

sittings. The robes and jewels worn by Her Majesty at State functions were placed at his disposal. Thus the features of the Queen and the robes with which she is draped are faithfully portrayed, justifying the Prince's high opinion of Mr. Williamson's work of art. The statue stands on the east side of the back part of the entrance-hall. The excellent manner in which the arrangements were carried out was due in no small degree to the exertions of Mr. F. G. Hallett, Secretary to the Examining Board.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS AND ITS MEMBERS.

A SPECIAL meeting of the East Anglian Branch of the British Medical Association was convened at the Town Hall, Ipswich, on Friday, May 24th; EDGAR BARNES, M.D.Lond., President, in the chair.

It was unanimously resolved: "That this meeting sympathises with the desire of the Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England to take part in the management of the affairs of the College."

The following resolution was also carried, with one dissentient: "That this meeting strongly approves of the reform of the Royal College of Surgeons of England as provided in the draft Bill, and will use its influence to promote it; but is of opinion that the election of President and Vice-Presidents should be vested in the Council rather than the body of Fellows and Members."

MALTA FEVER AND THE HARBOUR AT MALTA.

THE following question stands in the name of Dr. Farquharson on the Notice Paper of the House of Commons for Thursday night:

"To ask the First Lord of the Admiralty whether his attention has been called to an article in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL for May 18th, in which Malta harbour is described as 'being little better than a cesspool'; whether the painful and disabling disorder known as 'Malta fever' is very common at that station, but whereas its frequency among the troops has been materially lessened by sanitary improvements, the navy still suffers severely, the article going on to say that 'the seamen of the fleet exposed to the emanations from the harbour suffer from fever almost as much as if stationed on the Gold Coast'; and whether, in view of these facts, he will cause inquiries to be made in order to rectify such grave sanitary evils."

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

SIR,—We are instructed to forward to you for publication in the JOURNAL the following resolutions, unanimously passed at a meeting to-day of certain members of the British Medical Association, presided over by Sir Joseph Lister.—We are, etc.,

W. H. ALLCHIN, } Honorary
W. A. MEREDITH, } Secretaries.
JOHN WILLIAMS, }

Queen Anne Street, W., May 28th.

1. "That this meeting of the Signatories of the letter of February, 1889, addressed to the Presidents of the Branches of the British Medical Association, expresses its satisfaction that the Council, at their meeting of April 17th,¹ did not accord their approval to the report of the Journal Committee upholding the letter of the President and Treasurer of February 25th."²

2. "That the meeting further recognises in the appointment by the Council of a Committee of Reference to act in consultation with the Editor of the JOURNAL, and to control the advertisements, evidence of a desire to conduct the JOURNAL more in accordance with the principles advocated in the letter addressed to the Presidents of the Branches."

3. "That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the President of the Council of the Association, and to the Editor of the JOURNAL for publication."

It was further resolved:

4. "That the Chairman (Sir Joseph Lister) and the Honorary Secretaries (Dr. Allchin, Mr. Meredith, and Dr. John Williams) be requested to continue in office, and be empowered to summon another meeting if occasion should arise."

¹ See JOURNAL, p. 1025.

² See JOURNAL, p. 619.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1889. ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

MEETINGS of the Council will be held on 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, 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.

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.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: EAST LONDON AND SOUTH ESSEX DISTRICT.—The annual meeting, for the election of officers and the annual dinner, will take place at the Royal Forest Hotel, Chingford, on Thursday, June 6th, the former at 6 p.m. and the latter at 6.15 sharp. The President of the Branch will preside. Tickets for the dinner will be 8s. (exclusive of wine). Apply on or before Saturday, June 1st, to the Honorary Secretary, J. W. HUNT, 101, Queen's Road, Dalston, N.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: SOUTH LONDON DISTRICT.—The first annual dinner of the above District will take place on Wednesday, June 12th, at 6.30, at the Holborn Restaurant, Dr. Brodie Sewell in the chair. The price of the dinner will be 7s. 6d. (exclusive of wine). Applications for tickets to be made to the Honorary Secretary, R. PERCY SMITH, Bethlem Hospital.

SOUTH EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT.—The next meeting of this District will take place on Friday, July 5th, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Chatham. Dr. J. V. Bell, President of the Branch, in the chair. Gentlemen desirous of reading papers, or exhibiting specimens, 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 June 15th. Further particulars will be duly announced.

MIDLAND BRANCH.—The annual meeting will be held at the Infirmary, Leicester, on Thursday, June 13th, at 2 p.m. After the transaction of the usual business, the following papers will be read and discussed. Dr. Goodhart: Transient Glycosuria. Dr. Newman: Specimens of Symmetrical Ovarian Tumours. Ovariectomy—Recovery; Short Remarks on Ringworm Transmitted from Animals to Man. C. J. Bond, Esq., F.R.C.S.: On Suprapubic Cystostomy for the Removal of Stone, and for the Relief of Retention from Stricture and Rupture of the Bladder, with Remarks on the Treatment of the Bladder Wound. Dr. Pope will show the following cases of nervous diseases, with short notes: 1. Friedreich's Disease, two cases; 2. Lateral Sclerosis with Cerebral Syphilis; 3. General Paralysis without Mental Symptoms. Dr. Handford: The Relation of Arterial Hypoplasia to Cardiac Disease. Luncheon will be provided by the President-elect, at the place of meeting, at 1 o'clock. The dinner will take place at the Royal Hotel, at 5 o'clock. Tickets, 7s. 6d., exclusive of wine.—W. A. CARLINE, M.D., Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

SOUTH-WESTERN BRANCH.—Preliminary notice. The fiftieth annual meeting of the Branch will be held at Sandoe's Royal Hotel, Bodmin, on Tuesday, June 18th, under the Presidency of William Pearce, Esq., St. Tudy. With a view to celebrate more fully the Jubilee of the Branch, it is suggested that the meeting be extended over two days, and that on the second day an excursion should be made to Tintagel and neighbourhood. The distance of Bodmin from many parts of the South-Western District being so great as to render it impossible for members to attend the meeting and dinner in one day, it is hoped that many may be induced to remain the night, and join the proposed excursion next day. It will much facilitate arrangements if members will inform the Honorary Secretary as soon as possible: (1) if they will be present at the meeting and dinner; (2) if they will join the excursion next day. The Honorary Secretary requests that notices of motion, or of notes of cases, etc., may be sent to him not later than June 1st.—P. MAURY DEAS, Honorary Secretary, Wonford House, Exeter.

MIDLAND BRANCH.—The annual meeting will be held at Leicester on Thursday, June 13th. Members desirous of reading papers, exhibiting cases, etc., are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary before May 27th. Candidates for election by the Branch Council must send in their forms of application by the same date.—W. A. CARLINE, Honorary Secretary, Lincoln.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.—The annual meeting will be held at Blackpool in the last week of June. Gentlemen wishing to read papers or show cases will greatly oblige by communicating with the Honorary Secretary at once.—CHARLES ED. GLASCOTT, M.D., 23, Saint John Street, Manchester, Honorary Secretary.

YORKSHIRE BRANCH.—The annual meeting of the Branch will be held at Sheffield, in the School of Medicine, on Wednesday, June 26th, at 3 P.M. Members intending to read papers, etc., are requested to communicate with the Secretary on or before June 12th.—ARTHUR JACKSON, Secretary.

NORTHERN COUNTIES (SCOTLAND) BRANCH.—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held in the Literary Institute, Nairn, on Wednesday, June 12th, at 12.30 P.M.; the President, Dr. Duguid, of Buckie, in the chair. Members desirous of reading papers, exhibiting cases, etc., are requested to communicate with the Secretary before May 30th. Candidates for election by the Branch Council must send in their forms of application by the same date.—J. W. NORRIS MACKAY, Honorary Secretary, Elgin.

STIRLING, KINROSS, AND CLACKMANNAN BRANCH.—A meeting of this Branch will be held in the Macfarlane Museum, Bridge of Allan, on Tuesday, June 18th, at 3 P.M. Dr. Strachan, of Dollar, will preside. The office bearers for the ensuing year will be elected, and Dr. Haldane will read a paper on Bridge of Allan as a Health Resort. Members desirous of showing cases, specimens, etc., are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary. The annual dinner will be held after the meeting. Tickets, 5s. each.—C. J. LEWIS, Honorary Secretary.

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the General Infirmary, Northampton, on Thursday, June 13th, at 3 P.M. Gentlemen wishing to bring forward papers, cases, etc., are requested to communicate at once with the undersigned. Dr. Isambard Owen, London, has kindly undertaken to exhibit 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 in the British Islands. Dr. A. H. Jones will exhibit Cases from the Wards of the Infirmary. There will be a luncheon at the Peacock Hotel from 1 to 2.30 P.M.; tickets, 2s. 6d. each.—C. J. EVANS, Honorary Secretary.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH.—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Hospital, Swansea, on Thursday, June 27th. Further particulars in circular.—A. SHEEN, M.D., Cardiff; D. ARTHUR DAVIES, M.B., Swansea, Honorary Secretaries.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: WESTERN DISTRICT. A MEETING of the Branch was held at 68, Queen's Gate, S.W. (by kind permission of Mr. T. Sutton Townsend), on May 17th, Dr. BRODIE SEWELL in the chair.

Electricity in Cancer of Breast.—Dr. INGLIS-PARSONS exhibited a patient aged 61, suffering from cancer of the breast, and made some remarks relative to the treatment of this disease by the interrupted voltaic current.—The CHAIRMAN and Mr. ADAMS having spoken, a vote of thanks was passed to Dr. INGLIS-PARSONS.

Abdominal Surgery in Children.—A paper on this subject was read by Mr. J. H. MORGAN, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Hospital for Sick Children. He began by pointing out the many developments of abdominal surgery in recent years, and the necessity for a thorough knowledge of the details of ovariectomy and the more frequent operations of a kindred nature by all who attempted to develop the subject. The results of operations for removal of tumours, and other proceedings which involved interference with the peritoneum in children, were quoted as showing results not far inferior to those in adults; and the further developments of this subject were discussed, particularly with regard, first, to the remedy of congenital malformations; secondly, as an aid to diagnosis and treatment; and, thirdly, as a remedy for intestinal

obstruction, or for the evacuation of abscesses in the peritoneal cavity. The importance of early and more frequent resort to surgical aid in such conditions was urged.—A discussion ensued, in which Dr. INGLIS-PARSONS, Mr. SUTTON TOWNSEND, and Dr. LEITH NAPIER took part, and Mr. MORGAN replied.

Votes of Thanks.—The proceedings closed with votes of thanks to Mr. Morgan and to Mr. Sutton Townsend for kindness and hospitality to the members.

A FURTHER meeting of the Branch was held, by kind permission of Dr. Christie, C.I.E., at the Royal India Asylum, Ealing, on Wednesday, May 22nd. The chair was taken by Dr. BASTIAN, F.R.S., Vice-President of the District, at 8.30 P.M.

Cremation.—Sir SPENCER WELLS read a paper on the subject of cremation, in which he drew attention to the danger of the spread of zymotic disease by means of ordinary earth burial.—Mr. SWINBURN-HANHAM, Secretary of the Cremation Society, described the process of cremation as carried out at Woking, and dwelt on the sanitary and economical advantages to be derived from this method of disposal of the dead.—A discussion ensued, in which Dr. STEWART, Dr. SQUIRE, Mr. NOBLE SMITH, and other members and visitors took part.—Sir SPENCER WELLS replied, and the proceedings closed with votes of thanks to the chairman and to Sir Spencer Wells.

About forty-five members and visitors were present.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: SOUTH LONDON DISTRICT.

THE annual meeting of the South London District of this Branch was held on Wednesday, May 22nd, at 8.30 P.M., in the Governor's Hall, St. Thomas's Hospital. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Officers and Committee.—The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *Vice-President of the District:* Dr. Frederick Taylor. *Representative of the District on the Council of the Branch:* Mr. J. Brindley James. *Committee:* Dr. G. H. Cable, Dr. Peter Horrocks, Mr. T. A. I. Howell, Dr. W. B. Johnston, Dr. H. W. G. Mackenzie, Mr. R. J. Oswald, Mr. G. H. Wilkins. *Honorary Secretary:* Dr. R. Percy Smith.

Cases.—The following cases from the hospital were exhibited and discussed:—By Dr. ORD: Adhesion of Pleura and Collapse of Lung, with Compensatory Emphysema in a Child; Chronic Osteoarthritis with Muscular Wasting; Alcoholic Paralysis; Splenic Leucocythæmia.—By Mr. ROBINSON: Tubercular Peritonitis treated by Incision and Drainage, leading to recovery; Osteitis Deformans of Right Tibia; Sarcoma of Right Nasal Cavity; Epithelioma of Cheek; Sarcoma of Tonsil; Ankylosis of Left Hip following Typhoid Fever; Double Radical Cure of Congenital Inguinal Hernia.—By Dr. HAWKINS: Congenital Spastic Paraplegia; Hysterical Paralysis of Left Leg; General Paralysis.—By Dr. MACKENZIE: Exophthalmic Goitre with Tremors; Diphtheritic Paralysis of Anterior Tibial Muscles.—By Dr. SEYMOUR TAYLOR: Myxœdema in a Male; Paralysis of Left Third Nerve of syphilitic origin.—By Mr. SOLLY: Microscopical Sections of Various Growths.

Vote of Thanks.—The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital for the use of the room.

Annual Dinner.—It was announced that the annual dinner would be held on June 12th, at the Holborn Restaurant. Tickets to be obtained from the Honorary Secretary.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT.

THE annual meeting of the above District was held at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Canterbury, on Thursday, May 23rd, at 3.15 P.M. Dr. GOGARTY was in the chair.

Election of Honorary Secretary.—Dr. TYSON was again elected honorary secretary for the ensuing year.

Places of Meeting for Forthcoming Session.—The following places were chosen: In September, 1889, at Margate; in November, 1889, at Canterbury; in March, 1890, at Dover; in May, 1890, at Canterbury.

Letters, etc.—The SECRETARY read a letter signed by Dr. Beckett, President of the Huntingdon and Cambridge Branch, and by Dr. E. G. Barnes, President of the East Anglian Branch, concerning Dr. Mead's case. It was proposed and seconded that the communication be laid upon the table.—Mr. PARSONS, in a letter read, brought forward the subject of the disproportionate growth of

¹ See JOURNAL, p. 838.

the out-patient department in our hospitals, and also that of provident dispensaries, medical aid societies, and clubs. It was agreed that the subject should come up for discussion at the next meeting of the district.

Papers.—Mr. RAVEN read a paper on Diphtheria or Tonsillitis. Dr. PARSONS, Mr. OSBORN, Mr. GEORGE RIGDEN, Mr. BRIAN RIGDEN, Dr. HENRY LEWIS, and Mr. WHITEHEAD REID took part in an excellent subsequent discussion.—Dr. GOGARTY read a paper on a Puzzling Temperature Chart.

Case.—The CHAIRMAN showed an interesting case of Pseudo-Hypertrophic Paralysis, in a boy. The calf-muscles, the deltoids, and the infra-spinati were markedly enlarged, the latissimus dorsi, on the other hand, being hardly perceptible; the walk of the boy and his method of rising into the erect from the horizontal position were characteristic.

Dinner.—The members afterwards dined together at the Royal Fountain Hotel.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SUSSEX DISTRICT.

A MEETING of the above District was held at the Calverley Hotel, Tunbridge Wells, on Thursday, May 23rd; Dr. JOHNSON in the chair.

Communications.—Dr. TALFOURD JONES showed a number of specimens of Gall-stones, and made some remarks on the connection between these stones and cancer of the liver.—The CHAIRMAN read a Case of Myxoedema.—Dr. ELLIOTT showed a specimen of Ruptured Aortic Aneurysm.—Dr. WILSON read a paper on the Treatment of Inflammations by the Local Application of Cold, and showed some of Leiter's Improved Tubes and Plates.—Dr. BAG-SHAWE related a Fatal Case resembling Strychnine Poisoning, in which only Extensive Tuberculosis was found *post mortem*.

Next Meeting.—The next meeting will be held at Hastings.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Sugar in Healthy Urine.—Paget's Disease of the Nipple.—Auto-intoxication through the Kidneys.—Anatomical Study in Summer.

At a recent meeting of the Académie de Médecine, M. G. Sée stated that normal urine contains sugar or similar substances. Ordinary reagents do not show the proportion in which such substances are present. Phenyl-hydrazine should be employed. This substance shows the presence of 0.033 milligramme per 100 grammes of urine in 16 to 17 per cent. of healthy persons. If 160 grammes of white bread be given to a diabetic patient, sugar is found in large quantities in the urine. Milky products, or cane-sugar, in however small quantities, increase the amount of sugar in diabetic patients. Urine contains furofural, chloride of benzoil, hydrate of carbon of the glucose group. Sugar in the urine is normal; glycogenous substances in the liver and muscles are normal; it is only an excess of these substances which constitutes glycosuria or diabetes, from which auto-intoxication may result. The excessive transformation of glycogen into sugar results principally from an exaggerated hepatic circulation, consequent on reflex stimulation of the vasomotor nerves. The primary irritation arises from the medulla and the nerve centres. The different forms of diabetes are mere varieties of the same affection. M. G. Sée recommends careful diet, opium, and especially antipyrin, to be administered during two or three weeks, in combination with strict diet.

M. Darier, from recent observations, has been led to conclude that Paget's disease of the nipple is a new form of cutaneous psorospermiosis. Paget's disease is distinguished from ordinary eczema by the fact that it is limited by a well-marked edge, and that the skin becomes parchment-like. The affection is incurable, and is invariably followed by cancer. M. Darier examined epidermic scales taken from the affected parts, and mixed them with water or potassium iodide, or macerated them in diluted ammonium or bichromate of ammonium. He detected among the epithelial cells and in their interior round bodies surrounded by a double-edged membrane. The diameter of these bodies was equal to, or greater than, that of the cells; their membrane contained a single mass of protoplasm or globules. They were invariably present in all the sections of the pieces of skin

excised, in every layer of the epidermis, and especially in the glandulæ of the skin. These bodies were undeniably psorospermia or conidia. Epithelioma of the nipple contained similar parasites in the buds, and a number of elements, usually enclosed in other cells. It is well known that the presence of these organisms in an epithelial tissue determines the budding of this tissue. Cases of epithelioma containing conidia in their buds have more than once been recorded. M. Darier considers it clear that Paget's disease of the nipple is caused by these parasites, which determine the budding of the galactophorous ducts.

Dr. R. Lépine, of Lyons, has made experiments on auto-intoxication by the kidneys. He introduced into the urethra of a dog a cannula communicating with a reservoir containing sterilised water, to which 0.7 per cent. of chloride of sodium was added. The reservoir was sufficiently elevated to prevent the exit of the urine, and to ensure the entrance into the kidneys of a small quantity of the saline solution. The following phenomena occurred: the animal foamed at the mouth, the central and peripheral temperature rose gradually and almost simultaneously; the respiration became slower at first, then became quicker and very noisy; there were occasional jerky movements of the paws; the central temperature continued to rise, and in a few hours the animal died, with a temperature which varied from 40° to 42° C. (104° to 107.6° F.). A considerable quantity of sterilised salt water may be introduced into the veins of a dog without causing any noticeable disturbance. The symptoms described cannot, therefore, be attributed to the mere introduction of the water. Being introduced through the urinary passage, however, the water washes the kidney before entering into the circulation, and carries with it the interstitial juices of the kidney, thus exercising a thermogenic and dyspnoeogenic action on the organism. The following experiment will exemplify the topical action of the juices of the kidney. The kidney of a dog which died of hæmorrhage was crushed in sterilised water; after being filtered, the warm liquid was injected into the veins of a smaller dog. At the end of four hours the central temperature rose to 40.1° C. The animal was oppressed and agitated, and foamed at the mouth. Dr. Lépine concludes that the healthy kidney contains substances having thermogenic and dyspnoeogenic properties.

A summer anatomical pavilion has been opened at the Faculté de Médecine, in which are placed a number of books, dry preparations, diagrams, and bones. Anatomical preparations which have served for examinations are placed every day in large troughs filled with a preserving fluid in the pavilion, and are placed at the service of the students, who can finish dissecting them, and thus go over all their anatomy again.

VIENNA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Lympho-sarcoma of the Pharynx.

At a recent meeting of the Imperial Royal Society of Physicians of Vienna, Regierungsrath Professor Schnitzler reported on the final issue and *post-mortem* examination of a case which he had already brought forward before the same Society.¹ The case had given rise to an animated discussion as to the nature of the disease. Professor Schnitzler had expressed the belief that the case was one of malignant neoplasm. He could not, however, decide with certainty whether it was carcinoma or sarcoma, though the symptoms reminded him very much of a similar case in which the process had also commenced on the tonsil and spread over the soft palate and posterior wall of the pharynx, and in which the affection finally proved to be lympho-sarcoma. Numerous small and large metastatic nodules had in that case appeared on the skin at a later date, and diphtheria as well as syphilis had equally been diagnosed in the beginning. Professor Schnitzler had, however, at the instance of Professors Neumann and Kaposi, carried out a fresh course of anti-syphilitic treatment, consisting in mercurial frictions and the internal administration of Zittmann's decoction. After twelve applications the anti-syphilitic treatment had to be discontinued, as the disease made further and rapid progress. Resolvent and disinfectant inhalations were then ordered for the purpose of cleansing the ulcers, and iodoform was used locally. Professor Schnitzler was surprised to find that the ulcers had become cleaner, and had also cicatrised in some places after this treatment had been commenced; the progress of the disease even seemed to be arrested for a time. The improvement

¹ JOURNAL, March 23rd, 1889.

MEDICAL HONOURS.

SIR,—The methods by which medical honours are distributed has always given rise to much dissatisfaction, which recent events will not remove. The ordinary knighthood is a distinction which is unsuited as a reward for the higher kind of work done by medical men. It is argued by many that it often comes to an alderman because he happens to be in office as mayor on a particular occasion; and although he may be a perfectly stupid person, without a glimmer of intelligence beyond the price of staples, he is raised to the level of men who have devoted their lives to the highest problems in science. There can be no doubt that we are behind other countries in this respect. There are not many men, probably, who desire baronetcies; but most longings would be satisfied if there were an order to which the leading men in science or in art could be elevated.

It must be plain to the Prime Minister, with his recent experiences, that such a scheme would relieve the Government of much importunity, and would certainly meet a want which has been felt for a long time. At the present moment everything is decorated but science; and so far as that goes the conviction is general that it is better to be a lucky tradesman than a distinguished physician.—I am, etc.,

A DUBLIN FELLOW.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.

MR. DUKINFIELD SCOTT, M.A., Christchurch, and Professor Sydney Vines have been elected Examiners in Botany.

SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON, K.C.B. (formerly Sanitary Commissioner in the Crimea), will deliver a public lecture on Wednesday, June 5th, at 4 P.M., on The Rise and Progress of Modern Sanitary Work.

THE Second M.B. Examination will begin on Monday, June 10th, at 10 A.M.

CAMBRIDGE.

DR. FRANCIS WARNER announces two lectures (June 4th and 8th) on "The Study of Mental Action, and the Classification of Pupils according to their Brain Power." The lectures are given under the auspices of the Teachers' Training Syndicate.

THE MASTER OF DOWNING (Dr. Hill), as Lecturer in Advanced Anatomy, announces a course of lectures in Practical Histology for the ensuing Long Vacation.

ON Thursday, May 23rd, Roger Alan Birdwood, M.B., M.A., Peterhouse, was admitted to the degree of M.D. Thesis: "That the manifestations of small-pox are more readily explained on the supposition that the disease is a surface mycosis than that it is a blood zymosis."

MR. J. Y. BUCHANAN, F.R.S., formerly Chemist to the Challenger Expedition, has been appointed Lecturer in Geography, in succession to Dr. Guillemard.

It is understood that the late Dr. Drosier has bequeathed some £30,000 to Gonville and Caius College, for the purpose of founding additional Fellowships.

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

THE Examiners have recommended that the following be adjudged to have passed the undermentioned Examinations respectively:

M.D. Examination.—J. F. O'Carroll, M.B., Catholic University School of Medicine.

M.Ch. Examination.—J. P. Maynard, Queen's College, Cork; J. B. Smith, B.A., M.B., Queen's College, Cork.

B.Ch. Examination.—A. K. I. Birmingham, M.B., Catholic University School of Medicine; J. Johnston, M.D., Queen's College, Belfast; A. K. Stevenson, M.D., Queen's College, Belfast.

MEDICO-LEGAL AND MEDICO-ETHICAL.

TIBBITS v. MACMILLAN AND Co.

(Before Mr. Justice DENMAN and a Special Jury.)

THIS was an action to recover damages for an alleged libel, and the defendants pleaded that what was complained of was fair

criticism upon a book published by the plaintiff. Mr. Greene, Q.C., and Mr. Rose Innes were for the plaintiff; Mr. Finlay, Q.C., and Mr. Bray for the defendants.

It was stated on behalf of the plaintiff that he was a physician practising in London, and was head of the Hospital for Paralysis and Epilepsy, in Welbeck Street. In September, 1888, he published a second edition of a work of his, called *Massage, and Allied Methods of Treatment*. The defendants were the well-known publishers, and were the proprietors of *Nature*. Messrs. Churchill, the publishers of the plaintiff, sent a copy of his book to Messrs. Macmillan, with the object of it being reviewed in *Nature*. On November 22nd a number was published which contained the review which was now complained of. It said: "It is seldom that a medical book of such inferior quality has been issued from the press, and the fact that it has found any purchasers is a strong proof how a catching title and an attractive exterior can still mislead the public." Further on, it was said that "anyone even slightly acquainted with the subject will at once perceive that the writer, while professing to teach massage, has not mastered the first principles of that treatment." The plaintiff's counsel complained of a variety of other passages in that review, and especially of the concluding passage, which said: "However, the apparent object of the book has been obtained, and the great Holloway must hide his diminished head."

The jury heard a good deal of evidence on both sides; they considered the matter for an hour, and then gave a verdict for the plaintiff, damages one farthing.—MR. BRAY asked for costs on behalf of the defendants, saying that the opinion of the jury seemed to be that the action ought never to have been brought.—MR. JUSTICE DENMAN said there would be no costs on either side.

PERILS OF PRACTICE.

ANOTHER lamentable example of the dangers surrounding practice by medical men is this week afforded by the published particulars of a charge brought before the grand jury of the County of London sessions. The circumstances are worthy of record, for they are typical of a certain class of cases which bear cruelly upon medical practitioners, as to which it is often very difficult for them to be adequately on their guard. The publication of the facts as recorded may serve a useful purpose in reminding younger and less cautious practitioners of an ever-present risk which implies the necessity of the greatest circumspection. Mr. Littler, Q.C., in charging the jury, particularly called attention to a charge against Mr. William Jones, a medical man, who had been committed from Edmonton on a charge of indecently assaulting Annie Louisa Parsonson, and remarked that it had been said that these charges were very easily made, difficult to prove, and still more difficult to disprove. The facts as revealed by the evidence given at the Edmonton Police Court were that the prosecutrix, a servant girl, 18 years of age, who had been under the care of another doctor, went for some reason which did not appear to Mr. Jones on April 1st and was shown into the consulting-room. She said that immediately Mr. Jones came into the room he closed the shutters. She complained of a cold in the chest, for which he examined her, and then left her for a time, during which the page boy and the defendant's wife had access to the room. When the defendant returned she complained of other symptoms, and asked him to put something into the medicine to cure them. He then made a closer examination and accused her of being *enceinte*. She denied this, and it was then, she alleged, that he committed the indecent assault with which he was charged. The surroundings of the case were very extraordinary, and Mr. Littler felt constrained to tell the grand jury that if nothing more than the facts as they appeared on the depositions was brought forward, he should, when the accused was tried, certainly advise the petty jury that it would be very unsafe to convict. Later in the day, the grand jury returned into court, and said they unanimously ignored the bill of indictment. Mr. Geoghegan, who had been instructed to defend, stated that this charge had been investigated by the Society for the Protection of Women and the Society for the Protection of Juveniles, and they had declined to prosecute. The accusation was entirely without foundation. The chairman said it did not appear to him that there was the slightest foundation for the charge.

Another case now in progress, in which a well-known medical man found it necessary to prosecute, illustrates another class of peril equally difficult to guard against.

Acting Surgeon D. J. SLATER, M.B., 18th Middlesex, has resigned his appointment, which bore date November 19th, 1887.

Mr. H. W. M'CONNEL, M.B., is appointed Surgeon to the Royal North Devon Yeomanry.

Acting Surgeon A. W. KNOX, M.B., 1st Volunteer Brigade, Eastern Division Royal Artillery (late the 1st Norfolk), has resigned his appointment, which bore date March 24th, 1888.

The appointment of Acting Surgeon C. S. HEAP to the 2nd Volunteer Brigade, Southern Division Royal Artillery, announced in the *London Gazette* of June 10th, 1887, is cancelled.

Acting Surgeon W. BARTER, M.D., of the 2nd East Riding of Yorkshire Artillery, is promoted to be Surgeon in the same corps.

Surgeon A. K. Richards, of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion, Hampshire Regiment (late the 3rd Hampshire), is promoted to be Surgeon-Major, ranking as Major.

Mr. J. K. BUTTER, M.D., is appointed Acting Surgeon to the 2nd Volunteer Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment (late the 3rd Stafford), and Mr. W. H. LLOYD to the same position in the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Welsh Regiment (late the 1st Pembroke).

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the *London Gazette*, issued on the 25th ultimo, among other notifications of honours and promotions, contains the following:

War Office, May 25th.—The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the following promotion in, and appointment to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath: To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knight Grand Cross of the said Most Honourable Order, namely: Sir WILLIAM JENNER, Bart., K.C.B., M.D., one of the Physicians in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, namely: Dr. JAMES BELL, F.R.S., Principal of the Laboratory Department, Inland Revenue; Dr. JAMES REID, Physician Extraordinary to Her Majesty.

India Office, May 25th.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire: Brigade-Surgeon ISIDORE BERNADOTTE LYON, Bombay Medical Establishment.

Chancery of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Downing Street, May 24th.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotion in the M.C.s: Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George: To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knight Commander of the said Most Distinguished Order: WILLIAM MACGREGOR, Esq., M.D., C.M.G., Administrator of the Possession of British New Guinea.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companion of the said Most Distinguished Order: CHARLES GAGE BROWN, Esq., M.D., Medical Adviser to the Colonial Office.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace, May 24th.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint JAMES REID, Esq., M.D., Physician Extraordinary to Her Majesty, to be one of the Physicians in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM McCULLOCH WATSON, M.D. EDIN., L.R.C.S. EDIN.

DR. WILLIAM McCULLOCH WATSON, a much esteemed medical practitioner of Montrose, died at his residence on May 8th, aged 49. About seven years ago the deceased sustained a sunstroke, since which time he had been in rather feeble health. He was a native of Montrose, and the eldest son of the late Mr. Alexander Watson, who, after amassing a fortune in the West Indies, returned and took up his residence in Montrose. Dr. Watson received his early education partly at the Montrose Academy, but removed to Edinburgh with his parents when quite a lad. After leaving school he entered the medical classes at the Edinburgh University. His college career was a very distinguished one, and he was a favourite student of Professor Gairdner, now of Glasgow.

After taking the degree of M.D., he was for some years assistant to Dr. Johnston, now of Kair. He then commenced practice on his own account, and his marked abilities, both as a physician and a surgeon, soon secured for him a wide circle of patients in all classes of the community. His gentlemanly and sympathetic manners were distinguished features in his character. He was brother of the late Professor Morrison Watson, whose brilliant career as Professor of Anatomy at the Owens College, Manchester, came to an untimely end some years ago.

He took no prominent part in public matters, but for several years acted as one of the house-surgeons of the infirmary. In private life he was genial and warm-hearted, and made a wide circle of friends, among whom his death at so comparatively early an age has excited deep sympathy. He was formerly President of the Royal Medical Society, and was member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, Edinburgh. He leaves a wife and two daughter.

AUGUSTUS NICKSON, M.B., B.A., UNIV. DUB., L.R.C.S.I.

WE regret to announce the death, at the early age of 30, of Dr. Augustus Nickson, of Rock Ferry, Cheshire, which took place on May 21st at Ilkley, Yorkshire, where the deceased had gone to

stay, acting on medical advice. He had been in failing health for about two months, his illness commencing with obscure cerebral symptoms.

Dr. Nickson was the son of the Rev. A. Nickson, formerly vicar of Clurkeen, Co. Louth; he graduated in arts and medicine in the University of Dublin, and was a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. He also had the licence in midwifery of the Coombe Hospital. He held the office of resident pupil in the Adelaide Hospital, Dublin, and during his term underwent a severe attack of diphtheria, contracted doubtless in the discharge of his duties. After a brief experience in the medical service of the mercantile marine, he settled about six years ago in Rock Ferry, and was succeeding well in practice up to the onset of his fatal illness. His kindly manner and obliging disposition endeared him to many friends and professional brethren. His remains were followed to their last resting-place at Bebington Cemetery by a large number of mourners, and the coffin and graveside were strewn with wreaths. He was much appreciated as an instructor of the St. John Ambulance Association, several of whose local officers and pupils attended his funeral.

During his fatal illness he received the unremitting attention of his valued friend, Dr. William Carter, of Liverpool, and while at Ilkley he was attended by Dr. Scott. He leaves a widow and one son to mourn his loss.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

THE "PIONEER" OF INDIA ON ARMY MEDICAL ORGANISATION. OUR contemporary has a very able article on the above subject in its issue of March 13th, which, with a great deal that is true, contains some, no doubt, unintentional misstatements, which call for correction. The story of a breakdown in the medical department in the Egyptian war is to some extent repeated; but in this country, at all events, it is not necessary to refute it again. Let it suffice to say that in no war ever waged by England did the sick and wounded suffer less; in none was the field and hospital surgery more successful. Lord Wolseley's complaint of "want of initiative" in some small details of administration arose from no want of knowledge or zeal, but from a conflict of authority, and the shortcomings of another department over which the medical staff had no control.

The writer reviews the past and present state of the Army Medical School; accuses it, unjustly, as we think, of "living on its old reputation;" and charges the authorities with sacrificing its interests in the way of patronage "to the exigencies of Whitehall Yard." Let us see how this stands in point of fact. Of the four original professors, two remain, namely, Sir Thomas Longmore and Sir William Aitken. Parkes is dead, and Maclean has retired. When Parkes died, who took his vacant chair? Was it some unknown man put in to meet the "exigencies of Whitehall Yard?" The answer is, it was De Chaumont. When he went to a too early grave, did Whitehall Yard sacrifice the chair to its "exigencies?" The answer is, the chair was filled by Brigade-Surgeon Notter, one of Parkes's ablest pupils, who was five years assistant to De Chaumont, did an enormous amount of sanitary and chemical work in the laboratory, and took an active part in the hygienic teaching in the class-room and laboratory of the school. When Professor Maclean retired, did, we ask again, Whitehall Yard sacrifice his chair to meet its "exigencies?" Nothing of the kind. "Whitehall Yard" went to India for a successor to Maclean, and, acting under the best advice, selected a gentleman who had filled the post of President of the Calcutta Medical College, with that of professor of medicine, and who had about as much to do with "Whitehall Yard" as with, let us say, the editing of the *Pioneer* newspaper. No other professorial appointments have been made with or without an eye to the "exigencies of Whitehall Yard."

The writer of the article commits, as we think, a great injustice to the medical staff when he attributes the lessened amount of sickness and mortality in India entirely to "short service." The following extract from Professor Maclean's address, on retirement from the chair of Military Medicine, is, we think, the best answer to this statement.

"The price paid by this country in human life for its greatest possession has been, in the language of commerce, a 'long' one. As you have often been told on the authority of the Royal Commissioners, who reported on the health of the army of India in 1859-60, the mortality of the European portion of it oscillated

round the enormous figure of 79 per 1,000. How stands the case now?

"In 1882, the death-rate for all India was only 13.07 per 1,000 from all causes. In Bengal for the same year it was 12.07. In Bombay it was only 10.37; and in Madras for the year 1883 (a cholera year) it was only 10 per 1,000. In what I have often here called the 'pre-sanitary' age I have known one disease, tropical dysentery, kill 1 in 5 of those attacked. I have known a regiment with an average strength of 1,098 have 2,497 admissions into hospital in one year, with 104 deaths, mostly from two diseases, dysentery and its common sequel tropical abscess of the liver, being nearly 10 per cent. of strength. In the same part of India in the year 1883, out of a force of 13,000 men, with over 500 cases of dysentery, only 3 proved fatal, and malarial fevers, once so destructive, in the same body of men caused only 2 deaths.

"To bring about such an enormous saving of life many factors have contributed. They have all been much insisted on, not only by me, but also by my colleague, the Professor of Hygiene, whose province it is to deal with general health questions. I do not undervalue them, far from it; no one can be more impressed with their immense importance than I am. I am all the more entitled to say so because, long before I became connected with this school, I take leave to say, there are few of the ameliorations in the life and surroundings of the British soldier in India, embraced in the comprehensive term "sanitary reform," that were not urged by me on the attention of the authorities in that country through every channel open to me, and this at a time when advocacy of this kind was not always pleasing to those in power, or calculated to lead to personal advancement. After the largest possible allowance has been made for the beneficent operation of the means referred to, a share in the splendid results may reasonably be claimed for the successful treatment of disease. Notwithstanding the great sanitary improvements that have taken place, a vast amount of disease of the gravest kind remained to be dealt with by the medical officers of the army, for the most part trained in this school. Unless treatment had to a large extent kept pace with sanitation, the results we contemplate with so much satisfaction could not have been obtained. If this is so, and the fact appears to me undeniable, we may claim for this school that the money spent on it has not been spent in vain, and the wisdom of those who founded it has been justified."

LEPERS IN BOMBAY.

THE report of a recent meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation discloses an extraordinary state of matters in regard to the lepers of Bombay. Mr. Kirkham, in support of a motion calling attention to the defective regulations with reference to lepers, stated that a few weeks previously he visited two large educational establishments, the Elphinstone High School and St. Xavier's College, and found that for some months a colony of lepers had taken up their abode on the flagstones of a large tank which lay between the two institutions. The Police and Health Department were unable to dislodge these people. The lepers performed their ablutions in the middle of the day, scratching their sores and ulcers with stones which they afterwards threw away. The Principal of St. Xavier's College stated that the lepers rubbed their sores against the iron railings surrounding the Elphinstone High School, and that the boys afterwards sat upon them. The health-officer, when informed of this matter, stated that he was not empowered by the Municipal Act to interfere. Dr. Arnott agreed with Mr. Kirkham that measures should be taken for the segregation of lepers, and, as they were obliged to leave their homes and could not work, urged that more shelter should be provided for them. Mr. Framjee stated that he had very often seen lepers sitting in front of the Girgaum Police Court in company with healthy people; that many of them were to be seen at the Crawford Markets; and that he had known a leper selling fruit, and was told that some of them sold other things besides. Dr. Blaney stated that every year he gave orders for disposing of the dead bodies of ten to fifteen lepers, some of whom had drowned themselves in the wells of the city, and further made the important statement that he believed that leprosy was vastly increasing in Bombay. In the light of such statements, it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Kirkham should request the Municipal Commissioner to report what additional powers, if any, were required by the Health Department to enable it to deal effectively with the evil. Mr. Jamsetjee Mody thought the nuisance would be removed if the police were armed with sufficient powers to remove the lepers to the asylum at Trombay.

MISSION TO LEPERS IN INDIA.—We have received the Fourteenth Annual Report of this interesting mission, which seems to be doing good work amongst the 500,000 lepers who are said to exist in India. It appears that £6 will support a leper for one year; £20 will supply a Christian teacher to an asylum for one year, and about £150 to £200 would build an asylum. In the report we have the interesting statement that twenty-one children have been separated from their parents with satisfactory results. The experiments have been carried on for about twenty years, and during that time only one of those children has become a leper, whereas (the writer of the report states) had they remained with their afflicted parents, humanly speaking, nothing could have saved them.

WHAT is said to be the first lecture delivered in Bombay by a native lady was that recently given by Miss Dr. Ratanbai Ardeshir Malbarvala in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on lung physiology. About 200 ladies are said to have been present.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY MANAGEMENT.

THE QUEEN VICTORIA NURSES' INSTITUTE: SCOTTISH BRANCH.

OF this branch the Countess of Rosebery is President, and Professor Gairdner (President of the British Medical Association) and Mr. Joseph Bell (President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh) are Vice-Presidents.

A statement which we have received on the subject sets out that the Queen has devoted the surplus of the Women's Jubilee Offering to founding an institute for promoting the education and maintenance of nurses for the sick poor in their own homes. The surplus (£72,588), which has been placed in the hands of trustees and invested, yields an income of £2,000. Of this sum the trustees decided to devote £300 yearly towards a Scottish branch (to meet funds locally provided), with a central training home in the Scottish capital. They have since voted an additional £100 annually to provide lectures and other special instruction.

In June, 1888, Her Majesty appointed a Provisional Committee, who, with the trustees, form the governing body of the Institute and the Acting Committee for England. Of this the Scottish President and the Honorary Secretary are members.

The Scottish Committee have taken as a temporary home the double flat, 5, North Charlotte Street, and have appointed as Superintendent Miss Peter, late of the Royal Sick Children's Hospital, Edinburgh. She has selected a small staff of nurses, who have received the required hospital training in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, and subsequently maternity and district training. With these Miss Peter will commence work in April, and arrangements have been made to receive nurses (who have previously undergone the required hospital training), and to complete their training as Queen Victoria Nurses, first, at the expense of the Institute; or, secondly, at their own expense.¹

The Queen Victoria Nurses must have a minimum of, for ordinary nurses, one year's training, and for superintendents, two years' training and service in a hospital approved by the Committee; and for both superintendents and nurses, six months' approved training in district nursing and three months in maternity nursing.

In large towns, the nurses are required to reside in homes, and be superintended by a trained superintendent. The nurses visit the cases allotted to them in the district or parish, and return to the home for meals and at night. While not excluding cases of poor patients able to make some contribution, the services of the nurses are to be strictly confined to the poor.

Lady superintendents and nurses will in time be supplied to any towns or districts in Scotland where they may be required. They will work under the direction of local doctors, and will be supported by the districts which engage them. It is hoped, if the funds sufficiently increase, that the Scottish committee may be able to grant sums of money towards the first establishment of local homes, when the districts cannot afford the whole expense of supporting the nurses. The number of nurses trained and the assistance given to poor districts will entirely depend upon the amount of financial support received in Scotland.

The services of nurses may be obtained as follows:—

- (a) In Edinburgh and the immediate neighbourhood, for districts or parishes within walking, tram, or short railway distance, the committee are prepared to provide a nurse, resident in the home, for an annual payment of £75, tram and railway fares extra. When this sum cannot be at once raised in a district, the committee, when possible, will accept—temporarily at least—a smaller sum, in order to assist poor districts.
- (b) For districts out of Edinburgh, special arrangements will be made in each case, provided only that it be understood that the nurse's salary, exclusive of board, lodging, and washing, be not less than £35 per annum. The Scottish committee hope, as already stated, to be enabled to assist local efforts, when districts cannot afford the whole expense of supporting nurses.

It is contemplated, when the work of the Scottish branch is fairly established, that with it should be affiliated any institution desiring such affiliation, and satisfactorily fulfilling in any part of the kingdom the general purposes of the foundation. It is believed that a project is under consideration to give a badge or other decoration to the Queen Victoria nurses.

Such in outline is the aim of the Scottish branch of the Queen Victoria Nurses' Institute, and if it prove an institution acceptable to Scotland, it is to be hoped that the present modest beginning may serve as a nucleus for future development and form the foundation of work on a larger scale.

Subscriptions and donations are urgently required, and may be

¹ For rules for admission of nurses, apply to the Superintendent.

MEDICAL NEWS.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.—At a special Examination meeting of the President and Fellows, held on Friday, May 24th, 1889, the undermentioned registered medical practitioner, having passed the examination, was duly admitted to the Licence to practise Medicine:

J. P. Hubbard, M.R.C.S.Eng., Bloxwich, Staffordshire.

On the same occasion, the undermentioned candidate under the Conjoint Scheme with the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, having passed the Final, or Qualifying, Examination, in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, was duly admitted as a Licentiate in Medicine and Midwifery of the College:

P. J. Finegan, Drogheda, Co. Louth.

PROFESSOR BREISKY, of Vienna, died on May 25th.

THE NATIONAL PENSION FUND FOR NURSES.—With the view of encouraging thrift and independence among the nursing staff of St. Mary's Hospital, and in order to improve the prospects of the nurses, the governors have decided to affiliate the hospital to the National Pension Fund. The hospital will pay half the premiums of such of its nurses as join the fund.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL.—The festival dinner in aid of the fund for completing the Great Northern Central Hospital, Holloway Road, was held on Wednesday last, when His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor took the chair. Subscriptions, amounting to over £2,000, including £25 given by the chairman, were announced.

PRESENTATIONS.—Dr. Hamilton, of Bury, Lancashire, has been presented by his ambulance class—the members of which were all successful in passing the examination—with a handsome walking-stick bearing his name and an inscription engraved upon a gold plate.—A public meeting was recently held in Davidson's Mains School, Midlothian, when Dr. Thomas Russell was presented with his portrait and a purse of sovereigns. Mr. Robert Smith, Clermiston, stated that the gifts represented the kindly feelings with which Dr. Russell was regarded by a large circle of friends in the parish of Cramond. The portrait, which is an excellent likeness, is the work of Mr. R. E. Fraser.

A SECRETARYSHIP OF LONG STANDING.—The Paddington Medical Book Society was founded in 1838, and Dr. John Charles Langmore, one of the twelve original members, was then elected Honorary Secretary. Of those dozen members he alone survives, and he has retained the secretaryship until the present month, that is, for a period of fifty-one years. Upon his resignation of the post last week, the other ten members who now constitute the Society passed unanimously a resolution of grateful thanks to him for his assiduous and valuable services to the Society during all those years; and they all signed a letter in which their gratitude was expressed, as well as their deep sympathy with him and his family in the loss which they have recently sustained by the death of Dr. Langmore's only son, Dr. J. Wreford Langmore.

SIXTY-NINE CONGRESSES.—Sixty-nine international Congresses have been set down in the programmes arranged in connection with the Paris Exhibition. The date and duration of fifty-four of them have been settled. Those which interest medical men are as follows:—A congress for the study of questions relative to Alcoholism, July 29th to 31st; Public Relief, July 28th to August 4th; Chemistry, July 29th to August 3rd; Therapeutics, August 1st to 5th; Hygiene and Demography, August 4th to 11th; Dermatology and Syphilography, August 5th to 10th; Mental Medicine, August 5th to 10th; Criminal Anthropology, August 10th to 17th; Dental, September 1st to 7th; Otology and Laryngology, September 16th to 21st; Hydrology and Climatology, October 3rd to 10th.

GLASGOW JUVENILE DELINQUENCY BOARD.—The two day Industrial schools opened (one in 1879 and the other in 1884) on the north side of the city under this Board have been so successful that a third, on the south side, has been erected at a cost of about £6,000. In formally opening the new school on May 15th, the convener of the Day Industrial School Committee spoke of the success that had followed the opening of the schools. The attendance of the children had been about 90 per cent., and they had been supplied with three meals a day at a cost of

1s. 4½d. per head per week, including officials. That was the average of the two years in which the schools were in existence. The new school has accommodation for 300 children, and is provided with large baths.

PARALDEHYDE HABIT.—Dr. Hughes, in the *Alienist and Neurologist*, relates a case of addiction to this comparatively new narcotic. A maiden lady was induced by her physician to give up the use of morphine and chloral, but she acquired in their stead the habit of consuming paraldehyde, to the amount of an ounce or more daily. She cannot sleep unless under its influence, and when deprived of it for a few hours she is languid, restless, depressed, and suffering physical pain.

ANTIPYRIN IN DIABETES INSIPIDUS.—A long-standing case of diabetes insipidus, in which full doses of antipyrin (30 grains several times a day, followed by 10 to 20 grains daily) were followed by a cessation of the passage of abnormal quantities of urine, has been reported by Dr. J. E. Kibbe in the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal* for May.

LARGE DOSES OF HYDROCHLORATE OF COCAINE.—Dr. W. A. Hammond has communicated to the Medical Society of Virginia the results of some experiments made on himself with cocaine. Beginning with a dose of one grain subcutaneously, he rapidly increased the amount, until it reached eighteen grains taken in four portions within five minutes of each other. In all the experiments, when a rather large dose was taken the heart became much quickened and very irregular, while there was mental exaltation, excitement, and the other well-known phenomena of cocaine intoxication. Only with the largest dose was there complete loss of self-control, with reckless and extravagant actions. The effects took several days to wear off, there being considerable languor and disinclination to mental or physical exertion. There were no disturbances of sensibility or motility, nor were there any hallucinations present.

MEDICO-LEGAL ASPECTS OF DELIRIUM TREMENS.—At the annual spring meeting of the Fifehire Medical Association held at Dunfermline, Dr. Morris, of Dunfermline, read a paper on "The Medico-Legal Aspects of Delirium Tremens," in which he said that what was wanted were means for enforcing the temporary detention in curative establishments of persons suffering from the malady. In the course of the discussion which followed, Dr. Nasmyth, Cowdenbeath, expressed the opinion that the greatest cause of drunkenness among the working classes was the insanitary condition of their houses. Reductions of public-house licences would not act as a cure for drunkenness, but the Food and Drugs Act should be more rigidly enforced, so as to stop the sale of bad drink, from which working men suffered so much. Dr. Dow, Dunfermline, said an Act was required giving power to put habitual drunkards into homes. Dr. Nasmyth read a paper in which he dealt with the sanitary clauses of the Local Government Bill, and a resolution was adopted agreeing to memorialise the members of Parliament for Fife and Kinross, to the effect that the terms of the Bill, so far as they relate to public health matters, should be altered from their permissive to a compulsory character. Several other subjects were discussed.

POST-GRADUATE LECTURES ON HYGIENE.—A post-graduate course of sanitary lectures and demonstrations has been arranged by the Sanitary Institute. The course will commence on Friday, June 21st, and will be continued on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 5 p.m., in the Parkes Museum of the Institute, which contains a large number of appliances adapted for demonstration. The following is the syllabus of the course: June 21st (1) Some Considerations on Ocular Hygiene, R. Brudenell Carter, F.R.C.S. June 25th (2) On the Infectious Hospitals of London as a defence against Epidemics, Edward Seaton, M.D., F.R.C.P. July 2nd. (3) Vital Statistics, Louis Parkes, M.D., D.P.H.Lond. July 5th. (4) The Water we Drink, R. W. Peregrine Birch, M.Inst.C.E. July 9th. (5) House Sanitation, Professor W. H. Corfield, M.A., M.D.Oxon. July 12th. (6) Adulteration, Chas. E. Cassal, F.C.S., F.I.C. July 16th. (7) Medical guidance in the selection of School for certain children, Clement Dukes, M.D.Lond., M.R.C.P.Lond. July 19th. (8) Warming, Lighting, and Ventilation, Sir Douglas Galton, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S. July 23d. (9) Meteorology in relation to Health, G. J. Symons, F.R.S. July 26th. (10) Bacteria in relation to Disease, Professor E. M. Crookshank. The lectures will be free to all members of the medical profession.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following Vacancies are announced:

- ADELAIDE HOSPITAL**, Adelaide, South Australia.—Medical Superintendent. Salary, £500 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications by June 11th to the Agent General for South Australia, 8, Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
- ATHLONE UNION**.—Medical Officer for Workhouse and Fever Hospital Salary, £120 per annum. Applications to Mr. Joseph Vaughan, Clerk of Union. Election on June 1st.
- CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL**, Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham.—Assistant Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £40, with board, etc. Applications by June 12th to the Secretary.
- CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST**, Victoria Park, E.—House-Physician. Applications by June 13th to the Secretary, 24, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
- CLARE INFIRMARY**.—Surgeon. Salary, £94 per annum with residence. Candidates to attend the Board Room of the Infirmary at 1 P.M., on June 26th.
- COUNTY ASYLUM**, Gloucester.—Third Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £105 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications by June 14th to the Medical Superintendent.
- DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, MEDICAL SCHOOL**.—Medical Tutor. Salary, £40 per annum. Applications by July 10th, to the Dean.
- DUNGANNON UNION DISPENSARY**.—Medical Officer. Salary, £150 per annum and fees. Applications to Mr. James Crossle, Honorary Secretary, Northland Row, Dungannon. Election on June 6th.
- EXETER ASYLUM**.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications by June 4th to the Medical Superintendent, Exeter Asylum, Digby's, near Exeter.
- GENERAL INFIRMARY**, Gloucester, and **GLOUCESTERSHIRE EYE INSTITUTION**.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and lodging, etc. Applications by June 12th to the Secretary.
- GREAT YARMOUTH HOSPITAL**.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £90 per annum, with board, lodging and washing. Applications by June 10th to the Honorary Secretary.
- KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL**.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Applications to J. W. Cunningham, Esq.
- MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL**, W.—Assistant Obstetric Physician. Applications by June 4th to the Chairman of the Weekly Board.
- MILLER HOSPITAL AND ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY**, Greenwich Road, S.E.—Junior Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £30 per annum, with board, attendance, and washing. Applications by June 14th to the Honorary Secretary.
- NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC**, Queen Square, Bloomsbury. Anaesthetist. Applications by June 13th to the Secretary-Director.
- NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC**, Queen Square, Bloomsbury. Pathologist and Registrar. Salary 50 guineas per annum. Applications by June 13th to the Secretary-Director.
- NEWCASTLE UNION, BROADFORD DISPENSARY**.—Medical Officer. Salary, £135 per annum and fees. Applications to Mr. John Dore, Honorary Secretary, Ballykenney, Newcastle West. Election on June 4th.
- NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN**, Hackney Road, E.—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary at the rate of £30 per annum for six months, with increase. Applications by June 17th to the Secretary, 27, Clement's Lane, E.C.
- ROYAL ASYLUM**, Morningside, Edinburgh.—Junior Assistant-Physician. Applications to Dr. Clouston.
- ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL**, Gray's Inn Road.—Senior Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and residence. Applications by June 8th to the Secretary.
- ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL**, Gray's Inn Road.—Junior Resident Medical Officer. Board and residence. Applications by June 9th to the Secretary.
- ROYAL UNITED HOSPITAL**, Bath.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications by June 13th, to the Secretary Superintendent.
- SHEFFIELD GENERAL INFIRMARY**.—Honorary Assistant-Physician. Applications by June 7th to the Secretary.
- ST. LEONARD**, Shoreditch.—District Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by June 8th to the Clerk to the Guardians, 213, Kingsland Road, E.
- ST. LEONARD**, Shoreditch.—Resident Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications by June 3rd to the Clerk to the Guardians, 213, Kingsland Road, E.
- ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL**.—Clinical Assistants in the Electro-therapeutic Department (Dr. de Watteville). Applications to the Secretary, stating time for attendance at the disposal of the candidates.
- SUNDERLAND INFIRMARY**.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with board and residence. Applications by June 20th to the Chairman of the Medical Board.
- UNIVERSITY COLLEGE**, Liverpool.—Demonstrator in Physiology. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications by July 1st to the Dean of the Medical Faculty.
- UNIVERSITY COLLEGE**, London.—Resident Medical Officer. Applications by June 24th to the Secretary.
- WEST RIDING ASYLUM**, Wadley, near Sheffield.—Pathologist and Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, etc. Applications by June 5th to the Medical Superintendent.
- WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE**.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £800 per annum and travelling expenses. Applications by June 13th to William L. Williams, Esq., solicitor, West Riding, Wakefield.

WILTS COUNTY ASYLUM.—Second Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and lodging, etc. Applications by June 5th to the Medical Superintendent, Wilts County Asylum, Devizes.

WOLVERHAMPTON EYE INFIRMARY.—Resident Assistant. Board, lodging and washing. Applications by June 10th, to the Chairman, Eye Infirmary, Wolverhampton.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

- LOANE**, Joseph, M.R.C.P., appointed by the Local Government Board, to be a Teacher of Vaccination.
- MOLYNEUX**, Edward, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.Lond., appointed House-Physician to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, Thornton Wards, *vice* William Edward Livsey, resigned.
- MURPHY**, W. W., L.R.C.S.I., L.K.Q.C.P.I., appointed Medical Officer to the Gorey Union, County Wexford, *vice* J. Metge, M.B., L.R.C.S.I., resigned.
- SKINNER**, D. S., M.D., L.R.C.P., appointed Medical Officer to the Willesden Local Board, *vice* H. Branthwaite, F.R.C.S.Edin., L.S.A.Lond., resigned.
- SMITHIES**, Walter, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Ed., L.F.P.S.Glas., appointed by the Local Government Board as Medical Officer for No. 3 District of the Blackburn Union, *vice* Dr. Stephenson, deceased.
- STRONG**, E. H., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Guest Hospital, Dudley, *vice* J. E. Thompson, M.B.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., resigned.
- TANDY**, B. L., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., appointed Medical Officer of the 4th District of the Kilsbridge Union, *vice* E. H. Hardwicke, L.R.C.P.Edin., L.M., resigned.
- WARD**, H. P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Public Dispensary, Clare Market, *vice* G. F. W. Ewens, M.B., L.R.C.P. Lond., resigned.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.

- ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND**, 5 P.M.—Professor A. E. J. Barker. On Intracranial Inflammations Starting in the Temporal Bone and their Treatment. Lecture I.
- ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**, 8 P.M.—Dr. Ferrier, F.R.S.: On Some of the Relations of the Fifth Nerve. Casual communications by Mr. Scott Thomson and by Messrs. J. Robinson and George Cunningham.

WEDNESDAY.

- ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND**, 5 P.M.—Professor A. E. J. Barker: On Intracranial Inflammations Starting in the Temporal Bone, and their Treatment. Lecture II.
- OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON**, 8 P.M.—Specimens will be shown. Mr. Alban Doran: Anterior Serous Perimetritis simulating Ovarian Sarcoma. Dr. Herbert R. Spencer: The Diagnosis of Placenta Prævia by Palpation of the Abdomen.
- THE COLLEGE OF STATE MEDICINE** (101, Great Russell Street), 4 P.M.—Dr. R. Thorne Thorne: Illustrations of the Methods of Reasoning and the Nature of Proof required in Sanitary Investigations.

THURSDAY.

- ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON**, 5 P.M.—Dr. Lauder Brunton: The Croonian Lectures on the Connection between Chemical Constitution and Physiological Action. Lecture I.

FRIDAY.

- ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND**, 5 P.M.—Professor A. E. J. Barker: On Intracranial Inflammations Starting in the Temporal Bone, and their Treatment. Lecture III.
- CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL**, 3.30 P.M.—Surgeon-General Sir William J. Moore: On Diarrhoea and Dysentery.
- WEST LONDON HOSPITAL**, Hammersmith, 5.30 P.M.—Dr. James Andrew: The Cavendish Lecture on the Relations between Disease and the Regulating Nerve-Centres.

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.

BIRTHS.

- DIXEY**.—On the 25th ult., at Woodgate, Great Malvern, the wife of Harry E. Dixey, M.D., of a son.
- MAPLETON**.—On the 26th April, at Basse Terre, St. Kitts, West Indies, the wife of G. H. Mapleton, Esq., M.B., M.S.Ed., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- ALLINGHAM—VON DER OSTEN**.—On the 25th ult., at St. Paul's Church, New Southgate, by the Rev. T. Bowman, M.A., Herbert William Allingham, F.R.C.S., eldest son of William Allingham, F.R.C.S., of 25, Grosvenor Street, W., to Alexandrina, only child of the late Captain Von der Osten, of Vienna. No cards.
- RHYS—SNELL**.—On May 22nd, at St. Giles, Camberwell, by the Rev. F. F. Kelly, vicar, Watkin L. Rhys, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., of Aberdare, to Catherine Muriel, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Bastin Snell, of Cornwall. No cards.

DEATHS.

- BENNET**.—At Fettercairn, N.B., on 25th ult., Margaret Cathcart, wife of Dr. D. G. Bennet, aged 24.
- ELIAS**.—May 28th, at her residence, Belgrave Road, Birkdale Park, Sarah, widow of the late Daniel Elias, and mother of the late Drs. D. and F. A. Elias, of Hogleton Street, Southport.

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 ORTHOPAEDIC .—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 ORTHOPAEDIC .—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., 1.30; 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.

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE CURRENT WEEK'S JOURNAL SHOULD REACH THE OFFICE NOT LATER THAN MIDDAY POST ON WEDNESDAY. TELEGRAMS CAN BE RECEIVED ON THURSDAY MORNING.

COMMUNICATIONS respecting editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, 429, Strand, W.C., London; those concerning business matters, non-delivery of the JOURNAL, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, at the Office, 429, Strand, W.C., London.

IN order to avoid delay, it is particularly requested that all letters on the editorial business of the JOURNAL be addressed to the Editor at the office of the JOURNAL, and not to his private house.

AUTHORS desiring reprints of their articles published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL are requested to communicate beforehand with the Manager, 429, Strand, W.C.

CORRESPONDENTS who wish notice to be taken of their communications should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication.

CORRESPONDENTS not answered are requested to look to the Notices to Correspondents of the following week.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—We shall be much obliged to Medical Officers of Health if they will, on forwarding their Annual and other Reports, favour us with Duplicate Copies.

QUERIES.

R. G. F. writes: "I have a patient, a young man, aged 30 years, who is a complete wreck, from the habit of masturbation. Is there any special hospital in London for the reception and treatment of such cases?"

MR. C. M. VOWELL (215, St. George's Road, Peckham, S.E.) asks for the best way of preserving catheters *à boue* from being spoilt by the heat in hot climates.

CERTIFYING UNDER FACTORIES ACTS.

DR. T. S. HUTCHINSON (Newington House, Newington, Sittingbourne) asks: Is it usual under the above Act to certify every year the same child, or young person, working for the same master; further, does the Act exempt from having it done again? If it is so, there is no safeguard against a child returning to such work, annually, in an unhealthy condition. I rejected one lad this week for strumous ophthalmia.

ANSWERS.

Q.—Forceps is a singular noun. It is only in careless English writings that it is ever used as a plural word.

"HARVEST BUMPS."

DR. LEONARD G. PETERS advises iodoform combined with resorcin and vaseline.

MANUALS FOR MIDWIVES.

G. H. Y.—Useful books for midwives commencing a course of training are Drs. Fly Smith's and Fancourt Barnes's manuals, and J. E. Burton's *Handbook of Midwifery for Midwives* (from the *Official Handbook of Midwifery for Prussian Midwives*) 8vo, 1880.

NOTES, LETTERS, ETC.

THE TREATMENT OF PERTUSSIS.

MR. S. O. EADES (Ipswich) writes: Dr. R. J. Collins remarks that I have omitted to say, in my communication in the JOURNAL of May 11th, how often I repeat the dose of the glycerine of carbolic acid in the treatment of the above. This, I would suggest, would often depend upon the severity, duration, and frequency of the paroxysms. Given a severe case of pertussis, I usually administer the dose (with expectorants, if necessary) every three, four, and six hours in the first, second, and third weeks respectively. The paroxysms invariably terminate at the end of this period, but sometimes leave the patient with a slight cough, or in a debilitated state, both of which, however, can be overcome by the judicious administration of expectorants, tonics, etc. Dr. Collins also speaks highly of the bromide and belladonna treatment with alkalies. This is no doubt a good remedy, and one which I myself greatly favoured and adopted, until I found that the glycerine of carbolic acid treatment gave more favourable results.

DR. RONALD DANIEL (Harting, Petersfield) writes: In an epidemic last spring I had an opportunity of giving many drugs a trial, and of noting their efficacy. Glycerine of carbolic acid was administered in a large number of cases, but was by no means universally successful in checking the disease. It was most beneficial (1) in children under 1 year; (2) in uncomplicated cases; (3) where secretion was excessive. It sometimes had a marvellous effect in controlling spasm, and its good was intensified by carbolic vapour or a spray in the sick room. The dose invariably given was $\frac{1}{4}$ minim every three hours to children under 1 year, that amount being increased to $\frac{1}{2}$ minim for children of 2 years, and so on in proportion.

In the majority of cases treated, I found the best results from a mixture of tincture of belladonna (in full doses) vin. ipecac. and glycerine given every two or three hours according to intensity and frequency of the paroxysms. With Dr. Collins, I much prefer to give a dose of potass. bromid. at bedtime, instead of with the day mixture, and find a nightly draught of great service in procuring sleep, and thereby recouping the patient for the coming day. A hot bath too at this time had often a most soothing effect, and formed a very useful adjunct to medicinal treatment. The employment of compresses to the spine during the day also proved beneficial. Diet regular and nourishing I found of the greatest importance. Sickness is often exceedingly troublesome, and in such cases a peptonised milk diet was of great value. Of

other drugs tried, cannabis indica, lobelia, and quinine gave the best results, the last named especially commending itself where a relapse had taken place, or where a high temperature was present.

Generally speaking, however, none approached in efficacy the belladonna treatment, and were inferior to carbolic acid. The chronic form of the disease generally succumbed to plenty of fresh air, iron, and cod-liver oil. Most effectual, however, in obstinate cases, was a thorough change of scene and air. Alum, except to check secretion, I found of no avail.

THE COCAINE HABIT IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND NOSE.

MR. LENNOX BROWNE (Weymouth Street) writes: "Regard for your space was the only reason why I did not enumerate in detail the injurious local effects of persistent application of cocaine to the naso-pharyngeal and laryngeal mucous membrane. In the first place, let it be understood that the drug loses even its analgesic action after long use, as is exemplified in the diminished relief it affords after a time to dysphagia occasioned by tuberculous or other ulceration—the most justifiable indication for its continuous employment. Similarly, while in the first instance promoting salivary and mucous secretion, it is later found that patients who long indulge in cocaine applications suffer from abnormal dryness of the throat. Further, its good effect in temporarily relieving capillary engorgement of the turbinated bones, etc., results, if its use is unduly prolonged, in either an anæmia with atrophy, or a no less inconvenient increase in the intensity and chronicity of the hyperæmia. Lastly, I have seen two cases, in which I believe anosmia to have been induced, or at least aggravated from this habit. Needless to add that the amount of cocaine absorbed into the system has an injurious general effect on the health in the shape of a debilitated vasomotor system."

While I thank Mr. Turner for the opportunity of giving these details, allow me to add, should he or others think I am exaggerating the importance of the question, that none but those specially occupied in laryngology or ophthalmology can have an idea of the extent to which excessive indulgence in cocaine is carried. Had I not seen several instances of its hurtfulness, I would not have troubled you with my former letter.

THE FORCEPS AND THE PERINEUM.

DR. K. DIXON DODDS, L.K.Q.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Nantyglo), writes: "In a pretty extensive midwifery practice, I have had the good luck to have had a very small percentage of perineal ruptures. And when I say that in 80 per cent. of the cases I attend (most of the midwifery in the district is done by midwives) I apply the forceps, I think I may take exception to the statement that the use of this instrument is a very frequent cause of the mishap. In my own experience the contrary is the case. In the only two cases of complete rupture I have had, labour was left solely to Nature."

The principal object of this letter is to demur to Dr. Bruce's aphorism that "A perineum once torn is sure to be torn again." That this at all events is not a constant occurrence, is borne out by the fact that within the last few weeks I have had two cases in which the perineum at the previous confinement had been torn right through to the rectum, and subsequently sutured, and although in one I delivered with forceps, in neither did it sustain the slightest laceration. I invariably withdraw the blades of the instrument during the final efforts, and forcibly flex the head on the chest, causing it to protrude through the vaginal orifice in the cervico-bregmatic diameter, which is only $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; this procedure saving the perineum an appreciable amount of distension.

PROGRESS IN SURGERY.

"THERE is," says the *Guy's Hospital Gazette*, "progress in surgery at Guy's. Within the last few weeks we have seen the cystoscope used in the diagnosis of an obscure case, the spine has been trephined to relieve pressure symptoms, and a portion of an enlarged prostate has been removed by a suprapubic operation. This is the first time that any of these new operations have been performed in our wards, and they have been attended with a measure of success which is very encouraging to surgeons."

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

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