

Dr. Richer has published a note "On the Morphological Anatomy of the Lumbar Region," with reference to, and with a drawing of, a patient in whom a normal conformation of the vertebral column had been taken for a pathological deformity by his physician, who had applied to him in consequence four large cauterisations. In this note are some interesting reflections on the utility of human morphological studies in medicine.

Richer is also a sculptor. At the recent exhibitions at the Salon many of his works have been shown, one of which, "The Gymnast," is a conscientious morphological study. He has executed for the museum of the Salpêtrière a bust in terra-cotta of a patient under the care of M. Charcot attacked with labio-glossomorphological paralysis, which is of high scientific value.

This brief summary will perhaps indicate some of the chief features of interest in the Salpêtrière as a highly-developed school for the scientific and practical study of nervous affections. Of course it is far from exhausting the outlines of a study which requires and repays months of attention; but with these lines I must take my leave of an institution in which I have at various times during past years spent many hours, filled with impressions of profound and durable interest, and which I found on my recent visit to be still in course of progress and development. No one can well begin to study "Medical Paris of to-day" without paying an early pilgrimage to the Salpêtrière.

ELECTROPATHIC AND ZANDER INSTITUTE.

THE Medical Battery Co. Limited, of which Mr. C. B. Harness is Managing Director, has, through its solicitor, expressed to the solicitor of the Association its great regret that the advertisement of the names of the medical gentlemen which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* of January 8th under the above heading should have given unintentional offence to those gentlemen. An assurance has also been given on behalf of Mr. Harness that the advertisement will not be repeated.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

ORDINARY MEETING OF THE COLLEGE,
JANUARY 31st, 1889.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

I. The minutes were confirmed.

II. The President made a statement on behalf of the Censors' Board, informing the College that the attention of the President and Censors having been directed to a book published by Sir Morell Mackenzie, they had carefully considered the character and tendency of the work, and that they were prepared, if the College so desired, to report thereon.

It was moved, seconded, and adopted:

"That the judgment of the Censors' Board in the matter of the book by Sir Morell Mackenzie, entitled *The Fatal Illness of Frederick the Noble*, be received and adopted by the College, and communicated to Sir Morell Mackenzie."

The judgment of the Censors' Board was as follows:—

"The attention of the Censors' Board having been directed to a publication by Sir Morell Mackenzie, entitled *The Fatal Illness of Frederick the Noble*, the Censors' Board, although unable to deal judicially with the various matters brought into dispute therein, feels called upon to express to the College its grave disapproval of the general character of the book, and its profound regret that one, whilst a Member of this College, should have given, in any circumstances whatever, publicity to statements concerning his patient, and charges against his colleagues, injurious to the interests of the public, destructive of the confidence necessary between persons co-operating in the discharge of a great responsibility, and contrary to the traditions of the medical profession throughout the civilised world."

III. The following were admitted Members of the College:

Charles Frederic Bailey, M.D.Lond., Exminster; William Lee Dickinson, L.R.C.P., 9, Chesterfield Street, W.; James Galloway, M.B.Aber., 42, New Street, E.; Otto Jackson Kauffmann, M.D.Lond., Seamen's Hospital, S.E.; John Fletcher Little, M.B.Camb., 60, Welbeck Street, W.; John Wychenford Wash-

bourn, M.D.Lond., 24, Maze Pond, S.E.; Walter Essex Wynter, M.D.Lond., 34, Welbeck Street, W.

The Senior Censor announced the award of the Swiney Prize to Dr. C. Meymott Tidy.

THE DEATH OF THE AUSTRIAN CROWN PRINCE.

THE following are the conclusions arrived at by the Medical Commission entrusted with the *post-mortem* examination of the body of Prince Rudolph. The details of the necropsy have not been published.

1. His Imperial and Royal Highness the Illustrious Crown Prince succumbed owing to destruction of the skull and the anterior parts of the brain.

2. This destruction was caused by a shot discharged quite close to the right anterior temporal region.

3. A shot from a pistol of medium bore was capable of producing the above-described lesion.

4. The bullet was not found, as it had passed out through an aperture above the left ear.

5. There is no doubt that His Imperial and Royal Highness shot himself, and that death occurred immediately.

6. The premature union of the coronal and sagittal sutures of the skull, the remarkable depth of the cranial fossa, and the "impressionses digitatæ" on the internal surface of the cranial bones, the distinct flatness of the cerebral convolutions, and the dilatation of the cerebral ventricles were pathological conditions which, according to general experience, are combined with abnormal mental conditions, and thus justified the supposition that the fatal deed was committed in a state of mental alienation.

(Signed)

Hofrath Dr. E. HOFMANN, m. p., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

Professor Dr. KUNDRAT, m. p., Director of the Pathologico-Anatomical Institution.

Professor Dr. HERMANN WIDERHOFER, m. p., Physician in Ordinary to the Imperial and Royal Court.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

REPLY OF PROFESSOR VON BERGMANN TO COMMUNICATION OF COUNCIL.

THE President of Council has received the following reply from Professor von Bergmann, in acknowledgment of letter, with copy of resolution passed at special meeting of the Council, November 28th last, which was published by order of the Council; see JOURNAL, January 19th, 1889, page 153.

Alexander-Ufer 1, Portal II.

SIR,

31, 1, 89.

I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of January 16th, 1889, enclosing a copy of a resolution passed at a special meeting of the Council of the British Medical Association, on Wednesday, the 28th of November last.

I am, your obedient servant,

E. VON BERGMANN,
Professor of Surgery, University of Berlin.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1889. ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

MEETINGS of the Council will be held on April 17th, July 10th, and October 16th, 1889. 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 20th, and September 26th, 1889.

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 series of Maps forming the Report of the Collective Investigation Committee on the GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF RICKETS, ACUTE RHEUMATISM, CHOREA, CANCER, AND URINARY CALCULUS are deposited in the Library of the Association, and are open to the inspection of members. A descriptive commentary appeared in the JOURNAL of January 19th, 1889.

An inquiry into the ORIGIN AND MODE OF PROPAGATION OF EPIDEMICS OF DIPHTHERIA is in progress.

Memoranda and forms for communicating 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: SOUTH LONDON DISTRICT.—A meeting of the above district will be held in the Court Room, Guy's Hospital (by kind permission of the Treasurer), on Wednesday, February 13th, 1889, at 8.30 p.m. Dr. Frederick Taylor, Vice-President of the district, in the chair. Dr. Cullingworth, Obstetric Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, will read a paper on The Etiological Importance of Gonorrhoea in Relation to some of the more Common Diseases of Women. All practitioners will be welcomed.—R. PERCY SMITH, Honorary Secretary, Bethlem Royal Hospital, S.E.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: WESTERN DISTRICT.—A meeting will be held on Wednesday, February 20th, at St. Mary's Hospital. The chair will be taken at 8.30 p.m., by Dr. Brodie Sewell, President of the Branch. Business: 1. Minutes of preceding meeting. 2. An address will be given by W. H. Broadbent, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital: On the Right Side of the Heart.—C. A. PATTEN, Honorary Secretary.

SOUTHERN BRANCH: SOUTH EAST HANTS DISTRICT.—The ordinary meeting of this district will be held at the Grosvenor Hotel, Queen's Gate, Southsea, on Thursday, February 21st, 1889. The chair will be taken by the President, W. F. Brook, Esq., at 4.15 p.m. 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, J. WARD COUSINS.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.—The next meeting of this Branch will be held in the Swan Hotel, Stafford, on Thursday, February 28th, at 3.45 p.m.—GEORGE REID, Honorary Secretary.

DUBLIN BRANCH.

THE twelfth annual general meeting of the Dublin Branch was held in the hall of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Kildare Street, on Wednesday, January 30th. Dr. MAPOTHER, the outgoing President, occupied the chair.

Report of Council.—The report stated that the total number of subscribing members to the Branch for the past year was 185, as compared with 182 for 1887. During the year the Council held four meetings and admitted 16 members into the Association, several of whom joined the Dublin Branch. At the time of its formation, in 1877, there were about 130 members of the Association residing in Leinster, chiefly in Dublin and its immediate vicinity. In consequence of not being organised these members had no voice in the management of the Association, and were unrepresented on its Council. The object of the Dublin Branch was to supply this want by establishing corporate existence, as well as to further the fundamental objects of the Association and the interests of the Irish members of the profession in particular. From its organisation the Board had been able to take action upon such

topics as the Habitual Drunkards Bill and the Vaccination Laws Amendment Bill. The Council petitioned in favour of the first and against the second of these measures. The grievances of the Irish prison surgeons also received the attention of the Council; and at the important conference in London in 1879, on Animal Vaccination, the Branch was represented by the late Sir Edward Sinclair, Head of the Vaccine Department of the Local Government Board in Ireland. Among other matters which the Dublin Branch had before it were the compulsory notification of infectious diseases, the report of Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the grant of medical degrees, and the subsequent Act thereon in 1886, the grievances of the army medical officers, the teaching of pathology in the Irish medical schools. The Council observed with pleasure the accession to the Branch and to the Association of a large number of officers of the Army Medical Department. The British Medical Association had done good service for this important branch of the profession. Owing mainly to the strong recommendations originally made by the Branch, the Royal University of Ireland had made arrangements which would promote the study of pathology, and the Council trusted that other bodies would follow this example. Among the subjects to be considered by the new Council during the present year was the Union Officers Superannuation (Ireland) Bill. The Council hoped that the Branch would authorise the incoming Council to co-operate with the Irish Medical Association, with a view of bringing the claims of the hard-worked and badly-paid poor-law medical officers of Ireland to an equitable retiring pension under the notice of the Government, and urging the re-introduction of the Bill at as early a period as possible in the approaching session of Parliament. The accounts had been duly audited by Sir William Stokes up to January 20th, 1889, and showed a balance in favour of the Branch of £8 1s. 3d.—Dr. FOOT moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Dr. CORLEY, and unanimously agreed to.—Dr. MAPOTHER then vacated the chair, and it was taken by Dr. WM. MOORE, President-elect.

Vote of Thanks to Outgoing President.—Dr. ATTHILL, President of the College of Physicians, moved a vote of thanks to the outgoing president, Dr. Mapother; and Dr. FITZGIBBON, President of the College of Surgeons, seconded the motion, which was passed amidst applause.—Dr. MAPOTHER briefly returned thanks.

President's Address.—The PRESIDENT then proceeded to deliver the inaugural address. In the first place, he said, he had to return thanks to the members for placing him in the chair as President. The present magnitude of the Association and its continued progress were not generally known. It extended all over the Empire. Every year brought new applications for the establishment of Branches in the distant colonies and possessions of the Crown. Amongst the Branches lately founded were two Scotch and one in the South of Ireland, while, in addition, they had a newly-formed Branch in Malta, another in Griqualand West, the first organised in South Africa, to be followed by the Cape Town Branch, not yet completed. Last year nearly 1,000 members had been enrolled. Having referred to the prizes offered by the Association on various subjects, he said one great Irish grievance still remained undressed, and one in which the British Medical Association could render material aid to the Irish Association, and that was the superannuation of union and dispensary medical officers. The poor were entitled as well as the rich to have the most scientific and best practical professional aid. This could not be obtained without reasonably generous remuneration. On the question of relative rank in the services, Mr. Stanhope's replies had latterly been of a more conciliatory and promising character, and he gave a pledge that an opportunity would again be offered for bringing the matter before Parliament.

Officers and Council.—The result of the ballot for the officers and Council was declared as follows: *President:* W. Moore, M.D. *President-elect:* J. K. Barton, M.D. *Vice-Presidents* (two to be elected): Walter G. Smith, M.D.; Sir Wm. Stokes, M.D., F.R.C.S. *Council:* Lombe Atthill, M.D.; John T. Banks, M.D.; E. H. Bennett, M.D.; J. H. Chapman, F.R.C.S.I.; A. H. Corley, M.D.; George F. Duffey, M.D.; A. W. Foot, M.D.; T. W. Grimshaw, M.D.; E. Hamilton, M.D.; J. W. Moore, M.D.; W. Thornley Stoker, F.R.C.S.I.; H. R. Swanzy, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Presentation to Dr. Mapother.—At the conclusion of the business of the meeting a beautifully-illuminated album, containing an address from his professional friends in Dublin, was presented to Dr. Mapother, as already reported. The proceedings then terminated.

Dinner.—The annual dinner was held in the evening in the hall of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Kildare Street. Dr. WILLIAM MOORE presided, and amongst those present were: The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice, Sir M. Morris, Bart.; Right Hon. Justice Barry; Right Hon. Justice Monroe; Sir John Ball Green, C.B.; Sir George B. Owens; Sir William Kaye, C.B.; Surgeon-General Sinclair, Principal Medical Officer for Ireland; Dr. R. M'Donnell, F.R.S.; Dr. G. H. Kidd; Dr. S. Gordon; J. K. Barton, F.R.C.S.; Sir George Porter, D.L., Surgeon to the Queen; Sir William Stokes; D. Madden, M.P., Solicitor-General for Ireland; Lombe Atthill, M.D., President K.Q.C.P.I.; Henry Fitzgibbon, President R.C.S.I.; Dr. Mapother, ex-President Dublin Branch; Rev. Dr. Stubbs, F.T.C.D.; Anthony H. Corley, F.R.C.S., Chairman of Council, I.M.A.; Dr. Grimshaw, Registrar-General; Dr. Arthur Wynne Foot, Vice-President K.Q.C.P.I.; James Scott, editor of *Irish Times*; Brigade-Surgeon Colahan; Dr. G. F. Duffey; Dr. John William Moore; Dr. Waller Smith; Dr. Patton, LL.D., *Daily Express*; Benjamin Mullen; Mr. R. C. Tichborne; Mr. J. G. Nutting; Dr. Usher; Mr. D. Hamilton; Chevalier Martin Roedor; William Armstrong; Dr. C. J. Nixon; William Thornley Stoker, F.R.C.S.; Dr. MacSwiney; Dr. E. P. O'Farrell; Dr. J. J. Murphy; Dr. W. G. Martin; Dr. Jacob; Dr. F. J. Davys; R. Tweedy; William H. Porter; L. H. Ormsby, F.R.C.S., Honorary Secretary and Treasurer; Dr. F. Newell; Mr. J. Craig; R. Moore, F.R.C.S.; Surgeon-Major Tobin; R. Browne, M.D.; Gervas L. Taylor. After dinner the Right Hon. Justice MONROE proposed the toast of "The British Medical Association." He said that anyone who gave reasons why such a toast should be received would be guilty of extreme pedantry. It was two years ago since the parent body came over to Ireland to see how the Branch here was getting on, and they came to the conclusion that it was a very healthy body. All he could say to them was, go on and prosper under their new President. Dr. Moore at present occupied the position held by many distinguished men—by Porter, M'Donnell, Hamilton, Bennett, Gordon, Banks, Grimshaw, and Mapother, who was now leaving them for a larger sphere, and to whom he was sure every man was willing to bid "God speed."—The PRESIDENT, in responding, said that the power which such a body as the British Medical Association had was the result of the united action of the members of the profession, and, in proposing the toast "The Irish Medical Association," he described the Association as a most excellent one, and if they occupied themselves with the Irish Poor-law Medical Bill, he was quite satisfied that the British Medical Association would be very glad in every way in their power to support them. The poorer classes required the very best medical and surgical aid that could be given them.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: NORTH LONDON DISTRICT.

THE second meeting of this District was held at the Great Northern Central Hospital, Holloway Road, N., on Thursday, January 31st, 1889, at 8 P.M., Dr. BRIDGWATER, J.P., Vice-President of the District, in the chair.

Papers.—Dr. W. S. A. GRIFFITH, Obstetric Physician to the hospital, read a paper on Craniotomy.—C. B. LOCKWOOD, Esq., F.R.C.S., read notes on Laparotomy for Suppurative Peritonitis.—H. W. ALLINGHAM, Esq., F.R.C.S., read notes on Treatment of a case of Fracture of Skull and Cerebral Hemorrhage, with Trephining: Recovery.

Several gentlemen visited the wards of this new hospital, and expressed their pleasure in seeing all the modern appliances for heating and ventilation, baths and lavatories. There were twenty-five members and visitors present.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE third ordinary meeting of the session was held at the Museum and Library, Bristol, on Wednesday, January 31st; J. HINTON, Esq., President, in the chair.

New Members.—H. A. PERKINS, M.D., Bath; J. COWIE, M.B., C.M., Devizes; and G. PARKER, M.A., M.D. Cantab., Clifton, were elected.

Communications.—Mr. DACRE exhibited, for Mr. C. A. HAYMAN, a patient provided with Artificial Substitutes for Right Eye, Superior Maxilla, and Malar Bone, removed for sarcoma; and Mr. Hayman explained the apparatus adopted.—Dr. CLARKE exhibited a

case of Hereditary Ataxia, upon which comments were made by Drs. LONG FOX, WALDO, and GOODRIDGE.—Mr. GREIG SMITH read a paper on an Operation for Ruptured Perineum, which was discussed by Dr. AUST LAWRENCE and Messrs. EWENS and PICKERING.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SWITZERLAND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Myrtol in Putrid Pulmonary Affections.—Pathology of Metastatic Inflammations of Salivary Glands.—Therapeutic and Toxic Properties of Antipyrin.—The Nature of the Amniotic Fluid.

PROFESSOR H. EICHHORST, of Zurich, highly recommends the internal use of myrtol, in doses of from fifteen to thirty centigrammes, every two hours, in capsules, as an excellent deodoriser and disinfectant in putrid affections of the lung, such as pulmonary gangrene, abscess, tubercular cavities, perforating empyema, etc. In about an hour after the administration of a dose, the discharge and the breath lose all foetor, and acquire a very pleasant odour of myrtol. The amount of the expectoration is also considerably diminished. The drug, however, seems to have no influence on tubercle-bacilli present in the sputum.

In a paper on suppurative inflammations of salivary glands, Dr. Hanau, of Zurich, argues, on the basis of four cases of parotitis and one of submaxillitis, that the so-called "metastatic" abscesses of the organs originate as a purulent inflammation of their main ducts; that is, the process is a septic glandular infection caused by the entrance of pathogenic microbes from the oral cavity. In favour of this theory, which negatives the "metastatic" hypothesis, the author adduces the following facts: 1. The affections are invariably of a purulent character. 2. Suppurative inflammations of the glands occur, also, without being preceded by any infectious diseases. 3. They develop sometimes only on one side, or, when occurring on both, may attack one more severely than the other. 4. They are apt to appear especially in cases where there is vomiting. 5. The spread of the morbid process from the duct towards the gland can be demonstrated by direct anatomical examination, as the author has actually succeeded in doing. According to his investigations, the process begins with stagnation of pus in the main ducts, the masses containing large numbers of septic cocci. Subsequently the pus, with the cocci, is discovered also in the interacinal, and then in the intracinal, ducts. The number of the microbes is at first scanty, but rapidly increases, so as to form extensive colonies or plugs. In course of time the walls of the central intra-acinal duct undergoes necrosis, which is followed by a "purulent disintegration of the acinus." Sometimes it is even possible to find in the acinal abscess "masses of the cocci still retaining the outlines of the destroyed duct." The development of a "metastatic" glandular inflammation is favoured by defective cleanliness of the mouth, caused by scanty introduction of food and drink, and especially by the arrest of the buccal secretions, induced by fever. The parotid is attacked by inflammation more frequently than the submaxillary gland, simply because (1) the Whartonian duct is better protected by the tongue from drying than the Stenonian; and (2) the submaxillary secretion is far richer in mucus than that of the parotid. That a normal mucous discharge furnishes an effective protection against infection is well known from what occurs in other regions of the body lined with mucous membrane. In Dr. Hanau's case of a double submaxillitis, the gland was found to resemble the parotid, that is to say, it had the appearance of a "serous" or "proteid" one (Heideinhain), while under normal conditions the submaxillary gland in man is a "mixed" or "mucoproteid" secretory organ.

At a meeting of the Gesellschaft der Aerzte von Zurich, Dr. Hermann Mueller read a paper on the therapeutics and toxicology of antipyrin. In his experience the drug is a most valuable remedy, especially for headache, various so-called "rheumatic" affections, tabetic pains, recent "infectious" neuralgias (supra-orbital neuralgia, rheumatic lumbago, cephalalgia). When administered hypodermically it is often surprisingly effective. Thus Dr. Mueller adduces a case of agonising supra-orbital neuralgia of eight days' standing in a working man aged 30, in whom a single injection of half a gramme of antipyrin into the region of the supra-orbital foramen was followed in one minute by complete and

¹ See JOURNAL for January 26th, 1889, p. 208.

SUBSCRIBERS' LETTERS.

The directors of Newport County Infirmary, at the annual meeting, strongly recommended that an increased amount of care should be exercised by subscribers in the granting of notes of recommendation, so that the funds of the charity should not be abused or directed into channels for which they were not intended.

At the last annual meeting of the Leeds Hospital for Women and Children, the committee reported that, after carefully considering the matter, it had decided not to insist upon patients getting recommendations from subscribers before being admitted to the benefits of the hospital, deeming it undesirable that patients should be compelled to run about in search of recommendations, and thus add to their sufferings. Those subscribers who chose to use recommendations, could still continue to do so however.

OBITUARY.

ASHER ASHER, M.D.GLAS., L.R.C.S.EDIN.

THIS physician, who occupied an eminent position in the Jewish community, has been cut off at the age of 52, amidst the universal regret of those to whose service his high intellectual powers and great strength of character had been devoted. Dr. Asher was educated at St. Enoch's, in the High School, Glasgow. He graduated M.D., at Glasgow, and shortly afterwards came to London, where he practised as a medical man, becoming one of the first medical officers of the Jewish Board of Guardians. His annual report to the board was a document of ability, and contributed to draw attention to his able power of organisation and versatile talent. He had already achieved no small reputation in Glasgow, so that before leaving for London he was presented with a handsome testimonial. His medical services were greatly valued, especially by the poor, in whose needs and social conditions he was as deeply interested as in the purely medical work which laid before him. He had acquired a thorough mastery of the Hebrew language and literature, and was soon induced to accept the office of Secretary of the United Synagogues of London. Although resigning his position as medical officer of the board of guardians, he remained a member of its medical and sanitary committee, and took an active part in promoting that important work as well as in the official visitation of prisons, hospitals, asylums, and workhouses.

His medical knowledge was always at the service of his friends and of the poor. We have more than once had occasion to have recourse to his stores of erudition and acumen in solving social as well as medical questions. From time to time he has contributed elaborate answers to correspondents in our columns, and on many occasions we have had the opportunity of appreciating his admirable qualities.

Dr. Asher leaves behind him a reputation for honesty of purpose, administrative sagacity, and untiring industry, which is on a par with the respect felt for his acquirements and attainments. His premature death is deeply lamented.

CHARLES DAVIDSON, M.D.ST.AND., F.R.C.S.EDIN., L.K.Q.C.P.I

THE many friends of Dr. Charles Davidson will hear with regret of his decease, which took place at Cassland Park, South Hackney, on Saturday, January 19th. Although not in robust health for the last three years, Dr. Davidson seemed fairly well and in good spirits, and last summer he enjoyed a holiday in the Vosges. Returning to London he resumed active work, but met with a chill which cut him off after a few days' illness. Brought up, though not born, in extreme Orkney, young Davidson was in due course sent to Edinburgh, where he went through the regular curriculum in the University. He then proceeded to London, where his first appointment was that of medical officer to Bethnal House Asylum. After a time his health gave way, he resigned that appointment, and spent some time in travelling. Then he settled in South Hackney, where he has spent about twenty years in quiet, unostentatious hard work. On the subdivision of the Metropolitan Branch he took an active interest in establishing the East London and South Essex District, and he afterwards became a member of the Council of the Metropolitan Branch.

Dr. Davidson was a man of wide culture; his opinion was worth having on the style of a book, the usefulness of an instrument, or the choice of a picture. His professional attainments were great. Perhaps he excelled most as a therapist; his knowledge of drugs was extensive and precise. His code of professional honour was high, and he acted up to it. His keen intellect was guided by a warm heart, and brightened by a manner genial as summer.

EDWARD JAMES FRANKLYN, SURGEON-GENERAL.

THE death is announced of Surgeon-General Edward James Franklyn, which occurred suddenly at Tighnacaille, Ardrishaig, Argyllshire, on January 31st, at the age of 61. Surgeon-General Franklyn saw much service in the Crimea, and also in India during the Mutiny. He entered the Medical Department of the Army as Assistant-Surgeon in 1849, receiving his full rank as Surgeon six years after. He served throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854 and 1855, and was at the battle of Balaklava attending on the wounded during the cavalry action, and he was also placed in charge of the Russian wounded after the battle of Inkerman. He was in medical charge of the 77th Regiment throughout all the various siege operations before Sebastopol, and for the valuable services which he rendered was recommended by Sir William Codrington for an honorary distinction. The deceased also served during the Indian Mutiny with the column under Sir W. W. Turner at Sasseram, and on the Grand Trunk road at Bengal. For his services in Russia he received a medal with clasps, the Fifth Class of the Medjidieh, and Turkish medal. His appointments bore date: Surgeon-Major, 1869; Deputy Surgeon-General, 1876; Surgeon-General, 1883, being placed on half-pay in the same year.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

INDIA.

THE Government of India has decided to offer a reward of 1,000 rupees for a primer on sanitary science and domestic economy for the use of English and Vernacular schools.

THE DUFFERIN FUND.—The annual meeting of the Punjab Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund was recently held at Lahore, under the presidency of the Lieutenant-Governor. Dr. Dickson's report was read and adopted. It shows a capital of forty-seven thousand rupees, but a decline in subscriptions. It was resolved to construct a female students' boarding house in close proximity to the Lady Aitchison Hospital, to which object the Dufferin Fund has promised ten thousand rupees. Last year the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund disposed of an income of over 32,000 rupees, of which amount nearly 22,000 rupees were expended in grants-in-aid and other payments, and nearly 10,000 rupees invested. The Branch was endowed by the establishment of several additional scholarships during the year, Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit and Mr. Muir being the two chief contributors. The new Zenana Hospital in Calcutta was the principal work undertaken under the auspices of the Branch during the twelve months.

WE understand that, before leaving India, Lady Dufferin expressed her intention of establishing in London a permanent branch of the National Association for Supplying Medical Aid to the Women of India.

SANITARY COMMISSIONERS.—The Governor-General in Council has decided¹ that the office of Sanitary Commissioner shall in future be held for a term of seven years, subject to the condition that an extension not exceeding three years may be granted on the recommendation of the Local Government. In the case of present incumbents, the seven years' limit will date from the issue of the order. The Governments of Madras and Bombay make their own arrangements, but they are expected to adopt a similar limitation. The proposal to amalgamate the office of Sanitary Commissioner with that of Inspectors-General of Civil Hospital in Bengal, North-West Provinces, and Oudh, and with that of Surgeons-General in Madras and Bombay, has been abandoned.

INSANITARY CALCUTTA.—The Government of India has been moved by the outspoken reports of Dr. Simpson, the medical officer of health of Calcutta, to address a strong letter² to the Bengal Government on the sanitation of that city. The points to which attention is particularly directed are (1) the want of a staff of competent sanitary inspectors; (2) insufficient water-supply; (3) the need for an efficient flushing of the drains, without which the extension of the sewer-drainage system now in progress may be injurious rather than beneficial.

¹ *Indian Medical Gazette*, December, 1888.

² *Ibid.*

VICTORIA.

UNQUALIFIED PRACTITIONERS.—The Victoria Branch of the British Medical Association and the Medical Society of Victoria held a conference in the hall of the Medical Society in Melbourne recently,¹ to discuss the desirability of taking steps to obtain an amendment of the Medical Practitioners' Act, with a special view to the repression of practice by unqualified practitioners. There was a large attendance, and Dr. J. P. Ryan, President of the Medical Society, occupied the chair. The conference was brought about mainly through the instrumentality of Dr. Youl, President of the Medical Board. Dr. Youl made a statement to the meeting, in the course of which he said that it had been the custom of the police for years to prosecute, at the instigation of the Chairman of the Medical Board for the time being, persons who were practising illegally. Some of such prosecutions had been successful, some unsuccessful. The Chief Secretary of the Colony had, however, recently adopted the view "that the Medical Board had simply to register and arrange the names of practitioners. It is not one of the Board's functions to bring proceedings against persons infringing against the Act—this would be left to the representative medical societies—nor ought they to be instituted by the police." Dr. Youl further stated that the Medical Board had no power whatever to strike any person off the rolls. What was desired was a medical board which would place the medical profession in a similar position to that which it occupied at home. Dr. Neild, who was the first speaker, pointed out that the prosecution of quacks was a question which concerned the public even more nearly than the medical profession. The colony, he said, was flooded with charlatans; every street in Melbourne contained persons who described themselves variously as medical mesmerists, hypnotists, herbalists, psychopaths, medical clairvoyants, magnetic physicians, acetopaths, galvanists, baum-scheidists, faith-healers, dermatologists, therapeutic physiognomists, and by a host of other designations. After a considerable discussion, the meeting adopted the following resolution, moved by Dr. Neild and seconded by Dr. McGillivray: "That, having heard Dr. Youl's statement, this meeting of the two medical societies of Victoria is of opinion that there is urgent need for fresh legislation upon the subject of medical practice in Victoria." The conference subsequently adjourned, in order to give an opportunity for the careful study of a draft Bill to amend the Medical Act of the colony. This Bill proposes to charge a fee for registration, and to form by this means a consolidated revenue, out of which the costs of prosecutions by the Medical Board, or Council, as it is called in the Bill, could be defrayed.

PUBLIC HEALTH

AND

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S QUARTERLY RETURN.

THE Registrar-General has just issued his quarterly return relating to the births and deaths registered in England and Wales during the fourth or autumn quarter of last year, and to the marriages in the three months ending September last. The marriage rate, although it showed a slight further increase upon the very low rates in the September quarters of 1886 and 1887, was below the mean rate in the corresponding quarters of the ten preceding years, 1878-87. The birth- and death-rates were also below their respective averages. The mean temperature of the air during the quarter was above the average, and the weather was, on the whole, favourable to the public health.

The births registered in England and Wales during the three months ending December last were 216,683, equal to an annual rate of 30.0 per 1,000 of the population, estimated by the Registrar-General to be more than twenty-eight and a half millions of persons. This birth-rate showed a further decline from those recorded in the fourth quarters of recent years; it was 2.5 per 1,000 below the mean rate in the corresponding quarters of the ten years 1878-87, and was lower than that recorded in the fourth quarter of any year since 1847, when the registration of births was admittedly defective. The birth-rate during the quarter under notice in the several counties ranged from 22.3 in Rutlandshire, 24.3 in Huntingdonshire, and 25.2 in Sussex, to 33.9 in Durham, 34.0 in Monmouthshire, and 34.7 in Essex. In the twenty-

eight large towns for which the Registrar-General publishes weekly returns the birth-rate last quarter averaged 30.6 per 1,000, ranging from 23.8 in Brighton and 24.6 in Huddersfield, to 36.7 in Preston, 37.2 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 38.3 in Cardiff. The births registered in England and Wales during the quarter under notice exceeded the deaths by 88,862; this represents the natural increase of the population during that period. From the Board of Trade returns it appears that 62,705 emigrants sailed from the various ports of the United Kingdom at which emigration offices are stationed; of these, 35,002 were English, 5,364 Scotch, and 8,229 Irish. The proportion of British emigrants to a million of the respective populations of the three divisions of the United Kingdom were 1,223 from England, 1,330 from Scotland, and 1,722 from Ireland.

During the last quarter of 1888 the deaths of 127,821 persons were registered in England and Wales, equal to an annual rate of 17.7 per 1,000 of the estimated population. This death-rate was 2.0 per 1,000 below the mean rate in the corresponding quarters of the ten preceding years 1878-87, and was considerably below that recorded in the fourth quarter of any year since the establishment of civil registration in 1837. Among the urban population of the country, estimated at more than eighteen and a quarter millions of persons, the rate of mortality during the quarter under notice was equal to 18.9 per 1,000; in the remaining and chiefly rural population of about ten and a quarter millions, the rate did not exceed 15.6. These urban and rural rates were both below their respective averages for the seven preceding corresponding quarters. The rate of mortality among infants under 1 year of age slightly exceeded the average; while the death-rates of persons aged between 1 and 60 years, and of persons aged upwards of 60 years, were considerably below the mean rates at these age-periods in the fourth quarters of the ten years 1878-87.

The 127,821 deaths registered in England and Wales during the three months ending December last included 4,806 which were referred to measles, 2,930 to diarrhoea, 2,182 to whooping-cough, 1,938 to scarlet fever, 1,622 to "fever" (principally enteric), 1,491 to diphtheria, and 25 to small-pox; in all, 14,094 deaths resulted from these principal zymotic diseases, equal to an annual rate of 2.08 per 1,000, a rate slightly below the average for the ten preceding corresponding quarters. The mortality from measles and from diphtheria showed a considerable excess, while that from each of the other zymotic diseases was below the average. The 25 fatal cases of small-pox were fewer than those recorded in any quarter since the end of 1880; 4 occurred in Cardiff, 4 in Middlesbrough, 3 in Hull, 2 in London, 2 in Walsall, 2 in Preston, and only 8 in the remainder of England and Wales.

The rate of infant mortality, or the proportion of deaths under 1 year of age to registered births, was last quarter equal to 144 per 1,000, and slightly exceeded the average proportion in the ten preceding corresponding quarters. In London the rate of infant mortality during the last three months of 1888 was equal to 149 per 1,000, while it averaged 179 in the twenty-seven large provincial towns, among which it ranged from 129 in Derby, 138 in Portsmouth, and 140 in Bristol, to 201 in Manchester and in Preston, 202 in Cardiff, and 224 in Blackburn.

HORSEFLESH AS HUMAN FOOD.

AN application was lately made to Mr. Partridge, the magistrate, at the Lambeth Police Court, which deserves more than passing notice. A sanitary inspector of Camberwell applied for an order to destroy about a ton and a half of horseflesh, which it was believed was intended for human food. The horseflesh was shown in a wagon in the courtyard. The inspector, on being sworn, deposed that on the previous night, about seven o'clock, he went to Linnell Road, and watched certain premises in the occupation of a man named Carter, who was in court. Witness saw a horse slaughtered, and parts of the carcass packed in canvas, and put into a van. Carter was present, and helped to load the van, which was then driven away. Witness followed in a cab. First, the van pulled up at a shop in London Road, and a parcel of the horseflesh was delivered at a side door. Afterwards the van was driven to various other places, till all the parcels but one were delivered, and the van returned to Linnell Road. Witness and others with him then demanded admission to the premises, which was not obtained till after much delay. In a loft was found a quantity of flesh covered with a cloth. The inspector asked Carter what it was, and he said, "Horseflesh; I am going to send it to Holland." He added that it was good for food, and that he had had a good steak from it. The place was not licensed as a

¹ *The Australian Medical Journal*, December 15th, 1888.

3. As four of the family were working at a mill, the managing director of which has the strongest desire to keep healthy, and more than once has requested the department to give him notice of any danger, he was informed on June 7th, and the mother was again, previous to this, given an opportunity of complying with our advice as to removal. The action the managing owner took was entirely on his own responsibility, and also his subsequent action in relying on me, as medical officer of health, for a certificate to say that the house, after the occurrence of the disease, had been duly disinfected.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE.

At the Congregation on January 31st, Mr. Thomas Ellis Mitchell, of Trinity College, was admitted to the degrees of M.B. and B.C. Mr. Mitchell's thesis was on *Angina Pectoris*. Dr. James Niven, of Queen's College, editor of the *Medical Chronicle*, was admitted a Bachelor of Surgery.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.—The following gentlemen, having conformed to the by-laws and regulations, and passed the required examinations, have been admitted Licentiate of the College:

- *Anderson, E. C., St. Mary's.
- Anderson, J. R., St. George's.
- Angear, F. C., Charing Cross.
- *Anstie, W. C., University College.
- Armstrong, W. E. A., King's College.
- Baines, J. C., Guy's.
- *Barton, F. W., University College.
- Barton, G., Charing Cross.
- Bate, R. F., Charing Cross.
- Beach, T. B., King's College.
- Beale, P. T. B., King's College.
- *Booth, O. M., Leeds.
- Braund, A. M., Middlesex.
- *Brightman, F., University College.
- *Brockway, A. B., St. Thomas's.
- Brunton, W. R., London and Durham.
- Chaster, G. W., Liverpool.
- Clowes, W. F. A., Guy's.
- Conway, A., Manchester.
- Cook, H. G. G., St. Bartholomew's.
- *Cosens, C. H., St. Bartholomew's.
- Courtney, G. B., Cambridge and St. George's.
- Cowen, T. P., St. Thomas's.
- *Crossley, A., Guy's.
- *Dalton, E. E., Charing Cross.
- *Davis, F. L., Bristol.
- Deare, B. H., Middlesex.
- *Devenish-Mearns, A. L., Guy's.
- Edwards, H. N., Guy's.
- Ehrmann, A., University College.
- Evans, H. M., University College.
- Ewens, H. L., Durham and Bristol.
- Fagan, A. R. St. L., London.
- Farrar, J. F., University College.
- Fasnacht, R. E., Charing Cross.
- Fowler, C. E. P., St. Mary's.
- *Fraser, H., St. Thomas's.
- *Fripp, A. D., Guy's.
- *Fuller, C. J., Guy's.
- Gale, A., University College.
- Gervis, H., St. Thomas's.
- Gibson, L. P., Middlesex.
- Gibson, W., Guy's.
- *Green, R. W., Leeds.
- *Greenwood, G. S., Leeds.
- Gunn, F. W., King's College.
- *Hague, J. L., Westminster.
- Halliwell, J., Manchester.
- Hamilton, B., Bristol and University College.
- Hayward, J. A., St. Bartholomew's.
- *Herbert, S., Cambridge and King's College.
- Hewlett, R. T., King's College.
- Higgins, O. E., St. Mary's.
- *Hill, J., St. Bartholomew's.
- Hodges, A. D. P., London.
- *Holderness, J. C., Glasgow.
- Hoyle, J. C., St. Bartholomew's.
- *Jeeves, J., Charing Cross and Shaf. field.
- Johns, H. D., Charing Cross.
- *Jones, G. M., Guy's.
- Kelfenheim, L. W., Guy's and Durham.
- Kidd, H. A., St. Mary's.
- Kingdon, E. O., St. Mary's.
- Kingsford, A. B., University College.
- Knight, H. E., St. Bartholomew's.
- Lewitt, F. W., St. Mary's.
- Liebstein, D. W., University College.
- Long, F. T., St. Bartholomew's.
- *Lukmani, B. A., Bombay.
- MacLeod, H. B., King's College.
- *McOscar, J., Middlesex.
- Martyn, A. L., London.
- Milton, F. R. S., St. Thomas's.
- Molesworth, W., Durham.
- *Nettleship, P. L., St. Mary's.
- *Newland, B. O., Guy's.
- Newton, H. W., St. Bartholomew's.
- *Nicholson, C., Leeds.
- Owen, C. A., Calcutta.
- *Patel, F. J., Bombay.
- Pickard, R., St. Bartholomew's.
- Ponsford, P. R., University College.
- Poole, K. W., London.
- Price, J. D., Guy's.
- Reynolds, H. W., St. Bartholomew's.
- Roberts, C. H., St. Bartholomew's.
- Roberts, E. A., St. Thomas's.
- Roberts, K., Bristol.
- Robinson, G. H. D., St. Bartholomew's.
- Rogers, B. M. H., University College.
- Sawyer, R. A., Guy's.
- *Scratchley, H. W., St. Mary's.
- Sharman, H., University College.
- *Short, J. J., King's College.
- *Sieveking, H. E., St. Mary's.
- Silva, C. A. de, Ceylon.
- *Simpson, C. S., Guy's.
- Singh, B. J., Lahore and St. Thomas's.
- Smart, W. P., Guy's.
- *Smith, H. A., Leeds.
- Smith, H. C., University College.
- Smith, J. W., Guy's.
- *Smith, J. B., St. Thomas's.
- Smith, J. P., Middlesex.
- Sprague, W. C., Edinburgh.
- *Stocker, E. G., St. Bartholomew's.
- Strong, E. H., University College.
- Style, F. W., London.
- *Sweetapple, H. A., Durham.
- *Thistle, W. G., Guy's.
- Thorpe, W. G., Guy's.
- Wear, G. E., St. Thomas's.
- *Wheeler, A., Middlesex.
- Willson, A., St. Bartholomew's.
- *Wright, P. P., Charing Cross.

* Candidates who have not presented themselves under the Regulations of the Examining Board.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND: FELLOWSHIP EXAMINATION.—The undernamed gentlemen, having been publicly

examined on two separate days, and having made the declaration and signed the roll, were admitted Fellows of the College.

Mr. Penrose John Barcroft, late Staff-Surgeon, Royal Navy; and Mr. John Joseph Burgess, Assistant-Surgeon, Richmond Hospital.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following Vacancies are announced:

- BIRMINGHAM ASYLUM, Winsor Green.—Resident Clinical Assistant. Board, lodging and washing. Applications to the Medical Superintendent.
- BRISTOL PROVIDENT MEDICAL INSTITUTE. St. George's Branch.—Medical Officer. Applications to C. Gardiner, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Bristol.
- DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Square.—Dental Surgeon. Applications by February 11th to J. F. Pink, Esq., Secretary.
- EASTERN COUNTIES ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, Colchester.—Resident Medical Attendant. Salary, £100 per annum, with furnished apartments, board and washing. Applications by February 18th to J. C. Turner, Esq., Secretary.
- ENNIS DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Consulting and Visiting Physician. Salary, £100 per annum. Candidates, who must be doubly qualified, should forward their applications to the Board of Governors. Election on February 9th.
- FARRINGTON GENERAL DISPENSARY AND LYING-IN CHARITY, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn.—Honorary Physician. Applications by February 9th to the Honorary Secretary.
- GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.—Six Assistant Dental Surgeons, Lecturers on Dental Anatomy and Physiology, and Dental Mechanics, Anaesthetist, and Tutor for Dental Students. Applications by March 25th to the Clerk to the Governors.
- METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD: SOUTH-EASTERN FEVER HOSPITAL, New Cross Road, S.E.—Clinical Assistant. Board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Medical Superintendent at the Hospital.
- NORTHERN INFIRMARY, Inverness.—House-Surgeon and Apothecary. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, etc. Applications by February 9th to Mr. Duncan Shaw, W. S., Inverness.
- OWENS COLLEGE, Manchester.—Lecturer on Skin Diseases, Applications by March 4th to the Registrar.
- ROYAL INFIRMARY, BRISTOL.—Assistant Surgeon. Applications by February 12th to the Secretary.
- ROYAL INFIRMARY, BRISTOL.—Surgeon. Applications by February 12th to the Secretary.
- ST. PANCRAS AND NORTHERN DISPENSARY, 126, Euston Road.—Honorary Physician. Applications by February 25th to H. P. Bodkin, Esq., Honorary Secretary, 23, Gordon Street, Gordon Square.
- SALOP FORESTERS MEDICAL AID ASSOCIATION.—Surgeon. Salary, £180 per annum, with extras. Applications to Mr. J. Hinchcliffe, Foresters' Hall, Shrewsbury.
- SHILLBLAGH UNION: TINAHELY AND ASKAKEAGH DISPENSARY.—Medical Officer. Salary, £115 per annum, and the usual fees. Applications to Mr. Charles Byrne, Honorary Secretary, Coolalug House. Election on February 14th.
- SOUTHERN AND MATERNITY HOSPITALS, Manchester.—Surgeon. Applications to Mr. Fox, 53, Princess Street, Manchester.
- THE FRIENDS' RETREAT (HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE), York.—Junior Assistant Medical Officer (on March 31st). Salary, £80 per annum, with board. Applications to Dr. Baker, The Retreat, York.
- TUNBRIDGE WELLS GENERAL HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon and Secretary. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and lodging, etc. Applications by February 20th to the Secretary.
- VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Queen's Road, Chelsea.—Two Assistant Physicians for Out-Patients' Department. Applications by February 16th to the Secretary.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

- BUSWELL, Ferberd Richard, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital.
- GALLOWAY, J., M.D., M.R.C.P., appointed Physician to the Out-patient Department of the Great Northern Central Hospital.
- GOULLET, Charles A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed House-Physician to the General Lying-in Hospital, York Road, Lambeth, *vice* George A. Pratt, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., resigned.
- HARRIS, Thomas, M.D., M.R.C.P., appointed Physician in charge of the Throat Department of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, *vice* Henry Simpson, M.D., resigned.
- HASTINGS, E. B., M.B.Lond., M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P., appointed House-Physician to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City Road.
- HOLBECH, A. O., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Ed., appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Malvern Rural Hospital.
- MARTYN, R., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Devon and Exeter Hospital, *vice* H. E. Shadwell, L.R.C.P.Edin., L.R.C.S., resigned.
- MOYNAN, W. A., M.D., M.Ch., appointed Medical Superintendent of Wyke House Asylum, Isleworth.
- LESLIE, William Murray, M.B., C.M.Edin., appointed Certifying Factory Surgeon for Poplar, Limehouse, and Blackwall, South of the Great Eastern Railway, *vice* Dr. Macdonald, M.P.
- PIGGOTT, F. Cecil H., B.A., M.B., B.C.Cantab., appointed Surgeon to the Teignmouth Infirmary and Convalescent Home.
- RIDLEY, J. B., M.B., C.M.Edin., appointed Resident Assistant Medical Officer to the Metropolitan Asylums Board Schools for Idiot Children, Darenth, Kent.

VOELCKER, Arthur Francis, M.D., B.S.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Medical Registrar and Pathologist to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street.

GUY'S HOSPITAL UNIVERSITY CLUB.—A meeting of about fifty graduates and undergraduates of the University of London, including past and present Guy's men, members of the staff and students, was held in the Governors' Court Room at the hospital on Wednesday, January 30th. Dr. Pavy occupied the chair; and Dr. T. Stevenson, Dr. F. Taylor, Dr. Hale-White, Dr. E. L. Shaw, Dr. P. Horrocks, and Mr. Burghard were also present. It was resolved to establish a club, to be designated "The Guy's Hospital London University Club," the objects of which shall be to promote social intercourse among London University men educated at Guy's, and to further the interests of both the hospital and the medical faculty of the University. The laws of the club, drawn up and proposed by a provisional committee, were discussed *seriatim*, and carried with some slight modifications. The annual meeting will take place in December, just after the more important pass lists are published; and other meetings, which will chiefly be of a convivial character, will be held as occasion may require. An entrance fee of half a guinea will, it is expected, provide for all the expenses that may be incurred. The affairs of the Club, including the election of members, will be managed by a committee, consisting of a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer, secretary, and twelve other members. The following are the names of the officers for the present year, elected on Wednesday, namely:—*President:* Dr. F. W. Pavy, F.R.S.; *Vice-Presidents:* Dr. Swayne and Mr. H. G. Howse; *Treasurer:* Dr. J. H. Galton; *Secretary:* Dr. Horrocks; *Members of the Committee:* Dr. Ashby, Dr. Burgess, Mr. G. Eastes, Dr. Halstead, Dr. E. Penny, Dr. A. E. Price, Dr. F. Taylor, Dr. W. Hale-White, Mr. Fripp, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Parkin, and Mr. G. B. Smith. Of these seventeen gentlemen, five are members of the hospital staff, eight are past and four are present students; and the various "years" are duly represented. At the termination of the proceedings, Mr. Burghard proposed a vote of thanks to the Provisional Committee for their labours, and Mr. Eastes another to the Chairman for presiding. Both these votes were carried with applause.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF DERMATOLOGY AND SYPHILOGRAPHY.—An International Congress of Dermatology and Syphilography is announced to take place in Paris in connection with the Universal International Exhibition of 1889 on August 5th to 10th. It will take place in the Museum of the Hôpital Saint Louis. The Presidents are Dr. Ricord and Professor Hardy. Dr. Colcott Fox and Mr. Malcolm Morris are Secretaries for London; Dr. Feulard, Chef de Clinique de la Faculté à l'Hôpital Saint Louis, is the General Secretary. The subscription is 25 francs, which entitles to the volume of reports of the Congress. The subjects arranged for discussion are (A) the constitution of the group lichen: (1) Should the denomination of lichen be preserved for a number of affections which modern authors consider to differ one from the other? (2) If not, which affection should be separated; and if a new group of lichens be constituted, what forms should be admitted into it? (B) Pityriasis rubra and generalised primary exfoliating dermatitis: (1) What are the characters proper to pityriasis rubra, and how should those various types be distinguished? (2) Is pityriasis rubra pilaris a species of pityriasis rubra or a special affection, or a variety of psoriasis? (3) What are the relations between scarlatiniform erythema and generalised primary exfoliating dermatitis? Other questions relate to pemphigus, trichophytic dermatoses, the treatment of syphilis, and the relative frequency of tertiary syphilis. Suggestions are also made as to voluntary papers. Members proposing to take part in the Congress and send communications are requested to communicate with the Secretary before May 15th, and to forward a brief summary of their papers. The summary will be printed *in extenso* or in part in the general programme, which will be distributed before the opening of the Congress. This programme, which will be issued at the beginning of the month of July, will contain the names of members who have forwarded their adhesion before May 15th, the order in which they are down to speak on the subjects announced, the order of the day, and promised communications.

THE SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AT ROME.—The formal opening of the new Hygienic Institute took place in January, without any ceremony. An introductory lecture was delivered by Signor Pagliani, Director of the School, and Professor of Sanitary En-

gineering, in which he stated that the programme of study would include, besides [his own subject, bacteriology, microscopy, and chemistry as applied to hygiene, demography, diseases of workmen, epidemiology, meteorology, etc. There was a large audience, many representatives of sanitary and statistical science being present. The Institute promises to be a great success. Applications for admission have already been received to a number three times greater than there is accommodation for. Thirty-four medical men, eight pharmacists, and four engineers have entered their names for practical work, and many more will be admitted to the lectures.

PRIZE ESSAYS.—The following prizes are offered by the Academia Médico-Quirúrgica Española:—1. For the Academy Prize: a critical estimate of antiparasitic remedies in medicine, surgery, and obstetrics. 2. For the Morales Prize: a critical estimate of lithotripsy, lithotomy, litholapaxy, and perineal and suprapubic cystotomy. The Academy Prize is a sum of 250 pesetas (£10) and the title of Corresponding Fellow; the Morales Prize is a sum of 750 pesetas (£30), with the same title. Essays may be written in Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, English, or German. Fellows of the Academy are excluded from competition. The essays, bearing a motto, and accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the name of the author, should be sent to the President of the Academy, Montera, 22 bajo, Madrid, on or before September 15th, 1889. Every essay sent in shall remain the property of the Academy.

BEQUESTS.—The following is a list of the munificent bequests made by the late Miss Ryland, of Birmingham, to medical charities: Birmingham General Hospital Accident Fund, £1,000; Birmingham General Hospital (conditionally on permanent accommodation for in-patients being provided on a new site within five years), £25,000; Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, Accident Fund, £1,000; Birmingham General Dispensary, £500; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Birmingham, £200; Blind Asylum, Birmingham, £200; Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital, £1,000; Warwick Dispensary, £100; Warneford Hospital, Leamington, £1,000; Leamington Home for Incurables, £1,000; Birmingham Women's Hospital, £1,000.

SURREY DISPENSARY.—The following is an extract from a report of the sub-committee, adopted by the monthly committee, and confirmed by the Court of Governors on January 22nd, 1889: "That [Dr. Daniel Hooper, M.B.Lond., M.R.C.P., etc., be awarded the sum of twenty guineas as a gratuity, and be made an honorary life director, in recognition of his long and valuable services to the institution and of the great interest manifested by him in the well-being of the patients under his care."

MILK SCARLATINA.—The Macclesfield Sanitary Committee and Rural Sanitary Authority have been engaged this week in concerting means to deal with a virulent outbreak of scarlet fever, which has attacked several hundred persons, and has been traced to the milk-supply. It was resolved to memorialise the Local Government Board to send down an inspector and to call in a veterinary surgeon to aid the local medical officer in the investigation.

A STAINED glass window has been placed in the chapel of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, as a memorial to the late Dr. Alfred Meadows, in grateful remembrance by a few personal friends. The subject is taken from St. Matthew, xi. 28. The window is from the design and cartoons of Wyndham Hughes, Esq., carried out by Messrs. J. F. Lee, of Birmingham.

MEDICAL PORTRAITS.—Messrs. Done and Ball, Baker Street, have added to their collection of medical portraits photographs of Sir Henry Thompson, Sir William Mac Cormac, Sir Edwin Saunders, Dr. George Johnson, Dr. Andrews, Professor Bentley, Dr. Norman Kerr, and others. They were exhibited at the recent *conversazione* at the Harveian Society.

VACCINATION IN ITALY.—A State vaccine institute has recently been established in Italy by Royal decree. It is to be under the direction of the department of Public Health of the Ministry of the Interior. The Committee of Management consists of Professor L. Pagliani, Dr. Felice Baroffio, and Professor Davide Toscani.

THE Margate Town Council has signed an agreement, with Mr. Baldwin Latham, to carry out a complete system of drainage throughout the area, the estimated cost amounting to £48,000.

DR. W. R. THOMAS has been elected honorary consulting physician to the Sheffield Public Hospital.

WE understand that the letter signed "T. Clifford Allbutt," which appeared the day after the trial of Allbutt v. General Medical Council in the London *Daily News* and other journals, was a forgery.

THE MEDICAL LIBEL ACTION.—The action brought by Mr. C. Egerton Jennings, formerly Assistant-Surgeon to the Cancer Hospital, against Dr. Herbert Snow, the Senior Surgeon of the same institution, terminated on Thursday in a verdict for the plaintiff, with £10 damages. Judgment was given accordingly, with costs. Stay of execution for a fortnight was granted, but Baron Pollock expressed a hope that further litigation would be prevented.

ALDERMAN SIR ROBERT N. FOWLER, M.P., has consented to preside at the sixty-eighth annual court of governors of the Seaman's Hospital Society (late Dreadnought), to be held at Cannon Street Hotel, on February 22nd.

THE SHADWELL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—The Queen has sent a further donation of £21 to the East London Hospital for Children.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8.30 P.M.—Professor Annandale (Edinburgh): 1. On the Excision of Bone, in order to Promote the Healing of Certain Wounds and Ulcers, or to Relieve Excessive Contraction resulting from the Process. 2. On a Case in which Long-standing Gastric Symptoms were Completely Relieved by Abdominal Section and the drawing up of Depressed Ensigniform Cartilage. Mr. F. B. Jessett: On a New Method of Securing the Lingual Artery in Removing the Tongue.

TUESDAY.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, 8.30 P.M.—Dr. R. Douglas Powell, Mr. R. J. Godlee, and Mr. H. H. Taylor: On a case of Actinomyces Fungus obtained from the case by Professor Crookshank, who will, during the evening, give a Microscopic Demonstration of the Fungus; and a number of specimens will be exhibited. Dr. T. J. Walker: On the Clinical Significance of Colourless or Clay-coloured Stools unaccompanied by Jaundice, and their Connection with Disease of the Pancreas; and on the part played by the Pancreas in Eliminating Bile from the Intestines.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 8.30 P.M.—Dr. John Beddoe, F.R.S. (President): Human Remains discovered by General Pitt-Rivers at Woodcuts, Rotherley, etc. Mr. Bernard Hollander: A Demonstration of Centres of Ideation in the Brain.

WEDNESDAY.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8 P.M.—Mr. Victor Horsley, F.R.C.S., F.R.S.: On Rabies; its Treatment by M. Pasteur, and the Method of its Detection in Suspected Cases.

BRITISH GYNÆCOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 8.30 P.M.—Specimens will be exhibited by Mr. Lawson Tait and Dr. Bantock. Dr. Richard T. Smith: On a case of Hystero-Epilepsy.

HUNTERIAN SOCIETY, 7.30 P.M.—Annual General Meeting. 8 P.M. The Oration by Dr. Herman.

ROYAL MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY, King's College, W.C., 8 P.M.—Annual Meeting.

THURSDAY.

HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8.30 P.M.—Mr. Hill: On Two Exceptional Cases of Diphtheria, with Patches in the Perineal Region. Dr. Sidney Phillips: On Some Murmurs Produced in Arteries.

THE SANITARY INSTITUTE (Parkes Museum, 74A, Margaret Street, W.), 5 P.M.—Dr. B. A. Whitelegge: On Notification of Infectious Diseases.

FRIDAY.

SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, 7.30 P.M.—Dr. Neil Macleod and Mr. Walter J. Mills: An Inquiry into the Causation of Asiatic Cholera; with Experiments on Animals by the former.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 3s. 6d., which should be forwarded in stamps with the announcement.

BIRTH.

CLARK.—At Ferozepore, Punjab, on January 12th, the wife of Surgeon W. Ronaldson Clark, 17th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SPENCE-DUFF.—At The Cottage, Dollar, on January 30th, by the Rev. T. Rankine Rutherford, B.D., Dunkeld Cathedral, assisted by the Rev. Angus Gunn, M.A., Dollar, William Spence, M.B., Dollar, to Ella, youngest daughter to John Duff, Esq.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....10 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—10.30 A.M.: Royal Free (Ophthalmic Department).—1.30 P.M.: Guy's (Ophthalmic Department); Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: Central London Ophthalmic; Hospital for Women; Royal Orthopaedic; St. Mark's; London.—2.30 P.M.: Chelsea Hospital for Women.

TUESDAY.....10 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1.30 P.M.: Guy's; Royal Westminster Ophthalmic; St. Bartholomew's (Ophthalmic Department); St. Mary's.—2 P.M.: Cancer Hospital, Brompton; Central London Ophthalmic; London; Westminster.—2.30 P.M.: St. Mark's; West London.—4 P.M.: St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department).

WEDNESDAY.....10 A.M.: National Orthopaedic; Royal London Ophthalmic.—11 A.M.: St. Mary's (Orthopaedic).—1 P.M.: Middlesex.—1.30 P.M.: Royal Westminster Ophthalmic; St. Bartholomew's; St. Thomas's.—2 P.M.: Central London Ophthalmic; Great Northern Central; London; Royal Free; University College; Westminster.—2.30 P.M.: St. Peter's; Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children.—3 to 4 P.M.: King's College.

THURSDAY.....10 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.: Central London Ophthalmic; Charing Cross; Hospital for Diseases of the Throat; Hospital for Women; London; University.—2.30 P.M.: Chelsea Hospital for Women; North-West London.

FRIDAY.....9 A.M.: Metropolitan; St. Mary's (Ophthalmic Department).—10 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—10.30 A.M.: Royal Free (Ophthalmic Department).—1.15 P.M.: St. George's (Ophthalmic Department).—1.30 P.M.: Guy's; Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: Central London Ophthalmic; East London Hospital for Children; King's College; London; St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department).—2.30 P.M.: West London.

SATURDAY.....9 A.M.: Royal Free (Department for Diseases of Women).—10 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1 P.M.: King's College.—1.30 P.M.: Royal Westminster Ophthalmic; St. Bartholomew's; St. Thomas's.—2 P.M.: Cancer Hospital, Brompton; Central London Ophthalmic; Charing Cross; London; Middlesex; Royal Free; University.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

CHARING CROSS.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. 1.30; Dental, M. W. F., 9.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.—M. Tu. W. and F., 1.30.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL.—Medical and Surgical, M. Tu. Th. F., 2.30; Obstetric, W., 2.30; Eye, Tu. F., 10; Ear, M. F., 2.30; Diseases of the Skin, W., 2.30; Diseases of the Throat, Th., 2.30; Dental Cases, W., 2.

GUY'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, M. Tu. F. 1.30; Eye, M. Tu. Th. F., 1.30; Ear, Tu. 1; Skin, Tu., 1; Dental, Tu. Th. F., 1.30.

KING'S COLLEGE.—Medical, daily, 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. Th. S., 1.30; o.p., W. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Th., 1.30; Ophthalmic Department, W., 2; Ear, Th., 2; Skin, F., 1.30; Throat, F., 1.30; Dental, M. Th., 9.30.

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

MIDDLESEX.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 9.30; o.p., W., 1.30; Eye, W. S., 9; Ear and Throat, Tu., 9; Skin, Tu., 4, Th. 9.30; Dental, M. W. F., 9.30.

NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC.—M. Tu. Th. F., 2.

NORTH-WEST LONDON.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 2; Obstetric, W., 2; Eye, W., 9; Skin, Tu., 2; Dental, F. 9.

ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC.—Daily, 1.

ROYAL FREE.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 2; Diseases of Women, Tu. S., 9; Eye, M. F., 9; Dental, Th. 9.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. Th. S., 2; o.p., W. S., 9; Eye, W. 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. T. F. S., 12; Obstetric, Th. 2; o.p., Eye, W. S., 2; Ear, Tu., 2; Skin, W., 2; Throat, Th., 2; Orthopaedic, W., 2; Dental, Tu., S., 9.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL.—Fistula and Diseases of Rectum, males, W., 8.45; females, Th., 8.45.

ST. MARY'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.45, o.p., 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.45; Eye, Tu. F. S., 9; Ear, M. Th., 3; Orthopaedic, W., 10; Throat, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th., 9.30; Electro-therapeutics, 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, Tu. F., 2; o.p., W. S., 2; Eye, M. Tu. W. Th. F. 1.30; o.p., daily, except Sat., 1.30; Ear, M., 1.30; Skin, F., 1.30; Throat, Tu. F., 1.30; Children, S., 1.30; Dental, Tu. F., 10.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetrics, M. Th., 1.30; Tu., W. F., 2; Eye, Tu. F., 2; Ear, M. F., 9; Skin, W., 1.45, S., 9.15; Throat, Th., 1.30; Dental, W., 9.30.

WESTMINSTER.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1; Eye, M. Th., 2.30; Ear, M., 9; Skin, W., 1; Dental, W. S., 9.15.

superficial habit. The wheat grain contains nourishment most suitable for human consumption, but distributed unequally in its various parts. Put briefly, the grain in grinding has its outer coat separated as bran, its inner coats become pollard, and its centre becomes white flour. The first is largely silicious and indigestible, hence, generally speaking, is better left out of bread; the second contains much gluten and mineral phosphates, is digestible, and a most desirable component of bread; the third is chiefly starch. Fashion takes the white bread because it looks nice, forgetting that it is not nearly so nourishing or healthy as that which also contains the flour from the inner coats of the wheat grain. To improve on fashion some have bread made from white flour and bran, which is still deficient in those most important elements gluten and phosphates. The value of this pollard is shown by the fact that from it to a great extent is made the most nourishing of those concentrated foods for animals known as calf-meals, cattle-cakes, etc. Those who use English cheese, whether Stilton, Cheddar, or other makes, usually get a genuine article, but foreign makes are more doubtful. It is a well-known custom abroad to separate the cream of milk and substitute fats, either animal or vegetable, so that the resultant cheese appears to be very rich. But oleo-margarine and cotton-seed oil are not cream, nor do they nourish the body to the same extent. Butter, so-called, has often but a small proportion, or even no cream in it. The Margarine Act has not effectively fulfilled its purpose, and it is rendered less efficacious by the assertions sometimes made that margarine is a wholesome food. Let those who want information on its manufacture, read a report of the Assistant Food Commissioner for the State of Ohio, printed in the *Journal of the British Dairy Farmers' Association*, Part ii, 1888. They will there learn that all sorts of filth has ample opportunity of being mixed with the best oleo-margarine produced, also that the heat applied in manufacture is only from 120° to 130° F. Even vaccine is not disinfected by long exposure to 140° F., therefore the dangers from germs, or ova of trichinae and other nematodes in these foods are incalculable. Fashion is not only leading us to neglect the productions of our own country for foreign commodities of less value in point of nourishment and health, but to risk injury and even serious disease in consuming them.

FOOT, FUNIS, AND HEAD PRESENTATION.

MR. J. A. WETHERELL, M.B. (Barnsley) writes: In order that an accurate record of the frequency, or rather rarity, with which certain presentations in midwifery occur it is proper that such should be noticed in the journals. E. G., aged 27, is a multipara, having previously given birth to two children. In both instances the period of labour was unduly prolonged. Early in the morning of January 25th I was sent for by the midwife to attend at her third confinement. The message was an urgent one, and I was to take the instruments with me. On making an examination I found the funis hanging loose into the vagina about three inches. The two portions of the loop were quite flaccid, pulseless, and in direct contact. Immediately in front of this reduplication was to be felt a foot. This I at first mistook for a hand, as the great toe was bent somewhat over the sole, after the fashion of a thumb. A subsequent examination revealed its true nature. This error should be borne in mind by anyone having a similar case. Beyond this left foot was to be felt the anterior fontanelle of the protruding head, but without a caput succedaneum. The waters had long drained off, and the rim of the os was not to be perceived. There was no contraction of the pelvis, it was capacious enough. We thus had to deal with a foot, funis, and head presentation.

Treatment consisted in applying a skein of worsted to the foot, and whilst this was pulled down the head was pushed from its wedged position in an opposite direction. This at length produced version, the face of the mature, but dead, female child sweeping over the perineum. It is questionable whether, had the case been left to Nature, spontaneous version or delivery of the infant would ever have been effected.

ERRATA.—In our list of County Councillors last week, "S. H. Steele, Abergavenny," should have been S. H. Steel, Abergavenny.

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

Mr. T. J. Bokenham, London; Dr. Talfourd Jones, Eastbourne; Mr. J. Bland Sutton, London; Dr. W. B. Wall, Pembroke; Mr. J. Taylor, Ticehurst; Mr. E. Hurry Fenwick, London; Mr. J. M. Ackland, Exeter; Dr. J. De B. Griffith, Melbourne; Dr. R. E. Kelly, Burmah; Mr. S. Cameron, Maidenhead; Dr. L. H. Ormsby, Dublin; Mr. H. D. Hutton, Dublin; Mr. W. W. Baxter, Swansea Valley; Dr. D. C. Black, Glasgow; Mr. Hughes, Oswestry; Dr. M. S. Mehta, Rangoon; Mr. J. Jenkin-Lloyd, Llanelly; Mr. J. Death, London; Dr. Norman Kerr, London; Mr. T. Richmond, Glasgow; Dr. T. More Madden, Dublin; Mr. W. Donaldson, St. Mary Cray; Mr. R. H. A. Hunter, London; Mr. A. E. Blacker, Clifton; Mr. W. Adams Frost, London; One Who Knows Better; Mr. T. Wilson, Wallsend; Dr. A. G. McHattie, Antigua, West Indies; Dr. R. Saundby, Birmingham; Dr. D. Wolfe, Glasgow; Mr. Clark Bell, New York; Dr. B. Rake, Trinidad; Dr. G. F. Da Costa, Kingston, Jamaica; Our Berlin Correspondent; Mr. H. W. Roberts, London; Mr. W. J. F. Churchouse, Rugby; Mr. G. C. Steet, London; Mr. Charles Henry, Paris; B. Walker, M.B., Kirkby Stephen; Dr. D. Havard, Newport; Dr. W. R. Huggard, Davos Platz; The Secretary of the Sanitary Institute, London; Mr. G. S. Hicks, Sheffield; Mr. W. Marriott, London; Dr. W. Sykes, Mexborough; Dr. J. Mason, Windermere; Mr. W. G. Thistle. Whitby; Mr. F. Shapley, Sidcup; Alpha; Mr. F. W. Fletcher, London; Mrs. M. Holloway, London; Dr. Lewers, London; Dr. Macpherson, London; Dr. Lecheyron, Toulouse; Mr. C. B. Keetley, London; Dr. P. Frankland, London; Dr. W. Stephenson, Aberdeen; Mr. J. Mackenzie, Burnley; J. Leitch, M.B., Silloth; Mr. G. R. Redgrave, London; Dr. F. Imlach, London; Herr J. Schröder, Berlin; Dr. L. B. Trotter, Coleford; A. Blair, M.B., Langley Moor; Dr. A. A. G. Dickey, Colne; Mr. G. E. Claxton, London; Surgeon-Major J. Ince, M.B., Farningham; Mr. J. T. Neech, Oswestry; Mr. J. West, London; Mr. A. G. R. Tyler, King's Norton; Mr. Green, Salis-

bury; Messrs. Street and Co., London; Mr. F. W. E. Kinneir, Horsham; Mr. B. P. Bartlett, Bourton; Mr. H. A. Allbutt, Leeds; Mr. T. W. Baker, Southport; Mr. J. J. Eyre, Beckenham; Dr. M. Skerriott, Bristol; Dr. T. E. Charles, Rome; Mr. R. T. Halliday, Glasgow; Dr. R. Maguire, London; Dr. S. Martin, London; Dr. W. Pearce, London; Dr. Bond, Gloucester; Our Manchester Correspondent; Mr. W. Buchanan, Chatham; The Lady Superintendent of the School of Massage and Electricity, London; Dr. C. A. Lees, London; Mr. W. Tebb, British Guiana; Dr. C. J. R. McLean, Yeadon; Dr. W. Robinson, Stanhope; Mr. T. Walley, Edinburgh; Dr. H. R. Mosse, London; Dr. F. C. Turner, London; Mr. S. H. Steel, Abergavenny; Mr. R. T. Smith, London; Dr. Stephens, Brighton; Mr. G. C. Clarke, King's Heath; Dr. Clifford Allbutt, Leeds; Dr. J. Erskine, Glasgow; Mr. J. P. W. Freeman, London; Dr. De Watteville, London; The Registrar of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Dublin; Mr. H. S. Walker, Leeds; Mr. J. Brown, Bacup; The Honorary Secretaries of the Nottingham Medico-Chirurgical Society; Surgeon-Major J. Wycliffe-Jones, Bray; Mr. F. Vacher, Birkenhead; Mr. R. S. Charsley, London; Dr. Tatham, Salford; Mr. E. Sergeant, Bolton; Dr. A. Alexander, London; Miss M. Newby, Malvern; Miss A. Armstrong, Ryde; Messrs. Samuel Brothers, London; F. P. Nicholls, M.B., Alderney; Mr. H. D. Buss, St. Raphael; Mr. E. L. Freer, Birmingham; Mr. A. Dalton, London; Mr. G. P. Atkinson, Harrogate; Dr. R. P. Smith, London; Dr. Hale White, London; Mr. T. Holmes, London; Mr. C. J. Wood, London; Mr. R. Clement Lucas, London; Dr. D. A. Shirres, Tarves, N.B.; M. Lamey, Paris; Dr. W. R. Thomas, Bournemouth; Messrs. J. and A. Churchill, London; Dr. Edwards, London; Dr. H. Woods, London; Mr. E. W. Toye, London; Mr. S. Snell, Sheffield; Dr. W. R. Smith, London; Mr. T. E. Young, London; Dr. A. Ambrose, Buckhurst Hill; Dr. J. Phillips, London; Mr. L. Hickey, London; Mr. W. L'H. Blenkarne, Leicester; Dr. Burney Yeo, London; Mr. J. Coxeter, London; R. Milne Murray, M.B., Edinburgh; Dr. J. Chapman, Winchester; Mr. F. R. Buswell, London; W. M. Leslie, M.B., London; Mr. A. O. Holbeche, Malvern Wells; Dr. P. Maury Deas, Exeter; Mr. D. R. Dobie, Coldstream; Surgeon G. E. Moffett, Gibraltar; Dr. R. T. Caesar, Wellington; Dr. G. Hunerfauth, Bad Homburg; Dr. Norman Kerr, London; Dr. R. Stirling, Perth; Mr. A. C. Stark, London; Mr. W. Barnes, London; Mr. C. A. Patten, London; Mr. S. Murphy, London; Dr. G. Henty, London; H. E. Brodick, M.B., Bury St. Edmunds; F. C. H. Piggott, M.B., Teignmouth; Dr. W. A. Moynan, Isleworth; Mr. T. W. Shepherd, Launceston; Mr. E. Scott, Northampton; Dr. W. F. Haslam, Birmingham; Dr. R. L. Bowles, Folkestone; Dr. G. E. Shuttleworth, Lancaster; Mr. T. Lumsden, Gateshead; The Santha Tea Company, London; Sir James Paget, Bart., London; E. F. Joyce, M.B., Huddersfield; Mr. H. W. K. Markham, Northampton; Mr. C. Roberts, London; Dr. C. Macdonald, Carlisle; Our Vienna Correspondent; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

- Notes on Venereal Diseases. By H. De Méric. London: Henry Renshaw 1889.
Transactions of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland. Vol. XI. Edited by William Thomson, M.A., F.R.C.S. Dublin: Fannin and Co.
The Physician as Naturalist. By W. T. Gairdner, M.D., LL.D. Glasgow: J. Maclehose and Sons.
On Syphilitic Affections of the Nervous System. By T. McCall Anderson, M.D. Glasgow: J. Maclehose and Sons.
A Textbook of Operative Dentistry. By Thomas Fillabrown, M.D., D.M.D. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son, and Co.

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