

No diploma is given to laboratory students at the Collège de France; only a certificate stating the time which the holder has spent in the laboratory. A man is judged solely by the amount and value of work which he has done there.

ADDRESS AND TESTIMONIAL TO DR. KENNEDY.

At a meeting in Dublin, over which Sir Charles Cameron presided, it was resolved to present Dr. B. Burke Kennedy, Resident-Surgeon of Mercer's Hospital, with an address expressive of sympathy with him in the ordeal through which he was so unjustly made to pass, and also to open a "Defence Fund" to pay the heavy legal expenses to which he was put.

A charge of manslaughter was brought against Dr. Kennedy for removing a delirious patient from an ordinary to a special ward. After the evidence for the prosecution had been heard, the jury stopped the case, and returned a verdict of acquittal, with the following rider: "We consider that, according to the evidence, Dr. Kennedy should not have been subjected to the hardship of a prosecution."

Members of the profession are requested to forward subscriptions to the Honorary Treasurer, Dr. McVeagh, 1, Rutland Square East, Dublin. The report of the Corporation Commission of Inquiry, together with an abstract of the trial and verdict in the Law Courts, will be forwarded on application to the Honorary Secretaries, George H. Kidd, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Arthur H. Benson, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Robert Wade, F.R.C.S.I., F. Alcock Nixon, F.R.C.S.I.

THE ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

DR. T. GRAHAM BALFOUR, F.R.S., a Vice-President, took the chair at the sixth ordinary meeting of the present session at the Royal School of Mines, in Jermyn Street, on Tuesday, April 19th, when a paper was read by Mr. N. A. Humphreys on "Class Mortality Statistics."

The first part of the paper was devoted to the description and discussion of such existing mortality statistics (more especially life tables), as threw light upon the varying rates of mortality in various social classes. A comparison was drawn between deductions from Dr. Farr's National Life Tables, based upon the general mortality of all classes, Dr. Farr's Healthy District Life Tables, based upon mortality of all classes in the healthiest districts, Ansell's Upper Class Tables, and Hodgson's Clergy Experience Tables. The mean duration of life of persons by Dr. Farr's English Life Table (No. 3) was 41 years; but by a more recent table, based upon the general mortality, it had increased to 44 years; and by the Healthy District Table the mean duration was 49 years. Ansell's Table of the Upper Classes gave a mean duration of 53 years. A detailed examination of these and other life tables showed that child mortality was the controlling element of the mean duration of life of a population. A table in the paper showed that the annual death-rate among children under 5 years of age was 66 per 1,000 by Dr. Farr's Life Table (No. 3), 61 by Mr. Humphreys's more recent General English Table, 39 by Dr. Farr's Healthy District Table, and only 28 by Ansell's Upper Class Table. The range of death-rates at the next age-period shown in the table, 5 to 20 years, was almost as great as it was under 5 years. The greater vitality of the middle and upper classes was well but not as strongly marked at each of the three subsequent age-periods. This strong contrast between the general and upper class rates pointed to still stronger contrasts between the upper and working class rates, were such a comparison possible. Unfortunately, no working-class life-tables existed. Reference was made to the Registrar-General's Statistics of Occupational Mortality, prepared successively by Dr. Farr and Dr. Ogle. These statistics dealt only with adult males engaged in different occupations, but they threw some light upon the subject under discussion—class mortality. Dr. Ogle's most recent statistics of occupational mortality showed that, after due allowance for age-differences, if the mortality of all males aged 25 to 65 years were taken as 1,000, the relative mortality of males engaged in different occupations ranged from 556 for "clergyman, priest, minister," 599 for "gardener, nurseryman," 631 for "farmer, grazier," and 701 for "labourer in agricultural counties" to 1,839 for "miner" (Cornwall), 1,879 for "costermonger, hawker, street-seller," 2,090 for "general labourer" (London), and 2,205 for "inn, hotel servant." These differences were evidently due far more to occupational influences and risks than to the mere influence of class; and the comparatively small difference between the mortality of clergymen and gardeners and agricultural labourers was especially noteworthy. These statistics, however, important and interesting as they were, did not throw any light upon the general mortality of the

various classes, including men, women, and children; and, for reasons before mentioned, statistics of class mortality among children were especially important.

The latter half of the paper was devoted to the initial examination of the class mortality statistics relating to the population of the city of Dublin in the three years 1883-85, issued by Dr. Grimshaw, Registrar-General of Ireland. These statistics, notwithstanding certain defects which might reasonably be expected in an experiment of this nature, formed an undoubtedly valuable contribution to our knowledge of the subject of class mortality. The variations of age-distribution in Dr. Grimshaw's different classes were very remarkable. For instance, 1,000 of his professional and independent class contained only 75 children under 5 years of age, whereas the same number of the artisan class contained 121 children of these ages. On the other hand, the proportion per 1,000 of persons aged upwards of 60 years was 158 in the professional and independent, and only 63 in the artisan classes. Given identical rates of mortality in each of Dr. Grimshaw's classes at each age-period, the difference of age-distribution alone would cause the death-rate at all ages to range from 19.5 in the middle class, to 25.2 in the professional class. Corrected for difference of age-distribution, and taking 1,000 to represent the mortality that would occur in each class at English life-table rates, the mortality in Dublin in the three years 1883-85, in Dr. Grimshaw's four classes, was equal to 632 in the professional and independent class, 1,093 in the artisan class, 1,333 in the middle class, and 1,659 in the general service class, which included workhouse inmates.

The effect of class influence in each of the age-periods was most striking. Thus the mean annual mortality under 5 years of age was just five times as great in the general service class as in the professional and independent class. At the next age-period, 5 to 20 years, the difference of mortality between these two classes was very nearly as great, and in each of the three age-periods of adult life the rates of mortality were more than twice as high in the general service class as in the professional and independent class.

The varying incidence of zymotic mortality was fully as marked as that of mortality from all causes at different age-periods. For instance, measles mortality was nearly ten times as fatal in the general service class as in the professional and independent class; whooping-cough more than four times as fatal; diarrhoea nearly three times as fatal; scarlet fever more than twice as fatal; and typhus nearly five times as fatal. The mortality from lung diseases was more than three times, from convulsions nearly thirteen times, and from violence more than five times as great in the general service class as in the professional and independent class. Mr. Humphreys closed his paper with an appeal to medical officers of health and others for further investigation in the direction of Dr. Grimshaw's statistics, and urged a stronger faith in the possibility of controlling the present wide range between the death-rates of the upper and working classes. The near approach of the death-rates among the clergy and agricultural labourers suggested that it was not mere poverty and hardship that killed, unless accompanied by dirty homes, impure air, and above all by intemperance, which almost inevitably prevailed among badly-housed populations. The marked reduction of working class mortality, especially among infants, in the Peabody Buildings, showed that the mortality of the working classes was within the control of effective sanitation. With a further extension of this branch of sanitary reform, it was at present impossible to estimate the possible amount of further reduction that might reasonably be expected in the already markedly reduced English death-rate.

In the discussion which followed, the under-mentioned took part—Mr. A. H. Bailey, F.I.A., Mr. Robert Lawson, LL.D., Mr. F. G. P. Neison, F.I.A., Mr. Rowland Hamilton, Dr. J. Edmunds, Mr. H. M. Paul, Rev. I. Doxsey, Mr. S. Bourne, and the Chairman.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.

At a numerously attended meeting of the Council, held in the Council Room of the new offices, 429, Strand, W.C., on Wednesday, April 13th, 1887, Sir B. WALTER FOSTER, M.D., M.P., President of the Council, in the chair, it was

Resolved: That the financial statement for the year ending December 31st, 1886, as certified by the auditors as correct, be approved and published in the JOURNAL, in accordance with By-law 26.

The remainder of the proceedings of the Council will appear in next week's JOURNAL.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1886.

BALANCE SHEET.

DR.]	LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	CR.]	ASSETS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Subscriptions paid in advance	555 19 10	By Subscriptions—Amount due .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,132 10 8
„ Advertisements ditto	372 0 10	„ Advertisements—Amount due .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3,052 7 11
„ Publishing ditto	15 8 0	„ Sundry Sales—Amount due .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	179 16 10
„ Wood Fund	25 0 0	„ Due from Hastings Memorial Fund .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	8 15 0
„ Contributors	547 2 9	„ Lease of 161A, Strand, Amount due from Purchaser .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	500 0 0
„ Reporting	16 16 0	„ Scientific Grants Committee .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	91 5 0
„ Engraving	29 4 6	„ Lease of New Premises, 429 Strand, at cost .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4,500 0 0
„ Printing JOURNAL	262 8 7	„ Fixtures, 429, Strand .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	464 17 7
„ Paper for JOURNAL	538 13 0	„ Sale of Old Furniture—Amount due from Purchaser .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	27 10 0
„ Miscellaneous Printing	20 13 8	„ Plant and Type at cost .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,284 14 6
„ Committees	1 11 6	„ Postage of JOURNAL—amount due .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4 17 5
„ Stationery	33 15 3	„ Interest due on Investments .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	267 2 6
„ Copying, and Assistance	1 7 9	Investments, viz. :—			
„ Repairs	4 12 4	£2,000 L. & N. W. Railway 4 per cent. Debenture		2,231 7 0	
„ Legal Charges, etc.	207 9 3	Stock at cost			
„ Premises Committee	200 0 0	£1,780 Midland Railway 4 per cent. Debenture		2,013 1 6	
„ Rent, Taxes, and Insurance	46 5 0	Stock at cost			
„ Special Prize given by Dr. Ward Cousins	20 0 0	£1,767 G. W. Railway 4 per cent. Debenture Stock		1,991 6 3	
„ Plant and Type	34 7 3	at cost			
Total Liabilities			2,932 15 6	£1,845 L. & S. W. Railway 4 per cent. Debenture		2,143 13 6	
„ Plant Depreciation and Renewal Fund, as at 31st } December, 1885		800 0 0		Stock at cost			
Added for 1886		200 0 0		£1,743 N. E. Railway 4 per cent. Debenture Stock		2,016 18 7	
		1,000 0 0		at cost			
Less New Plant purchased this year		129 2 9		£1,623 G. N. Railway 4 per cent. Debenture Stock		1,868 9 0	
			870 17 3	at cost			
			3,903 12 9	£2,000 Lancashire and Yorkshire 4 per cent. De-		2,309 9 6	
„ Surplus Account, viz. :—				benture Stock at cost			
Balance on 1st January, 1886		24,712 9 6		£2,000 Newcastle Corporation 3½ per cent. Deben-		1,992 10 0	
Profit on Sale of Consols		203 0 3		ture Stock at cost			
Profit brought from Revenue Account		3,989 7 4		£338 18 8 Bank Stock at cost		1,000 0 0	
Total of excess of Assets over Liabilities			28,904 17 1	At London and Westminster Bank on Deposit Ac-		2,000 0 0	17,566 15 4
			£32,708 9 10	count			
				At London and Westminster Bank on Current Ac-		1,627 17 1	
				count			3,627 17 1
							£32,708 9 10

REVENUE OR PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1886.

	1885.	1886.		1885.	1886.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Editorial Expenses	3,098 5 5	3,229 0 11	Subscriptions	11,812 16 3	12,267 18 5
Expenses of Printing JOURNAL	9,307 16 6	10,009 5 10	Advertisements	9,525 12 9	10,670 14 10
Office Expenses	1,723 17 9	1,850 8 0	Sundry Sales of JOURNAL	1,038 7 3	1,153 4 11
Office Salaries and Wages	1,650 1 0	1,515 3 0	Collective Investigation Record Sales	98 10 2	64 6 0
Miscellaneous Association Expenses	2,102 10 0	2,127 11 11	and amount of Grant unexpended		
Plant Depreciation Fund	150 0 0	200 0 0	Sundries—Reading and Binding Covers	51 19 1	48 16 0
Premises Redemption Fund	150 0 0		Reprints	107 7 6	112 2 1
Furniture and Fittings (written off)	33 0 0	28 15 9	Interest on Investments	643 2 9	651 7 8
	18,215 10 8	18,960 5 5	Scientific Grants unused and returned	160 0 0	74 0 8
Subscription Losses from death	551 13 11	477 8 8	Sale of Waste	13 2 6	
Discounts and Allowances	1,632 18 8	1,958 1 5	Discount on Printing, Paper, etc.	262 5 9	300 14 2
	20,400 3 3	21,895 15 6	Balance on Redemption Fund, 161A, Strand		41 18 1
Profit for year carried to Balance Sheet	3,813 0 9	3,989 7 4			
	£23,713 4 0	£25,385 2 10			

STEWART FUND.

£579 invested in 4 per cent. Caledonian Railway Debenture Stock, in the name of the British Medical Association.

1886.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1.	To Balance brought down	78 6 4
Dec. 31.	„ Interest one year £579	22 7 9
		£100 14 1
1886.		£ s. d.
Aug. 18.	By payment to Dr. Cory	52 10 0
Dec. 31.	By Balance carried down	48 4 1
		£100 14 1

MIDDLEMORE FUND.

£500 invested in 4 per cent. North British Railway Debenture Stock, in the name of the British Medical Association.

1886.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1.	To Balance brought down	68 7 8
Dec. 31.	„ Interest one year on £500	19 6 8
		£87 14 4
1886.		£ s. d.
Aug. 11.	By payment to Mr. W. A. Frost	26 5 0
„ 26.	By payment to Mr. G. Berry	26 5 0
Dec. 31.	By Balance carried down	35 4 4
		£87 14 4

HASTINGS FUND.

£477 invested in 4 per cent. London and North Western Railway Debenture Stock, in the name of the British Medical Association.

1886.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To Cash. One year's Interest on £477	18 10 6
	„ Balance carried down	57 17 10
		£76 8 4
1886.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1.	By Balance	76 8 4
		£76 8 4

We have examined the foregoing Accounts with the Books and Vouchers of the Association, and find the same to be correct.

April 7th, 1886.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & Co.,
44, Gresham Street, London, E.C.

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 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, 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,

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

The Inquiries on OLD AGE, and on the CONNECTION OF DISEASE WITH HABITS OF INTEMPERANCE, are now closed.

Reports are in preparation upon the Inquiries made into ACUTE RHEUMATISM, DIPHTHERIA, and HABITS OF INTEMPERANCE, a full Report on OLD AGE, 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, 429, Strand, W.C.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

SOUTH-WESTERN BRANCH.—Preliminary Notice.—The annual meeting of the Branch will be held at the Athenaeum, Plymouth, on Wednesday, May 18th, 1887, under the presidency of Paul Swain, Esq. Members who propose to read papers, or to bring forward communications or motions, are requested to intimate the same to the Honorary Secretary without delay.—F. MAURY DEAS, Honorary Secretary.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH.—The spring meeting will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, Queen Street, Neath, on Thursday, April 28th. Members wishing to read papers or to make communications are requested to send to one of the Secretaries before April 13th. Further particulars in circulars. ALFRED SHEEN, M.D., Cardiff, and D. ARTHUR DAVIES, M.B., Swansea, Honorary Secretaries.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT.—The next meeting of the above district will be held at the Hospital, Gravesend, on Friday, April 29th, at 4 P.M., C. J. W. Pinching, Esq., in the chair. The dinner will take place at the New Falcon Hotel at 6.30 P.M., charge 6s. 6d., exclusive of wine. Gentlemen who intend to dine are particularly requested to signify their intention to the Chairman, C. J. W. Pinching, Esq., 76, New Road, Gravesend, not later than April 27th. All members of the South-Eastern Branch are entitled to attend this meeting, and to introduce friends. Papers to be read:—1. Dr. Firth: On Pyæmia. 2. R. J. Bryden, Esq.: Two Complicated Cases in Midwifery Practice. 3. Dr. Goodhart: The behaviour of Fluid in the Pleura, and the Treatment of Empyema.—A. W. NANKIVELL, Honorary Secretary of District.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: NORTHERN DISTRICT.—The next meeting of this district will be held at the Deaconesses' Institution and Training Hospital, Tottenham, on April 28th, at 8 P.M., when the President of the Branch, Dr. Bristowe, will deliver a clinical address. Dr. Ogier Ward will also read a paper on the Treatment of Diphtheria. A discussion may follow. All medical men are invited.—GEORGE HENTY, M.D., Honorary Secretary.

OXFORD AND DISTRICT BRANCH.—The next ordinary meeting will be held on Wednesday, April 27th, at 3 P.M., at the Radcliffe Infirmary. Members who wish to read a paper or show cases are requested to notify their intention to one of the Honorary Secretaries on or before April 19th. Members wishing to dine after the meeting (6.30) must send in their names on or before Tuesday, April 26th.—Dr. DARBISHIRE, 60, High Street, Oxford; W. L. MORGAN, Esq., 42, Broad Street, Oxford.

SOUTHERN BRANCH: ISLE OF WIGHT DISTRICT.—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held at Sandown Bay Hotel, on Thursday, April 28th, at 4 P.M., David Lloyd, Esq., President, in the chair. Agenda: 1. A report of the proceedings of the district during the past year, by W. E. Green, Esq.; 2. An address by the President-elect, J. M. Williamson, M.D.; 3. Election of Officers and Statement of Accounts; 4. Next place of Meeting; 5. Removal of Lipoma of Neck, by Surgeon R. W. Barnes; 6. A case of Peri-hepatic Suppuration Cured by Free Drainage, etc., by T. A. Buck, M.B.; 7. Short Notes on an unusual Fracture of the Os Calcis, by

W. E. Green, Esq. Gentlemen who are desirous of introducing patients, exhibiting pathological specimens, or making communications, are requested to signify their intention at once to the Honorary Secretary. Dinner at 6 P.M., charge 6s., exclusive of wine. Members to send in names before April 26th.—W. E. GREEN, Honorary Secretary.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.—The fifth ordinary meeting of the session will be held at the Museum and Library, Bristol, on Wednesday evening, April 27th, at half past seven o'clock precisely, C. Gain, Esq., President. The following communications are expected: 1. The Bath Waters and Arsenious Acid, by Pagan Lowe; 2. A Case of Hypertrophic Paralysis, the patient to be exhibited, by C. A. Wigan, M.D.; 3. Stricture of the Urethra, with Cases treated by Lister's Bougies, by W. J. Penny; 4. The Treatment of Incomplete Abortion, by A. E. Aust Lawrence, M.D.; 5. A Case of Superfetation, with Specimen, by J. A. Barton, M.B.; 6. A Case of Myxœdema, the patient to be exhibited, by J. H. Wathen; 7. Cases illustrating the Antipyretic and Antiseptic Treatment of Phthisis, by W. H. Spencer, M.D.—E. MARKHAM SKERRITT and R. J. H. SCOTT, Honorary Secretaries.

YORKSHIRE BRANCH.—The spring meeting will be held at the Queen Hotel, Harrogate, on Wednesday, April 27th, at 3 P.M., when the following papers will be read. 1. Mr. McGill: Suprapubic Cystotomy in cases of Enlarged Prostate. 2. Dr. A. Orlando Jones: On Sulphur (withdrawn). 3. Mr. H. B. Hewetson: Diagnosis and Treatment of Vertigo; (a) arising from defects in the eye, (b) from the ear. 4. Mr. J. F. Horne: A Case of Hydrophobia. 5. Dr. Braithwaite: Two Cases of Vaginal Extirpation of the Uterus for Cancer. 6. Mr. A. W. M. Robson: A series of Cases illustrating the Radical Cure of Hernia. 7. Dr. W. R. Thomas: On a Case of Paralysis of Both Arms, brought on by severe Exertion. 8. Dr. E. H. Jacob: Syphilitic Disease of the Pharynx. 9. Dr. J. W. Eastwood: A Case of Melancholia with peculiar Delusions. 10. Mr. W. H. Jalland: A Case of Poisoning by Chloride of Zinc, with absolute Destruction of the Stomach. At no meeting but the annual will dinner be ordered by the Secretary of the Branch; but the Manager of the Queen Hotel, Harrogate, will provide dinner for those members who wish to dine on receiving notice from them.—ARTHUR JACKSON, Secretary.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST AND WEST SUSSEX DISTRICTS.

A CONJOINT meeting of the members of the above Districts was held at the Grand Hotel, Brighton, on Wednesday, March 30th, 1887, Dr. Ross in the chair.

Next Meeting.—It was decided to hold the next meeting at East Grinstead in May.

State Honours to Medical Men.—The Honorary Secretary read a letter he had received from Mr. Cureton, Honorary Secretary of the Shropshire and Mid-Wales Branch, asking that the feeling of the meeting should be ascertained as to State honours to medical men, and suggesting that a memorial should be sent to the Prime Minister, as had lately been done by the Shropshire Branch. It was thought that the subject should be brought before the Branch or Branch Council, as District meetings could hardly take any action.

Representative on Council of Association.—Mr. G. F. HODGSON, of Brighton, was nominated to represent Sussex on the Association Council.

BRITISH GUIANA BRANCH.

A VERY successful meeting of this Branch was held at the Public Hospital, George Town, on Thursday, March 24th. Nineteen members were present.

Dr. WILLIAMS, the Acting Surgeon-General, took the chair, and after the usual formal business, Dr. WALLBRIDGE moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:

"That this being the first public meeting of the medical profession since Dr. Grieve's departure from the colony, the meeting desires to record its deep sympathy with Dr. Grieve in regard to the unfortunate accident which befell him whilst in the active discharge of his duties, and also the earnest hope that he will soon be restored to health, and enabled to resume his important position as head of the medical service and head of the medical profession in British Guiana; and further, that the Secretary be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to Dr. Grieve."

A letter from the Editor of the JOURNAL was read, asking for a summary of the proceedings. It was decided to publish, for the use of the members, the transactions of the Branch.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Branch: Drs. Ozanne, Fernandes, Bezbarva, Wilts, Winter (Army Medical) Pentland, and D'Aguiar.

It was decided to hold the next meeting early in July.

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.

A COMMITTEE meeting of the above Branch was held at Northampton on March 31st.

New Members.—Five gentlemen were proposed and elected new members of the Branch; namely, Mr. Audland and Mr. Thompson (Northampton), Mr. De'Ath (Buckingham), Mr. Kingcombe (Towcester), and Mr. Macgillivuddy (West Haddon).

Travelling Expenses of Representatives on Council.—The SECRETARY

announced that he had received forty-two distinct replies to the ninety-four circulars he had sent out to the members of the Branch. A considerable majority of the replies were in favour of the travelling expenses being paid partly by the parent Association and partly by the Branches; the latter, when within 100 miles of London, to pay their own expenses; the parent Association to pay the difference in cost beyond that limit in the case of the more distant Branches. Much discussion ensued, and ultimately it was resolved, on the motion of Dr. BUSZARD, seconded by Mr. BULL, that the Secretary be directed to send up all the replies received to the General Secretary.

Communications from other Branches and Societies.—Circulars were received from the Metropolitan Counties Branch concerning the action of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons towards the Apothecaries' Society; from the Association of General Practitioners; from the Manchester Medico-Ethical Association (with resolutions) on the subject of Coroners' Inquests; and from the Parliamentary Bills Committee concerning the claims of Brigade-Surgeons in India. The Secretary was requested to acknowledge receipt of the same, no resolutions being passed.

Election of Officers.—The Committee of Management (the name of Mr. Bull being put in the place of that of Mr. Spurgin) and all the other officers were re-elected.

Election of President.—Mr. Spurgin (Northampton) was elected President for the current year, and Mr. H. Veasey (Aspley Guise) President for next year.

Places of Meeting.—It was resolved that the next annual meeting be held at the Northampton Infirmary in the month of June, and the next autumnal meeting at Daventry in the month of October. It was further resolved that the annual meeting next year should be held at Bletchley.

Vote of Thanks.—On the motion of Mr. TERRY, a vote of thanks was accorded to the President for his conduct in the chair.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A WINTER TRIP TO "THE FORTUNATE ISLANDS."

I.

The Theory of Winter Holidays.—Reminiscences.—Recollections of Madeira.—Life on Board Ship.—The First Sight of Land.

MR. ERNEST HART writes to us from Madeira, under date of March 19th (in a letter of which the delivery has been delayed):—

There are few Englishmen who would not willingly free themselves from the fetters of an arbitrary fashion and seek summer climates and sunny gardens in December, if the curious conventions of custom did not bind them by professional duties to the fogs, frosts, and east winds of winter, and bid them seek their holidays in autumn, when English landscape is most lovely, and even towns are tolerable. Perhaps, one day, when grouse, partridges, and foxes are less exclusively the idols, tyrants, and favourite victims of the sportsman, and when "the season" is less arbitrarily governed by traditions which have long failed to be reasonable, winter holidays will cease to be difficult and exceptional, and we shall learn, all of us, to wander in the winter, and to stay at home in the summer and autumn, when our own country is incomparable. Happy now are those whom imperious reasons of health or a capacity and opportunity for defying conventions drive or entice to the South during the snows of an English December, or pending the easterly gales which make March a terror and a scourge to the invalid in Great Britain. Excusing myself on both grounds, I am now steaming to Orotava.

In former years I have tested the climatic characters and enjoyed the peculiar pleasures of sea-journeys in the Mediterranean in the winter season, and have basked with a never-ceasing and long-remembered sense of enjoyment among the sunny hills of Mentone, the orange-gardens of Cannes, the olive-groves of Corfu, the hills of Posilippo, the bay of Baïa, the shores of Sorrento, the flowery gardens and peerless galleries of queenly Florence. I have, while fleeing from the severities of the winter or early spring of England, enjoyed the carnival at Nice; I st myself in the marvels of Pompeii and the secular glories of Rome; dreamed on the Acropolis; slept beneath the shadow of the Sphinx; camped beneath the Pyramids; scrambled into the Serapeion; tramped through Memphis; and explored the wadys of the Lybian Desert under the guidance of Schweinfurth. Such holidays live in the memory while life lasts. The pictures of scenes which are among the most beautiful and sublime in Nature and the most noted in history remain engraved on the tablets of the mind; only to write the names or to speak the words evokes now and ever afterwards recollections which are an abiding joy. Each visit is an

education; each holiday fills a treasure-house of historic and artistic impressions, which remain a possession for ever. These holidays are only possible and can only be really enjoyed in winter. I have rarely allowed myself more than six weeks', or at most two months', leave of absence; this time I can permit myself only a month. But in a few weeks how much can now be seen and enjoyed, without hurry or discomfort, and without effort or anxiety! A month on the Riviera may mean a visit to Cannes, or Nice, Mentone, Bordighera, Alassio, Hyères, Genoa, Spezia, Florence, or all of them. Six weeks' holiday will unfold to you the oriental splendour of Egypt and Constantinople, and, if you please, bring you home coasting the Greek islands, through Corfu, and with a glimpse of Naples. Six years ago I had but a fortnight to spend at Easter in holiday-making, and we spent it in a visit to Madeira, exploring the island, and returning to London on the fourteenth day, to which date I was restricted by an important engagement. What a holiday it was! I am reminded of it now, because our first port will be Madeira; and as all the delights of that brief fortnight rise before my mind I feel that I shall be sorely tempted to renew them, to stay at least for some days in Madeira. I remember well the astonishment which friends at home felt whom I met again on the pre-arranged fourteenth day after quitting them (without notice of our intermediate holiday), that it should have been possible to spend meantime a whole week of that dreary spring amidst bananas and sugar-canes, among masses of roses and camellias blooming in the open air, plucking orange-blossom, and passing from valley to peak in an everchanging flora as we ascended the volcanic hills or descended to the vales beneath. At the foot was a paradise of sweet-scented flowers and blossoming trees; a little higher the geranium and the fuchsia flourishing as road-side hedges; still higher the lime, oak, and til-tree; and presently heather and mossland; and then again we descended to the regions of the semitropical plantations, but always in a mild and gentle air and among landscapes and with sea-views of surpassing picturesqueness and beauty. Invalids confined to the comparatively limited amphitheatre of Funchal—where the streets are steep, the air mild, moist, and somewhat enervating—rarely enjoy, and therefore seldom report, the striking beauties and the more robust pleasures of a journey across and around the Island. It is not much larger than the Isle of Wight, but its lofty volcanic hills, wooded to the very peaks and clothed with a wealth of flowers from the base to near the summit, are rich in rare surprises. They are accessible by steep and narrow paths, which can only be traversed on the little surefooted horses imported from Spain, on foot, or in hammocks; these paths climb sometimes almost perpendicularly along the edges of precipitous rock overhanging the sea; and it needs at first the reiterated assurances of the guides and a confidence, quickly acquired, in the sagacity and surety of the clever little barbs to feel at ease. They tread the overhanging precipices and pace along the rocky steps cut in the climbing tracks along the rocky edge shelving over the sea with an unerring step which soon removes all apprehension. And so for days you travel through scenes of wild and sometimes terrifying grandeur, along narrow necks of rock overlooking gloomy *corrals* of two and three thousand feet in depth; along the edges of *levadas* which collect the mountain streamlets into fertilising aqueducts to irrigate the parched vales below; through forest, across heath, and into smiling vales, with views of infinite variety, beneath a sky mostly blue and illuminated by golden sunlight, and looking across a sea which, even in the winter, has the characters of the azure Mediterranean.

These are the recollections of Madeira which rose freshly in the memory as my wife and I stepped on board the good ship *Niger* in which the African Steamship Company bore us from the gloomy sky, the cold cutting winds, and frozen snow which on that twelfth day of March made Liverpool deeply dismal, and doubled the pleasures of anticipation of the sunshine and soft airs of the semi-tropical islands of the Atlantic. Not that Madeira is always free from rain; its rainfall in March is sometimes considerable, but from October till May you can always count upon an equable temperature, and weather at least as fine as a favourable June in England, and scenery which is among the most varied and attractive in the world. The hotels, too, are excellent, and the Santa Clara, at Funchal, is a delightful house, excellently managed, and where the manager has achieved the enviable reputation of being the friend, guide, and watchful helper of every invalid, and the ever-obliging host and adviser of the tourist. It is certain, then, that we must find time, if possible, to stay awhile at Madeira, for how many friends did we find and make among the hospitable residents in that island? And chief among them the well-known Dr. Grabham, whose accomplishments as a botanist and meteorologist rival his experience as a physician and his ready kindness as a friend.

But only a short stay, for this time we are bound for a more dis-

vent in a challenge for a foot-race, which we ran off on a gravel foot-path; and his mental side was not satisfied till we had settled on a test for memory—which of us would longest remember the name of the gigantic leafless flower, *Rafflesia Arnoldii*.—Yours faithfully,

R. CLEMENT LUCAS.

FITCH'S DOME-TROCAR.

SIR,—In the JOURNAL of March 5th, Dr. Norman Kerr inquires "Whether it would not be an advantage to have an aperture in the puncturing point of the dome-trocar, so that the operator would at once see fluid escaping when that is reached."

I reply that the dome closing the distal end of the inner tube has generally a perforation in its apex, so that, instantly, as the cutting point enters a cavity containing fluid, some of the fluid escapes through the perforation, showing that the dome may now be pushed forwards, disclosing the large fenestra in the inner tube, and giving free exit to the contents of the cavity. This aperture is clearly depicted in the illustration of the dome-trocar-catheter in the JOURNAL of February 5th, p. 266.

I would add that, for injecting a cavity, an inner tube may be used, with the dome end perforated with numerous small holes, so that the injection shall issue through them in the form of spray. There should not be, however, any aperture in the trocar for transfusion, where, after the instrument is filled from the furnishing vein, the dome acts as an impervious valve at the distal end of the trocar, keeping it filled till after its insertion into the receiving vein, when it is projected, and the communication between the veins established and the entrance of air absolutely prevented.

These and other details were omitted in my paper, in order to bring the reading of it within the time usually allowed by the Association.

In regard to priority of claim for the invention, I beg to state that, in 1871, I had the outer tube made pointed and cutting, and protected it by pushing the blunt inner tube forwards. This first step in the improvement of the trocar is noticed in Sir Spencer Wells's book on *Diseases of the Ovaries*, 1872, p. 336, and in his book on *Abdominal Tumours*, 1885, p. 77, and is the instrument he now uses. In 1874 I made the distal end of the inner tube solid, or covered over by a dome, so as to obviate its sharp edge; and this completion of the mechanism of the dome-trocar, with its adaptation to the smallest trocars for aspiration, was the subject of a paper read by me before the Medical Society of the County of New York, February 9th, 1875, and published in the *New York Medical Journal*, April, 1875.

Further descriptions of the several forms of this instrument and their applications may be found in the *New York Medical Journal* of April, 1875, and November, 1877; in Dr. Roberts's book on *Paracentesis of the Pericardium*, Philadelphia, 1880; and in the *New York Medical Journal and Obstetrical Review*, February, 1882.—I am, etc.,

SIMON FITCH, M.D.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, March 19th, 1887.

SCOTCH AND IRISH LICENTIATES.

MR. JAMES GILROY forwards the following extract from a letter which he has received from "a much respected official" of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow:—

[Copy.]

The question which you put to me I take to be this: "Was the Licentiate of the Faculty, as such, entitled to apply and administer as well as to compound and dispense medicines within the territorial limits in Scotland, over which its jurisdiction extended?" To that question I have no hesitation in saying Yes. It is one indeed which was never raised in Scotland, for the reason that no one ever saw cause to dispute the right. The following facts and considerations bear on the points:

1. The ordinary title of the Surgeon-Member and Licentiate was *Chirurgæon-Apothecary*, latterly abbreviated into *Surgeon-Apothecary*.

2. His examination embraced not only questions in surgery and the compounding of drugs, but extended over the field of common medical ailments. The thesis which he wrote was as often, perhaps, on a medical as on a surgical subject.

3. He was the general practitioner of the West of Scotland, his practice including the ordinary run of cases, whether surgical or medical. The physicians were the consultants, and they also attended the medical cases of the well-to-do. This state of matters continued up to the second or third decade of the present century, when the Doctor of Medicine, who had formerly been a pure physician, began to practise as a general practitioner.

4. The right of the Surgeon-Apothecary to practise as a general practitioner was never challenged in the Faculty itself. Had there been any valid ground for doing so, the strong presumption is that it would have been done, as the physicians and the surgeons in the Faculty were extremely jealous in respect of their respective privileges, and were not seldom at war on this account.

5. During the last century, and the first forty years of the present century, the Faculty was involved in a series of lawsuits, first with University Graduates and latterly with the University of Glasgow, in reference to alleged rights of University Graduates in Medicine to practise surgery within the bounds of the jurisdiction of the Faculty. The legal decisions were uniformly in favour of the Faculty, and it is inconceivable that had there been any ground for recriminatory suits that these would not have been raised.

6. In the beginning of the present century the Faculty granted a certificate for druggists in pharmacy, or "pharmacians," as they were called. The latter, however, began under the cover of this certificate to administer as well as dispense medicines, when some of the Surgeon-Apothecaries entered a complaint that their rights were being interfered with, and the granting of the "pharmacians'" licence stopped.

7. Anyone turning over the old records of the Faculty would find that many of the allusions would be meaningless, on the assumption that the Faculty believed that the Surgeon-Apothecary was not allowed to apply medicines in medical cases. The old official Table of Fees bears witness to the fact that he was the general practitioner of the day in the West of Scotland.

8. Under the Scotch Poor-law Act it is not necessary that the medical officer appointed hold what is called a "double qualification." The framers of that Act, acquainted as they were with the condition and mode of evolution of medical practice in Scotland, knew that such a provision was not necessary, the "surgeon," equally with the medical graduate, being a general practitioner.

Other considerations occur to me pointing in the same directions, but I have not time to state them. You will note that I have not looked at the question from the legal, but from the historical, point of view. I am not a lawyer, but I have carefully gone through the whole records of the Faculty of what has actually been the practice.

These observations, Mr. Gilroy points out, confirm what he said "regarding the law, as far as the history of and present significance of the licence granted by the Faculty" are concerned.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

INDIA.

LAHORE MEDICAL SCHOOL.—The report of the Lahore Medical School for 1885-6 alludes to the fact that it is no longer restricted to educate its pupils only for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine. Within the past year the school has been raised to the dignity of a college, and it is now in a position to prepare students for the degrees of M.B. and M.D., while additional professors have been appointed. There was a marked improvement in the attendance of the students during the year; there were 91 in the English and 152 in the Hindustani class. Thirteen native and twelve European midwives were instructed by Dr. Elizabeth Beilby, who also taught a nursing class of nineteen ladies and six nurses.

THE SANITATION OF CALCUTTA.—The Calcutta Health Society is doing good work in drawing public attention to the insanitary conditions which prevail in that city. In a little publication issued by the Society it is pointed out that, during the last six years, cholera alone has claimed 24,000 victims in the city and its suburbs, and that this result is directly traceable to the filthy condition of certain plague-spots, to defects in the drainage system, to the want of proper control over the milk-supply, and to the deficiency of the water-supply. Attention is drawn to the enormous infant-mortality, which is mainly due to the ignorant and superstitious practices of the native lying-in room. A meeting was lately held under the auspices of the Society, when the Lieutenant-Governor, who presided, urged the Municipality to spare no pains to remove the causes which rendered Calcutta the home of cholera and a standing menace to the health of the world.

HEALTH OF INDIAN GAOLS.—The health of prisoners in Indian gaols shows marked improvement. In 1885 the daily number of admissions to hospital was 1,014, and the daily sick-rate was 36 per mille, while in the years 1877-81 the admissions were 1,189, and the daily sick-rate 44.9 per mille. The lowest death-rate registered in 1884 was 29.11 per mille, but the average in the years 1877-81 was no less than 63.01. In 1885 the deaths again rose to 33.54, which was lower than that of any previous year before 1883. It is very clear from the returns that the number of deaths in the gaols depends a great deal upon the health of the people outside the gaols. An outbreak of cholera, notwithstanding that all the necessary precautions are taken, will soon be brought into the gaols by some prisoner already affected by the disease outside, and as cholera spreads in the gaols, the annual death-rate at once rises. Thus it appears that in 1884 cholera accounted for only 1.43 of the death-rate, but in 1885 this had risen to 3.44. The same may be said with regard to the outbreak of malarial fevers in the neighbourhood of the gaols, where many of those admitted are suffering from enfeebled constitutions.

SALE OF POISONS.—A Bill has been laid before the Legislative Council for the North-West Provinces for the regulation and control of the sale of poisons. The necessity for such a measure is shown by the statistics of 1885, from which it is seen that in the twelve months to which the report relates the number of reported cases of the administration of poison to human beings rose from a normal average of 24 to 54, and the number of convictions dropped from a normal average of 40 per cent. of the cases reported to 31 per cent. Another class of offences particularly numerous under the present lax system is that of administering poison to cattle with the view of stealing the skins. The number of cases during 1885 amounted to 482.

natives with respect and admiration for one of the ruling class, who otherwise could never have known them except in courts of law or in an official capacity. In this respect Dr. Jackson's influence for good was very great, for no Englishman was ever more sincerely loved or held in higher esteem by the natives of Calcutta. It was not, however, among the natives and Eurasians alone that the worth of Dr. Jackson was felt; his own countrymen were under a no less great obligation to him, and they fully appreciated his rare abilities and loving nature; always ready to spend and be spent, he laboured with wonderful energy for their good in one of the most trying climates in the world. Dr. Jackson was of far too sensitive a nature to sound his own praise, or to thrust his own merits on the notice of the Government or the public, and so he remained unhonoured by titles or other marks of distinction; he was content to do his duty, and to leave behind him deeds and memories which must be a source of constant pleasure to those who knew him. The amount of suffering he relieved and the good deeds he did can only be calculated by the days and hours of his long life. With confidence it can be said of such a man after death, "he rests from his labours, and his works do follow him."

MEDICAL NEWS.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.—Degrees of M.B. and C.M. Pass-List, April, 1887.

First Professional Examination.—J. Adam, J. Anderson, J. W. Boyd, R. Brownridge, M. Bryson, W. Butler, J. A. Cameron, J. Cordiner, M.A.; A. B. Craig, R. Davis, J. H. Dickson, A. Donald, E. A. Eckersley, J. Fisher, L. Fraser, J. Gilchrist, M. Gillies, W. Groom, T. A. Haig, J. Hunter, F. W. E. Hutchison, J. H. Jones, C. F. Laing, A. H. Lucas, R. F. Macarthur, M.A.; R. M'Leay, J. A. Macpherson, J. Munro, R. A. Paton, A. A. Pratt, A. Prentice, J. S. Wallace, J. R. Wortabet, J. J. T. Young.

Second Professional Examination.—J. Abbott, W. Auld, T. K. Bell, J. Cook, R. C. Cowan, R. G. Dick, J. Donald, H. W. Gentles, G. Gordon, R. T. Halliday, T. H. Jackson, C. A. Lewis, H. E. H. Lewis, J. Livingstone, R. B. Lothian, C. B. Lucas, D. M'Callum, J. M'Fadyen, A. N. M'Gregor, D. M'Intosh, R. D. Mackintosh, D. M'Nicol, T. M. Martin, G. Mathieson, A. W. Miller, A. C. Morrison, J. M. M. Muir, L. R. Oswald, W. A. Parker, O. T. Pinck, D. Revie, R. Steel, P. Stewart, J. Stewart, J. Strang, J. Taylor, R. Weir, M. Whyte, W. E. Williams, W. M. Wilson.

Third Professional Examination.—R. Banks, G. A. Bannatyne, T. L. Blackburn, A. Blair, M. H. Bland, R. M. Buchanan, J. Charles, A. Copland, H. O. Cowen, W. Gemmell, J. P. Gillespie, A. H. Jago, J. S. M'Conville, M.A.; J. M'Glashan, J. Melville, T. K. Monro, M.A.; C. R. Niven, F. L. Norris, W. R. Paton, R. L. Pinkerton, M.A.; J. S. Rankin, W. Robb, J. Sandilands, M.A.; J. Wallace, J. P. Wilson, R. J. Wylie, J. Young.

The following have also passed in Pathology.

M. A. Boyle, T. Cameron, A. Campbell, D. Curle, A. Gunn, C. H. Hallett, W. C. Hamilton, E. O. Harrison, T. W. Hay, A. Innes, T. W. Jenkins, M.A.; H. Kirkland, T. Laird, E. Lang, J. M'Kendrick, H. R. Sloan, C. M. Wildridge.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY.—The ceremony of "capping" the successful graduates in Medicine and Surgery was held in Mareschall College, Aberdeen, last Friday. Ten gentlemen received the degree of M.D., and 34 the degree of M.B., C.M.

L. D. Alexander, M.B., C.M., Kilcraggan, Greenock; J. Carbery, M.B., C.M., Matale, Ceylon; W. S. Cheyne, M.B., C.M., Aberdeen; M. Dickson, M.B., C.M., Liverpool; R. H. Fallan, M.B., C.M., Clifton; T. Fiddes, M.B., C.M., Urnston, Manchester; J. Gerard, M.A., M.B., C.M., Aberdeen; D. Hardie, M.B., C.M., Brisbane, Queensland; P. Letters, M.B., C.M., Dundee; E. B. Smith, M.B., C.M., Twickenham.

The degrees of M.B. and C.M. were conferred upon

W. Alexander, M.A., Fyvie; A. T. G. Beveridge, M.A., Aberdeen; J. H. Brooks, London; A. T. Brown, Banchoy; J. Bryce, Aberdeen; J. S. Butter, Letham, Forfar; J. Crevie, Newburgh, Aberdeen; W. C. Crowe, Aberdeen; J. J. Y. Dalgarno, M.A., Aberdeen; D. M. Davidson, Mauritius; C. E. Duff, Turriff; J. W. Fraser, Arbroath; T. H. Fyfe, Aberdeen; G. Henry, M.A., Aberdeen; J. E. Holden, Bolton, Lancashire; G. A. Kelman, Fearn, Ross-shire; G. B. D. Macdonald, Aberdeen; L. S. Manning, Christchurch, New Zealand; J. Melvin, Aberdeen; J. C. Myles, Aberdeen; P. J. S. Nicoll, Aberdeen; J. Pearson, Sheffield; J. Pirie, M.A., Elgin; R. Rannie, Glenbuck; J. Shand, Keith; R. Smith, Aberdeen; C. H. J. Souter, Emmaville, New South Wales; J. Souter, M.A., Aberdeen; T. H. Thomson, Stonehaven; C. T. D. Urquhart, Aberdeen; F. W. Walker, Darlington; J. Webster, Aberdeen; C. F. White, Chippenham, Wilts; G. N. Wilson.

Of the above-named candidates, D. M. Davidson received his degrees in Medicine and Surgery with highest academical honours. J. S. Butter, J. Shand, and T. H. Thomson received their degrees in Medicine and Surgery with honourable distinction. At the same time, G. W. E. Ker was certified to have passed all the examinations, and that he should receive his degrees in Medicine and Surgery with "honourable distinction," but did not graduate.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.—The following gentlemen having satisfied the Court of Examiners as to their knowledge of the Science and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, received

Certificates entitling them to practise as Licentiates of the Society, on April 14th, 1887.

Bishop, Charles Rosser, M.R.C.S., 20, Craven Hill, Hyde Park, W.
Dickinson, John Clough Hardiman, 117, Bow Road, E.
Hinnell, Joseph Squier, 62, Garland Street, Bury St. Edmunds.
Johnston, Charles Saint, 9, Easy Row, Birmingham.
Roe, Henry Haviland, M.R.C.S., 10, Woburn Place, Russell Square, W.C.
Tonks, Henry, M.R.C.S., Packwood Grange, Knowle, Warwickshire.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced.

BIRMINGHAM BORO' ASYLUM.—Resident Clinical Assistant. Board and residence. Applications to E. B. Whitcomb, Esq., Medical Superintendent.

BRISTOL ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Assistant Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £80 per annum, with board, etc. Applications by May 3rd to the Secretary.

CARMARTHEN INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, etc. Applications by May 12th to Mr. H. Howells, 11, Morley Street, Carmarthen.

CASTLEREA UNION.—Medical Officer for Union Workhouse. Salary, £110 per annum. Applications to Mr. M'Flanagan, Clerk of the Union. Election on April 30th.

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road.—House-Surgeon; rooms, gas, and firing. Applications by May 5th to the Secretary.

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road.—Assistant-Surgeon. Applications by May 5th to the Secretary.

CHELSEA, BROMPTON, AND BELGRAVE DISPENSARY.—Surgeon. Applications by April 28th to A. Hepburn, Esq.

CHELTENHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £40 per annum, with board, etc. Applications by May 3rd to the Honorary Treasurer.

CHESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY.—Visiting Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, etc. Applications by April 29th to the Chairman of the Board.

COUNTY ASYLUM, near Dorchester.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum, with board, etc. Applications by May 10th to the Medical Superintendent.

DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Square, W.C.—Assistant Dental Surgeon. Applications by June 1st to the Secretary.

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £70 per annum. Applications by April 25th to the Committee of Management.

GLOUCESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY AND EYE INSTITUTION.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, etc. Applications by May 18th to the Secretary.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, Caledonian Road, N.—House-Physician. Applications by May 3rd to the Secretary.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, Caledonian Road, N.—Two Clinical Assistants. Applications by April 23rd to the Secretary.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—Two Assistant Physicians. Applications before April 27th to the Treasurer.

HORTON INFIRMARY, Banbury.—House-Surgeon and Dispenser. Salary, £60 per annum, with board, etc. Applications by April 26th to C. H. Davids, Esq., 27, Marlborough Road, Banbury.

INFIRMARY FOR CONSUMPTION, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, W.—Honorary Visiting Surgeon. Applications to the Secretary.

KIDDERMINSTER INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £140 per annum. Applications by April 25th to the Secretary.

LIVERPOOL INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £55 per annum, with board, etc. Applications by April 26th to the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £35 per annum, with board, etc. Applications by April 30th to the Honorary Secretary.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road, N.W.—Junior House-Surgeon. Applications by April 23rd to the Secretary.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, Birmingham.—Obstetric and Ophthalmic House-Surgeon. Applications by April 23rd to the Secretary.

ROYAL ALBERT EDWARD INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY, Wigan.—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications by April 26th to the Secretary.

ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Brighton. House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, etc. Applications by May 4th to the Chairman of the Medical Committee.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—Examiners in Anatomy. Applications by April 27th to the Secretary.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—Clinical Assistant. Applications by April 28th to the Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—John Lucas Walker Studentship in Pathology.—Annual value £250, for three years. Applications by May 31st to Professor Roy, Trinity College, Cambridge.

WHITECHAPEL UNION INFIRMARY.—Assistant Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £150 per annum, with furnished apartments, etc. Applications by April 23rd to W. Vallance, Esq.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ANDERSON, W. A., M.B., C.M. Edin., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Kent County Lunatic Asylum, vice W. F. Menzies, M.B., C.M. Edin., resigned.

BURGESS, Gregor, M.B., appointed District Medical Officer to the Easingwold Union, *vice* Jabez P. Brooks, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., resigned.

CORRHILL, J. C. C. M.B., M.R.C.S., appointed Junior Resident Physician to the Smedley Hydropathic Establishment, *vice* G. Tennant, M.B., C.M., resigned.

HORROCKS, WILLIAM, M.B. Lond., F.R.C.S. Eng., appointed House-Surgeon to the Bradford Infirmary and Dispensary, *vice* J. A. Kemp, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., resigned.

JESSOP, Walter H., M.B., F.R.C.S., appointed Surgeon to the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital, *vice* W. Charnley, M.D., resigned.

MARTIN, Sidney, M.D. Lond., B.Sc., M.R.C.P., appointed Pathologist to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, E.

MASON, F. J. G., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon to the Cheltenham General Hospital, *vice* A. R. Jolliffe, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., resigned.

MICKLE, W. J., appointed Lecturer on Psychological Medicine at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, *vice* H. Case, resigned.

MURRAY, John, M.B., B.Ch. Dub., M.R.C.S., appointed Senior House-Surgeon to the London Temperance Hospital, *vice* G. Charles Wilkin, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., resigned.

O'CONNOR, John, M.B., B.Ch., B.A., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Royal Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport Hospital.

PARTRIDGE, Thomas, M.K.Q.C.P.I., and M.R.C.S. Eng., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Stroud Rural Sanitary Districts.

FRANKERD, Herbert P., M.B.C.M. Edin., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Royal South Hants Infirmary, *vice* T. Padgen, M.R.C.S., resigned.

ROGERS, Claude, L.D.S., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Dental Surgeon to the Dental Hospital of London, *vice* Arthur S. Underwood, L.D.S., M.R.C.S. Eng., resigned.

THOMPSON, J. Tatham, M.B., C.M. Edin., appointed Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Glamorgan and Monmouth Infirmary and Dispensary.

WELDON, W. J., L.K.Q.C.P.I., appointed Medical Officer to the Gorey Union, *vice* George Weldon, L.K.Q.C.P.I., deceased.

WOODHEAD, German Sims, M.D., F.R.C.P. Ed., F.R.S. Ed., appointed Superintendent of the New Laboratory, Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

At the last annual meeting of the Preston Medico-Ethical Society, the following officers were elected. *President*: Dr. Moore; *Vice-President*: Dr. J. Lonie; *Treasurer*: Dr. Walmesley; *Committee*: Drs. Smith, Garner, Green, Rayner, Trimble, and Rigby; *Honorary Secretaries*: Mr. John Holden and Mr. J. Byrne. A resolution was passed, expressing the desire that an independent inquiry should be made into the sanitary condition of the town by the Local Government Board, especially in regard to its high mortality.

BEQUESTS.—Sir Joseph Whitworth, of Manchester and Stancliffe Hall, Derbyshire, bequeathed 200 shares, value £5,000, in "Sir Joseph Whitworth and Co., Limited," to Owens College.—Miss Hargreaves, of Mellor, near Blackburn, bequeathed £1,000, less duty, to the Blackburn and East Lancashire Infirmary.—Dr. Edwyn Andrew, of Shrewsbury, bequeathed £500 to the Shropshire Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. E. H. DENISON.—A testimonial is being raised in acknowledgment of the services of Mr. E. H. Denison on the occasion of his retirement from the post of librarian to St. Thomas's Hospital, which he has held for a period of twenty-five years. The subscription list already includes about 300 names, and will remain open until May 16th. Contributions to the fund will be received by the treasurers, Mr. William Anderson and Mr. George Henry Makins.

SUCCESSFUL VACCINATION.—Dr. W. H. Wright, public vaccinator for the North District of the Derby Union, has received the Government grant of £57 4s. for successful vaccination. A short time ago, Dr. Wright was successful in obtaining the Government grant for the Normanton, Ormaston, and Littleover Districts of the Shardlow Union.

RABIES IN DEER.—Rabies is reported to have broken out among the deer in Richmond Park. About a hundred animals have in consequence been killed. The infected herd has been isolated, and the order to admit no dogs within the park unless led will be enforced.

DEACONESSES' INSTITUTION AND HOSPITAL.—The Princess of Wales has consented to open the Samuel Morley wing of the Deaconesses' Institution and Hospital at Tottenham on Saturday, May 28th.

A WELSH CENTENARIAN.—A widow, named Mary Davies, has just died at Llanyerwys, at the age of 104 years. She is said to have been able to read her Welsh Bible to the last. This is the eleventh centenarian that has died in Wales during the past three years.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN.—The Mercers' Company has voted £210 towards the expense of the alterations recently made in the premises of the London School of Medicine for Women. The Clothworkers' Company has again granted £20 for the same purpose, making a total of £190 contributed by it to this institution.

HYGIENE IN PRAGUE.—A hygienic institute is about to be established in Prague, under the direction of Professor Soyka. A body of sanitary inspectors is also being organised in that city.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, EDINBURGH.—*Passed Membership Examination*: 1. J. W. Ballantyne, M.B. Edin.; 2. A. W. Rinder, L.R.C.P. *Passed Licence Examination*: 1. J. F. Bridgwood, M.R.C.S. Eng.; 2. R. W. F. Tucker, M.R.C.S. Eng.; 3. D. A. Waite, M.R.C.S. Eng.; 4. W. H. F. Farmer, M.R.C.S. Eng. *Passed Public Health Certificate Examination*: 1. W. Kiddle, M.B. Dub.; 2. E. Robinson, M.R.C.S. Eng.

DANGERS OF FOOTBALL.—A man lately died from the effects of a kick in the stomach during a football match at Macclesfield, which was played for the benefit of another man who had had his leg broken in a previous match.

HONOURS TO MEDICAL MEN IN GERMANY.—Dr. Lotzbeck, of Munich, has received the Order of the Red Eagle (2nd Class); Dr. Reche, of Rosel, has received the Order of the Red Eagle (4th Class); and Dr. Lentholt, of Berlin, has been named Commander of the Order of Henry the Lion (of Brunswick).

It is reported that the Solicitor-General will take charge of the Lunacy Bill in the House of Commons, the second reading of which will be moved on Monday next.

DR. W. J. MICKLE has been elected a Vice-President of the Section of Psychological Medicine and Nervous Diseases at the International Medical Congress, to be held in September at Washington, U.S.A.

THE medical staff of the Austro-Hungarian Army in time of peace will, according to a decree just published, be composed as follows: Four physicians for the general staff; 24 first-class physicians, 30 second-class, and 96 third-class; 384 surgeons-major of the first-class, 192 of the second-class, and 242 assistant-surgeons.

GUYS' HOSPITAL.—The Michael Harris Prize in Anatomy of £10 has been awarded to Mr. Frederick Hall, of Sydney, New South Wales, and the Beany Prize in Pathology of 30 guineas has been awarded to Mr. Theodore Fisher, of Greenwich.

PRESENTATION.—Dr. J. W. Lane, on the occasion of leaving Bishop's Castle, has been presented by many friends with a handsome massive marble and bronze timepiece with suitable inscription.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. The following cases will be shown:—Mr. Bruce Clarke: A Peculiar Congenital Papilloma of the Thigh. Mr. William Rose: A Case of Severe Injury to the Wrist-Joint requiring Suture of Nerves and Tendons. Mr. F. B. Jessett: (1) A Case of Plastic Operation on the Nose. (2) A Case of Removal of a Large Cystic Growth from the Neck implicating the Sub-Maxillary Gland. Mr. Bernard Pitts: A Case of Congenital Curvature of the Spine. Mr. Marmaduke Sheld: Case of Tumour of the Neck greatly reduced in Size by Arsenic.

TUESDAY.—ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Warner and Dr. Fletcher Beach: A Case of Chronic Meningitis, probably Syphilitic, and causing Progressive Dementia. Dr. Poore: An Analysis of 93 Cases of Writers' Cramp and Impaired Writing Power, making, with 75 Cases previously reported, a total of 168 Cases. Dr. Haig: The Relation of a certain Form of Headache to the Excretion of Uric Acid.

WEDNESDAY.—BRITISH GYNÆCOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 8.30 P.M. Specimens will be shown by Dr. Edis, Dr. Fancourt Barnes, Dr. G. Granville Bantock, Mr. Lawson Tait, and others. Council at 8 P.M.

HUNTERIAN SOCIETY, 8 P.M. Dr. A. T. Davies: Cases of Myxœdema. Dr. Dundas Grant: A Case of Carcinoma of the Oesophagus perforating the Trachea. Dr. Port: (1) Two Cases of Pseudo-hypertrophic Paralysis. 2. On Antipyrin.

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 announcement.

BIRTHS.

GOOD.—On April 15th, 1887, at St. Neots, Hunts, the wife of F. T. Good, M.R.C.S. Eng., of a daughter.

MARTIN.—On April 13th, at the Limes, Walkden, the wife of William Young Martin, M.D. Univ. Durh., and F.R.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MYDDLETON-GAVEY—CATT.—On April 14th, at the Parish Church, Lindfield, by the Rev. F. Willett, M.A., assisted by the Rev. R. Wyatt, vicar of Hayward's Heath, Edward Herbert Myddleton-Gavey, M.R.C.S. Eng., of Ipswich, to Frances Caroline Catt, daughter of the late Charles Catt, of Summer Hill, Lindfield, Sussex.

OWEN—HALL.—On April 13th, Rayley Owen, of 14, Devonshire Terrace, Hyde Park, son of William B. Owen, of 61, Cleveland Square, to Elisabeth, eldest daughter of the late Walter Hall, of 12, Holland Park, W.

DEATH.

VACHER.—On April 15th, at 31 Shrewsbury Road, Birkenhead, Isabella wife of Francis Vacher.

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.

TUESDAY-----9 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.—2 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.

FRIDAY-----9 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.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

CHARING CROSS.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th., 1.30; 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., 3; Dental, Tu. F., 10.

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

MIDDLESEX.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; o.p. W. S., 1.30; Eye, W. S., 8.30; Ear and Throat, Tu., 9; Skin, Tu., 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., S. Eye, M. Th., 2.30; Ear, M., 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, 429, Strand, W.C., London; those concerning business matters, non-delivery of the JOURNAL, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, at the Office, 429 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, 429 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.

HYPODERMIC SOLUTIONS OF MORPHINE.

G.F.W. asks to be referred to the number of the JOURNAL in which appeared an article on the Advantages as to Efficacy, Keeping Qualities, etc., of the Different Preparations of Morphine for Hypodermic Injection.

M.D. DURHAM.

"DUBLIN" would be obliged for any information as to how to prepare for the M.D. (Durham) examination for a practitioner of fifteen years' standing. What are good books to read on the various subjects?

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NURSING APPOINTMENTS.

S.G. would be glad to know if there is any agency or other recognised way in which qualified gentlewomen can obtain hospital appointments on the Continent or in the Colonies.

NORTHERN CLIMATE SUITABLE FOR PHTHISIS.

PATERFAMILIAS is anxious to be informed what parts of England, other than the South, would suit a case of incipient delicacy of chest, where a dry and not too harsh climate is indicated. Are the North Midlands or North ever chosen for these cases?

A FICTITIOUS M.P.

VERITAS writes: If a practitioner who is not a member of any university, but who holds diplomas L.R.C.P. and L.S.A. persists in signing himself M.D., not only in private but also in documents for publication, can any steps be taken to restrain him in the practice of the imposture, or is he free to spread the falsehood unchecked?

* * If his College were communicated with, the authorities of the College would no doubt take steps in the matter.

ANSWERS.

X.Y.Z., who asks on what subjects an L.R.C.S. Ed., who has passed the first and second examinations for the M.D., Q.U. Ire., should be examined for the L.S.A. London, should apply to Dr. Peregrine, Secretary to the Court of Examiners, Apothecaries' Hall.

INQUIRENS wishes to know whether a Licentiate of the College of Physicians of Ireland, or of the Apothecaries' Hall of London or Dublin, can style himself "Surgeon?"

* * Licentiates of these bodies possess a customary though not a strict right to the title of Surgeon.

HOMES FOR DIPSMANIACS.

Dr. J. WILSON PATON, Rockferry.—A list of homes (licensed and unlicensed) for the imtemperate of both sexes appears in our advertising columns.

ENGLISH HEALTH-RESORT FOR RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS.

S. J. recommends Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire.

M.B. writes: If "F.W." will communicate with me at 4, the Quadrant, Buxton, he will get all the information required.

CASE OF SWALLOWING ARTIFICIAL TEETH, WITH RAPID EXPULSION BY THE RECTUM.

Dr. WILLIAM GALLEY writes: Would you kindly allow me to state in reply to a letter in the JOURNAL of March 26th, in which the wisdom of the treatment adopted in the above case as reported in a previous issue (March 12th) is impugned, that a fig diet was ordered, hoping thereby to favour a bulky residue, so as to encase the denture, if possible, and facilitate the passage of the foreign body as easily and as quickly as was consistent with safety.

NOTES, LETTERS, ETC.

We received on April 12th the manuscript of a paper on Hydrocephalus, for publication in the JOURNAL. It was in print, and was to appear this week, when we observed the publication anticipated by its appearance in another medical journal. The circumstances are such as to make it apparent that the manuscript was simultaneously forwarded to both medical papers. No notice was given to us that the manuscript had been forwarded elsewhere. We have, of course, cancelled the proof, at some inconvenience.

We wish it to be distinctly understood by everyone—as it is, we believe, generally understood—that when a manuscript is forwarded to the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL it is implied that a similar manuscript has not been sent elsewhere, unless special notice of the fact be given; and we shall regard any breach of this well-understood rule as a breach of faith.

A MEMBER B.M.A.—The subject-matter of the communications has no medical interest.

RABIES AND TETANUS.

Mr. VICTOR HORSLEY will be extremely obliged to any Member who can send him a piece (two or three inches) of fresh spinal cord, from any case of human rabies or traumatic tetanus. The piece of spinal cord (removed as speedily as possible after death) is best packed in a small box full of powdered boracic acid, and sent by letter post. Please address—"Immediate, Mr. Victor Horsley, the Brown Institution, Wandsworth Road, S.W."

THE TOILET OF DISFIGURING SORES ON THE FACE.

Mr. H. B. BLACKBURN writes: Having lately seen a case of unhealed lupus of the face, of some years' standing, in the person of an intelligent mechanic, who had been trying many things to hide the disfigurement, and at last succeeded in a wonderful manner, I am induced to describe his toilet of the sore. I was so much pleased with the complete disguise that I think it worth while to publish so useful a plan for the hiding of unsightly sores.

The patient produced a small mirror from his pocket, then, having cut a small piece of the white silk lining of an old hat (saracen) to the size and shape of the sore, he applied it, pressing it equally on with a camel-hair brush; next he applied with the brush a little oxide of zinc, tinted with carmine, to bring it to the

colour of the surrounding skin. He said this dressing would remain with the same appearance all day, whereas he had found that all other materials he had before tried began to curl up at the edges after a time.

I may add that had I been in his company and ignorant of his condition, I should, at the completion of his toilet, never have suspected that there was anything on his face beyond the disfigurement produced by an old healed lupus, whereas there was a red, raw, and nodular sore of the size of a florin, on the nose and cheek.

ERRATUM.

In the report of the Leeds and West Riding Medico-Chirurgical Society, which appeared in the JOURNAL of April 16th, Dr. Churton is said to have described "cases of double and of fetid empyema, in which the pus came from dilated bronchi." It should have been "cases of double and of fetid empyema; and cases of apparent empyema in which the pus," etc.

EARLY PATERNITY.

M.D. writes: A case has recently come under my notice of sufficient physiological and medico-legal interest to deserve notice. A young woman was sent to me for examination, and it was evident she was pregnant. She confessed it, and was brought face to face with her paramour; they both confessed that the woman had led him astray, and allowed him to have intercourse at least a dozen times. The present age of the father is 13 years and 3 or 4 months, and as quickening had taken place at the time of my examination of the woman, the lad could have scarcely attained the full age of 13 at the time the intercourse took place. The boy, I may say, is well developed as regards the generative organs, but is this not an unusually early age for the development of the procreative functions?

* Instances of precocious puberty are of by no means rare occurrence, but, so far as we are aware, procreative capabilities have never been proved hitherto at so early an age as in the present case. The earliest recorded case up till now has been a case where a boy, aged 14, succeeded in impregnating a girl of the same age.

STIFFNESS OF THE GREAT TOE IN MALE ADOLESCENTS.

MR. H. B. BLACKBURN writes: Mr. Lucy describes cases common enough. Nothing can be added to what he attributes as the cause, which is undoubtedly backward pressure, from the toe not being allowed to slide forward sufficiently, from shortness of the foot or shallowness of the toe thereof. His treatment, also, is the only one suggested by surgery or common sense, namely, rest until the acute inflammation of the joints has subsided, and properly-made boots afterwards.

Such things as corns, bunions, and the above painful and deforming conditions, should be unknown, depending as they do on easily preventable causes. Ready-made boots should never be worn—by the young, at all events. No adult who has gone to the trouble and slight additional expense of having a last made for his boots will regret it. The last may be altered from time to time by slight additions of leather, and eventually a perfectly-fitting boot may be obtained. The last should be made by obtaining perfect measurements and perfect shape of the foot. He who is being measured should stand on one foot to get its shape and size, as in walking; the bootmaker should trace the shape with a pencil on a paper on which the patient stands.

There is likely to be permanent upward inflexibility, or, anatomically speaking, want of extensibility, with deformity from osseous thickening in these cases. Indeed, with no very long continuation of the cause, such an event may be expected.

I cannot say I have much faith in the external application of iodine, though in all cases of this kind it is sure to be used. The whole treatment is rest for the time and change of boots permanently.

POST-GRADUATE COURSE DURING THE ANNUAL MEETING.

A. B. C. writes to suggest, in view of the meetings of the British Medical Association at Dublin in August, that a post-graduate course of lectures should be delivered at the Rotunda Hospital daily, and extending over a fortnight, or thereabouts. The hour of lecture might be so arranged as not to interfere with the sectional meetings.

THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

DR. RAYNER W. BATTEN writes: There are two points in Dr. Fielden Howard's letter which call for notice. In the first place he very gently blames me for not "meting out a measure of justice" to one particular institution. If he will refer to my paper he will see that I expressly stated that I would "not even allude to some very honourable exceptions;" had it been my purpose I could have named some high schools in which the physical training is nearly all that can be desired; but it would clearly have been most unjust on my part to have done so.

In the second place, writing of girls of the same college, he says, "the anemia he [Dr. B.] speaks of is conspicuous only by its absence;" it would have been somewhat strange had it been otherwise, seeing that the anemia of which I spoke was the anemia of women, and not of girls. I should no more expect to find the marked signs of anemia amongst such girls than I should the neuroses and uterine affections to which I also alluded. My argument was that the anemia and unsatisfactory condition of health of so many women might have been prevented; that it was due largely to a faulty up-bringing; and that amongst the causes which had produced it the absence or insufficiency of wise physical training in girlhood was one of the most important.

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

Dr. Sawdon, Hull; Mr. E. Brady, Cork; Dr. Moorhead, Carrington: The Honorary Secretary of the Bath and Bristol Branch, Clifton; Dr. J. H. Galton, London; Mr. L. Jefferies, Cliftonville; Dr. R. H. Mathews, Sheffield; Dr. C. F. Moore, Dublin; Mr. T. B. Goss, Bath; Mr. A. R. Wright, Manchester; Dr. A. H. Hilliard, Aylesbury; Mr. C. H. Wells, London; Mr. J. B. James, London; Dr. R. W. Batten, Gloucester; The Secretary of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; The Secretary of the International Medical Congress, Washington; Miss M. Keightley, London; Mr. H. T. Heath, Mansfield; Sister Gertrude, Surbiton; Mr. W. H. Spurgin, Maryport; Mr. J. W. Barnes, London; Mr. H. Dixon, London; Dr. W. Murrell, London; Mr. E. S. Henson, Keyworth; The Income Tax Repayment Agency, London; Messrs. Schieffelin and Co., London; Mr. N. Humphreys, London; Dr. J. H. Parkinson, Sacramento, California; Messrs. Lynch and Co. London. Mr. S. Morris,

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