

case the epithelioma began in the tonsil, and at an early stage involved the anterior pillar close to its junction with the side of the tongue. The ulcer with its hardened elevated edge, tended, when last I saw him, to spread towards and involve the base of the tongue.

Sarcoma of the tonsil as a primary affection is said to be of more frequent occurrence than epithelioma. Of this condition I recently had a well marked case at the throat department of the Western Infirmary. The sarcoma was of the right tonsil, and in a man of about 45 years of age. I referred him to the wards, and for a few days he was under the care of Dr. Hector Cameron, but the tumour grew with such rapidity that interference was considered unjustifiable, and he was dismissed, and died within a very short time thereafter.

Mr. Erichsen, in his *Science and Art of Surgery*, says that "malignant disease of the tonsil is not of common occurrence. I have, however, seen instances both of scirrhous and of epithelioma in this organ as a primary affection. In those cases the disease speedily extends to the pillars of the fauces, the pharynx, and onwards to the floor of the mouth, the glands under the angle become implicated, extensive infiltration of a brawny character takes place in and around them, the swallowing becomes extremely painful and difficult, respiration is impeded, the pharynx and palate become congested and loaded with viscid mucous, and the patient eventually dies in a distressing manner, partly from starvation, partly from constitutional contamination." Another cause of death should I think be added, namely, that from haemorrhage. This was the immediate cause of death in the second case I mentioned, and it has already threatened in the one first related.

MEMORANDA:

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

DILATATION INSTEAD OF THE SUPPORT OF THE PERINEUM.

THE dread of the perineum becoming ruptured during the passage of the child's head led to the practice of supporting it, and this has been more or less done from time immemorial to the present day. A large midwifery experience convinced me many years ago of the fallacy and danger of this practice; and in a paper read before the Obstetrical Society of London, and published in their *Transactions* of 1875, I recommended a diametrically opposite line of treatment, which is certainly followed by far better results.

Let us consider for a moment the object we have in view—namely: We want the soft parts of the outlet of the pelvis to dilate, so as to allow of the passage of the child's head without its weakest part rupturing. What does support do? It presses the perineum between the hand on one side and the child's head on the other, so that the more support we give the more squeezed, thinned out, and lengthened the perineum becomes. No wonder, then, that it frequently gives way. One can hardly imagine anything so likely to favour a rupture as this pressure on both sides. True, the support may delay the advance of the head, but this pressure against the perineum rouses the uterus and makes the pains more violent, so that, if delay is the object sought, direct pressure upon the child's head is infinitely preferable, and safer in every way.

In cases of ruptured perineum what has occurred? Either the outlet was abnormally unyielding, or there was not time for it to expand, so that the weakest part gave way. The obvious way of preventing this unfortunate result is to dilate the perineum before the child's head reaches it, and practically this is easily effected. One can readily form an opinion as to the necessity for this proceeding by ascertaining the dilatability of the parts, the size of the outlet, the length of the perineum, and the character of the pains.

If there is reason to believe that the parts will not readily yield to the advancing head, they may be gradually dilated by drawing back and expanding the perineum during each pain, first with two and then with three fingers, and keeping up as firm extension as can be borne short of pain, and continued from time to time until the required amount of dilatation has been obtained.

By this simple proceeding (1) the pains are strengthened; (2) the

latter part of labour is materially shortened, and is far less painful; (3) the perineum is preserved intact.

Fifteen years ago I confidently recommended the dilatation of the perineum as the best means of avoiding the danger of its rupture and of facilitating the latter stages of labour; and further experience fully confirms the favourable opinion I had then formed of its usefulness, and which led me to bring before the profession a mode of treatment which, so far as I know, had not up to that time been recommended.

H. ERNEST TRESTRAIL, M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.,
Physician to the Glasgow Hospital for Diseases of Women.

THE VALUE OF THE JURY MAST.

I CONSIDER that we are deeply indebted to Professor Sayre for introducing this valuable appliance to our notice, and that many sad deformities and several lives are saved by its use. In support of this view, I wish to publish brief facts regarding two cases which were under my care last year.

The first, a girl, aged 3, was brought to me, very emaciated, with her neck sunk in and curved forwards, her head leaning on her parent's shoulder, in continual pain, restless, feverish, and sick. She had worn a plaster-of-paris jacket, but without any benefit. I found her cervical vertebrae extremely tender to the touch, that any pressure of the head downwards gave increase of pain, but that slight drawing upwards, with one hand under the chin and the other under the occiput, gave instant relief, showing that the bodies of the cervical vertebrae were inflamed. When her head was removed from the reclining position, she instinctively put one hand to each side of it and held it up. I took careful measurements and a tracing of the lead pipe moulding, and sent them to Mr. Cocking, of Plymouth, who supplied me with a felt corset, jury mast, and head straps. These I applied, and relief was promptly afforded. The child's condition improved from the first; she gained appetite and flesh, and some months afterwards was bright, cheerful, and well conditioned, but did not like to have the jury mast removed for my inspection for any length of time.

The second case was that of a young man, aged 24, with a broad-chested figure, whose head was sunk, neck apparently shortened, breathing rapid and distressed. He complained of much pain and weakness, and had been compelled to give up an excellent situation and was rapidly getting worse. I measured as before, ordered corset and felt jacket, and applied them. His relief was immediate and great as regarded every symptom. After watching him for a short time, I sent him for suitable change of air. In three months he was able to resume his occupation, having gained an appointment in a distant city. Two months afterwards he came to see me, and asked to be allowed to wear the corset only while at his employment and the jury mast when at home. To this I agreed, as his condition and restored power in his neck warranted his doing so. Of course, local and constitutional treatment was carried out in each case.

Clifton. CHARLES STEELE, M.D., F.R.C.S.

TEMPORARY STAMMERING COMING ON WITH TONSILLITIS.

M. O., a domestic servant, consulted me on March 28th. At that time she was suffering from subacute tonsillitis with slight febrile symptoms; she could not then speak a word without stuttering badly. I treated her throat with perchloric acid; and, when she was convalescent, she asked me if I thought the stammering would cease when her throat was well. I was surprised at this, as I had thought her defect was of old standing. However, she said that she could speak as well as anyone before the quinsy came on. I gave a favourable prognosis, and after a week on bromide she could speak almost as well as ever. It seems to me that this is rather an unusual case. Was the stammering due to loss of power of co-ordination of laryngeal muscles, due to reflex causes? There was no alteration in the sound of the voice, indicating that the larynx was free from inflammation.

Kilburn Lane. H. RAINSFORD.

POISONOUS EFFECTS OF EXALGINE.

THE following case of idiosyncrasy to exalgine may serve a useful purpose to some:

On April 5th, a medical man (aged between 40 and 50), experiencing severe pain in the lumbar and ilio-sacral regions, from which he has been suffering occasionally for some years, quite

unrelieved by the ordinary medicines, took by my advice one grain of exalgine at 9.30 P.M., and, not feeling relief therefrom, at 10.15 he took two grains more in a little whisky. Shortly afterwards he complained of a feeling of giddiness, and several times said that his head felt so large that it seemed to occupy the whole room. He continued, however, playing cards till 11 P.M., when, without further warning, he collapsed in his arm-chair, prostrate, quite unable to speak or to move, but gasping for breath. He continued in that state for over half an hour, when he got slightly better, and said a few words between the gasps; he said he was not strong enough to move, and he felt that he must go on breathing, though each breath was a fearful effort. In that state he was carried up to his bedroom and placed at the foot of the bed; he said that he was unable to breathe lying down, and was then placed in an armchair well covered up before the fire. Here he again got much worse; his efforts at respiration became painful to witness; he seized and clenched the hands of those around him, and was in many respects just like a man suffering from a bad attack of asthma. His respirations were 38 to the minute, gasping and shallow; pulse quiet and rather weak; surface very cold and face pale, though not cyanosed. He continued in this distressing state till 1 A.M., when he vomited a little whisky (containing some exalgine?) and was almost immediately relieved, though it left him rather sick, and very giddy and weak, and he suffered for about an hour from constant dysuria (both frequent and painful). After that he got to bed and to sleep shortly after 2 A.M., had a good night's sleep, and was able next morning to set off for Scarborough, where he had previously intended going.

He tells me that next morning he was slightly jaundiced, and that during the respiratory paroxysm he felt no pain (in the back or elsewhere), but a feeling of numbness all over, and felt as if his diaphragm had stopped working, and he must go on breathing at any cost. I may mention that he is not at all subject to asthma, but has a weak and very sensitive stomach.

The case appears to me interesting from the severe effects caused by a not very large dose (three grains), some of which was probably vomited unabsorbed; also from there being two paroxysmal attacks, separated by an interval nearly corresponding to the interval between the doses, the second attack being longer and more severe from the two-grain dose, which was probably absorbed quicker from being dissolved in whisky. As there was no evidence of cyanosis, I adopted an expectant treatment.

Penistone.
G. AINSLIE JOHNSTON.

MENIÈRE'S VERTIGO AND THE SEMICIRCULAR CANALS.
SIR WM. DALBY, in his remarks under the above heading in the JOURNAL of April 19th, whilst fully recognising stimuli from the middle ear, and pathological and traumatic processes in the brain, as causes of Menière's vertigo, seems to doubt that a like train of symptoms may be caused by labyrinthine impressions.

Now in Menière's case examined *post mortem*, and quoted by Hartmann in his well-known work on *Diseases of the Ear*, haemorrhagic effusion into the semicircular canals was found; and it was the experiments of Flourens on the semicircular canals of pigeons producing the same symptoms observed by Menière in his case above alluded to, which induced the latter "to assign to these structures his complex of symptoms" (Hartmann).

If Menière was right in attributing the causation of the symptoms to the hemorrhagic effusion into the semicircular canals, we cannot exclude the semicircular canals, as suggested by Sir Wm. Dalby, although with him we may recognise Menière's vertigo "to cover a good many conditions."

George Street, Hanover Square.

F. G. HARVEY.

PHLEBITIS AFTER INFLUENZA.

FOUR cases of this somewhat uncommon sequela of the recent epidemic have been under my care during the past three months, and, as they have several features in common, they may perhaps be worth recording here. I will first briefly reproduce the notes of the cases.

CASE I.—S. G., aged 37, bricklayer, applied early in January amongst my out-patients at King's College Hospital on account of a tender swelling in the left groin. He had had a severe attack of influenza a fortnight previously. The pains and the fever subsided in five days, leaving him so "pulled down," as he expressed it, that he was obliged to keep to his bed. Four days later he noticed pain, especially bad on coughing or straining, in the left

groin, and in twenty-four hours his leg had become greatly swollen, and the tender swelling, for which he sought advice, appeared in his groin. Examination showed a phlebitis and thrombosis of the upper inch or so of the left femoral vein, with great enlargement of the lymphatic glands and oedema of the whole limb.

CASE II AND III are so similar that they may be described together. The patients were labourers, aged respectively 32 and 34 years, who applied at the hospital at the end of April. The complaint was a solid enlargement of the left lower limb following influenza. The history was that there had been a severe attack of influenza three months before. Symptoms of obstruction of the left femoral vein had come on, in the one case four days and in the other five after the pains had ceased. Then, after having had treatment for a week or two, the patients insisted on returning to work, with the result that the limb became swollen, stiff, and clumsy. Examination showed in each case an enlargement of the left lower limb of more than inch in circumference, both round calf and thigh. At the same time, there was no pitting on pressure. The state of the limbs closely resembled that described by Sir James Paget in his Clinical Lectures as occurring after typhoid fever.

CASE IV.—The Rev. T. C., aged about 55, consulted me in April for oedema of the left leg, which was due to an attack of phlebitis following influenza in January last. The phlebitis had occurred five days after the pains and temperature had subsided. He had been under medical treatment ever since, and his sphere of action had been a good deal limited. Consequently, there was only slight oedema of the ankle and foot, with much enlargement of the lymphatic glands in the groin.

It will thus be seen that all the patients mentioned above had the left femoral vein affected. In each case the primary influenza attack had been very severe, and the ensuing prostration very great. The symptoms of the inflammation in the vein came on within a week of the subsidence of the acute symptoms. It will be noticed, too, that the patients were all over 30. In no case could any history of gout, rheumatism, or a previous attack of phlebitis be obtained.

I have lately heard of another case in an elderly gentleman which was in all other respects similar to those narrated above, with the exception that it was fatal from pulmonary embolism.

F. F. BURGHARD, M.S.(Lond.), F.R.C.S.,
Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital.
Weymouth Street, W.

ELECTRICITY IN INFLUENZA.

As relapses and fresh cases of influenza are certainly arising, I wish to place on record the very marked benefit derived by my patients by the use of electricity in the neuralgic and rheumatic forms of the affection. In some cases the relief has been immediate and permanent; the pains in the back, groin, and sternum, which people have complained of so much, and which have become more or less chronic and defied treatment, have yielded at once to thirty or forty cells of Leclanche's battery.

Sidecup.
G. WORTHINGTON, M.K.Q.C.P.I.

ANTISEPTIC AFTER-TREATMENT OF VACCINATION.

As a public vaccinator of ten years' standing, allow me to state that I do not agree with Drs. Barrett and Leach.

I find that one of the chief causes of danger in vaccination is the destruction of the epidermis by cross cutting. No more than two small lines should be made, and the best instrument is one made by passing two ordinary needles through a vial cork, one-sixteenth of an inch apart. Of course, if the operator be a public vaccinator he will put four such marks on the child's arm.

This done the most ordinary care only is needed until the eighth day, when an antiseptic ointment should be applied.

As regards the precautionary measures named and numbered:

1. This, though expedient, is not, in my opinion, necessary to complete success.
2. The patient need not be washed in disinfectant.
3. Valvular punctures are unnecessary and severe.
4. Totally unnecessary care.
5. Also totally unnecessary.

Accrington.
C. R. ILLINGWORTH, M.D.

"petition," "order," "statement," "medical certificate," and other necessary documents hereafter mentioned, are given in the schedule to the Act, and should be accurately followed.

The "judicial authority" is a justice of the peace specially appointed under the Act to exercise the power of making "reception orders" for "private patients," or a county court judge, or stipendiary or metropolitan police magistrate, having respectively jurisdiction in the place where the alleged lunatic is. Of the two exceptions to this general provision, one applies to cases of urgency. Here an "urgency order" may be signed by a relative of the patient in the form provided by the Act; on which order, and one medical certificate from a practitioner who has examined the patient within two clear days, the patient may be received and detained under care and control for not more than seven days from the date of the "urgency order"; or, if a petition for a "reception order" is pending, until the petition is disposed of. The other exception is the case of "a lunatic so found by inquisition," who may be received from order of "the committee of the person" with an office copy of the order appointing such committee; or, if there is no committee, upon the order of a master in lunacy.

The "reception order" for a lunatic, not a pauper and not wandering at large, but who is not under proper care and control, or is cruelly treated or neglected, must now be made by a justice who is a "judicial authority" as above defined.

From the practitioner's point of view with regard to "pauper patients," the changes are not great so far as concerns their reception under care and control. In their cases, the orders ("summary reception orders") can no longer be signed by an officiating clergyman and relieving officer or overseer. The "orders" to be signed by the justices acting are somewhat different from those in present use.

There are provisions with regard to "single patients" in the houses of medical men and of others; and with regard to visitation and reports, by the district medical officers, of pauper lunatics taken charge of by relatives who receive an allowance for so doing from the authority liable for the maintenance of such lunatics. These it will be necessary for the medical men concerned to pay attention to.

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.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1890.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

MEETINGS of the Council will be held on 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, 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.*

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

SOUTH-WESTERN BRANCH.—The annual Meeting of the Branch will be held at the Ilfracombe Hotel, Ilfracombe, on Wednesday, May 21st, 1890, under the presidency of Dr. Edwyn Slade-King, D.P.H. Notices of motions or communications to be intimated to the Honorary Secretary without delay, and it will

facilitate arrangements if members will inform the Honorary Secretary as soon as possible if they hope to be present at the meeting, and join the excursion proposed to be made on the following day. The following motion was passed at the Council meeting on May 2nd, 1888: "That inasmuch as the annual meeting assumes more or less the character of a day of recreation, and with a view of encouraging the district meetings, the business of the annual meeting shall be confined to the President's address, the business of the Branch, the exhibition of cases or of specimen with notes, and the annual dinner." Those members who have not yet paid their subscriptions are reminded that they became due in advance on January 1st.—P. MAURY DEAS, Honorary Secretary, Wonford House, Exeter.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT.—The next meeting of this District will take place at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Chatham, on Thursday, May 29th; Mr. J. H. Jeffcoat in the chair. Gentlemen desirous of reading papers or exhibiting specimens are requested to inform the Honorary Secretary, A. W. Nankivell, F.R.C.S., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Chatham, not later than May 10th. Further particulars will be duly announced.—A. W. NANKIVELL, Honorary Secretary of the District.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SUSSEX DISTRICT.—The next meeting of this District will be held at Tunbridge Wells on Thursday, May 22nd. Cleland Lammiman, Esq., will preside. Notice of communications should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, T. JENNER VERRALL, 97, Montpellier Road, Brighton.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SURREY DISTRICT.—The next meeting of this District will be held at the Greyhound Hotel, Croydon, on Thursday, May 8th, at 4 P.M.; Dr. Parsons Smith, of Addiscombe, in the chair. Dinner at 6 P.M.; charge, 7s., exclusive of wine. The following papers, etc., have been promised:—Dr. Mitchell Bruce: On some Forms of Heart Disease, with specimens. Dr. H. Montagu Murray will show Two Cases of Myxedema. Dr. J. Fletcher Little: On the Treatment of Muscular Atrophy. Mr. Morgan Hughes: A few notes on Nitrous Oxide Gas and its Administration. Members desirous of exhibiting or reading notes of cases are invited to communicate with the Honorary Secretary, F. T. DUNCAN, M.D., Croydon.

SOUTHERN BRANCH: SOUTHAMPTON DISTRICT.—The next meeting of this District will be held on Tuesday, May 6th, at 8 P.M., at 1, Grosvenor Square, Southampton. Election of officers; auditing of accounts. A paper will be read by Professor Notter, M.D., on Disinfecting and Disinfectants. Subscriptions to the Association and Branch, £1 3s. 6d., may be paid to the Honorary Secretary.—THEOPH. W. TREND, M.D., Honorary Secretary.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: NORTH LONDON DISTRICT.—The next meeting of this District will be held at the Great Northern Central Hospital, Holloway Road, N., on Thursday, May 8th, at 8 P.M.; Dr. Bridgwater, J.P., Vice-President of the District, in the chair. W. R. H. Stewart, F.R.C.S., will read a paper on Postnasal Growth. Dr. Beevor will exhibit a case of Locomotor Ataxia without Ataxia. The new hospital being constructed with every modern appliance will be open to all the members and duly registered medical practitioners.—GEORGE HENTY, M.D., Honorary Secretary, 302, Camden Road, N.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH.—The annual meeting and dinner will take place at the Holborn Restaurant on June 10th.—NOBLE SMITH, 24, Queen Anne Street, W.; H. RADCLIFFE CROCKER, M.D., 121, Harley Street, W., Honorary Secretaries.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT.—The annual meeting of the above District will take place at Canterbury on Thursday, May 22nd. Mr. Preston in the chair. All communications to be sent to the Honorary Secretary. Further particulars will be announced.—W. J. TYSON, Honorary Secretary of the District, 10, Langhorne Gardens, Folkestone.

NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH.—The spring meeting will be held at the Sherristown Hospital, by the kind invitation of the Master of the Hospital and of Dr. Booth, on Thursday, May 8th, at 3.15 P.M. Business: Dr. Limont and Mr. Page will exhibit a Dernoid Cyst. Dr. Hume: A Coccygeal Cyst, causing symptoms of Coccygodynia; also a case of Ununited Fracture of the Ulna, treated by Grafting with Rabbit Bone. Dr. Drummond: Pathological Specimens. Mr. Williamson: Eyeball, from a case in which the optic nerve was divided by an accidental puncture. Dr. Coley will read a paper on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Pleurisy with Effusion in Children. Dr. Drummond: On the Prognosis in Croupous Pneumonia. Dr. Murphy: Notes of a case of Nephro-lithotomy.—G. H. WILLIAMSON, F.R.C.S., Honorary Secretary, 22, Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.—The third general meeting of the present session will be held at the Bell Medical Library, Cleveland Road, Wolverhampton, on Thursday, May 29th. Mr. T. Vincent Jackson, the President, will take the chair at 3 o'clock.

BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.—The spring meeting was held at the King's Arms Hotel, Lockerbie, on Friday, April 25th; Dr. THOMSON, of Dumfries, presided. The late Dr. Anderson, of Selkirk.—Dr. HAMILTON, of Hawick, referred to the death of Dr. Anderson, of Selkirk, an old and valued member of the Branch; and, upon his motion, seconded by Dr. BARNES, of Carlisle, the following resolution was adopted, a copy of which was directed to be sent to the nearest relative: "This meeting desires to express its appreciation of the severe loss which the profession in the Border Counties has sustained by the death of Dr. Anderson, of Selkirk—one of the oldest and most respected

practitioners on the Border, and a regular attender at our meetings."

Communications.—Dr. BARNEA (Carlisle) read notes of a case of Foreign Body in the Air Passages, and of a case of Hydatids of the Liver in a Child, aged 14.—Dr. BELL (Lockerbie) showed a case of Primary Amputation of the Upper Arm, the operation having been performed under adverse circumstances and without skilled assistance. Also a case of Amputation of the Toes.—Dr. HAMILTON read a paper upon the Treatment of Diphtheria, which was followed by an interesting and well sustained discussion.

Dinner.—The members afterwards dined together in the hotel.

ABERDEEN, BANFF, AND KINCARDINE BRANCH.
AN ordinary meeting of this Branch was held at 198, Union Street, Aberdeen, on Wednesday, April 16th, at 8 P.M. JOHN URQUHART, M.D., in the chair.

New Member.—The minutes of last meeting having been read and approved, Dr. Lindley M. Scott, Bay View, Aberdeen, was ballotted for, and unanimously elected an ordinary member of the Branch.

A report of the scientific part of the proceedings will be found at page 1016.

SHROPSHIRE AND MID-WALES BRANCH.
THE half-yearly meeting of this Branch was held at the Salop Infirmary on Tuesday, April 15th, H. J. ROPE, F.R.C.S., President, in the chair.

New Members.—The following gentlemen were elected members of the Branch: Messrs. W. Williams, M.A., M.B., Shrewsbury; A. W. Campbell, The Asylum, Bicton; J. Griffiths, Salop Infirmary; and T. J. Jones, The Priory, Shrewsbury.

A report of the scientific part of the proceedings will be found at page 1016.

After the meeting the members were entertained by the President.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH.
THE spring meeting of this Branch was held at Neath on April 24th. Mr. J. G. HALL (Swansea) took the chair, in the unavoidable absence of the President, Mr. J. F. Fry, and about twenty-five members attended.

New Members.—The following gentlemen were elected members of the Association and Branch: Messrs. C. B. Meller, Cowbridge; E. V. Pegge, Briton Ferry; J. S. Rosser, M.B., Newport, Mon.; J. L. Thomas, Pontycymmer, Bridgend; and W. C. B. Treasure, Cardiff.

Papers, etc.—The following papers were read:—Dr. TATHAM THOMPSON (Cardiff): Heredity of Eye Affections.—Mr. ARNALL JONES (Aberavon): 1. Two Cases of Anencephalous Foetus. 2. Hypertrophic Cirrhosis of the Liver in a Child.—Mr. HORDER (Cardiff): The Medical Defence Union.

Donation to Epsom College.—It was unanimously resolved that a donation of ten guineas be given to the Medical College at Epsom, on condition that the President for the time being represent the Branch as a life governor.

Dinner.—The members subsequently dined together at the Castle Hotel.

OXFORD AND DISTRICT BRANCH.
A GENERAL meeting of the Branch was held on Friday, April 25th, at the Radcliffe Infirmary. The President, Mr. SLADE BAKER, of Abingdon, was in the chair, and about twenty-five members, with two visitors, were present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

New Members.—George McNair, L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., of Deddington, and Arthur Edward Clarke, M.R.C.S., L.K.Q.C.P.I., of Farringdon, were elected members of the Association and Branch.

Communications.—The HONORARY SECRETARY read (for Dr. BALL, of Wantage) notes of a case of Spontaneous Expulsion of Fibroids from the Uterus.—Dr. BROOKS read a paper on the Feeding of Infants.—Dr. WARD read a paper on the Forms of Procedure for Admission of Patients to Asylums which will be required by the Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill.—Mr. CHEATLE showed a specimen of Fusiform Aneurysm of Aorta.—Mr. WINKFIELD read notes of a case of Feigned Disease of Knee.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council, held at the offices of the Association, 429, Strand, W.C., on Wednesday, April 16th, 1890:

Present.

Dr. T. BRIDGWATER, President of the Council, in the chair.
Mr. C. G. WHEELHOUSE, Leeds, President.
Dr. W. F. WADE, Birmingham, President-Elect.
Dr. HOLMAN, Reigate, Treasurer.
Dr. F. BATEMAN, Whitchurch.
Dr. J. S. BRISTOWE, F.R.S., London.
Mr. H. T. BUTLIN, London.
Dr. J. S. CAMERON, Huddersfield.
Dr. J. WARD COUSINS, Portsmouth.
Dr. P. M. DEAS, Exeter.
Dr. J. L. H. DOWN, London.
Dr. D. DRUMMOND, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Mr. GEORGE EASTES, M.B., London.
Dr. W. A. ELLISTON, Ipswich.
Sir B. W. FOSTER, M.D., M.P., Birmingham.
Mr. R. S. FOWLER, Bath.
Dr. J. H. GALTON, Upper Norwood.
Dr. C. E. GLASCOTT, Manchester.
Dr. BRUCE GOFF, Bothwell.
Dr. O. GRANT, Inverness.
Dr. T. W. GRIMSHAW, Carrickmines.
Mr. J. H. HEMMING, Kimbolton.
Mr. EVAN JONES, Aberdare.

Mr. T. V. JACKSON, Wolverhampton.

Dr. W. M. KELLY, Taunton.

Mr. H. R. KER, Halesowen.

Mr. C. MACNAMARA, London.

Dr. W. W. MOORE, Brighton.

Mr. W. JONES MORRIS, Portmadoc.

Dr. F. NEEDHAM, Gloucester.

Mr. C. H. W. PARKINSON, Wimborne Minster.

Dr. C. PARSONS, Dover.

Mr. W. PEARSE, St. Tudy.

Dr. W. RUSSELL, Edinburgh.

Dr. R. SAUNDY, Birmingham.

Dr. A. SHEEN, Cardiff.

Mr. S. W. SIBLEY, London.

Dr. E. M. SKERRITT, Bristol.

Mr. NOBLE SMITH, London.

Mr. T. SYMPSON, Lincoln.

Dr. T. W. TREND, Southampton.

Mr. F. WALLACE, Upper Clapton.

Dr. W. WEBB, Wirksworth.

Dr. G. E. WILLIAMSON, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Mr. A. WINKFIELD, Oxford.

The minutes of the last meeting having been printed and circulated, and no notice of objection having been received, were signed as correct.

Read letters of apology for non-attendance from Dr. Barron, Dr. Henry Barnes, Dr. De Bartolomé, Dr. Mackenzie Booth, Surgeon-General Cornish, and Mr. Jessop.

Read application from the Rev. E. C. Lucy, of Mersham Rectory, Ashford, for a contribution to a memorial in Mersham Church to Dr. Thomas Linacre, founder of the College of Physicians.

Resolved: That the application be laid upon the table.

Resolved: That the resolution proposing to give the Gold Medal for Distinguished Merit to Surgeon Thomas Heazle Parke, passed unanimously at the last meeting, be and it is hereby confirmed, and the President of Council instructed to communicate the same to Surgeon T. H. Parke and to invite his attendance at the annual meeting to be held in July next at Birmingham, when the Medal will be presented.

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

That the Gold Medal of the Association be presented to Surgeon Parke for his highly distinguished services as Surgeon to the Emin Pasha Relief Force, in evidence of the estimation in which such services are held by the members of his own profession.

Resolved: That 172 of the 176 candidates whose names appear on the circular convening the meeting, be and they are hereby elected members of the British Medical Association.

Resolved: That the financial statement for the year ending the December 31st, 1889, as certified by the auditors as correct, be approved and published in the JOURNAL in accordance with By-law 26 (see page 921).

Resolved: That the minutes of the Journal and Finance Committee of to-day's date be approved, and the recommendations contained therein carried into effect.

Resolved: That the minutes of the special meeting of the Journal and Finance Committee of April 2nd be received and approved, and the recommendations contained therein carried into effect.

The minutes of the Journal and Finance Committee of to-day's date and of the special meeting in April contain the accounts for the quarter ending March 31st last amounting to £8,656 18s. 8d., all of which were approved, and the Treasurer empowered to pay those remaining unpaid amounting to £1,940 10s. 5d. A report from the Treasurer of the investment of £4,000 in India 3½ per cent. Stock, and the quarterly report of auditors.

Resolved: That the minutes of the Committee appointed to consider proxy voting be received and approved, and published in the

JOURNAL, and the report of the Committee transmitted to the signatories of the memorial to the Council.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PROXY VOTING.

The matter referred to this Subcommittee seems to resolve itself into three questions:—

1. Is it possible for the Association to establish the system of voting by proxy at its general meetings?
2. Is it desirable to establish it?
3. If it is, what alterations will be necessary in Articles of Association or By-laws?

1. Inasmuch as the system of proxy voting is not distinctly forbidden by the Memorandum of Association, it is quite possible to establish it by an alteration of the Articles of Association in the manner prescribed by the Companies Acts (1862-80).

With the requirements of these Acts the Council is familiar, as such alterations have, on several occasions, been made.

2. This involves several important considerations, and cannot, therefore, be answered so summarily as No. 1.

We venture to affirm that the Council earnestly desires to conduct the affairs of the Association, not only for its benefit, but also in accordance with the views of the unofficial members generally. These views it has two means of ascertaining.

First, the great bulk of the Council consists of members directly elected by masses of members with a tenure of only one year.

It is further within the competence of a Branch to give during that year direct instructions to its representative as to the course he should adopt upon any given question. As a matter of fact, this has been and is done.

It is at the same time, in our opinion, the duty of a representative to lay before the Council the views and arguments of a minority (if any) of his Branch, both for the better information of the Council, and out of justice to the minority, who are his constituents just as much as are the majority.

The second means whereby the Council can inform itself of the mind of the Association are by the speeches and votes at the annual meetings.

It will scarcely be denied that the criticisms on these occasions of the commissions and omissions of the Council are often very free and outspoken, and that resolutions endorsing these criticisms have been carried. Even when such resolutions have been negatived, the arguments in support of them never fail to receive the careful consideration of the Council, and often influence its subsequent conduct. It will scarcely be disputed that such votes have sometimes been carried at meetings when from the lateness of the hour or other causes the attendance has been scanty, and the Council has, therefore, been left in doubt as to how far votes given under such circumstances represented the views of a majority of the members of the Association.

It is conceivable that in some instances had the attendance been larger, the result might have been different. The institution of proxy voting may commend itself to some persons by the possibility that with it such votes might become more frequent.

We think that the result would be exactly the opposite.

There is little or no doubt that a member with the proxies in his pocket of less than 5 per cent. of the members might carry any motion he thought proper to make.

But it is the duty of the Council to ensure the government of the Association by the majority and not by the minority of its members. It would, consequently, be its duty to obtain the proxies of those members who trust it, and to use them so as to prevent any surprise vote in favour of minority views.

Such a surprise vote, although as we believe quite possible under existing arrangements, would, with proxy voting, become absolutely impossible. We should deprecate the Council being compelled to occupy such a position as regards any minority, however small; but in the interests of the majority of the Association, it would be a duty from which it could not shrink.

If, on the other hand, it should be suggested that an annual meeting with proxy voting would more faithfully represent the general opinions of the Association than one without proxy voting, that is a view to which we cannot assent. The grounds for this opinion may be readily inferred from what we have stated in an earlier part of this report. In our opinion, an annual meeting reflects the common sense of the Association in the same way that a jury reflects the common sense of the public.

We would recommend those who are disposed to favour the introduction of voting by proxy to study the reports of the meetings of commercial undertakings, and to see how little power it gives

to individual shareholders, and how much it puts into the hands of the directors. Occasionally, no doubt, the conditions are reversed, but long before any parallel case could occur in our body, there is not the least doubt that the Council would have yielded to the opposition and carried out its views.

In conclusion, if we thought that the Council desired to stifle independent criticism, and to preclude the possibility of adverse votes, we should advise it to support proxy voting. As we believe the Council desires nothing of the sort, we advise that it should oppose it.

No. 3. Under these circumstances we do not consider it necessary to enter into this question.

April 15th, 1890.

THOMAS BRIDGWATER, Chairman.

Resolved: That the minutes of the Trust Funds Committee of April 15th be approved, together with the Supplemental Middlemore Deed, and the recommendations contained therein carried into effect.

The minutes of the Trust Funds Committee contain the supplemental deed of the Middlemore Trust which enlarges the choice of subjects for which the prize may be offered, and (subject to the opinion of the solicitor) the prize to be awarded at the next annual meeting.

Resolved: That the Common Seal of the Association be attached to the power of attorney for the receipt of dividends on India Stock by the bankers of the Association.

Resolved: That the Common Seal of the Association be attached to the Supplemental Deed of the Middlemore Trust.

The Seal was then attached to the two deeds and relocked in the presence of the Council, and the keys returned to the holders, namely, the President of the Council, the Treasurer, and the General Secretary.

Resolved: That the minutes of the Inebriates Committee (see page 1034) and Parliamentary Bills Committee be received and approved.

Resolved: That the best thanks of this Council be presented to Mrs. Rogers for the portrait of the late Dr. Rogers for the Council room.

Resolved: That the President, the President of Council, and the Treasurer be appointed a subcommittee to draw up the draft annual report.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE fifty-eighth Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Birmingham on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, July 29th, 30th, 31st, and August 1st, 1890.

President: C. G. WHEELHOUSE, F.R.C.S., J.P., Consulting Surgeon, Leeds General Infirmary, Cliff Point, Filey.

President-elect: WILLOUGHBY FRANCIS WADE, B.A., M.B., F.R.C.P., J.P., Senior Physician, Birmingham General Hospital, 27, Temple Row, Birmingham.

President of the Council: THOMAS BRIDGWATER, M.B., LL.D., J.P., Harrow-on-the-Hill.

Treasurer: CONSTANTINE HOLMAN, M.D., J.P., Reigate.

An Address in Medicine will be delivered by Sir B. WALTER FOSTER, M.D., M.P., Senior Professor of Medicine, Queen's College, Birmingham.

An Address in Surgery will be delivered by LAWSON TAIT, F.R.C.S., Surgeon, Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Women, Birmingham.

An Address in Therapeutics will be delivered by WILLIAM HENRY BROADBENT, M.D., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, London.

The scientific business of the meeting will be conducted in twelve Sections, as follows, namely:

A.—MEDICINE AND THERAPEUTICS.

President: Sir DYCE DUCKWORTH, M.D.

Vice-Presidents: E. RICKARDS, M.B.; D. DRUMMOND, M.D.

Hon. Secretaries: ISAMBARD OWEN, M.D., 40, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.; C. W. SUCKLING, M.D., 103, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

B.—SURGERY.

President: T. H. BARTLETT, F.R.C.S.

Vice-Presidents: BENNETT MAY, F.R.C.S.; J. G. SMITH, M.B.

Hon. Secretaries: F. A. SOUTHAM, F.R.C.S., 13, John Street, Manchester; F. MARSH, F.R.C.S., 34, Paradise Street, Birmingham; H. G. BARLING, M.B., F.R.C.S., 85, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

C.—OBSTETRIC MEDICINE AND GYNAECOLOGY.

President: T. SAVAGE, F.R.C.S.

Vice-Presidents: C. J. WRIGHT, M.R.C.S.; J. MURPHY, M.D.

Hon. Secretaries: J. K. KELLY, M.D., Park Villa, Crosshill, Glasgow; C. E. PURSLOW, M.D., 192, Broad Street, Birmingham.

D.—PUBLIC MEDICINE.

President: A. HILL, M.D.

Vice-Presidents: J. B. WELCH, M.B.; A. S. UNDERHILL, M.D.

Hon. Secretaries: L. C. PARKES, M.D., 61, Cadogan Square, S.W. S. BARWISE, M.B., Clough View, Blackburn.

E.—PSYCHOLOGY.

President: F. NEEDHAM, M.D.

Vice-Presidents: S. H. AGAR, L.K.Q.C.P.; E. B. WHITCOMBE, M.R.C.S.

Hon. Secretaries: J. WIGLESWORTH, M.D., Rainhill, near Prescot; E. LEWIS ROWE, L.R.C.P., Borough Asylum, Ipswich.

F.—ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

President: D. J. CUNNINGHAM, M.D.

Vice-Presidents: W. H. GASKELL, M.D., F.R.S.; B. C. A. WINDLE, M.D.

Hon. Secretaries: W. F. J. ALLEN, M.B., Mason College, Birmingham; W. P. HERRINGHAM, M.D., 13, Upper Wimpole Street, W.

G.—PATHOLOGY.

President: D. J. HAMILTON, M.B.

Vice-Presidents: C. A. MCMUNN, M.D.; G. SIMS WOODHEAD, M.D.

Hon. Secretaries: S. DELÉPINE, M.B., 6, Chapel Place, Cavendish Square, W.; G. F. CROOKE, M.D., Edmund Street, Birmingham.

H.—OPHTHALMOLOGY.

President: D. C. LLOYD OWEN, F.R.C.S.

Vice-Presidents: H. EALES, M.R.C.S.; J. B. STORY, M.B.

Hon. Secretaries: H. E. JULER, F.R.C.S., 77, Wimpole Street, W.; E. W. W. WHITE, M.B., 72, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

I.—DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

President: A. H. CARTER, M.D.

Vice-Presidents: W. THOMAS, M.B.; W. PYE, F.R.C.S.

Hon. Secretaries: H. HANDFORD, M.D., 14, Regent Street, Nottingham; A. FOXWELL, M.B., 47, Temple Row, Birmingham.

J.—LARYNGOLOGY AND RHINOLOGY.

President: J. ST. S. WILDERS, M.R.C.S.

Vice-Presidents: C. J. SYMONDS, F.R.C.S.; A. E. GARROD, M.D.

Hon. Secretaries: E. H. JACOB, M.D., 12, Park Street, Leeds; SCANES SPICER, M.D., 28, Welbeck Street, W.

K.—OTOTOLOGY.

President: C. WARDEN, M.D.

Vice-President: G. W. HILL, M.D.

Hon. Secretary: R. K. JOHNSTON, M.D., 22, Lower Bagot Street, Dublin.

L.—DERMATOLOGY.

President: JONATHAN HUTCHINSON, F.R.S., P.R.C.S.

Vice-Presidents: MALCOLM A. MORRIS, F.R.C.S.; H. RADCLIFFE CROCKER, M.D.

Hon. Secretaries: E. G. SMITH, F.R.C.S. Edin., 93, Bristol Road, Birmingham; T. COLCOTT FOX, M.B., 14, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, W.

Honorary Local Secretaries:

R. SAUNDBY, M.D., 83A, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

JORDAN LLOYD, F.R.C.S., 22, Broad Street, Birmingham.

A. HARVEY, M.B., 358, Wheeler Street, Lozells, Birmingham.

PROGRAMME OF PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, JULY 29TH, 1890.

9.30 A.M.—Meeting of 1889-90 Council.

11.30 A.M.—First General Meeting. Report of Council, Reports of Committees; and other business.

8.30 P.M.—Adjourned General Meeting from 11.30 A.M. President's Address.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30TH, 1890.

9.30 A.M.—Meeting of 1890-91 Council.

10 A.M. to 2 P.M.—Sectional Meetings.

3 P.M.—Second General Meeting. Address in Medicine by Sir B. WALTER FOSTER, M.D., M.P.
9 P.M.—Reception by the Worshipful the Mayor of Birmingham in the Council House.

THURSDAY, JULY 31ST, 1890.

9.30 A.M.—Meeting of the Council.

10 A.M. to 2 P.M.—Sectional Meetings.

3 P.M.—Third General Meeting. Address in Surgery by LAWSON TAIT, F.R.C.S.

7 P.M.—Public Dinner of the Association.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1ST, 1890.

10.30 A.M. to 1.30 P.M.—Sectional Meetings.

3 P.M.—Concluding General Meeting. Address in Therapeutics by W. H. BROADBENT, M.D.

9 P.M.—Reception by the President of Mason College and Mrs. Lawson Tait.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2ND, 1890.

Excursions.

THE ANNUAL MUSEUM.

IN connection with the fifty-eighth annual meeting of the British Medical Association, the Museum and Exhibition will be held in the Queen's College, Paradise Street, Birmingham, close to the building in which the sectional meetings will be held. The Museum will be arranged in the following Sections:—

SECTION A.—Food and Drugs, including Antiseptic Dressings and other Chemical and Pharmaceutical Preparations. (Honorary Secretary, Dr. Stacey Wilson, 65, Temple Row, Birmingham.)

SECTION B.—Pathology, comprising Casts, Models, Diagrams, Apparatus, Microscopical and Spirit Preparations, etc. (Honorary Secretary, Dr. G. F. Crooke, 2, Edmund Street, Birmingham.)

SECTION C.—Anatomy and Physiology, comprising Special Dissections, Methods of Preparation, Drawings, Models, and Microscopic Preparations. (Honorary Secretary, Dr. A. E. Mahood, Queen's College, Birmingham.)

SECTION D.—Instruments and Books, including Appliances, Ambulance, Medical, Surgical and Electrical; Microscopes and Microtomes. (Honorary Secretary, Mr. Gilbert Barling, M.B., F.R.C.S., 85, Edmund Street, Birmingham.)

SECTION E.—Sanitary Appliances. (Honorary Secretary, Dr. A. Bostock Hill, 14, Temple Street, Birmingham.)

To Non-Professional Exhibitors.

In consequence of the increasing cost of these exhibitions, charges will be made to exhibitors (other than members of the medical profession), according to the space occupied.

Regulations Regarding Exhibits.

1. Intending exhibitors must communicate with the Secretaries of each Section in which they propose to exhibit, and a brief description of each exhibit for insertion in the Museum Catalogue must be in the hands of the respective Secretaries before June 29th.

2. All exhibits should be addressed to the "Secretary of the Museum, British Medical Association, Queen's College, Birmingham," with the name of the Section for which they are intended. Packages should not be addressed to a firm's representatives at the Museum.

3. Communications on general matters connected with the Museum to be addressed to the Museum Secretary, Mr. Gilbert Barling, M.B., F.R.C.S., 85, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

All communications respecting advertisements in the Museum Catalogue must be made to Mr. Edward B. Lawley, Queen's College, Birmingham.

GILBERT BARLING, M.B., F.R.C.S. Hon. Sec.

BERTHAN C. A. WINDLE, M.A., M.D., Chairman.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

P A R I S .

Treatment of Throat Affections.—“Pseudo”-typhoid Bacillus.—*Poisoning by Uterine Injections of Corrosive Sublimate.*—*Diphtheria of Birds and Human Diphtheria.*—*Influenza in Dogs.*—*Hysteria.*—“Dégraissage.”—*General News.*

M. RUAULT has treated several cases of tonsillitis with naphthol; where sloughing seemed inevitable, doses of naphthol changed the aspect of the affected tissues, and suppuration was prevented. M. Gouguenheim, at the recent Congress of Laryngology, mentioned several cases of pharyngitis successfully treated with phenol sali-

Surgeon-Major E. G. RUSSELL, M.D., Bengal Establishment, civil surgeon of Patna, is appointed Superintendent of the Temple Medical School at Patna.

The services of Brigade-Surgeon R. HARVEY, M.D., Bengal Establishment, Professor of Midwifery at the Medical College, and Obstetric Physician to the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

Surgeon-Major T. E. L. BATE, Bengal Establishment, on return from special duty, has resumed charge of the office of Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Delhi, relieving Surgeon G. F. Nicholson, M.D., transferred.

Surgeon G. F. NICHOLSON, M.D., Bengal Establishment, civil surgeon, is transferred from Delhi to Umballa, where he has assumed charge of the duties, relieving Surgeon J. O'Neill, M.D., transferred.

Surgeon-Major J. O'NEILL, M.D., Bengal Establishment, civil surgeon, is transferred from Umballa to Ferozepore.

Surgeon-Major P. R. MARTIN, M.D., Madras Establishment, is appointed Second Medical Officer at Cottacamund.

Surgeon J. CRIMMIN, V.C., Bombay Establishment, is directed to act as Professor of Midwifery at Grant Medical College during the absence of Surgeon R. J. Baker, M.B., on privilege leave.

The Queen has approved of the admission of the following Surgeons to the Indian Medical Service, dated September 30th, 1889:—Bengal: H. B. MELVILLE, J. C. S. VAUGHAN, A. L. DUKE, J. C. WHITE, H. W. ELPHICK, C. H. BEDFORD. Madras: C. L. WILLIAMS, W. C. VICKERS. Bombay: J. B. SMITH, H. F. CLEVELAND, E. L. C. SMITH, T. M. SHAW.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

ACTING-SURGEON G. F. A. ENGLAND, M.B., of the Hampshire Yeomanry (Cavaliers), is promoted to be Surgeon, from April 26th.

Mr. ROGER BULLOCK is appointed Acting-Surgeon to the Second Volunteer Battalion Worcester Regiment (late the 2nd Warwickshire).

Acting-Surgeon J. HINTON, of the 1st Wiltshire, has resigned his commission, dated December 18th, 1878; he is permitted to retain his rank and uniform.

Mr. H. H. MATTHEWS is appointed Acting-Surgeon to the 4th Volunteer Battalion Manchester Regiment (late the 18th Lancashire).

Acting-Surgeon P. PHELPS, 1st Volunteer Battalion East Kent Regiment (late the 2nd Kent), has resigned his appointment, which was dated July 31st, 1886.

MEDICO-LEGAL AND MEDICO-ETHICAL.

INTRODUCING A NEW PARTNER.

COUNTRY MEMBER asks for opinion of the following questions:

1. X. disposes of his practice to Y., by partnership introduction, and informs his patients by letter that he has taken Y. into partnership, eulogising Y., and enclosing his testimonials; many of "Country Member's" patients (presumably by accident) receiving these circulars. Is this in accordance with medical etiquette or good taste?

2. In the above case would it not be usual for the new practitioner to call upon those already practising in the town?

* Our correspondent will find an answer to his respective questions in the following quoted rules; and if a fuller exposition be desired, we would refer him to the third edition of the *Code of Medical Ethics*, chap. ii, sect. 1, rule 3, and chap. iv.

1. That it is contrary to medical etiquette "to notify the introduction and address of a partner, otherwise than *vis à vis*, or by an autograph or by a *acsimile* of a written note; and its circulation should be strictly limited to *bona fide* patients of the transmitter."

2. That "on commencing or changing the locality of practice, in town or country, an obligation is entailed on each new comer, young or old, to call, with as little delay as may be, upon every duly qualified, legitimate practitioner (who should return the visit with like promptitude) resident within a reasonable distance of his own selected place of abode, and courteously announce his intention to practice in the locality."

OWNERSHIP OF THE BODY AFTER DEATH.

W. S.—A man cannot by will, or in any other way, dispose of his dead body. The executors are charged with the duty of providing suitable burial, and no one else can say what is to be done after death.

The only way to carry out the wishes of the patient is to obtain from her a written or verbal direction (the latter in the presence of two witnesses) that her body is to be examined anatomically. The Act 2 and 3 Wm. IV, c. 75, s. 8, provides that in such case, "if before burial such direction is made known to the party having lawful possession of the body, that party shall direct such examination to be made, unless the deceased person's surviving husband, or wife, or nearest known relative, shall require the body to be interred without such examination."

A SUPPLANTER.

DR. A. AND MR. B.—In commenting on Mr. B.'s own "version of the affair," referred to in the JOURNAL of April 19th, under the heading of "A Supplanter," we deem it right to remark that not only was Dr. A.'s statement of the case submitted to him (Mr. B.) prior to its insertion, but in acknowledging its receipt he thus wrote: "All right about the B. M. J. (of course if the JOURNAL thinks I have erred, I shall abide by their decision)." He nevertheless now demurs thereto, and we have therefore, in compliance with his request, carefully and impartially reviewed the points involved by the light of his own detailed statement, which, however, differs but little from that of Dr. A., with a like result; for it seems to be clear that on the specified emergency being provided for, he (Mr. B.) should, even under the circumstances related, have courteously but firmly declined further attendance, except in consul-

tation with the ordinary medical adviser, Dr. A. In closing our comments on the case, we would suggest, for the consideration of Mr. B. (whose name was unknown to us until revealed by himself) the question of probability as to whether Mr. X. would have consulted him if it had not been for the professional introduction afforded by Dr. A.

THE L.K.Q.C.P.L.

A LANCASHIRE PRACTITIONER.—1. A person possessing the qualification of L.K.Q.C.P.Ireland only, cannot now be placed on the *Medical Register*, unless he has passed the qualifying examination required by the *Medical Act* of 1886.

2. A person registered under the *Medical Act*, 1858, in respect of a medical qualification only, cannot recover charges in a purely surgical case.

PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS.

F. H. M.—There is no legal objection to a L.S.A. calling himself a physician, nor would there be any to a medical man with a double qualification in partnership with a M.R.C.S., styling themselves "Physician and Surgeons," although a person practising by himself alone as a surgeon must not call himself a physician.

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATES.

JUSTICE.—Registered medical practitioners are alone qualified to sign certificates of death and vaccination, and to them only ought the forms of certificates of death be issued by the registrar. If the facts are quite clear that certificates of death and vaccination are signed by person not on the *Register*, and are accepted, a representation should be made to the registrar and vaccination officer on the subject.

As to a club appointment, registration is not essential provided the holder is duly qualified. A person unregistered, however, although duly qualified, cannot recover his fees, and might run the risk of not being able to enforce payment of his salary as medical officer of a club if payment refused.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—At the Congregation on Thursday, April 24th, the following medical and surgical degrees were conferred:—

M.D.—E. Lygett Burd, Caius; E. Mansel Sympson, Caius; W. G. Holloway, Sidney; C. E. Shelly, Sidney.

M.B. and B.C.—F. M. Ogilvie, King's; A. C. Rendle, Christ's.

PROFESSOR NEWTON requests that applications for permission to work at the University's tables in the Zoological Station at Naples, or in the Marine Biological Laboratory at Plymouth, may be sent to him (Magdalene College, Cambridge) on or before May 22nd.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.—The winter session of Glasgow University was brought to a close on April 25th by the graduation ceremony, at which the degree of D.D. was conferred on seven gentlemen, that of LL.D. on six, among whom Sir William Arrol, the engineer, and Dr. William MacEwen, the surgeon, were received with special acclamation by the students. Five graduates in medicine and surgery received the higher distinction of Doctor of Medicine, Dr. John A. Anderson being specially commended for a thesis "On Tetanus; with a Record of Six Cases." For the first time the doctorate of science was conferred, of which degree there were four recipients. There were twelve graduates in divinity, five in law, seventy-eight in arts, and eleven received the degree B.Sc. At the close of this ceremony Principal Caird addressed the graduates. As is his custom, before beginning his address proper, he made public expression of the gratitude of the University to her recent benefactors. The list of benefactions is this year a very brief one. A gift of £1,000 has been made to the Senate by Dr. Donald Mackintosh, London, to found a bursary in connection with the medical faculty, to be called the Mackintosh Mental Science Bursary, in memory of the founder's brother, Dr. Mackintosh, for many years superintendent of Gartnavel Asylum. Mrs. Elizabeth Parlane has bequeathed a sum of £2,400 for bursaries in medicine and divinity. Principal Caird mentioned that during the last twenty-seven years the sum accruing to the University from foundations for special purposes, such as bursaries, scholarships, demonstratorships, and the endorsement of new chairs amounts to no less than £210,000, or at the rate of about £8,000 a year.

UNIVERSITY CLUB, GLASGOW.—The Glasgow University Club have forwarded to the University Commissioners a memorial setting forth their suggestions for reform in the universities. They advocate reorganisation of the teaching staff by the foundation of new professorships, to widen the range of studies, by the appointment of junior professors, holding the same tenure as ordinary

professors and directly represented on the Senate, by the appointment of assistants where necessary, elected by the Court, and paid an adequate salary from university funds, and by the constitution of boards of studies, formed of the professors and junior professors of each faculty, whose business it would be to arrange courses of instruction. They advise the institution of teaching fellowships for providing short courses of lectures on special subjects, and additional lectureships on subjects not included in schemes for graduation. They urge the granting by the Court of recognition of distinguished graduates as qualifying teachers, and they suggest that the Court should look with favour on applications for affiliation by colleges sufficiently endowed and organised. They approve of granting degrees to women, and of the affiliation of colleges for their instruction; and they suggest that all teachers entitled to send up students for examination should be represented on the examining boards. The memorial then goes into a very complete and careful examination of the conditions for graduation in the various faculties, and of the changes that ought to be made to meet modern requirements. The suggestion is made that in medicine the curriculum should extend to five years, and that a course of 100 lectures on pathology should be compulsory, while the student should also be compelled to produce evidence of having dissected the whole body, and of having attended practical courses in physiology, pathology, and pharmacy. The institution of a chair of pathology is urged on the Commissioners, and the foundation of junior professorships in anatomy, physiology, and public health; the need of lectureships on gynaecology, diseases of children, diseases of the ear and throat, and diseases of the skin is urged; and the foundation of scholarships for encouraging original research. It is further suggested that all examinations in medicine should be conducted by a board of three examiners, one the university professor, a second selected by the Court as assessor, and a third representative of extra-mural teachers and professors of affiliated colleges, but also selected by the Court. The memorial concludes with a well-reasoned consideration of the financial changes involved in the reforms advocated. A fee fund for each faculty is urged, the increase of fees from £3 3s. to £4 4s. is suggested, and the fixing of a minimum emolument to each professorship, which might be £800 where the professor does not practise his profession, and £400 where he does practise.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.—Faculty of Medicine. Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine. The following candidates have satisfied the Examiners:—

Honours—First Class.—C. W. Turner, M.R.C.S., Yorkshire College, Leeds.
Honours—Second Class.—J. A. Hutton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Middlesex Hospital.

Pass-list.—G. H. V. Appleby, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; A. Badcock, London Hospital; W. H. Bishop, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; F. C. Brodie, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., Middlesex Hospital; T. L. Bryan, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; H. S. Burniston, St. Mary's Hospital; A. G. R. Cameron, St. Mary's Hospital; H. A. Collinson, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; A. J. Dale, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; T. Dixon, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; C. C. Eardley-Wilmot, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. W. H. Byre, Guy's Hospital; A. A. Fennings, St. Mary's Hospital; W. Fowler, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; J. P. Iredale, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; W. D. Johns, B.A., College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; H. M. Jones, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; W. Martin, B.A., College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; R. S. McPherson, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; A. E. Merewether, London Hospital; C. M. O'Brien, Trinity College, Dublin; W. Oliver, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; J. Peacock, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; A. W. Port, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; L. L. Preston, M.R.C.S., Middlesex Hospital; E. Race, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; J. M. Ritchie, Queen's College, Birmingham; F. Robson, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; L. W. Rolleston, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; N. F. Rowston, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; H. Shore, Queen's College, Birmingham; C. Stewart, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; R. F. Syrett, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; L. C. T. Thorne, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; W. J. N. Vincent, London Hospital; J. P. Willis, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; G. S. Ware, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., Middlesex Hospital.

Examination for the Licence in Sanitary Science. The following candidates have satisfied the Examiners:—

J. W. Hembrough, M.D.; J. Hindhaugh, M.B., B.S., Durham; J. A. Jackson, M.B., Glasgow; J. Kelland, M.B., C.M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Ed.; J. A. Marsden, M.R.C.S.Eng.; N. Raw, M.B., B.S., Durham.

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.—The *Calendar* for 1890, and a supplementary volume containing the examination papers for 1889, have recently been issued. The former contains particulars of the scholarships for women recently founded by the Drapers' Company and by the Irish Society of London.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.—The following gentlemen, having conformed to the by-laws and regulations, and passed the required examinations, were, at a meeting of the College on April 24th, admitted Licentiates and received their diplomas:

*Ackland, R., Charing Cross
Adkins, A. J., St. Thomas's
*Allford, H. G. L., King's College
Andrew, F. W., St. Bartholomew's
Baker, H. S., Charing Cross
Beadles, C. F., University College
Bernau, H. F., St. Thomas's
Beville, F. W., St. Thomas's
Boulton, A., Charing Cross
Buckley, C. H., Manchester
*Buncombe, W. D., London
Butler, C., St. Bartholomew's
Cargill, L. V., King's College
Carpenter, W. S., St. Mary's
Carter, W. R., Cambridge and St. Thomas's
*Christal, T. F., Guy's
*Clayton, J. H., Birmingham
*Clowes, J. P., St. Thomas's
Coleman, P., St. Thomas's
Collins, E., St. Bartholomew's
*Cooke, C. M., St. Mary's
Cooper, L., University College
*Cottam, F. H. W., Manchester
Craig, W. W., University College
Dauber, J. H., Middlesex
Dickinson, G. F., Charing Cross
Dudley, G. J., Birmingham
Earle, H. M., Middlesex
Elliman, A. C., Guy's
Farmer, G. W. S., London
Fawcett, J., Guy's
Fincham, S. W., St. Thomas's
Fisher, T. E. H., St. Thomas's
Foster-Foster, F. F., Guy's
Fowler, F., St. Thomas's
*France, E. P., University College
Gann, T. W. F., Middlesex
Gilpin, R. H., Middlesex
Green, J. H., Manchester
Grey, T. C., Bristol
Hall, F. W., Guy's
Handfield-Jones, C. R., St. Mary's
Harris, F. S., London
Harrison, A. W., Westminster
*Hayman, W. S., King's College
Henson, J. L., St. Bartholomew's
Hodgson, V. J., Guy's
Hopkins, G. H., Liverpool and University College
*Howell, A. H., London
Jaffrey, F., St. George's
James, W. B., University College
Kerr, W. J., Manchester
Kershaw, H. W., St. Mary's
Lancashire, G. H., Manchester
Legg, C., Guy's
Lowsley, L. D., St. Bartholomew's
*McArthur, D. C., University College
* Candidates who have not presented themselves under the regulations of the Examining Board.

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, April 25th.

London Dust.—Mr. C. GRAHAM gave notice that on that day four weeks he would move a resolution relating to the clearing away of dust and garbage by London vestries, and to the condition of the women employed in the work.

Mondy, April 23rd.

Sanitary Defects of School Board Buildings.—Dr. FARQUHARSON asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, considering the serious accusations of sanitary and other structural defects recently made against buildings erected by the London School Board, the Government would give facilities for the consideration of the Sanitary Registration of Buildings Bill now before the House, or would themselves introduce a Bill to prevent the use of schools and other new public buildings until their fitness for sanitary occupation had been certified by some competent authority.—Mr. W. H. SMITH said the Government could not undertake to give any exceptional facilities for the consideration of the Sanitary Registration of Buildings Bill, nor could they at present give any undertaking to introduce a Bill to prevent the use of schools and public buildings until their sanitary fitness for occupation had been certified. The granting of certificates as to the sanitary fitness of premises was not unattended with risk, unless the duty of examination was exercised with great care, and under circumstances which admitted of a proper examination being made. Any certificate as to sanitary condition would be regarded as relieving from responsibility as regards sanitary arrangements those on whom the responsibility should rest.

Five Days' Fast.—Mr. MATTHEWS, in reply to Mr. S. SMITH, said the law gave him no power to interfere with the public performance of a fast persons on account of their danger or their folly. If the performance of the fast man was open to objection on grounds other than those of danger, the

licensing authorities might possibly take the matter into consideration when the next application was made for a licence.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.—Mr. O. V. MORGAN asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether the metropolitan magistrates had yet conferred together with the object of arriving at some common understanding as to the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.—Mr. MATTHEWS said the chief magistrate informed him that he had conferred with his brother magistrates on this subject. They were unanimous as to the importance of the Acts, and as to the principle which should guide them in fixing the amount of fines; and they attributed the difference in the amount of fines inflicted solely to the variety of the circumstances in each case, the variation ranging from gross fraud to simple accident, and from large to very small adulteration.

Tuesday, April 29th.

Pharmacy Act (Ireland) 1875.—Mr. JOHNSTON obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Pharmacy Act (Ireland) 1875. The Bill was brought up and read a first time.

Tuberculous Meat.—Mr. G. BALFOUR asked the President of the Board of Agriculture whether he proposed to take any action in view of the facts laid before him by a deputation on the 24th instant, relative to the disease of tuberculosis in cattle.—Mr. CHAPLIN said he stated to the deputation that the first thing in his judgment to be done was to obtain an authoritative opinion as to how far and at what stages of the disease meat derived from animals suffering from tuberculosis was unfit for and dangerous as human food, and that he would consult with his right hon. friend and his colleagues, without delay, as to the most satisfactory means of obtaining such an opinion. He had taken an early opportunity of doing so, with this result, that as this was a question primarily affecting the public health, the President of the Local Government Board proposed to institute a scientific inquiry into the question without delay.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

INDIA.

ZENANA MISSION.—The annual report of the Zenana Mission testifies to the good work which is being done in India by this comparatively young organisation. It has established hospitals and dispensaries in the great cities of Benares and Lucknow, and is contemplating starting one or two more, for which £3,000 has either been given or promised. At the Benares and Lucknow hospitals there were, it is stated, no fewer than 5,600 patients last year.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

At the opening of the New South Wales Parliament on April 29th it was stated that the following among other Bills would be submitted:—to improve the water supply in town and country; to provide protection for women and children employed in factories and workshops; and to amend the law relating to public health.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE LEPROSERS OF ROBBEN ISLAND.—On the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the new leper hospital on Robben Island, on April 8th, Sir Henry Loch congratulated the Government upon the steps that had been taken to provide accommodation calculated to provide sufficient room for what he believed would be the demands on the part of the patients for the next few years to come. His Excellency then dwelt upon the difficulties which had to be considered and overcome by the Government before they could enforce the Act which provided for compulsory removal of lepers to Robben Island. He went on to say that the manner in which the Government's power was exercised must depend on a variety of circumstances, and the public of England would be making a very great mistake if they supposed, because they heard of isolated cases of leprosy in distant parts of the colony, that the matter was not being carefully dealt with by the Government of the colony. It would be a great pleasure to him to convey to those interested in this question the assurance that there was no part of the world, as far as he was aware, where the Government was taking better, more stringent, or more speedy measures to provide an adequate institution for the care of that unfortunate class of people, and he believed that in a short time a still larger number of lepers would be attended to and taken care of by the Government.

ABERDEEN ROYAL INFIRMARY.—At a meeting of the Infirmary Board of Directors, held on April 23rd, the resignation of Dr. Ogilvie Will was accepted with regret. At the same time, it was agreed to request Dr. Will to continue his connection with the hospital as consulting surgeon. At the same meeting the following resident assistants to the hospital staff were appointed for twelve months: Dr. Alexander Mackay, Dr. William Bulloch, Dr. Francis Kelly, and Dr. Peter Fowlie.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE CORNELIUS JONSON, L.R.C.P.EDIN., L.S.A.

THE death of Mr. George Cornelius Jonson, which occurred on April 14th, three days before the twenty-fifth annual dinner of the Royal Medical Benevolent College at Epsom, of which he was a ruling spirit, has been deeply regretted by a wide circle of admirers. Mr. Jonson was for many years in good general practice in Belgravia, where he gained the confidence and friendship of a large and influential circle of friends and patients, as is shown by the liberal contributions which he collected for the Royal Medical Benevolent College and for the British Medical Benevolent Fund from those outside the profession as well as from his brethren. Mr. Jonson was also for some years one of the visiting apothecaries of St. George's Hospital, and took great interest in the management of the dispensary of that institution. For many years of his later life Mr. Jonson was blind from cataract. He lived to have the cataract removed, and saw perfectly to the end of his life.

Mr. Jonson was twice married, and by his second marriage leaves three sons and a daughter. At the dinner of the Royal Medical Benevolent College, Sir James Paget, at the close of his speech, said, "We may justly mingle one sigh of great regret with the happiness and hopefulness with which we meet tonight, for of all the benevolent, earnest, and hard-working men whom I have known in our profession, none ever surpassed George Jonson."

Mr. J. Lumsden Propert sends us the following on the late Mr. Jonson's work at Epsom College: "He was the last survivor of the band of devoted men who stood by my late father's side on the platform at the Hanover Square Rooms in June, 1851, when the scheme of the College was first launched. He thus worked energetically for the College for close on forty years. He collected between £5,000 and £6,000 for its funds. He was the Chairman of the Council, and with the exception of the time when he was operated upon for cataract, scarcely ever missed a meeting. The operation was completely successful, and he immediately resumed his duties, and carried them on to the end. His retirement from active practice some years since left him leisure to inquire minutely into the cases coming up for election at the College, and he never failed to find out the most deserving cases, affording them the help of the large number of votes which were allotted to him in virtue of the sums of money collected by him for the funds, but also aiding them by valuable advice as to the conduct of the canvassing. He was the last link which connected the past of the College with the present."

Dr. W. H. Broadbent (Treasurer of the British Medical Benevolent Fund) writes to us: "Mr. Jonson was connected with the British Medical Benevolent Fund in the time of Mr. Toynbee, under whose hands it first assumed any importance, and soon after his death was appointed Chairman of the Committee, the appointment being renewed from year to year ever since. During the whole of this time he scarcely ever missed a meeting, excepting after an operation for cataract which he underwent a few years ago, and during an illness in the early part of the past winter. He usually brought with him a contribution from some friend, and he collected a large amount for the charity. But great as were his services in this respect, the benefit he conferred upon the applicants for relief by his kindness and thoughtful care for them individually were still greater. At one time he visited applicants who were within his reach, and made himself acquainted with their special needs, and in this way came to see that the help and comfort afforded by the grants or annuities would be greatly increased if they were paid in instalments, and this he not only saw, but actually undertook to carry out. At the time of his death, he was sending out every month sixty-six such instalments to annuitants and it was a point of honour with him to make sure that every one had his cheque by the first post on the 1st of the month. Wherever he was, he so timed the posting of the letters as to secure this."

"He had naturally become a centre for all charitable work relating to the profession, and this was the main occupation of his life for many years. His memory was extraordinary, and to the last he seemed to remember the particulars of every case which had come under his notice."

"He attended the meeting of the Committee on March 25th, and appeared to be recovering strength. He was in excellent spirits,

Hospitals, and in the London Fever Hospital, which had steadily increased during the first six months of 1882 to 1609, had declined to 1,083 at the end of March. The number of cases admitted into these hospitals, which had been 685, 1,523, and 2,010 in the three preceding quarters, declined to 1,082 during the first three months of this year. Among the sanitary districts of London the highest fatality of scarlet fever occurred in Holborn and Fulham.

Diphtheria.—The prevalence of diphtheria presents a marked contrast to that of scarlet fever, for while the latter was below the average throughout the quarter, the former showed an excess during each week. The fatal cases recorded during the three months under notice were 337, against an average of 236. During the quarter, 185 cases of diphtheria were admitted into the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals, against numbers increasing from 83 to 275 in the four quarters of 1889; 111 patients remained under treatment at the end of the quarter. Among the various sanitary areas diphtheria was proportionally most fatally prevalent in Hammersmith, Poplar, Holborn, and Bethnal Green.

Whooping-cough.—This was by far the most fatal zymotic disease in London last quarter, although the 1,227 deaths referred to it exceeded the average by only 46. Among the various sanitary areas, whooping-cough showed the greatest proportional fatality in Camberwell, Plumstead, Mile End Old Town, Bethnal Green, and St. George-in-the-East.

Fever.—Under this heading are included deaths from typhus, typhoid fever, and simple and ill-defined forms of continued fever. The "fever" mortality during last quarter in London was lower than in the corresponding period of any year on record, and was below the average during each week of the quarter. The total deaths referred to different forms of fever were only 115, against an average number of 221 in the first quarters of the ten preceding years; and in no sanitary area of the metropolis was "fever" fatally prevalent during last quarter.

Diarrhoea.—The deaths from diarrhoea registered during the three months under notice were 144, and were 43 below the corrected average.

In conclusion, it may be stated that during the first quarter of this year the 2,347 deaths referred to these principal zymotic diseases were more than 20 per cent. below the corrected average number in the corresponding periods of the ten preceding years, 1880-89, and that in only two of them, namely, diphtheria and whooping-cough, did the mortality show any excess.

FEES TO MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

M. O. H. writes: I hold the office of medical officer of health to the urban sanitary authority; my salary is paid in part by the Local Government Board. I am in private practice. When called upon to give evidence in court (magistrates) in proof of nuisances injurious to health, am I entitled to a fee, or is the granting of a fee at the option of the magistrates? If fees are not allowed, what is my proper course to pursue?

* * * A medical officer of health is entitled to a fee under the circumstances mentioned. Some medical officers of health whose whole time is not engaged by the authorities they serve, are in the habit of charging fees; others, who are engaged on the same terms, are not. Magistrates naturally attach more weight to the evidence of those officers who consider it part of their public duty to appear as witnesses in cases in which their testimony is important, and who do not gain pecuniary advantages by appearing.

HEALTH OF ENGLISH TOWNS.

In twenty-eight of the largest English towns, including London, which have an estimated population of 9,715,559 persons 5,730 births and 3,848 deaths were registered during the week ending Saturday, April 26th. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had increased from 19.3 to 20.9 per 1,000 in the three preceding weeks, declined again to 20.7 during the week under notice. The rates in the several towns ranged from 16.0 in Brighton, 16.5 in Birmingham, and 17.1 in Huddersfield to 27.1 in Salford, 29.1 in Sheffield, 30.4 in Manchester, and 30.7 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In the twenty-seven provincial towns the mean death-rate was 22.5 per 1,000, and exceeded by 4.0 the rate recorded in London, which was only 18.5 per 1,000. The 3,848 deaths registered during the week under notice in the twenty-eight towns included 400 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, against numbers increasing from 350 to 420 in the three preceding weeks; of these, 153 resulted from whooping-cough, 101 from measles, 56 from scarlet fever, 35 from diarrhoea, 31 from diphtheria, 24 from "fever" (principally enteric), and not one from small-pox. These 400 deaths were equal to an annual rate of 2.1 per 1,000; in London the zymotic death-rate was 2.4, while in the twenty-seven provincial towns it averaged 1.9 per 1,000, and ranged from 0.0 in Wolverhampton and in Huddersfield, and 0.2 in Hull to 3.3 in Norwich, 3.8 in Brighton, 4.1 in Salford, and 5.7 in Derby. Measles caused the highest proportional fatality in Norwich, Liverpool, Plymouth and Derby; scarlet fever in Birkenhead and Manchester; and whooping-cough in Norwich, Oldham, Plymouth, Bolton, Salford, and Brighton. The mortality from "fever" showed no excess in any of the towns. Of the 31 deaths from diphtheria recorded during the week under notice in these towns, 20 occurred in London, 6 in Salford, 2 in Manchester, and 2 in Birmingham. No fatal case of small-pox was registered during the week under notice, either in London or in any of the large provincial towns; and 3 cases of this disease were under treatment in the Metropolitan Asylums

Hospitals on Saturday, April 26th. These hospitals contained 1,052 scarlet fever patients on the same date, against 1,041 and 1,049 at the end of the two preceding weeks; 83 cases were admitted during the week, against 84, 79, and 70 in the three previous weeks. The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in London was equal to 4.1 per 1,000, and was slightly below the average.

HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday, April 26th, 865 births and 627 deaths were registered in the eight principal Scotch towns. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had been 22.8 and 26.0 per 1,000 in the two preceding weeks, declined again to 24.2 during the week under notice, but exceeded by 3.5 per 1,000 the mean rate during the same period in the twenty-eight large English towns. Among these Scotch towns the lowest death-rates were recorded in Perth and Greenock, and the highest in Aberdeen and Glasgow. The 627 deaths registered in these towns during the week under notice included 86 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, equal to an annual rate of 3.3 per 1,000, which exceeded by 1.2 the mean zymotic death-rate during the same period in the large English towns. The highest zymotic death-rates were recorded in Aberdeen and Dundee. The 301 deaths registered in Glasgow included 16 from whooping-cough, 14 from measles, and 3 from "fever." In Edinburgh, 6 fatal cases of whooping-cough, 3 of measles, and 3 of "fever" were recorded. Eight deaths were referred to measles in Dundee, and 4 in Aberdeen. The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in these towns was equal to 6.0 per 1,000, against 4.1 in London.

HEALTH OF IRISH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday, April 19th, the deaths registered in the sixteen principal town districts of Ireland were equal to an annual rate of 27.5 per 1,000. The lowest rates were recorded in Lurgan and Dundalk, and the highest in Galway and Drogheda. The death-rate from the principal zymotic diseases averaged 2.0 per 1,000. The 179 deaths in Dublin during the week under notice were equal to an annual death-rate of 26.5 per 1,000 (against 26.6 and 24.5 in the two preceding weeks), the rate for the same period being 19.0 in London and 24.0 in Edinburgh. These 179 deaths included 5 which resulted from the principal zymotic diseases (equal to an annual rate of 0.7 per 1,000), of which 2 were referred to "fever" and 2 to whooping-cough.

MEDICAL NEWS.

THE influenza epidemic is reported to have reached Mandalay.

THE distribution of prizes of the Faculty of Medicine, University College, London, will take place on Tuesday, May 20th. Dr. J. Russell Reynolds, F.R.S., will preside.

THE French Minister of Marine has absolutely prohibited the medical officers of the navy from practising hypnotism "under any pretext whatever."

A POLICLINIC, or medical institute, similar to the policlinic at Vienna and Berlin, will be opened at Paris at 28 rue Mazarin in a few days.

THE annual dinner of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain will take place at Freemasons' Tavern on Wednesday, May 21st.

THE provision of a separate building for infectious cases at the Warwickshire County Lunatic Asylum, which has been sanctioned by the Council, will, it is anticipated, cost £4,600.

THE Paris Municipal Council has just voted 270,000 francs (£10,800) for the construction, on ground cut off from the Mont Parnasse Cemetery, of a sleeping refuge for pregnant women in a state of destitution.

AN election for a medical officer to Mullaghglass Dispensary will take place this week. Dr. Palmer, J.P., of Crossmaglen, is a candidate, and it is expected that he will succeed the late Dr. Lightburne, whose sudden demise we recently recorded.

THE first experiment in the cultivation of opium in Russia has recently been made in the Lipowez district of the Kieff "government." From an analysis made by M. Bogdanow of some opium grown on the estate of Herr Rewa, it appears that it contains 5.13 per cent. of morphine.

THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.—The Marchioness of Salisbury opened on April 29th a bazaar at the New Hospital for Women, Euston Road, in aid of the ground-rent fund of the institution. The building is expected to be ready for opening for hospital purposes in the course of a few weeks.

DRUGGISTS AND THE LICENSING QUESTION.—At the Edinburgh Licensing Court, on Thursday last, applications were presented on behalf of four chemists and druggists for wine licences. The applications were opposed by the Licensed Grocers' Association, and were severally refused by the Court.

THE honorary title of "Professor" has been conferred on Dr. Gottstein, of Breslau, who though he has for many years been recognised as one of the foremost laryngologists in Germany, has hitherto had no higher rank in the teaching hierarchy than *Privatdozent*.

It has been decided to give four annual money prizes for successful vaccination in the Venetian and Mantuan provinces of Italy. These prizes were recently awarded for the first time, the sums given being respectively about £21, £18, £14, and £10. Ninety-one other practitioners received "honourable mention."

THE Hospitals Association have placed one of their ambulances, with a zinc cover shelter, adjoining the cab rank at St. Clement Danes Church, Strand. Similar ambulances have been placed recently by the Hospitals Association at Charing Cross and at the Marble Arch, Hyde Park.

WE are requested to state that an address on the Scientific Observation of Pupils in Schools will be given by Dr. Francis Warner in the Board Room of the School Board Offices, Victoria Embankment, on Friday, May 2nd, at 6 P.M. The chair will be taken by Mr. W. Rouston Bourke, Chairman of the School Management Committee.

IT is stated that the French Minister of Justice has in view the institution of a Superior Council of Legal Medicine. It will consist of a commission of physicians and magistrates, whose duty it will be to give their opinion on the responsibility of criminals, and on such questions as the influence of suggestion and heredity.

RECENTLY published statistics show that, in 1888, there were 709 chemists' shops in Holland. The personnel of these establishments comprised 21 fully qualified pharmacists, 123 assistants under the old regulations, 68 apprentices (including 20 girls), and 470 assistants under the new regulations, of whom 247 were women.

THE French Exhibition at West Brompton will devote the proceedings of one day's special entertainment to the French Hospital in London, which is about to open in its new building. As the Exhibition is very varied and attractive, and likely to be a favourite summer resort for the season, it may be hoped that the funds of the hospital will largely benefit by this generous offer.

NATIONAL HEALTH SOCIETY.—The distribution of medals and certificates to candidates who have successfully passed the examinations of the National Health Society, 44, Berners Street, on domestic and personal hygiene, first aid to the injured, and home nursing will be made on Tuesday, May 6th, at 3.30 P.M., at Grosvenor House, instead of May 12th as previously announced.

DEATH UNDER CHLOROFORM.—A death under chloroform is stated by the *New York Medical Record* to have occurred at Columbus, Ohio, on March 26th. The patient was a man, aged 56, who had sustained a fracture of the femur. Chloroform was administered and the patient succumbed before any attempt at resuscitation had been made.

ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL, KINGSTOWN.—A ball in aid of the funds of this charity took place last week. On Saturday the amateurs of the Grenadier Guards devoted the proceeds of a morning performance to the same institution. The burlesque of *Miss Maritana*, written by Lieutenant Nugent and Mr. Whitbread, was admirably put upon the stage. Mr. Nugent's acting was perfect. A considerable sum must have been realised.

FISH POISONING.—The *Cape Argus* gives an account of the poisoning of a whole family in Cape Town by the eating of poisonous fish. A widow, her five children, and three boarders, who partook of a fish supper, were seized on the following morning with violent vomiting and purging, and other unmistakeable symptoms of poisoning. Dr. Baird prescribed for the sufferers, but two of the children, aged respectively 2½ years and 8 months, succumbed.

CREMATION.—The sixth meeting of delegates from the various cremation societies will meet at Berlin from August 4th to 6th. The following is the programme as at present arranged: Report on the position of legislation with regard to cremation in different countries; the conditions of transport of dead bodies on railways in Germany and elsewhere; discussion on the best kind of cremation chamber, and the results by experience in different countries.

PRESENTATION.—In connection with the changes which are now taking place in the Grimsby and District Hospital, a presentation was made to the late matron, Miss Mountford, on April 28th, by members of the medical staff and managing committee. The presentation was made by Dr. Moody, as senior surgeon, and consisted of an address and a purse containing a handsome sum of money. The departure of Miss Mountford is regretted by all who have met her in the discharge of her duties at the hospital, as well as by a large circle of private friends.

THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS AT BERLIN.—In the Section of Pharmacology, a discussion on Anæsthetics will be opened by Dr. Lauder Brunton, and one on the Pharmacopœia question by Dr. Langgaard. Addresses will also be delivered by Professors Binz, Böhm, Brackett, and Liebreich. A *souvenir* of the meeting will be presented to the members of the section in the form of a "conspectus" of all the German essays on experimental pharmacology which have appeared during the last twenty-five years.

THE RABIES ORDER IN MIDDLESEX.—The report of the Executive Committee of the Middlesex County Council for the quarter ending March 31st last gives some important statistics on the rabies question. During the three months, no fewer than 1,039 stray dogs were seized, of which only 108 were claimed, the remaining 946 being sent to the Dogs' Home or slaughtered. During the six months ending March, 18 dogs were destroyed suffering from rabies, the largest number of which were terriers of various breeds.

GERMAN MEDICAL STUDENTS.—According to official statistics, the following were the numbers of medical students attending the various German universities during the winter session 1889-90: München heads the list with 1,422, Berlin comes next with 1,373, then come in order Würzburg with 998, Leipzig with 944, Greifswald with 377, Breslau with 358, Strassburg with 353, Bonn with 343, Erlangen with 340, Freiburg with 327, Halle and Heidelberg each with 284, Königsberg with 258, Kiel with 241, Marburg with 239, Tübingen with 232, Jena with 216, Göttingen with 211, Giessen with 158, and Rostock with 145.

THE BOYS' CAMP.—Last year the London Diocesan Council undertook the work of forming a camp, where a fortnight's fresh air and freedom could be enjoyed by boys whose ages varied from 14 to 17, who were earning wages, but wages not sufficient to permit of their taking a change. The boys themselves contributed the small sum of 2s. 6d. a week. The Council obtained tents and the necessary camp equipment at an outlay of £220, and the railway company has given special cheap fares. It is prepared to repeat the experiment this year, and a camp will shortly be established at Sandhills, near Deal, on the same ground as last year.

PUERPERAL MASTITIS.—Dr. M. Deis has collected a long series of cases of puerperal inflammation of the mammary glandular tissue, and embodied his researches in a thesis published last year at Heidelberg. About 3.6 per cent. of lying-in women are attacked, the majority being primiparae. In half the cases the inflammation subsides without suppuration. Mastitis begins, as a rule, between the eighth and tenth day, and lasts from three to five days. The outer and externo-inferior lobes of the gland are the most frequently attacked. The temperature ranges from 100° to 104°, the maximum being usually attained on the first day of illness.

PROPOSED STATUE TO CLAUDE BERNARD.—Soon after the death of Claude Bernard, who was born not far from Lyons, the Faculties of Medicine and Science of that city determined to erect a statue to his memory in the Court of Honour. After a considerable sum had been collected and M. Aubert (the artist selected) had executed his model, the project was allowed to lapse so far as that no order was given for the reproduction of the statue. Professor R. Lépine, who has recently joined the committee, now appeals anew for subscriptions, which may be sent to the Secrétariat de la Faculté de Médecine, quai Claude Bernard, Lyons. The Conseil Général of the Rhône has recently voted the sum of 500 francs.

GRANTS FOR SUCCESSFUL VACCINATION.—Mr. Philip E. Hill, public vaccinator, Crickhowell district, Crickhowell Union, has received, for the seventh time in succession, the grant for efficient vaccination.—Mr. Price Jones, public vaccinator, Eastern district, Corwen Union, has received for the first time a grant of £16 19s. for efficient vaccination.—Mr. Felix Jones, M.R.C.S., etc., of Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire, has received for the third time the

Government grant for successful vaccination.—Mr. J. H. Lloyd, M.R.C.S.Eng., etc., public vaccinator for the Collumpton and Kentisbeare districts, has been awarded the Government grant for successful vaccination.

THE foundation stone of the new County Lunatic Asylum, Claybury—which it is stated will cost half a million of money—will be laid by the Chairman of the London County Council, Lord Rosebery.

DISORDER IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM.—It is stated that on Sunday last the inmates of the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum became very disorderly while at dinner, because of the withdrawal of an allowance of beer. They threw the food about the dining room, and broke some of the dishes. The warders being unable to control the malcontents, the police were called in, and the rioters were promptly placed in their cells.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—Captain Verney, in moving the second reading of the Guardians of the Poor (Election) Bill in the House of Commons on Wednesday, April 30th, called attention to the general feeling which prevails that guardians did not do their duty in respect of sanitary matters, such as water supply, drainage, and insanitary conditions. If the Bill were passed, the voters would only have themselves to blame if the guardians whom they elected did not discharge their duties satisfactorily.

MEDICAL DEFENCE UNION.—At a numerously attended meeting of the South Wales and Monmouthshire District, held at Neath on April 24th, the following officers were elected:—*President*: Dr. W. Taylor (Cardiff). *Vice-Presidents*: Dr. E. Davis (Swansea), Dr. Morgan (Newport), Dr. H. N. Davis (Rhondda Valley). *Council*: Dr. Evan Jones (Aberdare), Dr. Richwood (Rhymney), Dr. Pringle (Bridgend), Dr. Wood (Pontypool), Dr. Thomas (Newport), Dr. Nell (Penarth), Dr. Hardyman (Cardiff), Dr. C. T. Vachell (Cardiff), Dr. Milward (Cardiff), Dr. Neale (Barry), Dr. D. W. Davies (Lantrissant), Dr. W. B. Davies (Llandrindod), Dr. T. D. Griffiths (Swansea). *Hon. Sec.*: T. Garrett Horder (Cardiff).

PRIZES TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.—The Council of the British Medical Temperance Association having offered a first prize of ten and a second prize of five guineas for the best answers by medical students, the adjudicators awarded these to Mr. James McKendrick (Glasgow) and Mr. W. R. Smith (King's College). Two Edinburgh competitors also received honourable mention—Mr. G. R. Leighton and Mr. Wansburgh Jones. There were four questions on the composition and influence of alcohol; and that all the answers, which were written at examinations held simultaneously at London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Belfast, were of a high order of excellence.

PHTHISIS AND THE NEEDLE-WORKERS.—Mr. G. H. Fosbroke, medical officer of health for Stratford-on-Avon Combined Sanitary District, in his annual report calls attention to the fact that about 7 per cent. of the deaths registered were due to phthisis. The percentages of deaths from this cause were highest in the Stratford Urban and Alcester Rural District. He thought it would be found that those engaged in the different branches of the needle manufacturing trade were the chief sufferers. He thought that the needle manufacturers in the district had done all they could to render their factories healthy, but so long as the mechanics did not realise the value of efficient ventilation so long he feared phthisis would dwell among them.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following Vacancies are announced:

BRIGHTON, HOVE AND PRESTON PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.—Surgeon to District No. 8. Applications to the Secretary, 117, Queen's Road, Brighton, by May 14th.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE LYING-IN INSTITUTION.—House-Surgeon, unmarried and under 30 years of age. Salary, £120 per annum, with furnished apartments, coal, gas and attendance. Applications to Burgess Smith, Secretary, 76, West Street, Brighton, by May 30th. Election June 6th.

CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE).—Brompton, S.W.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with board and residence. Applications to the Secretary by May 3rd.

CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE).—Brompton, S.W.—Registrar, qualified under the Medical Registration Act. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, and residence. Applications to the Secretary by May 3rd.

CARRICKMACROSS UNION (Carrickmacross Dispensary).—Medical Officer. Salary, £115 per annum and fees. Applications to Mr. Thomas Phelan, Honorary Secretary. Election on May 7th.

COUNTY MAYO INFIRMARY.—Resident Apothecary. Salary, £50 per annum, with apartments and rations. Applications to Surgeon Knott, Infirmary House, Castlebar. Election on May 3rd.

DOWN DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with the usual allowances of apartments, rations, etc. Applications to the Resident Medical Superintendent. Election on May 3rd.

GREAT BERKHAMSTED RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary to be settled by Joint Committee. Application to H. M. Turner, Clerk to Rural Sanitary Authority, Watford.

HARROW LOCAL BOARD.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications, marked "Medical Officer," to be sent to the Clerk, R. E. H. Fisher, by May 13th.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.—Limpley Stoke, near Bath.—Resident Medical Officer, age not under 40, no family. Salary £120 per annum (or more according to experience), with board and laundry. Applications to S. H., at the above address.

KENT COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Chartham, near Canterbury.—Second Assistant Medical Officer; must be registered. Salary, £120 per annum, with furnished apartments, board and attendance. Applications with testimonials by May 19th, to Allen Fielding, solicitor, Canterbury.

LONDON COUNTY ASYLUM, Hanwell.—A Fourth Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £150 per annum, rising annually to £180, with board, furnished apartments and washing. Single, and not more than 35 years of age. Double qualification. Applications, on forms to be had by applying to R. W. Partridge, London Asylums Office, 40, Craven Street, Strand, by May 8th.

LONDON COUNTY ASYLUM, Hanwell.—A Fifth Assistant Medical Officer. Salary of £120 per annum, rising annually to £180, with board, furnished apartments and washing. Single; not more than 35 years of age. Double qualification. Applications by May 8th, on forms furnished, to be addressed to R. W. Partridge, Clerk to the Asylums Committee, 40, Craven Street, Strand, W.C.

NORTH LONDON CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, HAMPSTEAD AND LONDON.—Resident Medical Officer, double qualification. Honorarium, £40 per annum, with rooms and board. Applications to Lionel Hill, M.A., Secretary, 216, Tottenham Court Road, London, W., by May 19th.

PAROCHIAL BOARDS OF STRATHDON AND GLENBUCKET, Aberdeenshire.—Medical Officer. Salary, £65 per annum. Applications to be made to the Chairman of the Boards.

PAROCHIAL BOARD OF NEW ABBEY.—Medical Officer. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications to Peter M'Donald, Inspector, New Abbey, Dumfries, by May 12th.

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, Rangoon Municipality, by June 1st.

ROYAL SOUTH HANTS INFIRMARY.—Assistant to House-Surgeon, qualified or 3rd year's student at a recognised medical school. No salary; board and rooms provided. Applications to T. A. Fisher Hall, Secretary, by May 8th.

SALFORD ROYAL HOSPITAL.—Honorary Medical Officer for the Pendleton Branch Dispensary. Double qualification. Applications to Alexander Hay, Secretary, by May 18th.

SOUTH DEVON AND EAST CORNWALL HOSPITAL, Plymouth.—Three Honorary Assistant Surgeons. Double qualifications. Applications to the Honorary Secretary, Walter Wilson, by May 12th.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, Larbert.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and residence. Experience in pathological research will be considered a recommendation. Applications to Dr. Macpherson, Medical Superintendent, by May 15th.

SWANSEA HOSPITAL.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, furnished apartments, coals, gas, attendance, etc. Applications to the Secretary, Jno. W. Morris, by May 15th.

WEST HAM HOSPITAL, Stratford, E.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Honorarium, 30 guineas and board and lodging. Applications to the Secretary.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road, W.—House-Physician. Appointment tenable May 12th to September 30th. Eligible for election to the office of House-Surgeon for six months from October. Board and lodging. Applications by May 8th to R. J. Gilbert, Secretary Superintendent.

WIRRAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, Wood Church Road, Birkenhead.—Resident House-Surgeon (lady or gentleman), fully qualified. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging and washing. Applications to T. F. Squarey, Honorary Secretary, 25, Lord Street, Liverpool, by May 15th.

WOOLWICH UNION.—Assistant Medical Officer (Resident), at the Infirmary, Plumstead. Salary, £90 per annum, with apartments, rations and washing. Age not above 30, and single. Doubly qualified. Applications, on the prescribed printed forms, by May 7th to be addressed to the Clerk to the Board.

YORK DISPENSARY.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £130 per annum, with furnished apartments, coals, and gas. Unmarried. Applications to S. W. North, Esq., 84, Micklegate, York, by May 6th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

AMBROSE, Alexander, B.A., LL.B., T.C., M.D.Dub., appointed Medical Officer for the Buckhurst Hill District of the Epping Union.

FAUST, C. T., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Willington Quay Local Board.

BERRYMAN, H. A., L.R.C.P., appointed House-Physician to the General Infirmary, Leeds.

BROOKE, W., M.D., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Crompton Urban Sanitary Authority.

BROWN, Walter, M.B.Aberd., L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Assistant Physician to the General Infirmary at Gloucester and the Gloucestershire Eye Institution, vice Henry Peacock, M.R.C.S., F.R.C.S., resigned.

BURTON, R. G., M.D., L.R.C.S., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Brentford Rural Sanitary Authority.

CRESSWELL, R., M.R.C.S.Eng., Lond., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Cheltenham Rural Sanitary District, vice H. Jessop, deceased.

CROSSFIELD, H. V., M.B., C.M.Glasg., appointed Resident House-Surgeon to the Chorlton-upon-Medlock Dispensary.

DALTON, Ernest E., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Medical Officer to the Western District of the Cerne Union.

DUNDAS, R. T., L.M., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.I., appointed Medical Officer to the Enniskillen Union, Ely Dispensary.

FISHER, T., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Garstang Rural Sanitary Authority.

FISHER, J. B., M.B.Edin., and C.M., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Whitehaven Union Rural Sanitary Authority.

GILES, Oswald, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Ruskin Urban Sanitary Authority.

GOWAN, Bowie Campbell, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., appointed Sanitary Medical Officer to the Hendon Rural Sanitary Authority, *vice* Dr. W. Thompson.

GRANGER, Robert Fawcett, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin., appointed Medical Officer for the West Whitby District and Workhouse of the Whitby Union, *vice* J. R. Semple, M.B.Glasg.

HANSON, Arthur Stephen, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed House-Surgeon to the Paddington Green Children's Hospital, *vice* F. W. Tunnicliffe, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

HUDSON, —, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Ida Hospital, General Infirmary, Leeds, *vice* Walter Thompson, resigned.

HULBERT, E. B., M.B., appointed House-Physician to the General Infirmary, Leeds.

JONES, Parry, M.D., appointed Medical Officer for the No. 5 District of the Mansfield Union.

KINGSTON, P. J., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon to the Female Lock Hospital, Harrow Road, *vice* H. Carlos Barr, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., resigned.

LLOYD, Edward J., M.D., M.S., M.R.C.S., appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Carnarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary.

MCAUDLISH, J., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Eng., appointed House-Surgeon to the General Infirmary, Leeds.

MADELEY, Edward, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Walsall Amalgamated Friendly Societies Medical Association, *vice* Dr. Riordan.

MONTLOCH, C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Chelsea Hospital for Women, *vice* F. J. Wadham, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

NEWBOULD, Dr., appointed Medical Officer for Abbots Bromley District of Uttoxeter Union, *vice* R. Earlam.

NORTON, Everett E., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Holborn Union Infirmary, Archway Road, *vice* Arthur Wellesley Harris, resigned.

RICHMOND, —, M.D., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Bardfield District of the Dunmow Union, *vice* Dr. Basil Ronald.

ROBERTS, E. C., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., reappointed Medical Officer of Health for Southgate.

SMITH, H. L., M.K.Q.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., appointed Medical Officer to the Eastern District of the Cerne Union.

SOLLY, E., F.R.C.S., appointed Surgeon to the St. Georges and St. James's Dispensary, *vice* W. R. Cheyne, M.R.C.S., resigned.

SOMERVILLE, John, M.B., C.M., appointed Resident Assistant Medical Officer to the Workhouse, Fir Vale, Pitsmoor, Sheffield Union, *vice* Frank Jeeves.

STEVENSON, Robert, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin., reappointed Medical Officer of Health for Rothwell.

STEWART, Edward, M.D., M.R.C.P., appointed Honorary Physician to the Marylebone General Dispensary, Welbeck Street, *vice* S. H. Habershon, M.A., M.B., M.R.C.P., resigned.

SULLIVAN, F. W., L.R.C.S.I., L. and L.M.K. and Q.C.P.I., appointed Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health to the Navan Union, *vice* Dr. Nicolls, deceased.

SUTTON, H. G., M.D. St. And., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., reappointed Medical Officer of Health for Sittingbourne.

VICARS, G. Rayleigh, M.A., M.B. St. And., and C.M., appointed Medical Officer for the Ravesby District of Horncastle Union.

WHITTLE, Glynn, M.D.Cantab., M.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Medical Officer of the New Bridewell, *vice* J. W. Cavanagh, L.R.C.P. Edin. M.R.C.S.Eng., deceased.

WILKINSON, R., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed House-Surgeon to the General Infirmary, Leeds.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8.30 P.M.—Annual Oration by Dr. A. E. San-Som on the Rapid Heart—a Clinical Study; and *Conversazione*.

ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 8 P.M.—Mr. J. Howard Munnelly: On some Points in the Preparation of Microscopical Sections of Teeth, Illustrated by the lantern. Mr. Thos. G. Read: On a Method of Crowning, using a model. Mr. Harry Baldwin: On a Case of Hyperostosis of the Upper Jaw.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, 1 P.M.—Mr. R. Marcus Gunn: On External Examination of the Eye. Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, 4 P.M.—Dr. Cheadle: On Tubercular Peritonitis.

TUESDAY.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 20, Hanover Square, 8.30 P.M.—Mr. Raymond Johnson: Two Specimens of Persistent Lingual Duct. Mr. Alban Doran: Myoma of the Uterus becoming Sarcomatous. Dr. Norman Moore: New Growth in Lung of a Child. Dr. Norman Moore and Dr. Andrews: Ulcerative Endo-

carditis (1) with Aneurysm, (2) with Amyloid Degeneration. Dr. Hector Mackenzie: Tubercular Disease with Multiple Abscesses of Liver. Mr. H. B. Robinson: Duct Carcinoma of Breast. Mr. Bruce Clarke: Calcifying Sarcoma of Breast. Mr. James Berry: Fibrochondroma of Tongue. Dr. Rolleston: Tubercular Strictures of the Colon. Card Specimens: Dr. Lediard: Coloured Photograph of Epithelioma of the Scalp. Mr. H. B. Robinson: Dermoid Cyst; Sebaceous Tumour of Scalp; Epithelial Tumour of Soft Palate. Mr. Shattock: Cystic Squamous-Celled Carcinoma of Scalp arising in Sebaceous Cyst; Polyp of Lymphatic Tissue from Child's Rectum.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Bethlem Hospital, 2 P.M.—Dr. R. Percy Smith: On Melancholia. Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Blackfriars, 4 P.M.—Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson: On Lupus and Scrofula.

WEDNESDAY.

OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 20, Hanover Square, W., 8 P.M.—Specimens will be shown by Mr. J. Bland Sutton and others. Adjourned debate on Dr. Cullingworth's paper on Four Cases of Vaginal Hysterectomy. Dr. E. Sinclair Stevenson: Case of Spurious Pregnancy simulating Ectopic Gestation. Dr. Lewers: On Plugging the Uterus in Severe Cases of *Post-Partum* Haemorrhage. Dr. Hurry: Case of Symmetrical Erysipelas followed by Premature Labour; Eclampsia *Post Partum*.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, 4 P.M.—Dr. J. Mitchell Bruce: On Graves's Disease. Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, 8 P.M.—Mr. A. Quarry Silcock: Ophthalmoscopic Cases.

THURSDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, National Hospital for the Paralysed and the Epileptic, Queen Square, 2 P.M.—Dr. Beevor: On Tabes. New Infirmary, Paddington, 4 P.M.—Dr. Broadbent: Senile Changes in the Heart and Vessels considered Clinically. 5 P.M.—Dr. Savill: *Post-Mortem* Examinations.

FRIDAY.

CLINICAL SOCIETY, 8 P.M.—Living Specimens. Mr. Charters Symonds: 1. A Case of Locomotor Ataxy with Laryngeal Paralysis; 2. A Case of Pemphigus of the Conjunctiva with Associated Lesions of Tongue and Larynx; 3. A Case of Epithelioma of Tongue and Oesophagus in the same subject. Dr. Percy Kidd: Case of Cured Tubercular Ulceration of Larynx. Dr. Althaus: A Case of Bilateral Paralysis of the Portio Dura. Mr. W. H. Battle: A Case in which both Hip-joints have been Excised. Mr. W. H. Bennett: An Extreme Case of Arthritis Deformans. Mr. John Poland: A Case of Injury to the Cervical Spine, Chronic Meningitis with Paralysis of Hypoglossal Nerves, etc. Papers at 9 P.M.—Dr. Sainsbury and Mr. W. H. Battle: A Case of Disease of the Middle Ear in which Symptoms suggesting Central Abscess were completely removed by Treatment of the Ear Trouble. Mr. Arbuthnott Lane: A Case of Thrombosis of the Longitudinal Sinus following Fracture of the Vault of the Skull. Mr. A. T. Norton: A Case in which Excision of the Lower End of the Rectum for Epithelioma was followed by Restoration of Function.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Bethlem Hospital, 11 A.M.—Dr. R. Percy Smith: Clinical Demonstration. Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, 4 P.M.—Dr. J. Mitchell Bruce: On Graves's Disease (concluded).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 3s. 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.

BIRTH.

HARDWICK.—On April 23rd, at Prospect House, Newquay, Cornwall, the wife of Arthur Hardwick, M.B., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

EZARD—HODGART.—At Milliken, Renfrewshire, on April 25th, by the Rev. J. Cornwell Brown, Stewarton, brother-in-law of the bride, and the Rev. Dr. Graham, Kilbarchan, Edward H. Ezard, M.B., B.Sc.(Edin.), to Mary Helen, widow of the late John Hodgart, and daughter of John Glegg, Milliken.

IRVING—FARRAR.—At All Saint's Church, Berbice, on April 8th, by the Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Guyana, Major Henry Court Irving, L.R.C.S. and P. Edin., Colonial Medical Service, son of Surgeon-General J. Irving, M.D., Bengal Army, retired, to Annie, second daughter of the Venerable Thomas Farrar, B.D., Archdeacon of Demerara.

NAISSMITH—SANDERS.—At Hillhead Parish Church, Glasgow, on April 29th, by the Very Reverend Principal Caird, D.D., William John Naismith, M.D., L.R.C.S.Ed., Ayr, to Edith Mary, youngest daughter of the late W. R. Sanders, M.D., F.R.C.P.Ed., Professor of Pathology in the University of Edinburgh.

NEWBOULD—READ.—On April 17th, at St. Paul's Church, Honiton, by the Rev. M. F. Sadler, M.A., Newton John Newbould, L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., L.F.P.S.G., of Abbots Bromley, Rugeley, second son of the late Rev. William Williamson Newbould, M.A., to Bessie, eldest daughter of Charles Read, Esq., of Honiton.

DEATHS.

GOODMAN.—On April 27th, 1890, at Brigg, Lincolnshire, James, the beloved and only child of Godfrey Goodman, L. and L.K. and Q.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I. and L.M., and grandson of the Rev. Canon Goodman, of Trinity College, Dublin, and vicar of Abbeystrewry, aged nineteen months.

HOUSEMAN.—At Mount Park Estate, Harrow, on April 28th, Mary Emily, the wife of James Gilpin Houseman, M.D., late of Heywood, Lancashire.

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, F., 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, 9; 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. Tu. W. F. S., 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; (Obstetrical), 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; Orthopaedic, 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; Orthopaedic, W., 2; Dental, Tu., S., 9. *Operation Days*.—Th., 1; (Ophthalmic), F., 1.15.

ST. MARK'S. *Hours of Attendance*.—Fistula 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; 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. *Operation Days*.—Tu., 1.30; (Orthopaedic), 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, GILLIN 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; Orthopaedic, 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.

A. W. H. asks to be recommended a suitable lozenge, void of sugar, for fat persons.

MEDICUS asks to be recommended a home for inebriates in Norway.

COUNTRY DOCTOR would feel much obliged for information as to where he could obtain a cheap glass eye for a mechanic, and its lowest cost.

DR. HOWARD DUMMEEF (Brasted, Sevenoaks) asks to be recommended a home for an inebriate woman (hereditary insanity) 10s. to 20s. weekly. Control institution preferred.

RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

MR. STONARD EDYE (Monte Video) writes: Will some of my professional brethren, holding railway appointments, kindly answer the following queries:

1. What proportion of their wages do the members pay to the sick fund?
2. What ratio does the sick pay bear to the subscription?
3. Is the sick pay divided into bed, and walking, and if so how are the inspectors appointed and paid?
4. What is the average annual percentage of sick?
5. Is the medical officer considered as one of the railway staff, and entitled to the same privileges?

DR. H. S. LEIGH asks for information about the Consumption Sanatorium at Echuca, near Melbourne, Australia. Who is at the head of the institution, and what have been the results of the treatment there?

ANSWERS.

M.B.LOND. asks for advice as to books to read for the M.D.Lond., in Medicine and Mental Physiology?

** For Medicine : Fagge's *Principles and Practice of Medicine*, or Strümpell's *Textbook of Medicine* (English translation). For Mental Physiology : Ladd's textbook on the subject is the best, but it is difficult to name a book exactly suited to the purpose. Classes to prepare candidates in mental physiology are held by Dr. Savage, at Guy's Hospital, for particulars of which apply to the Dean, Guy's Hospital, S.E.

DR. H. STOOGOOD (Swinton).—The following are among the latest and best works on diseases of women, published at a moderate price: Dr. Berry Hart's *Manual of Gynaecology* (Johnston), Dr. Lewers's *Diseases of Women* (Lewis), Mr. Doran's *Gynaecological Operations* (Churchill).

A. T. W. writes: After six months trial I can strongly recommend the "Sandringham." Prime cost moderate; good smoke consumer; of very neat appearance, with tile sides; very economical of coal. Preferable to the Wharncliffe, or Parsons. I see nothing so good in the Report of the Smoke Abatement Committee.

TRIPLE QUAL.—Most of the books on children's diseases contain chapters or references to the disorders of infants. Some of the earlier chapters in Messrs. Ashby and Wright's recent work would probably meet our correspondent's requirements.

BURMAH.—In reply to "Junior Member," the current value of the rupee in Burmah is for all practical purposes the same as in Madras or Calcutta. The purchasing power of the rupee in India and Burmah has not greatly deteriorated during recent years, but its exchange value is only about 1s. 5d., and has been lower. The climate of Lower Burmah is very moist and relaxing, many of the towns being built on marshy ground, on piles. Intermittent fever and dysentery are not uncommon, although not worse than in many parts of India. The climate is unsuitable for European children.

VINEGAR IN URTICARIA.

MR. J. S. SWAIN (Canonbury Grove, N.) writes: I had a severe case of urticaria lately. I tried all remedies mentioned in Roberts's *Practice of Medicine*, without relief. I was told to try vinegar, and it gave almost instant relief. Since that I have had two other cases, with relief obtained from vinegar, to which one-third part of water is added; used externally.

THE FASTING MAN.

MR. G. N. ROBINS, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.EDIN. (Westminster) writes: The last five days of Signor Succi's fast were not marked by any special phenomena, except the continued loss of weight, averaging rather over half a pound a day, making the total loss during 10 days 34 lbs. 3 ozs.

On completion of his self-imposed task, Signor Succi was extremely wearied, but by no means exhausted. Nineteen hours after breaking his fast he had regained one pound in weight, and had not suffered any discomfort from resuming food.

Daily Record of Succi's Condition during Last Days of his 40 Days' Fast at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster.

Date, 1890.	Day of Fast.	Pulse.	Temperature (axillary).	Respirations.	Weight.	Dynamometer (kilograms).	Spirometer (cubic centimetres).	Urine passed (fluid ounces).	Urea = (grains).	Water Consumed (fluid ounces).	Kaiser Brunnen (fluid ounces).	Hunyadi Janos (purgative) (fl. oz.).	Sleep (hours).
Apr. 22nd, noon	36	68	97.4°	18 94 13 46	1450	132	165.37	16	8	—	*		
.. 23rd ..	37	58	97.4°	18 94 4 47	1450	16	157.6	19	8	3	5		
.. 24th ..	38	56	97.4°	20 93 15 49	1450	13	165.1	14	4	7	63		
.. 25th ..	39	58	97.4°	18 93 4 51	1450	15	183.75	20	11	—	†		
.. 26th ..	40	58	97.4°	22 92 0 50	1500	22	192.5	16	4	3	†		

* Restless.

† Short intervals.

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

Dr. W. H. Fenton, London; Mr. M. Jennings, Bervie; Dr. A. Bronner, Bradford; Dr. A. W. Edis, London; Mr. A. B. Garside, London; X. X. X.; Dr. Hosegood, Swinton; Mr. J. McCarthy, St. Georges; Dr. T. Macall, Morecambe; Mr. J. M. Horsburgh, London; Dr. G. S. Woodhead, Edinburgh; Mr. G. P. Field, London; Mr. F. J. Rebman, London; Miss F. Lankester, London; Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., London; Messrs. Cooper and Co., London; Mr. J. H. Casson, Teheran; Messrs. Reynolds and Branson, Leeds; Dr. Norman Kerr, London; Mr. W. W. Wagstaffe, London; Our Swiss Correspondent; Mr. H. F. Parsons, Hastings; Mr. F. Stokes, London; Miss H. H. Joyce, London; A. R. Gunn, M.B., Tarporley; Dr. Seaton, London; Dr. Rentoul, Liverpool; The Parisian Vaporiser Co., London; J. H. Neale, M.B., Leicester; Mr. J. Penberthy, London; Mr. A. H. Benson, Dublin; Mr. T. Murtagh, Eastbourne; The Liquor Carnic Co., London; Dr. W. Hailes, Albany; Dr. J. H. Clark, Belfast; The Secretary of the Sanitary Institute, London; Mr. P. Phelps, Folkestone; Mr. E. Antrobus, Handsworth; Mr. G. H. Fosbrooke, Bideford; A Member of the B.M.A.; Mr. E. J. Lloyd, Upper Bangor; Brigade-Surgeon F. W. A. de Fabek, London; Mr. W. Wallace, London; Dr. R. S. Hubberston, Wolverhampton; Mr. Lockwood, London; Rev. A. T. Wood, Nottingham; Dr. J. Roche, Kingstown; Dr. E. W. Hope, Liverpool; Mr. E. J. Parrott, Hayes; Medicus; Mr. T. F. Raven, Broadstairs; Dr. V. D. Harris, London; Messrs. C. Griffin and Co., London; Mr. G. H. Croad, London; Fair Play; F.R.C.S.I.; Mr. L. Mark, London; Dr. A. Sheen, Cardiff; Mr. G. Day, London; Mr. F. S. Fowler, Halifax, N.S.; Dr. Ward Cousins, Southsea; Mr. H. Fox, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. J. P. Hentsch, London; Country Doctor; Mr. G. N. Robins, London; Dr. R. N. Ingle, Cambridge; Dr. Halliburton, London; Mr. W. L. Chubb, Sandgate; E. Kingscote, M.B., Salisbury; Mr. G. Stillingfleet Johnson, London; Mr. A. B. Barrett, London; J. R. Youardi, M.B., Queenstown; Mr. C. A. P. Osborne, Hythe; Mr. J. Humphreys, Trawsfynydd; Mr. H. E. Cauty, Liverpool; Dr. P. M. Braidwood, Shirehampton; J. C. Simpson, M.B., Stoke Newton; Dr. E. Willoughby, London; Mr. S. Edge, Monte Video; Mr. J. F. Jones, Llanfyllin; Dr. G. Balfour, Wimbledon; Mr. J. T. Neech, Tyldesley; Mr. G. H. Makins, London; Dr. T. Churton, Leeds; Mr. G. P. Lee, Cork; Mr. F. F. Burghard, London; M.B.Lond.; Mr. F. A. Eaton, London; Mr. W. Towers-Smith, London; Mr. J. S. Swain, London; Dr. G. E. Herman, London; Mr. F. W. Jowers, Brighton; Rank; Mr. W. Buchanan, Chatham; Dr. A. C. Suffern, Birmingham; Mr. M. H. Piercy, London; Mr. J. MacMunn, Crouch End; R. G. Patten, M.B., Dublin; Mrs. Britton, Harrogate; Dr. R. Saundby, Birmingham; Mr. J. Mould, London; Our Paris Correspondent; Dr. G. F. Inglott, Malta; Dr. H. Fox, London; N.; Mr. H. Peacock, Bath; Mr. E. Montefiore, London; Mr. C. S. Loch, London; Dr. A. T. Brand, Driffield; The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, London; Peto; Mr. G. F. Dowdeswell, Gloucester; Dr. D. J.

Mackenzie, Manchester; Mr. Lawson Tait, Birmingham; Dr. J. Cagney, London; B. S.; Mr. E. E. Norton, London; Mr. R. Th. Whitley, London; Dr. S. Phillips, London; Mr. W. H. C. Patten, York; Dr. Buchanan, London; Dr. W. Sykes, Mexborough; Dr. W. Lewis Morgan, Oxford; Miss A. G. Webber, Market; Mr. G. E. Williamson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. G. E. J. Greene, Ferns; Mr. A. McCulloch, Tarporley; Dr. J. Mackenzie Booth, Aberdeen; Mr. T. M. Stone, Wimbledon; Mr. F. Blake, London; Mr. G. S. Mockett, Norwich; Dr. Balding, Royston; Messrs. G. and G. Stern, London; Dr. Henry O'Neill, Belfast; H. Starkart, M.B., London; The Secretary of the Hospitals Association, London; Dr. E. J. Edwardes, London; Mr. E. Pearl, Upper Norwood; Dr. Broadbent, London; The Director-General of the Army Medical Department, London; Rev. A. R. Carter, Wapping; Dr. R. W. Savage, London; A. Hardwick, M.B., New Quay; Mr. F. C. Wood, Nottingham; Dr. Jones, Redhill; Mr. W. Llewellyn, Hirwain; Dr. E. Stephens, Ilminster; Dr. Maguire, Stony Stratford; Mr. Turner, Dublin; Dr. Propert, London; Dr. A. Duke, Dublin; Dr. Ireland, London; Dr. Hale White, London; M. O. H.; Mr. J. Bland Sutton, London; Mr. W. Oliver, London; Dr. A. E. Sansom, London; Dr. W. Fraser, Salford; Mr. J. W. Taylor, Birmingham; A. J. H.; Messrs. F. Korf and Co., London; Dr. G. S. Mahomed, Bournemouth; Mr. T. Holmes, London; Mr. S. G. Harrison, Sheffield; Dr. C. E. Harle, London; Dr. T. G. Horder, Cardiff; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Lectures to Nurses on Antiseptics in Surgery. By E. Stanmore Bishop, F.R.C.S. London: Sampson Low and Co. 1890.

An Experimental Study of Lesions arising from Severe Concussions. By B. A. Watson, M.D. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son and Co. 1890.

The Healing Art and the Claims of Vivisection. By Edward Berdoe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co. 1890.

A Manual of Public Health and Sanitary Science. By T. G. Nasmyth, M.D. Edinburgh: T. and J. Clark. 1890.

A System of Practical and Scientific Physiognomy. By Mary Olmsted Stanton. Vol. II. Philadelphia and London: F. A. Davis. 1890.

Clinical Diagnosis. By Dr. Rudolph v. Jaksch. Translated from the second German edition by James Cagney, M.A., M.D. With an Appendix by W. Stirling, M.D. London: Charles Griffin and Co. 1890.

Yearbook of Scientific and Learned Societies of Great Britain and Ireland for 1890. London: Charles Griffin and Co. 1890.

The Way to Prove a Will and to take out Administration. By A. Rumsey. London: John Hogg. 1890.

Practical Photo-Micrography. By Andrew Pringle, F.R.M.S. New York: The Scovell and Adams Company. 1890.

Transactions of the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the American Laryngological Association held in the City of Washington, May 30th and 31st, and June 1st, 1889. New York: D. Appleton and Co. 1890.

A Contribution to the Natural History of Scarletina. By D. Astley Gresswell, M.A., M.D. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 1890.

Synopsis of Lectures on Diseases of the Skin. By Robert John Garden, M.D. Aberdeen: Bon Accord Press. 1889.

Etude Anthropométrique sur les Prostituées et les Voleuses. Par Dr. Pauline Tarnowsky. Paris: Aux Bureaux du *Progrès Médical*. 1890.

Man—Wonderful Manikin. A Chart of the Human Body for the Study of Physiology and Anatomy. Arranged by A. Gardener. New York: Fowler, Wells, and Co. 1890.

Terminologia Medica Polyglotta. A concise International Dictionary of Medical Terms. Compiled by Theodore Maxwell, M.D., F.R.C.S.Ed. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1890.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL."

Seven lines and under	...	...	...	...	...	£0 3 6
Each additional line	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 6
A whole column	...	...	...	...	...	1 15 0
A page	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0

An average line contains seven words.

When a series of insertions of the same advertisement is ordered, a discount is made on the above scale in the following proportions, beyond which no reduction can be allowed.

For 6 insertions, a deduction of	...	...	10 per cent.
" 12 or 13 "	...	...	5 "
" 26 "	...	...	25 "
" 52 "	...	...	30 "

Special terms for occasional change of copy during series:

20 per cent. if not less than 28 pages be taken	52	in half or
25	104	quarter pages.

For these terms the series must, in each case, be completed within twelve months from the date of first insertion.

Advertisements should be delivered, addressed to the Manager at the Office, not later than noon on the Wednesday preceding publication; and, if not paid for at the time, should be accompanied by a reference.

Post-Office Orders should be made payable to the British Medical Association at the West Central Post-Office, High Holborn. Small amounts may be paid in postage-stamps.

NOTICE.—Advertisers are requested to observe that it is contrary to the Postal Regulations to receive at Post-Offices letters addressed to initials only.