

wrapper is put on, and the operation is at an end. The operation really takes very much less time to perform than it takes to describe, and, as I have said before, because the details must always be the same it is an operation in which there never can arise any unforeseen or unexpected difficulty.

Only one other suggestion I am disposed to lay before my obstetric brethren for the further extension of this operation, that is, the case of placenta prævia, a condition which is one of the most fatal that can affect a parturient woman. My belief is that the fatality—and it is entirely confirmed by my experience—is of a twofold nature. First of all by the terrific hæmorrhage involved by laceration of the enlarged sinuses in the lower uterine zone at the time of labour, no matter how slowly that may be effected; and secondly by the suppuration of the same cavities and the consequent systemic infection. The foreign schools here again differ materially in their directions as to how the displacement is to be dealt with. Those who regard the safety of the child as of paramount importance, direct that the child should be delivered immediately upon complete separation of the placenta. Those who have less regard for the living child direct that the placenta should be removed and the delivery left to nature, so as to run as little risk for the mother as possible, and, from this point of view, there can be but little doubt that the second scheme of treatment is by far safer for the mother, but it involves almost certain death for the child, and even under this scheme the maternal mortality is terribly high. If I had to deal with a case of complete placenta prævia from the beginning of labour, and could carry out what I believe would be the ideal of surgical treatment of this condition, I should amputate the pregnant uterus. I should thereby save the child with certainty. I should relieve the mother with perfect safety from death by hæmorrhage; and, by removing all the tissues in which large suppurating venous sinuses were present, I believe I should relieve her with almost equal certainty from the secondary risks. There is, of course, here not an argument which obtains in the case of deformed pelvis that you relieve the patient from immediate risk, but the terrible nature of the disaster, and the fearful mortality involved in it, is, I think, justification enough for the careful consideration of any suggestion likely to reduce the mortality.

MEMORANDA:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL, THERAPEUTICAL, PATHOLOGICAL, ETC.

THE EMBOLIC ACTION OF PENNYROYAL.

FROM what Dr. Marshall states in the JOURNAL of March 8th it appears that the therapeutic action of pulegium as an emmenagogue is very imperfectly known. The drug is used very freely by many married women to hurry on delayed periods. One lady told me that she always kept a supply, and took large doses if the menses did not come on. She was much distressed to find that the drug failed to have the desired effect on the occasion I saw her, and added: "My sister-in-law takes it regularly when she passes her time, and invariably finds the period to come on in three days." I made some inquiry regarding the practice, and find that among many classes it is recognised as a tolerably certain abortifacient, and esteemed as less hurtful than aloes, savine, cantharides, ergot, elaterium, croton oil, black hellebore, squills, or even borax. At the same time it is very questionable if any of these drugs can be regarded as absolutely certain to interrupt gestation. Given a healthy embryo in a healthy and normally placed uterus, it is by no means easily injuriously affected. But if by causing irritation or congestion of the uterus an early abortion is once procured, it is very probable that the process may be repeated indefinitely. I cordially agree with Dr. Marshall's suggestion that greater precautions should be enforced regarding the sale of such drugs.

A. D. LEITH NAPIER, M.D., F.R.S.E.D.

Grosvenor Street, W.

ON MUMPS.

DURING the present epidemic of influenza, I do not read in the medical journals that it has been associated with inflammation of the parotid glands (mumps). In my practice I have had numerous cases of Russian influenza, four of which at the end of a week

have terminated in parotiditis. In one case that I was called into in the latter stage of the disease, one gland suppurated; the others rapidly yielded to salicylate of quinine. I gave the salicylate of soda in a mixture, and the quinine in milk in alternate doses.

Some cases of Russian influenza that I have treated have left a persistent cough, with pain between the fourth and fifth ribs on the right side; the region of the pain could almost be covered with the tip of the finger: over the region I have applied a liquid blister, and the patients have found great relief in Burroughs and Wellcome's tablets of chloride of ammonium.

Hull.

THOMAS JACKSON, M.D.

FÆCAL EXTRAVASATION INTO THE PERITONEAL CAVITY.

BETWEEN two and three years ago a case of this nature occurred in my hospital practice. An elderly woman suffering from a large mass of rectal cancer was admitted into the London Hospital for obstruction. Her abdomen was much distended, her face pinched, and pulse thready. Operation being urgently needed, and as our house-surgeon, Mr. Haslip, was anxious to have one of these cases, I superintended while he operated. The sigmoid was pulled out as far as we could get it, the patient turned on her left side, and after packing sponges on either side of the gut, this was opened, the contents flowing into a porringer while the abdomen was gently massaged. By some accident the gut partially slipped, and liquid fæces ran freely into the peritoneal cavity. The opening in the bowel was then temporarily plugged, and the peritoneum well washed and cleansed, and the gut secured in the manner I usually adopt.

This *contretemps* to an otherwise excellently executed operation had no ill effect, as the patient made a rapid recovery, and left the hospital much relieved. This case shows that temporary contact of fæces with the peritoneum is not necessarily harmful, and Mr. H. Cripps's instructive case goes still further, as it demonstrates the tolerance of the peritoneum to the contact of fæces for some hours. The cases also teach another important practical lesson, and one which I have inculcated for several years, namely, that in inguinal colotomy, or sigmoidostomy, as I prefer to call it, the gut should be opened at once, as this can usually be done without risk of extravasation if the bowel be pulled out and the patient placed on the left side before opening the bowel. I have adopted this plan in several cases with entire success. The relief demanded in these extreme or late cases is so urgent that it is well to know how to avoid peritoneal extravasation, and also how to deal successfully with it should it occur.

Grosvenor Street, W.

H. A. REEVES.

URETHRAL CALCULUS ATTACHED TO AN OLD LITHOTOMY SCAR.

R. G., a Mussulman boy, aged 13, had had lateral lithotomy performed on November 29th, 1881. He was admitted into the Bannu Dispensary on February 16th, 1890, with a recurrence of calculus. On passing a sound, a calculus could be detected in front and below the neck of the bladder, and on examining the perineum a large amount of cicatricial tissue was found to exist in connection with the old lithotomy scar, causing an enlargement of about the size of a pigeon's egg. At the deepest part of this tissue the calculus could be felt. A lithotrite was passed in the hope of pushing the stone into the bladder and crushing it there; but as only a portion of it was dislodged I performed lateral lithotomy; by this means I removed a portion from the bladder, the remaining fragment I had to dissect from the scar tissue in the perineum. For the sake of description, the stone may be said to consist of two portions, namely, one measuring half an inch, ascending from the scar tissue upwards and backwards, and joining the second or horizontal portion, which bears a mould of the urethra, and measures an inch and three-eighths in length, the vertical and lateral diameters being about one-third of an inch. The weight of the calculus is 26 grains.

Edwardesbad, Punjab.

L. J. PISANI, Surgeon, I.M.S.

THE Chair of Surgery in the University of Halle, left vacant by the death of R. von Voikmann, has at last been filled up by the appointment of Professor Mikulicz, of Königsberg. It is said that Professor Bramann will probably succeed Professor Mikulicz at Königsberg.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

LIBRARY OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

MEMBERS are reminded that the Library and Writing Rooms of the Association are now fitted up for the accommodation of the Members, in commodious apartments, at the offices of the Association, 429, Strand. The rooms are open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Members can have their letters addressed to them at the office.

COUNCIL.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Council will be held in the Council Room of the Association, at No. 429, Strand (corner of Agar Street), London, on Wednesday, the 16th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary*.

March 12th, 1890.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1890.
ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

MEETINGS of the Council will be held on April 16th, July 16th, and October 15th, 1890. Candidates for election by the Council of the Association must send in their forms of application to the General Secretary not later than twenty-one days before each meeting, namely, March 27th, June 25th, and September 4th, 1890.

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*.

NOTICES OF BRANCH MEETINGS intended for insertion in the JOURNAL of the current week should be forwarded, addressed to the Editor, so as to reach the office not later than mid-day Wednesday of that week.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

MIDLAND BRANCH: LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT.—A meeting of this district will be held at Loughborough, on Wednesday, April 16th. Members desirous of reading papers or showing cases or specimens, will please communicate with the Honorary Secretary, FRANK M. POPE, M.B., Leicester.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST SURREY DISTRICT.—The next meeting of this Branch will be held at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, on Thursday, March 27th. Members desiring to bring forward papers or cases are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary, J. P. A. GABB, M.D., Guildford.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST AND WEST SUSSEX DISTRICT.—A conjoint meeting of the above Districts will be held at the Grand Hotel, Brighton, on Wednesday, March 26th. Mr. Cresswell Baber will preside. Meeting at 3.30 P.M. Dinner at 5.30 P.M. Charge 6s., exclusive of wine. Dr. Samuel West will introduce for discussion the subject of Influenza. Members or others desirous of contributing papers or cases are requested to communicate with T. JENNER VERRALL, Honorary Secretary, 97, Montpelier Road, Brighton.

THAMES VALLEY BRANCH.—The next meeting of the Branch will take place at Kingston on Wednesday, March 26th. Members willing to read papers or exhibit cases are requested to communicate with CHARLES C. SCOTT, Honorary Secretary, St. Margaret's, Twickenham.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.—The spring meeting of this Branch will be held at the Railway Hotel, Taunton, on Thursday, April 17th, at 5 P.M. Dinner at 5.30. The subject, as settled by the Council, for discussion after dinner is the Influenza Epidemic. Members having any case or communication to bring before the meeting are requested to send the title thereof as soon as possible to W. M. KELLY, Honorary Secretary, Taunton.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SURREY DISTRICT.—The next meeting of this Branch will be held at Croydon on Thursday, May 8th.—P. T. DUNCAN M.D., Honorary Secretary, Croydon.

SOUTH-WESTERN BRANCH.

AN extraordinary meeting of the South-Western Branch was held at the Rougemont Hotel, Exeter, on Thursday, March 6th. The meeting was summoned by the President, Mr. William Pearse, upon requisition:—

To discuss a certain letter signed by two members of the Branch (with others); and to determine on the following resolution: "That this meeting of the South-Western Branch of the British Medical Association regrets the action taken by certain of its members regarding the occurrence of ringworm in one of the schools of the city of Exeter, and in the opinion of this meeting it is very detrimental to the best interests of the profession that such a letter should be sent."

The Branch Council met at 10 o'clock, Mr. WILLIAM PEARSE, President, in the chair.

After the election of six new members, and the transaction of other routine business, Mr. PAUL SWAIN (Plymouth) moved the following resolution: "That the resolution, of which notice has been given, to be proposed at an extraordinary meeting of the Branch, called under Rule 10,¹ is one that is not within the province of any meeting of the British Medical Association to discuss; that this Council is of opinion that the President of the Branch should not allow such resolution to be put to the meeting, but that the whole question be referred to the Council."

This resolution was seconded by Mr. L. Mackenzie (Tiverton), and adopted.

The general meeting, held at 2.30 P.M., was attended by between forty and fifty members.

The PRESIDENT first called on the Secretary to lead letters from several members unable to be present. These were all to the effect that the course taken in summoning a meeting of the Branch was undesirable.

The PRESIDENT then reported to the meeting the resolution which had been come to by the Council.

Whereupon Mr. SWAIN moved: "That the resolution of the Council be approved and adopted."

The resolution was seconded by Dr. DAVY (Exeter), and, being put from the chair, was declared by the President to be carried unanimously.

It was afterwards resolved, on the motion of Dr. SLADE-KING (Ilfracombe), the President-Elect, seconded by Mr. L. MACKENZIE (Tiverton), that the last clause of the resolution, referring the whole question to the Council, be not acted upon, but that the matter be allowed to drop.

Mr. GOULD (Hatherleigh) proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the President for his conduct in the chair. This was seconded by Dr. DEAS, and carried by acclamation.

SOUTH EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SURREY DISTRICT.

THE spring meeting of this District was held at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, on Thursday, March 13th, Mr. W. SOLTAU ECCLES, of Upper Norwood, in the chair.

Communications.—Dr. BUZZARD read a paper on some forms of Peripheral Neuritis, describing the clinical features of cases resulting from alcoholism, diabetes, etc.—Mr. LOCKWOOD described the curative treatment of Hernia, pointing out the distinctions between cases suitable for operation and those which are not suited, and discussing the views as to the causation of hernia from weakness of the abdominal walls and elongation of the mesentery.—Dr. DUNCAN opened a discussion on Influenza.

Dinner.—After the meeting ten members dined together.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.

THE second general meeting of the present session was held at the North Western Hotel, Stafford, on Thursday, February 27th. Mr. VINCENT JACKSON, President, was in the chair, and twenty-two members were present.

New Members.—The following gentlemen were elected members of the Branch:—Mr. John Temperley Gray, Stafford; Dr. Hosegood, Cannock; Dr. Jordan Lloyd, Birmingham; Dr. John Wilkinson, Penkridge.

A report of the scientific work of the meeting will be found at page 673.

¹ Rule 10 is as follows: "That the President, Secretary, or any three members be empowered to call an extraordinary meeting of the Branch, for the purposes of business; but that at least seven days' notice of the same, and its object, be communicated by circular to each member."

farmer. Again, the measure would inflict great hardships on the mothers of illegitimate children.—Sir R. FOWLER suggested the reference of the Bill to a Committee.—Mr. STUART WORTLEY explained that the Bill was aimed solely at malefactors, and the necessity was shown by certain classes of cases made known to the Government at inquests. Women were proved to have received children under certain circumstances, and were careful to evade the Act by never retaining more than one child at a time. They also took with a child a lump sum, and asked no further questions. No doubt there would be room for amendment of the Bill in Committee.—Colonel NOLAN objected to the extension of the Bill to Ireland.—Dr. CLARK doubted the necessity for registering every person who took a child to nurse for a longer period than twenty-four hours. If such a provision were passed there would be a great many criminals in Scotland and other places.—The Bill, after further discussion, was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee.

Tuesday, March 18th.

Public Health Acts Amendment Bill.—On the motion of Mr. AKERS-DOUGLAS, the following members were nominated on the Select Committee on the Public Health Acts Amendment Bill: Sir A. Campbell, Dr. Farquharson, Mr. H. Fowler, Dr. Fox, Mr. E. Hardcastle, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Kenrick, Mr. Long, Mr. F. Powell, Sir A. Rolit, Sir H. Roscoe, Mr. J. Talbot, Dr. Tanner, Mr. Wharton, Mr. Whitmore, Mr. H. Wilson, and Mr. Woodall.

Education of the Blind and Deaf.—Mr. WOODALL asked the Attorney-General for Ireland when the Irish Bill for the education of the blind and deaf would be in the hands of members.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND said the subject had the careful attention of the Irish Government. He was, however, unable at present to state when it would be possible to propose legislation in the matter.—In reply to a similar question with regard to England and Scotland from Mr. WOODALL, Sir W. HART DYKE said that he hoped that a Bill dealing with the subject would be introduced at no distant date, probably in the House of Lords.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS.

The following notices of motion have been given:—

Mr. H. H. FOWLER.—That the Select Committee on the Public Health Acts Amendment Bill, and the Local Authorities (Further Powers) Bill, have power to consolidate the two Bills into one Bill.

Mr. H. H. FOWLER.—That it be an instruction to the Select Committee on the Infant Life Protection Bill that they have power to insert clauses dealing with the insurance of infants' lives.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES OSWIN, M.R.C.S.

THE deceased gentleman, who died on March 3rd, at the age of 88, was the son of a West Indian merchant. As soon as he left school he was apprenticed to Sir John Chapman, Surgeon Apothecary to the Household of George IV, at Windsor Castle, and finished his pupilage under Mr. Rumsey, of Beaconsfield. He then entered St. George's Hospital as house-pupil of Sir Benjamin Brodie.

In 1824 he became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and a few months later a Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall. He started in practice in London, and resided in Harley Street until 1848, when he removed to Little Pix Hall. In 1855 he determined on leaving England, and volunteered for active service in the Crimea. On the outbreak of the American War, he joined the American service as Surgeon, with the rank of Major. He served through the war, having charge of military hospitals, and also of the small-pox hospital at Madison. He had a small farm near Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin State, where he resided for sixteen years, until he lost his wife, when he returned to England. He was an ardent sportsman, and at the age of 72 pursued his favourite sport of riding to hounds, in Berkshire.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE.

PATHOLOGY.—Professor Roy announces two extra courses in advanced pathology for next term. The first is by the professor. On the Pathology of the Heart; the second, by Mr. J. G. Adami (Christ's College), On Bacteriology of Disease; Dr. William Hunter (St. John's College), On the Ptomaines; and Mr. E. H. Hankin (St. John's College), On Biology of Bacteria.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE ORDINARY DEGREE.—The Senate has affirmed the principle of maintaining the general examination for the ordinary B.A. degree, with the addition to the present subjects of English History and some more advanced mathematics; while the special examinations in Botany, Zoology, Geology, and Logic are to be abolished, their places being taken by certain papers in the Natural and Moral Sciences Triposes. It has also been agreed to establish special examinations in Classics and Mathematics respectively. A proposal to make Greek or Latin alternative subjects in the general examination was rejected.

DEGREES.—The following degrees were confirmed at the congregation held on Thursday, March 13th:—

M.B. and B.C.—C. C. Heywood, M.A., Trinity (thesis, Pneumothorax); H. Low, B.A., Caius (thesis, Typhlitis and Perityphlitis); W. Duigan, B.A., Christ's (thesis, Etiology of Purpura); H. Stanley, B.A., Peterhouse (thesis, Ulcerative Endocarditis).

PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The Physiological Society visited Cambridge on Saturday, March 15th, and, after a meeting of unusual interest at the Pathological Laboratory, dined in the Combination Room of Caius College.

VICTORIA.

THE examinations for the degrees in Medicine and Surgery conferred by Victoria University were commenced last week. There is a large number of candidates for the several examinations.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

HEALTH OF ENGLISH TOWNS.

IN twenty-eight of the largest English towns, including London, which have an estimated population of 9,715,559 persons, 6,081 births and 4,401 deaths were registered during the week ending Saturday, March 15th. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had risen from 25.1 to 26.6 per 1,000 in the three preceding weeks, declined to 23.6 during the week under notice. The rates in the several towns ranged from 14.4 in Birkenhead, 19.2 in Oldham, 19.4 in Nottingham, and 20.3 in Leicester to 33.4 in Sheffield, 35.9 in Manchester and in Blackburn, and 37.8 in Bolton. In the twenty-seven provincial towns the mean death-rate was 25.9 per 1,000, and exceeded by 5.0 the rate recorded in London, which was only 20.9 per 1,000. The 4,401 deaths registered during the week under notice in the twenty-eight towns included 141 which were referred to whooping-cough, 66 to measles, 59 to scarlet fever, 41 to diphtheria, 40 to diarrhoea, 19 to "fever" (principally enteric), and not one to small-pox; in all, 366 deaths resulted from these principal zymotic diseases, against 379 and 372 in the two preceding weeks. These 366 deaths were equal to an annual rate of 2.0 per 1,000; in London the zymotic rate was 2.2, while it averaged 1.8 per 1,000 in the twenty-seven provincial towns, and ranged from 0.3 in Leicester, 0.4 in Portsmouth and in Nottingham, and 0.5 in Birkenhead to 3.0 in Liverpool and in Blackburn, 3.3 in Sheffield, and 3.8 in Bolton. Measles caused the highest proportional fatality in Derby and Norwich; scarlet fever in Sheffield and Sunderland; and whooping-cough in Plymouth, Liverpool, Bolton, and Bristol. Of the 41 deaths from diphtheria recorded during the week under notice in the twenty-eight towns, 25 occurred in London, 3 in Liverpool, 3 in Sheffield, and 2 in Manchester. No fatal case of small-pox was registered, either in London or in any of the provincial towns; and 8 cases of small-pox, of which 4 were admitted last week, were under treatment in the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals on Saturday, March 15th. These hospitals contained 1,109 scarlet fever patients on the same date, against numbers declining from 1,541 to 1,139 at the end of the ten preceding weeks; 73 cases were admitted during the week, against 77, 80, and 49 in the three previous weeks. The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in London was equal to 5.3 per 1,000, and was below the average.

HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday, March 15th, 831 births and 652 deaths were registered in the eight principal Scotch towns. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had declined from 28.3 to 26.7 per 1,000 in the three preceding weeks, further declined to 25.2 during the week under notice, but exceeded by 1.6 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 Paisley and Edinburgh, and the highest in Glasgow and Leith. The 652 deaths in these towns during the week under notice included 103 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, equal to an annual rate of 4.0 per 1,000, which exceeded by 2.0 the mean zymotic death-rate during the same period in the large English towns. The highest zymotic death-rates were recorded in Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Leith. The 286 deaths registered in Glasgow during the week under notice included 18 from whooping-cough, 13 from measles, 4 from "fever," and 3 from diphtheria. In Edinburgh, 10 fatal cases of measles and 3 of diphtheria were recorded; 5 deaths from measles and 3 from "fever" occurred in Leith. The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in these towns was equal to 6.0 per 1,000, against 5.3 in London.

HEALTH OF IRISH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday, March 8th, the deaths registered in the sixteen principal town districts of Ireland were equal to an annual rate of 32.8 per 1,000. The lowest rates were recorded in Wexford and Sligo, and the highest in Lurgan and Galway. The death-rate from the principal zymotic diseases averaged 3.5 per 1,000. The 191 deaths in Dublin during the week under notice were equal to an annual death-rate of 28.2 per 1,000 (against 37.8, 35.3, and 30.7 in the three preceding weeks), the rate for the same period being 22.3 in London and 23.1 in Edinburgh. These 191 deaths included 17 which resulted from the principal zymotic diseases (equal to an annual rate of 2.5 per 1,000), of which 8 were referred to whooping-cough, 5 to measles, 2 to "fever," and 2 to diarrhoea.

FIRES IN HOSPITALS.—Since the disaster at the Forest Gate School the St. Pancras Board of Guardians have directed their attention to the means of escape in the event of fire at the parochial infirmary, and have decided on constructing an external iron staircase at each end of the building, at a cost of £815.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY MANAGEMENT.

REORGANISATION OF THE GRIMSBY AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

At the quarterly meeting of the Managing Committee of this hospital, held on January 31st, a committee was appointed to report on measures to bring the expenditure of the hospital within its income. This report was recently presented to an adjourned meeting. The hospital was originally founded as an accident and emergency hospital, but has gradually outgrown the objects of its founders; if the statement that the annual cost for each bed has been in recent years £100 can be accepted as absolutely correct, there is no doubt that the committee were fully justified in describing its management as extravagant. The committee took the advice of three matrons of other hospitals (Leeds Infirmary, Beckett Hospital, Barnsley, and Stamford Infirmary), and recommended that the nursing and domestic staff should be considerably reduced, and that the office of dispenser should be abolished. The last recommendation is undoubtedly a retrograde step, but the alterations in the nursing department seem to be in the right direction. The average number of beds occupied in the hospital is 21.5, and the proposed nursing staff, which is to consist of a matron, a day nurse, a night nurse, and two probationers, appears to be sufficient, provided that the two nurses are fully trained, and the arrangements of the wards are such as to permit one person to exercise a general supervision. The out-patient department, as usual, presents special difficulties; hitherto all out-patients have in theory been required to contribute 1s. a month, but in practice this fee has hardly ever been paid. It is now proposed to make "a fixed charge of 4d. for the first and 2d. for each succeeding bottle of medicine." Experience has shown in the past, and will doubtless show once more in Grimsby, if this unfortunate proposal is carried out, that the plan of making charges of this nature is objectionable in many respects; it bears hardly on the really necessitous poor, and it has an injurious effect on the interests of the medical practitioners in the district. The committee do not appear to have taken advice upon this point, otherwise there can be little doubt they would have arrived at a different opinion. The recommendations of the committee have, however, been accepted as a whole, and the resignation of the house-surgeon and matron have been tendered and accepted; the nurses and servants also are to be requested to resign, so that an entirely new staff may be obtained in order that the new scheme of internal administration may be started with a clear field.

HOSPITAL ACCOUNTS.

A LARGE meeting, convened by the Council of the Charity Organisation Society to consider the report of a special committee of the Society which had been appointed to discuss the question of the preparation and audit of the accounts of charitable institutions, was held at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue. Mr. J. Biddulph Martin presided. The report stated that, after an examination of the existing modes of the presentation of accounts by charitable institutions, the Committee had become impressed with the incomplete way in which many such accounts were presented, the divergent methods adopted by institutions of similar functions, and the desirability of reform. The Committee presented a long series of sample accounts, in which the different institutions were divided into three groups—small charitable institutions without property or trading or indebtedness at the end of the period; charitable institutions having property but not carrying on trading operations; and charitable institutions having property and carrying on trading or manufacturing operations for the purpose of earning money or supplying the wants of the institution. As to legal provision for the audit of the accounts of charitable institutions the Committee drew attention to the distinction between endowed charities and so-called voluntary charities, and remarked that the former were possessed of land or other property producing annual income, were not dependent for continued existence upon securing the continuous favour of subscribers, and could not properly apply to current purposes any part of the capital or *corpus* of their endowment. They were, moreover, under the jurisdiction and subject to the supervision of the Charity Commissioners.

On the other hand, the characteristic of voluntary charities was that they lived, so to speak, from hand to mouth; that their income was supplied, not from interest, dividends, or rents, but

from subscriptions and donations which might be forthcoming one year and be withheld the next, and that if they carried over a surplus from one year to the account of the next they were at liberty, as occasion arose, to spend that surplus for the ordinary or extraordinary purposes of their institution, even if it had been placed in a state of investment. The Charity Commissioners had power at present to compel endowed charities to send in yearly copies of their accounts to the office in Whitehall. They had no power to insist on these accounts being audited; their staff was not sufficient to enable them to undertake anything more than a cursory examination of the accounts; and if such examination should disclose irregularities or malfeasances they had no readily effective or summary means at their disposal for compelling restitution, or in any other way for seeing that justice was done. The Committee expressed the opinion that it was desirable that in the case of endowed charities further legislation should take place, so that where they thought it advisable the Commissioners should have power to require that the accounts rendered to them should be audited and certified as correct by a chartered accountant or some other competent and independent auditor.

Mr. Bond moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. Knox. Mr. Michelli, the secretary of the Seamen's Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich, and Mr. Ryan, the secretary of the St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, criticised the scheme, and maintained that in many details the general hospitals had long ago adopted the proposals. On behalf of the special hospitals, Mr. Sharp, of the Throat Hospital, Golden Square, made a similar assertion. Mr. Bowen, Mr. Gerald Van de Linde, Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, and Mr. Martin joined in the further discussion which ensued, and the report was finally unanimously adopted.

It has been decided by the South Shields Guardians to add a new wing to the workhouse hospital, providing accommodation for about sixty patients, at a cost of £1,600.

A THANK OFFERING.—Lady Howard de Walden has expressed her intention of endowing, at a cost of £10,000 or £12,000, a ward at the West Kent Hospital at Maidstone as a thank offering for her recent recovery from a serious illness.

A CONVALESCENT Home for Children has been opened by Lady Hillingdon at The Wilderness, Lord Hillingdon's place in Kent. It is intended for patients from London. A sister from one of the metropolitan hospitals has been appointed matron.

SEVERAL of the London hospitals were last week visited by members of the Royal Family. On Thursday H.R.H. Princess Beatrice visited the General Lying-in Hospital, York Road, Lambeth, and the Duke and Duchess of Fife paid a visit to Middlesex Hospital. On Saturday H.R.H. Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princess Victoria and Prince George, visited the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, and distributed flowers to the patients.

MEDICAL NEWS.

A LEPROSY asylum is about to be established at Gatomba, in Japan, where leprosy is common.

ACCORDING to the *Times of Cyprus*, nearly every village in Cyprus is suffering from an epidemic of influenza, which in many cases has taken a serious form.

DR. DEBOVE has been chosen to succeed the late Professor Damascino in the Chair of Internal Pathology in the Paris Faculty of Medicine.

THE outbreak of influenza among the labourers of Kent during the last four or five weeks has cost the Labourers' Union in sick pay at the rate of £600 a week.

PREACHERS of temperance seem to be badly needed at Odessa. In that city, which contains 240,000 inhabitants, there were over 300 deaths from alcoholic poisoning last year.

THE "Pharmacie Centrale," of France, has established a bacteriological laboratory for the study of micro-organisms irrespectively of their relation to diseases.

THE University of Basle, the only one in Switzerland which still refused to admit women, has now, in response to an influential signed petition, thrown open its doors to them.

A COMMITTEE has been formed in Paris, under the presidency of Professor Fournier, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the late Dr. Philippe Ricord.

THE Swiss *Pharmacopœia* is among those that are now undergoing revision. The new edition will be published in the three vernacular languages of Switzerland—German, French and Italian.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. C. Stewart Pollock, student at St. George's Hospital, second son of Mr. Baron Pollock, and nephew of Dr. Arthur Julius Pollock.

THE London Temperance Hospital has received the sum of £5,000 on account of its share of residue under the trust deed executed by the late Mr. George Sturge, of Sydenham Hill.

THE *Medical Record* of New York states that the case of the so-called Medical College of Rutland has come before the Supreme Court, and that "the legality of diploma-selling in Vermont will now be settled."

THE Artisans' Dwellings Company have, we understand, made an offer to the Government for the whole of the prison site at Millbank for the purpose of erecting workmen's dwellings upon it.

LOVERS of Italian wines may be interested to hear that a Viticultural Congress will be held at Rome at the end of this month. The means of destroying the *peronospora viticola* and some other parasites which infest the vine will form the chief subject of discussion.

THE Board of Trade have received a copy of a despatch, dated February 27th, from Her Majesty's Consul at Madeira, stating that as small-pox, which had recently broken out in the island, had now resumed its normal sporadic condition, clean bills of health will be issued from the Consulate on and after March 3rd.

BEQUEST.—The Board of Management of the Blackburn Infirmary have received from the executors of the late Mr. James Pilkington a letter stating their intention to hand over £1,000 to the infirmary, which it was the deceased gentleman's intention to have given during his life, though no mention of it was made in his will.

GLASGOW EAR HOSPITAL.—As the result of the examination in connection with Dr. Barr's winter course of lectures and demonstrations at this hospital the following gentlemen have taken the first positions, and are entitled to the prizes awarded by the directors: Mr. James A. Scott, Australia, and Mr. Arthur W. Miller, Glasgow.

YELLOW FEVER IN BRAZIL.—A telegram received from Rio de Janeiro states that an epidemic of yellow fever has broken out in the town of Campinas, in the province of San Paulo. Hitherto it has not been of a severe character, and it is believed that it will remain localised. All the necessary precautionary and hygienic measures have been taken.

PRESENTATION.—At the conclusion of his lectures on "First Aid and Nursing," in connection with the St. John Ambulance Association, the ladies at Stoke Coventry presented Mr. W. Richardson Rice, B.A., M.D., with a very handsome marble timepiece, as an acknowledgment of his services as lecturer. About 75 ladies attended the two courses of lectures.

A REPORT recently presented to the General Council of the Faculties of the University of Paris states that during the year 1889 the number of students was 10,355. The library of the Faculty of Medicine contains 250,000 volumes, which, however, as can be gathered from complaints in a French contemporary, are somewhat imperfectly catalogued.

MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The quarterly meeting of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland was held last week at Owens College, and was presided over by Dr. Hayes-Newington, President of the Association. Professor Ross gave an address on the Psychical Disorders of Peripheral Neuritis. The members of the Association afterwards dined together.

THE RUSSIAN CHOLERA COMMISSION.—According to the *Russkaia Meditsina*, No. 7, 1890, p. 110, a special commission, appointed by the Russian Government to draw up a code of prophylactic measures against cholera, has just finished its labours and presented a memorandum to the Imperial Medical Council, in which particular attention is drawn to the Transcaucasian Rail-

way as a principal and natural way for the inroad of cholera from the Persian frontier.

TYPHOID FEVER AT JOHANNESBURG.—The outbreak of typhoid fever at Johannesburg during the month of February seems to have been due to the impurity of the water supply. Dr. Matthews, who recommended that the Sanitary Board of the town should take the water supply into their own hands and bring water from the Vaal, a distance of thirty miles, declares that in every 75,000 gallons of the present supply there is a ton of solid matter, to which fact he attributed the abnormally high death-rate from typhoid fever.

THE CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE LEAGUE.—The Council of the Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross, of which Cardinal Manning is the President, are forming a "medical section" for the promotion of the objects of the League; and all Catholic medical practitioners will be asked to assist in the spread of the principles of total abstinence. It is stated that the Cardinal-President of the League will invite the co-operation of Catholic doctors, both in the metropolis and the provinces, in order that the "medical section" of the organisation may be both strong and influential.

THE forty-third anniversary festival of the Earlswood Asylum was held recently, under the presidency of Mr. Alfred L. Cohen. It was stated that 20 per cent. of the inmates left the institution, and were earning their own living. Occupation was one of the chief means for the development of the defective intellects of the patients, and out of 602 patients, 288 did work other than in school. Cases to the number of 150 were applying for admission, and funds were much needed. Subscriptions to the amount of £6,536 were announced in the course of the meeting, of which £1,000 was from an anonymous donor.

THE FLOATING POPULATION.—So much has been said of the insanitary conditions under which the nomad population and those who inhabit canal boats and barges exist that it is satisfactory to hear from the report of Dr. Collingridge, the medical officer of health for the Port of London, that 624 boats inspected by him, plying on the River Lea and the Regent's Canal, though registered for the accommodation of about 2,300 individuals, were actually occupied by only about 1,500, and the instances were far from few where males were the only occupants.

DEFECTIVE PECTORALIS MAJOR.—Dr. Stintzing, of Berlin, describes a series of congenital and acquired cases of this condition in the *Deutsches Archiv f. klin. Medicin*. The congenital form is generally unilateral; the acquired form, from progressive muscular atrophy or other diseases of the nervous system, appear to be always bilateral. In the congenital variety an atrophic condition of the neighbouring skin and fat, involving the nipple, is present. Dr. Stintzing considers that men with defective pectoralis major are unfit for military service. They are, indeed, often capable of performing work which demands strength of arm and shoulder, but the deformity makes them clumsy and unfit for more delicate movements necessary for the use of guns and sabres.

IODOL.—Dr. David Cerna, in a short paper in the *Medical News*, gives his experience of a trial of this somewhat new remedy. He has found it to give most satisfactory results in the local treatment of ulcers, and also internally in cases of syphilis, and in one instance in diabetes mellitus. It owes its properties to the iodine it contains, and seems to act much in the same way as iodoform, but it presents an immense advantage over this drug in that it has no odour. Locally he employs it either in powder solution or ointment; solutions can be made in alcohol (1 part in 3) or in ether (1 part in 4); for the ointment he recommends vaseline (1 in 5). Internally he has given as much as 20 grains in a day, but some writers give much larger doses. Iodol has been recommended for such various disorders as eye affections, adenitis, blenorhagia, vaginal catarrh, tubercular laryngitis, and in most stages of syphilitic and scrofulous affections.

TREATMENT OF INEBRIETY IN ENGLAND.—The Dalrymple Home for the Treatment of Inebriety, at Rickmansworth, has now admitted upwards of two hundred patients. Of these, 183 have been discharged. Though no information has been obtained of the after-career of 15 per cent. of the discharged, every effort has been made to follow up the subsequent history. The outcome has been most promising, more than one half having done well, in

addition to those who have improved. This substantial success is the more marked that the average duration of the inebriate habit before admission was eight and a half years, in some cases that period having extended over twenty years. The records still confirm the preceding experience that the greatest liability to the disease of inebriety falls between 30 and 40 years of age, fully one-half of the total number having entered between these terms. The married and unmarried seem to be affected in nearly equal proportion. The medical profession figure largely, some $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the patients having been medical practitioners. This preponderance, however, may have arisen from the profession being more alive to the presence of a diseased condition in such cases, and to the need of therapeutic treatment under conditions favourable to cure. Law and divinity are not far behind. Opium, morphine, and chloral were responsible for 7 per cent., while very nearly that proportion were subjects of beer and wine inebriety. The report of the work done at this institution ought to be an encouragement to all who seek to treat this disease on sound principles.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following Vacancies are announced:

- ALNWICK INFIRMARY.**—House-Surgeon (unmarried). Salary, £120 per annum, with furnished apartments, attendance, coal, and gas, but without board. Applications up to March 22nd to the Honorary Secretary.
- BETHLEM HOSPITAL.**—Two Resident Clinical Assistants; doubly qualified. Residence in the hospital for term not exceeding six months, with apartments, rations, and attendance. Applications to John Baggally, Esq., Bridewell Hospital, Blackfriars, by April 12th.
- CHelsea HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.** Fulham Road, S.W.—Dispenser (minor exam.); non-resident. Commencing salary, £70 per annum. Applications (on forms to be obtained) to A. C. Davis by March 31st.
- CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST,** Victoria Park, E.—Pathologist; must be registered and not engaged in practice. Salary, 100 guineas per annum. Applications by April 16th to the Secretary, T. Storror-Smith.
- COUNTY COUNCIL OF LANCASTER.**—Medical Officer of Health for the County Palatine of Lancaster. Salary, £800 per annum, with travelling expenses. Applications to the Clerk, Fred. C. Hulton, County Offices, Preston, before March 22nd.
- DURNES,** Sutherlandshire.—Medical Officer. Salary, £150 (with practice, population 1,000) and free house. Applications to the Inspector of Poor up to April 2nd.
- GENERAL HOSPITAL,** Birmingham.—Assistant House-Surgeon; surgical qualification. No salary; board, lodging, and washing provided. Applications to the House-Governor, Dr. J. D. M. Coghill, by March 29th.
- GENERAL INFIRMARY AT GLOUCESTER AND THE GLOUCESTER-SHIRE EYE INSTITUTION.**—Assistant Physician. Applications to the Secretary by April 9th.
- GENERAL INFIRMARY,** Leeds.—Resident Surgical Officer. Applications, etc., to be sent in to the Secretary of the Faculty by March 31st.
- GLAMORGAN AND MONMOUTHSHIRE INFIRMARY,** Cardiff.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Board, lodging, and washing provided. Applications before April 5th to Geo. T. Coleman, Secretary.
- HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.**—House-Physicians. Applications before April 9th.
- HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT,** Golden Square, W.—Resident Medical Officer; must possess the qualification of the R.C.S., and be familiar with the use of the laryngoscope. Salary, £50 a year, with board and rooms. Applications to the Secretary by March 31st.
- INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN,** Liverpool.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Appointment for six months. Board and lodging; no salary. Applications to C. W. Carver, Honorary Secretary, by March 24th.
- KENMARE UNION** (Tuosist Dispensary).—Medical Officer. Salary, £135 per annum, and fees. Applications to Mr. John Lyne, Honorary Secretary, Letterfeneen. Election on March 27th.
- KENSINGTON DISPENSARY.**—Honorary Medical Officer. Applications to the Honorary Secretary, F. Leach, Esq., 7, Stanford Road, Kensington Court, by March 28th.
- LEICESTER INFIRMARY.**—Honorary Surgeon Dentist; must be a Licentiate in Dentistry of one of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of London, Dublin, or Edinburgh. Applications, etc., to the Secretary, 24, Friar Lane, Leicester, by March 31st. Election on April 9th.
- METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.**—Clinical Assistant (registered medical man) for the South-Western Fever Hospital, Ladnor Road, Stockwell, S.W. Residence and rations. Applications to the Medical Superintendent at the Hospital.
- PARISH OF BRIGHTON.**—Medical Officer for the Northern District. Salary, £125 per annum, inclusive of all charges, except operations and midwifery cases. Applications to the Clerk, Parochial Offices, Church Street, Brighton, by March 25th.
- PAROCHIAL BOARD OF FETTERCAIRY.**—Medical Officer. Salary, per annum, including medicines. Applications to the Clerk by March 22nd.
- RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY,** Oxford.—House-Physician; doubly qualified. Salary, £80 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications by April 5th to the Secretary.

- RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.**—Health Officer. Salary, Rs. 600 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000. Private practice debarred. Applications to J. Short, Secretary, by June 1st.
- ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH.**—Superintendent of the Research Laboratory. Salary, £200 per annum. Applications to the Secretary of the College by March 31st. Further particulars on application to Dr. Tuke, Curator, 7, Lauriston Lane, Edinburgh.
- ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN,** Waterloo Bridge Road. Registrar and Chloroformist, age 25 to 30. Honorarium of 20 guineas. Applications by March 25th to the Secretary.
- ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL,** King William Street, West Strand.—Surgeon; Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. Applications to the Secretary, T. Beattie Campbell, by April 9th.
- ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL,** King William Street, West Strand.—Assistant Surgeon; Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. Applications to the Secretary, T. Beattie Campbell, by April 9th.
- ST. GEORGE'S AND ST. JAMES'S DISPENSARY,** 60, King Street, Regent Street, W.—Physician.—Particulars of St. Leger Bunnett, Secretary, to whom applications should be addressed by March 22nd.
- ST. GEORGE'S AND ST. JAMES'S DISPENSARY,** 60, King Street, Regent Street, W.—Surgeon. Must be Fellow or Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England. Applications to St. Leger Bunnett, Secretary, by March 22nd.
- ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE,** Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.—House-Surgeon. Appointment for six months. Honorarium, 25 guineas, board, lodging, and washing. Must be M.R.C.S., and held position of House-Surgeon. Applications to the Secretary by March 22nd.
- SOUTH DEVON AND CORNWALL HOSPITAL,** Plymouth.—Assistant House-Surgeon; double qualification. Appointment for six months. Residence, board, and washing. Applications to the House-Surgeon by March 29th.
- TRINIDAD.**—Government Analyst and Professor of Chemistry. Salary, £600 per annum, and private practice allowed. Special knowledge of toxicology and agricultural chemistry. Applications to Private Secretary, Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W., by March 24th.
- UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**—One Examiner in Surgery. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications to the Registrar, Arthur Milman, M.A., by March 25th.
- UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**—One Examiner in Obstetric Medicine. Salary, £75 per annum. Applications to the Registrar, Arthur Milman, M.A., by March 25th.
- UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**—One Examiner in Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to the Registrar, Arthur Milman, M.A., by March 25th.
- WANDSWORTH AND CLAPHAM UNION INFIRMARY,** New Wandsworth.—Junior Assistant Medical Officer. Appointment for six months. Board, lodging, and washing, and honorarium of £10. Apply to Medical Superintendent.
- WEST LONDON HOSPITAL.**—Surgeon Dentist, with a medical or surgical qualification. Applications to R. J. Gilbert, Secretary Superintendent, by March 31st. Election April 14th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

- ABBOTT,** Charles Edward, L.K.Q.C.P.I., M.R.C.S., reappointed Medical Officer of Health for the Braintree Urban and Rural Sanitary Districts for one year.
- BATE,** R. F., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed House-Physician to the Charing Cross Hospital.
- BOASE,** W. G., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Rotherham Hospital, vice Martin J. Richardson, M.B.
- BROSTER,** A. E., L.R.C.P.Edin., M.R.C.S.Eng., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Warksworth Local Board.
- BURMAN,** W. Maxwell, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., reappointed Medical Officer for the Wath District of the Rotherham Union.
- CHEESWRIGHT,** J. F., L.R.C.P.Edin., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Greasbrough Local Board.
- CORKERY,** Dr., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Alfreton District of the Belper Union.
- CLARK,** M., M.B., appointed Medical Officer to the Belford Union.
- CLEGG,** Walter, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Boston Rural and Urban Sanitary Districts and Port.
- DEAN,** H. P., F.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy to the London Hospital Medical College, vice Mr. Collier.
- DEANE,** S. Robert, L.R.C.S., L.A.H.Dub., appointed Medical Officer for the 8th District of the Lincoln Union.
- DE'ATH,** George Hanby, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., reappointed Medical Officer of Health of the Buckingham Rural and Urban Sanitary Districts.
- DYKE,** Thomas Jones, F.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., reappointed Medical Officer of Health of the Merthyr-Tydvil Urban and Rural Sanitary Districts.
- FAUSSET,** Herbert J., M.D., M.Ch.Dub., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Tamworth Rural Sanitary District.
- FISHER,** J. B., M.B., C.M., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Whitehaven Urban Rural Sanitary Authority.
- FLUX,** George Belben, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., M.D., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator to the Highworth and Swindon Union.
- FORD,** Joseph, M.R.C.S., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Wedmore District of the Axbridge Union.
- GARMAN,** Walter C., M.B., C.M., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for No. 1 Wednesbury District of the West Bromwich Union, vice W. C. Garman, M.R.C.S., resigned.
- GODSON,** A., M.A., M.B., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Cheadle and Gatley Local Board.

HALLIBURTON, W. D., M.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.P., appointed Professor of Physiology, King's College.

HARRATT, Henry, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Medical Officer to the 8th District of the Battle Union, and Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator to the 2nd District of the Rye Union, *vice* Charles Harris, M.D.St.And., deceased.

HASLETT, Robert Woods, B.A., M.B., M.Ch.Roy.Univ.Irel., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Parish of Liverpool, *vice* J. J. Hanly, resigned.

HODGSON, Isaac C., M.B., C.M., reappointed Medical Officer to the Workington Port Sanitary Authority.

HOOPEE, M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Edin., reappointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator to the Codnor Park District of the Basford Union.

JAY, Frederick Fitzherbert, M.D.St.And., L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Resident Physician to the West of England Hydropathic Establishment, Limpley Stoke, Bath, *vice* James Atkinson, M.D., deceased.

LLOYD, K. M., M.R.C.S., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Holywell Urban Sanitary Authority.

MITCHELL, Robert, M.A., M.B., C.M., appointed Medical Officer to the new Relief Hebburn District, South Shields Union.

ORMSBY, Lambert H., A.B., T.O.D., M.D., Surgeon to the Meath Hospital, appointed by the Lord Lieutenant Governor of the Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Dublin, *vice* Dr. Hatchell, deceased.

POPE, Edward, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., reappointed Medical Officer for the Oldbury District of Berkhamstead Union.

POWER, Dr. Daniel, appointed Medical Officer to the Kildare Dispensary District of the Naas Union, *vice* Dr. Watson, deceased.

PRIDIE, J. F., M.B., C.M., appointed House-Surgeon to the Southport Infirmary and Local Dispensary, *vice* Dr. J. J. Weaver.

SERS, Robert Hansell, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., reappointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator to the Calverton District of the Basford Union.

SKINNER, R. V., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., reappointed Medical Officer to the 3rd District of the Rye Union.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8.30 P.M.—Dr. Percy Kidd: Subacute Indurative Pneumonia. Mr. William Adams: Further Observations on the Treatment of Dupuytren's Finger Contraction.

TUESDAY.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON, 5 P.M.—Dr. J. Hughlings Jackson: The Lumleian Lectures on Convulsive Seizures. Lecture II.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, 20, Hanover Square, 8.30 P.M.—Sir William Roberts: On the History of Uric Acid in the Urine, with reference to the formation of Uric Acid Concretions and Deposits.

WEDNESDAY.

HUNTERIAN SOCIETY, 8 P.M.—Dr. Horrocks: Observations on Puerperal Fever, with cases.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON, 5 P.M.—Dr. J. Hughlings Jackson: The Lumleian Lectures on Convulsive Seizures. Lecture III.

BRITISH GYNÆCOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 20, Hanover Square, W., 8.30 P.M.—Specimens by Drs. R. T. Smith, Bantock, Fenton, etc. Dr. W. H. Fenton: A Case of Myxoma of the Uterus.

FRIDAY.

CLINICAL SOCIETY, 8.30 P.M.—Dr. Claude Wilson: Some cases showing Hereditary Enlargement of Spleen. Mr. H. W. Allingham: Obscure case of Acute Abdominal Obstruction in a Boy, aged 10. Laparotomy, removal of Suppurating Appendix Vermiformis: Recovery. Dr. Myrtle: A case of Double Ovariotomy, 1882; Removal of Left Kidney with portion of Mesentery, 1889, followed by Abscesses finding vent through Left Lung; Recovery. Dr. Finlay: A case of Rheumatic Pericarditis with Delirium.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 5s. 6d., which sum should be forwarded in Post Office Order or stamps with the notice not later than Wednesday morning, in order to ensure insertion in current issue.

BIRTHS.

HOLMES.—On March 19th, the wife of Dr. W. Reid Holmes, of 3, Clifford Street, W., of a daughter.

MACNAMARA.—On February 15th, at 8, Conduit Street, W., the wife of Hugh Macnamara, surgeon, R.N., H.M.S. *Imogene*, of a son.

MORGAN.—On March 6th, at The Larches, Black Torrington, North Devon, the wife of A. Lucas Morgan, of a daughter.

MACDONALD.—On March 17th, at the High College, Kirkoswald, Cumberland, the wife of Alexander Macdonald, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Edin., of a daughter.

DEATH.

BOWEN.—On March 18th, at Birkenhead, Essex Bowen, M.D., F.R.O.S., in his 61st year.

MILLER.—On March 13th, at Eye, Suffolk, in his 72nd year, W. W. Miller, M.D., J.P. for Suffolk.

WILLIS.—In London, on March 3rd, of thrombosis following influenza, Randolph Owen Willis, M.B., aged 24, youngest son of George Willis, M.D., of Monmouth.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AND OPERATION DAYS AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

CANCER, Brompton (Free). Hours of Attendance.—Daily, 2. **Operation Days.**—Tu. S., 2.

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC. Operation Days.—Daily, 2.

CHARING CROSS. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. 1.30; Dental, M. W. F., 9; Throat and Ear, F., 9.30. **Operation Days.**—M., 3; Th. 2.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN. Hours of Attendance.—Daily, 1.30. **Operation Days.**—M. Th., 2.30.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN. Operation Day.—F., 2.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, M. Tu. Wed. Th. F., 2.30; Obstetric, W., 2.30; Eye, Tu. Th., 2.30; Ear, M. F., 2.30; Diseases of the Skin, W., 2.30; Diseases of the Throat, Th., 2.30; Dental Cases, W., 2. **Operation Day.**—W., 2.

GUY'S. Hours of Attendance.—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, daily, 1.30; Throat, F., 1. **Operation Days.**—(Ophthalmic), M. Th., 1.30; Tu. F., 1.30.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Chelsea. Hours of Attendance.—Daily, 10. **Operation Days.**—M. Th., 2.

KING'S COLLEGE. Hours of Attendance.—Medical, daily, 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, daily, 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, Tu. Th., 9.30. **Operation Days.**—Tu. F. S., 2.

LONDON. Hours of Attendance.—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. **Operation Days.**—M. Tu. W. Th. S., 2.

METROPOLITAN. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 9; Obstetric, W., 2. **Operation Day.**—F., 9.

MIDDLESEX. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, M. Th., 1.30; o.p., M. F., 9, W. 1.30; Eye, Tu. F., 9; Ear and Throat, Tu., 9; Skin, Tu., 4, Th. 9.30; Dental, M. W. F., 9.30. **Operation Days.**—W., 1, S., 2; (Obstetric), W., 2.

NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC. Hours of Attendance.—M. Tu. Th. F., 2. **Operation Day.**—W., 10.

NORTH-WEST LONDON. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 2; Obstetric, W., 2; Eye, W., 9; Skin, Tu., 2; Dental, F. 9. **Operation Day.**—Th., 2.30.

ROYAL FREE. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 2; Diseases of Women, Tu. S., 9; Eye, M. F., 9; Dental, Th. 9. **Operation Days.**—W. S., 2; (Ophthalmic), M. F., 10.30; (Diseases of Women), S., 9.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC. Hours of Attendance.—Daily, 9. **Operation Days.**—Daily, 10.

ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC. Hours of Attendance.—Daily, 1. **Operation Day.**—M. 2.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC. Hours of Attendance.—Daily, 1. **Operation Days.**—Daily.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S. Hours of Attendance.—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; Orthopædic, M., 2.30; Dental, Tu. F., 9. **Operation Days.**—M. Tu. W. S., 1.30; (Ophthalmic), Tu. Th., 2.

ST. GEORGE'S. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, M. Tu. F. S., 12; Obstetric, Th. 2; o.p., Eye, W. S., 2; Ear, Tu., 2; Skin, W., 2; Throat, Th., 2; Orthopædic, W., 2; Dental, Tu. S., 9. **Operation Days.**—Th., 1; (Ophthalmic), F., 1.15.

ST. MARK'S. Hours of Attendance.—Pistula and Diseases of Rectum, males, W., 8.45; females, Th., 8.45. **Operation Days.**—M., 2, Tu. 2.30.

ST. MARY'S. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.45, o.p. 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.45; Eye, Tu. F. S., 9; Ear, M. Th., 3; Orthopædic, W., 10; Throat, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th., 9.30; Electrotherapeutics, Tu. F., 2; Dental, W. S., 9.30; Consultations, M., 2.30. **Operation Days.**—Tu., 1.30; (Orthopædic), W., 11; (Ophthalmic), F., 9.

ST. PETER'S. Hours of Attendance.—M., 2 and 5, Tu., 2, W., 2.30 and 5, Th., 2, F. (Women and Children), 2, S., 3.30. **Operation Day.**—W. 2.30.

ST. THOMAS'S. Hours of Attendance.—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. **Operation Days.**—W. S., 1.30; (Ophthalmic), Tu., 4, F., 2.

SAMARITAN FREE FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. Hours of Attendance.—Daily, 1.30. **Operation Day.**—W., 2.30.

THROAT, Golden Square. Hours of Attendance.—Daily, 1.30; Tu. and F., 6.30. **Operation Day.**—Th., 2.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetrics, M. W. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Th., 2; Ear, M. Th., 9; Skin, W., 1.45, S., 9.15; Throat, M. Th., 9; Dental, W., 9.30. **Operation Days.**—W. Th., 1.30; S., 2.

WEST LONDON. Hours of Attendance.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 2; Dental, Tu. F., 9.30; Eye, Tu. Th. S., 2; Ear, Tu., 10; Orthopædic, W., 2; Diseases of Women, W. S., 2; Electric, Tu., 10, F., 4; Skin, F., 2; Throat and Nose, S., 10. **Operation Days.**—Tu. F., 2.30.

WESTMINSTER. Hours of Attendance.—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. **Operation Days.**—Tu. W., 2.

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, answers, and communications relating to subjects to which special departments of the JOURNAL are devoted, will be found under their respective headings.

QUERIES.

ENTERING MEDICAL SCHOOL IN SUMMER SESSION.

FRATER writes: 1. What are the relative advantages and disadvantages of entering a hospital medical school in May? In other words, the time-honoured custom was entry in October—is it now considered to be more beneficial to enter in May? 2. Can a man who has lost the use of the left hand obtain a double qualification?

*** 1. At the beginning of the winter session the student should set to work at osteology and dissection as soon as possible. If he has only just entered his school of medicine, the novelty of hospital life will probably interfere with his work for a few weeks. If, on the other hand, he happens to have joined his school in May, he will be quite used to his hospital in October, and will have already found out how to set to work at anatomy. The Conjoint Board also favour the commencement of studentship in May, although, on this point, it is best to consult the Dean or Secretary of a medical school. 2. An infirmity of that kind might not prevent qualification, but it would certainly disqualify a man for the active practice of the medical profession.

THE D. P. H.

A COUNTRY MEMBER would be glad to know the best way of taking a course of instruction to enable him to obtain a sanitary science certificate; two days a week being only at his disposal for that purpose.

*** Courses of instruction in hygiene are given in laboratories at University College, at St. Mary's Hospital, and at some of the other medical schools. The course usually includes instruction in methods of analysis of water, air, and foods, and practical demonstrations are given at the Parkes Museum on the various sanitary appliances. The fee for a month's course at University College is £5 5s., but arrangements can be made by which the time is extended if daily attendance is impossible. For further information consult the Secretaries of the Colleges.

ANSWERS.

GREEK ATHLETICS.

E. S. K. probably refers to Mr. R. L. Nettleship's essay on "Plato" in the volume called *Hellenica*. There is something in that essay about Plato's views on gymnastics as an educational instrument; but any good dictionary of antiquity would give information under the article Gymnastics.

NOTES, LETTERS, ETC.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

DR. F. P. ATKINSON (Surbiton) writes: I and most medical men will agree with you that among the members of our profession are to be found some of the strongest advocates of sanitary reform, but this statement does not necessarily carry with it the admission that officers of public health engaged in private practice, and those altogether free from its responsibilities, are equally energetic in seeing to the correction of sanitary defects. If a medical man engaged in private practice has an income sufficient for his support independent of his profession, then it is not at all unlikely he will be found a thoroughly determined sanitary reformer; but if he be altogether dependent upon practice, then there is, to say the least of it, an inducement for him to allow sanitary defects to remain uncorrected, especially where the person implicated happens to be one of his patients. It is all very well to say a man ought not to undertake any duty unless he means to carry it out faithfully, but, unfortunately, personal interest cannot help exerting its influence sooner or later. The necessity of living is paramount, and hence it often happens

that the interest of the wealthy landlord is more studied than the health of the unfortunate tenant.

I hope you will allow the matter to be discussed by the profession generally, as it concerns more or less every individual member of it.

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

Mr. J. B. Neal, London; Dr. Norman Kerr, London; Mr. R. B. Sellers, Rochdale; Mr. W. B. Hemsley, London; The Secretary of the British Nurses Association, London; C. J. H.; Dr. J. W. Hamill, High Broughton; Mr. J. Penny, London; Mr. J. H. Harris, Mordbury; M.R.C.S.; Dr. J. D. Hillis, Dublin; Dr. R. H. Fox, London; Mr. W. Laird Cox, Southborough; Dr. R. P. Smith, London; Mr. C. Stawell, Bagnalstown; Opsimathès; Dr. W. M. Kelly, Taunton; Miss M. Kavanagh, Coventry; Messrs. Willcox and Co., London; Mr. O. Elias Owen, Llangefni; Royal Medical Corps; Mr. H. Herbert, Oldbury; Sir William Stokes, Dublin; Dr. G. Reid, Aberdeen; Mr. J. Gardner, Royton; An Indian Surgeon; Dr. W. J. P. Churchouse, Rugby; The Secretary of the Sheffield Medico-Chirurgical Society; Mr. F. W. L'Heureux Blenkarne, Leicester; Our Liverpool Correspondent; Mr. F. W. Pilkington, Littlemore; Our Paris Correspondent; Mr. J. Lawrence Hamilton, Brighton; Mr. P. G. Lee, Cork; Mr. C. E. Paget, Salford; Messrs. R. L. and J. L. Lodge, Birmingham; Dr. J. Finlayson, Glasgow; Dr. Thrin, London; Dr. E. Willoughby, London; The Secretary of the Morgan's Automatic Electric Signal Syndicate, London; Dr. C. McBride, Wigtown; Mr. A. H. F. Cameron, Liverpool; Mr. H. H. Graham, London; Dr. Hugh Woods, London; Mr. A. Duke, London; Messrs. Arnold and Co., London; Mr. J. M. Richards, London; Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, London; Mr. J. Poland, London; Mr. J. W. Cuthbertson, Rhondda Valley; Mr. G. Light, London; Dr. Rentoul, Liverpool; Dr. Mickle, London; Mr. F. Wright, Stamford Bridge; Sir Guyer Hunter, M.P., London; Mr. E. Hurry Fenwick, London; Anti-Junkerism; Dr. Raiton, Manchester; Justice; J. Adams, M.B., Hamilton; Progress; Surgeon M. T. Yarr, Hong Kong; Surgeon L. J. Pisani, Edwardesabad; Mr. A. Y. Morton, Andalusia; Dr. G. de G. Griffiths, London; Brigade-Surgeon O'Farrell, Musserabad; Mr. W. B. Nisbet, Townsville, Queensland; Surgeon F. J. Evans, Jubbulpore; Dr. P. O'Connell, Chicago; Dr. T. H. Huzza, Atlanta; Mr. J. E. Bennett, Liverpool; Mr. T. D. Ransford, Bath; Mr. J. F. Craig, Birmingham; Mr. L. Morgan, Highampton; Mr. Charles Sheather, London; Our Egyptian Correspondent; Mr. G. W. Hambleton, London; Dr. S. W. Smith, Cheltenham; Dr. D. Jackson, Hexham; Mr. F. Cheeve, Dayton, Ohio; Mr. A. Sutherland, Glasgow; Mr. J. H. Greenhalgh, London; Dr. F. S. Palmer, East Sheen; Mr. R. H. Nicholson, Cork; Dr. Seaton, London; Mr. J. W. Smith, West Calder; Dr. J. Dreschfeld, Manchester; Mr. R. Purvis, Wimbledon; Dr. C. Macdowell, Carlrow; Dr. P. M. Deas, Exeter; Mr. G. Barling, Birmingham; Frater; W. L. Winterbotham, M.B., Bridgwater; Dr. A. Churchward, South Norwood; Dr. W. Sykes, Mexborough; Dr. E. Kemplin, New York; Dr. W. Ord, London; Messrs. Lynch and Co., London; The Committee of the Grosvenor Hospital for Women and Children, London; Mr. C. E. Abbott, Braintree; Mr. L. Mark, London; G. Cadogan-Masterman, M.B., Stourport; Speculum; Dr. G. Mackay, Edinburgh; Dr. T. Sympton, Lincoln; Mr. A. C. Virgo, Oxford; Mr. J. F. Pink, London; Messrs. Mintern Brothers, London; Mr. W. Yibbles, Nottingham; Dr. W. Halliburton, London; Messrs. Thurburns, Gates, and Co., London; Væ Victis; Surgeon-Major W. M. Harmer, Hawkhurst; Dr. P. T. Duncan, Croydon; Mr. S. Sibley, London; Mr. Black, Brighton; Viator Medicus; Dr. Aveling, London; Dr. Taylor, Anerley; Stumps; Messrs. T. Christy and Co., London; Nero; Dr. J. Phillips, London; Mr. E. White Wallis, London; M.R.C.S.; L.R.C.P.; Dr. P. S. Abraham, London; Our Manchester Correspondent; Dr. Louis Parkes, London; Mr. E. Lee, London; J. Fletcher Little, M.B., London; Our Swiss Correspondent, Berne; M.D.; Mr. H. Walker, Pickering; Mr. G. T. Coleman, Cardiff; T. H. Morris, M.B., Tylorstown; Dr. Edwardes, London; Dr. Charles Cameron, Mentone; Dr. A. Rytton Lloyd, Rhyl; The Secretary of the Midwives' Institute, London; Mr. A. Macdonald, Kirkoswald; Mr. A. C. Wilkin, Kelvedon; Our Birmingham Correspondent; Disgusted Practitioner; M.B., F.R.C.S.; Mr. T. Wilson, Wallsend; Dr. E. Goodall, Sheffield; Ignoramus; Mr. R. Lyddon, Deal; Dr. W. A. Hollis, Brighton; Mr. N. Grattan, Cork; Mr. C. S. Johnston, Birmingham; Messrs. J. Allen and Son, London; Dr. W. H. Fenton, London; Mr. R. A. Bremner, Ashford; Our Vienna Correspondent; etc.

BOOKS, etc., RECEIVED.

Electricity in General Practice. By W. Bolton Tomson, M.D. London: Baillière, Tindall, and Cox. 1890.
Blackie's Modern Cyclopaedia of Universal Information. Edited by Charles Annandale, M.A., LL.D. Vol. V. London: Blackie and Son. 1890.
A Practical Guide to Meat Inspection. By Thomas Walley, M.R.C.V.S. Edinburgh and London: Young J. Pentland. 1890.
Companion to the Latest Edition of the British Pharmacopoeia. By Peter Squire. Fifteenth Edition. Revised by Peter W. Squire, F.L.S., F.C.S., and A. H. Squire. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1890.
Elementary Manual of Magnetism and Electricity. By Professor Jamieson, M.Inst. C.E. Parts I and II. London: Charles Griffin and Co. 1890.