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ERNEST HART.

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MDCCCLXXXVII.

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 19th day of January next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

161A, Strand, December 16th, 1886.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1887. 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 January 19th, April 13th, July 13th, and October 19th, 1887. 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, December 29th, 1886, and March 24th, June 23rd, and September 29th, 1887.

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 being pursued on the following subjects

DIPHTHERIA, THE ETIOLOGY OF PHTHISIS,
THE VALUE OF HAMAMELIS, THE VALUE OF PURE TEREBENE.

Memoranda on the above subjects, and forms for communicating observations on them, may be had on application.

The INQUIRIES on OLD AGE, CANCER OF THE BREAST, and the CONNECTION OF DISEASE WITH HABITS OF INTEMPERANCE, are now closed.

A Report on the CHOREA Inquiry has been prepared by Dr. Stephen Mackenzie; and will be published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL as soon as the printing can be completed.

A Report on CENTENARIANS, prepared by Professor Humphry, was published with the JOURNAL of December 11th; a full Report on OLD AGE will follow.

Reports are in preparation upon the INQUIRIES made into ACUTE RHEUMATISM, DIPHTHERIA, CANCER OF THE BREAST, and HABITS OF INTEMPERANCE, and a Supplementary Report on PUERPERAL PYREXIA. All the above will be published in the JOURNAL as soon as completed. Tables of the Chorea and Acute Rheumatism cases will be published in separate form.

The Returns made to the GEOGRAPHICAL INQUIRY are being tabulated for report.

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.

GLoucestershire BRANCH.—The next ordinary meeting will be held at the Gloucester Infirmary, when Dr. Batten will give his presidential address, on Tuesday, January 15th, at 7.30 p.m.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: EAST LONDON AND SOUTH ESSEX DISTRICT.—The next meeting will be held, by the kind invitation of Dr. Mickie, at Grove Hall, Bow, on Thursday, January 20th, at 8.30 p.m. The chair will be taken by Cornelius Garman, Esq. Dr. Mickie will demonstrate a number of patients illustrating various forms and phases of insanity and general paralysis of the insane. Dr. C. R. Walker will show a patient suffering from locomotor ataxy, with perforating ulcer of the foot.

OXFORD AND DISTRICT BRANCH.—The next general meeting will be held on Wednesday, January 26th, 1887. Members who wish to read papers or show cases are desired to send notice of such intention to one of the honorary secretaries, on or before January 18th.—Dr. DARBISHIRE, 60 High Street, Oxford; W. L. MORGAN, Esq., 42, Broad Street, Oxford.

BERMUDA BRANCH.

A MEETING of the above was held at the Town Hall, Hamilton, on December 4th. Dr. C. GRAVES IRWIN, M.S., P.M.O., President, took the chair, and ten other members were present.

Hepatic Abscess.—The PRESIDENT made a few remarks on hepatic abscess, and gave some very interesting particulars of cases which had come under his own observation among the troops in Bermuda and various parts of the world.—Surgeon CECIL BIRT, M.S., read a paper on hepatic abscess as it occurs in Bermuda.

Ulcerative Endocarditis.—Surgeon BIRT also exhibited the heart and spleen of a man who died of ulcerative endocarditis. The case was of special interest, as the temperature-chart bore a certain resemblance to that of a prolonged case of enteric fever; in fact, the patient was looked upon during life as suffering from old valvular disease complicated with enteric.

Miscellaneous Cases.—Drs. TUCKER and HINSON described various cases they had treated during their long experience in the island.

Proposed Cottage Hospital.—A discussion took place on the proposed cottage hospital, and a committee was appointed to draw up a complete plan of what was required, and put it before the public.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: EAST LONDON AND SOUTH ESSEX DISTRICT.

THE third meeting of the session was held on Thursday, December 16th, at Brooke House, Upper Clapton, by the kind invitation of Dr. Adams. The chair was taken by Dr. C. T. AVELING; twenty-eight members and visitors being present.

Exhibition of Cases.—Dr. HADDEN showed a number of patients, illustrating the following forms of nervous disease: 1. Alcoholic paralysis. 2. Spastic paraplegia. 3. Disseminated sclerosis. 4. Paralysis agitans. 5. Locomotor ataxy. 6. Progressive muscular atrophy. 7. Athetosis. 8. Acute myelitis.—Dr. JOSEPH HUNT showed a patient suffering from mercurial tremors.—Mr. MAJOR GREENWOOD showed a girl, aged 10, with an enlarged thyroid.

Vote of Thanks.—A cordial vote of thanks was proposed to Dr. Hadden by Mr. PERCY WARNER, and another to Dr. Aveling by Mr. NICOLL.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH.

A MEETING took place in Glasgow on October 29th, at 4 p.m., the President, Professor JAMES MORTON, in the chair. There was a fairly good attendance of members.

Spina Bifida.—The minutes of last meeting having been read and adopted, the PRESIDENT, after resigning the chair to Professor G. H. B. Macleod, read a paper on "Spina Bifida," which had been unavoidably held over from the Paisley meeting in July last. Dr. Morton showed two patients on whom his operation had been successfully performed; and his remarks were illustrated by a number of diagrams. At the close of the address, there was a short but interesting discussion on the subject, and Dr. Morton answered a number of questions put to him regarding the details of his mode of operating.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Therapeutic Action of Tannin in the Treatment of Tuberculosis.—*Peptone.*—*External Application of the Juice of Euphorbia.*—*Pelletierine in Infantile Disorders.*—*Bright's Disease.*—*Cholera during Pregnancy.*—*Case of Snake Bite.*—*Trichinosis in Sheep.*—*M. Jules Voisin's Experiments on Hysterical Patients.*—*Kinematic Analysis of Locomotion in the Horse.*—*General News.*

At a recent meeting of the Biological Society, M. Arthaud made a communication respecting his researches, in conjunction with M. Raymond, on the etiology and treatment of tubercular affections. Three substances had given satisfactory results: (1) sulphide of carbon, (2) iodoform, (3) tannin. Experiments were made on rabbits, which were submitted to the action of these substances and examined at the end of a month, in order to ascertain whether they could be inoculated with tubercle. No very decided result followed the use of iodoform, or sulphide of carbon, probably owing to the method employed for introducing those substances into the organism; with tannin, however, the results were very remarkable. Six rabbits were treated for a month with doses of tannin, varying from 50 centigrammes to 1 gramme; after two successive inoculations, one, with lung-tissue from

pointed the first surgeon to the Peterborough Infirmary, an office which he held for forty-three years. In 1843 he took the M.D. degree at Edinburgh. He was a most successful surgeon, and although he wrote but little, the first hints of many a step in modern surgery are to be found in the note-books of the young men who were from time to time his private pupils or house-surgeons at the Peterborough Infirmary. In his operations, as in all else he did, there was an utter absence of display. Thorough anatomical knowledge, a skilful hand, a sure judgment, and a cool temperament, ensured success. He was an excellent lithotomist, and operated eighteen times successfully before losing a case. Fond of mechanics and himself a practical adept, he continually devised original surgical appliances and methods of treatment. His merits as a physician were not inferior to his surgical ability.

Dr. Walker continued in full practice till the year 1876, when a severe illness laid him aside for some months, and he never resumed active work. He was a Justice of the Peace for the Peterborough Division of the County of Northampton, and for some forty years served as an active and efficient magistrate, filling also various public offices, until partial deafness made him doubt his own capacity for business.

He leaves fifty-five direct descendants, of whom two sons, Dr. T. W. Walker, of Peckham Rye, and Dr. T. F. Walker, who at Peterborough worthily maintains the reputation earned by his father, and a grandson, Dr. W. Ellison, of Eton, are members of the profession. Dr. Ellison, surgeon to the Royal Household at Windsor, is his son-in-law. An early riser, temperate in his habits, taking pleasure in hard physical exercise, he occupied his leisure in gardening, carpentering, and drawing. He was a great reader and retained his vigour of intellect and body almost to the last. In his eightieth year he, with his friend, Mr. O'Connor, of March, Cambs., went at night, on foot, across a fen drove and fields, too bad for wheels, and in a cottage, by the light of a tallow candle, performed herniotomy.

The funeral took place on December 21st at Peterborough, amid every sign of respect on the part of the inhabitants.

SURGEON J. PEDLOW, M.D.

Dr. J. PEDLOW, Surgeon, Army Medical Staff, died at sea from cholera while on a voyage to Burmah towards the latter end of October. The deceased officer was born in October, 1851, he graduated M.D., Queen's University, Ireland, and shortly afterwards volunteered for service with the Turks. In the Turko-Bulgarian campaign he received a commission in the Turkish Army, and saw much fighting. In 1878 he was gazetted a Surgeon in the Army Medical Department, and served in the Afghan War, in the action at Mazina, and in the Kama Expedition (Medal). In 1884 he served in the Soudan Campaign, with the 7th Fusiliers, and was present at the battles of El Teb and Tamai; he was mentioned in despatches "for gallantry and distinguished conduct" on both of these occasions (Medal with Clasp and Bronze Decoration).

The news of Dr. Pedlow's death was received with the deepest feelings of regret by his numerous friends at Umballa and his brother officers, who mourn the loss of a brave comrade and genial friend.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

INDIA.

PROPOSED PROVIDENT WORKMAN'S SOCIETY IN BOMBAY.—Mr. B. S. Shroff, graduate in medicine and surgery of the Bombay University, sends a long and interesting communication, stating that in the cotton-mills of Bombay there are about 75,000 workmen who are practically unprovided with medical attendance. Their average earning are ten rupees a month. It is proposed to raise a fund by each man paying five annas a month (a little over fivepence) for the carrying out of the following objects, or some of them:—Providing medical attendance and medicine when needed; opening two gratuitous dispensaries; affording pecuniary help to sick members, and during convalescence; paying a sum equal to twenty months' wages to members rendered prematurely incapable of work; providing for destitute families of members who die; building and letting improved and sanitary workmen's dwellings; making loans to the members; providing a superannuation in old age, and founding convalescent homes. The question is asked whether any similar institutions exist in the United Kingdom, and information and advice are requested on the subject generally.

* * * Much would depend in a scheme such as the one outlined, on whether all the factory workers spoken of would come under it, or

only a percentage, and, if so, what proportion? Much better results can be obtained with large numbers, fairly localised, than with small and scattered groups. If some plan would be agreed on under which the small sum indicated could be set aside by the wage-paying agencies, and handed over in bulk, the whole plan would be greatly strengthened. From a financial point of view, a very great deal is promised for what appears a small payment—about 5d. per head per month, 5s. a year. In Great Britain this would certainly not be too large a payment on groups of fairly healthy male lives for medical aid alone. Nor is this consideration lessened by the large revenue the number mentioned would, of course, produce. Large numbers mean a large aggregate of average sickness, and commensurate demands on all the resources of the organisation. These matters, however, would be influenced by the relative purchasing power of money, the average incidence of sickness, and various other factors which probably cannot be correctly estimated by applying the teachings of British experience to Indian circumstances. It would be wise, however, not to promise too much. Should the fund provide more than sufficient for mere medical attendance and medicine, the first and most useful purpose to which the surplus should be devoted is the provision of convalescent institutions, where recovery from illness may be completed. If British experience is to be accepted, this is a valuable, and in fact necessary, part of any organised system for dealing with the sick wants of an industrial population.

MORTALITY FROM WILD BEASTS AND SNAKES IN INDIA.—About 20,000 people, according to the *Statistical Abstract* for India, are annually destroyed by wild beasts and venomous snakes, and of these, nineteen in twenty owe their death to the reptiles. The number of human victims tends to increase, in spite of the fact that the number of wild beasts and snakes destroyed has doubled in the last ten years, and that the Government reward paid for their extermination has risen proportionately. Nearly two and a half lakhs of rupees were thus paid in 1884. Next to venomous reptiles, tigers claim most victims. Ten years ago, wolves, mostly in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, killed five times as many people as of late years; but the extermination of wolves seems to be going on rapidly. Leopards are the alleged cause of death to about 200 human beings annually. Apart from the loss of human life, the returns show an annual destruction of upwards of 50,000 head of cattle.

AUSTRALIA.

HOSPITAL COLLECTIONS IN MELBOURNE.—The collections in Melbourne on Hospital Saturday and Sunday (October 23rd and 24th) this year show a falling off, as compared with 1885. As far as the returns to hand show, the total amount received from the denominations is £5,540, as against £6,425 last year.

NEW ZEALAND.

ANTIMONY POISONING DURING PREGNANCY.—A case of attempted poisoning by antimony has recently occupied the courts in New Zealand. The criminal was a man named Hall, of good position; he was married last year, and shortly afterwards he insured his wife's life for a sum of money sufficiently large to free him from all difficulties. The time he selected to give Mrs. Hall poison was when she gave birth to a child, and he seems to have had little fear of detection. He openly bought books on poisons from booksellers in Tamaru, and quantities of antimony and colchicum from the druggists. Dr. McIntyre, who attended Mrs. Hall during her confinement, was at first puzzled by her symptoms, but very soon came to the conclusion that she was being poisoned. He consulted with other medical men, and the result was that he laid an information which led to Hall's arrest, evidently just in time to save the wife's life. With Hall was arrested a Miss Houston, who lived with the family as lady-companion or lady-help. The trial took place at Christchurch, before Mr. Justice Johnson, and occupied nearly a fortnight. Sir Robert Stout, as Attorney-General, conducted the case for the Crown. Hall was found guilty, and was sentenced to penal servitude for life. Miss Houston was acquitted, and declared by the jury, in the customary phrase, "to leave the court without a stain on her character." Dr. McIntyre, who laid the information, has won universal praise for the courage and promptness with which he undertook a terrible responsibility, and prevented the completion of a hideous crime. Some months before the arrest of Hall, his father-in-law, Captain Cain, died; but no suspicion was excited at the time. Later events, however, led to the exhumation of the body, which was found to contain antimony in large quantities. It is not known yet what steps have been taken to find out by whom the poison was administered, and at the present time there is a good deal of discontent with what is believed to be

the remissness of the authorities. It may, however, be that they are conducting the necessary preliminary inquiries.

BRITISH GUIANA.

MEDICAL SERVICE IN BRITISH GUIANA.—It would appear from a communication we have received from a correspondent in New Amsterdam, that the new medical service in British Guiana has not met with universal approval. This correspondent says that, "since the establishment of any medical service in the colony, no measure has ever been passed creating such widespread unpopularity." "Not only is it," he adds, "universally disliked and condemned by the planters, but the medical officers of the older service are fearful lest some further reform measure may entirely remove any benefits they are entitled to, derivable from their period of service in British Guiana. We would, however, call attention to the fact that the introduction of this measure was apparently received with very great satisfaction by a large number of the members of the medical profession; and from accounts which were forwarded to us, and which were duly noted, it appeared that a public banquet was given in September last by a large number of the members of the medical profession in Georgetown to His Excellency the Governor, and to the heads of all the official departments and others, to celebrate the inauguration of the new medical service."

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY MANAGEMENT.

THE HOSPITAL SATURDAY FUND.

It was decided at the last meeting of the Hospital Saturday Fund to distribute £9,750 among various hospitals, convalescent homes, and dispensaries. The sum is £250 more than was given last year, and exceeds that of any former year since the establishment of the fund. All the awards, it was stated, would be determined by the distribution committee and based on the relief afforded, economy practised, and efficiency attained by each of the participating institutions.

MANAGEMENT OF PROVIDENT DISPENSARIES.

Dr. RENTOUL, of Liverpool, sends what he calls a "Member's Book," to be used in provident dispensaries. It costs about twopenny, when printed by the hundred. On the first page is the name and address of the society, on the second is a space for the name and address of the medical man and the hours at which he is at home. Below this is a similar space for that of the dental surgeon. On the third page is the space for the number of the book; then a line for the names of the husband, wife, and children, and their addresses. Below this is a space for the insertion of the date on which the member is admitted, and the amount which he must pay monthly or quarterly and in advance. Next comes a copy of the rules referring to the benefit members, so that there can be no ground for complaint of ignorance of rules. In a blank table, corresponding to the months of the year, the amount paid by each member is entered, and this is signed by the person who receives the money. This, in fact, is the member's receipt. It is of further use, because it tells the medical attendant whether or not the member is "in benefit." No member is treated unless he brings his member's book, as in this way the doctor knows that he is a member of the society. (Those acting as medical officers to clubs know that people come for treatment who say they belong to the club, but who are not of it.) There is also a space for entering the dates of visits, so, if a member complains, the committee does not question him, but asks for his book. A sufficient number of blank pages for writing prescriptions are provided. They must not be torn out; but sent with the book to the dispenser. If the latter see that the member is in arrear, he refuses to make up the prescription. On the back of the book is a space where the days and hours at which medicines can be obtained are filled in.

DEVON COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE number of admissions into this asylum in 1885, namely, 132, was smaller than for any year since 1853; but, as the number of discharges was below the average, and the death-rate the smallest since the asylum was opened, the "annual increment" was greater than usual. There were 859 patients remaining on December 31st, 1885, an increase of 31 during the year. It is a pity that Dr. Saunders does not suggest any explanation of the small number of admissions. Of the total number remaining, only 17 were deemed curable, a remarkably small proportion. The recovery-rate was 37.7 per cent. of the admissions, transfers excluded; the rate for the whole period the asylum has been open being over 40 per cent. The mortality was, as

before said, unprecedentedly low, being only 4.32 per cent. of the average population. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 23 out of the 36 deaths.

Dr. Saunders reports that "one or two patients of the 'Rogue and Vagabond' class were sent here and not found insane. They have sufficient craft and cunning, as they avow, to prefer the asylum to the gaol, and are usually persons who have no claims on the county, but are only casuals. From a review of past years, it would appear that this class of patient is oftener met with than formerly."

The asylum wards were overcrowded, so that it was not possible to classify the patients according to their mental requirements. The want of a suitable dormitory for the continuous supervision of epileptics, and of patients with marked suicidal tendencies, was much felt. The provision of increased accommodation for the female patients was receiving attention at the end of 1885.

The statistical tables appear to be well prepared, and their value is enhanced by the addition of several charts illustrating the death-rate, recovery-rate, etc., from the opening of the asylum. Table IIA would be much more valuable if, instead of covering only the last four, it were carried back so as to include at least ten or fifteen years. We have searched in vain for the report of the Visiting Commissioners in Lunacy; it would be well, in future, to print this report, as is the practice in most other asylums, since various points of interest are often referred to therein which are not mentioned in that of the Superintendent.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF CORK.

At a meeting of the Public Health Committee held last week, a report by Dr. O'Farrell, Local Government Board Inspector, relative to various questions in connection with the sanitary state of the city, came under the notice of the Committee, and was taken into consideration on December 28th. Dr. O'Farrell speaks favourably of the zeal and ability displayed by the medical superintendent officer of health, Dr. Donovan, who during his two years of office has succeeded not only in reducing so materially the number of cases of typhus—a disease supposed to be the special scourge of Cork—but also, by following up and isolating cases of scarlet fever, has prevented any serious outbreak of that disease. The report refers to the water-supply, and especially to the gross pollution of the river by the Macroom sewage, showing that the present supply is neither satisfactory nor safe. It recommends that the Corporation should obtain the necessary powers to embank the riverside for a few miles above the waterworks, in places where it may be deemed necessary; and that there should be thorough and frequent inspection, by some of the sanitary officials, of the entire course of the river Lee, so as to prevent contamination of the water by the sewage of the houses and towns bordering on the riverbanks. The suggestions which Dr. O'Farrell makes have reference not alone to the present outbreak of typhoid fever, but to the improved permanent sanitation of the city. Many of these suggestions have already been submitted by the medical officer of health; and, if they are acted on, Dr. O'Farrell is of opinion that Cork will in a very short time become one of the healthiest cities in Europe. The following are the suggestions:

1. That street-cleansing be improved, and that a complete system of domestic scavenging be undertaken by the Corporation.
2. That the sewers of the city be completed and modernised; and that a map of the city be provided, in accordance with the twenty-third section of the Public Health Act. That all main sewers be ventilated at their highest levels; and that they be provided with side-entrances, manholes, and not fewer than twenty ventilators for each mile of sewer.
3. That lodging-house and tenement yards and premises be kept in proper sanitary condition; and that the by-laws made under the 41st, 91st, and 100th sections of the Public Health Act be strictly enforced.
4. That a public abattoir be erected on a suitable site, such as the old Passage Railway, with proper appliances for drainage, ventilation, and cleanliness.
5. That the sewage-matter removed from drains, and deposited in the Park and elsewhere, be thoroughly disinfected; and, in future, that all scavenged materials be immediately removed from the city by water-carriage, or else that they be deposited and disinfected in suitably placed and properly constructed manure-depôts.

6. That the water-supply of the city be protected, as far as possible, from contamination by the means already suggested in this report.

7. That the medical superintendent officer of health should devote his whole time to the duties of his office.

Such an arrangement, quoting the words of Dr. M'Cabe, "would give to the sanitary works of the Corporation a certain unity of action, and secure consistent efforts towards the attainment of definite results. It would relieve the Public Health Committee of much of the sanitary responsibility devolving upon its members, and the medical officer could be held to be more directly responsible for any serious defects which might exist."

THE RIGHT OF BOARDS OF GUARDIANS TO SUBSCRIBE TO HOSPITALS.

THE Local Board of Winsford (Cheshire) having given a subscription of five guineas to the Manchester Eye Hospital, the members were surcharged that amount by the Government auditor, on the ground that the Eye Hospital was not an institution for the reception of infectious or other cases for which the sanitary authorities are by law required to provide accommodation. The Local Government Board, however, in reversing this decision and remitting the surcharge, writes that the Public Health Act does not require the Local Board to provide hospital accommodation of any kind.

FEE FOR EXAMINING LUNATICS IN IRELAND.

MR. C. J. BLAKE (Headford).—We presume the order was made under the provisions of an Irish Act similar in terms to 16 and 17 Vict., c. 97, s. 69, which applies to England only. That section makes the justices the tribunal to decide and order payment of reasonable remuneration to the medical practitioner who examines the lunatic, and leaves the guardians no option in the matter. If they refuse to pay what has been ordered, the proper course would seem to be to write to the Local Government Board stating the facts fully.

MEDICAL NEWS.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.—The Winter Commencements (Comitia Hiemalia) for Michaelmas Term, were held in the Examination Hall of Trinity College, on Thursday, December 16th, 1886. The following Degrees and Licences in the Faculty of Medicine were conferred by the University *Caput*, in the presence of the Senate.

Licentiate in Medicine.—Daniel Conway.

Bachelor of Medicine.—Thomas Guy Alexander, Alan Bell, Edmund Bourjoulal Delacherois, Henry Disney, Benjamin Banks Ferrar, Edward Wallace Hamilton, John Patrick Henry, James Graham Hojel, Thomas Hopkins, Alfred Hancock Middleton, Robert Lewis M'Adam, William Edward Cavanagh Murphy, Wilfrid John Robert Nickson, John William O'Brien, John O'Connor, William Mark Russell, John Simpson, Thomas Edward Smyth, John Bellett Walter, Richard Mervyn Wilson.

Bachelor in Surgery.—Alan Bell, Edmund Bourjoulal Delacherois, William L'Estrange Eames Eames, Benjamin Banks Ferrar, John Patrick Henry, Jas. Graham Hojel, Thomas Hopkins (*stip. cond.*), Robert Lewis M'Adam, Lewis M. M'Intosh, Alfred Joseph M'Nally, William Edward Cavanagh Murphy, Wilfrid John Robert Nickson, John William O'Brien, Thomas Edward Smyth, Richard Mervyn Wilson.

Doctor of Medicine.—James De Burgh Griffiths, Charles Nelson Gwynne, Thomas Lyndon, Charles Crawford Mayne, Robert Lewis M'Adam, Lewis Maxwell M'Intosh, Alfred Hancock Middleton, Richard Nunn, John Francis Walkington Tatham (*stip. cond.*), John Bellett Walter, Hugh Woods, Augustus Warren Woodroffe.

Master of the Obstetric Art.—Hugh Woods.

Diploma in State Medicine.—Henry T. Bewley, Francis R. Cassidi, Marcus I. Eustace, Robert H. Todd, Robert L. M'Adam, Francis A. B. Daly, John Battersby.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.—The following gentlemen passed the Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, December 23rd, 1886.

Barton, George Alexander Heaton, Wenlock House, Burton Road, Kilburn.
Bidwell, Leonard Arthur, 54, Lee Terrace, Blackheath.
Blenkinsop, Alfred Percy, 39, Hilldrop Crescent, N.
Carvalho, Alberto Pedro de, M.R.C.S., 8, Liddington Place, Amphil Square.
Fox, George Martin, 5, Oxford Street, Bilton, Staffordshire.
Harris, Edward Bernard, 35, Alkham Road, Stoke Newington, N.
Hensley, Philip Henry, 10, Coleherne Road, S.W.
Phillips, Thomas, Newcastle Eninly, South Wales.
Slater, William Arnison, 132, Green Lanes, N.
Vidler, Albert Edward, Magdala House, Rye, Sussex.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced.

BRISTOL DISPENSARY.—Surgeon. Applications by January 1st, 1887, to the Secretary.

BRIGHTON, HOVE, AND PRESTON DISPENSARY.—Honorary Medical Officer. Applications by January 3rd, 1887, to the Chairman of the Committee of Management.

BRIGHTON, HOVE, AND PRESTON DISPENSARY.—Honorary Surgeon-Dentist. Applications by January 3rd, 1887, to the Chairman of the Committee of Management.

CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. — Surgeon Accoucheur. Applications by January 11th to the Secretary.

ESSEX AND COLCHESTER GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Physician. Applications to C. E. Bland, Esq.

MALDON UNION.—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator. Salary, £265 per annum, and extras. Applications by January 15th to A. C. Freeman, Esq.

MONAGHAN UNION.—Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum, and extras Applications by January 14th to F. Dunwoody, Esq.

NORTH-WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Kentish Town Road.—Assistant Resident Medical Officer. Applications by January 17th to the Secretary.

NORTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, Hampstead and London. Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £40 per annum. Applications by January 17th to the Secretary, 216, Tottenham Court Road.

ROYAL ISLE OF WIGHT INFIRMARY, Ryde.—House-Surgeon and Secretary. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, etc. Applications by January 11th to the Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—Examiner in Clinical Medicine. Salary, £75 per annum, and extras. Applications by January 17th, 1887, to the Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—Examiner in Surgery. Salary, £75 per annum, and extras. Applications by January 17th, 1887, to the Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—Examiner in Materia Medica. Salary, £75 per annum, and extras. Applications by January 17th, 1887, to the Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—Examiner in Physiology. Salary, £75 per annum, and extras. Applications by January 17th, 1887, to the Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—Examiner in Pathology. Salary, £75 per annum, and extras. Applications by January 17th, 1887, to the Secretary.

WORCESTER COUNTY AND CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM, Powick, near Worcester.—Third Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, etc. Application by January 6th, 1887, to Dr. Cooke.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

DUTT, A. C., B.A. Cantab., L.S.A., appointed Resident Medical Officer to Morpeth Dispensary.

GARDNER, William Thomas, M.B. Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed House-Surgeon to the West London Hospital, Hammersmith.

HOGG, G. M., M.B., C.M., appointed House-Surgeon to the Stockton-on-Tees Hospital, *vice* Mr. L. Robinson, resigned.

HOVELL, Dennis de Berdt, F.R.C.S.E., appointed Consulting Surgeon to the London Orphan Asylum, Watford, Herts.

HUTSON, Leopold, appointed Pathologist and Curator of the Museum to the Mid-dex Hospital.

HURLBUTT, Spencer, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P. Lond., L.S.A., appointed Assistant Medical Superintendent and Dispenser to the Fulham Union Infirmary, Hammersmith, W., *vice* H. Bamber, M.B., C.M., resigned.

LYON, Thomas Glover, M.A., M.D. Cantab., M.R.C.P. Lond., appointed Physician to the North London Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of Chest.

MORGAN, William Pringle, B.A., M.B., B.Ch. Univ. Dublin, appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator to the Seaford District of the Eastbourne Union, *vice* Buckmaster J. Tuck, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., J.P., deceased.

MORRIS, E., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer to the Midhurst Union, Sussex, *vice* Dr. A. Yule, resigned.

PRAEGER, E. A., L.F.P.S. Glasg., L.S.A. Lond., appointed Surgeon to the Vancouver Coal Company's Collieries at Nanaimo, British Columbia.

SMITH, A. G., M.B., C.M., appointed Junior House-Surgeon to the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, *vice* C. D. Green, M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., resigned.

SMITH, Dr. F. J., appointed Physician to the Royal Maternity Charity, *vice* Dr. G. E. Herman, resigned.

SYLVESTER, J. Cole, M.B., C.M., appointed Assistant Colonial Surgeon of the Gold Coast Colony.

THOMSON, D. G., M.D., appointed Senior Assistant Medical Superintendent to the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, Cane Hill, *vice* W. C. Hills, M.D., resigned.

WATSON, James, M.B., C.M., appointed Medical Assistant to the Dundee Royal Hospital, *vice* John Baker, M.B., C.M., resigned.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London, 8.30 p.m. Dr. Langdon Down (Lettsomian Lecture): On Some of the Mental Affections of Childhood and Youth.

TUESDAY.—Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m. Annual General Meeting for Election of Officers and Council. Mr. Eve: Multiple Cavernous Angiomata in Deformed Leg. Dr. Griffith: Extra-uterine Foetation. Mr. Butlin: Melanotic Sarcoma of Breast. Dr. Carrington: A Case of Recovery from Tubercular Meningitis. Dr. Wilesworth: Peripheral Neuritis in Raynaud's Disease. Mr. Bruce Clarke: Sub-peritoneal Rupture of Bladder. Card Specimens: Mr. Targett: Congenital Deformity of Hip; Mr. Eve: (1) Multiple Painful Lipomata of Anus; (2) Diffuse Unilateral Papilloma of Tongue; Mr. Charters Symonds: Hydatid of the Breast.

TUESDAY.—Society for the Study and Cure of Inebriety, 4 p.m. General Quarterly Meeting. Mr. Tudor Trevor: On the Prevailing Indifference to Inebriety.

THURSDAY.—Harveian Society of London, 8.30 p.m. Dr. T. Morton: The Analogy between Croup and Asthma. Dr. Goodhart: Cases of Peritonitis. Dr. Blenkinsop: Some Remarks on Cancer and its Treatment.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 2s. 6d., which should be forwarded in stamps with the announcements.

BIRTHS.

EVANS.—On December 25th, at 21, Westbourne Villas, Bayswater, W., the wife of William Thomas Evans, M.B., C.M. Edin., of a son.

OWENS.—On December 26th, 1886, at Long Stratton, Norfolk, the wife of Charles Arthur Owens, M.D. (Brux.), of a son.

PIGEON.—On December 25th, at 6, Albion Street, Hull, the wife of Henry W. Pigeon, M.A., M.B., B.C., F.R.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

POLDEN—ANGELO.—At Christ Church, Rawalpindi, on Tuesday, November 23rd, by the Rev. F. Armstrong, Surgeon R. J. Polden, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Resident Surgeon, Medical College and Eden Hospitals, Calcutta, to Lilian Evelyn Angelo, youngest daughter of Major J. Angelo, Bengal Staff Corps (retired).

DEATHS.

DICKINSON.—On December 27th, at 162, Bedford Street, Liverpool, Annie, the beloved wife of Edward H. Dickinson, M.A. Oxon., M.D.

SELLERS.—On December 28th, at John Street, Rochdale, suddenly, William Burdett Sellers, Surgeon, aged 67.

TAYLOR.—On December 17th, at 5, Ashley Road, Bristol, Frank Taylor, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., late of Redcliff, Bristol, aged 30.

WINDLE.—On December 25th, at Ivy House, Ovenden, near Halifax, aged 8 months, Jessie Mary, daughter of John T. Windle, M.B. (Aberd.).

OPERATION DAYS AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....10.30 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1.30 P.M.: Guy's (Ophthalmic Department); and Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: Metropolitan Free; St. Mark's; Central London Ophthalmic; Royal Orthopaedic; and Hospital for Women.—2.30 P.M. Chelsea Hospital for Women.

TUESDAY9 A.M.: St. Mary's (Ophthalmic Department).—10.30 A.M. Royal London Ophthalmic.—1.30 P.M.: Guy's; St. Bartholomew's (Ophthalmic Department); Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: Westminster; St. Mark's; Central London Ophthalmic.—2.30 P.M.: West London; Cancer Hospital, Brompton.—4 P.M.: St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department).

WEDNESDAY ..10 A.M.: National Orthopaedic.—10.30 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1 P.M.: Middlesex.—1.30 P.M.: St. Bartholomew's; St. Mary's; St. Thomas's; Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: London; University College; Westminster; Great Northern Central; Central London Ophthalmic.—2.30 P.M.: Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children; St. Peter's.—3 to 4 P.M.: King's College.

THURSDAY ...10.30 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1 P.M.: St. George's.—1.30 P.M.: St. Bartholomew's (Ophthalmic Department); Guy's (Ophthalmic Department); Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: Charing Cross; London; Central London Ophthalmic; Hospital for Diseases of the Throat; Hospital for Women.—2.30 P.M.: North-west London; Chelsea Hospital for Women.

FRIDAY9 A.M.: St. Mary's (Ophthalmic Department).—10.30 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1.15 P.M.: St. George's (Ophthalmic Department).—1.30 P.M.: Guy's; Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: King's College; St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department); Central London Ophthalmic; Royal South London Ophthalmic; East London Hospital for Children.—2.30 P.M.: West London.

SATURDAY ...9 A.M.: Royal Free.—10.30 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1 P.M.: King's College.—1.30 P.M.: St. Bartholomew's; St. Thomas's; Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: Charing Cross; London; Middlesex; Royal Free; Central London Ophthalmic.—2.30 P.M.: Cancer Hospital, Brompton.

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.

MANUSCRIPTS FORWARDED TO THE OFFICE OF THIS JOURNAL CANNOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES BE RETURNED.

QUERIES.

R. N. would be glad of experiences with eucaïne in urethral caruncle, as to strength of solution, pain during and after operation, whether excision or cautery, etc.

M.B. would be glad to be informed (1) as to the best and easiest method for staining bacilli in phthisical sputum; (2) as to the lowest "power" of the microscope by which they can be seen when stained.

M.A., LL.B. asks if there is any place in London where a patient can obtain Dr. Weir Mitchell's treatment for neurasthenia.

MEDICAL DEGREES FOR LONDON STUDENTS.

NEWCASTLE writes: Permit me to ask what is there to prevent any one of the Universities of England, Scotland, or Ireland from linking themselves with the Apothecaries' Society and conduct examinations at Blackfriars? There would be no need then for the two Royal Colleges to ask for a charter; and if they do so unsuccessfully I am one of those who think it would "serve 'em right."

ALOPECIA.

JUNIOR MEMBER writes: Liebreich's lanoline is highly commended for its power of permeating the skin. It has occurred to me that this property could be taken advantage of for introducing other remedies into the skin, either when a stimulating or sedative effect is desired. In premature decay of the hair, or what is generally known as baldness, could not this be used in combination with some other drug? I have tried many of the remedies for this affection in our text-books, but without any good effect. Could any of your numerous readers recommend any preparation with lanoline?

DEFICIENCY OF THE STERNUM.

DR. W. R. SCOTT (Belfast) writes: I attended a lady at her confinement on October 4th last, when she gave birth to a girl having complete absence of the sternum; the heart was situated directly in the middle of the space where the breast-bone should have been. The mother is quite strong, and attributes the malformation to a fright sustained during the recent riots in this town. If any member knows of a similar case, I should like to hear the particulars of it. The child is now over ten weeks old, and is thriving better than during the first fortnight. It is taking a little lime-water daily. Would some of the older members kindly suggest the best treatment, both local and general? I can find no authenticated case.

ANSWERS.

COTTAGE HOSPITALS.

H. M.—Mr. Napper's pamphlet on Cottage Hospitals has been long out of print, but Burdett's *Cottage Hospitals*, published by Churchill and Co., New Burlington Street, contains all the information required.

REMEDY FOR LOSS OF HAIR.

M.D. writes: If "Surgeon" will try a dozen applications of Granville's Perceuteur, he will, I think, find great benefit. In several cases of alopecia, an abundant crop has followed the use of the perceuteur in my practice.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MR. F. SUTTON (Gainsborough) writes: In reply to "G. H.," I can strongly recommend the Misses Morgan and Newbold, of Old Croft House, Quarndon, three miles from Derby, where my own daughter was educated.

DR. W. NEWMAN (Stamford) writes: "G. H." would do well to write to Miss Monro, School for Girls, Stamford. The terms are near the limit he names; the teaching is very good; and the whole conditions of the school are such as any careful parent would approve.

DR. D. T. MASSON (Edinburgh) writes: For rather less than £50 per annum, inclusive, "G. H." will find an excellent boarding school for his daughter in connection with the Middlesbrough Girls' High School, whose directors provide a boarding house, not for profit, but at cost, for the convenience of young lady pupils who otherwise would have to come daily to school by rail. This school is under university inspection, and several of the young ladies yearly pass the University Local Examinations with distinction.

THE FREE-MARTIN.

IN reply to "J. D.," Dr. G. F. Masterman writes: The free-martin is not generally a heifer calf, but a supposed hermaphrodite, really an imperfectly differentiated female. The only suggestion I can give as to the origin of the name is, that the same accident which has made the austere St. Valentine the patron of lovers has made St. Martin the protector of rogues, his day falling on the anniversary of the ancient Vinalia, a feast of Bacchus (Brewer).

There is an account of the free-martin by John Hunter, who dissected four specimens, in his *Observations on the Animal Economy*, edited by Owen, 1837.

DR. ARCHIBALD H. F. CAMERON (Liverpool) writes: The word martin is no doubt from the Gaelic *mart*, a cow. The ordinary word for a cow is *bo*, but *mart* also signifies a cow, and is used in compounds, as *mairt theoil*, beef (cow's flesh). McAlpin gives *mart*, a cow to kill.

NOTES, LETTERS, ETC.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, APRIL 19TH, 1884.

A COPY of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL for April 19th, 1884, is required for public medical library. It is missing from the series, and is out of print. If any of our readers have the number to spare, it will be very acceptable, and serve an useful public purpose.

THE CUI BONO OF EXPERIMENTS ON THE BRAINS OF ANIMALS.

SURGEON-GENERAL C. A. GORDON (25, Westbourne Square) writes: For "Upon erasing" read "Concerning" in my letter in the JOURNAL of December 18th.

The statements in that letter are taken almost *verbatim* from the critique I referred to. The remarks appended to my letter as published leave those statements untouched; they refer to a different subject, and thus raise a side issue quite apart from the question in hand. If definite statements are made that admit of being dealt with as if they represented matters of fact, they can be discussed on their merits. But mere abstract expressions do not admit of being so dealt with, and to this category belongs what is adduced in the comments on my letter with reference to "a lamp to lighten the path of the clinician through darkness almost chaotic," and so on.

. Our correspondent is difficult to please. He asked the *cui bono* of experiments on the brain. We gave him some references and facts which we thought might be of use to him in forming a judgment on the matter. We cannot undertake to help him further.

THE RIDDELL FUND.

The following subscriptions have been received.

Amount stated in last week's JOURNAL	£	s.	d.
R. A. Clarke, Esq., Moses Gate, Bolton-le-Moors	..	3	13 0
Arthur E. Stokes, Esq., Welton Wansford	..	0	10 6
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C. H. Johnson, Esq., Basingstoke	..	0	10 0
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"K." Taunton	..	0	10 6
Amount received by Dr. Woodman, Exeter:			
J. Woodman, M.D. (second donation)	..	1	1 0
J. E. Whidborne, Esq., Dawlish	..	3	0 0
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BRITISH MEDICAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

MR. HENRY HORTON (Bromyard) writes: I shall be glad if you will allow me to call attention to a decided misnomer in the advertisement columns of the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* for December 18th. I refer to that of the "British Medical Temperance Association," the first condition of membership proving that its correct title would be the "British Medical Total Abstinence Association." I have not a word of complaint against total abstinences as such, but I strongly object to their attempts to appropriate the word "temperance" to themselves, to the exclusion of those who believe that the moderate use of all the good things of the earth is more in accord both with scriptural teaching and the dictates of sound common sense.

CORONERSHIP FOR EAST MIDDLESEX.

DR. FORBES WINSLLOW writes: In consequence of the numerous letters I have received in reference to my apparently sudden retirement from my candidature for this appointment, I would like to say shortly as follows. When I at first entered the field, I was under the impression that there would have been two appointments; but on finding out that this was not the case, I retired in favour of the late deputy, Mr. Collier, who had held the post for nine years. I did so after the meeting of the candidates at the sheriff's office, and on the distinct promise of this gentleman to appoint me as his deputy should he be the successful man. I immediately withdrew from the contest, and the following day my retirement in Mr. Collier's favour was in all the newspapers. Subsequently, Mr. Collier, two days afterwards, himself retired, not being able to bear the expense of an election, and transferred his interest to Mr. Baxter, requesting his supporters to do the same. This course I followed. I may, however, state that it is my intention to contest the other appointment when declared; and to prevent a possibility of clashing with any other medical candidate, I make this announcement in your columns. I may mention that, when I retired, I had issued my address, formed my committee, had influential support, and had I gone to the poll I should not have feared the result.

LEAD-POISONING FROM HOME-MADE WINES.

MR. GEO. G. D. WILLET (Bristol) writes, with reference to the occurrence of lead-poisoning from home-made wines: I have lately had two such cases, one of which, occurring in an old gentleman, aged 79, was the more acute. About seven or eight hours after taking a glass of rhubarb wine with a friend, he was seized with violent purging and vomiting (the vomit tinged with blood), great prostration, and incipient collapse. The treatment I adopted was similar to your correspondent's: Morphine gr. 4, and a copious enemata, followed by a mixture of mag. sulph. and tr. card. co., which gave speedy relief. Inquiry elicited the fact that the wine was made in a glazed pan, and testing with iodide of potassium and acetic acid gave the characteristic reaction of iodide of lead.

"STROLLING DOCTORS."

THE following cutting is forwarded to us from Boston, U.S.A. (*Daily Globe*, October 14th, 1886). It reads like a hoax, but it would be hazardous to assume it to be so.

"Coming to Boston.—The sick treated free of charge. Fourteen doctors of the great English staff of physicians and surgeons, who are travelling in their own Pullman car, will visit the Quincy House, Boston, on the morning of October 18, and will remain until the evening of November 7. As this is their advertising trip, they will charge nothing whatever for their services. The only favor they ask is a recommendation from those they cure. They will return to Boston every three months. They will not take any case to treat without there is a certainty of effecting a cure. If your case is incurable they will

frankly and honorably tell you; also caution you against spending more money for medicine, which travelling impostors usually suggest. Number of cases treated and rejected in the following places, viz., Louisville, Ky., 4,970, of whom 2,165 were rejected; Cincinnati, O., 8,763, of whom 5,360 were rejected; Cleveland, O., 6,578, of whom 3,117 were rejected; Toronto, Can., 2,768, of whom 1,165 were rejected; Montreal, Can., 5,220, of whom 2,480 were rejected. These English specialists have had a vast experience in the army and navy, also in the following hospitals and infirmaries, viz., London, Eng., Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Paris, Belfast, Heidelberg, Hamburg, St. Petersburg, and Stockholm. Office hours, from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M.; Sundays, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M."

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

Mr. J. Shirley Jones, Droitwich; Dr. Wylie, Skipton; Dr. G. Grieco, Foggia, Italy; Secretary Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich; Dr. S. Thomson, Torquay; Mr. T. A. Buck, Ryde; Dr. von Idelson, Berne; Dr. Ogilvie Will, Aberdeen; Mr. R. J. Polden, Calcutta; Mr. H. Horton, Bromyard; Mr. G. H. Younge, Meean Meer, Punjab; Mr. D. de Berdt Hovell, Elstree; Mr. C. J. Fooks, Eastleigh, Bishopstoke; Mr. A. H. Stokes, London; Dr. Gubb, London; Dr. R. Park, Glasgow; Dr. Grimshaw, Carrickmines; Dr. Hunter, Edinburgh; Mr. F. Sutton, Willingham-by-Stow, Gainsborough; Mr. Dunn, London; Dr. Willoughby, London; Mr. C. R. Laurie, Loughton; Mr. A. Jackson, Sheffield; Brigade-Surgeon Dr. Orton, Newcastle-under-Lyme; Honorary Secretary of the Intercolonial Medical Congress, Adelaide; Dr. E. M. Crookshank, London; Dr. J. Irving, Heanor, Derby; Sir C. A. Cameron, Dublin; Mr. A. Napper, Guildford; Mr. J. S. Wood, London; Mr. A. R. Kennedy, Birmingham; Mr. M. Wilson, Doncaster; Dr. Sheard, Putney; Mr. W. F. M. Jackson, Birmingham; Mr. K. Ingleby Mackenzie, Ryde; Mr. Romeike, London; Dr. Forbes Winslow, London; Mr. G. Sturge, London; Surgeon-Major Poole, Upper Norwood; Mr. Hodgson, Brighton; Mr. R. Pollard, Torquay; Mr. S. Hurlbutt, London; Dr. Michie, Cove by Aberdeen; Mr. W. G. Bunn, London; Mr. J. Vesey Fitzgerald, Birmingham; Dr. Wallace, Greenock; Dr. J. B. Pettigrew, St. Andrews; Mr. G. Stillingfleet Johnson, London; Dr. Tatham, Salford; Mr. W. F. Haslam, Birmingham; Our Manchester Correspondent; Mr. Lawson Tait, Birmingham; Dr. Hughes Bennett, London; Dr. W. L. Hunter, Pudsey; Dr. Newman, Stamford; Mr. J. Norton, London; Surgeon Battersby, Dublin; Mr. J. G. Jefferson, Lisburn; Dr. C. F. Knight, Dublin; Dr. E. L. Bey, Paris; Dr. Savage, London; Mr. H. Maturin, Winchfield; Dr. E. O. Daly, Hull; Dr. E. Waters, Chester; Dr. Walker, Peterborough; Mr. A. Hyde Clarke, Moulton; Dr. J. Johnston, Bolton; Mr. A. Devonald, Penarth; Dr. A. H. F. Cameron, Liverpool; Dr. Styrap, Shrewsbury; Dr. H. Gibbs, Hampton Wick; Mr. S. White, Sheffield; Dr. A. T. Myers, London; Mr. L. Hudson, London; Mr. J. K. Kelly, Crosshill; Mr. T. Waddington, Sevenoaks; Mr. M. Pratt, Cardiff; Dr. Rentoul, Liverpool; Mr. J. Taylor, Bristol; Mr. A. T. Stewart, Waterford; Dr. J. G. Lock, Tenby; Mr. J. E. Lane, London; Mr. R. B. Sellers, Rochdale; Mr. J. Boyd, Kingston; Mr. G. F. Masterman, Stourport; Mr. F. E. Pirkie, Nutfield; Dr. W. Pearce, London; Surgeon W. J. Lee, Devonport; Mr. G. H. M. Dunlop, Edinburgh; Mr. R. R. Young, Leicester; Dr. A. Ransome, Manchester; Mr. Wickham Barnes, London; Surgeon-Major J. Murtagh, Plymouth; Dr. Tatham, Salford; Mr. H. W. Pigeon, Hull; Miss Burnes, Ipswich; Mr. E. A. Onyon, Waddington; Messrs. Burgoyne and Co., London; Mr. L. Hill, London; Messrs. W. Wilson and Son, Manchester.

BOOKS, etc., RECEIVED.

Anatomy and Physiology. By Furneaux Jordan, F.R.C.S. London: Kegan Paul, Trench and Co. 1886.

Text-Book of British Fungi. Illustrated by W. Delisle Hay, F.R.G.S. London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co. 1887.

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