was about to ask this query of your readers, "Has any connection ever been traced between the existence of warts on the hands of children, and the presence of phimo-sis needing circumcision?" when I happened to turn to Dr. Neale's invaluable *Digest*, and at page 89 I found this note "Onanism produces them in girls' fingers, Durrant. L. 2, 49, page 250," so that the question has clearly been raised in another way. Why I contemplated the query at all was, because in two cases, in which I had performed circumcision for other reasons, the operation was followed by a disappearance of all the warts on the hands and fingers of the children operated on, although I had not operated with this object. In cases of warts in male children for the future, I shall always look for phimo-sis.

W. ELDER, M.B.—Shall be published at an early date.

F.R.C.S.—The communication is unsuited for publication in our columns.

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

Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome, and Co., London; Mr. J. Rose, Liverpool; Mr. J. Starling, London; Dr. W. Withers Moore, Brighton; Dr. J. Bramwell, Perth; Mr. W. Martin, Stockton-on-Tees; Dr. Maxwell, Woolwich; Mr. J. Shaw, London; Mr. E. East, London; Mrs. M. Ridley, Preston; Mr. K. M. Mackenzie, London; Dr. J. Murphy, Sunderland; Mr. J. Firth, Worthing; Mr. C. Ashenden, Hastings; Mr. J. D. Pratt, Dublin; Mr. C. G. Wheelhouse, Leeds; Dr. D. Newman, Glasgow; Mr. H. Harwood, Manchester; Dr. W. Osler, Philadelphia; Mr. C. Clay, Salisbury; Messrs. Banner Brothers, London; Dr. E. H. Jacob, Leeds; Mr. Palmer, Newtown; Mr. H. Addison, London; Mr. F. A. Floyer, London; Dr. G. Buchanan, Glasgow; Director-General of the Army Medical Department, London; Mr. W. G. Eggleston, Chicago; Mr. H. Nelson Hardy, London; Mr. C. Graves-Irwin, Bermuda; Dr. A. Smart, Edinburgh; Mr. E. White Wallis, London; Dr. Markham Skerrett, Clifton; Mr. W. J. Penny, Clifton; Dr. Robert Barnes, London; Dr. J. Rorie, Dundee; Mr. R. S. Bartlett, Redditch; Mr. H. Casson, Workson; Dr. M. Ryan, Dublin; Miss Thomas, London; Dr. Sidney Martin, London; Dr. Macdonald, Liverpool; Mr. H. A. Allbutt, Leeds; Mr. W. Roger Williams, London; Dr. J. Magee Pinn, Dublin; the Editor of the *Club and Institute Journal*, London; Mr. A. Leahy, Sialkote, Punjab; The Honorary Secretary of the Harveian Society; Dr. C. G. Beck, Bern, Switzerland; Mr. Lennox Browne, London; Dr. T. A. Palm, Thorncombe, Chard; Mr. Chauncy Puzey, Liverpool; Dr. Sidney Davies, Daraw; Mr. W. Cox, Winchcombe, Cheltenham; Mr. Edgar Duke, Freshwater, Isle of Wight; Mr. Harold Palmer, Tynmawr; Dr. G. Buchanan, Glasgow; Dr. C. Gowan, Newtown; Messrs. W. Woollams and Co., London; Dr. A. H. Carter, Birmingham; Mr. Bennett May, Birmingham; Dr. J. A. Rigby, Preston; Mr. Shirley Murphy, London; Mr. J. Huntley Peck, Linstead, Jamaica; Dr. G. W. Potter, London; Mr. W. F. Heffernan, Liverpool; Dr. Macpherson, London; Dr. W. S. A. Griffith, London; Mr. James West, London; Dr. T. Oliver, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Our Aberdeen Correspondent; Mr. C. Vokes, Birmingham; Mr. T. Evans, Hull; Dr. J. Dundas Grant, London; Dr. W. Richardson Rice, Monkstown; Mr. J. H. Puleston, London; Dr. James Foulis, Edinburgh; Dr. Norman Kerr, London; Mr. W. C. Steele, Ealing; Sir J. W. Reid, London; Mr. Percy Hailey, Devonport; Mr. T. P. Harvey, St. Leonard's-on-Sea; Mr. W. Square, Plymouth; Dr. Herbert J. Hott, London; Our Paris Correspondent; Dr. S. D. Darbishire, Oxford; Dr. Mickle, London; Mr. Scott, Twickenham; Sir Henry Pitman, London; Mr. R. D. Williams, Swansea; Mr. T. G. Prosser, Monmouth; Mr. R. Bryden, Uffculme, Devon; Dr. Bucknill, London; Dr. Aitken, Rome; Dr. A. D. L. Napier, Aberdeen; Dr. G. W. Steeves, Liverpool; Mr. J. K. Erskine, London; Mr. Victor Horsley, London; Mr. J. Henry Trout, Birmingham; Messrs. Arnold and Son, London; Dr. T. N. Orchard, Manchester; Dr. H. Skelton, Downend, Bristol; Dr. Kirkpatrick, Edinburgh; Mr. E. Pilkington, Sunderland; Mr. H. Davis, Callington, Cornwall, etc.

#### BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

A Selection from Chess Problems. Composed during the past thirty years by Charles White, Surgeon-Major, Army Medical Staff. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. 1885.

Diseases of the Mouth, Throat, and Nose. By Dr. Philip Schreck. Translated by Dr. P. H. Blaikie. Edinburgh: Young J. Pentland. 1886.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics (Vegetable Kingdom, Organic Compounds, Animal Kingdom). By Charles D. F. Phillips, M.D. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1886.

Lord Clive, Warren Hastings, History of the Popes, Lord Holland. By Lord Macaulay. Edited by G. T. Bettany. London and New York: Ward, Lock, and Co. 1886.

Micro-organisms and Disease. By E. Klein, M.D., F.R.S. (Third Edition.) London: Macmillan and Co. 1886.

A System of Practical Medicine. By American Authors. Edited by William Pepper, M.D., and Louis Starr, M.D. Vol. iv. London: Sampson Low and Co. 1886.

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