

caused 309 admissions, equal to 67.1 per 1,000 of the strength. Seven deaths were due to injuries; 3 being due to falls, 2 over battlements, and 1 from a terrace at the Valletta hospital; 2 resulted from drowning, and 2 were suicidal.

Some remarks, which appear to demand attention, are made by the Principal Medical Officer and other medical officers with regard to the bad state of health of the Dorsetshire Regiment. This corps had the highest ratios of admission and of constant sickness during the year, namely, 1,465.8 and 114.48 per 1,000 respectively. These high ratios are attributed in the report to "the inferior physique and great youth of the men, which rendered them quite unable to endure the unusual heat of the summer." The medical officers in immediate connection with the regiment also point out that the spring of the year was the most unfavourable time in which the regiment could have arrived in the command. The Principal Medical Officer concurs in this view, and adds he has noticed that regiments which have arrived in the island in the spring have suffered much from fever during the following summer and autumn.

The average strength of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery was 353 non-commissioned officers and men and 20 officers. The corps was not so healthy as it was in 1884, and the admissions into hospital were above the average of the previous six years, but only one death occurred; this death resulted from remittent fever. It would appear from the report on the recruiting for this corps that there is considerable room for improvement in the matter of education in the island of Malta. Out of 111 recruits inspected during the year, only 1 was returned as well educated; and of the remainder, only 25 were able to read and write, while 2 could read but not write, and 83 were unable to read.

The troops quartered in Cyprus averaged 852 in number. There were 918 admissions into hospital, and 18 deaths; being at the rates of 1077.4, and 21.13 per 1,000 respectively. These numbers show a considerable increase by comparison with the corresponding ratios for the year 1884, and also as regards the average similar ratios for the preceding 6 years. With regard to the increase of disease and mortality in 1885, the Senior Medical Officer remarks that "the high ratios are due to the arrival of certain battalions from Egypt, the men being in a very sickly and debilitated condition from the hardships of the recent campaign at Suakin, and to enteric fever having broken out among them. A somewhat similar increase in sickness and mortality occurred in 1882, when a regiment arrived from Egypt under similar circumstances." Enteric fever caused 51 admissions to hospital, and 15 deaths. The greater number of the admissions and deaths occurred at Troodos, and the medical officer in charge at that port remarks:—"During the two years I have been in charge of the military hospitals at Cyprus I never saw a case of enteric fever amongst the men of the garrison except among those just arrived from Egypt." There was no death among the commissioned officers, who were 37 in number, nor among the women and children, whose numbers were 27 and 40 respectively.

The only station in the Dominion of Canada in which there was a garrison of imperial troops during the year 1885 was Halifax. The average strength of the troops quartered there was 1,273 non-commissioned officers and men, and 66 commissioned officers. Among the former there 910 admissions into hospital and 10 deaths, being at the rates of 714.8 and 7.86 per 1,000 respectively. There were 24 attacks of illness among the officers, but no death. Among the women, 89 in number, there were two deaths from phthisis pulmonalis; and 1 among the children, who averaged 183 in number during the year, there were 11 deaths. One soldier, who had managed to conceal his illness for a fortnight, died from enteric fever, and this was the only case that occurred among the troops during the year at this station.

(To be continued.)

THE COLLEGE OF STATE MEDICINE.—The following gentlemen were elected Associates of the College at the meeting of Council on January 13th, 1888, Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., in the chair:—Adams, Charles, M.B., LL.B., Qual. State Med. Dub., Surgeon I.M.D., Madras; Alexander, F. W., Dip. Pub. Health R. Coll. Phys. Surg. Eng., Mile End Infirmary; Birch, Edwd. A., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Cert. Pub. Health, R. Coll. Phys. Edin.; Corban, Laurence, M.D., Dip. San. Sci. R. Irel., Surg.-Major M.S.; Callen, Peter, M.D., Cert. Pub. Health, R. Coll. Phys. Edin., Surg.-Major I.M.D. Bengal; Evers, Benjamin, D.P.H. Camb., Surg.-Major I.M.D., Bengal; Hehir, Patrick, D.P.H. Camb., Surg. I.M.D., Bengal; McGann, T. G., F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H. Camb., Surg.-Major I.M.D., Madras; McNally, C. I., M.D., D.P.H. Camb., Surg.-Major I.M.D., Madras; Simpson, W. I. R., M.D., D.P.H. Camb., Med. Officer of Health, Calcutta; Thompson, S. I., D.P.H. Camb., Surg. I.M.D., Bengal; Weightwick, F.P., M.B., D.P.H., R. Coll. Phys. Surg. Eng., St. John's, Horsleydown.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

AN extraordinary meeting of the Council was held at the College on Thursday afternoon, January 19th. The minutes of the quarterly Council, held on January 12th, were read and confirmed. A report was read from the Secretary of a candidate found qualified for the diploma of Fellow. It was resolved to issue a diploma of Fellow to Mr. C. L. Hudson, of Middlesex Hospital.

The Council then proceeded to the further consideration of the proposed reply to the Privy Council respecting the statement made on behalf of the Association of Fellows in reference to the supplemental charter. The revised reply, as proposed by the President and Vice-Presidents, was read, and, after some discussion and amendment, was agreed to, and ordered to be sent to the Lord President of the Privy Council, without waiting for confirmation by next meeting of Council.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

COLLECTIVE INVESTIGATION OF DISEASE.

THE Report upon the CONNECTION OF DISEASE WITH HABITS OF INTemperance, which was presented to the Section of Medicine in the Annual Meeting of 1887, and a further portion of the Report upon OLD AGE have been completed, and will shortly be published in the JOURNAL.

Reports upon the two remaining inquiries, namely, that into DIPHTHERIA, and that into the GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN DISEASES, are in preparation, and will be published as soon as ready.

The following inquiry only of the first series remains open, namely, that on THE ETIOLOGY OF PHTHISIS.

A fresh inquiry into the ORIGIN AND MODE OF PROPAGATION OF EPIDEMICS OF DIPHTHERIA has just been issued.

Memoranda upon these subjects, and forms for recording observations, may be had on application to the Secretary of the Collective Investigation Committee, 429, Strand, W.C.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: WESTERN DISTRICT.—The next meeting will be held on Friday, January 27th, at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington (by kind permission of the medical staff). The chair will be taken, at 8.30 p.m., by H. Charlton Bastian, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., the Vice-President of the District. Business: 1. Minutes of preceding meeting. 2. Clinical remarks on Chronic Diseases of the Knee-joint in Young People: by Edmund Owen, Esq., M.B., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital and the Children's Hospital: several illustrative cases of patients will be shown. 3. Demonstration of cases of Chronic Disease of the Spinal Cord: by D. B. Lees, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital and Assistant Physician to the Children's Hospital. 4. Drs. Waller (Lecturer on Physiology), R. Maguire, Silcock (Joint Lecturers on Pathology, etc.), and Handfield-Jones (Joint Lecturer on Midwifery and Diseases of Women), St. Mary's Medical School, will exhibit microscopic specimens, and give short demonstrations. —C. A. PATTEN, Honorary Secretary, Marpool House, Ealing, W.

DUBLIN BRANCH.—The eleventh annual general meeting of the Dublin Branch of the British Medical Association will, by the kind permission of the President and Fellows, be held on Wednesday, January 25th, at 4 p.m., in the hall of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Kildare Street. The officers and Council for the ensuing year will be elected by ballot, and any other necessary business transacted. Edward D. Mapother, Esq., M.D., President-elect, will deliver the annual Address. At the conclusion of the business of the annual meeting, the portrait of the President of the Association, Dr. Banks, will be presented to the President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians by the President of the Branch, on behalf of the subscribers to the Reception Fund of the late annual meeting of the British Medical Association in Dublin. Subscribers to the Reception Fund, although not members of the Branch, are invited to attend the meeting. Members wishing to bring any subject of professional interest before the meeting, to nominate any member to serve as an officer or on the Council of the Branch, or to propose any gentleman as a member of the Association, or of the Branch, must inform the Honorary Secretary on or before January 13th. The annual dinner of the Branch will be in the College hall, at 7 p.m., on the day of the meeting. The charge for dinner tickets for members who purchase their tickets on or before Tuesday, January 24th, is 17s. 6d.; for members purchasing their tickets after that date, and the guests 21s. Applications for tickets and the name and address must be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary. Members' guests are not limited to their professional friends.—L. H. ORMSBY, M.D., Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

OXFORD AND DISTRICT BRANCH.—The next meeting will be held at the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, at 3 o'clock on Friday, January 27th. Notice of papers to be read and cases to be shown must be given to either of the Honorary Secre-

taries on or before Monday, January 23rd. Members are requested to send their annual subscriptions to the Association and the Branch, due January 1st, to Dr. Darbishire, 97, Holywell, Oxford.—S. D. DARBISHIRE, W. LEWIS MORGAN, 42, Broad Street, Oxford, Honorary Secretaries.

SOUTHERN BRANCH: ISLE OF WIGHT DISTRICT.—An ordinary meeting of this District will be held at Daish's Hotel, Shanklin, on Thursday, January 26th, at 4 p.m., J. M. Williamson, M.D., President, in the Chair. Agenda: J. G. Sinclair Coghill, M.D.: Antifebrin in the Pyrexia of Phthisis. R. Robertson, M.D.: Heart Condition in Fifty Cases of Pulmonary Consumption. John Ellis, Esq.: The Bacillus of Dental Caries and Leptothrix Buccalis. W. E. Green, Esq.: Vegetable Parasites; Photographs and Microscopic Specimens. 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.—W. E. GREEN, Honorary Secretary.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: NORTH LONDON DISTRICT.—The next meeting of this District will be held at the Deaconesses' Institution and Training Hospital at Tottenham, N., on the evening of Thursday, February 2nd, at 8 p.m. (Dr. Bridgwater, J.P., Vice-President of the District), when Dr. Dowse will read a paper on Massage, and demonstrate its practice. Several interesting cases will also be exhibited in the hospital.—GEORGE HENTY, M.D., Honorary Secretary.

NORTH OF IRELAND BRANCH.—A general meeting of the North of Ireland Branch will be held in the Belfast Royal Hospital on Thursday, January 26th, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon. Business:—The President (Dr. Palmer) will show a case of Excision of the Knee-joint. Professor Dill will introduce a discussion on the subject of Puerperal Fever. Dr. O'Neill will exhibit two patients on whom he performed Amputation of the Thigh by Sédillot's method; and also a patient treated for a severe case of Wry Neck. He will read short notes of the cases. Dr. Dempsey will show an Ovarian Cyst and also a Uterine Fibroid which he successfully removed, and will read notes of the cases. Dr. Byers will read a short paper on the Local Treatment of the Uterus in Puerperal Fever.—JOHN W. BYERS, M.D., Secretary, Lower Crescent, Belfast.

BERMUDA BRANCH.

A MEETING of this Branch was held at the Town Hall, Hamilton, on December 13th. In the absence of Deputy Surgeon-General C. Graves Irwin, P.M.O., the President, Dr. PARK TUCKER was asked to take the chair. Five members were present.

Thanks to Late President.—Dr. TUCKER said that on the eve of the departure of Dr. Irwin from Bermuda, they had all to offer him their heartfelt thanks for many acts of kindness, and especially for the manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office as President of the Bermuda Branch of the British Medical Association.

New Acting President.—Dr. ELDON HARVEY proposed, and Dr. E. C. WILKINSON seconded, that Dr. Park Tucker be asked to act as president *pro tem*. Dr. Tucker consented.

Cases.—Dr. ELDON HARVEY showed a case of Ulceration of the Palate; also a case of Naso-Pharyngeal Growth of Adenoid Tissue.

Stone in the Male Bladder.—Dr. PARK TUCKER, after an experience of some forty years, had only heard of two cases occurring in persons who had lived all their lives in the island. Stone in children must be extremely rare; no member present had ever seen a case.

Death of Dr. Krueger.—Dr. Richard O. E. Krueger having died since the last meeting, the Secretary was directed to write a letter of condolence to the widow.

New Member.—Surgeon James Porter, R.N., was proposed.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Professor Charcot's Clinique.—*Faradisation of the Right Pneumogastric Nerve and the Urinary Secretion.*—*Physiological Effects of Gases Resulting from Incomplete Combustion of Coal Gas.*

PROFESSOR CHARCOT lately delivered an interesting lecture at the Salpêtrière on hysteria and syphilis, and the influence which previous affections or intoxication had in determining the localisation and form of hysterical symptoms. Infectious diseases, such as typhoid fever, pneumonia; intoxication (alcoholism, saturnism or hydrargyris), traumatism, and syphilis may determine hysteria which had previously been latent; but hysteria induced by traumatism, saturnism, alcoholism, or other affections remains identical. The localisation of the symptoms may differ, and the form which certain accidents assume will show what part must be ascribed to the previous affection in the symptomatology of hysteria. M. Charcot showed a patient in whom hysterical phenomena had been attributed to syphilis. The patient was 28 years old. He had syphilis at 18, which was not properly treated. On returning home one day seven years ago he fell down unconscious.

There was hemiplegia and hemianæsthesia of the right side; the muscles of the corresponding arm and leg were contracted. The end of the tongue was forced up against the right molar teeth. A few days later nocturnal headache came on, followed by convulsions of epileptic character. Mercury and iodide were administered. Two attacks of convulsions occurred. The paralysis and nocturnal headache persisted. These symptoms were regarded as syphilitic phenomena until M. Charcot pointed out the peculiar signs of hysteria by which they were characterised. Hemiplegia was accompanied by complete hemianæsthesia, which is of extremely rare occurrence in organic lesions. The patient was partially unconscious of the muscular function of the regions affected. Finally, the spasmodic symptoms in the tongue, which closely resembled the glosso-labial spasm of hysteria, and the peculiar nature of the attacks of convulsions rendered the existence of hysteria unmistakable. M. Charcot considers that the hemianæsthesia observed in certain female syphilitic patients, especially during the second period of syphilis may be attributed to hysteria, determined by mental depression and distress in patients of nervous diathesis. The nocturnal headache was accompanied by marked hyperæsthesia of the scalp. This is a characteristic sign of hysteria. M. Charcot believes that the localisation of the neurotic phenomena was influenced by the previous existence of syphilis, and that the hysterical headache was due to the remembrance of syphilitic headache, and resulted from a process of auto-suggestion. M. Charcot cited a curious case described by M. Potain of a patient suffering from lead poisoning, in whom the extensor muscles of the right arm were paralysed. There was hemianæsthesia; the paralysed muscles showed no traces of degeneration. M. Potain showed that this case was one of hysterical paralysis of the extensor muscles in a case of lead poisoning. Hysteria had assumed the appearance of saturnism, but its special nature was in no way changed. In the same manner the hysteria manifested by M. Charcot's patient assumed the appearance of syphilis. In describing a case of hystero-epilepsy in a syphilitic patient, M. Potain plainly showed that "the patient in question was a hysterical patient. The syphilis merely provoked the nervous disturbance and hystero-epilepsy."

MM. Arthaud and Butte, communicated to the Société de Biologie, at the meeting of December 17th, a paper on the effects of faradisation of the right pneumogastric nerve on urinary secretion. The authors, in order to obtain the above effects by purely physiological means, administered curare to animals until they became motionless; then, by means of induction currents, gradually increasing in intensity, they successively excited the entire pneumogastric, and then its peripheral end after being cut. The quantity of urine eliminated was measured by comparing the column of urine running, in a given time, through a long horizontal capillary tube fitted to the right ureter. The first experiment was on a sheep-dog, which had received an injection of 0.03 centigramme of curare. In a normal condition, the urine runs through a length of tube equal to 4 or 4½ centimètres in five minutes. During stimulation of the right pneumogastric by a very weak current, the above length was reduced to 2.8 centimètres in the same time; when the current was a little stronger the length was further reduced to 1.4 centimètre. The pneumogastric was then cut, and the peripheral end on stimulation with a feeble current gave a normal figure—4 centimètres. With a stronger current, the length fell to 3 centimètres, and when the current was raised to its maximum the urinary secretion almost completely ceased. When the current was stopped, the secretion was restored to its normal condition. The experiment lasted two hours, and the animal was then killed. The kidneys, examined under the microscope, showed small red spots in the cortical substance. The urine passed during the experiment was clouded, pale, slightly albuminous, and contained blood corpuscles, and perhaps some epithelial cells. A second experiment on another dog gave similar results. Experiments on other dogs, without injection of curare, but with application of mechanical pressure or the use of chloroform, did not give such definite results. The authors conclude that the right pneumogastric has a distinct action, through its peripheral branches, on urinary secretion.

In the *Comptes-Rendus* of the Société de Biologie there is a communication from M. N. Gréhant on the physiological effects of the gases resulting from incomplete combustion of common coal-gas. M. Gréhant placed in a narrow chamber 12 cubic metres in capacity a Bunsen burner, which he lighted in such a manner that the combustion of the gas took place underneath and produced acetylene. While the combustion was taking place he prepared the carotid artery of a dog, from which he extracted some blood in a normal state, which contained 44.2 centimètres per cent. of carbonic acid and 19.5 centimètres per cent. of oxygen. A ligature was then applied to the central end of the artery, and a little water was injected into the glass

it would be unfair to name individual surgeons, and impossible to give their reasons. In the only paper by Mr. Lee with which we are acquainted (*JOURNAL*, 1887, vol. i, p. 103), the experience given is as meagre as that of the "hostile critics." No doubt before long we shall hear Mr. Lee's further experience, as well as that of the other surgeons referred to by our correspondent.

THE ERGOSTAT AND LATERAL CURVATURE.

SIR,—My colleague, Mr. Clay, has given so much attention and original thought to the subject of scoliosis, and his views as to its etiology and the broad principles of treatment coincide so closely with those which experience continues to prove to me are correct, that I regret I cannot endorse his remarks in the *JOURNAL* of January 14th respecting the advantages of the ergostat as an instrument of treatment in such cases. The conditions of the spinal column are so diverse and complex in such cases, and the bony, muscular, and ligamentous structures generally, so much involved, that it is almost useless to expect any great measure of success from attempts to treat them in a stereotyped manner, as is unfortunately the case now that surgeons are at last beginning to discard the old system of relegating their cases to the tender mercies of the instrument maker, with "here a ratchet, there a ratchet, everywhere a ratchet," and a fee for each turn of the cog.

While cordially appreciating the spirit which has led to a more rational manner of treating deformities, which, in the great majority of cases, are the result originally of bad positions and weakened muscles, by aiming at improving those faulty positions, and strengthening those weakened muscles, I hold that this treatment is far better carried out by such exercises as are adapted to each individual case, and without such complicated machines as the one alluded to.

Kinesi-therapeutics, to the perfecting of which Ling devoted his lifetime, and which, while they have long been understood and practised on the Continent, owe their enunciation in this country to the untiring efforts of Dr. Mathias Roth and his son, Mr. Bernard Roth, comprise several hundred exercises from which prescriptions may be chosen or modified by the surgeon for each individual case as it arises, commencing usually with simple exercises in a lying position, and as the weakened muscles and the patient's general constitution improve, gradually increasing the dosage and substituting other exercises. I cannot here go fully into a description of the treatment, but would refer those interested to the exhaustive works of Dr. Roth on the subject.

If I may be excused the digression, I should like to state that out of the hundreds of cases I have noted in hospital and private practice, I have traced the majority to bad position of the patients during their scholastic life, and I consider it is our duty to go beyond our attempts at curative treatment, and considering the irrevocable injury that is involved, to impress forcibly upon school authorities the necessity, as a preventive measure, of reducing the length of time that children are kept standing at class, improving their seats and desks, correcting faulty positions, and, above all, of making physical exercise a part of the daily curriculum. I am pleased to say that this last desideratum is being admirably carried out in our Birmingham Board Schools, but the funds have to be provided by a special subscription list, whereas, considering the great importance of its general adoption, it is our duty to impress upon the authorities most strongly the necessity of providing for such systematic physical training out of the grant.

In conclusion, although for other reasons besides those I have mentioned, I do not consider Dr. Gärtner's invention suitable to cases of scoliosis, I have no doubt of its utility in obesity, gout, and many other ailments. I would, however, suggest that it might be made of more practical value, if, by a simple addition to the machinery, the obese patient could be enabled to grind his own coffee or churn his own butter.—I am, etc.,

EDWARD L. FREER, Hon. Surgeon,
Birmingham Orthopedic and Spinal Hospital.

7, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

ELECTROLYSIS IN THE TREATMENT OF UTERINE FIBROIDS.

SIR,—The comments on my case of electrolysis in your last issue by Dr. W. S. Playfair are consistent with the doctrine I have been inculcating the last three months at Soho Hospital; and, without questioning the propriety of using the high currents recommended by our American friends, I am at present feeling my way with much weaker currents (from 70 to 120), and should be loth to resort to 250 or 300 milliampères, unless, as I have repeatedly observed to our pupils, everything general and local in the patient was favourable to enucleation.—I am, etc.,

E. HOLLAND.

1, Titchfield Terrace, North Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE.

LECTURES ON CHILDHOOD.—At the request of the Teachers' Syndicate, Dr. Francis Warner will deliver a course of lectures on the "Growth and Development of the Intellectual Faculty." The lectures will be six in number, and will be illustrated by casts, diagrams, and botanical specimens; they will be delivered in the Literary Schools at 2.15 p.m., on Wednesdays and Saturdays during Lent term, beginning on January 25th.

APPOINTMENTS.—Sir Frederick Abel has been appointed Rede Lecturer for the present year. H. D. Rolleston, B.A., M.B., Scholar of St. John's College, has been appointed Demonstrator of Pathology. On Monday, January 16th, at a Special Court of Governors of Addenbrooke's Hospital, Mr. Frederick W. Burton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., late house-physician and gold medallist of University College, was unanimously elected house-physician, in the place of Mr. R. H. Martin, who has left for Adelaide. The following have been admitted to the degrees of M.B. and B.C.:—F. R. B. Bishopp, King's; H. D. Rolleston, St. John's; R. H. Martin, Caius; E. Lloyd Jones, non-collegiate. The following have been admitted to the degree of M.D.:—James Harris Lilley, St. John's; Harry Groom, Magdalene.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

A MEETING of Convocation was held at the University building on Tuesday last, January 17th. Mr. F. J. Woon, LL.D., presided. The first resolution, to present the report of the Annual Committee and to move its reception, was to have been proposed by Sir P. Magnus. Being unavoidably detained, he sent a letter, which was read by the Chairman, and which stated that a deputation from the special committee of Convocation on reform of the University, of which he is chairman, had had a second interview with the Senate, and that probably in the scheme which the Senate would eventually adopt several points considered important by Convocation would be embodied. The Senate had deferred the publication of its scheme so as to ascertain if it might not be possible to introduce into it such modifications as might satisfy the legitimate requirements of the University and King's Colleges, and thereby render their petition to the Crown needless. The University should resist the petition of the Colleges, not for any selfish policy, but in the interests of higher education generally. As regards the action taken by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, the letter suggested that a Royal Commission should examine the whole question. The report was then received.

Mr. T. B. NAPIER, LL.D., moved the adoption of the following resolution, recommended in the report of the Annual Committee: "That Convocation expresses its approval of the Senate's action in objecting to the joint scheme of King's College and University College." He thought that no scheme which could be proposed by these Colleges could have an equal authority with that which had been so carefully discussed on many occasions, both in the Senate and Convocation and of which the main object was the same as that of the promoters of the new scheme—namely, the establishment of a teaching university for London. London certainly did want facilities for higher education, and better organisation of the metropolitan teaching bodies. The views of the Senate and of Convocation were gradually approximating, and agreement might be expected to ensue in a short time, when it would be found that the scheme of the two bodies would give quite sufficient authority and power to the teachers, as much, in fact, as any university could properly concede.—Mr. ROSS, M.A., B.Sc., seconded the proposition.—Professor CAREY FOSTER, in opposing it, said that Dr. Napier's speech was full of misrepresentations. The main objection brought forward by him affected only the minor principles of the scheme whilst he (the speaker) contended that, in the true sense of the term, London had no university to put the highest education within the reach of all. The chief function of a university was not to examine but to teach; the University of Berlin, for instance, would not lose its influence if it gave no further degrees at all. The teachers of the colleges desired to promote the interests of higher education, hence their anxiety to establish the Albert University.—Mr. ROBERTS, D.Sc., moved an addition to the original proposal that no new university should be established in London which did not make provision for the large class of persons who, though compelled to follow their occupations during the day, could attend lectures, demonstrations, etc., in the evening. The university should strike out a new line in this respect, and meet the great wants of the London population by providing evening instructions for all classes of students. If

the curriculum were extended over eight or ten years, too, such students might at the end of that time obtain a degree.—Mr. B. H. COOPER, B.A., seconded the proposal, desiring that educational facilities should be extended in every direction.—Dr. CURNOW thought the establishment of the proposed Albert University would do no harm to the University of London; the former would be only for London students, and would include the medical schools and have a medical faculty. Scotland, with a less population than London, had four flourishing universities. The scheme of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons was not promulgated in the interests of higher education, but for professional motives; and such a degree-conferring body the University of London did not oppose, though it did oppose the proposed Albert University, which will promote higher education.—Mr. HUTTON thought the Colleges could organise themselves as much as they might desire to further higher education, without forming themselves into a second university.—Dr. QUAIN thought it was a question of common sense. He had heard no good objections offered to the present University; then why desire the Albert University? The statement of the Senate was good, but it did not speak of the great benefits which that University had conferred.—Dr. SILVANUS THOMPSON thought the great drawback of the University was that it was still under the control of the Treasury in Downing Street; it should be emancipated therefrom, and the sooner the better. The proposed amendment was then withdrawn; and the motion of Dr. Napier was carried by a large majority.

Mr. H. A. NESBITT, M.A., and Dr. A. THOMPSON proposed a resolution by which standing order No. 58 was amended, so that at future elections to the Senate each member of Convocation can vote for three candidates to be placed upon the list to be submitted to the Crown. The resolution was carried.

Mr. J. G. FITCH, M.A., and Dr. SILVANUS THOMPSON, D.Sc., next moved a series of propositions, the object of which is to economise the expense of circulars and notices, all of which relating to all the proceedings of Convocation are now sent to all the 2,400 members of Convocation. These propositions, with a slight verbal addition to make clear one of the standing orders, were all carried as proposed by the Annual Committee.

The remainder of the business on the agenda paper was then adjourned to the meeting which will be held on March 6th next.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MEDICAL SERVICES.

CHANGES OF STATION.

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

| | From | To |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Brigade-Surgeon F. H. Welch .. | Netley .. | Bengal. |
| " J. S. MacAdam .. | Hilsea .. | Aldershot. |
| Surgeon-Major T. M. O'Brien .. | Bombay .. | London. |
| " G. Andrew, M.B. .. | Madras .. | Portland. |
| " A. H. Batigan .. | Bengal .. | Newcastle. |
| " T. O'Reilly .. | London .. | Bengal. |
| " T. S. Cogan .. | York .. | Bengal. |
| " T. J. P. Holmes, M.B. .. | Devonport .. | Bengal. |
| " J. A. McCracken, M.D. .. | Queenstown .. | Barbadoes. |
| " J. A. Smith .. | Newcastle .. | Madras. |
| Surgeon F. H. S. Murphy, M.D. .. | Tipperary .. | Queenstown. |
| " H. C. Kirkpatrick, M.D. .. | Canterbury .. | Netley. |
| " O. E. P. Lloyd .. | Jersey .. | Sierra Leone. |
| " M. F. Macnamara .. | Cork .. | Tipperary. |
| " T. Archer, M.D. .. | Bermuda .. | Portsmouth. |
| " T. R. Lucas, M.B. .. | Egypt .. | Devonport. |
| " C. A. P. Mitchell, M.D. .. | Egypt .. | Edinburgh. |
| " E. J. E. Risk .. | Bengal .. | Oxford. |
| " H. J. Wyatt .. | Honduras .. | Dublin. |
| " H. A. Haines .. | Colchester .. | Gibraltar. |
| " H. A. Cummins, M.D. .. | Cork .. | Queenstown. |
| " R. E. Kelly, M.D. .. | Cork .. | Mitchelstown. |
| " G. H. Harefoot .. | Pontefract .. | York. |
| " C. W. Allport, M.D. .. | Aldershot .. | Cork. |
| " G. Scott, M.B. .. | Edinburgh .. | Bengal. |
| " J. Ritchie, M.B. .. | Warwick .. | Wrexham. |
| " S. Macdonald, M.B. .. | Ayr .. | Edinburgh. |
| " D. Stiell, M.B. .. | York .. | Pontefract. |
| " L. E. A. Salmon .. | York .. | Newcastle. |
| " J. W. Bullen, M.D. .. | Cork .. | Queenstown. |

THE NAVY.

THE good service pension of £100 a year, vacant by the death, on December 2nd last, of Sir William R. E. Smart, K.C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, has been awarded to Inspector-General R. D. Mason, C.B., from that date. The latter entered the service in 1837; became Fleet-Surgeon, February 22nd, 1844; Deputy Inspector-General, September 21st, 1861; and Inspector-General, November 3rd, 1874; he retired February 4th, 1875. He is a Companion of the

Order of the Bath, a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and an Honorary Surgeon to the Queen.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty: THOMAS FINCH, M.B., to be Surgeon and Agent at Torquay and Babbacombe; H. W. ACHESON, to be Surgeon and Agent at Morris Castle and Cahore; WILLIAM SHAW, to be Surgeon and Agent at Portmuck.

THE MEDICAL STAFF.

SURGEON R. R. K. ELMES has resigned his commission, which was dated February 15th, 1881.

Deputy Surgeon-General A. F. BRADSHAW is posted to the administrative medical charge of the Rawul Pindee Division, in the Bengal command, the Deputy Surgeon-General J. Ferguson, whose tour of service has expired.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. REID, M.B., Bengal Establishment, is appointed to the permanent medical charge of the 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas, vice J. C. Morice, appointed Deputy Surgeon-General.

Surgeon R. PEMBERTON, Madras Establishment, Acting Civil Surgeon of Chittoor, is appointed Civil Surgeon of Guntur, in succession to Surgeon A. P. Adams, deceased.

Surgeon J. W. EVANS, Madras Establishment, is appointed Civil Surgeon of Cochin.

Surgeon H. K. FULLER, M.B., Madras Establishment, is directed to act as Assistant-Physician at the General Hospital, during the employment of Surgeon-Major H. Allison, M.D., on other duty.

Surgeon W. H. KARNEY is admitted to the Madras Establishment from November 2nd, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

Surgeon J. SCOTT, M.B., Madras Establishment, Medical Officer 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, has leave of absence from November 15th for one year on medical certificate.

Deputy Inspector-General HERBERT JOHN GIRAUD, M.D., late of the Bombay Establishment, died at Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight, on January 12th, aged 70.

Surgeon-General R. H. PERKINS, of the Bengal Establishment, died in London on January 14th, at the age of 64. He entered the Indian Medical Service as Assistant-Surgeon November 20th, 1850, and rose to Deputy Surgeon-General December 10th, 1877; he retired with a step of honorary rank May 4th, 1884. He was engaged in the campaign against the Cossyah and Jyntiah Hill tribes in 1862-63.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

ACTING-SURGEON E. TREVES, of the 1st Volunteer Brigade Cinque Ports Division Royal Artillery (late the 1st Sussex Artillery), has resigned his commission, which dated from December 7th, 1881.

Acting-Surgeon D. JACKSON, of the 1st Volunteer Brigade Northumberland Fusiliers (late the 1st Northumberland), has also resigned his commission, which bore date November 27th, 1872; he is permitted to retain his rank and uniform. Acting-Surgeon J. P. ELLIOT, who joined the same corps on September 17th last, is promoted to be Surgeon therein.

MEDICO-LEGAL AND MEDICO-ETHICAL.

MILLICAN v. ADMIRAL SULLIVAN AND OTHERS.

COURT OF APPEAL.

(Before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Fry and Lopes.)

THIS was an appeal by the defendants, members of the Committee of Management of the Queen's Jubilee Hospital, from the judgment of Mr. Justice Manisty at the trial granting an injunction restraining the defendants from interfering with the plaintiff in the performance of his duties as medical officer of the hospital by suspending him.

Sir H. JAMES, on behalf of the defendants, cited various authorities for the purpose of showing that a Court of Equity would not interfere by granting an injunction in a case where, even though there might be a binding contract, relationship between the parties to such contract was of a personal nature. It could not be contended in the present case that the plaintiff, in his position as surgeon, had any rights of property in the institution. On the point of damages, it was not suggested that the plaintiff had sustained any pecuniary loss whatever by being dismissed from his position, and therefore the defendants were entitled to judgment on that part of the claim. The manner in which the breach of contract had been made did not, except in cases of breach of promise of marriage, entitle the plaintiff to damages.

The PLAINTIFF, in person, submitted that as a subscriber of a guinea a year to the institution, he had, independent of his position as surgeon, an actual interest in the property of the hospital, from the use of which he had been debarred by the action of the defendants.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS, in delivering judgment, said that their lordships were not called upon to give any opinion as to the propriety or the fairness or good sense of what had been done by either of the parties in this matter, and they had nothing to do except to deal with their respective legal rights or legal wrongs. The first question was, what were the rights of the plaintiff. The plaintiff claimed to have the same rights in regard to this hospital as a member of a club had with regard to his club. Members of clubs had

T. K. WHEELER, M.D., Belfast.

PROFOUND regret was universally felt in Belfast when it became known, upon the morning of Friday, January 13th, that Dr. T. K. Wheeler had just died from a dose of hydrocyanic acid administered by his own hand. So improbable did the event seem that the chief feeling on the part of many was at first one of simple incredulity, but all doubt upon the subject was soon dispelled. It seems that the deceased gentleman left his own house early on the morning of January 13th, and repairing to the medical hall of Messrs. Wheeler and Whitaker ordered a lotion containing hydrocyanic acid. The dispenser left the stock bottle containing the acid upon the counter, and went to another part of the shop to complete the preparation of the lotion. When he returned he found the bottle had disappeared, and feeling alarmed he proceeded to search the back premises, where he found Dr. Wheeler insensible and evidently dying. Dr. O'Neill and Dr. Strafford Smith were hastily summoned, but their efforts were unavailing, and death resulted about twenty minutes after the acid had been taken. From the evidence given at the coroner's inquest it appeared that the deceased gentleman, although naturally one of the most genial and cheerful of men, had lately been in very depressed spirits, and his altered condition had excited the attention and alarm of his friends. The *post-mortem* examination, conducted by Dr. O'Neill and Professor Sinclair, showed extensive disease of the vessels of the brain and old-standing heart disease. The verdict of the jury was "Suicide while in a state of unsound mind"—a conclusion which the medical testimony amply warranted and in which all will concur.

Dr. Wheeler was one of the original graduates of the late Queen's University, and was one of the oldest practitioners in Belfast. He had an extensive family practice, and was greatly esteemed and beloved. He was in a very special sense not only the adviser, but the personal friend, of all his patients, by whom his loss is deeply lamented. His relations with his medical brethren were invariably cordial and kindly, and his sudden decease has come as a painful shock in medical circles. The tragic nature of the melancholy event is much increased by the fact that Dr. Wheeler had been present at the marriage of his son on the day preceding his death. The most profound sympathy is felt for the afflicted family in their sorrow and bereavement.

PROFESSOR GUSTAVUS WERTHEIM, M.D.

PROFESSOR GUSTAVUS WERTHEIM, chief physician in the dermatological and venereal wards of the "Rudolf-Stiftung" Hospital, in Vienna, died on January 8th. In 1851 he became house-physician in the dermatological wards of the General Hospital under Hebra, and from that time date several valuable suggestions as to treatment, such as epilation in syphilis, etc. Among his later works may be mentioned: experiments on the causes of death in severe burns; experiments on the expired air in various febrile diseases; the external application of carbonic acid in sexual impotence in the male; examinations of the blood in psoriasis vulgaris, and of pus in syphilitic and non-syphilitic infective ulcers.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL HERBERT JOHN GIRAUD, M.D.

DR. GIRAUD, Inspector-General of Her Majesty's Bombay Army, has died at Shanklin, in his 71st year, from general paralysis. Dr. Giraud was born at Faversham, Kent, in 1817, and educated at the University of Edinburgh. In 1842, after graduating in honours, he entered the medical service of the East India Company. In that year his "Observations on Vegetable Embryology" appeared in the *Transactions of the Linnæan Society*, and were subsequently largely embodied in textbooks on botany. Dr. Giraud filled the office of Professor of Chemistry and Botany, and subsequently that of Principal of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, and he was also chief medical officer of Sir Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy's Hospital, Chemist Analyst to the Bombay Government, and in 1863 Syndic and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of the province. Dr. Giraud was a frequent contributor of papers on botany and chemistry to the *Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh* and other kindred publications.

OPEN SPACES FOR THE METROPOLIS.—At a recent meeting of the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, presided over by Mr. Ernest Hart, it was announced that an anonymous donor had generously offered fourteen acres of land as a public recreation ground for Camberwell. The Mansion House Committee of the Gardens and Pleasure Grounds Fund have since placed £3,000 at the disposal of the Association for converting the above and a part of the Tower Garden into open spaces for the public.

MEDICAL NEWS.

EXAMINING BOARD IN ENGLAND BY THE ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—The following gentlemen passed the Examination in Anatomy only, at a meeting of the Board on January 12th.

*A. H. Bird, W. D. Lockhart, H. R. Carter, and G. Gerrard, students of St. Mary's Hospital; H. Richardson, of Guy's Hospital; A. Gurney, A. C. Fox, *C. Welch, P. A. Colmer, and *J. G. Wilson, of the London Hospital; E. J. Hayford, and T. W. E. Morton, of St. Thomas's Hospital; H. E. Tracey, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; C. H. White, C. L. Howe, and H. B. Shepherd, of Middlesex Hospital; and H. de R. Morgan, of St. George's Hospital.

Passed in Physiology only.

J. M. James, *W. R. M. Berridge, P. J. Atkey, E. W. Livesey, B. Goddard, and H. S. Lindsay, of St. Thomas's Hospital; R. L. Thomas, of University College Hospital; *J. P. Watkins, of Guy's Hospital; A. E. Handcock, and H. Wiggins, of Charing Cross Hospital; H. C. Barnes, and H. Vallance, of London Hospital; L. E. James, and E. L. Hughes, of Westminster Hospital; *W. A. Andrews, and *J. L. Rubel, of King's College; *R. F. Barry of St. George's Hospital.

Passed in Anatomy only on January 13th.

H. B. S. Stradling, W. P. T. Toller, and J. Terry, of St. Thomas's Hospital; J. H. Maund, E. Collins, J. R. Williams, C. B. Wood, and G. J. Amy, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; E. W. Brunton, of Charing Cross Hospital and Mr. Cooke's; F. P. Harris, and J. B. M. Kennedy, of King's College; F. R. Lathbury, and R. C. Middlemist, of London Hospital; *H. S. Challenger, of Middlesex Hospital; *S. T. Richardson, of Owens College and Mr. Cooke's; *D. Thomas, of University College and Mr. Cooke's.

* Under Old Regulations of Royal College of Surgeons.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentleman, having passed the necessary examination and having since attained the legal age (25 years), was, at a meeting of the Council on January 19th, granted his diploma as Fellow of the College, Hudson, Charles Leopold, L.R.C.P.L., Middlesex Hospital.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:

- BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, 79, Gloucester Street, S.W.—House Surgeon. Applications by January 31st, to the Honorary Secretary.
- BIRKENHEAD BOROUGH HOSPITAL.—Senior House-Surgeon. Salary, £20 per annum. Applications by January 30th, to the Chairman of the Weekly Board.
- BIRMINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Two Assistant House-Surgeons. Applications by January 28th, to the House Governor.
- BRIGHTON, HOVE, AND PRESTON DISPENSARY.—Two House-Surgeons. Salary, £140 per annum, with apartments, etc. Applications by January 31st to the Assistant Secretary.
- BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Assistant Physician. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, etc. Applications by January 23rd, to the Secretary.
- BRISTOL ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Dental Surgeon. Applications by February 18th, to the Secretary.
- BRIXTON, STREATHAM, AND HERNE HILL DISPENSARY.—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications by January 26th, to the Secretary, Dispensary, Water Lane, Brixton, S.W.
- DOWNPATRICK UNION.—Medical Officer, Killyleagh Dispensary. Salary, £105 per annum and fees. Applications to Mr. James Heron, Tullyvery House, Honorary Secretary. Election on January 30th.
- DURHAM UNION.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by February 3rd to the Clerk.
- FOREST HILL PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.—Medical Officer. Applications by February 15th to F. J. Marriott, Esq., 2, Perry Villas, Perry Vale, Forest Hill, S.E.
- HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Great Ormond Street, W.C.—Medical Registrar and Pathologist. Honorarium, £52 10s. Applications by January 24th, to the Secretary.
- HUDDERSFIELD INFIRMARY.—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £40 per annum, with board, etc. Applications by January 27th, to the Honorary Secretary.
- MACCLESFIELD GENERAL INFIRMARY.—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £70 per annum, with board, etc. Applications by January 21st, to the Chairman of the House Committee.
- NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, Great Portland Street, W.—Anaesthetist. Applications by January 27th to the Secretary.
- NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, Great Portland Street, W.—House-Surgeon. Applications by January 27th, to the Secretary.
- ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—Assistant in the Pathological Department of the Museum. Applications by January 21st, to the Secretary.
- ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, City Road, E.C.—Physician. Applications by January 26th, to the Secretary.
- ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, Ventnor.—Assistant Resident Medical Officer. Applications to the Secretary, 34, Craven Street, W.C.
- ROYAL SURREY COUNTY HOSPITAL, Guildford.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with board, etc. Applications by February 15th, to the Assistant Secretary.
- STOURPORT FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £170 per annum, and extras. Applications by January 21st, to A. Bouckley, Esq., Akeley Kings, Stourport.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

BUCHAN, William A., M.B., appointed Physician's Assistant to the Public Dispensary, Plymouth.

GABRIEL, Leonard M., M.B.Lond. M.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street.

KANTHACK, A. A., B.A., M.R.C.S., appoint Clinical Assistant to the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital.

MERCES, James, M.R.C.S., appointed Clinical Assistant to the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital.

PHILLIPS, J. R., L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.F.P.S.G., L.M., L.A.H., appointed Medical Officer to the Aughnacloy Dispensary of the Clogher Union, *vice* L. M. Cordner, L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., L.M., resigned.

POWER, Charles J., M.A., M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., appointed Certifying Factory Surgeon for the Nailsworth District.

SAVERY, Frank, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Junior Assistant House-Surgeon to the Hull Royal Infirmary, *vice* R. Pearson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., resigned.

LIVERPOOL MEDICAL INSTITUTION.—At the annual meeting held on Thursday, January 12th, the following list of officers, council, and microscopical committee was adopted. President: William Carter, M.D., F.R.C.P. Vice-Presidents: R. Robertson, M.D.; William Williams, M.D.; F. J. Bailey, L.R.C.P.; G. E. Walker, F.R.C.S. Honorary Treasurer: J. N. Cregeen, L.R.C.P. Honorary General Secretary: A. Bernard, M.B. Honorary Secretary Ordinary Meetings: G. Harrison, M.R.C.S. Honorary Librarian: R. Williams, M.R.C.S. Council: K. A. Grossmann, M.D.; W. Irvine, M.D.; C. G. Lee, M.R.C.S.; W. P. Rowe, L.R.C.P.; W. Whitford, M.D.; R. Eccles, M.D.; J. B. Nevins, M.D.; E. W. Hope, M.D.; E. H. Dickinson, M.D.; W. H. Fleetwood, M.K.Q.C.P.; Robert Jones, M.R.C.S.; C. Puzey, M.R.C.S. Microscopical Committee: W. Alexander, F.R.C.S.; A. Barron, M.B.; P. M. Braidwood, M.D.; H. Briggs, F.R.C.S.; G. Gibson Hamilton, F.R.C.S. Ed.; J. S. Hicks, F.R.C.S. Ed.; J. R. Logan, M.B.; Rushton Parker, F.R.C.S.; F. T. Paul, F.R.C.S.; W. Williams, M.D.; J. Wigglesworth, M.D. Auditors: W. Whitford, M.D.; T. H. Bickerton, M.R.C.S.

MANCHESTER MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the Manchester Medical Society, held on January 11th, the following were elected office-bearers for the present year:—President: Julius Dreschfeld, M.D. Vice-Presidents: C. J. Cullingworth, M.D.; James Ross, M.D.; George A. Wright, M.B.; Alfred H. Young, M.B. Treasurer: Charles E. Glascott, M.D. Secretary: Frederick A. Southam, M.B. Elected Members of Committee: H. A. G. Brooke, M.B.; Thomas Jones, M.B.; W. N. Maccall, M.D.; Frederick Melland; Simeon H. Owen, M.D.; Frederick M. Pierce, M.D.; Thomas C. Railton, M.D.; Thomas Smith, M.D.; Graham Steell, M.D.; Alfred W. Stocks; John Williams, M.D.; William Yeats, M.D. The above, with the past Presidents of the Society and two representatives of the Owens College, form the Committee. Library Committee: A. M. Edge, M.D.; A. Emrys-Jones, M.D.; Siegmund Moritz, M.D.; James Ross, M.D.; William Yeats, M.D. Auditors: William Coates; H. R. Hutton.

PROTECTION IN THE STATES.—Not long since, in virtue of a recent law forbidding the importation of contract labour, a trained nurse who had been engaged in London to take charge of the nursing department at the Pennsylvania General Hospital, was forbidden to land at New York, and was sent back by the next steamer, on the ground that her engagement constituted an infringement of the law. The same fate is probably in store for Dr. Heneage Gibbs, late of Westminster Hospital, who accepted an engagement as Professor of Physiology at the University of Michigan. The local press, stimulated probably by disappointed candidates or unscrupulous rivals, have lately called attention to the terms of his engagement with a view to putting the law in force should he venture out. A more posterous law it would be difficult to imagine.

LECTURES TO ART STUDENTS AT NEWCASTLE.—A series of public lectures on anatomy and physiology adapted for artists, art students, school teachers, and others, will be given in connection with the Newcastle College of Medicine. The course will extend over two months, and the lecturers will be Dr. Mears, Lecturer and Examiner in Anatomy; Dr. Oliver, Lecturer and Examiner in Physiology in the Faculty of Medicine of Durham University; the subject to be dealt with being "The Mechanism and Force of the Human Body." The lectures will be given on successive Wednesday evenings, beginning on February 1st.

In a paper recently read before the Vienna Hygienic Society it was stated that the soft part of a loaf is an excellent disinfectant for polished wood, paper, and like substances, and that experiments made in several hospitals had given very satisfactory results.

MAJOR HECTOR TULLOCH, R.E., has been appointed by the President of the Local Government Board to be the Board's Chief Engineering Inspector, in place of Sir Robert Rawlinson, K.C.B., who has resigned. Major Tulloch is well versed in the duties of the department, having acted as inspector since 1873.

SPAIN.—Among other signs of medical progress, Spain now possesses a lady doctor in the person of Señorita Dolores Lleona, who has just embarked on "medico-toco-gynecological" practice in Barcelona. This means, no doubt, that the fair *profesora* will confine her professional work to midwifery and diseases of women.

PETER LAING, of Elgin, who has just celebrated his 103rd birthday, is still able to follow his occupation as a carter.

A TELEGRAM from Lima, dated January 17th, states that the cholera is now decreasing at Santiago and Valparaiso.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8.30 P.M.—Clinical Evening.—Mr. Walsham will exhibit a Case of Epispadias and Partial Extroversion after Operation. Mr. Clutton will show a Case of Recovery from Chronic Pyæmia. Mr. Hurry Fenwick will give a Demonstration of the Urthroscope and the Vescoscope. Cases also will be shown by Dr. Hadden, Mr. Bernard Pitts, and Mr. Malcolm Morris.

TUESDAY.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.—Mr. William H. Bennett: On the Occurrence of Tubercular Disease of the Testis as a Local Affection, particularly with reference to the Desirability of Early Castration in Certain Cases. Mr. W. J. Walsham: Case of Intra-Peitoneal Rupture of the Bladder; Abdominal Section; Suture of the Bladder; Recovery.

WEDNESDAY.

BRITISH GYNÆCOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 8.30 P.M.—Introductory remarks by the President, Dr. Arthur W. Edis. Specimens will be shown by Dr. G. Granville Bantock, Dr. W. Japp Sinclair, Dr. R. T. Smith, Dr. Mansell Moullin, and others.

HUNTERIAN SOCIETY, 8 P.M.—Mr. De Berdt Hovell: The Therapeutical Indications of Neurasthenia contrasted with those of Hysteria.

THURSDAY.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 8.30 P.M.—Living and Card Specimens at 8 P.M. Mr. Critchett: 1, Small Fixation Forceps for Cataract Extraction; 2, A new Form of Linear Knife. Mr. Higgins: Result of Operation by Cautey, for Conical Cornea. Mr. Gunn: Growth of New Lens Fibres after Spontaneous Absorption of Traumatic Cataract. Papers. Dr. Miles Miley: On the Prognosis as regards Life in Albuminuric Retinitis. Dr. James Anderson: On Sub-Retinal Effusion in Chronic Nephritis. Mr. Lang: On a Case of Hemorrhage in Region of Macula.

FRIDAY.

CLINICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8.30 P.M.—Dr. Money and Mr. Paget: A Case of So-called Idiopathic Dilatation of the Colon. Dr. Burney Yeo: A Case of Embolism of the Right Axillary Artery, connected with Mitral Stenosis; Gangrene of the Forearm; Amputation; subsequent Embolic Pneumo-Pneumonia and Death. Sir Dyce Duckworth: A Case of Tricuspid and Mitral Stenosis, in which Physical Signs of Pulmonary Arterial Reflux were present. Dr. J. K. Fowler: A Case of Disease of the Aortic and Mitral Valves, of prolonged duration. Living Specimen: Dr. de Havilland Hall, Large Nævus on the Back.

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.

BIRTH.

CHEYNE.—January 13th, at 59, Welbeck Street, W., the wife of W. Watson Cheyne F.R.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BULLOCK—GREATHEAD.—On January 11th, at St. James's, Westgate-on-Sea, Joseph Ernest Bullock, M.D., of Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill, son of the late Joseph Billingsley Bullock, Solicitor, of Berkhamsted, Herts, to Ada, only daughter of J. J. Greathead, R.N., of Sevenoaks.

JONES—EDWARDS.—On January 11th, at Bethel Chapel, Dolgelly, J. Kenrick Jones, L.R.C.P. and S., L.F.P.S., Birania, Llanrhadr, Oswestry, to Mary, second daughter of the late Mr. Edwards, Plas-y-n-du, Dolgelly, Merionethshire.

DEATHS.

GIRAUD.—On January 12th, at Henthfield, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, Herbert Giraud, M.D., late Deputy Inspector-General H.M. Bombay Army, in his 71st year.

MCDONALD.—On January 14th, at 28, Gledstones Road, West Kensington, Alexander McDonald, M.D., Fleet Surgeon (retired), Royal Navy, aged 46.

RYDER.—At Barnwood House, Gloucester, on January 17th, Richard Ryder M.D., late of Hazelwood, Nailsworth, after three months' illness, aged 47.

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.—3 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); St. Mary's; 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. 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.

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.; Ophthalmic Department, W., 1; Ear, Tu., 2; Skin, Tu., Throat, Tu., 8; 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, Tu., 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., 1.45; o.p. M. Th., 1.30; Eye, Tu. F. S., 9; Ear, M. Th., 8; Throat, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th., 9.30; Electrician, Tu. F., 2; Dental, W. S., 9.30; Consultations, M., 2.30; Operations, Tu., 1.30; Ophthalmic Operations, F., 9.

ST. THOMAS'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, except Sat., 2; Obstetric, M. Th., 2; o.p., W., 1.30; Eye, M. Th., 2; o.p., daily, except Sat., 1.30; Ear, M., 12.30; Skin, W., 12.30; Throat, Tu. F., 1.30; Children, S., 12.30; Dental, Tu. F., 10.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1 to 2; Obstetrics, M. Tu. Th., F., 1.30; Eye, M. Tu. Th. F., 2; Ear, S., 1.30; Skin, W., 1.45; S., 9.15; Throat, Th., 2.30; Dental, W., 10.30.

WESTMINSTER.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 3; Eye, M. Th., 2.30; Ear, 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.

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

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*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR correspondents are reminded that prolixity is a great bar to publication, and, with the constant pressure upon every department of the JOURNAL, brevity of style and conciseness of statement greatly facilitate early insertion. We are compelled to return and hold over a great number of communications, chiefly by reason of their unnecessary length.

QUERIES.

C. W. asks for reference to any authentic records of diphtheritic paralysis without previous angina.

W. I. C. asks to be enlightened as to the causes and prevention of eczema iridis, and whether any treatment will shorten the attacks.

ASSOCIATE asks for the formula of a good cheap cough tincture or mixture for club, union, and hospital practice.

L.R.C.S. EDIN. asks any reader who has very recently passed the final examination for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh to inform him as to the best books to read on the various subjects of the examination.

MR. HUGH HEALD (Ormskirk) writes: If any of your readers who are connected with a small cottage hospital would be willing to give me some information with regard to cost of establishing and of carrying one on, I should be very much obliged. They might communicate with me direct.

SUITABILITY OF FLORIDA FOR ASTHMA.

INQUIRENS writes: A patient who is liable to occasional attacks of spasmodic asthma, and who is married, with three children, is anxious to know the suitability or otherwise of Florida, between degrees 29 and 28, as a place of permanent residence.

ANSWERS.

DR. R. I. STEVENS should in the first instance communicate with Dr. R. Burnet, 6, Upper Wimpole Street, who was the treasurer of the fund referred to.

DR. V. G. FITZGERALD, Surgeon-General.—*Regulations as to Defects of Vision which Disqualify Candidates for Admission into the Civil or Military Government Services*, by Sir Joseph Fayer, K.C.S.I., is published by Messrs. Churchill. Our correspondent might have ascertained this by referring to the "Index to Advertisements" in the JOURNAL for January 7th (*ex gr.*).

EAST ANGLIA, who inquires about the removal of superfluous hairs, might refer to the numerous notes on the treatment by electrolysis which have appeared in the JOURNAL during the last few years, for example—1886, vol. i, pp. 151, and vol. ii, p. 978.

SYPHILIS.

DR. C. R. ILLINGWORTH (Accrington) writes: In answer to "M.D." I beg to be allowed to recommend the following method of treatment, which I have found rapidly efficacious for some years past.

Internally, the bichloride of mercury in iodide of potassium, thus:—Sol. hyd. bichlor. B.P., 5j; potass. iodid., 5ss; terriam. cit., 3j; aq. menth. pip. et syr. 3vj; 3ss ter, quater die. Locally, to the sloughing ulcers, after painting with a 4 per cent. solution of eucaine, apply a 20 to 30 grain solution of nitrate of silver every day or other day. To any secondary patches of syphilitic psoriasis on the face or body let the patient apply a 10 per cent. ointment of the oleate of mercury twice a day.

UNDESCENDED TESTICLES.

MR. S. OSBORN thinks that, 1. It is undoubtedly the duty of the medical attendant to examine the scrotum, to see if the condition of affairs is still as previously diagnosed. 2. It would also be the duty of the medical man to explain fully the result of such a condition, producing as it does sterility. Both contracting parties should be made cognisant of the fact, otherwise legal proceedings might in the future be taken to set aside the contract.

NOTES, LETTERS, ETC.

APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY BY MEANS OF DOUCHES.

DR. J. G. DOUGLAS KERR (Bath) writes: I have recently been making some experiments which prove that the water of the douches employed in the massage douche baths is in sufficient continuity to conduct an electric current. So far as I know, this is the first attempt which has been made to utilise this powerful therapeutic agent in this way. Either the continuous or interrupted currents may be used. The procedure is very simple. One pole of the battery is attached to the metallic nozzle of the douche, and by moving the other to different positions, any part of the body can be made to complete the circuit, and thus be brought under the action of electricity. When it is desired to act upon the legs the patient sits upon a flat pole, and the limbs are doused. For the arm the pole is held in the hand. When there is no need to limit the action to a single limb, the movable pole is placed in the water which covers the patient's feet, and the douche brought to bear on the different parts in succession.

This mode of application, which combines the effect of douching with electricity, has the advantage over ordinary electric baths of being under better control, and also of localisation. Much stronger currents can be used when the limbs only are acted upon than would be safe in a general body-bath where the great nerve centres are also involved.

CHLOROFORM IN DENTAL OPERATIONS.

MR. SIDNEY SPOKES, M.R.C.S. (Anaesthetist to the National Dental Hospital) writes: Permit me to record a protest against the use of chloroform in dental operations as suggested under Therapeutic Memoranda in the JOURNAL for January 7th. Mr. Stephens alludes to "nervous ladies who are prejudiced against any form

of anæsthetic other than gas," but I think the word "prejudice" is, under the circumstances, hardly a fair one to employ.

Without referring to the broader question as to the choice of anæsthetics for other operations, surely the time has arrived when nitrous oxide should be acknowledged as alone admissible in ordinary dental cases. The rarity of conditions contra-indicating its use, the absence of after-effects, and its present portability and convenience, sufficiently warrant its claim as the dental anæsthetic. But when there is increased risk (as must be admitted) attending chloroform, it is difficult to justify its use, even if the increase in risk be ever so slight. It is safer to administer gas twice, or, if necessary, thrice, at one sitting than chloroform once. In some exceptional cases it may be justifiable to employ some ether in conjunction with gas, but in the face of the occasional result from chloroform as a general anæsthetic, it is better, in my opinion, to avoid its use as such at the dental chair, even when made into a "pleasant mixture" with eau de Cologne.

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN DEGREES.

DR. WILLIAM DONOVAN, L.R.C.P. Ed. (Erdington) writes: Permit me to point out the fact that the holders of the degrees in medicine granted in Belgium, Germany, and other foreign countries are not allowed to practise in these countries by virtue of those degrees. The degrees are simply scientific titles which authorise their holders to present themselves before the State Examination Board, and, on passing the State examination, permission is granted to practise. I think, therefore, it would be unwise to register degrees in this country which do not authorise their holders to practise in the countries in which they are granted. It is too absurd in this age to allow the monopoly in degrees to remain vested in a few old-fashioned universities. Every legally qualified physician and surgeon should (as in every country under the sun except Great Britain) possess the right to the title of doctor of medicine.

FÆCAL LODGMENTS.

MR. WALTER HARDIN (Bournemouth) writes: In the JOURNAL of January 7th I notice a letter on the above subject. May I suggest that in most cases an injection of a small quantity of yeast (the patient keeping the recumbent position, with the hips raised) would answer far better than either Dr. Duke's perforator, or Dr. Cousins's spoon; and that even in those cases where the use of the former instrument is deemed advisable, the fluid to inject is not water, but ordinary brewer's yeast, which will permeate and soften the mass quicker than anything else, and make rectal relief a very simple and painless matter. Moreover, I cannot speak too highly of the effect of yeast in obstructions of higher portions of the alimentary canal. The *modus operandi* I leave to "their clever ones" for explanation. I merely state my experience after an active career (alas! now ended) extending over a quarter of a century.

PASS LIST.

ERRATA.—The Warden of the London Hospital Medical College writes:—J. Hall, who passed in physiology January 9th, is not a student of this hospital. R. Jackson, G. Lys, A. Greenwood, and W. H. Goodson, who passed in physiology on January 11th, are students of this hospital and not of Guy's, as therein reported.

SQUINT.

ERRATUM.—Mr. Robert W. Doyno writes: Kindly allow me to point out a misprint in my letter in the JOURNAL of January 14th; a "not" has been accidentally inserted in the following passage:—"A hypermetrope who does not correct his hypermetropia for parallel rays."

GLYCERINE IN CASES OF HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

MR. J. A. WILSON (Springburn, Glasgow) writes: Your correspondent, Dr. Althaus, in the JOURNAL of December 24th, observes that rectal injections of glycerine in cases of habitual constipation is a remedy "which has recently been discovered, and should be brought to the notice of the profession generally." We are indebted to him for emphasising the excellence of the remedy, but surely it is at least due to the writer of the article on constipation in Quain's *Dictionary of Medicine* to notice that he there mentions among the remedies "glycerine injected in small quantities into the rectum."

MEMBERS OF THE COLLEGE.

DR. J. URQUHART (Aberdeen) writes: As I see a great deal in the JOURNAL about the Members of the Royal College of Surgeons and their meetings and interviews with the Privy Council, I wish to know if all the Members are entitled to notice of the meetings, as I do not think I have ever heard anything about it but what I have seen in the JOURNAL. I am a Member of 1847. It is, perhaps, not of much importance, but I should like to be added to the number of those in favour of your views.

* Dr. Urquhart should send in his name to one of the secretaries of the Association of Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England (Dr. W. C. Steele, 1, Florence Terrace, Ealing, Middlesex, and Mr. W. A. Ellis, Western Dispensary, Rochester Row, Westminster, S.W.).

A CORRECTION.—Dr. C. R. Illingworth (Accrington) writes: Permit me to point out that in your summary of the work of 1887 I am mentioned as having advised and used the biniodide of mercury in scarlet fever only. If you will refer to my letter of May 1st, 1886, you will perceive that I was the first to advise its use, and the first to use it for diphtheria also. It is ascribed in the summary of the year's work to Dr. Watson.

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

Messrs. W. J. Bush and Co., London; Mr. M. E. Rimmer, London; Mr. W. J. Gurly, Leyton; Mr. S. M. Honan, Welshpool; Dr. Buchan, Plymouth; Professor B. C. A. Windle, Birmingham; Miss Crafts, Shanklin; Dr. L. W. Sedgwick, London; Dr. J. P. Henry, Dublin; Dr. F. G. Underwood, Worcester; Mr. F. A. Southam, Manchester; Dr. R. Farquharson, M.P., Aboyne, N.B.; Mr. H. O. Hughes, Festiniog; Mr. H. G. Hill, Purley; Mr. S. R. Collier, Wimbledon; Dr. J. Berry Haycraft, Edinburgh; Mr. J. H. Preston, London; Dr. R. J. Ferguson, Barrow in Furness; Mr. W. Donovan, Birmingham; Mr. S. Osborn, Datchet; Mr. A. Bernard, Liverpool; Dr. J. A. Mansell-Moullin, London; Mr. A. W. McFadyen, Lochinver; Mr. P. M. Chelli, Greenwich; Mr. J. Welsh, Knigh-ton; Mr. J. Irving, Leytonstone; Professor

E. Crookshank, London; Mr. W. Smith, Sittingbourne; Dr. H. Handford, Nottingham; Dr. F. H. Parsons, West Worthing; Mr. W. Wilkinson, Teignmouth; Dr. J. J. C. Watson, Singapore; Mr. R. J. Anderson, Galway; Dr. Wigglesworth, Rainhill; Medical Staff; Dr. J. B. Marvin, Kentucky; Mr. T. H. Cheattle, Burford; Editor of the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*; Mrs. E. Bono, Sestri Levante; Mr. H. E. Henderson, Rothbury; Mr. R. Shaw, Hereford; Dr. A. Tucker Wise, Maloja; Dr. E. M. Cosgrave, Dublin; Editor of the *Photographic News*, London; Dr. Coley, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Dr. A. Burger, London; Mr. W. Z. Churchouse, Rugby; Mr. W. Hardin, Bournemouth; Mr. W. B. Hall, Pembroke; Dr. Paramore, London; The Honorary Secretary of the Harveian Society, London; Mr. C. White, Warrington; Dr. McKeown, Manchester; Dr. R. Aldridge, Yeovil; Mr. H. Heald, Ormskirk; Mr. L. Humphry, Cambridge; Mr. H. N. Lawrence, London; Dr. Stuart Nairne, Glasgow; Mr. S. Linton, Grangemouth; Dr. C. B. Illingworth, Accrington; Mr. E. Holland, London; Mr. H. Saunders, Aldershot; Mr. O. F. Moore, Dublin; Dr. Moore, London; Dr. Norman Kerr, London; Surgeon-General Cornish, London; Dr. A. J. Hubbard, Hemel Hempstead; Mr. R. N. Pickering, London; Dr. Creighton, London; Mr. A. E. Taylor, Surbiton; Mr. R. W. Doyno, Oxford; Mrs. Marshall, London; Dr. J. B. Muirhead, Aylesford; Dahl's Agency, London; Dr. Fraser, Totnes; Dr. Archer, Liverpool; Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., London; Mr. F. Page, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. G. Irwin, London; Mr. J. F. Dixon, West Bournemouth; Mr. P. A. Docherty, Butterknowle; Mr. R. J. Stephens, London; Dr. F. C. Turner, London; Mr. H. R. Barraud, London; Dr. H. B. Dow, London; Professor Struthers, Aberdeen; Dr. J. Rogers, London; Mr. W. R. Dalzell, Liverpool; Dr. E. D. Mapother, Dublin; Mr. E. E. Phillips, Southend-on-Sea; A. E. Taylor, M.B., London; Dr. C. M. Maxwell, Lasswade; Mr. R. H. Mushens, Sunderland; Mr. J. Myer, Philadelphia; T. L. L.; Mr. Cameron, Oban; Dr. C. Holman, Reigate; Mr. E. J. P. Mac Mahon, Northleach; Dr. A. C. Lym, Edinburgh; The Secretary of St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, London; Dr. Tatham, Salford; Dr. Edwardes, London; Mr. E. T. Freer, Birmingham; Mr. E. East, London; Mr. Pedley, London; The Hon. Secretaries of the Leicester Medical Society, London; Mr. P. B. C. Combe, Twyford; Mr. G. Housat, Beaufort West, Cape Colony; Mr. F. J. Marsden, London; C. J. R. M.; Mr. A. W. Barnley, Great Wigston; Mr. H. Eales, Birmingham; Dr. W. Fraser, Salford; Mr. J. Kirkby, South Shields; Dr. Jacob, Leeds; Mr. S. Oliver Eades, Ipswich; G. G. Gillon, M.B., Wellington, New Zealand; Mr. P. R. O'Grady, Swinford; Mr. Butha Korner, London; Mr. E. Burgey, London; Mr. C. Rice Morgan, London; Mr. Adams Frost, London; The Secretary of the Bristol Hospital for Sick Children, Bristol; Mr. G. Parr, London; Surgeon-Major J. Murtagh, Plymouth; Mr. W. Smith Batten, Colne; Alpha; Dr. Percy Frankland, London; Mr. H. V. Rake, Fordingbridge; Mrs. Greenhalgh, London; Dr. G. Henty, London; Mr. J. M. Price, London; Dr. A. G. Blomfield, Exeter; Mr. W. Young, London; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Text-Book of Physiology. By McGregor Robertson, M.A., M.B., C.M. London: Blackie and Son. 1888.

Note-Book for Dental Students. By James Rymer, L.D.S., M.R.C.S.

Lectures on Certain Diseases of the Jaw. By Christopher Heath, F.R.C.S. (Illustrated.) London: J. and A. Churchill.

Student's Pocket Medical Lexicon, with an Appendix. By Elias Longley. A New Edition.

Diseases of the Skin. By W. A. Jamieson, M.D., F.R.C.P. Edinburgh: Y. J. Pentland. 1888.

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

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|----|----|---|
| Seven lines and under | — | — | — | — | 40 | 8 | 6 |
| Each additional line | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | 4 |
| A whole column | — | — | — | — | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| A page | — | — | — | — | 5 | 0 | 0 |

An average line contains seven words.

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

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|----|-----------|
| For 6 insertions, a deduction of | — | — | — | 10 | per cent. |
| " 12 or 18 " | — | — | — | 20 | " |
| " 26 " | — | — | — | 25 | " |
| " 52 " | — | — | — | 30 | " |

Special terms for occasional change of copy during series:

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---------------------|
| 20 per cent. if not less than 26 pages be taken | — | — | — | or their equivalent |
| 25 | — | — | — | in half or |
| 30 | — | — | — | quarter pages. |

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

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

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