

Workman, prepared microscopic sections of one of the nodules in the pons Varolii, which were likewise subjected to the Ziehl-Neelsen method. On examining a number of the sections so treated the tissue was found to be teeming with most typical tubercle bacilli.

In this case it is obvious, I think, that the cerebral condition is but one of the local manifestations of a grave general disease, a disease which at once removes the lesion of the central nervous system from that class of cases in which, by the aid of localising symptoms, operative interference might, perhaps, be contemplated. The cerebral disease was but the expression of a constitutional state, and it is interesting to inquire what determined the development of so extensive a tuberculosis in the brain. In this regard the history of a fall on the head shortly before the symptoms manifested themselves is of some importance. Ashby⁷ writes:—"The most common tumour to follow a blow is a tubercular tumour, but then tubercular tumours are vastly more common than others." I think it not at all unlikely that there may be an intimate causal relationship between the development of a local tuberculosis in the brain and a blow on the head. In a child predisposed to tuberculosis (in that state of constitution favourable to the reception and growth of tubercle bacilli) the fall may have caused punctiform lacerations or bruises of the cerebral tissue, in which bacilli, carried by the blood, might settle and thrive, owing to the diminished resisting power of the injured parts.

The localising symptoms in the present case were somewhat confusing, but, as Henoch points out, to attempt to localise the situation of a scrofulous tubercle in the brain must always be a matter of some difficulty and doubt, not only because the tumours are frequently latent, but also because of the occurrence of cases of cerebral tuberculosis in which the nervous phenomena produced are at variance with those of experimental research.

In the present case there were localising symptoms, although no doubt they were somewhat confusing, and so the case is an exception to what Henoch believes to be the rule, namely, that multiple tubercle is far more subject to latency than the solitary form.

The nervous phenomena observed by Dr. Morton and recorded in his report, were such as in the main to point to a tumour in the neighbourhood of the pons Varolii. The facial paralysis, the pupillary phenomena, the squinting, the nystagmus, and the suggestion contained in the history of the possible occurrence in the course of the case of a crossed paralysis, all pointed to such a locality. It was, perhaps, not possible to have made a more accurate diagnosis in the circumstances.

Of interest also in connection with the question of localisation is the situation of a nodule in the left optic thalamus, a condition which, in cases recorded by Henoch⁸ and Astby,⁹ has been found to be associated with chorealike movements of the opposite side of the body. In our case there were no symptoms of this kind; but Henoch has also met with cases of tubercular tumour of the optic thalamus, in which choreic movements have been entirely absent. The facts of localisation in the present case, however, although very interesting, are of but little practical importance when they are considered in connection with the large number of cerebral tumours, and the very extensive tuberculosis of other organs.

Rilliet and Barthez are of opinion (and Henoch agrees with them) that cerebral tubercle is most frequently latent, when at the same time there is advanced tuberculosis with caseation of other organs. The latency refers to the occurrence of nervous symptoms, and in this respect our case must be regarded as an exception to the rule, because along with advanced caseation in the lungs and bronchial glands, and with miliary tubercles in the kidneys, very decided nervous manifestations were developed.

The question of the original site of tubercular formation in cases of scrofulous tubercle of the brain is one of very considerable importance from a nosological point of view. A study of cerebral tubercle as it occurs in children at once suggests the inquiry as to whether, in the majority of such cases, we are justified in regarding the tubercular lesion of the brain as the primary seat of disease. In a number of cases the location of tubercular formations in the brain must often be determined by circumstances more or less accidental in their nature, and certainly in the case just recorded I think it must have been so. The bronchial glands were the seat of advanced tubercular disease, and it is ex-

tremely probable that here we have the starting point of the whole series of tubercular changes found in the case. Under these circumstances we are justified in concluding that the accident of a fall upon the head, which the child sustained, determined the development of the tubercular tumours in the brain; and I think it not at all unlikely that in a large number of cases of cerebral tubercle, a similar succession of events will be found. Support is given to this opinion by an examination of 13 cases recorded by Henoch. In 8 of these 13 cases there were well marked tubercular changes in other organs besides the brain, and in 4 of the 8 cases the bronchial glands are described as caseous. In 5 out of the 13 cases the condition of other organs as regards tubercle is not mentioned, although it does not of necessity follow from this that the tubercle was solely confined to the brain. From a nosological point of view it follows, therefore, that in a considerable number of cases cerebral tubercle cannot be classified as a primary disease of the brain, and that its clinical significance is entirely subordinate to that of the general tubercular state. As regards prognosis, the outlook is almost necessarily hopeless, notwithstanding the fact that cases may sometimes extend over a year or two, and that occasionally tubercular nodules may become quiescent and undergo cretaceous change. Ashby and Wright record an interesting case of this kind.¹⁰

Notwithstanding the comparative frequency with which natural cure of tuberculosis by calcification takes place in other organs, the occurrence of this happy result seems in the case of the brain to be very rare, and the wide experience of Henoch yields only two cases. In the practical management of cerebral tubercle the possibility of such an issue should be kept in view, and treatment should be directed not so much to the local condition as to the general tubercular state.

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

THE ADMISSION OF ASEPTIC AIR INTO THE PLEURA.

In his paper on the treatment of pleurisy with effusion, Dr. Harris says "I am in accord with those who do not look upon the entrance of air, if aseptic, in small amount with any apprehension under such circumstances. Theoretically, indeed, it would seem to be a good thing, as it would diminish the partial vacuum set up by the removal of fluid."

I would go further, and urge from practical experience that in cases in which aspiration of the pleura leads to distress or dyspnoea, the unpleasant symptoms may be relieved by the admission of air, and the operation continued without any evil result. I have recorded in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, November, 1886, cases in which this was done, the utmost care being taken to ensure asepsis. The precautions taken by me consisted in compressing the india-rubber tube of the aspirator, and directing a spray upon its extremity before detaching it from the aspirator, and then placing several folds of antiseptic gauze over the end of the tube before relaxing the compression on the tube. The air admitted into the pleura was thus purified by passing through both carbolic spray and gauze, the latter serving as a mechanical filter.

I feel sure that the use of this simple expedient obviates the objections which arise to the use of the aspirator in some cases of pleuritic effusion, and which are summed up in these words quoted from Dr. W. Henry White: "The instrument can be made to exert so great, so unnecessary, and so injurious a pressure within the chest, that more fluid is evacuated than is prudent, and consequently its reaccumulation, if not transformation into empyema, is encouraged, whilst cough and other disagreeable and urgent symptoms may be induced."

After the free admission of air there is, of course, no pressure. By antiseptic precautions the fear of empyema is removed, and there can be no imprudence in evacuating all the fluid that can be evacuated, while the cough and other disagreeable symptoms, if they should arise, are at once relieved by the admission of air. Certainly a patient with a partially re-expanded lung and the seat of the pleural cavity occupied by innocent aseptic air, which will readily be absorbed, is in a far preferable position to one with the

⁷ Loc. cit., p. 377.

⁸ Loc. cit., pp. 278-283.

⁹ Loc. cit., p. 381; also Baginsky, loc. cit., p. 418.

¹⁰ Loc. cit., p. 382.

remainder of the cavity occupied by the effusion left after partial aspiration, and still more to one whose lung is left in some part under the strain of an undue atmospheric pressure by reason of the lung failing to re-expand in place of the evacuated fluid.

Wigton, Cumberland.

THEOBALD A. PALM, M.A., M.D.

TREATMENT OF OBESITY.

I BEG to report a further list of cases, some treated by other practitioners, and a few extreme ones of my own.

Before Treatment.

After Treatment.

No.	Sex.	Weight.	Abdominal Girth.	Weight.	Abdominal Girth.	Period.	Treated by.
		St. lbs.	Inches.	St. lbs.	Inches.	Days.	
1	M.	13 13½	41½	11 11	33½	66	Dr. Julian Willis, Maida Vale
*2	"	14 1	—	12 6½	—	66	Dr. Neil, Oxford
3	F.	13 5	43½	11 13	37½	35	Dr. Wilson, Stockton-on-Tees
*4	M.	15 1	45	13 4	39½	66	Dr. Sprigge, St. Bartford, Hunts
5	M.	15 0	—	12 3	—	42	Dr. Fraser, Leigh, Tonbridge
*6	F.	12 4	38	10 8	32	60	Dr. German, Seaforth, Liverp ^l
*7	M.	20 5	53	16 10	42½	66	Mr. Potter, Kensington Infy.
8	"	14 2	—	12 4	—	42	Dr. Trinder, Tutbury, Burton-on-Trent
*9	"	15 8	43½	14 7	40	56	Dr. Parsons Thornton, Southport
*10	F.	14 5½	45½	12 1	41	66	Dr. Warner Lacey, Woolwich
11	M.	16 11	46	15 2	44	60	Dr. Farrer, Brighouse, Yorks.
*12	F.	12 12	—	11 8	—	66	Dr. Farrar, Gainsboro', Lincs.
*13	M.	16 5	55½	15 0	49	56	Dr. Hall, Leeds
14	M.	15 8	44	14 4½	39½	35	Mr. Pugin Thornton, Cantbr'y.
15	"	15 11	47	13 12	38½	66	Mr. Pearl, Sydenham
*16	"	13 4	43	12 8	38	60	Dr. Richmond, Warrington
17	"	12 12	41	11 12½	36½	35	Dr. Owen, Hackney
*18	F.	13 10½	45½	12 2½	41	66	Dr. Gifford, Darwen, Lanes.
19	M.	12 12	41	11 12½	36½	61	King's College Hospital, Professor Rose's ward
20	F.	14 11½	56½	13 13½	52	35	Dr. Guillemaud, Southsea
21	M.	18 9	48½	15 9	41	66	Dr. Daniel, Epsom
*22	F.	Lost 30½	lbs. in w	eight	& 12 ins. in	girth	Dr. T. G. Bailey, Crewe
23	M.	22 4	59	18 3	47½	66	Completed course in India
24	"	21 4	56½	16 8	43½	66	
25	"	20 4	54½	17 10	42½	66	
26	F.	15 3	48	13 4½	39½	66	
27	M.	17 5	42	14 12	35	66	
28	F.	13 8	41	11 2	34½	66	
29	M.	18 2	47	16 0	32½	66	
30	"	24 3	59½	19 2	48½	66	
31	F.	15 1	43½	12 3	37	66	
32	M.	19 3	49	16 5½	34	66	

* Treated in consultation by letter.

REMARKS.—No. 1. Five months after completing treatment having resumed ordinary diet, no increase of bulk or weight. 5. Partial treatment only. 7. Pauper in infirmary; by the kindness of Mr. Potter this man, age 66, was carefully dieted, overtaxed heart and lungs, four months after finishing treatment weight and bulk stationary and out at work. 10. Heart and lungs seriously affected, attacks of syncope from fatty degeneration, much relieved by treatment. 15. Eighteen months after finishing course, weight and bulk not increased and general health very greatly improved, exercise and activity generally rendered comfortable. 16. Through the kindness of Professor Rose, I was enabled to treat this man in King's College Hospital. He was admitted suffering from a number of fatty tumours. Father, mother, brothers, and sisters, all very thin; thirteen years ago took service at a London dairy, for many years delivered milk served to confectioners who supplied ample quantities of pastry. Two tumours were removed by Professor Rose prior to my seeing the case. Under a nitrogenous diet he became reduced and the tumours became soft and smaller. Unhappily the man was later on allowed out daily for exercise, and he succumbed to beer; the sister of the ward also found pastry and sweets in his locker, so that no reliable data can be gleaned from this patient's treatment except that, partial as it was, an evident effect was obtained. 22. Dr. Bailey sent a rough report adding: "The patient is gradually regaining weight, but I must say she eats any quantity of sweets, of which she is fond."

I have had under observation, in consultation and otherwise, over 400 cases. Dr. Herschell, of Finsbury Square, has raised an important question as to how long a pure nitrogenous diet may be persisted in without injury to the kidneys. My experience has

taught me that an animal diet is safe for any period, as long as a large amount of fluid is taken; this is especially shown in cases of extreme obesity, where the stored carbon is ample for a time to maintain a healthy life. In conclusion, I beg to thank most sincerely those medical friends who have sent reports to me.

Chancery Lane.

W. TOWERS-SMITH.

DISLOCATION OF THE HIP-JOINT IN A YOUNG CHILD.

THE comparative rarity of dislocation of the hip-joint in childhood has been recently commented upon, and I have thought that the notes of the following case might prove to be of interest.

J. M., aged 5 years, on May 12th, 1888, was playing with other children on a steep mountain side; he was carrying another child on his back when he was violently thrown over by a playfellow; he fell sideways and received the bulk of the shock on his right knee, the limb at the time being considerably abducted. I visited him shortly after the accident, and he presented all the classical features of dislocation on to the dorsum ilii; the thigh was flexed and the limb adducted and rotated inwards, and there was shortening to the extent of an inch and a half.

He was placed on a low table, and reduction was readily effected (without the aid of anæsthesia) by manipulation—that is, flexion in the adducted position, circumduction outwards, and extension. The limb was put in a splint for three weeks, and the subsequent progress was satisfactory.

Aberavon.

ARNALLT JONES, L.R.C.P.Lond., etc.

POISONOUS EFFECTS OF EXALGINE.

HAVING had several cases of neuralgia recently, I have been able to confirm Dr. Fraser's experience of exalgine in these cases, as published in the JOURNAL of February 15th.

Mrs. A., aged 23, anæmic, of neurotic temperament, was the subject of an attack of severe neuralgia on April 18th. The pain was described by her as "extending all over the head." It seemed to start from the stumps of two right upper molar teeth, and accordingly she had these removed by the dentist. As, however, the pain was not relieved, I was called in to see her on the third day of the neuralgia. I found her distracted with pain, depressed in spirits, with a weak pulse of 110 per minute and a temperature of 99.4°; tongue clean. There was a slight swelling over the right canine fossa. The gum of the right upper maxilla was somewhat turgid, really from the presence of an artificial tooth plate. The patient complained of tenderness all over the scalp, more marked on the right side, especially on pressure over the right supraorbital and infraorbital foramina. She had always suffered from dysmenorrhœa, which I had been able to relieve by moderate doses of tincture of pulsatilla with acetate of ammonia, a treatment suggested by Dr. James Braithwaite at a meeting of the Yorkshire Branch. The monthly period was due, and commenced a little before the neuralgia appeared, and with the occurrence of neuralgia of the head and face the period stopped.

The treatment in this case was not easy. Both iron and quinine in any form produced severe headache. It was with considerable hope that I prescribed one grain of exalgine at bedtime. This, however, only produced a momentary relief, the pain returning as violent as before, and she passed a restless, sleepless night. I increased the dose to 2 grains every four hours. This only gave temporary relief. The drug produced no effect so far as the circulation and respiration were concerned, and there was no particular effect upon the skin. The patient suffered from heat and perspiration, which I attributed to weakness from loss of sleep and reflexly from pain.

The neuralgia and sleeplessness, now of five days' duration, being still present, a single dose of 4 grains of exalgine was given, and produced a marked relief of pain and a continuous sleep of about two hours' duration, coming on about twenty minutes after the administration of this dose. My patient declared that though asleep she was semi-conscious, and knew what was going on around her. As the neuralgia recurred on awaking, I ordered 4 grains of exalgine to be given every four hours. The patient was induced to take a pill containing quinine, iron, and valerianate of zinc three times, and afterwards four times, in the day, and 2 grains of quinine once daily, the quinine being relieved by a 10-grain dose of antipyrin.

On two occasions, the pain being very severe, as much as 5 grains of exalgine were administered. On both occasions the effect was similar, and is described by the patient in these words:

"I entirely lost all feeling for about ten minutes, I should think, but, of course, it appeared to me a much longer period; then, having recovered partial consciousness, I felt suspended in air, a gradual sinking into space, no feeling, no pain but quite numb, as though a cut or any sensations of pain of any kind would not have been felt. My eyes appeared to be very much enlarged, no distinct sight, but an appearance like misty vapour before the eyes. The neuralgia returned on becoming conscious about four hours after taking the medicine. It was like coming to life after a dead faint."

The neuralgic pain ceased in ten days from the commencement of the attack, and its cessation was marked by the reappearance of the menstrual flow. The patient was then advised to take once more the water of one of our ferruginous springs, and has made a good recovery.

Exalgine in this patient acted simply as an analgesic, and I believe it did so to a great extent by some special action on the central nervous system, chiefly on the cerebrum. I am quite in accord with Dr. Gubb that it is very necessary that in the administration of newly introduced remedies, whose physiological action is not fully worked out, small doses only should be administered at first, that any idiosyncrasy may be detected at the outset.

Harrogate.

A. W. HINSLEY WALKER.

REPORTS

ON

MEDICAL & SURGICAL PRACTICE IN THE HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS OF GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, AND THE COLONIES.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL.

TWO CASES OF OPERATION FOR THE RELIEF OF STRANGULATED HERNIA TREATED WITH THE DOUBLE CYANIDES OF ZINC AND MERCURY.

(Under the care of Mr. LOCKWOOD.)

[From notes by Mr. SANTI.]

LAST November Sir Joseph Lister communicated to the Medical Society of London his latest observations upon a new antiseptic. He then pointed out that, although the well-known sal alembroth dressing had answered most requirements, yet it had been found wanting in some particulars. The solubility of its active ingredient rendered it at times inefficacious, and when the discharges from the wound had taken up a quantity of perchloride of mercury from the dressing they became highly irritating. As evidence of this Sir Joseph Lister said that he had seen "after the removal of the mamma, when the first dressing was changed on the following day, that there has been over the scapula and the neighbourhood a huge blister." Having had several cases in which blistering was caused by the alembroth dressing, an early opportunity was taken of trying the effect of the new dressing. This consists of a gauze prepared with a mixture containing as its active ingredient a so-called double cyanide of zinc and mercury, and of a powder containing the same substance. The layers of gauze next to the wound are washed in a solution of carbolic acid, 1 to 20; this washes out the corrosive sublimate, which, though present in small amount, might irritate the wound to some extent. The powder, moistened with a weak solution of corrosive sublimate, may be rubbed in hairy parts, when it will convert the hairs into an antiseptic dressing. After obtaining the gauze and powder from Messrs. Morson and Son, of Southampton Row, they were used according to the above directions in the two following cases. But before giving the details of them it is needful to add that all the instruments, silk, and sponges were prepared with the most rigorous precautions, and that the field of operation was thoroughly shaved, scrubbed, and washed with perchloride lotion, 1 to 1,000.

CASE I.—A. M., aged 50, married; strangulated femoral hernia on the left side. She first noticed this during an attack of constipation and vomiting, which began forty hours before admission. When seen, she was deeply under the influence of opium, and not much exhausted by the vomiting. The abdomen was slightly distended, but there was no sign of peritonitis. Chloroform having been administered, the following operation was performed: A skin incision was made towards the outer side of the sac, which was then opened, the constriction divided, and the gut replaced, all in

the usual way. Next, the neck of the hernial sac was transfixed with sterilised silk and tied. The body of the sac, which was very much bruised and frayed, and which was very thin, was removed. The ligatured neck was then pushed within the abdomen, and the two ends of its surrounding ligature carried, at separate points, through the abdominal wall and tightly tied. Finally, the femoral ring was closed as much as possible by sutures passed through Hey's ligament, and through the pubic portion of the fascia lata, those two structures being brought close together. The wound was then closed with silk sutures passed rather deeply; irrigated with perchloride lotion 1 in 2,000, and well dried; the pubes and fold of the groin dusted with double cyanide powder, and a quantity of double cyanide gauze and an outside dressing applied; and, finally, two or three Martin's rubber bandages, for the exclusion of air and for abundant pressure, were firmly adjusted.

There was some shock after the operation, and on the following evening (twenty-four hours after) the temperature was 100° F.; next day it was normal, and remained so until convalescence. The dressing and skin sutures were removed on the eighth day, when the wound was healed. However, the notes say that the morning after the operation there was a rash of angry-looking pustules beneath the edge of the dressing. These pustules caused some pain and discomfort, and the night after their appearance the temperature was 100° F. In other respects the recovery was perfect, the bowels acting on the fifth day, after castor oil. The patient writes to say that she wears no truss, and has no return of the hernia or trouble of any kind.

CASE II.—This case was of a more serious kind. The patient, S. G., was a big and burly man, aged 40, who followed the occupation of a brewer's drayman. He drank nine pints of beer daily, sometimes more. He had a very large right complete inguinal hernia, which he had, so he says, noticed six months. He had never worn a truss, and when admitted the hernia was acutely strangulated, but something went back during taxis. As his symptoms continued, and as the sac was still very tense, herniotomy was performed as follows. An incision was made over the external ring, and the sac opened. A big loop of small intestine, about eighteen inches, was found adherent to the back of the sac by firm inflammatory adhesions. The portion of sac to which the gut adhered was dissected up, and, after a great many bleeding points had been tied with fine silk, it was dusted with iodoform and returned with the gut into the abdomen. The sac, which was thick and very adherent to the constituents of the cord, was then cut across at its neck, which was freed, transfixed with sterilised silk, and ligatured. The ligatured neck was next pushed within the abdomen, and fixed by passing the ends of the silk through the abdominal wall, and fixing them there. The traction of the hernia had quite obliterated the inguinal canal, but a strenuous attempt was made to replace the conjoined tendon by suitable suturing, and afterwards the external abdominal ring was reduced to its proper dimensions. The fundus of the sac was so adherent to the pampiniform plexus and other constituents of the cord, that no attempt was made to remove it. The wound was irrigated, drained, and sutured, the fold of the groin and scrotum dusted with the double cyanide powder, and a dressing of that material firmly applied with the assistance of Martin's bandage. Drainage was used because of the oozing from the veins.

The next day the wound was dressed, as discharge had come through, and the drainage tube was removed. Two days after the patient urinated over the dressing, which had to be replaced. A fortnight after the operation the last dressing was removed, the wound being healed. The second day after the operation his temperature was 101°, and there was an abundant pustular eruption around the edges of the dressing, but after this the temperature remained below 100°. He verged upon delirium tremens for a few days, and was very low and depressed from the deprivation of his accustomed stimulants. He was seen six weeks afterwards, and said he was doing his work without a truss. His abdominal ring and canal were firm and strong, with no return of the hernia; but, as his employment consisted in lifting beer barrels, he was advised to wear a truss whilst at work.

REMARKS BY MR. LOCKWOOD.—So far as the healing of their wounds is concerned, the foregoing cases may be claimed as successful. But I was disappointed in the occurrence of the pustular eruption. The latter, however, was confined more to the margin of the dressing than to the region of the wound, and it did not seem more than an inconvenience to the patient. It is said by

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.

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.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: WESTERN DISTRICT—A meeting will be held on Friday, May 30th, at the Horbury School Room, Notting Hill Gate. Dr. ORD, President of the Branch, will take the chair at 8.30 P.M. Dr. BUZZARD will read a paper on Alcoholic Monoplegia and Neuritis in Diabetes.—C. A. PATTEN, Honorary Secretary.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: EAST LONDON AND SOUTH ESSEX DISTRICT—The annual meeting for the election of officers will be held at the Royal Forest Hotel, Chingford, on Thursday, June 5th, at 6 P.M. At 6.15 sharp the members and their friends will dine together. The President of the Branch, W. M. ORD, M.D., will preside, and will be supported by Sir Guyer Hunter, K.C.M.G., M.D., M.P.; Sir W. MacCormac, President-elect; Dr. C. Brodie Sewell, past-President; Dr. T. Bridgwater; Dr. J. S. Bristowe; Dr. W. Dickson, R.N.; Mr. A. Durham; Dr. F. de Havilland Hall; Mr. Ernest Hart; Mr. G. E. Herman; Dr. Stephen Mackenzie; Mr. C. Macnamara; Dr. F. T. Roberts; Dr. A. E. Sansom; Mr. S. Sibley; Mr. Noble Smith, and others. Tickets 8s. each. Morning dress. Members intending to be present are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary as early as possible, but not later than Monday, June 2nd. As time is limited it is particularly requested that no after-dinner speech shall exceed five minutes.—J. W. HUNT, Honorary Secretary, 101, Queen's Road, Dalston, N.E.

MIDLAND BRANCH—The annual meeting will be held at Lincoln on Thursday June 12th. Gentlemen desirous of reading papers or exhibiting cases are requested to communicate before May 26th with W. A. CARLINE, M.D., Lincoln, Honorary Secretary.

EAST YORK AND NORTH LINCOLN BRANCH—The annual meeting of this Branch will take place on Wednesday, June 4th, at 1 P.M. With a view to increasing the interest in the meeting, the Council have determined to have a luncheon instead of a dinner, to take place between the business part of the meeting and the papers. Gentlemen who wish to give papers, show cases, or propose resolutions, are requested to communicate not later than May 25th with E. P. HARDEY, Honorary Secretary, 80, Spring Bank, Hull.

EAST ANGLIAN BRANCH—The annual meeting will be held at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich, on Thursday and Friday, June 19th and 20th. Notices of communications should be sent to Dr. BARNES, Eye; Dr. ABBOTT, Braintree; and Dr. BEVERLEY, Norwich, Honorary Secretaries.

BIRMINGHAM BRANCH—The annual meeting of the Birmingham and Midland and Counties Branch will be held at the Medical Institute on Thursday, June 12th, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the ordinary business will be transacted and an inaugural address delivered by the President-elect of the Branch, Mr. Alfred Freer, F.R.C.S., of Stourbridge; and after the meeting the members will dine together at the Great Western Hotel at 6.30; tickets, exclusive of wine, 6s.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held in Manchester on Wednesday, July 4th, at the usual hour. Gentlemen wishing to read papers, make communications, or show cases, are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary at once, so that the circulars convening the meeting may be sent out in a complete form.—CHARLES E. GLASCOTT, M.D., Honorary Secretary, 23, St. John Street, Manchester.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH—The annual meeting will be held at Cardiff on Friday, June 27th. Further particulars in circulars.—A. SHEEN, M.D., D. ARTHUR DAVIES, M.B., Honorary Secretaries.

NORTHERN COUNTIES (SCOTLAND) BRANCH—The annual meeting will be held in the Royal Hotel, Inverness, on Thursday, June 12th, at 6.40 P.M. Dr. WHITE, Elgin, president.—Notices of communications should be sent at once to J. W. NORRIS MACKAY, M.D., Honorary Secretary, Elgin.

YORKSHIRE BRANCH—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held on Wednesday, June 25th, at 3 P.M., at Leeds, when the officers of the Branch and the representatives of the Branch on the General Council will be elected. Members intending to read papers are requested to communicate with the Secretary on or before June 15th.—ARTHUR JACKSON, Secretary, Sheffield.

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held at Springfield House Asylum, Bedford, on Thursday, June 12th, under the presidency of David Bower, M.D. Gentlemen wishing to read papers, cases, etc., are requested to communicate as early as possible with the Honorary Secretary. The following have been promised:—Mr. W. H. Bull: A Tariff of Medical Charges for the South Midland Branch. Dr. Newman: Treatment of Retention of Urine due to Prostatic Enlargement by External Urethrotomy. Mr. G. H. Percival: On Salufer and Salol as Antiseptic Dressings. The President invites the members to luncheon at 1 o'clock, and will be glad of a reply from those gentlemen intending to be present. He will also provide conveyances from and to the stations.—CHARLES J. EVANS, Northampton, Honorary Secretary.

SOUTHERN BRANCH: ISLE OF WIGHT DISTRICT.

THE adjourned annual meeting of the district was held in the Literary Institute at Newport on May 15th, the President, Dr. ALFRED HOLLIS, being in the chair, and Drs. Pletts, Graves, and Robertson, and Messrs. Burrard and Hex being present.

Election of Officers.—President-Elect and Representative on the Council of the Branch: W. E. Green. Vice-President: Evelyn Rich. Honorary Secretary and Treasurer: Robert Robertson, M.D. (re-elected).

Next Meeting.—A Committee consisting of Drs. Pletts and Groves, with the President, was appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the meeting of the Southern Branch at Newport on June 26th.

SOUTH EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT.

THE annual meeting of this District was held at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Canterbury, on Thursday, May 22nd, at 4 P.M., Mr. PRESTON in the chair. The accounts of the financial year were read and passed.

Election of Honorary Secretary.—Dr. TYSON was re-elected on the motion of Mr. GEORGE RIGDEN, seconded by Dr. HACKNEY.

Future Meetings.—The following places were chosen for the meetings in 1890 and in 1891: Deal in September, Canterbury in November, Faversham in March, and Canterbury in May.

Chairman for Next Meeting.—Dr. HUGHES was chosen chairman for the Deal meeting in September next.

Cases, etc.—After the official business of the meeting was over, Dr. GOGARTY showed three interesting cases, one of Pseudo-Hypertrophic Paralysis in a boy, one of Enlarged Spleen in a man, and another of Aortic Aneurysm in a man.—Mr. WHITEHEAD REID showed a pathological specimen of Ovarian Cyst with twisted Pedicle.

Tea.—A tea took place after the meeting in the board room of the hospital.

Visit to Cathedral.—At 2 P.M. Dr. SHEPPARD met the members at the cathedral, and gave a most interesting account of many points connected with the history of the cathedral.

SOUTH EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SUSSEX DISTRICT.

A MEETING of this District was held at the Calverley Hotel, Tunbridge Wells, on Thursday, May 22nd. Mr. C. LAMMIMAN, who occupied the chair, opened the meeting with a few remarks.

Election of Honorary Secretary.—Mr. VERRALL was re-elected for the ensuing year.

Communications.—Mr. ALBAN DORAN read an address on Inflammation of the Uterine Appendages: its Medical and Surgical Treatment.—Mr. GORHAM read a paper on Some Points in the Science of Light and Colour, demonstrated by the rotation of coloured sectors.—The CHAIRMAN showed a case of Aortic Aneurysm, which first came under observation four years before,

and which appeared to be slowly curing itself, no treatment having been adopted. He also showed a successful case of Serre's Operation for the Removal and Restoration of the Lower Lip. The operation had been done ten days previously, and the deformity was hardly noticeable.

Next Meeting.—It was decided to hold the next meeting at Eastbourne, probably in August.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.

The tenth annual meeting of the Branch was held in the Royal Society's Rooms, Sydney, on Friday, March 7th, Dr. FIASCHI, President, in the chair. There were thirty-five members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

New Members.—The PRESIDENT announced the election of the following new members: Dr. Douglas, of Clarence River, and Dr. Foord Hughes, of Petersham.

President's Address.—The PRESIDENT delivered the annual address. The year had been one of marked success. There were 129 members on the roll, and the average attendance of members at the general meetings had largely increased.—Dr. CHAMBERS proposed, and Dr. KNAGGS seconded, a vote of thanks to the retiring President (Dr. Fiaschi) for his interesting and able address. Carried.

Balance Sheet.—Dr. CRAIG read the balance sheet, which showed that the Branch had a credit balance of £152 16s. 10d.

Officers and Council.—The following gentlemen were elected councillors for the ensuing year: Drs. Fiaschi, Hankins, Scot Skirving, Crago, Worrall, W. J. O'Reilly, Quaife, Jenkins, Knaggs, and Chambers. The officers were then elected as follows: *President*: George T. Hankins, M.R.C.S. *Vice-President*: Dr. Scot Skirving. *Hon. Treasurer*: Dr. Crago. *Hon. Secretary*: Dr. Worrall. *Auditors*: Drs. Ellis and Cludbe.

JAMAICA BRANCH.

A GENERAL meeting of this Branch was held at Kingston on November 27th, 1889, Dr. F. H. SAUNDERS, President, in the chair, and Drs. Henderson, Da Costa, L. M. Clarke, Turton, A. R. Saunders, Hon. J. C. Phillippo, and Plaxton being present. The minutes of the meeting of October 16th were confirmed.

Proposed Medical Benevolent Fund, etc.—The PRESIDENT proposed the formation of a Medical Benevolent Fund for the relief of members and their families in case of need. He suggested that the rate of contribution should be £1 the first year, and 5s. a year afterwards. Mr. Cooke's proposal that a Pathological Museum should be established was, in the absence of that gentleman, postponed, and Mr. Calder's proposal that a Medical Library should be formed was referred to a Committee.

Communications.—Dr. PHILLIPPO read notes of a case in which he had cured leprosy with gurgun and chaulmoogra oils. The patient had suffered from leprosy for some years, and was very weak. In September, 1879, Dr. Phillippo ordered an inunction of equal parts of gurgun oil and lime water to be rubbed well in twice a day. A teaspoonful of the same emulsion was given three times a day in a wineglassful of milk, or in syrup. This treatment was continued till the middle of 1881. The oil had a curative effect on the ulcers, but the patient's general condition became steadily worse. He then began to take chaulmoogra oil internally; the gurgun inunction was persevered with at the same time. From that date he began to mend, and in 1885, as far as could be judged, was cured, remaining well up to date (November, 1889). Dr. Phillippo attributed the result to the thoroughness with which the treatment was carried out by the patient's mother.—Dr. A. R. SAUNDERS related a case in which hypertonic paraplegia followed a railway accident, and discussed the pathology of the condition.—Dr. J. A. L. CALDER gave details of a case in which a black, aged 36, received a blow with a stick on the right parietal bone, and after recovering from the immediate effects of the injury remained well for nearly five years, when he was suddenly seized with pain at the site of injury and a swelling the size of a crown piece, and very tender to the touch, appeared at the spot. Pressure thereon caused numbness of the face and right arm, but there was no inequality of pupils and no decisive sign of pressure on the brain. Trephining was performed, and it was found that the coverings of the right parietal bone had separated from it, and the bone itself was loose in texture. There was no adhesion of the dura mater, but its surface was covered with about a teaspoonful of soft, gelatinous material; the dura itself appeared to be detached from the bone almost beyond view. It was almost

black, and pulsated freely, but did not rise into the opening. The patient was discharged in a week. Fragments of exfoliating bone had since come away, but the wound was not yet closed. Extravasation of blood had doubtless taken place between the dura mater and the bone at the time of the injury, and this led to caries and the condition described.

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., LL.D. *Vice-Presidents*: EDWIN RICKARDS, M.B.; DAVID DRUMMOND, M.D. *Honorary Secretaries*: ISAMBARD OWEN, M.D., 40, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.; CORNELIUS W. SUCKLING, M.D., 103, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

Two subjects have been set down for special discussion: 1. Functional Disorders of the Heart. 2. The Varieties of Hepatic Cirrhosis.

The discussion on (1) will be opened by the President on Wednesday, July 30th, at 10 A.M.; that on (2) by Dr. Saundby on Friday, August 1st, at 10.30 A.M. Professor Gairdner, Dr. Rickards, Dr. Broadbent, Sir Walter Foster, and Dr. Sansom have already expressed their intention of taking part in the former; Dr. Drummond and Dr. Goodhart of joining in the latter discussion.

B. SURGERY.—*President*: T. H. BARTLEET, M.B., F.R.C.S. *Vice-Presidents*: BENNETT MAY, M.B., F.R.C.S.; J. GREIG SMITH, M.B., F.R.S.E. *Honorary 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.

It has been determined to bring forward for discussion the following subjects: 1. The Surgery of the large Arterial Trunks, to be introduced by Mr. Timothy Holmes (London), Mr. William Thomson (Dublin), Mr. T. H. Bartleet, Mr. Bennett May, Mr. Alfred Willett, Mr. C. A. Ballance, Mr. Damer Harrison, Mr. Jordan Lloyd, and Mr. Vincent Jackson. 2. The Operative Treatment of Acute Intestinal Obstruction due to Internal Strangulation, to be introduced by Dr. J. Greig Smith, Sir William Stokes (Dublin), Mr. Mayo Robson (Leeds), Mr. Kendal Franks (Dublin), Mr. Stanmore Bishop (Manchester), Mr. Lawson Tait, Mr. E. Atkinson, Mr. Bruce Clarke, Mr. Bennett May, Mr. Thornley Stoker, Mr. L. H. Ormsby, Mr. Jordan Lloyd, Mr. F. B. Jessett, Dr. Ward Cousins, Mr. Cleland Lammiman, Mr. W. D. Spanton, and Mr. F. Marsh will speak on this subject. It is hoped that Dr. Senn, of Milwaukee, will also take part in this discussion.

The following papers are announced:

ATKINSON, E., M.R.C.S. On Nerve Grafting.
CLARKE, Bruce, M.B., F.R.C.S. Obscure Bladder Affections and their Exact Diagnosis by the Cystoscope.
DAVIES COLLEY, J. N. C., M.B. On a Method of Closing the Hard Palate by a New Operation.
FENWICK, HURRY, F.R.C.S. The Influence of Electric Illumination of the Bladder upon our Knowledge and Treatment of Urinary Disease.

JESSETT, F. B., F.R.C.S. The Surgical Treatment of Carcinoma of the Pylorus and Intestines.
 PARSONS, Inglis, M.D. On the Arrest of Growth in Cancer by the Interrupted Voltaic Current.
 ROBSON, A. W. Mayo, F.R.C.S. Tapping and Draining the Ventricles in certain cases of Brain Disease.

C. OBSTETRIC MEDICINE AND GYNÆCOLOGY.—*President:* THOMAS SAVAGE, M.D., F.R.C.S. *Vice-Presidents:* CHARLES J. WRIGHT, M.R.C.S.; JAMES MURPHY, M.D. *Honorary Secretaries:* J. K. KELLY, M.D., Park Villa, Crosshill, Glasgow; C. E. PURSLOW, M.D., 192, Broad Street, Birmingham.

Arrangements have been made for the following important subjects to come under discussion: 1. On Modern Methods of Managing Lingered Labour, to be opened by Dr. W. S. Playfair. 2. On the Importance of Gonorrhoea as a Cause of Inflammation of the Pelvic Organs, to be opened by Dr. George Granville Bantock. 3. On the Relief of Labour with Impaction by Abdominal Section as a Substitute for the Performance of Craniotomy, to be opened by Dr. Murdoch Cameron.

The following gentlemen have already promised to take part in the above mentioned discussions: Dr. Auvard (Paris), Dr. Elder (Nottingham), Dr. Imlach (Liverpool), Dr. Aust Lawrence (Bristol), Dr. Smyly (Dublin), Mr. Lawson Tait, Dr. J. R. Morison (Newcastle), Dr. Braithwaite (Leeds), Dr. A. V. Macan (Dublin), Dr. Cullingworth (London), Dr. Goodell (Philadelphia), Dr. R. N. Ingle (Cambridge), Dr. J. Inglis Parsons (London), Mr. R. O'Callaghan (Carlton), Dr. M. Handfield Jones (London), Dr. More Madden (Dublin), Dr. A. Duke (Dublin), Mr. A. Freer (Stourbridge), Mr. H. M. Morgan (Lichfield), Dr. Fancourt Barnes (London), and Dr. Berry Hart (Edinburgh).

It is proposed that a series of Clinical and Operative Demonstrations shall be given on the morning of each day before the work of the Section begins by Dr. Savage, Mr. Lawson Tait, and Mr. J. W. Taylor.

The following papers have been announced:

BALLANTYNE, J. W., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., and WILLIAMS, J. D., M.B. Some Points in the Histology and Pathology of the Fallopian Tubes.
 BARBOUR, A. H. F., M.D. Results from the Study of Labour, Especially of the Second Stage, by Means of Frozen Sections and Casts.
 BELL, Robert, M.D. (Glasgow). On the Pathogenesis and Treatment of Oophoritis.
 BYERS, John W., M.D. (Belfast). On the Treatment of Puerperal Eclampsia.
 CAMERON, Murdoch, M.D. (Glasgow). On Caesarean Section with three successful cases. [Dr. Cameron will also show a Pair of Axis Traction Forceps.]
 DUKE, Alex., F.R.C.S. (Ed.). Delivery in Difficult Cases of Impaction by the Help of Tractors and Belt. Some Original Instruments will also be shown.
 HARRIS, Robert P., M.D. (Philadelphia). A Communication in connection with the discussion on Caesarean Section.
 HART, D. Berry, M.D. (Edin.). On the Displacement of the Placenta in Extra-uterine Gestation.
 JONES, M. Handfield, M.D. On Two Cases of Ovariectomy, Complicated by the Presence of Fibromyomata of the Uterus.
 MADDEN, T. More, M.D. On the Pathology and Treatment of Displacement of the Ovaries.
 MORGAN, Herbert M., M.R.C.S. (Lichfield), will Show a Pair of Axis Traction Forceps in connection with Dr. Reid's paper.
 NAIRNE, J. S., F.R.C.S. (Ed.). Some additional points in the Surgical Treatment of Cancer of the Uterus, with a retrospect of the twenty-three cases reported at the meeting of 1889.
 REID, W. L., M.D. (Glasgow). On a Simple Form of Axis Traction Forceps.
 RENTOUL, R. R., M.D. (Liverpool). On the Registration of Midwives and their Power to Practise Independently of the Profession.
 TAIT, Lawson, F.R.C.S. (Eng.). A Record of 219 Cases of Operation for Removal of the Appendages for the Treatment of Uterine Myoma, performed between March 16th, 1883, and December 18th, 1888, giving the subsequent history of the cases, from twenty months up to seven years subsequent to the operation.

D. PUBLIC MEDICINE.—*President:* ALFRED HILL, M.D. *Vice-Presidents:* JOHN BURGESS WELCH, M.B.; A. S. UNDERHILL, M.D. *Honorary Secretaries:* LOUIS C. PARKES, M.D., 61, Cadogan Square, S.W.; SIDNEY BARWISE, M.B., Clough View, Blackburn.

The following topics for papers have been suggested as likely to lead to useful and interesting discussion: 1. Prevention of Pollution of Rivers (a) by Paper Works; (b) by Dye Works. 2. Smoke Abatement. 3. Lead Poisoning from Water. 4. Methods of Disinfecting Air from Small-pox Hospitals. 5. Treatment of Sewage. 6. The Compulsory Notification Act.

The following papers have been announced:
 FLETCHER, Wilfred W. E., M.B., B.A. (Cantab). Medical Officers of Health and Infectious Diseases in Board Schools.
 GORDON, Surgeon-General C. A., M.D., C.B., Q.H.P. The More Recent Phases of the Hydrophobia Controversy.
 MCINTOCK, James, M.D., B.Sc. The Electrical Treatment of Sewage.
 MUMBY, B. H., M.D., D.P.H. The Compulsory Notification Act.
 SEATON, Edward, M.D., F.R.C.P. Clinical Instruction at Fever Hospitals in connection with the operation of the Compulsory Notification Act.

SERGEANT, Edward, L.R.C.P., D.P.H. The Prevention of Pollution of Rivers. THOMSON, Theodore, M.A., M.B., D.P.H. (Sheffield). Lead Poisoning from Drinking Water.
 THRESE, John C., M.B., B.Sc. Pollution of Streams from Paper Refuse.
 THURFIELD, W. N., M.D., D.P.H. The Etiology of Outbreaks of Typhoid Fever in Rural England.
 WALLEY, Thomas, Principal Royal Veterinary College, Edinburgh. Meat Inspection.
 WARNER, Francis, M.D., F.R.C.P. The Examination and Report upon the Condition of Children in Schools.

E. PSYCHOLOGY.—*President:* FREDERICK NEEDHAM, M.D. (Gloucester). *Vice-Presidents:* S. H. AGAR, L.K.Q.C.P. (Henley-in-Arden); E. B. WHITCOMBE, M.R.C.S. (Birmingham). *Honorary Secretaries:* JOSEPH WIGLESWORTH, M.D., Rainhill, Lancashire; EDMUND LEWIS ROWE, L.R.C.P., Borough Asylum, Ipswich.

The Section will be opened with an address by the President. A discussion will be arranged on the proposal made to the London County Council to establish a small hospital for the insane in London.

The following papers have been announced:

HYSLIP, T. B., M.D. Sunstroke and Insanity.
 KERR, Norman, M.D. Should Hypnotism have a Recognised Place in Therapeutics?
 TUKE, Hack, M.D. (Title not received.)
 WARNER, Francis, M.D. Development in Relation to Brain and Nutrition.

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. *Honorary Secretary for Anatomy:* W. P. HERRINGHAM, M.D., 13, Upper Wimpole Street, W.; *Honorary Secretary for Physiology:* F. J. ALLEN, M.B., Mason College, Birmingham.

The following subjects have been selected for discussion: 1. The relation which Examinations in Anatomy and Physiology bear to the teaching of these subjects. 2. The value of Nerve Supply in the determination of Muscular Homologies and Anomalies. 3. The Evolution of the Vertebrate Nervous System.

BIRMINGHAM, Professor A. E. I., M.B. 1. The Position of the Human Bladder in Subjects of Different Ages. 2. The Morphology of the First Lumbar Vertebra. 3. The Anatomy of the Upper Limb in Cases of Congenital Absence of the Radius.

CUNNINGHAM, Professor D. J. A Stage in the Growth of the Primate Brain.

LLOYD, Jordan, F.R.C.S. (Birmingham). Casts of the Kidney Pelvis.
 SCOTT, Professor J. A. Lantern Demonstration of Photomicrographs intended for Histological Teaching and Research.

G. PATHOLOGY.—*President:* D. J. HAMILTON, M.B. *Vice-Presidents:* C. A. McMUNN, M.D.; G. SIMS WOODHEAD, M.D. *Honorary Secretaries:* SHERIDAN DELÉPINE, M.B., 6, Chapel Place, Cavendish Square, W.; GEORGE F. CROOKE, M.D., 2, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

The following gentlemen have already promised to give demonstrations on the result of their recent investigations in various branches of Pathology:—

Subsection A.—Professor D. J. Hamilton: Introductory address: Pathology of Dyspepsia. Dr. H. Dickson: The Tongue in Disease. Dr. J. H. Payne: The Bacillus of Rhinoscleroma and its Demonstration. Professor E. Crookshank: Horse-Pox. Dr. M. A. Ruffer: Destruction of Micro-organisms by Leucocytes. Messrs. Ballance and Sherrington: On Leucocytes.

Subsection B.—Dr. Sims Woodhead: Diseases of the Lungs (chiefly Tuberculous). Mr. Watson Cheyne: Tubercular Diseases of Bone. Professor MacFadyen: Comparative Pathology of Tuberculosis. Mr. Adams Frost: Morbid Condition of the Fundus Oculi. Dr. F. W. Mott: Pathological Relations between the Cells and the Fibres of the Spinal Cord. Dr. Alexander Bruce: The Nucleus of the Third Nerve and its Circulation.

Subsection C.—Dr. MacMunn: The Spectroscope in Medicine. Dr. A. Haig: The Estimation of Uric Acid in Disease. Dr. S. A. M. Copeman: Improved Methods for the Examination of the Blood in Disease. Dr. Sidney Martin: The Pathology of the Proteids of the Body.

All these communications will be illustrated by practical demonstrations, such as projection of spectra, microscopical specimens, photographs, diagrams, etc., on the screen, chemical experiments, exhibition of microscopical and other specimens, models, casts, etc.

In order to insure the bringing forward of each demonstration at the hour appointed, a certain amount of time will be set apart at the end of each meeting for the discussions of the facts brought forward.

H. OPHTHALMOLOGY.—*President*: D. C. LLOYD OWEN, F.R.C.S.I. *Vice-Presidents*: HENRY EALES, M.R.C.S.; JOHN B. STORY, M.B. *Honorary Secretaries*: HENRY E. JULES, F.R.C.S., 77, Wimpole Street, W.; E. WOOD WHITE, M.B., 72, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

Mr. Priestley Smith will open a discussion on Myopia: its Causes, Prevention, and Treatment. Mr. Edgar Browne, Henry Eales, G. Glascock, and G. Hartridge have promised to take part in the discussion.

The following papers have been announced:

CANT, W. J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. A New Syringe for Extracting Soft Matter in Cataract Operation.
EALES, Henry, M.R.C.S. (Title uncommunicated.)
EDRIDGE-GREEN, T., M.D. The Quantitative Estimation of Defects of Colour Perception.
GROSSMANN, K., M.D. 1. Colour Blindness. 2. Blennorrhoea Neonatorum.
McHARDY, Malcolm, F.R.C.S.Edin. The Treatment of Immature Senile Cataract.

I. DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—*President*: ALFRED HENRY CARTER, M.D. (Birmingham). *Vice-Presidents*: WILLIAM THOMAS, F.R.C.S. (Birmingham); WALTER PYE, F.R.C.S. (London). *Honorary Secretaries*: HENRY HANDFORD, M.D., 14, Regent Street, Nottingham; ARTHUR FOXWELL, M.B., 47, Temple Row, Birmingham.

It is proposed to discuss the following subjects:—I. The Affections of the Lymphatic Glands in Childhood. (1) The Treatment of Simple and Suppurative Adenitis. (2) The Diagnosis of Glandular Enlargements due to causes other than simple inflammation. (3) The relation of Strumous Adenitis to Tubercle. (4) Tabes Mesenterica. II. (1) The Operations for the Radical Cure of Hernia in Children and their value. (2) The Surgical Questions involved in the Practice of Excising Joints the seat of Disease in Childhood. Mr. Watson Cheyne will join in this discussion. III. The Claims and Limitations of Physical Education in Schools.

The following papers have been announced:

MADDEN, Thomas More (Dublin), M.D. 1. On the Strumous Glandular Diseases of Childhood and their Relation to Tubercle. 2. On the Use and Abuse of Physical Education in Schools.

J. LARYNGOLOGY AND RHINOLOGY.—*President*: JOHN ST. SWITHIN WILDERS, M.R.C.S. (Birmingham). *Vice-Presidents*: CHARTERS JAMES SYMONDS, M.D., F.R.C.S. (London); ARCHIBALD EDWARD GARROD, M.D. (London). *Honorary Secretaries*: ERNEST HENRY JACOB, M.D., 12, Park Street, Leeds; SCANES SPICER, M.D., 28, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, W.

The following subjects have been chosen for special discussion: 1. The Treatment of Laryngeal Disease in Tuberculosis. 2. The Etiology, Significance, and Treatment of Spurs and Deflections of the Nasal Septum.

At the completion of these discussions, the time of the Section will be devoted to the reading and discussion of independent papers having reference to the special subjects embraced by the Section.

Dr. Clifford Beale (London), Dr. Walker Downie (Glasgow), Dr. R. Ellis (Newcastle), Dr. William Hill (London), Dr. Greville Macdonald (London), Dr. Hunter Mackenzie (Edinburgh), Dr. David Newman (Glasgow), Dr. Scanes Spicer (London), Mr. Charters J. Symonds (London), and Dr. W. McNeill Whistler (London), have promised to take part in one or both of these discussions.

The following papers have been announced:

BALL, J. B., M.D. On Cough as a Symptom of Nasal and Pharyngeal Affection.
BRONNER, A., M.D. Some Common Affections of the Pharyngeal Tonsil and their Relation to Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Nose, with Special Reference to the so-called "Relaxed Throat."
DOWNIE, Walker, M.D. Some Unusually Large Nasal Polypi.
HILL, William, M.B. On Pharyngeal Tenesmus.
KANTHACK, A. A., M.D. On the Structure of the Vocal Cords.
MACDONALD, Greville, M.D. The Question of Excising the Tonsils.
NEWMAN, David, M.D. Malignant Diseases of the Nasal Fossæ.
SAVILL, T. D., M.D. A case of Abductor Paralysis.
SPICER, Scanes, M.D. 1. Some Points in the Differential Diagnosis of Syphilis, Cancer, and Tuberculosis of the Throat. 2. Medicated Nasal Cylinders in the Treatment of Hay Fever, Ozena, Catarrh, etc.
SYMONDS, C. J., F.R.C.S. The Treatment of Ozena.

K. OTOTOLOGY.—*President*: CHARLES WARDEN, M.D., F.R.C.S.Ed. *Vice-President*: WILLIAM HILL, M.B., B.Sc. *Honorary Secretary*: ROBERT KERR JOHNSTON, M.D., 22, Lower Baggot Street, Dublin.

The following subjects are proposed for special discussion:

1. Intranasal Disease in relation to Deafness, excluding Post-nasal Catarrh and Adenoid Growths, to be opened by Mr. Lennox

Browne, F.R.C.S.Edin. (London). 2. The Etiology of Tinnitus Aurium, to be opened by Dr. H. Macnaughton Jones (London). 3. Vasculitis and Deafness, to be opened by Dr. R. T. Cooper (London).

The following gentlemen hope to take part in the discussions: Dr. Prosser James (London), Mr. T. Mark Hovell (London), Dr. Cresswell Baber (Brighton), Dr. Richard Ellis (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Mr. H. Bendelack Hewetson (Leeds), Dr. J. Ward Cousins (Portsmouth), and Dr. Farquhar Matheson (London).

It is proposed to reserve the third meeting of the Section for the reading and discussing of Miscellaneous Papers.

The following papers have been announced:

COUSINS, J. Ward, M.D. 1. New Method of Removing Foreign Bodies from the Meatus. 2. The Value of Artificial Tympanic Membranes.

Dr. J. Ward Cousins has promised to demonstrate on some patients the Use of his Antiseptic Artificial Drumhead.

L. DERMATOLOGY.—*President*: JONATHAN HUTCHINSON, F.R.S. (London). *Vice-Presidents*: MALCOLM A. MORRIS, F.R.C.S.Ed. (London); H. RADCLIFFE CROCKER, M.D. (London). *Honorary Secretaries*: GILBERT SMITH, F.R.C.S., 41, Newhall Street, Birmingham; THOMAS COLCOTT FOX, M.B., 14, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, W.

It is hoped that there will be a demonstration of living cases, of drawings, and of microscopical specimens each morning. The greater part of the time daily will be devoted to the discussions of the following subjects: Wednesday morning, July 30th, Alopecia Areata, introduced by Dr. Radcliffe Crocker. Thursday morning, July 31st, Vaccination Rashes, introduced by Mr. Malcolm Morris. Friday morning, August 1st, Treatment of Eczema, introduced by Dr. Unna (Hamburg).

The following papers have been announced:

BULKLEY, —, M.D. (New York). Notes on Feigned Eruptions.
MAPOTHER, E. D., M.D. Treatment of Psoriasis by Mercury.
SHOEMAKER, J. V., M.D. (Philadelphia). Explanation of the Sudden Blanching of the Hair.
WALSH, D., M.D. (Birmingham). Dermatitis as an Excretory Symptom.

Honorary Local Secretaries:

R. SAUNDEY, 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. Presentation of the Gold Medal for Distinguished Merit to Surgeon T. H. Parke, A.M.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.
BERTRAM C. A. WINDLE, M.A., M.D., Chairman.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

Cold Baths in Measles.—Influenza Rash.—Urethral Staphylococci. Acetic Acid in Epithelioma.—Albuminuria and Morphine Mania.—Hysterical Monoplegia.—The Action of the Positive Pole on Microbes.—A Curious Case of Mercurial Stomatitis.—Raori Resin.—Anemonine.—Kola Nut.—General News.

M. DIEULAFOY, at the Société Médicale des Hôpitaux, read notes of a case of measles, which he described as hypertoxic, and threatening the life of the patient, a girl, aged 16. Her condition suddenly changed on the sixth day; the temperature suddenly rose; the pulse was 130 to 140 per minute; a very small quantity of urine was passed, and delirium set in. These symptoms increased in gravity, and were accompanied by cardiac syncope. Although menstruation had commenced, the patient was placed in a cold bath 24 Centigrade (75.2° F.). She was seized with a violent shivering fit, but the temperature immediately fell. She was kept in the bath for a quarter of an hour, and the improvement was manifest, notwithstanding the shivering fit, which ceased only when she was taken out. On the eleventh day the baths were discontinued; on the seventeenth day the temperature was 37 Centigrade (98.6° F.). M. Duponchel has also treated two adult patients suffering from measles with cold baths. The temperature was above 41 Centigrade (105.8° F.). Improvement was observed almost instantaneously. M. Huchard considers the important symptom in these serious cases of measles to be the syncope of the heart; for this he administers daily from 2 to 3 grammes of caffeine by hypodermic injection; he has for the last seven years adopted this treatment in infectious diseases, and found the results excellent. The caffeine should be tried before the bathing.

Among 219 cases of influenza, M. Barthélemy met with fourteen presenting cutaneous eruptions. This rash may appear in severe or slight attacks of influenza. In appearance, it resembles that of scarlet fever; it may be localised on the arms and legs, or dispersed over the body.

M. Ebaud has found in the normal male urethra a staphylococcus presenting the same characteristics as the gonococcus, and cultivated in the same way. M. Ebaud thinks that this staphylococcus which develops under the same conditions as a saprophyte in the normal urethra, is capable, under the influence of certain yet undefined conditions, of setting up blenorraghia.

M. Arnozan has treated eight cases of epithelioma of the face of sebaceous origin with acetic acid, with excellent results. Suppuration was arrested, and ultimately cicatrisation ensued. The patient can apply the treatment, and dressings are rendered unnecessary.

M. Huchard has met with ten cases of albuminuria in morphinomaniacs, ending in uræmia; Löwenstein records six or seven similar cases. M. Huchard's researches demonstrate that morphine is one of the agents which most effectually lower the temperature, and thus induce these forms of renal disturbance resulting from arterial "hypotension." In interstitial nephritis, an affection characterised by strong arterial tension, morphine produces less disturbance than in parenchymatous nephritis. In 1883 M. Huchard indicated the danger resulting from arterial "hypotension" produced by morphine. That substance causes congestion in different organs, and especially in the kidney, which may lead to parenchymatous nephritis.

At a recent meeting of the Société Médicale des Hôpitaux, M. Ballet showed a man with hysterical monoplegia of the left arm, accompanied by muscular atrophy; the patient exhibited the stigmata of hysteria, with hemianæsthesia of the left side and restricted field of vision.

MM. Apostoli and Laguerrière, in a communication read before the Académie des Sciences, on the action of the positive pole of a galvanic current on microbes, and especially on the bacteria of charbon, state that the positive pole alone kills or lowers the vitality of pathogenic organisms; interpolar action and the negative pole do not exercise any influence. The continuous current of a strength of from 50 to 300 milliampères has not any action *sui generis* on microbe cultivations in a homogeneous medium. The action of the positive pole is due to the fact that it decomposes substances, and sets free the acids and oxygen contained in them.

M. Augagneur, of Lyons, has stated before the Lyons Society of Medical Science that he has treated a syphilitic patient, subject to attacks of ulcerated stomatitis, after two mercury injections, one of 6 grammes, the other of 3 grammes. These were generally induced by a blow on the buttock, the region where the injections were made. He had a more than usually severe attack after falling one day on that part, and M. Augagneur made an incision in the tissues round the puncture left by the injecting needle, until he came to the gluteus maximus, in which he made an incision, and, by pressure, squeezed out mercury. After this operation, stomatitis disappeared.

M. Formet has tested the resin of raori in his military hospital at Noumea; it is also called "Sydney gum, baume Calédonien" (Caledonian balsam). All antiseptic substances can be mixed with this resin, which forms a coating over wounded surfaces. In cutaneous affections it is of great service; likewise in treating sprains and fractures when the limb must be kept rigid.

M. Bovet has treated thirty-four cases of uterine affections with anemonine, and has observed that in sericus cases it acts as an energetic analgesic agent; in simple cases, such as difficult menstruation with or without leucorrhœa, the menstrual flow was induced at regular periods unaccompanied by pain. MM. Baz and Dormant have cured blenorraghic orchitis with the same substance.

M. Lapique, at the Biological Society, stated that during ten months he travelled in the Vosges, taking kola nut every day. Last year he repeated the same experiments taking caffeine. The results were the same, with the exception that smaller doses of kola nut than caffeine must be taken.

The new polyclinic established at the rue Mazarin was opened a few days ago. The staff is composed of MM. Butt for Skin Diseases and Practical Chemistry; Natier, Laryngology, Otology, and Rhinology; Arthanel, Nervous Diseases; Bacchi, Ophthalmology; Olivier, Gynecology; Gillet, Diseases of Children; Chaby, Diseases of the Mouth. Out-patients are seen daily from 9 to 3 o'clock. There are not any wards for in-patients; those who are too ill to go to the consultations will be treated at their own homes. Practical and theoretical lectures are organised for students.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, following the advice of the Public Health Committee, has forbidden the Algerian population

stantive, brevet, or honorary." That is plain enough, if language has any meaning.

There are many old colonels retired with the honorary rank of Major-General; it will be news to them to learn they are but impostors and objects of derision if they use the title expressing their honorary rank. Why, Major-General Sir William Crossman himself is one of these, yet he is properly and scrupulously described by his honorary rank as a member of the Committee.

Suppose an officer of the rank of captain is transferred to the pay or ordnance departments, are all the advances he subsequently receives in honorary rank and title to be considered absurd and "laughable?"

It is impossible to take the Quartermaster-General's evidence on these points seriously; it looks like an official joke, and not a good one either!

"MILITARY INSTINCTS."

VERB. SAP. writes: This, the latest result of evolution, would appear to possess certain eccentricities not contemplated by the revered Darwin. The question of medical officers being entitled to military rank lies in a nut, which I heard very neatly cracked in a pithy post-prandial speech, *ut. seq.*:

"Gentlemen, imagine a British force going into action. Where is the schoolmaster? In his office, checking certificates of education. Where is the paymaster? On board the transport, checking A. F. No. 1505. Where is the commissariat officer? At the supply base, testing the last issue of ration rum, to see how much it is above proof. Where is the chaplain? On his knees in a tent, miles in the rear, invoking success for the British arms. Where is the surgeon? In action with his battalion!"

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF DINNER.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. R. SMITH, M.D. (101, Great Russell Street, W.C.) writes to remind volunteer medical officers that their annual dinner will take place on Saturday, June 7th, at 7 P.M., at the Holborn Restaurant, under the presidency of the Director-General, Army Medical Staff.

The Mess Committee trust that a large number of the officers of the Volunteer Medical Staff will endeavour to be present. The guests include the Secretary of State for War, Earl Brownlow, the Under-Secretary of State for War, The Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Surgeon T. H. Parke, and many others.

Tickets (7s. 6d. each) can be obtained of the Manager, The Holborn Restaurant.

THE NAVY.

THE following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—SAMUEL KRAYS, Staff-Surgeon, to the *Bullfrog*, May 31st; EDWARD J. BYDEN, Surgeon, to the *Cape of Good Hope* Hospital, May 24th; MICHAEL O'BRIEN, Surgeon, to the *Pheasant*, May 24th; EDWARD H. MEADEN, Surgeon, to the *Triumph*, May 21th.

MEDICAL STAFF.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. ANDERSON, who is serving in the Bengal command, has leave to England for six months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned gentlemen serving in the Bombay command are posted as follows: Brigade-Surgeon R. P. FERGUSON, to the medical charge of the station hospital at Poona; Surgeons T. F. W. FOGARTY and C. R. BARTLETT, to general duty in the Bombay district.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BRIGADE-SURGEON J. F. BARTER, Madras Establishment, has retired on a pension of £700 per annum. He entered the service as Assistant-Surgeon, July 27th, 1859, and became Brigade-Surgeon, March 26th, 1886. He has no war record.

Brigade-Surgeon W. DYMOCK, Bombay Establishment, has also retired from the service, on a pension of £700 a year, with an extra pension of £100 a year. His commission as Assistant-Surgeon dates from February 10th, 1859; that of Brigade-Surgeon, May 20th, 1886. During the Indian Mutiny campaign in 1859 he served with the Kattywar Field Force against the Wahgeers, and was present at the capture of Dantal Hill.

Surgeon J. J. PRATT, Bengal Establishment, supernumerary civil surgeon, second class, is transferred from Nynce Tal to Kherce.

Surgeon-Major R. V. POWER, M.D., Madras Establishment, medical officer 12th Native Infantry, is appointed to the officiating medical charge of the 29th Native Infantry.

Surgeon E. L. C. SMITH, recently appointed to the Bombay Establishment, is posted to general duty in the Bombay district.

The undermentioned officers, all of the Bengal Establishment, have leave of absence on private affairs for the periods specified:—Surgeon-Major R. JAMESON, M.D., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the North-West Provinces and Oude, for 213 days; Surgeon-Major E. MAIR, M.B., Superintendent of the Central and District Gaols at Bareilly, for 215 days; Surgeon-Major D. F. KEEGAN, M.D., Residency Surgeon at Indore, Central India, for one year and 182 days; Surgeon-Major M. D. MORIARTY, M.B., for 240 days.

Surgeon-Major A. S. REID, M.B., Bengal Establishment, Medical Officer 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas, has leave to England for 272 days on medical certificate.

Surgeon C. H. L. MEYER, M.D., Bombay Establishment, Professor of Physiology and Histology at the Grant Medical College, also has leave for six months on medical certificate; and Surgeon T. R. MACDONALD, M.D., Bengal Establishment, Superintendent of the Central Gaol at Nagpore, has leave for one year on medical certificate.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

ACTING-SURGEON J. J. NEVILLE, of the 9th Lancashire Artillery, has resigned his appointment, which bore date May 12th, 1886.

Acting-Surgeon E. H. EDLIN, 2nd Devonshire (Western Division Royal Artillery), has also resigned his commission, dated July 16th, 1887.

Mr. THOMAS LOWE LAXTON is appointed Acting-Surgeon to the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Somerset Light Infantry (late the 2nd Somerset), and Mr. ARTHUR JAMES McDONALD BENTLEY, M.D., to be Acting-Surgeon to the 13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster), both from May 24th.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THIRD EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREES OF M.B. AND B.C. Easter Term, 1890. Part II. The following have been examined and approved:

Barclay-Smith, Down; Bindloss, Joh.; F. W. Burton, Joh.; Cresswell, H. Cav.; Daggett, Caius; Dalton, Trin.; W. B. de Jersey, Pemb.; Dixon, H. Cav.; Dumergue, Corpus; Durham, Christ's; Fletcher, Trin.; Foster, Trin.; Handson, Caius; Long, Caius; Muir, Trin.; H. W. Nix, Caius; Pilcher, Clare; Rouillard, Caius; J. W. Russell, Trin. H.; T. W. Scott, Caius; H. A. Smith, Trin.; Swayne, Trin.; Trevithick, Trin.; Tuppen, Caius; G. H. Wickham, Caius; E. C. Williams, Christ's; Yeoman, Caius.

At the congregation on May 22nd the following were admitted to the degrees of M.B. and B.C.: T. W. Lambert, B.A., Pembroke (thesis, That Pylephlebitis is a Distinct Disease); C. E. Williams, B.A., Caius (thesis, The Causes of Death in Typhoid Fever).

DR. HILL, Master of Downing College, announces that he and Mr. Colbeck will hold a class in practical histology during the long vacation.

THE General Board of Studies recommend that the annual stipend of Mr. Gadow, University Lecturer in Advanced Morphology, be raised from £100 to £150 for two years, from Midsummer next; that the annual stipend of Mr. Barber, Demonstrator in Botany, be raised from £100 to £150 for two years, from Midsummer next, and that an additional demonstrator in chemistry be appointed for one year, from Michaelmas next, with a stipend of £100.

THE business rooms of the University being at present widely scattered and very inconvenient, a Syndicate has been appointed to consider the question, and recommend that the south wing of the front building of the Pitt Press be converted into rooms for the accommodation of the various bodies carrying on the administration of the University.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, EDINBURGH.—The following gentlemen having passed the required examinations, obtained on May 22nd the diploma of Licentiate in Public Health of the College:

S. P. Hallars, M.B., C.M.Edin., Harle Syke, near Burnley; J. B. Ronaldson, F.R.C.S.Edin., Ennerdale, Haddington; M. J. Oliver, M.B., C.M.Edin., Lochside, Kelso; J. N. Burns, M.B., C.M.Edin., 46, Warrender Park Road, Edinburgh; D. C. Longden, M.B., C.M.Edin., 137, Warrender Park Road, Edinburgh; S. B. Burns, M.B., C.M.Edin., Mauldslee Cottage, Carlisle; J. C. Wood, L.R.C.P. and S.Edin., 32, Frederick Street, Sunderland; C. Mackenzie, M.B., C.M.Edin., High Street, Tain.

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday, May 22nd.

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act.—Mr. RITCHIE, in answer to Mr. BRUNNER, said: The Local Government Board have been informed that 469 urban sanitary authorities, 331 rural sanitary authorities, and 18 port sanitary authorities have adopted the Notification of Infectious Diseases Act, 1889. This makes a total of 818 authorities who have adopted the Act. The total number of urban, rural and port sanitary districts is 1,624.—In reply to further questions, he said no doubt the time would arrive when it must be considered whether the Act ought not to be made compulsory; but he doubted whether it could be done so soon after the passing of the Act. The population, according to the census of 1881, of the districts of which the Act was in force, exclusive of the metropolis, was 15,463,000. There were also 56 towns, with a population of 3,751,000, where, under the provisions of local Acts, the system of notification was in operation. The result was that out of a total population, according to the census of 1881, of 25,970,000, the population subject to a system of notification was now 19,214,000.

Friday, May 23rd.

Working Classes Dwellings Act.—This Bill was read a third time.

Bow Cemetery.—Mr. MATTHEWS, in reply to Mr. C. GRAHAM, said Bow Cemetery had been placed under regulations sufficient to prevent any injury to the public health, and the Inspector had instructions to satisfy himself by occasional visits that those regulations were duly and fully observed.

Reports of Medical Officers of Health.—Mr. ROWEN asked the President of the Local Government Board if arrangements could be made to furnish copies of the medical report of the Local Government Board to the medical officers of health in the more important centres of population without imposing upon them the cost of procuring them as private individuals.—Mr. RITCHIE replied that the Local Government Board only received a limited number of copies, which they distributed among those medical officers of health who had taken a special interest in the matters dealt with. He was fully aware that the reports referred to would be of considerable assistance to the medical officers of health in connection with their duties, and he thought that the sanitary authorities would be justified in purchasing copies for the use of the authorities and their officers.

THE contributions towards a memorial of the late Professor Richard von Volkmann at Halle already amount to 8,500 marks (£425).

certify in all cases of pauper lunatics which may require removal to the county asylum? 3. Is it necessary for the workhouse medical officer to certify in addition to the district medical officer, who is requested by a "justice's order" to visit and certify for a lunatic's removal from the workhouse? 4. What should the fee be for certifying in each case?

*"District Medical Officer" is referred to the reply to "W. M. O.," page 1223 of JOURNAL for May 24th. The fee, equitably, should accrue as well in the case not certified as in the one certified, but probably could not be claimed. The certificate from a workhouse medical officer as well as from the outside practitioner is required only when the object of the certification order is to detain the lunatic in the workhouse, not to remove him from it. The fee shall be what the guardians deem to be a "reasonable remuneration."

REMOVAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS TO ASYLUMS.

"QUERIST" is referred to page 1223, column 2, of the JOURNAL for May 24th, for the reply to a question similar to "Querist's." The reply is to "W. M. O.," and is headed as above.

HEALTH OF ENGLISH TOWNS.

In twenty-eight of the largest English towns, including London, which have an estimated population of 9,715,559 persons, 5,574 births and 3,475 deaths were registered during the week ending Saturday, May 24th. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had been 19.2 and 19.9 per 1,000 in the two preceding weeks, declined again to 18.6 during the week under notice. The rates in the several towns ranged from 9.4 in Huddersfield, 14.6 in Portsmouth and in Bristol, and 15.0 in Wolverhampton to 24.2 in Halifax, 24.8 in Derby, 26.7 in Sunderland, and 28.0 in Manchester. In the twenty-seven provincial towns the mean death-rate was 19.8 per 1,000, and exceeded by 2.7 per 1,000 the rate recorded in London, which was only 17.1 per 1,000. The 3,457 deaths registered during the week under notice included 432 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, against 403 and 467 in the two preceding weeks; of these, 143 resulted from measles, 142 from whooping-cough, 51 from scarlet fever, 38 from diphtheria, 33 from diarrhoea, 23 from "fever" (principally enteric), and 2 from small-pox. These 3,457 deaths were equal to an annual rate of 2.3 per 1,000; in London the zymotic death-rate was 2.8, while in the twenty-seven provincial towns it averaged 1.9 per 1,000, and ranged from 0.4 in Bradford and in Nottingham, 0.6 in Huddersfield, and 0.7 in Plymouth and in Leicester to 3.4 in Salford, 3.6 in Cardiff, 3.8 in Liverpool, and 8.8 in Derby. Measles caused the highest proportional fatality in London, Liverpool, and Derby; whooping-cough in London, Norwich, Oldham, Salford, Bolton, and Derby; and "fever" in Birkenhead. Of the 38 deaths from diphtheria recorded during the week under notice in these towns, 24 occurred in London, 4 in Salford, 3 in Liverpool, and 2 in Manchester. A fatal case of small-pox was registered during the week under notice in London, and 1 in Hull, but not one in any of the other provincial towns; and 5 small-pox patients were under treatment in the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals on Saturday, May 24th. These hospitals contained 992 scarlet fever patients on the same date, against 1,014 and 1,030 at the end of the two preceding weeks; 95 cases were admitted during the week, against 84, 115, and 124 in the three previous weeks. The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in London was equal to 3.5 per 1,000, and was below the average.

HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday, May 24th, 856 births and 580 deaths were registered in the eight principal Scotch towns. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had declined from 26.9 to 20.6 per 1,000 in the three preceding weeks, rose again to 22.4 during the week under notice, and exceeded by 3.8 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 Edinburgh and Leith, and the highest in Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Dundee. The 580 deaths registered in these towns during the week under notice included 118 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, equal to an annual rate of 4.6 per 1,000, which exceeded by 2.3 the mean zymotic death-rate during the same period in the large English towns. The highest zymotic death-rates were recorded in Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Dundee. The 215 deaths registered in Glasgow included 19 which resulted from whooping-cough, 10 from diarrhoea, and 2 from diphtheria. Eight fatal cases of measles and 7 of whooping-cough occurred in Edinburgh. No less than 20 deaths from measles were recorded in Dundee; and diphtheria caused 3 deaths in Aberdeen. The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in these towns was equal to 4.7 per 1,000, against 3.5 in London.

During the week ending Saturday, May 17th, the deaths registered in the sixteen principal town districts of Ireland were equal to an annual rate of 21.8 per 1,000. The lowest rates were recorded in Sligo and Cork, and the highest in Galway and Wexford. The death-rate from the principal zymotic diseases averaged 1.7 per 1,000. The 152 deaths registered in Dublin during the week under notice were equal to an annual rate of 22.5 per 1,000 (against 25.4 and 23.6 in the two preceding weeks), the rate for the same period being 17.3 in London and 16.0 in Edinburgh. These 152 deaths included 12 which resulted from the principal zymotic diseases (equal to an annual rate of 1.8 per 1,000), of which 4 were referred to different forms of "fever," and 3 to measles.

THE BERLIN CONGRESS.—We are requested to state that at the exhibition to be held in connection with the forthcoming Congress at Berlin, the German Imperial Health Office will be specially represented. The Medical Department of the Prussian Ministry of War will also display in the fullest detail the organisation and machinery of the medical service of the army, and all the larger German States will give as complete a view as possible of their sanitary systems and institutions. Foreign exhibitors are informed that they must send in their applications, with the necessary particulars, to the Ausstellungsbureau, 19, Karlstrasse, Berlin, on or before June 15th.

MEDICAL NEWS.

COLONEL NORTH has subscribed £500 towards the liquidation of the debt of £2,000 incurred by the French Hospital in London.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—The annual distribution of prizes will take place on Tuesday, July 1st. Sir Henry Roscoe, M.P., F.R.S., will preside.

A NEW University "Poliklinik" of Orthopædic Surgery was opened at Berlin on May 22nd. Dr. Julius Wolff has been appointed chief surgeon to the institution.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT on Wednesday, May 21st, opened a hospital at Victoria, British Columbia, which has been completed in commemoration of Queen Victoria's jubilee.

A "CENTRAL medical office" has been established at Kasan (European Russia) for the collection of reports as to epidemics and diseases of any kind that may be prevalent in the province.

At a recent conference of French lawyers the following subject was discussed: "Has the Faculty of Medicine the right to make anatomical experiments on an executed criminal, in spite of the last wishes of the said criminal?" The question was decided in the negative.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES IN RUSSIA.—The total number of medical societies in Russia is 105, of which 8 were founded in 1889. St. Petersburg heads the list with 18 societies, then follows Moscow with 7; then Kieff and Sarator, each with 3; then Tikslaiiev, Odessa, and Warsaw, each with 2.

THE Hamburg Cremation Society has now acquired a suitable site for the erection of a crematory and columbarium at Ohlsdorf, permission to that effect having recently been granted by the Senate. Only members of the Hamburg State Union, however, will be allowed to be cremated there.

BEQUESTS.—The late Miss Marianne Phillips, of the Lees, Folkestone, and of Leamington, has bequeathed to the Darneford Hospital, Leamington, £1,500; to the Convalescent Hospital at Folkestone, £1,000; to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, and to the new hospital at Folkestone, £500 each.

MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL CONGRESSES.—The first annual Congress of French Alienists will be held at Rouen; it will open on August 4th. The Association of American Alienists will hold a Congress at Niagara Falls, N.Y., under the presidency of Dr. Godding, Director of the Washington Asylum, on June 10th.

It is announced that at Buffalo, U.S.A. there is a bicycle club entirely composed of medical practitioners. It would be interesting to know whether they visit their patients on their bicycles, and, if so, whether the "doctor's buggy"—as it is called in America—has been consigned to the limbo of obsolete instruments.

MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—At the last meeting of the Medico-Psychological Association, the following were elected members: James Ross, M.D.Aber., F.R.C.P.Lond.; Robert Reid Alexander, M.D.Aber.; Douglas Hamilton Anderson, M.D., C.M. Edin.; Telford Smith, M.D.Dub.; William Johnson Smyth, M.B., C.M. Edin.; John Turner, M.B., C.M.Aber.

THE new Hygienic Institute of the University of Halle was formally opened a week or two ago. An address was delivered by the director, Professor Renk. The institute has a lecture room which can accommodate 60 students, with chemical, physical, and bacteriological laboratories for practical courses, and a special laboratory for the professor and his assistants.

WEST LONDON MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.—The Cavendish Lecture will be delivered by Professor Ogston at the West London Hospital on June 6th, at 8.30. Subject: "Unrecognised lesions of the labyrinth." The dinner of the Society will take place on June 11th at the Criterion Restaurant, at 7.30, when the President, Dr. H. Campbell Pope, F.R.C.S., will take the chair.

HYGIENE IN ODESSA.—The Odessa Medical Board recently suggested to the local chief of police that henceforward all bakers in the town should be compelled to insist on all journeymen in their employ producing a medical certificate of health. A similar measure has been already introduced in regard to the slaughter-houses of the town.

THE University of Dorpat conferred 131 medical diplomas between September 1st, 1889, and February 1st, 1890. Among these were 16 degrees of Doctor of Medicine; 31 of *Arzt*, or "medical practitioner;" and 6 of *Kreisarzt*, or "district doctor." The others included 6 licences as dentist and 7 as midwife, the balance consisting of various diplomas and licences in pharmacy.

THE METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.—The inquiry about to be made by the Corporation of London into the charges made for water in the City and elsewhere in the metropolis, and other matters incident to the question of the water supply, was formally opened at Guildhall last week, when, after arrangements as to procedure had been made, it was adjourned over Whitsuntide. Surgeon-General Sir W. Guyer Hunter will preside over the investigation.

ELECTRICITY IN HISTOLOGY.—Minor (*Neurologisches Centralblatt*, May 15th, 1890) has discovered that muscle and nervous tissue can be hardened very quickly in potassium bichromate if a constant current is allowed to flow through the fluid. He has operated chiefly upon spinal cords, and finds that if the cord be attached to the positive pole it will be hardened in four or five days, and that it will be a dark brown; its histological structure is not in any way impaired. If it is attached to the negative pole it becomes soft and of a light yellow colour.

GRATUITOUS MEDICAL RELIEF IN FRANCE.—M. Constans, the French Minister of the Interior, will shortly introduce into the Chamber of Deputies a Bill providing that every indigent sick person shall be gratuitously provided by the commune or department in which he resides with medical treatment either at home or, if that is impracticable, in a hospital. A gratuitous medical service will be organised in each department under the authority of the prefect. In each commune, or union of communes, there will be a dispensary for out-patients, and each commune will be attached to an infirmary and general hospital.

A TELEGRAM from Constantinople under date of May 15th says that a disease believed to be cholera has broken out on the Imperial domains of Djedil and in the village of Bellek, near Bagdad. Of thirteen persons who were taken ill, six are stated to have died, the symptoms being those of cholera. Dr. Elissenef left St. Petersburg on Tuesday, May 20th, on an official mission of sanitary inspection on the frontiers of Asia Minor on account of the reported outbreak of cholera at Bagdad and Mosul. He will also visit the Persian frontier.

LEEDS AND WEST RIDING MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.—At the annual general meeting of this Society, which was held on May 16th, the report stated that ten meetings had taken place during the year, the average attendance of members having been 41. The Society now has a membership of 232. The sum of £71 15s. 1d. was spent on books and periodicals during the past twelve months. The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year: *President*: Dr. Churton. *Vice-Presidents*: Dr. Rabagliati and Mr. Wm. Hall. *Treasurer*: Dr. Eddison. *Honorary Secretaries*: Dr. Jacob and Mr. W. d. Librarian: Dr. Barrs. *Auditor*: Dr. Braithwaite. *Committee*: Dr. Allan, Dr. A. Bronner, Dr. Cameron, Dr. Chadwick, Mr. Hartley, Dr. Johnstone, Mr. Porritt, Mr. Mayo Robson, Mr. Stanger, Dr. Swann, Mr. C. J. Wright, and Dr. Young.

THE WORKHOUSE INFIRMARY NURSING ASSOCIATION.—On Friday, May 9th, at Queen's Gate Hall, South Kensington, the above association held its annual gathering. Over sixty nurses were able to attend, and after tea these received the medal granted by the association to nurses who have been for some years connected with it, and many of their number also received a gratuity in money. Music and other amusements were provided for their entertainment. The nurses appeared in their uniforms, and the party was altogether a success. The chief feature of the evening was the presentation of an illuminated address to Miss L. Twining, by Mr. W. Bousfield, on her retirement from active work. It contained many signatures, among others Sir James Paget, Dr. Downes, Dr. Symes Thompson, etc. Several friends of the Association were present, including Lady Wantage, Lady Montague, etc.

TRAINED NURSES FOR THE SICK POOR.—A crowded drawing-room meeting was recently held in 11, Downing Street, at the invitation of Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach and the Hon. Mrs. John Dundas, to advocate the cause of organised effort for bringing good trained nurses within the reach of the sick poor in rural dis-

tricts. Amongst the speakers were the Earl of Yarborough, Lady Victoria Lambton, Mrs. Malleon (the secretary of the association), and Dr. Lowe, of Lincoln. Sir Henry Longley, who was in the chair, said at the close of the meeting that it would in many cases be possible for the Charity Commissioners to give assistance towards the support of sick nurses in poor districts. Princess Mary of Teck, the Countess of Yarborough, Lord Brassey, Lady Louisa Egerton, Mrs. Jeune, and many sympathisers were present, and resolutions in support of the object of the meeting were unanimously passed.

EPSOM COLLEGE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—We have received the first report of the above Society for the year ending Christmas, 1889. It is an interesting record of the observations in ornithology, geology, and botany made by the boys and their teachers in the neighbourhood of Epsom College, and speaks well for the scientific enthusiasm of the members of the Society. As the preface says, while excellent educational work can be done in the laboratory and the lecture room, it is desirable to supplement this with field work, to awaken an interest in the study of Nature out-of-doors, and to cultivate a taste for pursuits which will always be at hand for recreation, for relief, and for the formation of friendships on the basis of interests in common. The list of botanical observations in particular is singularly full, and tells with much eloquence of many healthful excursions under wise guidance. In the best interests of Epsom College, we trust this first report will be followed by many others, and that the Natural History Society may continue to be a powerful factor in the scientific development of the school.

CONVALESCENT HOME FOR TRAINED NURSES.—A drawing room meeting in support of a scheme for founding a convalescent home and holiday house for trained nurses was held at the residence of Lord George Hamilton on May 17th. Princess Christian occupied the chair. Sir James Paget moved a resolution pledging the meeting to support the establishment and maintenance of a holiday home of rest for nurses. He said great advances had been made during the last fifty years in the knowledge and skill of the nursing profession. This advance was of a material assistance to the public as well as to the medical profession. The Bishop of Ripon, in seconding the resolution, expressed the hope that it would develop into a home with numerous branches throughout the country. Miss Catherine Wood (honorary secretary to the British Nurses' Association) made an urgent appeal for support for a home of this kind, pointing to the fact that in place of eight hours' labour nurses had frequently to labour twenty-four hours. The resolution having been carried, Dr. Dick (Director-General of the Navy) moved, and Lady Audrey Buller seconded, a vote of thanks to Lady George Hamilton for granting the use of the Admiralty Rooms for the meeting, which was unanimously agreed to. Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bart., moved a vote of thanks to Princess Christian for presiding, which was carried by acclamation, and the proceedings then terminated.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following Vacancies are announced:

- BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum, board, lodging, and washing. Double qualification. Applications with certificate of registration to be addressed to the Secretary, William Thwaites, by June 16th.
- CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE) Brompton, S.W.—Assistant House-Surgeon and Registrar. Salary, £50 per annum, with board and residence. Application to the Secretary by June 9th.
- CARRICKMACROSS UNION (Donaghmoyne Dispensary).—Medical Officer. Salary, £115 per annum, with fees. Applications to Mr. William Jones, Honorary Secretary, Tievadina. Election on June 7th.
- CASTLEBLAYNEY UNION (Crossmaglen Dispensary).—Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum, and fees. Applications to Mr. P. McConville, Honorary Secretary. Election on June 6th.
- CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, 233A, Gray's Inn Road. House-Surgeon, qualified. Rooms and board. Applications to the Secretary by June 7th.
- CENTRAL LONDON THROAT AND EAR HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road.—Registrar and Anæsthetist. Small honorarium. Applications to the Secretary.
- CENTRAL LONDON THROAT AND EAR HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road.—Three Clinical Assistants, qualified. Applications to the Secretary.
- CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Strand, W.C.—Assistant-Physician with University degree, Fellows or Members of the Royal College of Physicians, London. Applications to the Treasurer by June 7th.
- CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Strand, W.C.—Assistant Surgeon-Dentist, a M.R.C.S. Eng. and L.D.S.—Applications to the Treasurer by June 7th.
- CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Strand, W.C.—Anæsthetist, qualified to practise. Applications to be addressed to the Chairman of the Medical Committee by June 7th.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Victoria Park, E.—House-Physician. Board and residence, and allowance for washing provided. No salary. Applications to Storror-Smith, Secretary, 24, Finsbury Circus, E.C., by June 13th.

CITY OF LONDON LUNATIC ASYLUM, Stone, near Dartford, Kent.—Assistant Medical Officer; single; not less than 25 nor more than 35 years of age. Single. Salary £150 per annum, with board, lodging, washing, and attendance. Applications by June 10th to Henry F. Youle, Clerk to the Visiting Committee, City of London Lunatic Asylum, Guildhall, London, E.C., from whom the necessary forms of application can be obtained.

COUNTY DOWN INFIRMARY, Downpatrick.—Assistant Surgeon, etc. Salary, £83 per annum, with board, residence, etc. Applications by June 12th.

CROYDON GENERAL HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon, single. Salary, £100, increasing to £120, with board and residence in the hospital. Applications to the Secretary, Alfred G. Roper, by June 2nd.

DERBY AMALGAMATED FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—Second Assistant Surgeon; age 25 to 40. Salary, £160 per annum, rising to £250 (outdoor), and midwifery fees. Applications to the Secretary, Mr. J. Bullivant, 58, Abbey Street, Derby, by June 7th.

DORSET COUNTY ASYLUM, Dorchester.—Assistant Medical Officer; unmarried. Salary to commence at £120 a year, with board, etc. Applications to the Medical Superintendent by June 3rd.

EASTERN DISPENSARY, Leman Street, Whitechapel.—Physician; Fellow or Member of a Royal College of Physicians in the United Kingdom. Honorarium, £50 a year. Applications addressed to the Secretary to reach the Dispensary before June 5th.

LANCASTER INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—House-Surgeon. Unmarried. Doubly qualified. Salary, £80 per annum with residence, board, attendance, and washing. Applications, on forms to be obtained, must reach the Secretary by May 31st.

LEEDS HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—Honorary Surgeon, qualified for not less than seven years. Applications to the Secretary, Frederick Kirby, by June 9th.

LEICESTER INFIRMARY.—Honorary Assistant-Physician. Applications to the Secretary, 24, Friar Lane, Leicester, by June 2nd.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel Road, E.—Assistant Physician. Applications to the House Committee by June 17th. Election June 24th.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel Road, E.—Assistant Surgeon. Applications to the House Committee by June 17th. Election June 24th.

MATER MISERICORDIÆ HOSPITAL, Dublin.—Resident Surgeon. Must be a duly registered physician and surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with furnished apartments, attendance, light, and fuel. Applications to the Secretary of the Medical Board by June 1st.

NORMANTON URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £40 per annum. Election June 2nd.

NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Road, N.E.—Junior House-Surgeon; double qualifications. Salary, £30 for six months; another six months (as Senior) at £40. Applications by June 6th to the Secretary, Alfred Nixon, 27, Clement's Lane, E.C.

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.—Medical Officer of Health for the Riding; qualified to practise medicine, surgery, and midwifery. Remuneration, a fixed fee of £100 per annum, and 5 guineas per day (to include expenses) for every day's services, with leave to hold other appointments. Applications to William C. Trevor, Deputy Clerk of the County Council, Clerk of the Peace Office, Northallerton, before June 30th.

NOTTINGHAM CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, Nottingham.—Medical Officer; double qualification. Applications by May 31st to the Chairman of the Board.

NOTTINGHAM CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, Nottingham.—Ophthalmic Surgeon; double qualifications. Applications by May 31st to the Chairman of the Board.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—Deputy Linacre Professor of Human and Comparative Anatomy. Salary, £700 a year. Applications to the Registrar of the University by June 21st.

PARISH OF FARR, Sutherland.—Medical Officer. Salary, 100 guineas per annum. Single. Applications to Chairman of Board, John Box, House of Tongue, Sutherland.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road.—Anæsthetist. Applications to Conrad W. Thies, Secretary, by June 4th.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road.—Dental Surgeon. Applications to the Secretary, Conrad W. Thies, by June 4th.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, City Road.—Assistant Physician; Fellow or Member of Royal College of Physicians, London. Applications to the Secretary, John Harold, by June 3rd.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, King William Street, West Strand.—House-Surgeon, required by July 1st. Must possess some knowledge of ophthalmic surgery. Applications to T. Beattie-Campbell, Secretary, by June 1st.

SALFORD ROYAL HOSPITAL.—An Honorary Medical Officer for the Pendleton Branch Dispensary; double qualification. Applications, with certificates of age and registration, etc., to the Secretary, Alexander Hay, by June 16th.

WALLASEY DISPENSARY.—Assistant or Junior House-Surgeon, to visit and dispense. Unmarried; must devote his whole time to the duties. Salary, £40 per annum, with furnished apartments, coal, gas, and attendance. Applications by June 22nd to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. William Heap, Elm Mount, Penkett Road, Liscard, Cheshire.

WEST RIDING ASYLUM, Wakefield.—Two Resident Clinical Assistants. Applications should be forwarded immediately to the Medical Superintendent.

WEST SUSSEX, EAST HANTS, AND CHICHESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with board, lodging and washing. Applications to the Secretary, The Infirmary, Chichester, by June 11th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ABERCROMBIE, John, M.D.Cantab., F.R.C.S., appointed Physician to the Charing Cross Hospital, vice A. Julius Pollock, M.D., F.R.O.P., deceased.

ADKINS, A. J., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., appointed Clinical Assistant in the Special Department for Diseases of the Skin, St. Thomas's Hospital.

ANSON, G. E., M.A., M.D., B.C.Cantab., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Extension), appointed House-Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital.

AYMER, James, M.B.Ed., C.M., reappointed Medical Officer to the Parochial Board of Bervie.

BENSON, Henry Thomas, L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer for the St. Nicholas Second District of the Spalding Union.

BRISTOWE, H. C., M.B.Lond., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., appointed Clinical Assistant in the Special Department for Diseases of the Eye, St. Thomas's Hospital.

BUNCOMBE, William Dewey, L.R.O.P., M.R.C.S., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Infirmary of the City of London Union, Bow Road, vice William Gem, L.R.C.S.I., L.K.Q.C.P.Irel., L.M., resigned.

COBBETT, L. B.A.Cantab., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Extension), appointed Non-Resident House-Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.

COWEN, T. P., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Extension), appointed House-Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital.

DICKSON, T. H., B.A.Cantab., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Extension), appointed Assistant House-Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.

FENWICK, E. Hurry, F.R.C.S. Eng., Assistant-Surgeon to the London Hospital, appointed Surgeon to the Hospital, vice Mr. Walter Rivington, F.R.C.S., resigned.

FREEMAN, J. P. W., M.D.Durh., M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer to the 4th District of the Andover Union.

FRIPP, A. D., M.B., B.S., appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy at Guy's Hospital.

GERVIS, H., M.A., M.B., B.C.Cantab., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Extension), appointed House-Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital.

HARWOOD, Charles, M.D., L.R.C.P. Edin., reappointed Medical Officer to the Shardlow District of the Shardlow Union.

HUGHES, A. E. Prest, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Extension), appointed Clinical Assistant in the Special Department for Diseases of the Eye, St. Thomas's Hospital.

JOHNSON, S. Pearson, M.B., C.M. Edin., appointed Medical Officer to the 7th District of the Westminster Union.

LAMBERT, T. W., B.A.Cantab., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Extension), appointed House-Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital.

LATTEY, Arthur, L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Medical Officer for the Banstead District of the Epsom Union.

LPECH, Priestley, M.B., B.S. Lond. Univ., F.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Honorary Medical Officer to the Halifax Infirmary, vice F. H. Macaulay, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., deceased.

LOW, H., M.A., M.B., B.C.Cantab., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., appointed Clinical Assistant in the Special Department for Diseases of the Skin, St. Thomas's Hospital.

LUCK, Reginald H., M.B. Edin., F.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the South Devon Hospital, Plymouth.

MARTIN, Christopher, M.B., C.M. Edin., appointed an Honorary Medical Officer to the Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Women.

MUNRO, Archibald Campbell, M.B., B.Sc., C.M., L.R.C.P., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of Jarrow.

NEWNHAM, W. H. C., M.A., M.B.Cantab., M.R.C.S. Eng., elected Assistant-Accoucheur to the Bristol General Hospital.

NIX, H. W., B.A.Cantab., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital.

OSBURN, H. B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., appointed Resident Accoucheur to St. Thomas's Hospital.

PAPILLON, Thomas Alex., L.R.C.P., L.M. Edin., appointed Medical Officer for the Eppingham District of the Oakham Union.

ROBERTS, J. Black, M.B., C.M. Ed., appointed Public Vaccinator to the Nottingham Union, vice G. B. Powell, deceased.

SANSOM, A. R., M.D. F.R.O.P. Lond., Assistant-Physician to the London Hospital, appointed Physician to the Hospital, vice Dr. Langdon Down, resigned.

SEDDON, H. B., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the York Dispensary, vice Mr. Arthur Badcock.

SIM, James Brown, M.D., L.R.C.S., appointed District Medical Officer to the Nottingham Union, vice G. B. Powell, deceased.

SKINNER, Ernest William, M.B., C.M. Ed., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Rye Union Rural Sanitary Authority, vice Drs. Woodhams, Harris, and R. V. Skinner.

STARR, W. Wilking, B.A., M.B., B.C.Cantab., appointed Resident House-Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.

STOKES, W. G. G., B.A., M.B., B.C.Cantab., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., appointed Senior Obstetric Clerk to St. Thomas's Hospital.

SULLIVAN, F. W., L.R.C.S.I., L. and L.M.K.Q.C.P.I., appointed Certifying Factory Surgeon for the Navan District.

TAYLOR, T. P., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., appointed Public Vaccinator to the Braintree Union, vice his father.

TEICHELHANN, Ebenezer, L.K.Q.C.P.Irel., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Medical Officer to the Workhouse, Parish of Birmingham.

TOLLER, S. G., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Extension), appointed Resident House-Physician to the St. Thomas's Hospital.

TOWNSEND, Arthur A. W., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., appointed Junior Assistant Medical Officer to the Barnwood House Hospital for Mental Disorders, vice Graham H. Reynolds, M.B.

TURNER, Nathaniel H., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., L.R.C.P. Lond., appointed Honorary Medical Officer to the Birmingham Lying-in Charity, vice W. S. Mann.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, 1 P.M.—Mr. W. Lang: On External Diseases of the Eye. Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, 4 P.M.—Dr. Lubbock on Wasting in Children.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 5 P.M.—Mr. W. H. Battle: On Some Points Relating to Injuries to the Head. Lecture I.

ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 8 P.M.—Mr. Leonard Matheson: On Some Practical Points in the Relation of the Upper to the Lower Teeth. Dr. Silk: Notes on a Series of 1,000 Nitrous Oxide Administrations Recorded Systematically. Mr. Sydney Spokes: On a case of Faulty Development of Enamel. Mr. Alfred Smith: Notes of a case of Epulis.

TUESDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Bethlem Hospital, 2 P.M.—Dr. R. Percy Smith: On General Paralysis of the Insane. Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Blackfriars, 4 P.M.—Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson: On Summer Eruptions.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON, 5 P.M.—Dr. D. Ferrier: The Croonian Lectures on Cerebral Localisation. Lecture I.

WEDNESDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, 4 P.M.—Mr. R. J. Godlee: On Surgery of the Thorax. Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, 8 P.M.—Mr. A. Quarry Silcock: On Ophthalmoscopic Cases.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 5 P.M.—Mr. W. H. Battle: On Some Points Relating to Injuries to the Head. Lecture II.

OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 20, Hanover Square, W., 8 P.M.—Specimens will be shown by Mr. J. Bland Sutton and others. Dr. Dakin: Dissection of a Fetus the subject of Retroflexion, Ectopia Viscerum, etc. Dr. E. Sinclair Stevenson: Case of Spurious Pregnancy Simulating Ectopic Gestation. Dr. Lewers: On Plugging the Uterus in Severe Cases of Post-partum Hemorrhage. Dr. Boxall: Fever in Childbed; General Hygiene and Antisepsis.

THE HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION, Middlesex Hospital, 5 P.M.—Annual meeting. Under the presidency of Dr. J. S. Bristowe, F.R.S.

THURSDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, National Hospital for the Paralyzed and the Epileptic, Queen Square, W.C., 2 P.M.—Dr. Ormerod: On Peripheral Neuritis. The New Infirmary, Paddington, 4 P.M.—Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson: Clinical Lecture on Surgical Cases. 5 P.M.—Dr. Savill: Post-Mortem Examinations.

FRIDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Bethlem Hospital, 11 A.M.—Dr. R. Percy Smith: Clinical Demonstration. Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, 4 P.M.—Mr. R. J. Godlee: On the Surgery of the Thorax.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 5 P.M.—Mr. W. H. Battle: On Some Points Relating to Injuries of the Head. Lecture III.

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.

BIRTHS.

PROWSE.—On the 19th instant, at Warwick, the wife of Dr. S. Browne, Medical Officer of Health, Leamington, of a daughter.

BURNET.—At 6, Upper Wimpole Street, W., on the 23rd May, the wife of R. W. Burnet, M.D., of a daughter.

PANTON.—On the 21st instant, at Moss House, Bolton, the wife of J. E. Panton, M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DUNCAN—HULME.—On the 27th instant, at the Church of St. Philip and St. James, Oxford, by the Rev. E. Dermer, assisted by the Rev. W. S. Hulme, brother of the bride, Horace Duncan, B.A. Cantab., M.B. London, second son of Dr. James Duncan, of Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, to Elizabeth Gertrude, eldest daughter of the late Rev. S. J. Hulme, M.A., formerly Rector of Bourton-on-the-Water.

HALL—ALLMAN.—May 21st, at Christ Church, Linnet Lane, by the Rev. Robert Irving, M.A., Ben Hall, M.B. Lond., of Bodenham, Herefordshire, to Carrie, daughter of George William Allman, Alexandra Drive, Sefton Park. No cards.

HERY—BROCK.—On the 23rd instant, at Teignmouth, S. Devon, John Hery, M.D. Ed., F.R.C.S. E., M.R.C.S., of Darlington, eldest son of John Hery, of Staverton House, Ashburton, and Scobeter Witcombe in the Moor, Devon, to Minnie, younger daughter of the late James Brock, of Coombe, Teignmouth.

DEATHS.

BRAMWELL.—On the 19th May, at his residence, 17, Barossa Place, Perth, James Paton Bramwell, M.D., L.R.C.S. Edin., in his 67th year. Deeply regretted.

CAMPBELL.—On the 26th instant, at 14, Lennox Street, Edinburgh, John Campbell, M.D., B.N., for many years Medical Officer of Her Majesty's Prison, Woking.

DAVIS.—On May 27th, 1890, at Hapsburg House, Wells Road, Bristol, Cecil Mawe, the youngest son of Alice and Chas. J. Davis, M.R.C.S. Eng., etc., lately of Charters Towers, Queensland, aged 15 months.

WRIGHT.—On May 13th, at 253, Eccles New Road, Manchester, Catharine Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Gaskoin Wright, L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., and daughter of Francis Denton, Southport. Aged 39.

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.

FEHLING'S SOLUTION.

M.D. writes: Some years ago there appeared in the columns of the JOURNAL a formula for Feuling's solution made with glycerine, which I found to answer admirably and to keep indefinitely. Unfortunately, I have forgotten the formula, and should be greatly obliged if any member would inform me in what old number of the JOURNAL this appeared.

GERMAN BATHS FOR RHEUMATISM.

K. F. D. writes: A patient of mine, a lady, is about to visit Germany, and as she has a tendency to rheumatism she is desirous of trying some baths. K. F. D. asks for any information as to the places most likely to be beneficial to her in this respect, and the nature of the baths in such places?

. Bad Gastein, Wildbad, both indifferent thermal baths; Wiesbaden, hot chloride of sodium baths. Pine baths are prepared at all these places. For further information refer to Macpherson's *Baths and Wills of Europe*, and Burney Yeo's *Climate and Health Resorts*.

ANSWERS.

M.D. BRUSSELS.—The particulars required will be found in the JOURNAL of March 2nd, 1889, p. 471.

G. J. C.—A leaflet containing an epitome of facts relating to the influence of compulsory vaccination was prepared by the National Health Society, 41, Berners Street, W., and approved by the Local Government Board.

CIRCUMCISION FOR PHIMOSIS AFTER SYPHILIS.

DR. JOHN ORMSBY (Dover) writes, in reply to "S. X.": "It is impossible for contraction to occur if circumcision be performed by 'Ricord's' method. I can answer for the satisfactory results of many cases done after venereal disease in some cases where the prepuce—anteriorly—had even become a mass of contracted fibrous tissue. Of course the primary disease should be cured first.

TREATMENT OF PERSPIRING FEET.

DR. MANSEL SYMPSON (Lincoln) writes: "Surgeon" does not mention having tried boroglyceride (though he has tried boric acid) for the complaint. Several times in the pages of the JOURNAL I have recommended this drug in the treatment of profuse perspiration of the feet, following Dr. Whitt's advice in his admirable little volume, and it has had the best results in my own practice and in that of others. The method of application is simple: soak a pair of socks in a saturated solution of boroglyceride; let them dry, wear them for a day or two (according to the amount of perspiration) and then change for another pair similarly treated. The factor, so disagreeable a feature of these cases, disappears, and the perspiration will decrease in a few days.

BRIGADE-SURGEON (Army, Retired) recommends a solution of chromic acid, 3 to 5 per cent., the best to harden and prevent perspiration of feet. *Vide* reports of experiments by German army surgeons, noticed in JOURNAL (back numbers). Coloured socks should be tabooed, and plain white ones worn, steeped in solution of boracic or chromic acid, often changed, and, for summer, cloth boots.

NOTES, LETTERS, ETC.

EPITHELIOMA PRIMARILY AFFECTING THE TONSIL.

DR. HERBERT SNOW (Gloucester Place, W.) writes: The cases recently reported under this title by Dr. Sheen and Dr. Downie appear to me a little doubtful: unless a careful examination of the condition of the tongue in the vicinity of the lesion was made—which, from the published accounts, is not obvious. I have seen a large number of cases of tongue epithelioma commence close to the root of that organ or its under surface, and thence quickly extend to the

fication; six are Canadian graduates, and the seventh graduated at the University of California in 1865. They are all general practitioners; five practise in Victoria or Vancouver, each of which towns has a population of about 15,000; one practises in New Westminster, with a population of 5,000; and the last practises at Kamloops, which has a population of less than 2,000.

COINCIDENCE OF INFLUENZA IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Dr. M. A. VERDER (Lyons, New York, U.S.A.) writes: In reading the account of the epidemic of influenza in the district of Melton Mowbray published in the JOURNAL for April 12th, I have been much impressed by the closeness of the correspondence of the symptoms with what was observed in this locality, and likewise by the exact correspondence of time. The first unmistakable case at Lyons, N.Y., of which I have any knowledge was seen on December 21st, and had then been in progress for two or three days. Other cases followed immediately, and were associated with the first one, all the clerks in the establishment being affected within a few days. This was in the village. At the same date there were two or three isolated cases at a distance of four or five miles in the country, the facts in reference to which came to my knowledge subsequently. The disorder spread in a very irregular way, becoming most widely prevalent about the middle of January, although cases continued to be numerous in February. Its extension in the country districts was evidently much slower than in the village, cases among farming people continuing to come under observation after it had almost ceased to prevail in the village. Thus the dates recorded in connection with the outbreak at Melton Mowbray fit almost exactly that at Lyons, N.Y., and vicinity in every particular. This certainly is very remarkable, these localities being many thousands of miles apart. Under such circumstances, and considering the manner also in which the disease spread locally, it has seemed to me that if contagion were the means of its conveyance, it may have been distributed through the agency of the mails, thus accounting for the establishment of isolated centres of infection in country districts, as well as its spread almost simultaneously in towns and villages remote from each other. It was noted, in some instances at least, that mail clerks were amongst those first affected.

THE ANTISEPTIC AFTER-TREATMENT OF VACCINATION.

Dr. C. W. SESSIONS BARRETT (Hinckley) writes: As Dr. Illingworth in his letter in the JOURNAL of May 17th has misquoted me, he has probably misread me. It is no wonder, therefore, that he has misunderstood me. Inquiry in some districts where vaccination is very strongly resisted will lead to different views with regard to what is "obliged" by law.

I shall leave Dr. Illingworth to use his own instruments. Surely Dr. Illingworth does not wish us to believe that the evil resulting from the performance of the primary operation, with the introduction of septic matter, will wait eight or more days before appearing in evidence against the operator, any more than is the case in other wounds inflicted with dirty instruments.

Dr. C. R. ILLINGWORTH (Accrington) writes: Mr. Capes judges rightly that statistics point to the value of four marks. The Sheffield inquiry proved it even more strongly than Shaw's Manual. But as long as private practitioners are allowed to vaccinate, so long will vaccination be imperfectly done. The operation is so simple that any apprentice can do it as easily as his master. Hundreds of unqualified men are putting on one mark every day of the week; but public vaccinators, if employing a deputy, must choose a qualified man, who shall perform the duty "only on those occasions when it is absolutely impossible for the public vaccinator to be present himself."

I find that four marks cause less inflammatory disturbance than two, providing that cross-cutting be avoided; and it has been abundantly shown that the protection from four marks is practically complete.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR correspondents are reminded that prolixity is a great bar to publication and, with the constant pressure upon every department of the JOURNAL, brevity of style and conciseness of statement greatly facilitate early insertion. We are compelled to return or hold over a great number of communications chiefly by reason of their unnecessary length.

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

Dr. C. Ruata, Perugia; Dr. T. A. Helme, Manchester; Mr. T. S. Ellis, Gloucester; Mr. G. N. Robins, London; Messrs. Street and Co., London; Colonel G. M. Onslow, London; Mr. R. H. Russell, Melbourne; Dr. W. Renton, Knaresborough; A. C. Munro, M.B., South Shields; Mr. J. B. Kelly, Drogheda; Dr. A. H. Hassall, Lucerne; Mr. G. Ambrosi, London; Mr. C. B. Keetley, London; Surgeon; Dr. Willoughby, London; Dr. G. H. R. Dabbs, Shanklin; B. G.; Dr. A. T. H. Waters, Liverpool; Mr. D. W. Morris, Haling; Dr. E. Ground, Maidstone; Dr. D. Embleton, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Dr. Norman Kerr, London; J. Ironside, M.B., Laurencekirk; Mr. F. W. Sullivan, Navan; Our Oxford Correspondent; Mr. J. MacMunn, Crouch End; Dr. A. T. Brand, Driffield; Dr. C. J. Mouncey, Earlestown; Mr. W. D. Buncombe, London; Mr. C. Knott, Southsea; Mr. H. S. Stanley, London; Mr. J. H. Raffety, London; Mr. G. Wright, Manchester; Mr. J. Tillie, Edinburgh; Dr. J. Glaister, Glasgow; Mr. W. E. Porter, Lindfield; Mr. R. Thorburn, Sedburgh; Dr. Taunton, Jersey; What's in a Name; Mr. J. W. Sandol, Luttreth; Dr. J. C. Thresh, Chelmsford; Dr. T. A. Palm, Wigton; Dr. J. Stewart, Clifton; Dr. W. Hunter, Cambridge; Mr. W. Marriott, London; Mr. C. A. Morton, London; Mr. M. J. Houghton, Birmingham; Dr. H. Snow, London; Dr. J. Abercrombie, London; Mr. H. H. Parker, Landport; Dr. Hale White, London; Dr. Hime, Bradford; Mr. W. Hughes, Maidenhead; Sir C. Cameron, London; Mr. H. Page, London; District Medical Officer; Mr. G. Birt, Stourbridge; Mr. J. Blunsom, Guernsey; Mr. J. H. Thorburn, Edinburgh; Dr. G. Balfour, Wimbledon; Professor J. G. MacKendrick, Glasgow; Dr. W. Eddowes, Shrewsbury; Mr. J. L. A. Aymard, Ipswich; Mr. T. M. Watt, Hovingham; Dr. A. Duke, Dublin; Dr. A. Harvey, Birmingham; Mr. G. H. Foster,

Plymouth; Scrutator; Miss Poole, Tunbridge Wells; The Secretary of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Mr. W. Towers-Smith, London; Mr. F. R. Humphreys, London; Physician and Surgeon; Member British Medical Association; Mr. W. A. Lochée, Canterbury; Professor G. Stewart, Edinburgh; Messrs. Aldous, Son and Co., London; Mr. N. Davies-Colley, London; Mr. J. Bland Sutton, London; Mr. J. Wright, London; Dr. Woodhouse, London; Surgeon F. W. Thomson, M.B., Delna Dun; Mr. R. R. Sleman, London; Dr. Seaton, London; Dr. Ireland, Prestonpans; Dr. T. D. Acland, London; Over Sixty; Mr. T. Jenner Verrall, Brighton; Mr. H. S. Peeke, York; Mr. A. Clay, Birmingham; Mr. J. Berwick, Sunderland; Mr. H. Appleton, The Lizard; Dr. Pullin, Plymouth; Mr. H. A. Dowell, London; Mr. A. Jones, Aberavon; Mr. P. H. Bird, London; Dr. J. Ormsby, Dover; Mr. R. W. Lloyd, London; Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service; The Secretary of the New South Branch of the British Medical Association; Dr. J. Reid, Melbourne; Surgeon-Major P. M. Ellis, Kampsee, N.W.P.; The Secretary of the Children's Country Holidays Fund, London; A. H. Frere, M.B., Horsham; Sir T. Spencer Wells, London; Dr. G. H. Savage, London; Dr. H. Woods, London; Dr. J. Coats, Glasgow; Antiseptic; Surgeon-Major W. R. Smith, London; Surgeon-General (retired); D. C.; Dr. P. W. Young, Edinburgh; Rev. T. W. Wasdale-Watson, Brighton; Dr. Mickle, London; Mr. H. H. Eagle, London; Mr. J. P. Aston, Bradford; Dr. Campbell Pope, London; Messrs. Hawkes, Somerville and Co., London; Thirty Years' Service; Mr. C. J. Evans, Northampton; Mr. Arthur Jackson, Sheffield; Dr. W. C. Luffman, London; Mr. W. C. Luff, London; Dr. O. Wood, London; Mr. T. Ryan, London; Mr. J. Hutchinson, London; Dr. R. Quain, London; Mr. Blackett, London; Mr. R. H. Lucy, Plymouth; Dr. D. A. Sheahan, Portsmouth; Dr. J. Holmes, Radcliffe; Dr. P. S. Abraham, London; Dr. Patschkowski, Berlin; Mr. G. Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Dr. G. N. Pitt, London; Mr. R. Robertson, Glasgow; Dr. T. C. Shaw, Banstead Downs; F. J. Allen, M.B., Birmingham; Dr. B. Nicholson, South Norwood; The Secretary of the General Medical Council, London; Dr. C. R. Illingworth, Accrington; Mr. T. L. Nash, Dublin; Mr. F. Treilian, Enfield; Dr. E. J. Edwards, London; Dr. R. Wade Savage, London; Professor Victor Horsley, London; Dr. C. H. Leet, Seaford, etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

- The British Guiana Medical Annual and Hospital Reports. Edited by J. S. Wallbridge, M.R.C.S., and E. D. Rowland, M.B., Demerara. Printed by Baldwin and Co., Georgetown.
- The Constitutional Requirements for Tropical Climates, and Observations on the Sequel of Disease Contracted in India. By Sir William Moore, K.C.I.E. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1890.
- Illustrations of Diseases of the Skin and Syphilis, with Remarks by Tom Robinson, M.D. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1890.
- Studies in Clinical Medicine. By Byrom Bramwell, M.D. Edinburgh and London: Young J. Pentland. 1890.
- Flushing and Morbid Blushing: their Pathology and Treatment. By Harry Campbell, M.D., B.S. London: H. K. Lewis. 1890.
- A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Medicine. By John S. Bristowe, M.D., LL.D. Seventh Edition. Smith, Elder and Co. 1890.
- A Retrospect of Surgery, January, 1886-January, 1890. Prepared by Francis J. Shepherd, M.D., C.M. Montreal: Gazette Printing Company. 1890.
- Thir Notandums. By John Service, L.R.C.S. Edinburgh and London: Young J. Pentland. 1890.
- Climate and Health Resorts. By J. Burney Yeo, M.D., F.R.C.P. London: Cassell and Co. 1890.

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