

retiring allowance, but pending the consideration of the matter his death took place. The guardians last week adopted a vote of condolence with the deceased gentleman's family.

### THE WATER SUPPLY OF BELFAST.

THE alarming reports which have lately been in circulation regarding the quality of the water supplied to the inhabitants of Belfast are not corroborated by the report just issued by the borough analyst, Dr. Hodges, which is somewhat reassuring in character. Six specimens were submitted to him for examination, and have not been found to differ materially from those examined in previous years. They show, however, an increase of solid matters, both mineral and organic, but these "are chiefly in suspension, and are rapidly deposited on the water being allowed to remain at rest." Dr. Hodges adds that the amount of free and albuminoid ammonia present, and the absence of nitrates (except a trace in one specimen), also the small amount of chlorine, are satisfactory proofs that the organic matter is mainly vegetable in origin. One specimen he regards with suspicion, as it shows an excess of albuminoid ammonia. He concludes by stating that the water is one which is greatly improved by subsidence, and would be still more improved by efficient filtration. The prolonged and unprecedented drought has greatly increased the difficulties of the Water Commissioners, who have in the past earned public confidence by their zeal and efficiency. They are pushing forward the new extensive waterworks as rapidly as possible, and hope to have at least a portion of them in operation by next July or August. Fortunately, a considerable rainfall has now come to relieve their most pressing necessities.

### DEGREES FOR LONDON MEDICAL STUDENTS: THE FORTHCOMING ROYAL COMMISSION.

LORD CRANBROOK's official statement in the House of Lords foreshadows the early appointment of that Royal Commission for which we asked from the first to consider the applications of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of London for a degree-granting university, and the collateral applications of the Teaching University of London and of University and King's Colleges for like powers. In some quarters this decision of the Government has caused great disappointment, for some at least of the delegates of the two Colleges were led to believe that they had only to ask the Privy Council for the powers which they sought, to obtain them; and if this application had been expressed in a more constitutional and well considered scheme, that anticipation might well have been realised. We pointed out from the first that such an application could only succeed under the conditions giving to the new degree-granting power a suitable representative shape, and creating university powers with due regard to broad and just principles, and without aiming at a special monopoly.

Those counsels did not prevail, and the powers were sought in such a form as jeopardised the principle involved. Under the circumstances the appointment of a Royal Commission became absolutely necessary, and its early issue is very desirable. This will of course put an end to the proposed legal arguments, which would otherwise have been held before the Privy Council, and there can be little doubt that the much wider basis of inquiry which will be opened by the investigations of a Royal Commission, will lead to a broader discussion and a more valuable result than could otherwise have been attained. As to the *personnel* of the new Royal Commission, many rumours are in circulation, none of which have, we believe, at present any solid foundation. Among those mentioned are Lord Selborne, Lord Herschell, Sir Francis Sandford, Sir Lyon Playfair, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Plunket, and representatives of the London University and the two Colleges; but speculations as to the constitution of the Commission are of course complicated by the doubt whether any or which of these gentlemen would be willing to serve. For our own part we should be glad to see such men as Lord Derby and Sir Henry James acting on the Commission. It is above all things desirable that it should be weighty and impartial, and not likely easily to yield to the powerful personal influences which may probably be brought to bear upon it.

## ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

### COUNCIL.

#### NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Council will be held at the Offices of the Association, No. 429, Strand (corner of Agar Street), London, on Wednesday, the 18th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary*.

March 15th, 1888.

### NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1888.

#### ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

Meetings of the Council will be held on April 18th, July 18th, and October 17th, 1888. Candidates for election by the Council of the Association must send in their forms of application to the General Secretary not later than twenty-one days before each meeting, namely, March 28th, June 27th, September 26th, and December 28th, 1888.

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*.

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.

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 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 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.

**SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST AND WEST SUSSEX DISTRICTS.**—A conjoint meeting of the above districts will be held at the Grand Hotel, Brighton, on Thursday, March 22nd. F. W. Salzmänn, M.R.C.S., will preside. Meeting at 3.30 P.M.; dinner at 5.30 P.M.; charge 6s., exclusive of wine. The following communications are promised: Dr. Starling: A case of Fibroid Induration of the Stomach (with specimens). Mr. Howard Marsh: Recovery after Laparotomy for Intestinal Obstruction; with Remarks. Dr. Mackey will show: Cases of Lupus Erythematosus, etc. Gentlemen desirous of contributing short papers or cases, should write at once to the undersigned or to Dr. Gostling, West Worthing.—T. JENNER VERRALL, Honorary Secretary, 97, Montpellier Road, Brighton.

**SHROPSHIRE AND MID-WALES BRANCH.**—The next meeting of the Branch will be held at the Salop Infirmary, on Tuesday, March 27th, at 3 P.M. Mr. W. Eddowes in the chair. Gentlemen wishing to exhibit or read notes of cases, or to bring forward subjects for discussion, are requested to communicate with the honorary secretary, EDWARD CURETON, Shrewsbury.

**SOUTHERN BRANCH: SOUTH WILTS DISTRICT.**—The next meeting of this Branch will be held at the Bath Arms, Warminster, on Wednesday, March 21st, at 4 o'clock. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Tickets 5s., not to include wine. Members intending to be present, to communicate with the honorary secretary, H. J. MANNING, Laverstock, near Salisbury.

**EAST ANGLIAN BRANCH: ESSEX DISTRICT.**—The next meeting of the members of the Essex District and their friends will be held at the Saracen's Head Hotel, Dunmow, on Friday, March 23rd, at 2.30 P.M. R. B. Marriott, Esq., Swaffham, President of the Branch, will preside. There will be high tea at the hotel at the conclusion of the meeting. Trains leave Dunmow for Braintree, Colchester, and Ipswich at 6.35, and for Stortford and London at 6.45. The following papers have been promised:—R. B. Marriott, Esq. (President): Short Notes on a few cases of Stone in the Bladder. Dr. F. de Havilland Hall (Lon-

don): Remarks on certain Remedies employed for the relief of Pain and Spasm. R. C. Lyle, Esq. (Dunmow): Remarks on two unusual cases of Constipation. Gentlemen wishing to be present will kindly communicate to that effect with the Honorary Secretary on or before Wednesday, March 21st.—C. E. ABBOTT, Honorary Secretary.

**NORTH WALES BRANCH.**—The intermediate meeting of this Branch will be held at the Pwll-y-crochion Hotel, Colwyn Bay on Tuesday, March 20th, at 2.45 P.M., Charles Williams, Esq., President of the Branch, in the chair. After the usual formal business the President will deliver his address, postponed from the annual meeting. The following papers and communications will be read:—Mr. T. H. Bickerton: Two cases of successful Extraction of Foreign Bodies from the Eye. Mr. L. F. Cox: Climacteric Insanity. Dr. F. Imlach: A case of Hystero-Epilepsy of twenty years' duration treated by Removal of Uterine Appendages. Mr. Robert Jones: Some Common Errors in the treatment of Fractures. Dr. John Roberts (Menai Bridge) will show Pneumococci in the sputum of a case of so-called "Creeping Pneumonia." Mr. J. Lloyd Roberts: Disinfection. Mr. Richard Williams: Some remarks on the Removal of Nasal and Aural Polypi. Dr. E. J. Lloyd will open a discussion as to the question of holding Consultations with legally qualified homœopaths.—W. JONES-MORRIS, Honorary Secretary, Portmadoc, Bala, Breck.

**ABERDEEN, BANFF, AND KINCARDINE BRANCH.**—An ordinary meeting of the Branch will be held at 198, Union Street, Aberdeen, on Wednesday, March 21st, at 8 P.M., Dr. Smith, of Kinnairdy, President, in the chair. Business:—1. Minutes, nomination of new members, etc. 2. Ballot for the admission of Dr. John Anderson, Elmhill House, Aberdeen; Professor Cash, Dee Street, Aberdeen; Dr. Hutcheon, Alford; Dr. George Mair, Crown Street, Aberdeen; Dr. Morrison, Roseburn, Methlie; Dr. Stephen, Belhelvie; and Dr. Whitton, Aberchirder, as ordinary members of the Branch. 3. Communication from Council of Association anent fees payable to medical witnesses in criminal cases. 4. Dr. Gordon: Case of Complete Occlusion of External Auditory Meatus (exhibition of patient). 5. Dr. Gordon: Exhibition of Electrical Apparatus, including a Urethral Endoscope and demonstration of its Use. 6. Dr. Mackenzie Booth: Case of so-called Spontaneous Combustion, with Photograph. 7. Dr. Edmond: Specimens of Disease of Liver.—ROBERT JOHN GARDEN, J. MACKENZIE BOOTH, Honorary Secretaries.

**SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH.**—The spring meeting of this Branch will be held at Pontypridd about the second or third week in April. Members wishing to read papers, etc., are requested to send titles to either of the Honorary Secretaries by the end of March, in order that they may be inserted in the circulars.—ALFRED SKEEN, M.D., Cardiff; D. ARTHUR DAVIES, M.B., Swansea, Honorary Secretaries.

**METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: NORTH LONDON DISTRICT.**—The next meeting of this district will be held at the North West Hospital, Kentish Town Road, on the evening of Wednesday, March 28th, at 8.30, when A. E. Durham, F.R.C.S., President of the Branch, will take the chair. Some interesting cases in the hospital will be exhibited. Dr. Hood will read a paper on Empyema following Pneumonia; or Clinical Notes on Membranous Sore Throat. The new committee of this district will assemble at 8 P.M. All members of the profession are welcome to attend.—GEORGE HENTY, M.D., Honorary Secretary, 30, Camden Road, N.

#### ADELAIDE AND SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BRANCH.

The monthly meeting was held on January 26th, 1888. The President (Dr. DAVIES THOMAS) was in the chair, and the following gentlemen were present: Drs. Lawley, Gardner, London, Mackintosh, Mitchell, Poulton; Messrs. Aitken, Bickle, Clindening, Corbin, Finnis, Giles, Hayward, Lawrence, and the Honorary Secretary (Mr. Cleland).

**New Member.**—William Baly, M.R.C.S., was elected a member of the British Medical Association and of its South Australian Branch.

**Cases.**—Dr. POULTON brought forward a man whose ankle he had excised for disease, the result being a useful joint.—Mr. CORBIN exhibited a patient suffering from exophthalmic goitre.—Dr. LONDON showed a case of buphthalmos in a little girl, a patient at the Adelaide Children's Hospital.

**Excision of Cancerous Larynx.**—Dr. GARDNER read notes of a case in which he had successfully removed the entire larynx for carcinoma, and showed the specimen. He had performed the operation twice, each time successfully. He thought sufficient data had not yet been collected, owing to the paucity of cases—not over 100 in all—to enable surgeons to decide whether the operation was a justifiable one or not. If Hahn's (of Berlin) success could be calculated on, namely, where one at least of his fifteen cases had had no recurrence of the disease after a lapse of seven years, the operation certainly would be justifiable. Unfortunately in Great Britain there was a prejudice against the operation, and he thought the ill-success was mainly due to climatic influences. The artificial larynx he recommended was a vulcanite one made by Dr. Woodburn for him, modelled after Dr. Foulis's original instrument.

**Double Mouth.**—Dr. LONDON read a brief account of a male infant who was under his care at the Adelaide Children's Hospital, and who lived to three months old. The patient had two mouths, separated posteriorly by a central pillar of the fauces, and leading into a common pharynx, but united anteriorly by a common

buccal orifice, to the upper border of which was attached the remains of the fused adjacent cheeks. These occupied a great portion of the mouth cavities, and extended backwards to the central faucial pillar. There were two tongues, which moved independently, and two pairs of jaws, considerably distorted in parts. There was a third central nostril. The division of the larynx was doubtful. No *post-mortem* examination was allowed.

#### BERMUDA BRANCH.

A GENERAL meeting of the Branch was held at the Town Hall, Hamilton, on Saturday, January 28th. Dr. PARK TUCKER, President of the Branch, occupied the chair. About twelve members and visitors were present.

**Narcotic Inebriety.**—By request of the Society, Dr. J. B. MATTISON, of Brooklyn, gave an address on the subject of narcotic inebriety. Attention was called to the increased use of opium, chloral, and cocaine, notably in France, Germany, and America. The genesis of the disease was a physical necessity in most cases. The speaker said in such cases his plan was to establish an entire narcotic disuse by regular reduction in ten days, meantime bringing the nervous system under the sedative influence of bromide of sodium in initial doses of thirty grains at twelve-hour intervals, increasing the dose ten grains daily, and reaching, if required, a maximum of 120 grains at the end of the withdrawal period. The resultant reflex irritation was treated by hot baths, cannabis indica, coca, and electricity, with a subsequent strengthening regimen. The prognosis was good as to recovery, but in most cases sooner or later there was a return to the narcotic due to a renewal of the original cause, or to other conditions beyond control.

**Vote of Thanks.**—A vote of thanks to Dr. Mattison closed the meeting.

#### SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SURREY DISTRICT.

The spring meeting of this district was held at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, on Thursday, March 8th, at 4 P.M., W. F. R. BURGESS, M.D., of Streatham, in the chair.

**Next Meeting.**—After reading the minutes of the previous meeting, it was proposed by Dr. THOMPSON, seconded by Dr. A. CARPENTER, and unanimously resolved, that the next meeting be held at Croydon on Thursday, May 10th, and that Mr. T. A. Richardson, of Croydon, be invited to preside.

**Representative on Council.**—Dr. John H. Galton, was unanimously nominated by the meeting to represent the Branch in the Council of the Association.

**Mechanical Treatment of Joint Disease.**—Mr. NOBLE SMITH gave a demonstration of recent improvements in the treatment of diseases of the joints, exhibiting numerous splints and other mechanical contrivances, and their mode of application in each particular case.

**Possible Danger of Milk Diet.**—Dr. ALFRED CARPENTER showed a hard mass of solid cheesy substance vomited from the stomach of a calf fed entirely on milk, and pointed out the possibility of a similar concretion occurring in patients restricted to milk diet.

**Hysterectomy.**—Mr. H. G. PLUMMER read notes of a case of rapidly-growing soft tumour of the uterus, which, even on abdominal section, seemed so fluctuating that it closely simulated an ovarian cyst. After removal of the uterus with the tumour and the uterine appendages (small cysts being found in the ovaries), the stump was fixed in the lower angle of the abdominal wound. The progress of the case was very satisfactory. The tumour was a myxo-myoma.

**Dinner.**—After the meeting fourteen members and visitors dined together.

**ERRATA.**—In the review of Dr. McVail's *Vaccination Vindicated*, published on March 10th, there is an error in the statement with regard to the Kilmarnock statistics. Instead of (p. 541, line 12) "small-pox was accountable for 91 out of every 100 deaths under 5 years of age," read "91 out of every 100 deaths from small-pox were under 5 years of age;" also, in the concluding line of the first paragraph of the review, for "Royal Commission," read "Select Committee."

**AMBULANCE CLASS, TOBERMORY.**—Dr. Shaw, Glasgow Royal Infirmary, examined the ambulance class conducted by Dr. Maxwell, Tobermory, awarded a certificate of proficiency to every member of the class he had examined, and complimented them on the very satisfactory appearance they had made.

## MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday, March 9th.

**Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill.**—The House went into Committee on this Bill. Clauses 1 to 19 were agreed to. On Clause 20 Lord DORMER moved an amendment for the purpose of compelling the workhouse authorities to provide sufficient and proper accommodation for pauper lunatics. The amendment was negatived without a division, and the clause was agreed to, as were also Clauses 21 to 33.—Lord HERSCHELL moved to insert the following clause after Clause 33:—"The notice by Section 19 of the Lunacy Act, 1853, required to be sent upon the recovery of a patient, shall state that unless the patient is removed within seven days from the date of the notice, he will be discharged. If the patient be not removed within seven days from the date of the notice he shall be forthwith discharged without further order." The clause was agreed to, as were also the intermediate clauses up to Clause 57 inclusive.—On Clause 58 Lord DORMER moved an amendment with the object of giving to the local authority power to build a hospital or asylum for private patients. The amendment was negatived, and the clause agreed to. The Bill passed through Committee.

**Vivisection.**—Viscount SIDMOUTH moved that a humble address be presented to Her Majesty for correspondence between the Home Office and the Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection, in reference to two recent instances of infringements of the law, and asked whether it would in future be a portion of the duties of the authorities at the Home Office to cause legal proceedings to be instituted in similar cases. In one case the operation was performed on a rabbit, but without anaesthetics; and in the other case a number of animals were inoculated in the presence of a number of persons and without anaesthetics. The law had been distinctly contravened; but, upon the attention of the Home Secretary being drawn to the cases, he replied in the one case that the licence would be withdrawn, and in the other that so long a time had elapsed since the infringement of the law that he did not feel justified in instituting proceedings. Under these circumstances he desired to know whether in future, in cases brought to the attention of the Home Office, it would be deemed its duty to institute proceedings.—Earl BROWLOW said it certainly was a portion of the duties of the authorities at the Home Office to cause proceedings to be instituted in cases where the Vivisection Act had been infringed, and that duty had in the past been discharged. It appeared that the cases referred to were those of Mr. Hine and Mr. Pemberley. Mr. Hine had a certificate, but clearly exceeded the powers granted by the certificate; and the Home Secretary, on having his attention drawn to the matter, withdrew the licence. Mr. Pemberley had not a certificate, and the explanation was that he was acting as the assistant of Dr. Robertson, who had. It was clear, however, that he had infringed the law; but, having regard to the fact that a considerable time had elapsed, the Home Secretary did not think it was a case in which proceedings should be instituted. There were other extenuating circumstances. Cases could be dealt with by the Home Office according to their circumstances, and it was not necessary on every occasion to take legal proceedings. The Government had no objection to lay the correspondence asked for upon the table.—The motion was agreed to.

**The Sweating System.**—The Earl of DUNRAVEN moved: That the following lords form the Select Committee to consider the sweating system: The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Onslow, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Clinton, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, the Earl of Limerick, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, the Earl of Dunraven, Lord Sandhurst, Lord Rothschild, Lord Monkswell, and Lord Thring.—The motion was agreed to.

### Monday, March 12th.

**Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill.**—The report of amendments on this Bill was agreed to.

**Teaching University for London.**—Lord HERSCHELL, in the absence of Lord Granville, asked the Lord President whether he had made up his mind as to the manner in which he would deal with the application for a charter for a Teaching University in London, and other like applications for charters; and whether he had come to a conclusion as to a Royal Commission on the subject.—Viscount CRANBROOK replied that he had come to the determination to recommend the issue of a small Royal Commission to inquire, and he hoped that at no great distance of time it would be able to report.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday, March 12th.

**Scarlatina from the Cow.**—Sir H. MAXWELL, in answer to Mr. PICTON, said that some months ago Professor Brown was instructed to make an inquiry into the existence among cows of an eruptive disease of the teats, which it was alleged in one case (the Hendon outbreak) had induced scarlatina in man by the agency of the milk. In the course of the inquiry he availed himself of Professor Crookshank's offered assistance in working out the micro-pathology of the affection. In regard to the outbreak in Wiltshire, Professor Crookshank had stated that he considered the disease was the Jennerian cow-pox. Professor Crookshank had not yet furnished a report on the micro-organism of the cow-disease. A report on the whole subject was being prepared, and would be issued as soon as possible by the Agricultural Department.

**Deaths from Want.**—In reply to Mr. KILBRIDE, Mr. STUART-WORTLEY said a return was now in course of preparation showing the number of deaths in the metropolitan district in the year 1887 upon which coroners' juries had returned verdicts that they were due to starvation, or were deaths accelerated by privation. As to bodies found in the Thames in the City of London and in the metropolitan district, there would be no objection on the part of the Government to furnish a return.

**Army Medical Officers.**—Dr. FARQUHARSON asked the Secretary for War whether he had received from the British Medical Association a statement containing an analysis of the opinions of nearly 900 army medical officers with reference to the recent abolition of relative rank, and whether a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction had thus been shown to exist throughout the department.—Mr. E. STANHOPE said: I have received a communication from the British Medical Association purporting to give the anonymous opinions of several hundred medical officers. These opinions must have been obtained and expressed in a manner altogether in contravention of military discipline. Medical officers, like other officers, have a proper channel through which they can be heard, and I am not prepared to accept any civilian association as their mouthpiece. On the general question of rank I can only repeat what I said several times last year, namely, that the status of medical officers is just as it was before, and that as regards titular rank they already hold professional titles for which the exchange to combatant titles, without combatant functions, would be a loss of personal influence.—Dr. FARQUHARSON said he would draw attention to this subject on the medical vote.

## UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

### GLASGOW.

THE following changes have taken place in the examinerships in Glasgow University:—For graduation in Medicine: In Anatomy, Mr. Alexander Hill, M.A., M.D., Cambridge; Medical Jurisprudence, Mr. A. W. Macfarlane, M.D., London; Midwifery, Mr. Samuel Sloan, M.D., Glasgow; Medicine and Clinical Medicine, Mr. G. Lovell Gulland, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., Edinburgh. The first three appointments are for three years and the last for one year.

### UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

MR. WILKINSON OVEREND, B.A. Oxon., of St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, has been elected to the Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship (£200 a year for three years).

### CAMBRIDGE.

**NEW ANATOMICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL BUILDINGS.**—The Building Sites Syndicate have published a report suggesting the mode in which provision should be made for the various science subjects to be housed in or near the new museums. They recommend that the first work to be undertaken should be the buildings for human anatomy and physiology. Pathology can be temporarily accommodated in the old chemical laboratory, and medicine and surgery in the old anatomical buildings. The report seems well weighed, and is likely to be favourably received. The chief need, however, is ready money.

**ASSISTANT TO THE PROFESSOR OF SURGERY.**—The Special Board for Medicine recommend that an assistant to the professor of surgery be forthwith appointed to help in the teaching and to supervise the surgical collections in the museum. Professor Humphry, himself *sine stipendio*, has generously offered to provide a sufficient

stipend for the new officer. Mr. F. V. Dickins, M.B., has been appointed an elector to the new professorship of Chinese.

THE following degrees were conferred at the Congregation held on Thursday, March 8th:—Robert Michael Simon, M.B., Gonville and Caius, admitted M.D.; Matthew Henry Spencer, B.A., Trinity and St. Thomas's, admitted M.B. and B.C.; Arthur Henry Williams, B.A., St. John's and Guy's, admitted M.B. and B.C.

## PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

### GUARDIANS AND MEDICAL OFFICERS.

MR. EDWARD MARSHALL, medical officer of health to the Mitcham District of the Croydon Union, and medical officer to the Holborn Union Industrial Schools at Mitcham, appears to be having rather harsh measure dealt out to him by the Holborn Board of Guardians. Mr. Marshall has been medical officer to the schools for thirty years, during which he has discharged his duties without a single complaint having been made against him. A month ago he was suddenly informed that the guardians were dissatisfied with his conduct in his official capacity, and he was called upon to resign. The reason alleged was his neglect to visit the schools under his care with sufficient frequency. It appears that some time ago there was an outbreak of scarlet fever among the patients in the union infirmary, and at the time of the alleged neglect of duty, the disease had begun to show itself in the schools. Mr. Marshall admits that for three weeks he did not visit the schools, but he affirms that during all that time he was in constant communication with the managers of the schools. As soon as any child was taken ill it was at once transferred to the union infirmary, or to the infectious hospital of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and we are assured that there is absolutely no evidence of Mr. Marshall's absence from the schools having been attended with the slightest ill effect. Nevertheless, a resolution was passed, at a meeting of the board, that, "owing to the pressure of work in his private practice, he (Mr. Marshall) was unable to attend to his duties at the schools," and calling upon him to resign. Mr. Marshall was allowed to appear before the board some weeks ago, and to be heard in his defence. He said that he had not gone to the schools because he kept himself thoroughly informed of everything that occurred, and there was really nothing that required his personal attendance. He was constantly visiting the infirmary, where there were many cases of scarlet fever, and he was seeing a good deal of the disease in private at the same time. It was, therefore, as a matter of fact, better that he should not go near the schools, to which he might easily have been the means of conveying the infection. He had carefully examined the sanitary arrangements at the schools, and had done all in his power to check the spread of the disease among the children. After hearing Mr. Marshall, the board referred the proposal that he should be called upon to resign to the General Purposes Committee, which has now, as we are informed, without making any inquiry into the truth of the allegations against the medical officer on the spot, supported the proposal, and urged the Guardians to insist on his resigning. This Mr. Marshall has declined to do, and we understand that he has appealed to the Local Government Board, begging them to inquire into the whole matter. We hope the Board will accede to this request, and will not allow itself to be put off with general statements of a more or less vague character, but will endeavour to ascertain the precise grounds of complaint against Mr. Marshall, and the specific facts on which they are founded, if any such are forthcoming. Mr. Marshall's appeal for an impartial inquiry by the proper authorities is deserving of public as well as professional support, as it is of importance, both to medical men holding such responsible public appointments and to the community at large, that Boards of Guardians should be made once for all to understand that they will not be suffered to ride roughshod over medical officers who have faithfully discharged the duties of a thankless office for many years without reproach.

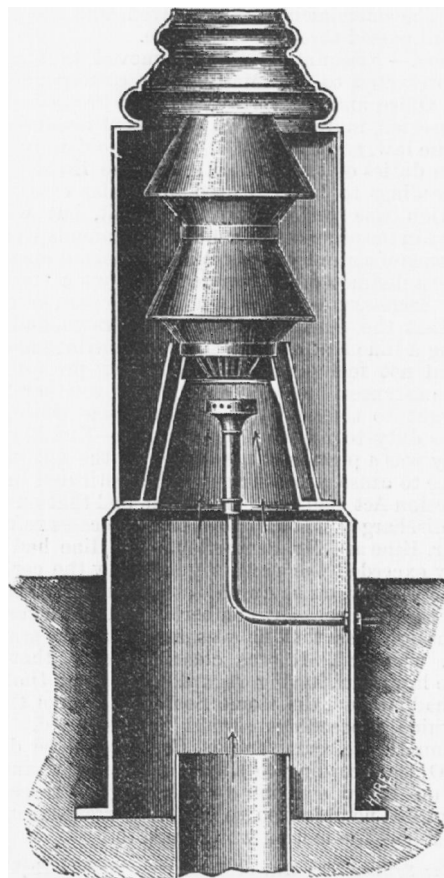
### OFFENSIVE PUBLIC URINALS.

C. O. (Newcastle-under-Lyne).—An individual who can prove that the proposed erection will be a nuisance may obtain an injunction to restrain the Town Council from putting it on the site selected. The course to be pursued in such a case is essentially a matter for a lawyer. It would be impossible to give any useful advice without knowing all the facts in detail.

### KEELING'S SEWER GAS EXHAUSTER AND DESTRUCTOR.

WE are informed by the proprietor that during several months past Richmond, Ealing, Epsom, Leicester, East Dereham, and other towns have applied Keeling's Sewer Gas Exhausters and Destructors to extract and cremate the gases arising from organic decomposition. It is urged that the discharge of sewer emanations through ground level gratings is a crude and indefensible system. Nothing, it is said, conduces to the prosperity of a town or locality so much as a high repute for pure air.

It is stated that Keeling's apparatus has been tested by certain experts chemically as to its destructive power, and mechanically as to its economy. It consists mainly of an iron column with a powerful furnace, which produces an intense heat by the combustion of a small quantity of coal gas, and causes a strong current of air to pass constantly through it in all states of weather. The peculiarity of the furnace consists in a series of ribbed metal cones, which divides the sewer air into minute streams, and subjects it to contact with hot surfaces through a sufficient length to destroy the excess of organic matter which impregnates it.



The Ealing Local Board requested Dr. Russell, of the Chemical Laboratory, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to test the action of the apparatus on the Ealing sewers, and to analyse the sewer air before it enters the column, and also after it passes through it. Dr. Russell's report was laid before the board on March 1st, and it contains the following description and results of his tests:

"In my first experiment, I introduced into the current of air 0.3 cubic centimetre of ether; this ether was completely oxidised; no smell of ether could be recognised at the top of the stove, only a slight smell of some of the products of the oxidation of the ether. The next experiment was with sulphuretted hydrogen, a gas which in extremely small quantities can be recognised by its smell, and a gas which often occurs in sewers. I generated this gas in a flask, and conveyed it by means of a tube to one of the openings at the base of the stove, so that the air passing through the stove was largely charged with this gas. Although smell is so very delicate a test for this gas, and although this gas was

## OBITUARY.

**ALEXANDER PEERS ADAMS, L.R.C.P.LOND., M.R.C.S.ENG.,**  
Surgeon, Madras Army.

WE regret to announce the untimely death of Surgeon A. Peers Adams, of the Indian Medical Service. He was born on September 6th, 1855. He received his medical education at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and obtained the diplomas of Member of the Royal College of Surgeons and Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in 1879, and passed into Netley at the February examination in 1880, when fifty candidates competed for twenty-three vacant commissions in the Indian Medical Service. He passed out of Netley at the examination held in August, 1880, and proceeded to the Madras Presidency. He subsequently served in Burmah, where his health suffered severely.

At the meeting of the South Indian Branch of the British Medical Association, held in Madras on October 7th, 1887, Surgeon-Major Drake-Brockman, F.R.C.S., Vice-President, paid the following tribute to his memory:—

"No panegyric is needed in referring to his life or work, for I am sure that all who had the privilege of his acquaintance must have had reason to admire the various qualities with which he was gifted. All who were thrown in his way must have been impressed with the conscientious and efficient manner in which he invariably discharged the various duties which, from time to time, were allotted to him; and it mattered not, whether in the performance of active field operations, or in the engagements which pertain to the lot of a civil medical officer, he was always found ready, willing, and painstaking.

"In the recent Burman campaign his powers had been put to the test, and he did not fail; for we are aware how his conduct and the excellence of his work called for a special representation to the Government. In the different civil charges to which he was at various times nominated, we have also proof of his unswerving attention to the discharge of his duties, and his care and gentleness to the sick who sought his assistance in their distress. His conduct was characterised by a modesty and love of retirement from public observation, which perhaps militated somewhat against his advancement; but that innate characteristic of considering himself of less repute in culture and professional attainments than others with whom he was brought into contact merely confirmed the opinion of those who knew him more intimately, that behind that modest and unassuming demeanour there was concealed a not inconsiderable knowledge of his profession. As we know, he was called upon to fill a number of responsible offices in this city immediately after a prolonged sojourn in the insalubrious climate of Burmah; and had he enjoyed better health, it seems highly probable that he would have finally occupied a prominent position in our midst, and would have given us, as an Association, valuable material for discussion at our monthly gatherings; but it has been ordered otherwise, and we must bow to that dispensation.

"As a friend, in social life, he was ever courteous, refined, and gentlemanly in his bearing and conversation, and although perhaps slow to make new friends, nevertheless, when once a friendship was formed, it was a firm and stable one."

**JOHN CROFTON LAWRENSON, Surgeon-Major,**  
Madras Army.

WE regret to record the death of Surgeon-Major John Crofton Lawrenson, 21st Regiment M.N.I., which occurred at Me-cu, Upper Burmah, on October 4th from enteric fever.

The deceased officer entered the Indian Medical Service on March 30th, 1872, and arrived in India on November 1st of the same year. He served in various military appointments till the outbreak of the Madras famine in 1876, when his services were, with a number of other medical officers, placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Commissioner for duty during that time. During the trying hot months of May, June, July, and August he was in charge of the relief camps in the Kurnool district, for which services he was thanked by the Sanitary Commissioner. In October, 1877, he was appointed to the medical charge of the 21st Regiment M.N.I., and remained with it till the date of his death. In November, 1885, on the outbreak of hostilities in Burmah, he accompanied his regiment on service.

Surgeon-Major Lawrenson was a member of the South Indian Branch of the British Medical Association.

## MEDICAL NEWS.

### MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following Vacancies are announced:

- BOROUGH ASYLUM, Birmingham.**—Clinical Assistant. Board and residence. Applications to R. B. Whitcombe, Esq., Medical Superintendent.
- BRITISH SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL, Cronstadt, St. Petersburg.**—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £180 per annum, with furnished apartments, etc. Applications to H. M. Consul, St. Petersburg.
- CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.**—Assistant Surgeon. Applications by March 27th to A. E. Reade, Esq., Secretary.
- CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.**—Surgical Registrar. Applications by March 27th to A. E. Reade, Esq., Secretary.
- DENTAL HOSPITAL, Exeter.**—Surgeon-Administrator of Anæsthetics. Applications to the Honorary Secretary before March 19th.
- EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Shadwell, E.**—Resident Clinical Assistant. Board and lodging. Applications by March 22nd to the Secretary.
- EDENDERRY UNION.**—Medical Officer, Carlberry Dispensary. Salary, £135 per annum and fees. Applications to Rev. H. Johnston, Honorary Secretary, the Vicarage. Election on March 19th.
- GENERAL INFIRMARY, Northampton.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £125 per annum, with board, etc. Applications by March 27th to the Secretary, S. P. Bennett, Esq.
- GLENMUCK PAROCHIAL BOARD, Parishes of Glenmuick, Tullock and Glengairn.**—Medical Officer. Salary, £45 per annum. Applications by March 20th to the Inspector of the Poor, Ballater.
- HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton.**—Resident Clinical Assistants. Applications by April 7th, to the Secretary.
- LIVERPOOL DISPENSARIES.**—Two Assistant-Surgeons. Salary, £80 per annum, with board, lodging, etc. Applications by March 24th, to R. R. Greene, Esq., Secretary, Leith Office, Moorfields, Liverpool.
- MALE LOCK HOSPITAL, Dean Street, Soho.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications by March 19th, to the Secretary, Lock Hospital, Harrow Road, W.
- OWENS COLLEGE, Manchester.**—Professor of Obstetrics. Applications by March 20th to the Registrar.
- ROSS-SHIRE, Parish of Resolis and District.**—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £82 per annum. Applications by March 17th to R. J. Eilanders, Esq., Forthrose.
- ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Moorfields, E.C.**—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications by March 24th to the Secretary.
- ST. HELEN'S FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL AID ASSOCIATION.**—Resident Medical Officer. Applications by March 20th to Mr. H. Whittle, Secretary, 85, Argyle Street, St. Helen's, Lancashire.
- ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONK, ETC., Henrietta Street, W.C.**—Anæsthetist. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications by March 24th to the Secretary.
- WEST DERBY UNION Workhouse, Walton-on-Hill.**—Resident Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100, board and lodging. Applications by March 21st to H. P. Cleaver, Esq., Union Clerk, Brougham Terrace, West Derby Road, Liverpool.
- WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road.**—Clinical Assistants. Applications to Secretary.
- WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.**—Medical Registrar. Salary, £40 per annum. Applications by March 26th to S. M. Quennell, Secretary.

### MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

- BERRY, James, B.S.Lond., F.R.C.S.,** appointed Surgeon to the Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease, *vice* Howard Marsh, F.R.C.S., resigned.
- CAMERON, J., M.B., C.M.Glasgow,** appointed Surgeon to the Bristol Dispensary, *vice* A. G. Gibbs, L.R.C.P., etc.
- GORDON, James, B.A., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.,** appointed House-Surgeon to the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, *vice* H. W. McConnell, M.B., resigned.
- GORHAM, John, B.A., L.R.C.S.,** appointed Medical Officer to the Workhouse and Dispensary District of the Oughterard Union, *vice* W. W. Brereton, L.K.Q.C.P.I. and L.M., L.R.C.S.I. and L.M., resigned.
- JACKSON, W. F. Marsh, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Edin.,** appointed Medical Officer of Health for Smethwick, Staffordshire, *vice* Mr. William Sutton, deceased.
- MCDOWALL, John G., M.D.Edin.,** appointed Medical Superintendent to the West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum, Menston, near Leeds.
- MACFARLANE, A. W., M.D., F.R.C.P.Edin.,** appointed Examiner in Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Glasgow.
- MITCHELL, G., M.D.,** appointed Medical Officer of Templemore Dispensary District.
- MITCHELL, Robert, M.D., M.Ch.,** appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Bury Infirmary, *vice* A. B. Telford, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., resigned.
- MOORHEAD, G. A., M.K.Q.C.P.I.,** appointed Medical Officer of Moate Dispensary.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL will take the chair at the annual festival dinner of St. Mary's Hospital, which is fixed to take place on May 12th.



**BEQUESTS.**—Mr. John Manship Norman, D.L., J.P., of Dencombe, Slaugham, bequeathed £1,000 to the Charing Cross Hospital, and £100 to the Sussex County Hospital, Brighton.—Mr. William Henry Skynner, of Cavendish Place, St. Marylebone, and James Street, Buckingham Gate, bequeathed £500 to the Middlesex Hospital, and £500 to the Westminster Hospital.—Mrs. Mary Hotchkiss, of Harrington Street, Dublin, bequeathed £100 each to the Adelaide Hospital, the Mercer's Hospital, the Coombe Lying-in Hospital, the Hospital for Incurables, St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, and the Convalescent Hospital, all at or near Dublin.—Mr. John William Taylor, J.P., of Almondbury, bequeathed £200 to the Huddersfield Infirmary.—Mr. John Northage Bradley, of Westhorpe, bequeathed £100 to the Newark Hospital.—The Huntingdon County Hospital has received £100 under the will of Mr. John Seaton.

**ANTIPIRYN AS AN ANODYNE.**—The *Revista de Ciencias Medicas* of February 20th publishes two cases treated by Dr. La Guardia in the Mercedes Hospital at Havana, in which the power of antipyrin to relieve pain was very marked. A man, aged 64, had been suffering for six weeks from neuralgia of the eighth intercostal nerve of the left side, following herpes zoster of the corresponding region. Iodide of potassium was tried for some days without result; three grains of antipyrin were then given, and next day the pain entirely ceased. In the other case a man, aged 22, suffering from syphilitic nodes on both tibiae, the pain of which kept him awake at night, was ordered three grains of antipyrin every day. On the second day of this treatment he was perfectly free from pain. Some weeks later the nodes began to trouble him again, and the pain was at once subdued in the same way.

**LANOLIN IN THE SKIN DISEASES OF CHILDHOOD.**—Ointments in which pure lanolin, or lanolin with 10 or 15 per cent. of water, was the basis, are strongly recommended by Dr. Russell Sturgis (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*) in the treatment of eczema and urticaria in children. In acute eczema he first directs the affected surface to be cleaned in the usual way, and if weeping copiously, to be then dusted with finely powdered boracic acid; as soon as the inflammation has sufficiently subsided, an ointment of boracic acid 3j to lanolin 3j is prescribed. In eczema faciei, with induration, he finds a copious application of pure lanolin thoroughly rubbed in very useful; where the induration is very considerable, the addition of salicylic acid (gr. 5—15 to 3j) is recommended. Simple lanolin acted most favourably in chronic urticaria.

**SAD DEATH OF A MEDICAL STUDENT.**—A funeral ceremony took place on Saturday, March 11th, at the newly-constructed chapel of the Westminster Hospital, on the occasion of the death of Mr. F. H. Hibbens, a student, who succumbed to syncope on the fourth day of an attack of scarlet fever. The deceased student had been working very hard, and was out of health, but it is uncertain whether he contracted the disease at the hospital from a case in one of the special wards or in the country. All his fellow students and many members of the hospital staff were present, the deceased having been an exemplary student, and very popular with his fellows.

**MILK IN SWITZERLAND.**—According to a recent statement the value of the annual production of milk in Switzerland is no less than £7,300,000; in other words, over 410,000,000 gallons are given annually by 662,336 cows and 277,277 goats (the total number of goats being 415,916). Of this quantity 39.6 per cent. is made into cheese and condensed milk, 42.6 supplied in its normal condition for consumption, and 17.8 used in the farmyard for rearing and fattening purposes. There are 2,900 cheese farms in the Alpine regions, and 2,600 in the valleys. The fertile canton of Berne yields the largest supply of milk, after which come the Cantons of St. Gall, Zurich, and Lucerne.

**ITALIAN SOCIETY OF HYDROLOGY AND CLIMATOLOGY.**—The Società Italiana d'Idrologia e Climatologia, which was founded last September at Pavia when the Congress of the Italian Medical Association was in session, will hold its first meeting at Bologna next October. Its objects are said to be to make medical men in Italy acquainted with the mineral waters of their own country, and to encourage the scientific study of balneology. An exhibition of objects connected with hydrology and climatology will also be held.

**LORD DERWENT** has been re-elected President, and Sir Charles Legard, Bart., and Sir George Cayler, Bart., Vice-Presidents, of the Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary, Scarborough.

**THE ARTS EXAMINATION OF THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES.**—The examination in Arts qualifying for registration as a medical student was held in the Hall of the Apothecaries' Society on March 2nd and 3rd. There were 153 candidates; thirty have been placed in the second class, and eighty-seven have passed in some subjects, but have failed in others. The next examination will be held on June 1st and 2nd.

**REGISTRATION OF PLUMBERS.**—Certificates granted by the Plumbers' Company were issued at Guildhall, on Wednesday last, to thirty-seven master and operative plumbers from Stalybridge, Oxford, Hereford, Sheffield, Leamington, and various districts of London.

At a special meeting of the Forkhill Dispensary Committee, Dr. J. McDowel was elected, by a majority of one, medical officer, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. McBride.

Mr. G. W. HASTINGS, Q.C., has been appointed Chairman of the Select Committee on Police and Sanitary Regulation Bills. The Committee will not proceed with business till after Easter.

## MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

### MONDAY.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 4 P.M.—Professor Charles Stewart: On Locomotion and Allied Phenomena (Lecture IV).

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8.30 P.M.—Mr. William Adams: On the Successful Treatment of Hammer Toe by the Subcutaneous Division of the Lateral Ligaments. Dr. Borel: On Goltre and its Treatment by Extirpation. Illustrated by 22 cases.

### TUESDAY.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON, 5 P.M.—Dr. W. H. Dickinson: The Lumleian Lectures: The Tongue as an Indication of Disease. Lecture II.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 8.30 P.M.—Dr. Goodhart: Ostitis Deformans. Dr. Wilks: Transverse Furrows on the Nails. Mr. Sutton: An Exostosis. Mr. Eves: On the Inoculability of Lupus. Mr. D'Arcy Power: Sarcoma of the Urinary Bladder. Mr. E. H. Fenwick: Sarcoma of the Urinary Bladder. Mr. Colman: Intestines in Diphtheria. Dr. W. Collier: Tubercular Disease of Suprarenal Capsules. Card Specimens.—Mr. Fenwick: Tumour of Urinary Bladder. Mr. Targett (for Dr. Fry): 1. Cystadenoma of Thyroid. 2. Popliteal Aneurysm. Dr. F. T. Pearce: Advanced Surgical Kidneys. Dr. M. Murray: Cystic Disease of Kidneys.

### WEDNESDAY.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 4 P.M.—Professor Charles Stewart: On Locomotion and Allied Phenomena (Lecture V).

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, Brompton, 4 P.M.—Dr. J. Kingston Fowler: On the Diagnosis of Functional from Organic Diseases of the Heart (with Cases).

PARKES MUSEUM OF HYGIENE, 3 P.M.—Dr. A. T. Schofield: On Domestic Hygiene.

ROYAL METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, 7 P.M.—Dr. W. Marcet, F.R.S.: On Atmospheric Electricity. Mr. G. J. Symons, F.R.S.: The Non-existence of Thunderbolts; elucidated by accounts of searches after them, and the exhibition of specimens.

### THURSDAY.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON, 5 P.M.—Dr. W. H. Dickinson: The Lumleian Lectures: The Tongue as an Indication of Disease. Lecture III.

PARKES MUSEUM OF HYGIENE, 5 P.M.—Mr. A. S. Murray (Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum): On Physical Training of the Greeks and Romans.

### FRIDAY.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 4 P.M.—Professor Charles Stewart: On Locomotion and Allied Phenomena (Lecture VI).

CANCER HOSPITAL, Brompton, 4.30 P.M.—Mr. F. Bowreman Jessett: On the Treatment of Cancer and Malignant Disease.

CLINICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8.30 P.M.—1. Dr. Ord: Case of Hyperpyrexia in Acute Rheumatism, treated by ice-pack. 2. Dr. Arkle: Two Cases of Hyperpyrexia, treated by cold. 3. Mr. Pearce Gould: Case of Gall Stones; Spontaneous Fracture; Operation; Recovery. 4. Mr. Parker: Living Specimen: A Case of Acute Rickets in a child aged 2½ years.

## 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.

BARNES.—On February 18th, 1888, at The Bungalow, Prospect Camp, Bermuda, the wife of Surgeon H. I. Barnes, M.S., of a son.

### DEATH.

BINNS.—On Saturday, March 10th, 1888, at the residence of his father, The Grange, Leeds, Yorkshire, William Binns, Surgeon, of The Cedars, East Bergholt, near Colchester, aged 43.

## OPERATION DAYS AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

<b>MONDAY</b> .....	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.
<b>TUESDAY</b> .....	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); 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.
<b>WEDNESDAY</b> .....	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.
<b>THURSDAY</b> .....	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.
<b>FRIDAY</b> .....	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.
<b>SATURDAY</b> .....	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.

<b>CHARING CROSS</b> .—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th., 1.30; Dental, M. W. F., 9.
<b>GUY'S</b> .—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.
<b>KING'S COLLEGE</b> .—Medical, daily, 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. Th. S., 2; o.p., M. W. F., 12.30; Eye, M. Th., 1; Ophthalmic Department, W., 1; Ear, Th., 2; Skin, Th., 2; Throat, Th., 3; Dental, Tu. F., 10.
<b>LONDON</b> .—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. S., 1.30; o.p. W. S., 1.30; Eye, W. S., 8.30; Ear and Throat, Tu., 9; Skin, Tu., 4; Dental, daily, 9.
<b>MIDDLESEX</b> .—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.
<b>ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S</b> .—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.
<b>ST. GEORGE'S</b> .—Medical and Surgical, M. T. F. S., 1; Obstetric, Tu. S., 1; o.p., Tu., 2; Eye, W. S., 2; Ear, Tu., 2; Skin, W., 2; Throat, Th., 2; Orthopaedic, W., 2; Dental, Tu. S., 9, Th., 1.
<b>ST. MARY'S</b> .—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.45; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.45; o.p., M. Th., 1.30; Eye, Tu. F., 9; Ear, M. Th., 3; Throat, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th., 9.30; Electrician, Tu., 2; Dental, W. S., 9.30; Consultations, M., 2.30; Operations, Tu., 1.30; Ophthalmic Operations, F., 9.
<b>ST. THOMAS'S</b> .—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.
<b>UNIVERSITY COLLEGE</b> .—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.
<b>WESTMINSTER</b> .—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.

## QUERIES.

## TREATMENT OF TRACHEAL COUGH.

CANTAS asks for suggestions as to the treatment of tracheal cough in a case where cocaine, expectorants, and potass. bromid. have severally failed.

## ANSWERS.

T. T.—Of course a Licentiate is as much a member of the profession as a Fellow or Member of any college.

W. BROWN.—“Stip. cond.”, *stipendio condonato*, signifies that the university remitted the fees on account of the unusual excellence with which the candidate had fulfilled the exercises for the degree.

## CHRONIC SWEATING IN THE AXILLÆ.

DR. R. L. BATTERBURY (Berkhamstead) would suggest to “M.B.” that a little extract of belladonna be smeared on the axillæ for a few nights in succession. This will, in all probability, cure the affection, or greatly relieve it; and, if it should return, a repetition of the treatment will keep it in check.

MR. E. MANSEL SYMPSON, M.B., writes: In reply to “M.B.’s” question (JOURNAL for March 10th), I should recommend boroglyceride. Taking the hint from Dr. Whitla, I have used it successfully in cases of fetid sweating of the feet. Pads of lint fastened on to a jersey might be soaked in a warm solution, dried, and placed in the axillæ.

## “QUINTAN” AGUE.

DR. J. P. HENRY (Dublin) writes: In reply to the query of “T. E. L. L.” I beg to state that the blood in my case of “quintan” ague was not examined for the filaria sanguinis hominis, as, leaving out the fact that the patient had never been in any part of the world where the parasite is common, there were none of the usual symptoms produced by it, such as chyluria, lymphangitis, etc., present. Dr. Manson, of China, while stating that the febrile symptoms occasionally caused by the filaria resemble the paroxysms of ague in their general character, says that they differ from them in the irregularity of the interval, and in its extending over weeks or months. If the exigencies of space had not compelled me to omit a detailed account of the symptoms, “T. E. L. L.” would have seen that they were perfectly typical of ague; and even if I had any doubt of the diagnosis, which I had not, the prompt effect produced by quinine would have dispelled it.

Since writing the memorandum of my case, I find that a case of “quintan” ague has been already recorded by Saint Yel (*Gaz. Heb.*, 1863). He also mentions others presenting sextan, septan, and octan types, and one in which the attacks recurred every thirty days. A similar case to the latter was described by Velasquez, of Taranto, so early as the fourteenth century. Several of the older writers, such as Donetus, Tulpius, Müller, and Sprengel, refer to the sextan type, and Thelenius and Binz to the octan. Celsus, after describing the ordinary types, mentions the occurrence of a longer interval in the following words:—“Interdum etiam longiore circuitu quædam redeunt; sed id raro evenit.”

## TREATMENT OF EPILEPSY.

MR. WM. PROWSE (Bleaden) suggests to “B.” the administration of Fowler’s arsenical solution in medium doses for a lengthened period. The bromides may be persisted in with occasional intermission for the benefit of his patient. Arsenic, in most cases, is a complete preventive of the bromiderash or tendency to the ulcerative process. Mr. Prowse asks whether “B.” considers the ulcer curable?

## NOTES, LETTERS, ETC.

## ENGLISH AND SCOTCH DEGREES.

R. G. (Manchester) writes: In the JOURNAL of March 10th Mr. Pinder (Manchester) complains about what he calls the unfairness of Scotch degrees not being thrown open to English students. Why, the very same rule applies to the University of the city in which he resides. Here am I, an Edinburgh student, with full curriculum, in a position similar to that occupied by Mr. Pinder; I am anxious to obtain a degree, but am debarred from taking that of the Victoria University for the same reason as Mr. Pinder is prevented from taking a Scotch degree. In both instances it is impossible to obtain the degree without having previously complied with the regulations of the particular university.

Mr. Pinder finds fault with the Scotch degrees because they are not thrown open to him. If he wants a degree, why not get that of the Victoria University in Manchester? He has no need to cross the Tweed. Why not be fair, equalise matters, and, if Scotch degrees ought to be thrown open to English students, then throw open English degrees to Scotch students?

## CASE OF PERSISTENT SNEEZING.

DR. ARTHUR W. SANDFORD, L.R.C.S.E. and P. Edin., (Newcastle-on-Tyne) writes: S. C., aged 10 years, was seized on Friday, February 24th, with persistent and continuous sneezing, a sneeze occurring every fourth second. There was no evidence of acute mischief nor any existing disease to which the sneezing could be traced as a reflex symptom, the only previous history being violent headaches which had from time to time been complained of. Bromide of potash was freely given, but only with the result of procuring a night’s rest in every three. The patient was put under chloroform and galvanism was tried, but with no permanent benefit. A blister was put on the nape of the neck, and large doses of the iodide of potash were given on the seventh day, and on Monday, March 5th, the sneezing suddenly stopped, having continued uninterruptedly (with the exception of a few hours’ sleep on three nights) for ten days.

## TWINS: SPONTANEOUS EVOLUTION

G. F. SYDENHAM, M.R.C.S. (Harwich, Essex) writes: On February 14th I was called to Mrs. R., at 5 A.M., a multipara, aged 36. I found a male child born alive, and the hand of a second protruding at the vulva.

On examination, I found the right shoulder jammed in the pelvis, the head in the right iliac fossa. While examining she had a pain, which forced the thorax deeper into the pelvis, and, during more pains, the thorax, breech, and lower extremities were born; the head quickly followed with occiput anterior. The child, a male, was dead.

