

the affairs of the College, and to propose resolutions and to vote thereon at every such general meeting, and to vote at any election of President, Vice-President, or members of the Council of the College, and at every meeting to appoint committees for special purposes, and to adjourn any meeting to another place and time, and that it shall not be deemed to be necessary to obtain the previous permission of the President and Council for the holding of any such meeting or for the proposal of any business thereat.

5. That the election of all examiners for the purposes of the College shall be regulated by by-law.

6. That no extraordinary expenditure shall be made by the Council without the authority of a general meeting.

7. That no by-law shall be binding until it has been sanctioned by a general meeting of the College.

It was further resolved that the following resolution be submitted to the various Branches of the British Medical Association and to the various medical societies throughout the kingdom:

"That this meeting cordially approves of the Bill about to be promoted in Parliament by which it is proposed to restore to the Members of the College of Surgeons a free and unrestricted exercise of their ancient rights and privileges."

A guarantee fund has been started for the purpose of indemnifying the plaintiffs in the case of Steele and others *v.* Savory and others, and also for the purpose of meeting any expenses entailed by the promotion of a Bill in Parliament to reform the constitution of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The following sums have already been guaranteed:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mr. Lawson Tait ...	100	0	0	Mr. W. A. Ellis ...	10	10	0
Dr. G. Danford Thomas ...	50	0	0	Mr. R. Abud ...	5	5	0
Dr. W. C. Steele ...	20	0	0	Dr. J. W. B. Mason ...	5	5	0
Mr. Richard Davy ...	10	10	0	Dr. C. Royston ...	5	5	0
Dr. R. Collum ...	10	10	0	Mr. Joseph Smith ...	5	5	0

It is hoped that all Members of the College will contribute to this fund according to their means, and send contributions to the honorary treasurer of the fund, Deputy Surgeon-General C. M. Jessop, 98, Sutherland Avenue, W.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.

An ordinary Council was held at the College on March 14th. The minutes of the extraordinary meeting on February 21st were read and confirmed.

The further report of the Committee on the Formulæ for New By-laws, dated March 13th, was read. The report having been considered and the formulæ approved, the same was ordained by the Council and signed by the members present. A motion was then carried that the legal advisers of the College be instructed to take the necessary steps for submitting the formulæ without delay to the Home Secretary for sanction and ratification.

A report of the proceedings in connection with the proposed illegal meeting of Fellows and Members was read by the President.

A letter of March 8th was read from Mr. Wilde, reporting the proceedings in the Court of Chancery in reference to the motions for an injunction against the Council.

Replies to the letter from the Secretary, already published in the JOURNAL, were read from Messrs. R. Gooding, W. W. Westcott, J. C. Smith, Lawson Tait, Danford Thomas, W. G. Dickinson, C. M. Jessop, Jabez Hogg, G. H. Cable, S. Smith, F. H. Forshall, R. Abud, R. Hicks, J. Smith, M. G. Biggs, E. McKellar, J. W. Mason, and W. C. Steele.

It was resolved unanimously that pending the proceedings in the Court of Chancery calling in question the validity of Section xvii of the By-laws, the consideration of the infraction of that section by the conveners of the meeting of Fellows and Members of the College on February 28th, and the penalties consequent thereon be deferred.

A letter of March 6th was read from Dr. Edward Liveing, stating that the Secretary of State for War had approved the nomination by the Royal College of Physicians of Dr. T. Graham Balfour as the representative of that College on the Committee of Inquiry into the pay, status, and conditions of service of medical officers of the army and navy.

A letter of March 8th was read from the Secretary of State for War, thanking the Council for their nomination of Mr. C. Macnamara as their representative on the Committee, and requesting that Mr. Macnamara may be asked to attend to any directions

he may receive from Lord Camperdown as to the meeting of the Committee.

A motion by Mr. MARSHALL, seconded by Sir JAMES PAGET, "That the marble bust of Sir. W. J. Erasmus Wilson, by Mr. Thomas Brock, A.R.A., be placed over the mantelpiece in the east library, and that the ornamental marble niche, designed by Mr. Brock for its reception, be executed forthwith, at the estimated cost of £100," was carried *nem. con.*

The Council declined to purchase a painting, forwarded by Dr. Willington, of Birmingham, for their inspection, and purporting to be "An inimitable portrait of John Hunter, by the eminent artist, Fielding." In the opinion of competent authorities, to whom it was submitted, this is not the case.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

THE LADY DUFFERIN FUND.—The third annual report of the Bombay branch of this fund shows the amount of subscriptions received for the year ending November 30th last to have been 43,759 rupees, to which must be added the receipts from the Fancy Fair held last February, and amounting to 40,585 rupees. Subscriptions to district funds amounted to 73,273 rupees. Mr. Hurkissondas Nurrotumdas presented 6,000 rupees to be used for the encouragement of the medical education of the women of Western India, one-half to be allocated to the endowment of the Lady Reay Medical Scholarship, and the remainder to the provision of a Lady Reay gold medal, to be annually awarded to the female student who obtained the highest marks among the lady candidates for the L.M. and S. examination.

THE number of students in the medical faculties of the various German universities in the winter semester 1888-89 is given in the official lists as follows:—Berlin, 1,456; Bonn, 317; Breslau, 388; Erlangen, 297; Freiburg, 309; Giessen, 122; Göttingen, 214; Greifswald, 405; Halle, 310; Heidelberg, 220; Jena, 213; Kiel, 219; Königsberg, 244; Leipzig, 840; Marburg, 209; Munich, 1,188; Rostock, 157; Strassburg, 306; Tübingen, 237; Würzburg, 984. The total number of medical students in the universities of the German empire is thus 8,635 as against 8,255 in the corresponding period of last year.

GYNÆCOLOGY IN SPAIN.—Dr. Candela, Professor in the University of Valencia, recently removed the uterus and ovaries by the supravaginal method for fibromyoma. The tumour was very large, and the patient was under chloroform for three hours. The patient made an excellent recovery. Dr. Gonzalez de Segovia, of the Madrid Maternity, lately performed Cæsarean section in a case of extreme narrowness of the pelvic outlet. The foetus had been dead for at least twenty-four hours, and though the patient rallied well from the operation, she died on the second day after it.

ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.—The following is the list of officers elected to serve for the present year on the newly formed Association of Certifying Surgeons under the Factory Acts. The objects of the Society are to watch over the interests of the surgeons, and of the children and young persons whose health it is their duty to guard. *President:* Francis H. Walmsley. *Vice-Presidents:* J. T. Arlidge, M.D.; C. Johnson; G. M. Stansfeld. *Honorary Treasurer:* J. C. Eames, M.D. *Honorary Secretary:* J. Holmes, M.D. *Committee:* W. J. Allkin; J. M. Barr, M.B.; W. H. Barr; W. E. S. Burnett; R. Clayton; W. P. Counsellor, M.D.; B. Crawshaw; T. Crowther; J. Dale; J. K. Davidson; T. Dean, M.D.; A. F. Dearden; C. W. Evans, M.D.; H. M. Fernie; T. Fort; A. Gellatly, M.B.; W. H. Hughes; G. F. Joynson; T. C. Law; J. Lawson, M.B.; J. Levi, M.D.; S. A. McGowan, M.D.; E. Moore, M.D.; D. J. O'Neil, M.B.; R. Patrick, M.D.; F. M. Pierce, M.D.; W. Stanfield, M.D.; W. Stanwell; R. Settle, M.D.; C. W. Thorp; J. White; F. H. Wood; S. Woodcock, M.D.; J. H. Wraith. The annual subscription has been fixed at 10s. 6d.; but it is thought after the first year a subscription of 5s. will be sufficient for the purposes of the association. It is proposed to hold an annual meeting for the purpose of reading papers and the mutual exchange of opinions; the place of meeting to be fixed each year. Those wishing to join should communicate with the honorary secretary, Dr. Holmes, Ouselhurst, Radcliffe, Lancashire.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

THE ASSOCIATION AND ITS JOURNAL.

THE following correspondence is published by instruction of the President of Council and the Treasurer :

COPY OF CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE PRESIDENTS OF BRANCHES.

British Medical Association, General Secretary's Office,
429, Strand, London, W.C., February 25th, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—Our attention has been drawn to the subjoined document published in a medical paper, and not sent to the authorised JOURNAL of the Association for publication.

No approach has been made on the matter to the Journal Committee, consisting of the elected representatives of the Association, or to the executive officers.

We shall bring this document before the next meeting of the Journal and Finance Committee, which takes place on April 17th; and as the document contains statements which indicate ignorance of the actual constitution of the Association as set out in the Articles, and as it also makes suggestions of more than doubtful advantage, and further implies a ground of blame which does not exist in the opinion of those who know the detailed working of a JOURNAL which has to represent the wants and wishes of nearly 13,000 associates, we would earnestly deprecate any further signatures being appended to this document by members of the Association, or any action being taken by your Branch, until the document has been laid before the Journal Committee and the Council.

We must further emphatically protest against this mode of agitation, which persistently avoids preliminary consultation with, or request for information from, the representatives of the Association, comprising the elected governing body, and which, if persisted in, must tend to produce injury to the most flourishing and influential Medical Association that has ever existed.

(Signed) THOMAS BRIDGWATER, President of Council.
C. HOLMAN, M.D., Treasurer.

Queen Anne Street, W., March 6th, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—We regret to learn from the letter of Dr. Holman and yourself in last week's JOURNAL that in your opinion the movement in favour of a change in the character of the JOURNAL is being conducted in a spirit of hostility to the Council. We beg to assure you that this is far from being the case. It is scarcely needful to say that those who have interested themselves in this matter are actuated solely by a desire to promote the best interests of the Association.

Two courses were open to them under the constitution; one was to call a special general meeting to consider the proposed reform; the other to approach in the first instance the governing body. And it was with the special desire of avoiding the appearance of anything like antagonism to the Council that the latter course was decided on. Before taking this step it was felt that it would be well to have some assurance that the contemplated change in the JOURNAL would meet with general approval throughout the country, and surely there cannot have been anything unconstitutional or objectionable in re-

questing the Presidents of the Branches to obtain for us the desired information.

Your letter refers to the circumstance that the circular to the Presidents of Branches has appeared in another journal; this publication occurred entirely without our sanction.

We are forwarding a copy of this letter to the Editor of the JOURNAL for publication in this week's issue.—We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

W. H. ALLCHIN,
W. A. MEREDITH,
JOHN WILLIAMS.

To Dr. Bridgwater.

British Medical Association,

429, Strand, London, W.C., March 12th, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge your letter of March 6th, and to thank you for it.

It had not occurred to us that the movement referred to was being conducted in a spirit of hostility to the Council; we welcome, however, your assurance that it is not so. But we were, and still are, of opinion that in dealing with such a matter as the conduct of a great JOURNAL, which is confided by the Association to a Council consisting of the elected representatives of the Branches, and before taking so decided a step as that of publicly committing themselves to the main proposal contained in the circular, and to the added charge implied against the Committee entrusted with the control of the advertisements and finance, the memorialists might with advantage have communicated in the first instance with the Council and Journal Committee.

The circular forwarded to the Editor will be duly laid before the next meeting of the Journal Committee and the Council on April 17th, and it will undoubtedly receive the most careful consideration. Until it has been so considered we are of opinion that it should not be published, unless you especially desire it, when it shall appear, but with our correspondence, of course, with it. We are glad to learn that the recent publication of the circular was entirely without the sanction of the secretaries; but the fact of such unauthorised publication in itself suggests a comment on the mode of proceeding to which we have stated our objections.

T. BRIDGWATER.
C. HOLMAN.

6, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, W.,
March 12th, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter received to-day, we beg to say that we consider it a matter of great importance that our letter to yourselves of the 6th instant, explanatory of what we conceive to be our true position, and the circular with list of signatures appended, should be published without further delay.—We are, yours faithfully,

W. H. ALLCHIN.
W. A. MEREDITH.

To Thos. Bridgwater, Esq., M.D.
C. Holman, Esq., M.D.

CIRCULAR WITH LIST OF SIGNATURES REFERRED TO IN THE
ABOVE CORRESPONDENCE.

To the President of the

of the British Medical Association.

Branch

SIR,—It is generally admitted that the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL is at present ably edited, and that, while it is a great

financial success, it is a repertorium of a vast amount of valuable scientific information.

At the same time, it is believed by many members of the profession that the best interests and the honour of the Association would be greatly promoted by a change in the character of the JOURNAL.

An opinion has for several years been widely held that the lines on which the JOURNAL is now conducted, which are similar to those of proprietary journals, with anonymous articles and reviews and multifarious advertisements, are not suitable for the organ of our Association, for the sayings and doings of which our members individually are responsible.

It is felt that the JOURNAL should be a faithful exponent of the proceedings of the Association in all its departments, whilst presenting a record of contemporary professional work elsewhere; but that anything beyond this, whether articles, reviews, or annotations, should have the authors' signatures appended, as indicating the actual authority of the communications. The character of the advertisements, also, should be more carefully controlled than at present, and especially all announcements of secret remedies should be excluded.

It may be objected that such a change in the JOURNAL would involve some pecuniary loss. But our members are now so numerous that the annual subscriptions, together with income from other sources, would cover all current expenses. And it may be remarked that our individual self-respect is a matter of higher moment than flourishing finances.

It is proposed, in the first instance, to address the Council of the Association, requesting them to consider this important subject, and, should it be deemed necessary, to summon a special general meeting in London. But before taking such a step it seems essential that there should be some guarantee that the proposed reform would be favourably regarded throughout the country. And we venture to ask that you will ascertain, as soon as may be, the feeling of your Branch upon the subject, and communicate the result to the Honorary Secretaries.—We are, Sir, faithfully yours,

JOSEPH LISTER.
JOSEPH FAYRER.
J. MATTHEWS DUNCAN.
ROBERT LIVEING.
BERKELEY HILL.
JOHN LANGTON.
W. H. BROADBENT.
J. E. ERICHSEN.
J. RISDON BENNETT.
CHRISTOPHER HEATH.
WILLIAM MAC CORMAC.
THOMAS BRYANT.
DYCE DUCKWORTH.
ANDREW CLARK (M.D.)
W. H. DICKINSON.
THOMAS WHIPHAM.
THOMAS LAWRENCE READ.
THEODORE DUKA.
T. PICKERING PICK.
JOHN CAVAFY.
WILLIAM H. BENNETT.
G. R. TURNER.
VICTOR HORSLEY.
R. DOUGLAS POWELL.
A. C. BUTLER SMYTHE.
PERCY BOULTON.
ROBERT W. PARKER.
H. D. FARNELL.
SAMUEL WILKS.

CHARLES H. RALFE.
EDWIN HOLLINGS.
A. PEARCE GOULD.
R. J. GODLEE.
WILLIAM ROBERTS.
G. V. POORE.
G. ERNEST HERMAN.
ANDREW CLARK (F.R.C.S.)
DAVID W. FINLAY.
C. H. MARRIOTT.
EDGCOMBE VENNING.
ALFRED B. DUFFIN.
ROBERT ARGLES.
P. H. PYE-SMITH.
C. J. SYMONDS.
JAMES F. GOODHART.
W. HALE WHITE.
JAMES E. POLLOCK.
H. NELSON HARDY.
SAMUEL WEST.
TIMOTHY RICHARDSON.
J. MACREADY.
W. P. HERRINGHAM.
HOWARD MARSH.
WILLIAM HENRY WHITE.
T. GILBART-SMITH.
W. S. GRIFFITH.
EDGAR WILLETT.
C. B. LOCKWOOD.

WILLIAM CAYLEY.
GEORGE LAWSON.
SIDNEY COUPLAND.
ALFRED GARROD.
J. RUSSELL REYNOLDS.
THOMAS SMITH.
FREDERICK E. WEBB.
J. ROBERT WALKER.
HENRY GERVIS.
HENRY SEWILL.
G. A. D. MAHON.
WILLIAM H. BRACE.
WALTER TYRRELL.
W. LINTON HEATH.
WILLIAM A. AIKEN.
DRUCE J. SLATER.
D. E. SETON.
C. B. RADCLIFFE.
H. W. ACLAND.
THOMAS ANNANDALE.
W. S. PLAYFAIR.
A. H. N. LEWERS.
BILTON POLLARD.
G. A. HERON.
ANGEL MONEY.
A. QUARRY SILCOCK.

WALTER H. JESSOP.
A. HAMILTON BLAND.
GEORGE COWELL.
THOMAS BARLOW.
FREDERICK TREVES.
JAMES BLACK.
C. STONHAM.
WALTER G. SPENCER.
EDWARD LIVEING.
OCTAVIUS STURGES.
REGINALD HARRISON.
SEYMOUR J. SHARKEY.
H. H. CLUTTON.
E. NETTLESHIP.
BERNARD PITTS.
J. B. LAWFORD.
JOHN CROFT.
W. BAUGH HADDEN.
A. T. NORTON.
JOHN POWDBRELL.
J. HIGHAM HILL.
WILLIAM SAUL.
ROBERT H. COALL.
WILLIAM GILL.
ARTHUR E. SMITHSON.
A. HAIG.

W. H. ALLCHIN,
5, Chandos St., Cavendish Sq.
W. A. MEREDITH,
6, Queen Anne Street.
J. WILLIAMS,
11, Queen Anne Street.

} Hon. Secs.

February, 1889.

GRANTS FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

THE Scientific Grants Committee of the British Medical Association desire to remind members of the profession engaged in researches for the advancement of medicine and the allied sciences, that they are empowered to receive applications for grants in aid of such research. Applications for sums to be granted at the next annual meeting should be made without delay to the General Secretary, at the office of the Association, 429, Strand, W.C. Applications must include details of the precise character and objects of the research which is proposed.

Reports of work done by the assistance of Association grants belong to the Association.

Instruments purchased by means of grants must be returned to the General Secretary on the conclusion of the research in furtherance of which the grant was made.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

ABERDEEN, BANFF, AND KINCARDINE BRANCH.—The next meeting of this Branch will be held at 198, Union Street, Aberdeen, on Wednesday, March 20th, at 8 p.m. Business: 1. Minutes, nomination of members, etc. 2. Ballot for the admission of Dr. J. W. H. Sinclair, Aspenwall Villa, Peterhead. 3. Communication from the President anent the JOURNAL of the Association. 4. Case of Hysterical Chorea, with exhibition of the patient, by Dr. P. Blaikie Smith. 5. New Form of Primary Battery suitable for Medical Purposes, by Dr. McKenzie Davidson. 6. An unusual case of Abdominal Injury, by Dr. W. R. C. Middleton. 7. Cases of Syphilitic Tympanitis, by Dr. J. Mackenzie Booth. —ROBERT JOHN GARDEN and J. MACKENZIE BOOTH, Honorary Secretaries.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST SURREY DISTRICT.—The next meeting of this District will take place on Thursday, March 28th, at the Bush Hotel, Farnham, at 4 p.m., W. H. Brodie, M.D., in the chair. Dinner at 6 p.m. Dr. Brodie will bring forward a case of Cerebral Tumour. Dr. Morshead: Two Cases of Hematuria. Members wishing to bring forward cases or papers please write to the Honorary Secretary, J. P. A. GABB, M.D., Guildford.

SOUTHERN BRANCH: SOUTH WILTS DISTRICT.—The next ordinary meeting of this District will be held at the Bath Arms, Warminster, on Wednesday, April 3rd, at 4 p.m. Papers will be read by Mr. Straton, Mr. Luckham, and Mr. Willcox. The members will dine together after the meeting, at 5.45 p.m.; tickets (not to include wine), 5s. Members intending to be present please send word to the Honorary Secretary, H. J. MANNING, Laverstock, Salisbury.

EAST ANGLIAN BRANCH: ESSEX DISTRICT.—The next meeting will be held at the Town Hall, Maldon, on Thursday, March 28th, at 2 p.m., Dr. F. G. Barnes, Eye, President of the Branch, in the chair. Gentlemen who wish to read short papers or exhibit cases should write at once to the Honorary Secretary, C. E. ABBOTT, Braintree.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT.—The next meeting of this District will take place at the Gravesend Hospital on April 11th, C. E. Robbs, Esq., in the chair. Gentlemen who wish to read papers or exhibit specimens, etc., are requested to inform the Honorary Secretary of the District, A. W. Nankivell, F.R.C.S., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Chatham, not later than March 23rd. Further particulars will be duly announced.—A. W. NANKIVELL, Honorary Secretary of District.

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 28th; Dr. Whittle will preside. Dr. Mackey will read Cases of Cerebral Aneurysm, Abscess, and Tumour, with remarks. Gentlemen desirous of reading papers or cases should communicate with one of the Honorary Secretaries, T. JENNER VERRALL, 97, Montpellier Road, Brighton, or W. A. GOSTLING, M.D., Barningham, West Worthing.

NORTH WALES BRANCH.—The intermediate meeting will be held at the Royal Hotel, Llangollen, on Tuesday, March 19th, at 2 P.M.; E. J. Lloyd, M.D., President. After the usual formal and routine business, the following papers, etc., will be read: James Craig, M.B., Llandudno: Notes of Cases. A. W. Hughes, M.B., Flint: Some Hints as to the Treatment of Joint-diseases, with the view of preventing Ankylosis. T. Eytton Jones, M.D.: Notes on Strophanthus. Rob. Jones, Liverpool: Tests of Recovery from Joint-disease. Wm. Jones, Ruabon: A case of Tetanus. F. Imlach, M.D.: Four cases of Renal Calculus treated by Nephrotomy. Lawson Tait, F.R.C.S.: On the Best Anæsthetic, and Method of its Administration. W. Williams, M.D., Liverpool: A Valvular Tube Hermetically Sealed to the Chest for Empyema, with Cases.—W. JONES-MORRIS, Honorary Secretary, Portmadoc.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: EAST LONDON AND SOUTH ESSEX DISTRICT.—The next meeting will be held at the Infirmary, Bancroft Road, E. (3 minutes' walk from Globe Road Station, G.E.R.), on Thursday, March 21st, at 8.30 P.M. Dr. Mickle will preside. The medical superintendent, Dr. Robinson, will demonstrate a number of interesting cases, including Osteitis Deformans, Myxedema, etc. Visitors will be welcomed.—J. W. HUNT, Honorary Secretary, 101, Queen's Road, Dalston, E.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.

MR. F. BOLDERO, President, was in the chair at the second general meeting of the session on February 28th, when forty-two members were present.

Memorial to President and Council.—A memorial to the President and Council of the Association, passed at a meeting of members at the Marlborough Rooms, on Wednesday, December 12th, under the presidency of Sir Joseph Lister, Bart., was read.—Proposed by Mr. FOLKER, seconded by Dr. ARLIDGE, and carried, that the members of this Branch entirely agree with the two resolutions contained in the memorial regarding the action of the Council in the case of Professor von Bergmann.

Specimens.—Dr. W. LOWE exhibited a Sarcomatous Tumour of the Left Testicle, which he had removed from a gentleman, aged 52. The glandular structure of the testicle was wholly obliterated by the sarcomatous growth, which had spread upwards along the cord for two or three inches, as well as inwards towards the symphysis pubis. The patient was the subject of syphilis, and had suffered from an enlargement of the testicle for four or five years. There was no pain, except a sense of weight, no glandular enlargement, no lumbar pain, and above the growth the cord felt perfectly healthy. The patient made a good recovery. Microscopic examination showed the tumour to be a round-celled sarcoma.—Dr. HIND exhibited a Calcareous Nodule from the subcutaneous tissue of the arm, of six years' formation, supposed to have originated in a localised subacute inflammation. The patient was a lad, aged 19.

Papers.—Dr. ORTON read a paper on Scarlet Fever, in which he advocated the strictest isolation among the young. A discussion followed, in which several members took part.—Dr. J. H. TYL-CORE read a paper on some cases of Pseudo-hypertrophic Paralysis occurring in three members of the same family, namely, two brothers, and a nephew, the eldest child of their married sister. The characteristic symptoms were first observed in every case in early childhood. The brothers, after passing through the different stages of the disease to that of extreme paralysis and its consequent deformity, each died of an intercurrent attack of bronchitis, the elder at the age of 19 years, and the younger at 14 years. The nephew, when first seen at the age of 3 years, was in the stage of commencing hypertrophy. He was soon lost sight of, owing to his parents leaving the neighbourhood. Heredity, as far as could be ascertained by careful inquiry, existed only in the last mentioned case, in which the disease was transmitted through the mother, although she herself did not show any signs of it.—Mr. VINCENT JACKSON read a paper in which he advocated Inguinal Colotomy in certain cases.

MELBOURNE AND VICTORIA BRANCH.

The annual meeting of this Branch was held on Wednesday, January 30th. The president, Dr. ROWAN, occupied the chair.

Report of Council.—The report of the Council stated that 27 new members had joined during the year, and the total number was now 130, which was the largest number connected with any colonial Branch of the Association.

Officers and Council.—The following were the new officers elected. *President:* Dr. Fishbourne. *Vice-Presidents:* Dr. Le Fevre, M.L.C. *Honorary Secretary:* Dr. Maudsley. *Honorary Treasurer:* Dr. Springthorpe. *Members of Council:* Drs. Rudall, Meyer, Syme, Shields, Neild, and Rowan.

Vote of Thanks.—On the motion of Dr. L. HENRY, a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to Dr. Springthorpe, for the able manner in which he had performed the duties of honorary secretary of the Branch.

President's Address.—An address was then delivered by Dr. ROWAN, in his capacity of retiring president. After congratulating the Branch on the advance it had made in recent years, and referring to the cordial relations existing between it and the Medical Society of Victoria, and to the success of the Intercolonial Medical Congress held in Melbourne a few days before, he alluded to the subject of sanitation, which was engaging so much public attention, and said that the medical profession had to fight against formidable antagonists, such as ignorance, prejudice, indifference and greed. He denounced the "infamous" acts committed by land syndicates, who, in laying out their townships, acted as if they considered drainage a prejudice, sunlight a delusion, and ventilation a weakness to be treated with derision. If ever a city rendered itself liable to be plague-stricken, it was Melbourne. He disapproved of the system which remitted sanitary inspection to local boards of health, and declared that the punishment of offenders against the sanitary laws ought not to be left to the option of local magistrates, who acted with partiality. He advocated the creation of a health department, free from any Ministerial control or Government influence, and the inclusion of the subject of sanitation in the curricula of all schools.

Supper.—After the conclusion of the business, the meeting adjourned to Dr. Rowan's house, where the members enjoyed a sumptuous supper.

SHROPSHIRE AND MID-WALES BRANCH.

A HALF-YEARLY meeting of the Branch was held at the Salop Infirmary, on Tuesday, March 5th, at 3 P.M.; the President, Mr. J. MORGAN, occupied the chair.

New Members.—The following members of the Association were duly elected members of the Branch: Messrs. J. McC. McCarthy, St. George's; T. P. Thomson, Wigmore; H. Tuck, Prees; H. C. M. Gibson, Shrewsbury.

Communications.—Mr. CÆSAR showed a specimen of a Limbless Child.¹—Mr. WEBB gave a Demonstration with the Microscope on Certain forms of Atypical Epithelioma.—Mr. ROPE showed a Case of Transplantation of the Skin.—Dr. CHAMLEY showed a Case of Sarcoma of the Eyeball; also a Case of Skin Transplantation and Two Laryngeal Cases.

Treatment of Tubercular Joint-Disease.—Mr. WATSON CHEYNE (London) delivered an address on the Operative Treatment of Tubercular Joint-Diseases, more especially in the early stage. He illustrated his paper by lantern-slide micro-photographs, and brief reports of cases. A vote of thanks was passed to him for his paper.

Visit to the Infirmary.—Mr. EDDOWES showed a series of cases in the wards of the infirmary. The Lady-Superintendent of the infirmary, Miss Oldham, subsequently conducted the members over the new nursing home.

Dinner.—The members, to the number of twenty-five, afterwards dined together at the George Hotel, when the usual toasts were proposed and duly honoured.

On January 27th, the birthday of the Emperor of Germany, the Medical Faculty of the University of Breslau proposed the following as the subject of a prize essay: Researches on the Anatomical Relations of Pachyderma Laryngis to Neoplasms of the Larynx. The value of the prize is 150 marks, in addition to which the author of an essay which shall be judged worthy of the whole prize shall be entitled to graduate in due course without paying the usual fees.

¹ See JOURNAL, March 9th.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE BRANCH.

AN ordinary meeting was held at the General Hospital, Cheltenham, on Tuesday, January 15th, at 7.30 P.M., under the presidency of Mr. C. J. BENNETT. Letters of apology were read from Drs. Currie and Batten. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

New Members.—Mr. T. Harris and Dr. S. W. Smith were elected members of the Branch.

A letter was read from the Local Government Board, acknowledging receipt of the resolution passed at the last meeting.

President's Address.—The PRESIDENT delivered an address on "Suprapubic Lithotomy."

Votes of Thanks.—Proposed by Dr. F. COOK, and seconded by Mr. BOWER: "That a vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. Bennett for his address." Carried by acclamation.—Proposed by Dr. BOND, and seconded by Dr. WILSON: "That the thanks of this Branch be given to Dr. Currie for his courtesy in the chair, and for his careful attention to the interests of the Society during his year of office as President." Carried by acclamation.

Case.—Dr. WILSON exhibited a patient suffering from Raynaud's Disease; the same patient having been exhibited at various times during the last eight years, both to this Branch and to several Societies in London.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

AUSTRALIA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Inter-Colonial Medical Congress of Australasia.—*Dinners by the President and the Speaker.*—*Address in Hygiene, Forensic and State Medicine, by Dr. McLaurin.*—*Address on the Development of Pathology by Dr. Wilkinson.*

ON the evening of the second day, the President, Mr. T. N. Fitzgerald, entertained the Members of the Congress in the Town Hall. The room was very tastefully decorated, and the company numbered over 400. The host presided, and on his right was supported by the Governor, and on his left by the Premier. There were also seated at the cross table the President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Ministers of the Crown, the Military Commandant, and the Chancellor of the University. The Governor, in response to the toast of his health, expressed great interest in the proceedings of the Congress, and thought that the most important papers submitted would be those on sanitation. He alluded to the extraordinary death-rate, due to typhoid fever, and considered that to the apathy of the public the apathy of those in authority was to a great extent due. People were apt to be seized with a preventive panic when they heard that cholera was within 1,000 miles of them; and if small-pox was said to be threatening the population, every precaution was taken to guard against its advent; but they were neglectful of this disease that was in their midst, and carried off thousands from amongst them. He trusted that now public feeling would be aroused. Mr. Fitzgerald said he was extremely proud to see so large a number of guests present. The gathering was a credit to Australia. There were over 550 members of the Congress. The addresses and sectional papers were all of a very high character. Something must accrue from able papers contributed by able men. The Congress was under deep obligations to the Government for its assistance. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. M. H. Davies, gave a dinner to members of the Congress, at which five hundred gentlemen were present.

On Thursday, January 10th, Dr. McLaurin, of Sydney, President of the Board of Health, delivered the address in hygiene, forensic and State medicine. He said: "The subject I have chosen is the comparative view of the mortality of the different colonies from certain diseases, an attempt on my part to lay a foundation for the labours of the sanitarians by showing what the diseases really are which cause death in the various communities, and, consequently, what are the directions in which sanitary influences are most required. With regard to consumption, the rural parts of Australia occupy a position which will compare favourably with most other countries of the globe. Even Queensland, which is the worst of our colonies, has as low a death-rate from phthisis as Switzerland; and the country parts of some of the colonies will compare favourably with the rural portions of north-west Africa.

On the other hand, the urban portions of Australia possess no such immunity, both Melbourne and Sydney showing a very considerable proportion of phthisical deaths, the former city, with its suburbs, showing 2.39 deaths per 1,000 persons living, a proportion equal to that of many European cities. Consumption has got a footing among us, and is now one of our most important causes of death. There is a good deal of trafficking in tuberculous cattle in New South Wales, whether for slaughtering or dairy purposes. A law is urgently required making it penal to traffic in diseased animals. Among the Jewish population of New South Wales, numbering 4,000, in three years there was but one death due to phthisis. Taking the average for the whole of that colony, the expected deaths in 4,000 persons for that period would have been 13.68; and as Jews for the most part live in cities, we might expect the death-rate to be higher for the whole colony. The result is largely due to the avoidance of tuberculous meat. With regard to typhoid fever, Queensland is by far the greatest sufferer. In that tropical province typhoid occupies the second place in the list of fatality, causing 541 deaths in the year, an absolutely greater number than in any other colony. The relative mortality was at the rate of 169.9 per 100,000 of the population, and the percentage to deaths from all causes was 8.68. In 1884 the results were rather worse, and in 1886 rather better; we may therefore assume that the results of 1885 give not an unfair idea of the mortality from typhoid fever in Queensland. It is certainly very high; quite sufficiently so, I think, to attract the attention of sanitary inquirers in that colony. The death-rate in even the most populous of the other colonies is much lighter, although in some there is still room for improvement. New South Wales is the worst, with its death-rate for the whole colony of 53.06, which rises in Sydney to 71.31; and in the suburbs to 85.28. Public attention has at last been called to this matter, and various measures have been adopted, or are in process of adoption, with a view to reducing the mortality from this disease. Of these, I may mention the Dairies Supervision Act, which was passed in 1886, and is now gradually being extended to different parts of the colony. I should also notice that the Government have in preparation a comprehensive scheme of sewerage for the western suburbs of Sydney, which have hitherto been left to their own devices in this important matter. The somewhat sensational reports which from time to time appeared in the newspapers, last summer, as to the prevalence of typhoid fever in Victoria, would lead us to suppose that there had been at that time a considerable increase within a comparatively recent period in the prevalence of this disease in that colony. I am, of course, not in a position to give the number of deaths for 1888, but for 1887 there were 631, whereas in 1885 there were only 424, being at the rate of 43.48 per 100,000, Melbourne and suburbs being credited with 183 of these deaths, at the rate of 52.98 per 100,000 of the population. It would appear from these figures that of late typhoid fever has been increasing in severity in Victoria. What may be the reason of this I shall leave to those to say whose business it is to manage the health affairs of the colony. South Australia appears to be, as regards this disease, much on a level with Victoria and New South Wales, the mortality being 45.34 per 100,000. Of the island colonies, the death-rate fell off in New Zealand to 22.32, and in Tasmania to 22.42 per 100,000. Here, then, is a problem for the sanitarians, which, I trust, they will lose no time in attacking, namely, How to reduce the 169.9 of Queensland—not to speak of the smaller figures of the other Australian colonies—to the very desirable 22.32 of New Zealand. With regard to diphtheria (with which I associate croup), Queensland heads the list with a death-rate of 65.32 per 100,000, to which New South Wales comes, as a very close second, with 61.38. If we leave out from the latter the figures for Sydney and the suburbs, we find that the country districts of New South Wales surpass the whole colony of Queensland, the death-rate amounting to 66.90 per 100,000. This is another illustration of the well-known principle that diphtheria is a disease rather of the country than the town. An apparent exception is shown by the suburbs of Sydney, which, with the high rate of 59.70, approach closely to the rural rate; this excessive prevalence of diphtheria appears to me to be, to a considerable extent, due to the absence of any systematic method of getting rid of the faecal accumulations within these suburbs—a defect which, I am glad to say, is likely very soon to be remedied. South Australia, with its ratio of 58.79, follows close on New South Wales, and the three colonies named are in a distinctly worse position, as regards mortality from diphtheria, than any of the other colonies. Thus, in Victoria the rate was only 30.05, in Tasmania it

beyond the question of food, there was another, even of greater importance, to which he had given special attention during the past year—that of barrack accommodation. The evidence before the Select Committee on Army Estimates last year brought out very clearly the exceedingly unsatisfactory condition of our existing barracks from more than one point of view. Some of them, originally acquired for temporary purposes, had never been suitable for permanent occupation. Others were in a very bad state of repair. The wood huts in the great military camp at Aldershot were in a great state of decay and would soon be past repair. The requirements of modern sanitation and of modern comfort, in the matter of recreation rooms and gymnasium, had helped to absorb whatever money had been available, nor was it too much to say that the question of barrack accommodation had never been looked at as a whole. Having spoken on the subject of barrack accommodation from the points of view of economy and military efficiency, Mr. Stanhope said it could hardly be asserted that they were justified in exposing our soldiers to the discomforts, and, in some cases, to the dangers, which prevailed in some of our existing barracks. For these reasons they had examined the barrack accommodation of this country as a whole, and though the scheme of this year would not profess to deal with all parts of it, it would include the more important cases from the three points of view which he had mentioned. It would be embodied in a proposal which would shortly be presented to Parliament, and though it would not be right to detain the Committee by dwelling upon its details, he had already indicated the lines upon which they proposed to work. They should put forward only such proposals as could confidently be recommended to the House as absolutely necessary, in their opinion, to remove the present grave causes of complaint, or to improve the efficiency of our Army. Mr. E. STANHOPE, in reply to Mr. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, said he could not indicate the extent of the scheme at present.—Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL said, after hearing the evidence given before the Committee that at some time ago, especially that of the Inspector-General of Fortifications and Barracks, he was convinced that the House of Commons must be prepared for a large expenditure in the provision of better barrack accommodation. Most of the present accommodation was insanitary, detrimental to the health, and in a still greater degree to the comfort of the troops. Many barracks were in such bad repair that it would be almost more economical to rebuild them. By far the most advisable plan would be to build large barracks in central places, where troops could be congregated together, instead of barracks dotted all over the country.—Mr. STANHOPE said he had to thank the noble lord the member for Paddington for the cordial support he had given him as to the question of barracks. He attached enormous importance to the improvement of barracks, and he was only too glad to be able on that point to state that he would, with the support of his colleagues, take the earliest opportunity of giving effect to the recommendation of the Committee which had been referred to for remedying an evil which he believed was a crying one.

Housing of the Working Classes.—Mr. RITCHIE, in reply to Mr. F. POWELL, who suggested that a memorandum explaining the powers and duties of local authorities under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1885, should be circulated for their information, said he had no doubt that the authorities were fully aware of the powers which they possessed under the Act referred to; if he had reason to believe that it was not so, he should be prepared to act on the suggestion made.

Police and Sanitary Regulations.—The following are the members of the Select Committee on Police and Sanitary Regulations: Sir Archibald Campbell, Dr. Farquharson, Mr. Hardcastle (Salford), Mr. Hastings, Mr. Kenrick, Mr. Mayne (Tipperary), Mr. Powell (Wigan), Mr. Williams (Glamorgan), Mr. Wilson (York W.R.).

The Vaccination Acts.—Mr. PICTON has given notice of the following motion on the House of Commons going into Committee of Supply, on Friday, April 5th: "To move for a Royal Commission to inquire into the working of the Vaccination Acts; also into the condition as regards the prevalence of small-pox, or otherwise, of any towns or districts in which the guardians have for two years or more failed to prosecute for refusal to vaccinate, and likewise into the system of compulsory notification, isolation, and quarantine, as carried out in Leicester and elsewhere; to take evidence as to the present state of scientific and medical opinion on the effects of vaccination; to inquire into the nature and causes of popular objections to vaccination where such exist; and to report whether any change in the law, and, if so, what change is, in their judgment, desirable."

Wednesday, March 13th.

Health of Sizing and Steaming Operatives.—Viscount CRANBORNE moved the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the subjects of sizing and steaming in the weaving and textile fabrics, with especial reference to the conditions of the trade and the health of the operatives engaged therein.—Mr. MUNDELLA having observed that a conference of operatives was about to take place, Lord CRANBORNE consented to postpone it until Thursday, March 21st.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE.

At the Congregation on Thursday, March 14th, [the following were admitted to the degree of M.B.:—Frederic Parkes Weber, Trinity and St. Bartholomew's (thesis, the Various Forms of Perforation of the Valves and Walls of the Heart); Arthur Babington Blaikie, Caius and St. Thomas's (thesis, the Dependence of Many Diseases on the Rheumatic Diathesis); James Walter Hawkins, Caius and St. Mary's (thesis, Filariæ Worms in the Lymph-vascular System of Man); Vickerman Henzell Rutherford, Sidney and Edinburgh Infirmary (thesis, Clinical Observation on three Cases of Myxœdema); Alfred Earnshaw Hewer, non-collegiate and St. Bartholomew's (thesis, Tobacco Amblyopia). Messrs. Weber, Blaikie, Hawkins, and Hewer were also admitted to the degree of B.C.

MR. R. S. NEWALL, of Ferndene, Gateshead, has offered to the University his magnificent refracting telescope, of 25-inch aperture and 30 feet focal length, provided proper arrangements are made for its maintenance and use for research in stellar physics. A syndicate has been appointed to consider this munificent offer.

THE Registry calls attention to the fact that, owing to the lateness of Easter, candidates who propose to take their degrees on the first day of general admission must commence residence for the Easter term not later than Friday, April 26th.

COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS.—The following Colleges will hold examinations in spring and summer, 1889, for candidates not yet in residence, at which scholarships and exhibitions in the preliminary sciences for the medical degrees will be awarded: Peterhouse (October, £40 to £60), Clare (March 19th, £40 to £80), Downing (March 12th, £50), Cavendish (July 23rd, £30), Non-collegiate Board (July, £50). The other Colleges hold their examinations for Natural Science Scholarships in December and January. Intending candidates should apply to the respective tutors for particulars.

NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—At the discussion in the Arts School on Saturday, March 9th, on the proposal to erect new buildings for Anatomy and Physiology, the scheme was on the whole favourably received. The standing difficulty of funds was of course brought forward, but it is hoped that means may be found to overcome it in the present instance. The University was never more in need of generous benefactions for the furtherance of Natural Science and Medicine.

EDINBURGH.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE MEDICAL CURRICULUM.—The Edinburgh University Court has not seen its way to give the necessary sanction to the resolution of the Senatus Academicus regarding the proposed changes in the arrangements for the Second Professional Examination in Medicine, to which reference was made in the JOURNAL of March 2nd. It is well known that for some time back a large number of the members of the Medical Faculty in the University have been zealous in the endeavour to improve the curriculum and adapt its regulations to the manifestly altered conditions of medical science. Through their exertions a great amplification of the scope of clinical teaching has resulted. Special classes have been established, more or less directly connected with the University, for the study of mental diseases, ophthalmology, children's diseases, dermatology, etc. Such various schemes are on foot for the further elaboration of the more strictly practical side of professional training. In order to allow for this ever-widening development, it was manifest that the earlier stages of the medical curriculum must, so far as practicable, be shortened, and the first step towards this end was taken some little time ago, when it was arranged that students might proceed to examination in botany and natural history as soon as they had completed the necessary course of study. This regulation will, without doubt, be largely taken advantage of, and a clear gain of twelve months, which in many cases were notoriously wasted, has thus been obtained. This achievement has led to the conviction that the year thus saved and transferred from the subjects of the First to those of the Second Professional Examination, ought, at least in part, to belong to the student in preparation for the growingly heavy burden now included in the Third or "Final" Examination.

In order to this, it was proposed—and after considerable deliberation, the Senatus Academicus passed a resolution in favour of the proposals being early given effect to—that candidates should be allowed to appear for examination in anatomy and physiology at the end of the second year of medical study (*annus medicus*), subject to a provision with regard to the extent of the study of practical anatomy in such case. The resolution of the Senatus was opposed by the professors of anatomy and physiology. On the matters being referred to the University Court, the Court at its meeting on Monday last, adopted the following decision: "The Court, having considered the resolution of the Senatus, of January 26th, 1889, above referred to, together with the appeal against it by Professors Sir William Turner and Rutherford; and having heard parties, and considered the relative papers, resolve that the time which has elapsed since the approval of Her Majesty in Council, of the alterations in the arrangement of the examinations in the subjects of the First Examination for graduation in medicine

is as yet too short to admit of a definite conclusion being formed as to the effects it may have upon the further course of medical study; and that the near prospect of the whole subject of University education and graduation in Scotland being under the consideration of an Executive Commission, renders it undesirable to make any alterations in the existing arrangements for the examinations for graduation in medicine."

PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

THE COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SIR,—Unless I misunderstand Dr. Biddle, his quarrel is not with compulsory notification but with dual notification only. Nevertheless his first table tends to show that, as regards scarlet fever, the mortality is rather greater under notification of either kind than without it. Not long ago I had occasion to investigate the subject from a rather different point of view, namely, to find the changes which had occurred in the mortality from notified diseases coincidently with the introduction of notification, and my results in some respects differed materially from his, more especially in regard to scarlet fever.

Out of the twenty-eight large towns, seventeen have Notification Acts, and eleven, including London, have none. The Registrar-General gives no information regarding six of the former and one of the latter prior to 1882, and I am rather at a loss to know how Dr. Biddle has succeeded in obtaining "the averages for each of the seven principal zymotic diseases in each of the twenty-eight large towns for the eleven years 1877-87." However, the necessary figures are given for London and nineteen provincial towns, of which ten (Portsmouth, Norwich, Leicester, Nottingham, Manchester, Salford, Oldham, Bradford, Sunderland, Newcastle) have, and nine (Brighton, Plymouth, Bristol, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Hull) have not, compulsory notification. I found that 1881 might be taken as the point of average commencement of notification in the ten towns, and I proceeded to calculate the average of the annual scarlet fever death-rates in these towns (1) during the seven years 1882-88 subsequent to notification, and (2) in the seven years 1875-81, prior to notification. The former proved to be 0.39, and the latter 0.96, showing a reduction of 61 per cent. coincident with notification. Comparing the same periods in London, the reduction was from 0.69 to 0.33, or 52 per cent., and in the nine provincial non-notification towns from 0.81 to 0.42, or 48 per cent. Again, the reduction in the total number of scarlet fever deaths in the second period as compared with the first, leaving out of account the increase in population, was 45 per cent. in London, 39 per cent. in the nine towns, and 55 per cent. in the ten notification towns. Lastly, comparing the average of the annual scarlet fever death-rates in each group of towns for the six years 1883-88 with the average of the rates in the same towns for the ten years 1873-82 as given by the Registrar-General, the reduction was 51 per cent. in London, 55 per cent. in the nine non-notification towns, and 65 per cent. in the ten notification towns.

Even seven years is too short a time to reduce the sharp epidemic fluctuations to trustworthy averages, and mortality returns, at best, give only a small and uncertain portion of the whole prevalence of any individual zymotic disease. Still the evidence, inconclusive as it must necessarily be until more complete data are available, seemed to indicate that notification towns had so far fared better than the rest as regards scarlet fever. So, too, with small-pox; and here Dr. Biddle's figures are confirmatory. As to "fever" and diphtheria, my results were very disappointing, and Dr. Biddle's figures in regard to diphtheria are much more favourable to notification than those yielded by my method. He finds a less incidence of diphtheria upon notification towns than upon others in the eleven years, as well as in the single year 1887. I cannot agree with Dr. Biddle in regarding the figures of one year as in any way conclusive when we are dealing with such variable quantities as epidemic diseases. He has himself pointed out one source of fallacy in his first table—namely, that many of the towns in Groups II and III had no notification during a great part of the period under examination. Another is, that these towns differed greatly one from another in their average death-rates from scarlet fever (and other zymotic diseases) long before the

days of notification, owing to causes which are still only imperfectly known. The real question is not whether a given group of towns under notification has a higher or lower scarlet fever death-rate than that of another group without notification, but rather whether the improvement has been greater with or without notification. I may also point out that, if we accept the Registrar-General's figures given in his annual summary for 1887, the average scarlet fever death-rates in Dr. Biddle's three groups of towns for the eleven years in question (1877-87) come out as follows:—

	Average of the scarlet fever death-rates 1877-81.
Group I. Ten towns without notification	0.60
Group II. Three towns under single notification ...	0.53
Group III. Fourteen towns under dual notification	0.51

I have not examined the figures for the other diseases named.—I am, etc.,

ARTHUR WHITELEGGE.
Nottingham, March 11th.

THE SHEFFIELD SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

INASMUCH as there have been no patients admitted into the Lodge Moor Hospital for a period of six months, and no cases of small-pox known of in the town, the Borough Hospital Committee have decided to reduce the staff. The matron has resigned, and as the services of the medical superintendent are unnecessary, they offer him liberal terms to terminate his engagement, at the same time bearing witness to the able and satisfactory manner in which he has performed the duties of his office.

FEE FOR COMPOUND FRACTURE.

INQUIRER asks to what fee he is entitled in the following case: He is medical officer to a union district, and a pauper falls, causing compound fracture of leg and fractured hip-joint at same time.

* * * "Inquirer" is only entitled to one fee, but that the highest, so that in his case he should send in his claim for £5 for the compound fracture.

HEALTH OF CROYDON.

IN order to correct a possible misapprehension arising from a paragraph which appeared in a trade journal, to the effect that "the death-rate is so abnormally high at Croydon that the life assurance companies have instructed their agents to issue no more policies," we are asked by the Mayor of Croydon to state that the Croydon referred to is a place of that name in a distant colony, and to point out that, for the last three years at least, the death-rate of Croydon, England, has been exceptionally low, as the following figures will show: 1886, 14.52; 1887, 14.71; 1888, 13.17.

THE COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DR. F. P. ATKINSON (Surbiton) writes: Mr. Biddle's statistics, given in the JOURNAL of March 9th, show either that the public do not now call for medical assistance in illness till they cannot possibly avoid doing so; that medical men generally do not notify till they are compelled; or that the medical officers of health and sanitary inspectors trust more to the separation of the sick from the healthy than correcting the various nuisances which are the chief cause of the numerous outbreaks of infectious disease.

The chief difficulty in getting notification properly carried out is the impossibility of devising any method by which the public can be compelled to send for a medical man—and that a qualified one—directly illness arises, or even during the existence of every illness which may occur.

In order that it may be seen that the advocates of single notification are not taking up an unjustifiable position, I beg to quote the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners on Small-pox and Fever Hospitals:

"Every person suffering from infectious disease, or those in charge of him, or, if these neglect their duty, the occupier of the house in which the sick person is residing, or, if he is a pauper, his medical attendant, should be required by law to notify the nature of the disease to the medical officer of health so soon as they or any of them are aware of it."

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN CARDIFF.

THE following resolution, proposed by Dr. Alfred Sheen at a meeting of the Cardiff Medical Society, of which he is President, was unanimously adopted, and duly presented by a deputation to the Town Council, by whom it was cordially received:

"That, in the opinion of the Cardiff Medical Society, as representing the medical profession of Cardiff and its neighbourhood, the question of building a hospital for the reception of infectious diseases in a suitable position, and to be called 'The Sanatorium,' is one of the greatest urgency; and they are further of opinion that the amount of land to be acquired for this purpose should not be less than five to six acres."

HEALTH OF ENGLISH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday, March 9th, 5,842 births and 3,850 deaths were registered in twenty-eight of the largest English towns, including London, which have an estimated population of 9,555,406 persons. The annual rate of mortality per 1,000 living in these towns, which had been 19.9 and 19.7 in the two preceding weeks, rose again to 21.0 during the week under notice. The rates in the several towns ranged from 14.3 in Derby, 15.7 in Huddersfield, 16.3 in Brighton, and 17.2 in Birmingham, to 28.5 in Preston, 29.6 in Manchester, 30.5 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 31.0 in Blackburn. The mean death-rate in the twenty-seven provincial towns was 22.2 per 1,000, and exceeded by 2.6 the rate recorded in London, which was only 19.6 per 1,000. The 3,850 deaths registered during the week under notice in the twenty-

eight towns included 432 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, against 392 and 432 in the two preceding weeks; of these, 198 resulted from measles, 94 from whooping-cough, 51 from scarlet fever, 35 from diarrhoea, 30 from diphtheria, 24 from "fever" (principally enteric), and not one from small-pox. These 432 deaths were equal to an annual rate of 2.4 per 1,000; in London the zymotic death-rate was 2.0, while in the twenty-seven provincial towns it averaged 2.6 per 1,000, and ranged from 0.0 in Portsmouth and in Halifax, and 0.4 in Brighton, to 5.1 in Sheffield, 5.1 in Preston, and 10.3 in Blackburn. Measles caused the highest proportional fatality in Bristol, Liverpool, Salford, Bolton, Manchester, Birkenhead, and Blackburn; scarlet fever in Sheffield; and whooping-cough in Oldham, Nottingham, Sheffield, Blackburn, and Preston. The 30 deaths from diphtheria recorded during the week in the twenty-eight towns included 20 in London, 3 in Manchester, and 2 in Sheffield. No fatal case of small-pox was registered, either in London or in any of the twenty-seven provincial towns; and only one small-pox patient was under treatment in the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals on Saturday, March 9th. These hospitals contained, however, 577 scarlet fever patients on the same date, against numbers declining from 631 to 587 in the four preceding weeks; there were 60 admissions during the week, against 49 and 40 in the two previous weeks. The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in London during the week under notice was equal to 4.8 per 1,000, and was considerably below the average.

HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.

In the eight principal Scotch towns, 843 births and 600 deaths were registered during the week ending Saturday, March 9th. The annual rate of mortality, which had been 21.2 and 22.3 per 1,000 in the two preceding weeks, further rose to 23.5 during the week under notice, and exceeded by 2.5 per 1,000 the mean rate during the same period in the twenty-eight large English towns. Among these Scotch towns the lowest rates were recorded in Aberdeen and Paisley, and the highest in Glasgow and Perth. The 600 deaths in these towns during the week under notice included 76 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, equal to an annual rate of 3.0 per 1,000, which exceeded by 0.6 the mean zymotic death-rate during the same period in the large English towns. The highest zymotic death-rates were recorded in Greenock and Glasgow. The 284 deaths registered in Glasgow included 25 from measles, 20 from whooping-cough, and 6 from diphtheria. Three fatal cases of diphtheria were recorded in Edinburgh. The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in these Scotch towns was equal to 5.6 per 1,000, against 4.8 in London.

HEALTH OF IRISH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday, March 9th, the deaths registered in the sixteen principal town districts of Ireland were equal to an annual rate of 29.9 per 1,000. The lowest rates were recorded in Armagh and Dundalk, and the highest in Galway and Waterford. The death-rate from the principal zymotic diseases in these towns averaged 2.4 per 1,000. The 226 deaths registered in Dublin during the week under notice were equal to an annual rate of 33.4 per 1,000 (against 31.0 and 25.4 in the two preceding weeks), the rate for the same period being only 19.6 in London and 23.2 in Edinburgh. These 226 deaths included 15 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases (equal to an annual rate of 2.2 per 1,000), of which 10 resulted from "fever," 3 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 1 from whooping-cough.

MEDICAL NEWS.

THE Metropolitan Sanitary Commission of Buda-Pesth has decided to establish a bacteriological institute in that city.

THE death is announced at Cairo of Miss Mary Whately (a daughter of Archbishop Whately), whose work in connection with a medical mission there will be remembered.

DR. STAMFORD FELCE has been re-elected for three years as one of the representatives of the parish of Paddington on the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

PRESENTATION.—Dr. Buchanan, of Liverpool, who has been conducting a St. John's ambulance class of railway employees, has been presented by the members with a valuable umbrella.

DR. LEOPÖLD WITTELSBÖFFER, founder, and up to the end of last year editor, of the *Wiener Medicinische Wochenschrift*, died on January 8th at the age of 71.

PROFESSOR RICHARD GSCHIEDLEN, of Breslau, the well-known physiological chemist, died suddenly on March 4th in his laboratory at the age of 47.

THE German Imperial Pharmacopoeia Commission will probably meet at Berlin towards the end of April or the beginning of May. It is expected that a new edition of the *Pharmacopoeia* will appear at an early date afterwards.

DR. EDUARDO BURNAY has addressed a memorial to Senhor José Luciano de Castro, President of the Council of Ministers of the Kingdom of Portugal, strongly urging the establishment of a Pasteur Antirabic Institute in Lisbon.

A LABORATORY of Vegetable Physiology is about to be established in connection with the Faculté des Sciences of Paris. Two and a half hectares of land in the Forest of Fontainebleau have been assigned by the French Government for the purpose.

MAJOR GEORGE M. STERNBERG, Surgeon, U.S. Army, has been ordered to proceed to Cuba to study yellow fever and other epidemic diseases prevalent in that island. On his return he will present a report to the President of the United States.

PROFESSOR KRUKENBERG, of Jena, died suddenly at Gera on February 18th, apparently by his own hand. His scientific work gained for him such a reputation, that he received a special call to Jena, where a Chair of Comparative Physiology was established for him.

THE Académie de Médecine in Paris has organised a station for the production of vaccine lymph in a garden near the Boulevard St. Germain. It contains stalls for three heifers, with a room in which the animals are inoculated. Medical men are supplied either with bovine or humanised lymph on application to the Academy.

THE Medical Congress which it was intended to hold at Santiago, the capital of Chili, from March 15th to 20th, in connection with the opening of the new school of medicine in that city, has been postponed till September 15th. It will consist of four sections: internal medicine, surgery, hygiene, physical and natural science.

PRIZES IN MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY.—The following prizes are offered by the Société Médico-Psychologique in 1890: The Aubanel prize of 2,400 francs (£96) for the best essay on the Difficulties of Differential Diagnosis of General Paralysis, with the various Forms of Insanity; the Belhomme prize of 1,000 francs (£40), for the best essay on the Mental Condition and Delirium in Idiots and Imbeciles; the Esquirol prize of 200 francs (£8) with the works of Esquirol, for the best manuscript essay on some point of Mental Pathology. Essays, whether printed or manuscript, must be sent before December 31st, 1889, to the Secretary of the Society, M. Ant. Ritti, Médecin de la Maison Nationale de Charenton.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen, having passed the necessary examinations, and having since attained the legal age (25 years), were at an ordinary meeting of the Council admitted Fellows of the College.

F. F. Burghard, M.B.Lond., 46, Weymouth Street, W., diploma of Member, dated January 25th, 1886; W. H. B. Brook, M.B.Lond., County Hospital, Lincoln, January 21st, 1887.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND: FELLOWSHIP EXAMINATION.—The following gentlemen have been admitted Fellows of the College.

J. D. Edge, Surgeon-Major, Army Medical Staff; and C. O'Donel, Surgeon, Army Medical Staff.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.—At the usual monthly examinations for the Licences of the College, held on Monday, March 4th, 1889, and three following days, the undermentioned candidates, being registered medical practitioners, were successful.

For the Licence to Practise Medicine.

G. A. Fox, L.R.C.S.I.

For the Licence to Practise Midwifery.

G. A. Fox, L.R.C.S.I.

J. P. Henry, M.D., Univ. Dubl.

The undermentioned candidate for the Diploma of Midwife and Nurse-tender was successful:

E. Colyer.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following Vacancies are announced:

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND EYE HOSPITAL.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board and apartments. Applications by March 16th to Crammer Gell, Esq., Secretary's Office, Church Street, Birmingham.

BRADFORD INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—Dispensing Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board. Applications by March 26th to the Secretary.

DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Square.—Assistant Dental Surgeon. Applications by April 2nd to the Secretary.

ENNISKILLEN UNION.—Medical Officer for Workhouse. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications to Mr. W. H. Morrisson, Clerk of the Union. Election on April 9th.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, Birmingham.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Board, lodging, and washing. Applications by March 31st to the House Governor.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.—Six Assistant Dental Surgeons, Lecturers on Dental Anatomy and Physiology, and Dental Mechanics, an Anaesthetist for each morning of the week, and a Tutor for Dental Students. Applications by March 26th to the Clerk to the Governors.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, W.—Fourth Assistant-Physician. Applications by March 26th to the Secretary Superintendent.

NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.—Surgical Registrar and Anæsthetist. Honorarium of £20 per annum. Applications by April 2nd to the Secretary, 234, Great Portland Street, W.

NEWPORT AND COUNTY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY, Newport, Mon.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and residence. Applications by April 2nd to the Secretary.

NORTH-WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Kentish Town Road, N.W.—Senior Resident Medical Officer. Applications by March 23rd to the Secretary.

PUBLIC DISPENSARY, 59, Stanhope Street, Clare Market, W.C.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £105 per annum, with apartments, etc. Applications by April 3rd to the Secretary, 48, Chancery Lane, E.C.

ROYAL BERKS HOSPITAL.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Board and lodging. Applications by March 26th to the Secretary, Reading.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road.—Additional Assistant Physician (for out-patients only). Applications by March 30th to the Secretary.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL, Bournemouth.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with apartments, etc. Applications by March 20th to the Chairman of Committee.

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.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London.—Assistant Physician. Applications by March 31st to the Secretary.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Queen's Road, Chelsea.—House-Physician. Salary, £50 per annum, and board and lodging. Applications by March 16th to the Secretary at the Hospital.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road, W.—House-Surgeon. Board and lodging. Applications by March 21st to the Secretary Superintendent.

WOODHOUSE GROVE SCHOOL, Apperley Bridge, near Leeds.—Medical Officer. Applications to the Head Master.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

CROOK, H. E., M.B., B.S.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Resident Medical Attendant to the Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester, *vice* C. Caldecott, M.B., B.S.Lond., resigned.

GRANGE, F., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Physician to Charing Cross Hospital.

HARRIS, Thomas, M.D., M.R.C.P., appointed Honorary Physician to the Manchester Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Throat, *vice* Henry Simpson, M.D., appointed Consulting Physician.

HARDWICK, A., M.B., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the New-quay Urban Sanitary District, Cornwall, *vice* T. Boyle, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., deceased.

HOLM, John, F.R.C.S.Edin., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Examiner in Physical Education (Ling's Swedish system) to the School Board for London.

JOHNS, H. D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon to Charing Cross Hospital.

JOWERS, L. E., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Plymouth, *vice* S. G. Moores, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., resigned.

LOANE, Joseph, M.R.C.P.Ed., M.R.C.S. and L.M.Eng., appointed Public Vaccinator to the Whitechapel Union, *vice* C. T. Blackman, M.R.C.S., deceased.

MCQUAID, M., M.D., appointed Medical Officer of Ballyjamesduff Dispensary.

POPE, G. S., L.R.C.P.&S.E., L.F.P.S.G., appointed Medical Assistant to the Dundee Royal Lunatic Asylum, *vice* James Watson, C.M., M.B., resigned.

ROBB, J. Taylor, M.D.Aberd., C.M., appointed Honorary Physician to the St. Pancras and Northern Dispensary, *vice* R. H. Bush, M.D.Edin., resigned.

SHORT, Thomas Sydney, M.B.Lond., P.H.D.Cantab., M.R.C.S., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the General Hospital, Birmingham, *vice* G. N. Melson, M.B., resigned.

SYMES, E. West, M.D.Edin., appointed Honorary Physician to the Halifax Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution, *vice* Wm. Alexander, M.D., deceased.

TATHAM, John F. W., M.D.Dub., L.F.P.S.G., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the City of Manchester, *vice* Dr. John Leigh, resigned.

WALKER, Frederick William, M.B.&C.M.Aberd., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Barton District of the Darlington Union, *vice* W. H. Walker, M.D., deceased.

WALKER, George A., M.D., M.B.&C.M.Aberd., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Aldbrough District of the Richmond (Yorks) Union, *vice* W. H. Walker, M.D., deceased.

WIGLESWORTH, Joseph, M.D.Lond., M.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Lecturer on Mental Diseases in University College, Liverpool.

WOOD, E. Archer, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer to the East Dulwich Division of St. Giles's, Camberwell.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 5 P.M.—Professor Charles Stewart: On the Integumentary System in Plants and Animals. Lecture I.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8.30 P.M.—Clinical Evening. Mr. George Stoker: A case of Auto-intralaryngeal Operation. Mr. Hayman: A case of Facial Disfigurement, supplying an Artificial Eye, Cheek, and Obturator. Mr. Bruce Clarke: A case of Multiple Exostosis. Mr. Pitts: A case of Median Hærelip. Dr.

Bevor: A case of Edema of the Face following Erysipelas. And others.

TUESDAY.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON, 5 P.M.—Dr. Arlidge: The Milroy Lectures on Occupations and Trades in Relation to Public Health. Lecture III.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8.30 P.M.—Specimens. Mr. Sheild: Complete Rupture of Left Bronchus by Fractured Rib. Dr. Norman Moore: Melanotic Sarcoma of Liver. Dr. Pitt: Lymphoma of Stomach. Mr. D'Arcy Power: Specimens of Talipes. Mr. Sydney Jones: Tumour removed from Scarpa's Triangle. Dr. Gulliver: Caseating Gland projecting into Trachea. Dr. Mott: Aneurysm of Ulnar and Brachial Arteries, the result of Embolism.

WEDNESDAY.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 5 P.M.—Professor Charles Stewart: On the Integumentary System in Plants and Animals. Lecture II.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON, 4 P.M.—Dr. John Tatham: On Pleuritic and Associated Cases of Clinical Interest. Lecture II.

ROYAL METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY (25, Great George Street, Westminster), 7 P.M.—Tenth Annual Exhibition of Instruments. Dr. W. Marcet, F.R.S. (President): The Sun—its Heat and Light. Exhibition of Actinometers and Solar Radiation Apparatus, and of New Instruments. Open from March 19th to 22nd.

THURSDAY.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON, 5 P.M.—Dr. Arlidge: The Milroy Lectures on Occupations and Trades in Relation to Public Health. Lecture IV.

FRIDAY.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 5 P.M.—Professor Charles Stewart: On the Integumentary System in Plants and Animals. Lecture III.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, 3.30 P.M.—Mr. J. Astley Bloxam: On Surgical Landmarks.

CLINICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Living Specimens at 8 P.M.: Mr. A. P. Gould: Diffuse Lipoma. Dr. A. Wilson: Congenital Emaciation of Uncertain Cause. Dr. S. Mackenzie: Associated Paralysis of one-half of Tongue, Soft Palate, and Vocal Cord on the same side, and other Paralytic Lesions. Dr. Arkle: Mercurial Tremors. Dr. Barlow: Cured Subclavian Aneurysm. Dr. A. Garrod: Pseudo-hypertrophic Paralysis.—Papers at 9 P.M.: Mr. Barwell: Cases of Lateral Curvature of Spine, illustrating a method of measuring curves. Mr. Jacobson: Case of Nephrolithotomy. Dr. W. E. Steavenson and Mr. Butler-Smythe: Case of Hydronephrosis caused by Renal Calculi; Nephrolithotomy; Ulceration into a Branch of Right Renal Artery by an Undetected Spiked Calculus, with fatal hæmorrhage on the seventh day after operation; Necropsy.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 5s. 6d., which should be forwarded in stamps with the announcement.

BIRTHS.

TURNER.—On February 21st, at Broxbourne, the wife of George Turner, Medical Officer of Health, of a son.

UPPLEBY.—On January 25th, at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, the wife of J. G. Uppleby, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SCOTT—THOMAS.—On March 5th, at Cobham, Surrey, by the Ven. Archdeacon of Stafford, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Vicar of Cobham, Alfred Langston Scott, M.R.C.S., of Westbourne Villa, Basing, to Alicia Rachel Thomas, of Hollingbourne House, Cobham.

WILDEY—HORNIMAN.—On February 12th, at St. Jude's, Southsea, by the Rev. E. S. Phelps, B.A., R.N., assisted by the Rev. C. R. Tompkins, Vicar of St. Peter's, Alexander Gascoigne Wildey, Surgeon, R.N., only surviving son of the late William Wallace Wildey, M.D., R.N., to Ruth Amy, third daughter of William Horniman, Paymaster-in-Chief, R.N., of 2, Bessboro' Gardens, Southsea.

WOLFE—MACDONALD.—At the Church of Speymouth, on March 9th, by the Rev. P. Dunn, M.A., and the Rev. N. Macpherson, B.D., F.R. Wolfe, M.D., of Brandon Place, Glasgow, to Helen Grant, second daughter of the late Allan Ranald Macdonald, M.D., Melburn.

YOUNG—BENSON.—At St. Mark's Church, Sheffield, on March 13th, by the Rev. W. M. Tomlinson, M.A., Vicar of All Saints, Pontefract, assisted by the Rev. H. A. Favell, Vicar of St. Mark's, Thomas McCubbin Young, M.B., C.M.Edin., son of the Rev. John Young, Minister of Trinity United Presbyterian Church, Greenock, to Florence Mary, elder daughter of John Benson, Esq., M.R.C.S., Sheffield.

DEATHS.

BROWN.—On February 28th, at Uppingham, after a long and painful illness, Frederick Warren Brown (St. Bartholomew's), M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., aged 53, deeply regretted.

BUDD.—On February 28th, at 1, Durnford Street, Plymouth, Dr. George Budd, aged 34 years, son of the late Dr. William Budd, of Bristol, deeply regretted.

SANKEY.—At Boreatton Park, Baschurch, Salop, on March 8th, William Henry Octavius Sankey, M.D.Lond., F.R.C.P., aged 75.

WATERWORTH.—On Sunday, March 10th, at Quay Street, Newport, I. W., Marjory, youngest daughter of Rosetta and Edward Allan Waterworth M.D., aged three years and six months.

excess of liquor amnii, which either render inefficient or impossible the voluntary efforts on the part of the mother, we should dispose of about all but uterine inertia. It is generally allowed that the means employed to increase the contractions of the uterus are uncertain and unsatisfactory. Only in the careful application and use of the forceps have we a method which is at once manageable, certain, and safe.

In primipara and cases in which there is risk of rupturing the perineum much may be gained by fomenting the parts with a hot sponge and relaxing them in the orthodox manner. If necessary, the forceps may be removed gently when the perineum becomes thin and tense, and the case left to Nature. Few would dispute the advisability of obtaining the assistance of a brother practitioner in any case of difficulty or danger; but in those where the *vis a fronte* is only employed to supplement the deficient *vis a tergo* "the concurrence and assistance of a brother practitioner" appears to me to be as unnecessary as it would be in any ordinary case. In experienced hands, judicious application of the forceps may avoid irreparable injury being done to the soft parts in numerous cases, and may save many patients hours of torture.

MR. W. E. WYLLYS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin. (Great Yarmouth) writes: On reference to my notebook, I find that during the twenty years ending December, 1888, I have delivered 305 women with forceps. The perineum was ruptured in seven instances only, as follows:

1. Primipara, aged 30; lingering labour; became delirious and exhausted after twelve hours' labour; died in five weeks: phlegmasia dolens, etc.
2. Primipara; rigid perineum; forceps applied to endeavour to avert rupture, but unsuccessfully; stitched and healed perfectly.
3. Primipara, aged 38; lingering labour; very large child; rupture slight, did not require stitching.
4. Primipara; rupture very slight; not stitched.
5. Primipara; tedious labour; occipito-posterior presentation; stitched and recovered well.
6. Primipara, aged 39; occipito-posterior presentation; stitched and healed perfectly.
7. Primipara; very small woman, very large child; rupture increased in delivering shoulders; stitched and did well.

I believe the best method of avoiding rupture consists in dilating the perineum by manipulation during the pains, previous to the application of the forceps, and in observing a due regard to the axis of the pelvic outlet by keeping the handles well forward and upward in extracting the head. If, on bringing down the head, the perineum still seems unfit to bear the strain, the forceps should be removed and a little time allowed for further dilatation. As to the proportion of cases in which forceps delivery is advisable, no rule can be laid down. The "Old-fashioned Practitioner" in a healthy country district who believes in the expectant treatment and the old axiom about "meddlesome midwifery," and who has "never lost a case," is no doubt perfectly right, according to his surroundings and experience; but had his lines fallen in less pleasant places, and had he, for instance, to practise among the asthenic population of one of our large manufacturing towns, he would find "a little help worth a deal of pity," and that expectancy, and even his little packet of ergot of rye, were quite ineffectual in helping his suffering patients through their troubles.

PROLONGED GESTATION.

MR. THOMAS WILSON, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Edin. (Wallsend) writes: I was engaged to attend a lady in her third confinement, for December, her sister-in-law expecting to be confined in the same month, because they both ceased menstruating at the same time. The sister-in-law was confined of a full-grown child in December, and my patient in February of the year following.

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

Fiat Justitia: Mr. W. Barnes, London; Dr. Robert Barnes, London; Dr. E. G. Whittle, Brighton; Dr. A. Carpenter, Croydon; Mr. W. Thorburn, Manchester; Dr. W. J. H. Sinclair, Peterhead; J. M. Barbour, M.B., London; Mr. J. Morris, London; Dr. R. Rentoul, Liverpool; Mr. C. E. D. Maile, Dedham; Mr. A. Roberts, London; Dr. G. E. J. Greene, Ferns; Mr. G. W. Hambleton, London; Mr. E. Douglas, Dublin; Mr. A. H. Benson, Dublin; Mr. G. H. Williams, Warrington; Dr. Norman Kerr, London; Dr. W. Venis, Benares; Mr. R. T. Wright, Jaipur; Dr. A. Goubaroff, Moscow; Justitia; Mr. H. M. Lyons, London; Mr. M. H. Climo, Colchester; Mr. R. C. Lucas, London; Dr. J. Wigglesworth, Rainhill; Staff-Surgeon McSwiney, Portsmouth; Dr. Maguire, London; Dr. Sheen, Cardiff; Mr. A. F. Hawkins, Birmingham; Dr. J. Rankin, Kilmarnock; Mr. R. T. Smith, London; Mr. W. Johnson Smith, London; Dr. P. Boobyer, Nottingham; Messrs. Cassell and Co., London; Mr. J. Buchanan, Liverpool; Mr. R. Parker, London; Dr. Hincks, Hay; Mr. E. White Wallis, London; The Editor of the *Light-house*, London; Mr. W. E. Wyllys, Great Yarmouth; Nunquam; Dr. R. Neale, London; Dr. H. W. Phillips, Croydon; Mr. H. G. Reid, London; Mr. R. Maples, Kingsclere; Dr. A. Napier, Crosshill; Sir H. A. Pitman, London; Mr. H. Glaser, Wien; Dr. G. S. M. Copeman, London; Mr. J. Y. W. Macalister, London; Mr. W. H. Radford, Nottingham; Mr. J. Deakin, Hill Top, Lancashire; Dr. L. H. Ormsby, Dublin; Medicus; Mr. J. Bland Sutton, London; Mr. J. H. Hutchinson, Philadelphia; Mr. T. S. Short, Birmingham; Mr. E. C. Perry, London; Mr. W. Whitehouse, London; Dr. J. Adams, London; C. Palmer, M.B., Buxton; Mr. M. E. Thomson, Northampton; Mr. E. H. Buckell, Chichester; Dr. Tatham, Salford; Mr. F. Grange, London; Dr. B. Lane, Limavady; Dr. A. Whitelegge, Nottingham; Mr. W. Marriott, London; Mr. H. Bigg, London; Mr. W. E. Dawson, London; Surgeon G. M. Giles, Hoshangabad; Dr. J. Rankin, Kilmarnock; Dr. Championnière, Paris; Mr. Timothy Holmes, London; Messrs. Woolfries and Powell, Barwell; Mr. E. Bailey Denton, London; Mr. J. M. Ackland, Exeter; Dr. White, London; Dr. McLean, Yeadon; Dr. C. Dukes, Rugby; Mr. G. Reid, Stafford; Mr. J. W. Carr, London; Mr. Humphreys, London;

Mr. A. Lucas, London; Dr. J. S. Scriven, Derby; Mr. C. Cotton, Ramsgate; Mr. E. M. Simpson, Lincoln; A. C. Godfrey, M.B., Jersey; Mr. G. Turner, Broxbourne; Dr. Joyce, Cranbrook; Mr. A. Bernard, Liverpool; Dr. W. F. Haslam, Birmingham; Mr. W. Webb, Wirksworth; Mr. Macleod, Kilmarnock; Dr. E. West Symes, Halifax; H. W.; T. J. Pritchard, M.B., Thetford; Mr. A. W. Wesley, East Twickenham; Mrs. S. Charlotte Norton, Edgbaston; Dr. F. P. Atkinson, Pontefract; Mr. C. E. Abbott, Braintree; Dr. A. Napier, Crosshill; Mr. John Bellamy, London; Dr. Myers, London; Dr. J. McIntyre, Odiham; Mr. C. G. Lee, Liverpool; Mrs. E. M. Brown, Uppingham; Mr. J. Whitehouse, Sunderland; Our Manchester Correspondent; Mr. A. Robb, Portsoy; Dr. G. G. Bothwell, Topsham; Dr. Spedding, Belfast; Mr. W. Donovan, Birmingham; Mr. A. Tenison, London; Dr. James Holmes, Radcliffe; Mr. John Holm, London; Mr. C. B. Lockwood, London; Dr. Biddle, Kingston-on-Thames; Mr. T. C. Parson, Clifton; Dr. J. Mackenzie Booth, Aberdeen; Messrs. Hughes and Morris, London; Dr. M. Eustace, Alresford; The Registrar of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Dublin; Mr. S. Murphy, London; Dr. W. A. Moynan, Isleworth; Mr. A. S. Lingard, London; Mr. F. St. George Mivart, Wimbledon; Mr. S. Manning, Birmingham; Mr. J. St. S. Wilders, Birmingham; Dr. S. Felce, London; Dr. J. P. A. Gabb, Guildford; Dr. M. Greenwood, jun., London; Dr. W. Hamilton, Patricroft; Mr. G. Robinson, Bedford; Mr. F. Marshall, London; Mr. W. A. Ellis, London; The Secretary of the Cancer Hospital, London; Mr. E. A. Wood, London; Miss A. L. Pringle, London; Our Berlin Correspondent; Dr. F. C. Turner, London; A. Hardwick, M.B., Newquay; Mr. D. H. Hadden, Rathmines; Mr. H. Black, London; Dr. Barnes, Axminster; Messrs. R. Middlemass and Son, Edinburgh, etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

South Africa: and How to Reach It by the Castle Line. London: Donald Currie and Co.
B. Bradshaw's Dictionary of Bathing Places. Paris: B. Bradshaw and Co.
Elementary Bandaging and Surgical Dressing. By Walter Pye, F.R.C.S. Revised and enlarged. Third edition. Bristol: John Wright and Co. 1889.
Medical Annual and Practitioner's Index, 1889. Seventh year. Bristol: John Wright and Co.
Irresponsibility and its Recognition. By a Graduate of Oxford. London: Tribner and Co. 1889.
St. Thomas's Hospital Reports. New Series. Edited by Dr. Gulliver and Mr. Clutton. Vol. xvii. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1889.
Warren's Tablebook, containing Tables of the Weights and Measures used in the British Empire. By the Rev. Isaac Warren, M.A. London: Longmans, Green and Co. 1889.
Surgical Operations. Part II. By Sir William Mac Cormac. London: Smith, Elder and Co. 1889.
The Bronchi and Pulmonary Blood-vessels. By William Ewart, M.D. Cantab., F.R.C.P. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1889.
A Handbook of Cryptogamic Botany. By Alfred W. Bennett, M.A., B.Sc., F.L.S.; and George Murray, F.L.S. With 378 Illustrations. London: Longmans, Green and Co. 1889.
Transactions of the American Surgical Association. Volume VI. By J. Ewing Mears, M.D. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son, and Co. 1888.
Blackie's Modern Cyclopædia. Edited by Chas. Annandale, M.A., LL.D. Vol. I. London: Blackie and Son. 1889.
A Guide to the Examinations by the Conjoint Examining Board in England. By Frederick James Gant, F.R.C.S. Sixth Edition. London: Baillière, Tindall, and Cox. 1889.

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