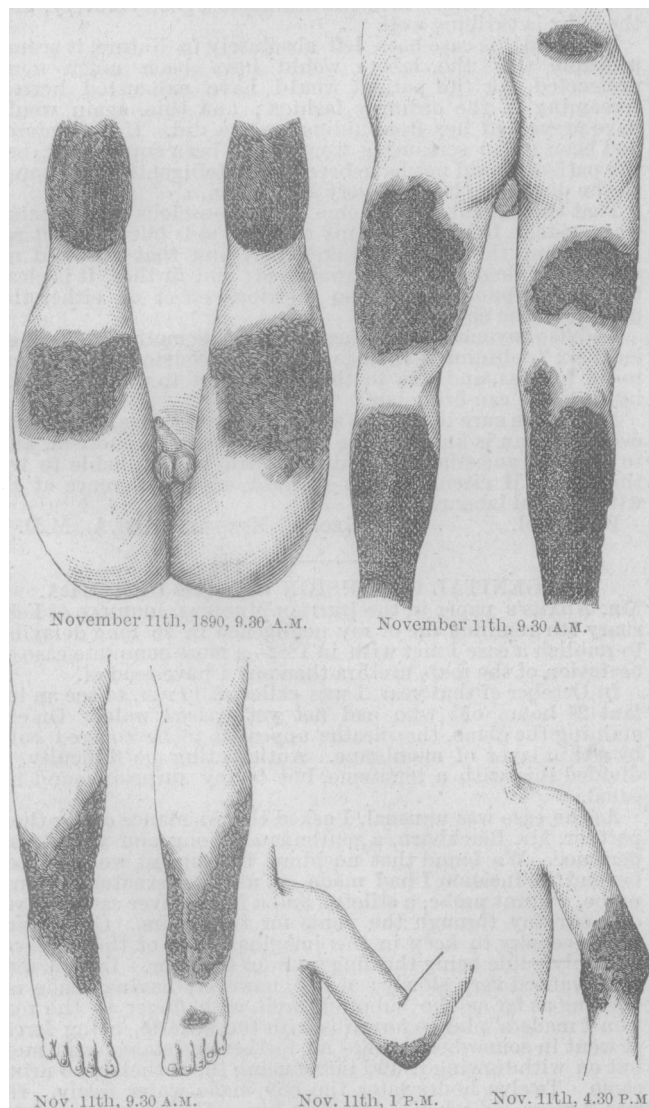


of about the size of a five-shilling piece on the right hip from pressure. The appearance of new patches was always heralded by great pain; there was no enlargement of the joints.

At 1 P.M. the patches were stationary, except those on the right hip and the dorsum of the left foot, which were spreading rapidly. A bruise-like ecchymosis had appeared on the point of the left elbow, which was very painful. There was no swelling of the joint proper, although it was moved with pain and great difficulty. The patient was still very clear headed, and took great interest in each new patch, which he exhibited for my inspection on every visit. The limbs were warm; there were no feverish symptoms.

At 4.30 P.M. the patches were spreading rapidly, and there was considerable swelling of the left elbow-joint, with marked purpuric discoloration. The joint could not be moved, actively or passively, without intense pain. Slight feverish symptoms were developing; the pulse was about 140.



At 7.30 P.M. the patient was removed with every care to Homerton Fever Hospital. The father informed me that removal had been borne capitally, and that the child was quite clear headed and in good spirits. He also stated that the patches were still spreading, new centres forming in other parts, and that swelling of one ear had been noticed. The patient died on November 12th about noon.

For the following *post-mortem* notes I am indebted to Dr. Alexander Collie, Medical Superintendent, Homerton Fever Hospital: "A *post-mortem* examination was made at 12 noon, November 14th, forty-eight hours after death. Some blood-stained fluid in each pleural cavity, most in right cavity. Lungs anæmic, otherwise normal. Heart contained no clots; walls somewhat thin and flabby. Liver and kidneys anæmic. Spleen not enlarged. Intestines very anæmic, walls very thin, contained a little feculent matter. Bladder contained only a few drops of urine. No fluid in peritoneal cavity. No extravasations of blood in any internal organ, and no abnormality except anæmia. Mouth and throat examined; tonsils congested in patches. Brain removed and examined; arachnoid milky, convolutions somewhat flattened, small quantity of serum in ventricles; nothing further detected."

REMARKS.—I believe I am right in deeming such a sequela of scarlatina one of the rarest of occurrences. Dr. Reginald Southey¹ exhibited a case of "symmetrical gangrene" in many respects similar to that which I relate, in some dissimilar. Dr. Southey's case presented the marked external anæmia of mine; the small, wiry, "irritable" pulse; absence of elevation of temperature; perfect consciousness; pain heralding advent of ecchymosis, and absence of pain except when pressure was placed upon the seat of discoloration, together with the fact that the ecchymoses seemed considerably determined by pressure, and also the marked symmetry of their distribution. In Dr. Southey's case there was no joint effusion; in mine I noted enlarged left elbow-joint. Dr. N. Moore's report of the *post-mortem* examination of Dr. Southey's case can be read with great interest, and compared with that made by Dr. Alexander Collie. In the former stasis and extravasation are noted in skin and connective tissue; in the latter no report is given of a similar condition, nor of the condition of the cellular tissue noted in Southey's case. Marked anæmia of the internal organs was present in my case, while in Southey's they were reported as normal in appearance.

I must also call attention to the fact of F. S. being in the third week and desquamating stage of scarlatina, thus differing from Dr. Southey's patient, a child, aged 2½ years, who was attacked by febrile purpura in October, 1882, only on December 2nd of the same year developing the true gangrenous patches. But in both instances the rapidity of course towards a fatal end seems the same. Hæmophilia, as a cause, Dr. Southey thinks might be excluded in his case; in mine I must leave it an open question.

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

REMOVAL OF A PEA AFTER LODGMENT IN THE EAR FOR 5½ YEARS.

A YOUNG gentleman of 18 complained of earache of six weeks' duration; it had been worse for five days; there was no discharge. On examination I found the external meatus apparently filled with wax. Repeated syringing removed the wax, but left a rounded body of a greyish, moist appearance, about the middle of the meatus, nearly the whole of which was occluded. I looked upon this as a polypus with a deeply placed pedicle. A subsequent syringing removed what was evidently the inside of a pea in two deep brown hemispheres, and after these came the altered husk, which I had mistaken for the polypus. The tympanic membrane was left much thickened and somewhat retracted, while almost the whole external meatus was greatly contracted. Hearing is still slightly deficient but will probably improve. Of his own accord the patient then told me that when he was 12½ years' old a schoolfellow shot a pea into his ear with a peashooter; that he never told anyone of it but could not remove it, and soon forgot all about it, and had had no trouble from it till the present time. ARTHUR FOXWELL, M.B., M.R.C.P., Physician to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham.

¹ Trans. Path. Soc. Lond., vol. xxxiv.

THE POLYURIA OF PREGNANCY.

A PARAGRAPH appearing in the SUPPLEMENT of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of January 31st, under the above heading, reminded me of some notes I took of a case that I had under my care about two years ago, which possibly might prove of interest. Although I tried to gather further information on the subject at the time, I was unable to obtain any history of a similar case.

Mrs. B., aged 25, when I first saw her was seven months advanced in her second pregnancy. Since the fourth month (when she quickened) she had passed daily an increasing quantity of urine, which had reached the enormous amount of 20 pints in the twenty-four hours. The urine examined was very pale and limpid, had very little smell, specific gravity 1001, apparently neutral, with no sediment, and contained neither albumen nor sugar. She had wasted considerably, and suffered much from the extreme thirst. Her tongue and mouth were dry and covered with sticky mucus, the former very red and sore, and having numerous superficial small ulcers upon it. There was no œdema of the extremities, except very slight puffiness around the ankles. I ordered a warm hip-bath two nights consecutively, and three times weekly afterwards, and a mixture containing arsenic, chlorate of potash, nux vomica and capsicum. This was continued for some time, and she expressed herself as feeling better, but although the urine was measured daily for a few weeks, the lowest quantity passed in the twenty-four hours was 16 pints. The patient believed that this was the lowest measurement during the four latter months of the pregnancy. Bromide of potassium was given a fair trial, but without any appreciable benefit.

A large female child was born at the full term, and this was followed by an immediate reduction in the quantity of urine passed. On the third day after her confinement the quantity measured was only 5 pints, and during the next seven days varied from 3 to 3½ pints (this quantity being passed in about three acts of micturition). The urine was now faintly acid, light yellow colour with urinous smell, specific gravity 1004, and contained no albumen and no sugar.

About fifteen months after I heard that she had suddenly appeared strange in her manner and fancies, and had subsequently to be placed in an asylum, where she was retained for about six months, but she was not then supposed to be again pregnant.

ARTHUR H. DODD, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng.
West Brighton.

LABOUR DURING HYPNOTIC SLEEP.

INSTANCES in which hypnotism has been employed with more or less success, during labour, have been recorded by Liébeault, De Jong, and others, but I think the case which I now present is the first of its kind in England, at least within recent years.

V. S., aged 14 years and 7 months, was brought to me, from an inland town, last November, with a view to making arrangements for her approaching confinement, she being then in the seventh month of pregnancy. The regular medical attendant now stated that he feared the patient's confinement would be fatal.

The patient being so young, and of stunted growth, certainly seemed likely to have a difficult labour. I therefore determined to try if hypnotism would be of any service, her parents readily consenting to the experiment. She was easily hypnotised, and became cataleptic; anæsthesia was also present. I suggested that she should sleep through her confinement. After this she was regularly hypnotised once a week; in all, twelve times prior to her confinement. At the last sitting the anæsthesia was so profound that her cornea could be rubbed with the finger without disturbing her in the least.

On February 17th, 1891, I was called to her at 7.30 P.M., and found her in labour, the os slightly dilated, and the pains recurring about every fifteen or twenty minutes. She was, however, walking about. I ordered her to bed, and hypnotised her, telling her to remain asleep until I told her to waken, and further suggesting to her to "bear down" whenever a "pain" came. I then left her, and returned at 9.30 P.M. She had slept during the interval, and the contractions were now

much more frequent, and during each she could be seen to assist greatly by forcing down. The nurse now got her out of bed to pass water, which she did without waking, and also had her bowels relieved. Soon after she vomited freely, but this too failed to rouse her.

The "pains" steadily increased in violence and frequency, and as each came she groaned loudly, but all the time assisted herself as directed, and even when the final "crowning pains" came she did not cry out, but pursed up her mouth and powerfully aided the expulsive efforts of the uterus.

At 11 P.M. she was delivered of a female child, weighing 8½ pounds, absolutely without aid. The placenta followed in ten minutes. The patient having been bound up and everything put right, I wakened her at 11.30 P.M. by blowing on her eyelids. She opened her eyes instantly, and said she felt "all right;" that she had no recollection of anything which had happened since she went to sleep, had no idea how long she had slept, and that she was quite positive that she "had had no pain." Since then she has made a good recovery, and the baby is thriving well.

Now, had this case been left absolutely to Nature, it seems probable that the labour would have been much more protracted, for the patient would have exhausted herself screaming in the ordinary fashion; and this, again, would have prevented her from aiding as she did. If chloroform had been given screaming would have been suppressed, but the patient would not have been able intelligently to respond, as she did to the last, to every suggestion.

That the patient was in some sense conscious of the pains was evident from her groans and her aid, but the fact remains that they did not waken her, and that she had no memory of them on being awakened; and further, it is clear that the hypnotism had no injurious effect on either the mother or the child.

I advise anyone who wishes to test this method to have at least six preliminary sittings, so as to accustom his patient to the process, and also to thoroughly test to what degree of hypnosis he can bring her.

I am quite sure it will not succeed in every case, but whenever a woman is known to be susceptible to hypnotism, and to exhibit anæsthesia, I think it will be justifiable to try this plan, if circumstances warrant any interference at all with natural labour.

Blackpool.

GEO. C. KINGSBURY, M.A., M.D.

CONGENITAL OCCLUSION OF THE URETHRA.

MR. ADAMS'S paper in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of February 7th reminds me of my negligence in so long delaying to publish a case I met with in 1882—a more complete case of occlusion of the male urethra than any I have read of.

In October of that year, I was called at 10 P.M. to see an infant 24 hours old who had not yet passed water. On examining the glans, the meatus appeared to be covered only by a thin layer of membrane. Anticipating no difficulty, I divided this with a tenotome, but to my surprise found no canal.

As the case was unusual, I asked the assistance of my then partner, Mr. Blackburn, a gentleman of long and varied experience. We found that no blunt instrument would enter beyond the incision I had made, so, using alternately a sharp probe, a blunt probe, a stilette, and a No. 1 silver catheter, we dug our way through the penis for two hours. Great care was necessary to keep in the imaginary line of the urethra, the only guide being the finger under the floor. In this way we advanced very slowly; at last, however, having made an opening as far as the subpubic arch, with finger in the rectum I made a plunge forwards with the stilette, using force. It went in somewhere, where no further resistance was met, but on withdrawing it and introducing the catheter, no urine came. Twelve hours later the boy made water freely. He was 3 years old when I last saw him. His mother said he was all right, and certainly no fault could be found with his general condition.

Saddleworth, Yorks.

C. G. CAMPBELL.

DR. DAVID W. FINLAY has been appointed Extern Examiner in Medicine for degrees in medicine of the University of Durham for the current year.

central institution for London medical students, there would be a great saving of expense, and the schools would thus be able to work more efficiently. Centralisation might be effected very well by the amalgamation of some of the smaller schools.

The Committee then adjourned.

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.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

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.

STIRLING, KINROSS, AND CLACKMANNAN BRANCH.—The next meeting of this Branch will be held in the Crown Hotel, Falkirk, on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 3rd, at 2.30. Members desirous of showing specimens, etc., are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretaries, C. J. LEWIS and J. PEAKE.

NORTH WALES BRANCH.—The intermediate meeting will be held at the Imperial Hotel, Llandudno, on Wednesday, March 11th. Members having anyone to propose as a member or wishing to read a paper are requested to communicate at once with the Honorary Secretary, W. JONES MORRIS, Portmadoc.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: NORTH LONDON DISTRICT.—The next meeting of this District will be held at the Temperance Hospital, Hampstead Road, N.W., on Thursday, March 12th, at 8 P.M., Dr. Bridgwater, J.P., Vice-President of this District, in the chair. Dr. Radcliffe Crocker will read a paper on the Early Diagnosis of the Acute Exanthemata and the Simple Eruptions which simulate them. Dr. R. Crocker will show some cases treated by Koch's method. Dr. Collins will also show cases under the same treatment; and Dr. Edmunds will exhibit some interesting cases from the wards. All registered medical men, whether members of the Association or not, are earnestly invited to attend these meetings.—GEORGE HENTY, M.D., Honorary Secretary, 302, Camden Road, N.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT.—The next meeting of the above District will take place at Faversham on Thursday, March 12th, Dr. Boswell in the chair.—W. J. TYSON, Honorary Secretary, 10, Langhorne Gardens, Folkestone.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SURREY DISTRICT.—The spring meeting of this District will be held at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, on Thursday, March 12th, at 4 P.M., Mr. H. G. Plimmer, of Sydenham, in the chair. Dinner at 6 P.M.: charge, 1s. (exclusive of wine). Papers will be read by Charters Symonds, M.D., M.S., Dr. Armand Ruffer, Dr. John H. Galton, and Mr. H. G. Plimmer. Members desirous of exhibiting or reading notes of cases will please communicate with the Honorary Secretary, P. T. DUNCAN, Park House, Croydon.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST AND WEST SUSSEX DISTRICTS.—A joint meeting of the above Districts will be held at the Grand Hotel, Brighton, on Wednesday, March 25th. Mr. Seymour Burrows, will preside. Gentlemen desirous of contributing papers or cases are requested to communicate with one of the Honorary Secretaries, T. JENNER VERRALL, Brighton, or W. A. GOSTLING, Worthing.

SOUTH-WESTERN BRANCH.—An intermediate meeting of the Branch will be held at the Commercial Hotel, Newton Abbot, on Thursday, March 5th, at 12 o'clock, E. Slade-King, M.D., D.P.H., President. Mr. C. H. Wade (Chudleigh) will open a discussion on The Difficulties and Uncertainties in the Diagnosis of Typhoid Fever. Notices of papers to be read or of

cases, specimens, etc., to be shown should be sent to the Honorary Secretary without delay. Luncheon will be provided after the meeting by the Branch. Members intending to be present are requested to write to the Honorary Secretary to that effect not later than March 1st.—P. MAURY DEAS, Honorary Secretary, Wonford House, Exeter.

BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.—The spring meeting of this Branch will be held at the County Hotel, Carlisle, on the afternoon of Friday, March 20th. Notice of papers, etc., should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, JAMES ALTHAM, Penrith.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

A SPECIAL meeting of this Branch was held at the Bristol Medical School, on February 18th, 1891; Dr. W. JOHNSTONE FYFFE, retiring President, in the chair. There were also present sixteen members.

Midwives Bill.—Dr. MARKHAM SKERRITT read the requisition under which the meeting was summoned—"to discuss the Midwives Registration Bill, and to express such opinion or pass such resolution thereon as may then be deemed best, having regard to the best interests of the medical profession and of the general public." After a discussion, in which Dr. BROOM, Messrs. EWENS and SAMUEL SMITH, Dr. AUST LAWRENCE, Mr. CARR, and Drs. SWAYNE and HINTON took part, it was proposed by Dr. MARKHAM SKERRITT, and seconded by Mr. S. H. SWAYNE, "That this Branch has confidence in the deliberations of the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the Association on this question, and in any action thereon which they may see fit to take." To this the following amendment was proposed by Dr. BROOM, and seconded by Mr. SMITH: "That the present special meeting of the Bath and Bristol Branch of the British Medical Association, having discussed the Midwives Registration Bill, does not approve of such Bill in its present amended form." The amendment was carried—ayes, 9; noes, 4.—Dr. FYFFE then proposed, and Dr. HINTON seconded, the following resolution: "That this meeting, having expressed its disapproval of the Bill by the above resolution, refers the further consideration of the question to the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the Association." This was carried by 13 votes to 2.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

Small-pox and "Grippe" at Marseilles.—Cholera.—Typhoid Fever in France.—Ambulance Service in Paris.—Proposed Amendment of the Lunacy Laws.—Morphinomania.—News.

At a recent meeting of the Comité Consultatif d'Hygiène Publique, M. Proust stated that in January, at Marseilles, there were eighty-seven deaths from small-pox. "Grippe" of an infectious character also broke out in that city. In one flat seven people were attacked, three died. One of these was taken to the Conception Hospital, and transmitted the illness to a male nurse, who fortunately recovered. In 1866 a similar epidemic broke out in the Pitié Hospital, in Paris. The patients died from infectious pneumonia.

In Syria cholera has not appeared since January 22nd. Clean bills of health are given to vessels leaving the ports. In Japan, also, the cholera epidemic has died out. Yellow fever has broken out at the mouth of the Nile.

M. Brouardel estimates that 25,000 people in France die annually from typhoid fever. Some years ago the yearly mortality in the army was 1,500. Now that well water has been replaced by spring water, the mortality is less.

The "Ambulance Urbaine" of the St. Louis Hospital conveyed to the ambulance station 2,112 patients during the year 1890; as against 2,054 during 1889. Thirty telephonic stations are established at different chemists' shops, which are thus in communication with the "Ambulance Urbaine."

M. Joseph Reinach has proposed in the Chamber of Deputies a revision of the laws concerning the insane. He suggests that criminal lunatics should not be set at liberty without a certificate from the medical man stating not only that the patient is cured, but that a recurrence of insanity need not be feared.

Two cases recently before the law courts have incidentally brought to light some curious details concerning morphinomania. In one instance a husband became a victim to mor-

whose advice he takes, but may, and in many cases must, get a written prescription. When he does so, the paper on which it is written legally becomes his property, and he is entitled to its custody and possession if he chooses to demand it. We say nothing as to his wisdom in using a prescription which may no longer be suitable to his case; but there seems to be no doubt that he and not the family doctor is entitled to have and use the document. The case is similar to that of deeds, which for convenience are often kept by the family lawyer, but which belong to the owner of the property to which they relate.

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday, February 20th.

Factory and Workshop Sanitation Bill.—Lord THURSDAY, in moving the second reading of this Bill, explained that the object of the measure was to extend to workshops the regulations now applied to factories. It proposed to provide that every workshop should be kept in a cleanly state; that power should be given to the superintending authority to modify sanitary regulations to suit special cases. The inspector might enter, at all reasonable times, a workshop, and take with him a medical officer or other person experienced in sanitary matters, also a constable where any serious obstruction was apprehended; the occupier, in case of non-compliance with the Act, to be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £10. The Bill gave power to the inspector to enforce sanitation instead of taking proceedings to enforce a fine. It gave power of appeal to the occupier, and in default the work might be done by the authorities. The control of the inspectors was vested in the county councils, which would be charged with the duty of superintending the inspection of workplaces within their jurisdiction. The Earl of DUNRAVEN, in supporting the second reading, pointed out that the Bill contained no provision for the registration of workshops. Clause 5 contained a useful provision calling for a record to be kept of work which passed into the small sweaters' dens. The definition was that they were workplaces where fewer than fifty persons were employed. This, he imagined, would cover nearly ninety-nine hundredths of all workshops in the country. The county council was given power to dismiss sanitary officers, and the effect of this provision would be to place the unfortunate officers under the control of two masters, thereby rendering the discharge of their duty a difficult matter. Lord DE RAMSEY asked that it should not be further proceeded with until there had been an opportunity of discussing the Government measure. The Bill was read a second time.

Factory and Workshop Bill.—The Earl of DUNRAVEN, in moving the second reading of this Bill, said it was founded principally, if not entirely, on the evidence brought before the Committee on Sweating. It was to make the law more universally applicable and to insure that it should be equally applied to all factories and workplaces. He laid down the minimum cubic space per person to be provided in all factories and workshops as 250 feet by daylight and 400 feet by gaslight. Without interfering with the existing powers, he proposed to make into law the practice at present generally observed in factories. He proposed to compel the local authorities to do what, by the existing law, they might now do, and to extend to the metropolis the sanitary provisions of the Public Health Acts. He proposed to extend the existing system of sanitation under the Factories Act to all workplaces where private work was carried on in cellars unfit for human dwellings, and to give certain authority to county councils; that the sanitary officer and the factory inspector should assist and check each other, the sanitary officer to have the duty of reporting to the factory inspector, and, if he took no action, the sanitary officer to report direct to the Home Secretary; if no action was taken in such cases by the local authority, on notice from the factory inspector, the latter to be empowered to report to the county council. It proposed to abolish that section of the existing Act which allowed women to be employed for fifteen hours a day, and to raise the age of children employed in factory or workshop from 10 to 12. He had provided that factories and workshops of every kind should be registered, with the exception of domestic workshops, and if used by more than three persons they would have to be certified. Where not more than three people, members of the same family, resided, should be defined as a domestic workshop. He proposed to repeal Section 69, which made it necessary for an inspector to obtain a warrant from the Home Secretary before effecting the entry where the occupier objected. Lord NORTON doubted the expediency of raising the age of children employed from 10 to 12.—This Bill was read a second time.

Monday, February 23rd.

Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf) Bill.—This Bill passed through Committee and was reported with amendments.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, February 20th.

Smoke Abatement in London.—In reply to Sir H. TYLER, Mr. MATTHEWS said the President of the Local Government Board would very soon circulate a Bill to amend and consolidate the law as to public health in the metropolis, and he hoped his hon. friend would be content to await the publication of this Bill for an answer to his first question. A Committee of the House of Lords sat in 1887 to investigate the subject of smoke in the metropolis, and he did not think any new light would be thrown on the subject by another inquiry of this nature.

Metropolitan Water Supply.—Mr. BAUMANN, in moving the second reading, said the Bill proposed to create a Water Commission, which was to have power to promote Bills in Parliament for the acquisition of the undertakings of the existing water companies, and to do other things which were necessary to enable it to step into the shoes of the water companies. The terms on which the properties were to be acquired were to be left for future settlement by Parliament. He was opposed to the schedule which proposed that the Commission should consist of fifty-one members, of whom five would be nominated by the Corporation of the City of London and twenty by the London County Council. Sir A. BORTHWICK thought on several grounds

it was unsatisfactory as it stood.—Mr. LAWSON also objected to the constitution and numbers of the Commission. The County Council should lay down the policy and exercise control, and a small body of experts adequately paid should manage the details. He believed the scheme before them to be inadequate and unsatisfactory. He thought that there should have been the fullest preliminary inquiry, to bring their information up to date, as to cost, quantity, and quality. What was true of the Thames was true of the Lee. The chalk would not, according to expert opinion, be more than auxiliary.—Mr. RITCHIE said the discussion showed clearly that all parties in the House were agreed that the water supply of the metropolis ought to be placed in the hands of some public authority—the view he had always held. For his own part, he felt perfectly confident that if the County Council were entrusted with the administration of the London water supply they would discharge their duty faithfully and without a particle of jobbery. Having created a representative body for London, he considered that that was the body in whom the control should be vested. He agreed that the whole question should be exhaustively inquired into by a strong Committee of the House, to whom all Bills relating to the water supply of the metropolis should be referred. That Committee should have power to avail itself of the highest professional advice.—Sir W. HARCOURT expressed the opinion that so vast a question should be dealt with by a Government measure, and not be left to the Corporation. Unless power was taken to acquire an alternative water supply, it would be impossible to deal with the existing companies.—Sir JOHN LUBBOCK said, having the fullest confidence in the investigations of a strong Parliamentary Committee, he did not propose to offer any opposition to the second reading of this Bill.—After some remarks from Mr. DIXON-HARTLAND, Mr. J. ROWLANDS, and Mr. CARSTON, the Bill was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee of nine.

Monday, February 23rd.

The Sale of Ether in Ireland.—Mr. A. J. BALFOUR, in answer to Dr. TANNER, said that, as stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on December 1st, 1890, ether had been scheduled, and it could only now be sold by qualified chemists or druggists as a poison.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

CAMBRIDGE.

MUSEUM APPOINTMENT.—Mr. J. J. Lister, M.A., of St. John's College, is nominated Assistant to the Superintendent of the Museum of Comparative Anatomy (Mr. J. W. Clark).

OLD ANATOMY SCHOOL.—The syndicate appointed to consider the question of sites for the medical and scientific departments propose to assign the Old Anatomy School, now vacated by the department of human anatomy, to the departments of medicine, surgery, midwifery, and medical jurisprudence.

DEGREES.—At the Congregation on February 19th, the following degrees were conferred:—M.B. and B.C.: Alfred Waugh Metcalfe, B.A., Trinity (thesis, Tuberculous Peritonitis); Arthur Henry Bindloss, B.A., St. John's (thesis, Compression of the Brain by Extravasated Blood); John Crossley Wright, B.A., St. John's (thesis, Tuberculous Peritonitis); Victor Grey Molteno, B.A., Clare (thesis, Hydatid Disease); Charles Rolfe, B.A., Clare (thesis, The Mimicry of other Diseases by Chorea); Thomas Horatio Haydon, B.A., Caius (thesis, Typhlitis and Perityphlitis); Charles Howard Usher, B.A., Caius (thesis, Nystagmus); Henry Sharland Pope, B.A., Cavendish Hostel (thesis, On Venesection as a Remedy in Disease).

COURSE OF BACTERIOLOGY.—The Professor of Pathology gives notice that a course on Bacteriology, with special reference to the requirements of candidates for the Diploma of Public Health, will be given in the Pathological Laboratory during the Long Vacation, commencing on July 8th, and extending over a period of six weeks from that date. The course will consist of lectures at 2 p.m. thrice weekly, each lecture being followed by practical laboratory work and demonstrations, lasting till 6 p.m., but those attending the course will be permitted to continue their laboratory work at other times. The following short summary will serve to show the scope of the course:—

1. The morphology of microbes.
2. Artificial cultivation of microbes. Culture media liquid and solid, mode of preparation, and methods of sterilisation by heat, filtration, antiseptics, etc.
3. Staining of microbes in fluids and in the tissues.
4. Modes of inoculation and special characters of pathogenic microbes.
5. Special characteristics with practical work on the following pathogenic micro-organisms: (1) *Bacillus anthracis*; (2) *bacillus of chicken cholera*; (3) *bacillus of swine plague*; (4) *pyococcus aureus*; (5) *pyococcus albus*; (6) *streptococcus erysipellatis*; (7) *pneumococcus of Friedländer*; (8) *pneumonic bacterium of Fränkel*; (9) *bacillus pyocyaneus*; (10) *bacillus typhosus*; (11) *bacillus cholerae Asiaticæ*; (12) *bacillus tuberculosis*; (13) *bacillus mallei* (glanders); (14) *bacillus of tetanus*; (15) *bacillus diphtheriticus*; (16) *bacillus lepræ*; (17) *bacillus murisepticus*; (18) *actinomyces*;

- (19) trichophyton tonsurans; (20) achorion Schönleini; (21) virus of rabies; (22) virus of variola.
 6. Aërobic and anaërobic bacteria, methods of cultivating the latter.
 7. Nature of immunity from infective disease, and modes of producing it. Phagocytosis, defensive proteids, toxins, etc.
 8. Antiseptics and disinfectants.

The fee for the course, including apparatus, material, and use of immersion lens, will be £7 7s., payable to Mr. J. W. Clark, at the New Museums.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.—Pass List, February, 1891. The following Candidates passed the Examination in Surgery:

Allen, A., Charing Cross Hospital	Jones, G., M.A., Oxford and London Hospital
Collier, H., Liverpool University College and Middlesex Hospital	Newbery, W. F. I., M.D., Trinity Medical College, Toronto
Cornwall, C. E., St. Bartholomew's Hospital	Roberts, J. H., Guy's Hospital
Freeland, R. S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Guy's Hospital	Spencer, C. B. P., Guy's Hospital
Haydon, A. G., St. Bartholomew's Hospital	Waghorn, R. D., Westminster Hospital
Hutchinson, C. G., L.K.Q.C.P.I., Queen's College, Bham., and Dublin	Wood, F. C., L.S.A., London Hospital

The following passed in the subjects indicated—Medicine, Forensic Medicine, and Midwifery:

Byas, T. S., University College	Nunes, H. F. S., St. Mary's Hospital
Fairfax, H., Charing Cross Hospital	Spencer, C. B. P., Guy's Hospital
Lewis, F., St. Mary's Hospital	Twist, J. F., Queen's College Hospital
Lowe, F. H., St. Bartholomew's Hospital	

Medicine and Forensic Medicine:

Thomas, W. R., M.D., McGill, Montreal, and London Hospital.

Medicine, and Midwifery:

W. R. Willey, St. Mary's Hospital.

Forensic Medicine:

Nicol, W. R., M.D., McGill, Montreal Toyn, W. E., Sheffield and Edinburgh

The following received the Diploma of the Society, having passed in all the subjects required for registration:

Messrs. A. Allen, T. S. Byas, C. E. Cornwall, H. Fairfax, F. Lewis, [F. H. Lowe, H. F. S. Nunes, C. B. P. Spencer, and J. F. Twist.

OBITUARY.

FREDERICK BRITTAN, M.D. DUBLIN.

DR. BRITTAN, the Senior Consulting Physician to the Bristol Royal Infirmary, died suddenly in London on February 15th, in his 68th year. One of a large family, the son of a well known solicitor of Bristol, he was born in 1823, and received his general education in the schools of his native town, and afterwards went to Trinity College, Dublin, where he attended the requisite lectures, and took the degrees of B.A. and M.B. in 1842, returning to Bristol to become dresser to the late Mr. Lowe, one of the surgeons of the infirmary. He then studied in the Paris hospitals for a year; became M.R.C.S. in 1844, and M.D. Dublin in 1845, and then settled in practice in Clifton.

He very soon began to take an active part in the medical work of Bristol: he joined the Bristol Medical School in 1848, as lecturer on physiology, holding the appointment for seven years, concurrently with that part of the summer botanical course touching on vegetable physiology; and then, after giving part of the course of descriptive and surgical anatomy for one season, he took, in 1855, the lectureship on medicine, and this he held until 1868. He was elected physician to the Bristol Royal Infirmary in 1856, and retired in 1873, when he was made consulting physician. Soon after his return from Paris he brought out a translation of Malgaigne's *Surgery*, which was well received.

In the cholera year, 1849, he was appointed with Dr. Swayne, the late Dr. William Budd, and others, one or two of whom are still living, on a committee of the Bristol Medico-Chirurgical Society, to investigate the whole subject of cholera in its chemical, microscopical and pathological aspects, and the report of the Microscopical Subcommittee excited much interest at the time, both with the profession and the public; certain peculiar minute bodies having been found in the rice-water evacuations by Drs. Brittan and Swayne and other members, and similar ones by Dr. Budd in the drinking water, and by Dr. Brittan in the air of a cell in Bridewell, from which a body of a man who had died of cholera during the night had recently been removed. These

may, or may not, have been the present acknowledged cholera bacilli; but notwithstanding the *ex cathedra* sentence of condemnation pronounced by the Royal College of Physicians of that day, in the opinion of the writer of this notice, they were never disproved; and William Budd, in a letter to the *London Times* of February 26th, 1849, states as his conviction that "the cause of malignant cholera is a living organism of a distinct species."

Dr. Brittan and Dr. Swayne took the most active part in publishing this report of the Microscopical Subcommittee, with their own separate accounts, and with illustrations of the objects, which may be seen in the *Medical Times* and *Provincial Medical Journal* of the latter part of 1849; Dr. Brittan subsequently obtained a Government appointment as inspector or superintendent at Taunton, where he did good service in helping to organise the medical care of the place during the epidemic. He afterwards undertook the care of the typhus patients during an outbreak of that fatal disease in Bristol.

When the Bristol Medico-Chirurgical Society revived in 1874, after a considerable period of suspended animation, Dr. Brittan was the first new president, and gave the usual inaugural address, which, with the following discussion, was very much on the side of the germ theory of disease.

Dr. Brittan was a successful physician, and was held in good esteem by the profession; he was careful and minute in the examination of the patient, and in difficult or doubtful cases he was often a real help to the practitioner who called him in consultation. He had an artistic taste, and was a clever painter, and a keen sportsman with gun and rod.

After the death of his first wife, by whom he leaves one son, a solicitor in Bristol, he gave up practice, and retired to Gwynfryn, Glandovey, Cardiganshire, and married again. He had for some time suffered from weak circulation and albuminuria, and died suddenly in London, leaving a widow and some young children. He was taken back and buried in North Wales.

WILLIAM AGNEW BROWNE, M.D. Q.U.I., L.R.C.S.I.

WE regret to learn of the death of Dr. William Browne at Bowen, Queensland, where he had resided for upwards of twenty years. The deceased, a native of Dundalk, where he was born in 1841, was the eldest son of Dr. John Browne. He was educated at the Dundalk Grammar School, whence he proceeded to Belfast (under Professor Redfern) and to Dublin. He finally obtained his degree at the (Queen's) University, and became assistant to Dr. Tiffin, of Wigton. He spent three years in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and ultimately settled at Bowen, in Queensland, as surgeon to the Kennedy Hospital, and there he had an extensive practice. His death will be much regretted by a numerous circle of friends by whom he was held in high estimation, owing to his genial nature, and upright, honest, and manly disposition.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY MANAGEMENT.

GREENOCK INFIRMARY.

THE annual report of Greenock Infirmary shows, unlike the reports of most other similar institutions, a marked diminution in the number of patients admitted. To the medical and surgical house the admissions were 605—165 fewer than in 1889—and to the fever house 209—139 fewer. Of those admitted to the medical and surgical house, nearly one-half were accident or urgent cases, of whom 30 died soon after admission. Of the total admissions to this part of the hospital, 78 died—a mortality of 13 per cent. In the fever house the deaths numbered 14. Over the whole infirmary the cases under treatment during the greater part of the year were the fewest for years past. The accounts for the year show a debit balance of nearly £650, and the balance now due to the bank amounts to nearly £3,000. Several meetings were held by the directors with a view to devise means to liquidate the debt, and finally it was agreed to adopt the proposal to hold a bazaar—a proposal approved of at the annual meeting of the trustees held later.

HEALTH OF ENGLISH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday, February 21st, 5,964 births and 4,139 deaths were registered in twenty-eight of the large English towns, including London, which have an estimated population of 10,010,426 persons. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had been 19.8 and 19.9 per 1,000 in the preceding two weeks, further rose to 21.6 during the week under notice. The rates in the several towns ranged from 14.5 in Nottingham, 14.8 in Wolverhampton, 14.9 in Hull, and 15.4 in Brighton to 28.6 in Blackburn, 30.9 in Manchester, 31.0 in Huddersfield, and 37.7 in Halifax. In the twenty-seven provincial towns the mean death-rate was 22.5 per 1,000, and exceeded by 2.1 the rate recorded in London, which did not exceed 20.4 per 1,000. The 4,139 deaths registered during the week under notice in the twenty-eight towns included 381 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, against 332 and 340 in the preceding two weeks; of these, 126 resulted from whooping-cough, 113 from measles, 49 from diphtheria, 44 from scarlet fever, 27 from diarrhoea, 22 from "fever" (principally enteric), and not one from small-pox. These 381 deaths were equal to an annual rate of 2.0 per 1,000; in London the zymotic rate was 1.5, while it averaged 2.4 per 1,000 in the twenty-seven provincial towns, and ranged from 0.0 in Norwich, 0.2 in Hull, 0.4 in Nottingham, and 0.7 in Portsmouth and in Plymouth to 3.7 in Salford, 4.6 in Blackburn, 5.7 in Halifax, and 5.9 in Oldham. Measles showed the highest proportional fatality in Leeds, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bristol, Blackburn, and Oldham; scarlet fever in Bradford; and whooping-cough in Oldham, Birmingham, Halifax, Salford, and Birkenhead. The mortality from "fever" showed no marked excess in any of the large towns. Of the 49 deaths from diphtheria recorded during the week in the twenty-eight towns, 31 occurred in London, 7 in Manchester, and 2 in Derby. No death from small-pox was registered during the week, either in London or in any of the provincial towns; and no small-pox patients were under treatment in any of the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals on Saturday, February 21st. These hospitals contained 1,222 scarlet fever patients on the same date, against numbers steadily declining from 2,024 to 1,250 at the end of the preceding fifteen weeks; 55 new cases were admitted during the week, against numbers declining from 99 to 90 in the previous four weeks. The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in London was equal to 6.1 per 1,000, and slightly exceeded the average.

HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.

IN eight of the principal Scotch towns 872 births and 591 deaths were registered during the week ending Saturday, February 21st. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had declined from 26.4 to 21.4 per 1,000 in the preceding three weeks, rose again to 22.6 during the week under notice, and exceeded by 1.0 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 Greenock and Leith, and the highest in Glasgow and Paisley. The 591 deaths registered in these towns during the week under notice included 62 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, equal to an annual rate of 2.4 per 1,000, which exceeded by 0.4 the mean zymotic death-rate during the same period in the large English towns. The highest zymotic rates were recorded in Perth, Leith, and Paisley. The 293 deaths registered in Glasgow included 16 which were referred to whooping-cough, 5 to scarlet fever, and 3 to diphtheria. Four fatal cases of scarlet fever were recorded in Edinburgh, 2 of diphtheria in Leith, and 4 of measles in Paisley. The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in these Scotch towns was equal to 5.4 per 1,000, against 6.1 in London.

HEALTH OF IRISH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday, February 14th, the deaths registered in the sixteen principal town-districts of Ireland were equal to an annual rate of 26.0 per 1,000. The lowest rates were recorded in Lisburn and Lurgan, and the highest in Waterford and Dundalk. The death-rate from the principal zymotic diseases averaged 1.8 per 1,000. The 132 deaths in Dublin were equal to an annual rate of 26.9 per 1,000 (against 32.6 and 28.6 in the preceding two weeks), the rate for the same period being 19.3 in London and 21.2 in Edinburgh. The 182 deaths in Dublin included only 4 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases (equal to an annual rate of 0.4 per 1,000), of which 2 resulted from enteric fever and 1 from diphtheria.

MEDICAL NEWS.

THE further use of Koch's tuberculin has been officially forbidden in all the hospitals of Warsaw.

A NEW law relative to lunatic asylums is now before the Italian Senate.

THE Windsor Town Council has adopted the Infectious Disease Notification Act.

DR. WHITE, medical officer of Macroom dispensary, has resigned his appointment after a lengthened service.

PROFESSOR G. RETZIUS has resigned the Chair of Anatomy in the University of Stockholm, and has been succeeded by Dr. A. Lindström.

PROFESSOR ANGERER has been definitively chosen to succeed the late Professor von Nussbaum in the Chair of Surgery in the University of Munich.

ON February 3rd Dr. John S. Billings was chosen by the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania Director *pro tem.* of the new Department of Hygiene.

PROFESSOR MOSSO, of Turin, has been appointed Extraordinary Professor of Materia Medica and Experimental Pharmacology in the University of Genoa.

THE late Dr. Emil Müller, a German general practitioner, has left a legacy of 1,100,000 marks (£55,000) to the Central Mutual Help Fund of German Medical Practitioners.

A MEETING in support of the extension funds of University and King's Colleges was held at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, on February 23rd.

A MEDICAL Association has been formed at Florence, under the name of "Collegio Medico Toscano" (Tuscan Medical College), with the object of protecting the "moral and professional interests" of medical men.

HERR VIERECK, formerly a representative of "Social Democracy" in the German Chamber of Deputies, has addressed a petition to the Reichstag, praying that the use of Koch's fluid be prohibited, as being dangerous to the public.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT PADUA.—The Padua Society of Hygiene is organising an international exhibition of "materials and apparatus for the construction of dwellings," to be held in that city in May and June of the present year.

LORD BEACONSFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.—Negotiations are in progress for the transfer to the High Wycombe Hospital of £3,000, balance of the Beaconsfield Memorial Fund after the erection of the statue in Parliament Square.

DR. LUIZ DA CAMARA PESTANA, who acted as bacteriologist to the Commission appointed by the Lisbon Society of the Medical Sciences to study Koch's method, has been sent to Berlin by the Portuguese Government to study bacteriology, with special reference to the use and effects of "tuberculin."

PROFESSOR GIUSEPPE RUGGI, the well known surgeon of Bologna, and Dr. Vincenzo Cozzolino, of Naples, with several other members of the medical profession, have had the dignity of "Officer of the Crown of Italy" conferred on them.

THE British Nurses Association will, by permission of Her Majesty the Queen, henceforth adopt the title of Royal. The first annual Register of about 3,000 nurses is, we are informed, in course of issue.

THE COLLEGE OF STATE MEDICINE.—Professor W. R. Smith, M.D., D.Sc., has resigned the office of Professor of Hygiene and Public Health in the College; and the Council have selected Mr. A. Wynter Blyth, Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst, St. Marylebone, to fill the vacant office. Professor Blyth will commence his classes early in April.

DR. JACOB H. GALLINGER has been elected a member of the United States Senate for New Hampshire. The new Senator, who is 53 years of age, began life as a printer, and, as most Americans seem to do at some period of their lives, afterwards edited a newspaper. Dr. Gallinger is said to be the first medical man who has obtained entrance to the American Upper House.

DR. E. F. SPERCK, chief physician of the Kalinkin Hospital at St. Petersburg, has been appointed Director of the Institute of Experimental Pathology, recently founded in that city by Prince Alexander of Oldenburg. The post was, it is understood, first offered to Professor Metschnikoff, now *Chef de Service* of the Pasteur Institute at Paris, and afterwards to Professor Kowalewski, of Odessa.

A KOCH INSTITUTE AT REICHENHALL.—On the initiative of the local medical practitioners, steps have been taken to establish a small hospital at Reichenhall for the reception of poor patients, especially such as are about to undergo the Koch treatment. The institution will be opened on May 1st. The nursing will be in the hands of the Sisters of the Red Cross.

THE NEW YORK COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—The New York College of Physicians and Surgeons has become amalgamated with Columbia College. This arrangement, it is thought, will be found mutually advantageous by these institutions, for Columbia required a Medical Faculty to complete its organisation as a university, and the Medical College will gain in academic dignity and probably in usefulness from its incorporation with a body which has "taken all learning to be its province."

NEW BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY IN DUBLIN.—The Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland have resolved to establish a small laboratory for the purposes of research in bacteriology. Dr. McKee, the curator, and translator of *Cohnheim's Pathology*, will have charge of the new department, but some time must necessarily elapse before the necessary preparations can be perfected.

NEW MEDICAL JOURNAL.—The first number of a new Italian journal, entitled *La Tuberculosis*, is announced to appear on March 1st. The new periodical, which will be entirely devoted to the pathology, clinical phenomena, and treatment of tuberculosis, will be edited by Professor E. Maragliano, of Genoa. It will be issued twice a month, and will be published by Vallardi, of Milan.

PROSECUTION OF QUACKS IN AMERICA.—Although the United States are generally believed to be veritable happy hunting grounds for all kinds of irregular ministers to minds and bodies diseased, it is satisfactory to find that something is done by the medical profession itself for its own protection against unlicensed practice. The New York County Society, which is the largest local society in the States, spent 2,357 dollars last year for legal assistance in prosecuting quacks. Out of eleven cases taken up, a conviction was obtained in ten. In addition to its useful labours in safeguarding the legitimate interests of the profession, the society also publishes a medical directory of New York County.

UNCERTIFICATED DEATHS AND BURIALS.—Dr. Cameron has given the following notice of motion in the House of Commons (March 17th): "To call attention to the state of our law respecting the disposal of the dead, and to move a resolution." The motion is designed, it is stated, to draw attention to the large number of uncertificated deaths and burials which take place throughout the country, and the advisability of providing additional safeguards in the matter. The Government will be asked to assent to the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the question. The members who are favourable to cremation are anxious that something should be done to introduce stricter safeguards, in order that the new mode of sepulture may not suffer in public opinion through the uncertainty of the existing system of certifying.

WARREN TRIENNIAL PRIZE.—The Warren triennial prize, founded by the late Dr. J. Mason Warren in memory of his father, will be awarded in 1892. Essays in competition may be on any special subject in physiology, surgery, or pathology. The essays must bear a motto only, the name of the writer being enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the same motto. A high value will be placed on original work. The value of the prize is 500 dollars. Further information may be obtained from the Resident Physician of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and the physicians and surgeons of that hospital are the arbitrators.

UNIVERSITY OF TURIN.—During the year 1890 the number of students in the Faculty of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Turin was 668, not including 10 who entered for special courses. The number who attended the course of "phlebotomy" was 3. The total of "special examinations" in the two sessions of the year was 2,340, in 1,796 of which the ordeal was gone through successfully. The number of candidates who presented themselves at the final examination for the degree was 92, all of whom apparently succeeded in winning the *laurea* or diploma. The course of obstetrics for midwives was attended by 110 women, whose examination record, if not so phenomenally brilliant as that of the male students, must yet have been highly satisfactory to themselves and their teachers. It is to be hoped that it will be not less so to their future patients.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR RELIEF OF INCURABLES FOR GLASGOW AND THE WEST OF SCOTLAND.—This Association has issued its sixteenth annual report. The Association provides for the maintenance of a certain number of incurables at Broomhill Homes, and also gives pecuniary assistance, advice, and medicine to out-patients. During last year the inmates numbered 108, and the outdoor pensioners 187. Since the opening of Broomhill Home in 1876, 356 have received its benefits within the institution, and since the formation of the Association, sixteen years ago, 754 out-patients have been as-

sisted. The directors are considering the propriety of providing accommodation for imbecile children, who, on account of incurable bodily disease, are not admissible to Larbert Institution. The total income for the year has been £5,550, short of the expenditure by £94.

PROPAGATION OF SYPHILIS BY NURSINGS IN ITALY.—The Italian Minister of the Interior has sent a circular, dated February 6th, to all the prefects of the kingdom, calling their attention to the fact that "cases of the diffusion in the communes of the kingdom of syphilitic infection, epidemic in character, depending on the suckling of nurslings suffering from that disease, are of not infrequent occurrence." The circular points out that this evil had been brought under the notice of the Italian Government in 1887, and that steps were then taken to prevent or minimise it. It is not obscurely hinted that the instructions then issued have been disregarded in certain provinces, and the prefects are enjoined to see that they are in future carried out "with the exactness and care which are indispensable."

DEVON AND EXETER MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of this Society was held at the Devon and Exeter Hospital on February 20th; Dr. Davy, President, in the chair. The members examined the patients at present undergoing Dr. Koch's treatment in the hospital. Dr. Woodman read notes of a case of abscess between the liver and the diaphragm, which subsequently opened into the lung, and described the *post-mortem* appearances. Dr. Blomfield read a paper on Raynaud's disease, and showed two cases of local asphyxia. Mr. J. D. Harris read a paper on the uses of antipyrin, and showed photographs illustrating the value of prolonged surgical treatment in certain cases. Dr. Gordon read notes of a case of cerebral hæmorrhage, and exhibited hardened sections of the brain showing the areas damaged by the hæmorrhage. Mr. Wade showed, for Mr. Coombe, an improved nozzle for a nasal douche. The next meeting of the Society will be held on March 20th.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession who have recently died in foreign countries or in the colonies are Dr. George R. Cutter, of Brooklyn, aged 50, author of a well-known German-English medical dictionary; Dr. John Stewart, of Kingston, Ontario, who took a principal part in the foundation of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kingston; Dr. Thomas Davids, of Amsterdam, aged 82, whose father introduced vaccination into the Netherlands in 1803, and who himself took an active part in extending its use; Dr. Nathan Bernstein, aged 54, Vice-President of the Odessa Medical Society, and lecturer on anatomy and physiology in the university of that city from its foundation in 1865 till he was compelled by ill-health to resign the post in 1881; Dr. James Thompson, of Sydney, aged 54, from the after-effects of an operation for stone in the bladder; Dr. P. H. Gentle, of Goulburn, N. S. W., aged 51; Mr. William Hobbs, of Brisbane, aged 68, who was a member of the Legislative Council of Queensland from 1861 till 1880; and Dr. G. F. Huston, of New Norfolk, Tasmania, for many years superintendent of the New Norfolk Hospital for the Insane.

A RARE BOOK ON SURGERY.—Amongst the rarities now in the hands of Mr. Quaritch, the well-known bibliophile bookseller of Piccadilly, is one of special interest to students of old surgical literature—it is: "*La maniere de traicter les playes faictes tat par haquebutes que par fleches: et les accidents d'icelles, come fractures et caries des os, gangrene et mortification: avec les pourtraictz des instrumentz necessaires pour leur curation, et la methode de curer les combustions principalement faictes par la poudre a canon. Le tout coposé par Ambroise Paré, maistre barbier chirurgien à Paris. 1551.*" In the ordinary state this edition of Ambroise Paré is very scarce, but the copy now for sale is unique; it is printed on vellum, and was the presentation copy to Diane de Poitiers, whose monogram, together with that of Henry II, is painted on the title page. Brunet mentions a 1545 edition of Paré, but does not refer to any copy of that date, nor has one come to light since his time; it is therefore probable that this is the first edition. The initial letters and the woodcuts of instruments are all illuminated, and the book is in the original calf binding as pre-

sented to Diane de Poitiers. Doubtless there are many collectors who would like to add this gem to their libraries, but probably the fact that Mr. Quaritch demands £300 for it will lessen the rush of purchasers.

At the last fortnightly meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board a letter was read from the Local Government Board stating that Mr. Hedley and Dr. Bridges would open an official inquiry into the allegations contained in recent communications from the Hackney Union respecting the Eastern Hospitals at Homerton this week.

PRESENTATIONS.—Dr. Edward Pope, of Tring, has been presented by the members of the Court Albion, No. 4423, A.O.F., with a handsome cruet "as a token of esteem and regard on his retirement after a service of twenty-four years as medical officer."—Dr. Eadie, of West Coker, has received an illuminated address and a handsome timepiece, from a number of friends desirous of marking "their high appreciation of his character at a time when his patience and courage were severely tested."

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following Vacancies are announced:

- ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL, Cambridge.**—House-Physician. Salary, £85 per annum, with board, lodging and washing in the hospital. Applications to John Bonnett, Secretary, 23, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge, by March 10th.
- BRISTOL HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN AND WOMEN.**—Medical Registrar; double qualifications. Must not hold Poor Law, club, or paid dispensary appointment. Applications to the President and Committee by February 28th.
- BRIXTON, STREATHAM, AND HERNE HILL DISPENSARY.**—Resident House-Surgeon; unmarried; double qualifications. Salary, £150 per annum, with furnished apartments, attendance, coal, and gas. Applications to the Secretary, Water Lane, Brixton, by February 28th.
- BROWN ANIMAL SANATORY INSTITUTION.**—Professor-Superintendent. Salary, £250 per annum. Application by March 2nd to the Registrar of the University of London, Burlington Gardens, W., from whom full information respecting duties, etc., can be obtained.
- CASTLEREA UNION, Frenchpark Dispensary.**—Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum, with fees. Applications to Mr. John Mahon, Honorary Secretary. Election on March 5th.
- CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Fulham Road, S.W.**—Medical Officer. Salary, £80 per annum, with board and residence. Applications to A. C. Davies, Secretary, by March 31st.
- CITY ASYLUM, Birmingham.**—Clinical Assistant. Board, lodging, and washing provided; no salary. Applications to the Medical Superintendent.
- COUNTY DONEGAL INFIRMARY.**—House-Surgeon and Registrar. Salary, £80 per annum, with apartments and rations. Applications to Rev. J. S. McClintock, Honorary Secretary, Lifford, before March 1st.
- GENERAL HOSPITAL, Birmingham.**—Resident Medical Officer; must be Graduate in Medicine. Salary, £130 per annum, with residence, board, and washing. Applications to Dr. J. D. M. Coghill, House-Governor, by February 28th. Election on March 6th.
- HULL ROYAL INFIRMARY.**—Four Honorary Assistant Surgeons to take charge of out-patients; must be F.R.C.S.Eng. Applications to the Chairman, Committee of Management, by March 12th.
- HULL ROYAL INFIRMARY.**—Ophthalmic Surgeon; must be a Member of one of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of the United Kingdom. Applications to the Chairman, Committee of Management, by March 12th.
- LIVERPOOL INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN, Myrtle Street.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £85 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to C. W. Carver, Honorary Secretary, by March 9th.
- LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road, N.W.**—House-Surgeon; double qualifications. Salary, 50 guineas per annum, with board and residence at the Hospital. Applications to the Secretary by March 2nd.
- LUTTERWORTH UNION.**—Medical Officer for the No. 6 District of this Union. Salary, £20 per annum, with usual extra medical fees. Applications to Thos. C. Bodycote, Clerk to the Guardians, Lutterworth, by March 2nd.
- MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY.**—Resident Medical Officer for the Convalescent Hospital at Cheadle; must not be more than 25 years of age; unmarried; double qualifications. Salary, £150 per annum, board and residence. Applications to the Chairman of the Board by March 4th.
- NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, 149, Great Portland Street, W.**—House-Surgeon; must possess L.D.S. diploma. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications to Arthur G. Klugh, Secretary, by March 10th.
- NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE INFIRMARY AND EYE HOSPITAL, Harts-hill, Stoke-on-Trent.**—Assistant House-Surgeon. Board, apartments, and washing provided. Applications to R. Hordley, Secretary, by March 2nd.
- OWENS COLLEGE, Manchester.**—Demonstrator in Pathology; must devote his whole time. Stipend, £140 per annum. Applications to H. W. Holder, Registrar, by March 2nd.
- ROTHERHAM HOSPITAL.**—Assistant House-Surgeon; must possess at least one qualification. Rooms, commons, and washing provided; no salary. Applications to the House-Surgeon by March 12th.
- ROYAL BATH HOSPITAL AND RAWSON CONVALESCENT HOME, Harrogate.**—House-Surgeon and Secretary; unmarried. Salary, £30 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications endorsed "Applications" to the Chairman of the Committee by April 1st.
- ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY.**—Obstetric Physician for the Eastern Division; must be Fellow or Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and must reside in the division. Applications to J. Long, Esq., the Charity's House, 31, Finsbury Square, E.C., by February 28th.
- ROYAL SOUTH LONDON DISPENSARY, St. George's Cross, S.E.**—Surgeon in Ordinary. Applications to Dr. Nundy by February 28th.
- ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL, Bournemouth.**—House-Surgeon and Secretary. Salary, £80 per annum, with board. Applications to H. G. Lys, Secretary (of whom particulars of the duties may be obtained) by March 4th.
- ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Leicester Square, W.C.**—House-Surgeon. Board and residence provided. Applications to St. Vincent Mercier, Secretary.
- ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.**—Assistant Physician; must be Fellow or Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London. Applications to Mr. E. M. Hardy, Treasurer's Clerk, by February 28th.
- SKIRLAUGH UNION.**—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the District of Sproatley; double qualifications. Salary, £20 per annum, exclusive of fees. Applications to Thomas A. McCoy, Clerk to the Guardians, Beverley, by March 11th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

- BALLANCE, Charles A., F.R.C.S.Eng.**, appointed Surgeon to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, *vice* William Adams, F.R.C.S., appointed Consulting Surgeon.
- BEAUMONT, Albert William, B.A. Cantab., L.R.C.S. Edin.**, appointed Medical Officer for the Fourth District of the West Ham Union.
- BELL, William Ker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.**, appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children, *vice* Mr. W. J. Kerr.
- BLACKER, G. F., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.**, appointed Senior Obstetric Assistant to University College Hospital.
- BRYANT, J. H., M.B., B.S. Lond.**, appointed Assistant House-Physician to Guy's Hospital.
- CASSAL, C. E.**, appointed Public Analyst for the administration of Kesteven.
- COLES, A. C., M.B., C.M., B.Sc.**, appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital, *vice* F. D. Bennett, M.R.C.S.
- CROSSFIELD, A. Kyffin, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin.**, reappointed Medical Officer for the Dittisham District of the Totnes Union.
- ELLIMAN, Arthur C., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond.**, appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Canterbury, *vice* W. F. A. Clowes, Esq., resigned.
- EVANS, Abel, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A.**, reappointed Medical Officer for the Lampeter District of the Lampeter Union.
- FARMER, Gabriel William, B.A., M.B., B.Ch. Oxon., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.**, appointed House-Physician to the London Hospital, from March 25th.
- HANSON, Alfred, L.R.C.P. Edin., M.R.C.S. Lond.**, appointed Medical Officer for the Withern District of the Louth Union.
- HARRIS, J. Henry, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A.**, reappointed Medical Officer for the Ugborough District of the Totnes Union.
- HARRISON, Reginald, F.R.C.S.**, appointed Consulting Surgeon to the Braintree and Bocking Cottage Hospital.
- HAWKINS-AMBLER, George A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.I., L.M.**, appointed Medical Officer to the Whitby Upper Sanitary District.
- HILL, William Henry, M.B., C.M. Edin.**, appointed Medical Officer for the Basford District of the Basford Union.
- HORNER, Charles Julian, L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng.**, appointed Medical Officer for the Twelfth District of the West Ham Union.
- HOUSLEY, John, M.D. St. And., M.R.C.S.Eng.**, reappointed Medical Officer for the East Retford Rural District.
- HUGGARD, William R., M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P. Lond., Prakt. Arzt. Schweiz.**, appointed British Pro-Consul at Davos-Platz, Switzerland.
- HUGO, Edwin Victor, M.B., B.S. Lond.**, appointed Assistant to the Medical Superintendent at the Infirmary and Assistant Medical Officer at the Workhouse of the Parish of Paddington.
- JACKSON, John Lowthian, M.B., C.M. Edin.**, appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Hedon Urban Sanitary District, Yorkshire.
- JOHNSON, Henry Sandford, L.R.C.P.I., L.F.P.S. Glas.**, reappointed Medical Officer for the South Brent District of the Totnes Union.
- KELYNACK, T. N., M.B., Ch.B. Vict.**, Pathological Registrar to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, appointed Junior Demonstrator in Pathology to the Owens College.
- KNOX, Alexander W., M.D., M.S.**, appointed Medical Officer to the Smallburgh District and the Smallburgh Workhouse of the Smallburgh Union, *vice* Mr. W. F. Dix, deceased.
- LEADER, Charles Robert, M.B., M.S.R.U.I.**, appointed Medical Officer for the Worthen District of the Forden Union.
- LITTLETON, Philip Richard, M.R.C.S.Eng.**, reappointed Medical Officer for the Ashbourne District of the Ashbourne Union.
- LUCAS, Herbert, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A.**, reappointed Medical Officer of Health to the Huntingdon Town Council.
- MUNRO, James Mitchell, M.B., C.M. Aberd.**, reappointed Honorary Medical Officer to the Mansfield and Woodhouse District Hospital.

NEILSON, Henry J., M.D., M.B., C.M.Glas., appointed Medical Officer to the Workhouse, Basford Union; and Medical Officer to the Pride of the Village Lodge of the Manchester Unity Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Old Basford.

RANSON, William Edward, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer for the Needham District of the Bismere and Claydon Union.

RILEY, Roland J., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Edin., appointed Medical Officer to the Workhouse, Cannock, *vice* Thomas Wilson, M.D., resigned.

ROWSE, E. Lea, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Physician to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton.

SAUNDERSON, Robert, M.D.Q.U.I., L.R.C.S.I., L.&M.R.C.P.I., appointed Medical Officer of the Edenderry Dispensary, *vice* Dr. Sanderson, resigned.

SHORE, Herbert George, M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Medical Officer to the Cropredy District of the Banbury Union, *vice* Mr. Michael Hodgson, resigned.

SIMMONS, W. W., M.B.Cantab., appointed House-Physician to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.

SLOGGETT, H. Paynter, L.M.K.Q.C.P.I., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Resident Surgeon to the Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital, Melbourne.

SMITH, Kenneth Rawlings, M.D.Lond., M.R.C.S., reappointed Medical Officer for the Harbertonford and Halwell Districts of the Totnes Union.

STEVENS, T. G., M.B., B.S.Lond., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital.

THOMPSON, Wesley Hayes, M.D.Durh., L.R.C.P.Edin., reappointed Medical Officer of Health for the Quarry Bank Urban District of the Stourbridge Union.

TUNSTALL, Albert Edward, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Edin., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Clayton Urban Sanitary District of the North Brierley Union.

USDELL, Henry, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., reappointed Medical Officer for the Staverton and Rattery District of the Totnes Union.

VIRET, B. P., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed House-Surgeon to the Dorset County Hospital, Dorchester, *vice* T. F. Shackleton, M.R.C.S.Eng.

WATSON, John, M.B.Durh., F.R.C.S.Edin., appointed Senior House-Surgeon to the Royal Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport Hospital.

WELLFORD, F., M.B., B.C.Cantab., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital.

WEISFORD, Arthur G., M.B., B.C.Cantab., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Central London Sick Asylum, Cleveland Street, W.

WILD, Robert B., M.D.Lond., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., appointed Senior Demonstrator of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Owens College, Manchester.

WOOD, William, M.B., C.M.Edin., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Edinburgh Provident Dispensary attached to the School of Medicine, Marshall Street, *vice* Andrew Messer, M.B., C.M., resigned.

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 insure insertion in the current issue.

BIRTHS.

BEVILLE.—On February 23rd, at The Firs, Palace Road, East Molesey, the wife of Frederick W. Beville, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., of a daughter.

BLENKARNE.—On February 19th, at 335, Humberstone Road, Leicester, the wife of W. L'Heureux Blenkarne, L.S.A., M.R.C.S., of a son (Rupert Harrison).

DODS.—On Wednesday, February 18th, at Bugbrooke, Weedon, the wife of Louis F. Dodds, Surgeon, of a son.

STEELE.—On February 23rd, at Underleigh, Darwen, Lancashire, the wife of W. F. Steele, M.B., B.S.Dunelm., of a daughter.

STIVEN.—On February 21st, at The Manor Lodge, Harrow-on-the-Hill, the wife of E. W. Flemmyng Stiven, M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BICKERTON—BURTON.—On February 21st, at St James's Church, Birkdale, by the Rev. R. Stephenson, Thomas H. Bickerton, of Rodney Street, Liverpool, to Mary Jessie, daughter of the late James Burton, of Hilton House, Prestwich.

BLOXAM—SLOAN.—On February 21st, at St. John's, Weston, Bath, George Edward Bloxam, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to Emma Jane Sloan, both of Lower Weston, Bath.

SPENCER—CHARLTON.—On February 21st, at St. Bartholomew-the-Less, Smithfield, by the Rev. W. Ostle, Vicar, Walter George Spencer, of 35, Brook Street, son of the late Walter Spencer, Esq., of Little Chalfeld, Wilts, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Charlton, Esq., of Madras.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, 1 P.M.—Mr. W. Lang: On Strabismus. London Throat Hospital, Great Portland Street, 8 P.M.—Dr. Ed. Woakes: On Tinnitus and Vertigo.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 5 P.M.—Professor B. T. Lowne: On the Anatomy and Development of Insects in

Relation to Recent Views on the Origin of Vertebrates Lecture I.

ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 8 P.M.—Dr. W. Job Collins: Related and Associated Ocular and Dental Diseases. Mr. Storer Bennett: A Case of Alveolar Abscess of Three Years' Duration caused by the Perforation of the Side of a Root. Mr. Ackery: Some Cases of Eruption of Teeth in Abnormal Positions. Dr. Scanes Spicer: Opacity of the Antrum in Disease: a demonstration with the electric light. Mr. David Hepburn: A New Dental Dressing Stand.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, 5 P.M.—Annual general meeting. Agenda:—Report of President and Council; Treasurer's Accounts; Election of Officers and Council for following year; Proposed Changes in By-laws.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—General meeting at 8 P.M. for the election of Officers and Council. Ordinary meeting at 8.30 P.M.—Mr. Knowsley Thornton (President): Further Observations on Cases illustrating Hepatic Surgery.

TUESDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Bethlem Hospital, 2 P.M.—Dr. Savage: On Legal Relation to Insanity. Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment, 5 P.M.—Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson: On the Modern Treatment of Syphilis.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, 5 P.M.—Dr. T. Oliver: The Goulstonian Lectures on Lead Poisoning in its Acute and Chronic Manifestations. Lecture I.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8.30 P.M.—Mr. W. G. Spencer: Exophthalmic Goitre. Mr. H. B. Robinson: Cystic Disease of Breast (two cases); Duct Carcinoma. Dr. William Collier: Thrombosis of Cerebral Veins. Mr. Howard Marsh: Loose Bodies from a Tuberculous Knee-joint. Mr. Edgar Willett: Loose Body from the Knee. Mr. Bruce Clarke: Loose Body from the Knee, consisting of portion of the Articular Cartilage of the Patella. Dr. H. D. Rolleston: Patella with Dislocated Internal Semilunar Cartilage fixed to it. Mr. Lauriston Shaw: Sarcoma opening Trachea. Card Specimens.—Mr. E. Solly: Melanotic Sarcoma of Conjunctiva. Dr. W. B. Haddon: Pancreas in Diabetes. Messrs. S. G. Shattock and C. A. Ballance: Fuchsin Bodies in Carcinoma, Tuberculosis, Diphtheria. Dr. Rolleston (for Mr. A. A. Kanthack): Fuchsin Bodies in Various Conditions.

WEDNESDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, 4 P.M.—Dr. Acland: On Some Affections of the Bronchi. Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, 8 P.M.—Mr. J. B. Lawford: On Ocular Palsy.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 5 P.M.—Professor B. T. Lowne: On the Anatomy and Development of Insects in Relation to Recent Views on the Origin of Vertebrates. Lecture II.

OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8 P.M.—Specimens will be shown by Mr. J. Bland Sutton, Dr. Hayes, Dr. Crawford, and others. The President (Dr. J. Watt Black) will deliver the Inaugural Address. Dr. Dakin: Tetany in Pregnancy. Dr. John Phillips: On a Case of Death following Vaginal Injection of Acid Nitrate of Mercury.

THURSDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, National Hospital for the Paralysed and the Epileptic, Queen Square, 2 P.M.—Dr. Ormerod: On Electrical Testing. Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, 4 P.M.—Dr. Octavius Sturges: On Cases Illustrating the Simulation of Tuberculosis in Young Children. London Throat Hospital, Great Portland Street, 8 P.M.—Dr. Ed. Law: Demonstration of Cases.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, 5 P.M.—Dr. T. Oliver: The Goulstonian Lectures on Lead Poisoning in its Acute and Chronic Manifestations. Lecture II.

HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8.30 P.M.—Dr. W. S. A. Griffith: Vulvitis and Vulvar Leucorrhœa. Dr. R. Boxall: Offensive Lochia.

FRIDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, 4 P.M.—Dr. Acland: Demonstrations of Cases of Affections of the Bronchi.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 5 P.M.—Professor B. T. Lowne: On the Anatomy and Development of Insects in Relation to Recent Views on the Origin of Vertebrates. Lecture III.

WEST LONDON MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, West London Hospital, 8 P.M.—Mr. Percy Dunn: Pathological Specimens. Mr. Bruce Clarke: A Case of Extensive Skin Grafting. Mr. Edwards: Two Cases which have undergone Operative Treatment subsequent to Inoculation with Koch's Lymph. Mr. Keetley: A Boy with Healed Tuberculous Finger. Dr. Ball: A Case of Lupus of the Nose treated by Scraping. Mr. Pickering Pick: Notes of a Case of Trephining for Epileptic Fits, the result of a Depressed Fracture. Dr. Heringham: A Case of Multiple Neuritis in a Man. Dr. McAdams Eccles: A Child with Multiple Epiphysitis of Syphilitic Nature; and other cases.

SATURDAY.

LONDON POST-GRADUATE COURSE, Bethlem Hospital, 11 A.M.—Dr. Percy Smith: Clinical Demonstration. Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Blackfriars, 2 P.M.—Dr. Payne: On the Treatment of Cutaneous Inflammations.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AND OPERATION DAYS AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

- CANCER, Brompton (Free).** *Hours of Attendance.*—Daily, 2. *Operation Days.*—Tu. S., 2.
- CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC.** *Operation Days.*—Daily, 2.
- CHARING CROSS.** *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M., 1.30; Dental, M. W. F., 9; Throat and Ear, F., 9.30. *Operation Days.*—W. Th. F., 3.
- CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.** *Hours of Attendance.*—Daily, 1.30. *Operation Days.*—M. Th., 2.30.
- EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.** *Operation Day.*—F., 2.
- GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL.** *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical and Surgical, M. Tu. W. Th. F., 2.30; Obstetric, W., 2.30; Eye, Tu. Th., 2.30; Ear, M. F., 2.30; Diseases of the Skin, W., 2.30; Diseases of the Throat, Th., 2.30; Dental Cases, W., 2. *Operation Day.*—W., 2.
- GUY'S.** *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, M. Tu. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Tu. Th. F., 1.30; Ear, Tu., 1; Skin, Tu., 1; Dental, daily, 9; Throat, F., 1. *Operation Days.*—(Ophthalmic), M. Th., 1.30; Tu. F., 1.30.
- HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, SOHO.** *Hours of Attendance.*—Daily, 10. *Operation Days.*—M. Th., 2.
- KING'S COLLEGE.** *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical, daily, 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, daily, 1.30; o.p., Tu. W. F. S., 1.30; Eye, M. Th., 1.30; Ophthalmic Department, W., 2; Ear, Th., 2; Skin, F., 1.30; Throat, F., 1.30; Dental, Tu. Th., 9.30. *Operation Days.*—Tu. F. S., 2.
- LONDON.** *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical, daily, exc. S., 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30 and 2; Obstetric, M. Th., 1.30; o.p., W. S., 1.30; Eye, Tu. S., 9; Ear, S., 9.30; Skin, Th., 9; Dental, Tu., 9. *Operation Days.*—M. Tu. W. Th. S., 2.
- METROPOLITAN.** *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical and Surgical, daily, 9; Obstetric, W., 2. *Operation Day.*—F., 9.
- MIDDLESEX.** *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, M. Th., 1.30; o.p., M. F., 9, W., 1.30; Eye, Tu. F., 9; Ear and Throat, Tu., 9; Skin, Tu., 4, Th., 9.30; Dental, M. W. F., 9.30. *Operation Days.*—W., 1, S., 2; (Obstetric), W., 2.
- NATIONAL ORTHOPEDIC.** *Hours of Attendance.*—M. Tu. Th. F., 2. *Operation Day.*—W., 10.
- NORTH-WEST LONDON.** *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical and Surgical, daily, 2; Obstetric, W., 2; Eye, W., 9; Skin, Tu., 2; Dental, F., 9. *Operation Day.*—Th., 2.30.
- ROYAL FREE.** *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical and Surgical, daily, 2; Diseases of Women, Tu. S., 9; Eye, M. F., 9; Dental, Th., 9. *Operation Days.*—W. S., 2; (Ophthalmic), M. F., 10.30; (Diseases of Women), S., 9.
- ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC.** *Hours of Attendance.*—Daily, 9. *Operation Days.*—Daily, 10.
- ROYAL ORTHOPEDIC.** *Hours of Attendance.*—Daily, 1. *Operation Day.*—M., 2.
- ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC.** *Hours of Attendance.*—Daily, 1. *Operation Days.*—Daily.
- ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.** *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. Th. S., 2; o.p., W. S., 9; Eye, W. Th. S., 2.30; Ear, Tu. F., 2; Skin, F., 1.30; Larynx, F., 2.30; Orthopaedic, M., 2.30; Dental, Tu. F., 9. *Operation Days.*—M. Tu. W. S., 1.30; (Ophthalmic), Tu. Th., 2.
- ST. GEORGE'S.** *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical and Surgical, M. Tu. F. S., 12; Obstetric, Th., 2; o.p., Eye, W. S., 2; Ear, Tu., 2; Skin, W., 2; Throat, Th., 2; Orthopaedic, W., 2; Dental, Tu. S., 9. *Operation Days.*—Th., 1; (Ophthalmic), F., 1.15.
- ST. MARK'S.** *Hours of Attendance.*—Fistula and Diseases of the Rectum, males, W., 8.45; females, Th., 8.45. *Operation Days.*—M. Tu., 2.30.
- ST. MARY'S.** *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.45; o.p., 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.45; Eye, Tu. F. S., 9; Ear, M. Th., 9; Orthopaedic, W., 10; Throat, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th., 9.30; Electro-therapeutics, Tu. F., 2; Dental, W. S., 9.30; Consultations, M., 2.30. *Operation Days.*—Tu., 1.30; (Orthopaedic), W., 11; (Ophthalmic), F., 9.
- ST. PETER'S.** *Hours of Attendance.*—M., 2 and 5. Tu., 2, W., 2.30 and 5. Th., 2, F. (Women and Children), 2, S., 3.30. *Operation Day.*—W., 2.
- ST. THOMAS'S.** *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical and Surgical, daily, exc. W. and S., 2; Obstetric, Tu. F., 2; o.p., W. S., 1.30; Eye, Tu., 2; o.p., daily, exc. S., 1.30; Ear, M., 1.30; Skin, F., 1.30; Throat, Tu. F., 1.30; Children, S., 1.30; Dental, Tu. F., 10. *Operation Days.*—W. S., 1.30; (Ophthalmic), Tu., 4, F., 2; (Gynecological), Th., 2.
- SAMARITAN FREE FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.** *Hours of Attendance.*—Daily, 1.30. *Operation Day.*—W., 2.30.
- THROAT, Golden Square.** *Hours of Attendance.*—Daily, 1.30; Tu. and F., 6.30; *Operation Day.*—Th., 2.
- UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.** *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetrics, M. W. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Th., 2; Ear, M. Th., 9; Skin, W., 1.45, S., 9.15; Throat, M. Th., 9; Dental, W., 9.30; *Operation Days.*—W. Th., 1.30; S., 2.
- WEST LONDON.** *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical and Surgical, daily, 2; Dental, Tu. F., 9.30; Eye, Tu. Th. S., 2; Ear, Tu., 10; Orthopaedic, W., 2; Diseases of Women, W. S., 2; Electric, Tu., 10, F., 4; Skin, F., 2; Throat and Nose, S., 10. *Operation Days.*—Tu. F., 2.30.
- WESTMINSTER.** *Hours of Attendance.*—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1; Eye, M. Th., 2.30; Ear, M., 9; Skin, W., 1; Dental, W. S., 9.15. *Operation Days.*—Tu. W., 2.

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUERIES.

URTICARIA.

J. H. G. asks for advice in the treatment of a case of urticaria. The patient is a governess, aged 49. The eruption first appeared after an attack of congestion of the liver eight months ago. Her digestive organs are now acting very well: she takes daily walking exercise, the plainest of food, no stimulants, and leads a very regular life. Various medicated baths and lotions have been tried. Quinine at once disagrees. Bromides have been thoroughly tried, and mineral acids with vegetable bitter aloes; all are apparently useless.

WORKS ON MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

X. Y. Z. asks to be informed of any good elementary work or works on electricity and galvanism as associated with medical treatment.

*** Dr. de Watteville's *Medical Electricity* is a very excellent handbook. A larger and excellent work is *Erb's Electro-therapeutics*, being Vol. vi of v. Ziemssen's *Cyclopædia of Therapeutics*, and translated by Drs. de Watteville and Cagney. Very elementary and very good is Skene Keith's *Introduction to Galvanism*; and for the purely physical aspect of the question, the *Science Primer on Electricity*, by Professor Jamieson, published by Messrs. C. Griffin and Co.

WATER SUPPLY.

J. S. writes: It is proposed to supply a small town with drinking water by damming a stream four or five miles distant. This stream drains an agricultural district, where the land is fairly well cultivated, town refuse, privy contents, etc., being used as manure. (1) Is this a safe source of supply? (2) Can any system of filtration ensure purification of this water? In the hills surrounding the basin of this stream are numerous springs. (3) Would it not be safer to bore for a water supply? (4) Is it true that spring water or the water from a bore hole does not keep well in a reservoir? (5) What is the best authority on water supply?

*** (1) Such a stream would not be a safe source of supply for a town. (2) A good system of filtration would very much improve the quality of the water. It is not yet determined, however, if filtration will under all circumstances deprive a specifically infected water of its contagious properties. A marked reduction in organic matter by filtration may not mean the elimination of all dangerous microbes or their spores. (3) It is probable that a purer water free from any suspicion of contamination could be obtained from the springs issuing at the foot of uninhabited hills and uplands. (4) Spring and deep well waters can be stored in reservoirs without deterioration. (5) Parkes's *Practical Hygiene*, edited by De Chaumont; *Sixth Report of the Rivers' Pollution Commission*; *Report of Committee of House of Commons on London Water Supply*, 1880.

ANSWERS.

PATER.—After taking the M.R.C.P., our correspondent would have to give up dispensing medicine even for his own patients. This rule is never relaxed.

DROITWICH.

M.B.M.A., who asks for information as to whether Droitwich is a good place to recommend for a rheumatic case, will find some particulars in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of August 23rd, 1890, p. 489.

formation before it, especially as the first two hundred advanced proofs were gratuitously distributed, for which we have received the thanks of some of the best known men in the profession.

*. It is quite possible that there may be an error in the report of what was said at the Pathological Society meeting, as Mr. Grün had to put his question twice, and it had to be answered twice, and it was somewhat difficult to understand exactly what was the point at issue. Mr. Grün's object was apparently to obtain evidence in favour of the theory that the bacilli were killed by their own products—a theory which may be undoubtedly true, but in favour of which the evidence is as yet *nil*, as mere changes in structure can certainly not be looked upon as evidence of the death of the bacilli, especially as they have been proved by inoculation experiments to be alive.

As regards the review of his book, it would perhaps have been better to have said "mis-suggestion" instead of "misstatement," for although Messrs. Grün and Severn are giving their own ideas on Koch's treatment, Mr. Grün appears to forget that Koch has performed a very large number of experiments, whilst the authors have nothing more than a suggestion to offer, in addition to which the idea put forward is so inadequately expressed that it is somewhat difficult to make out exactly what is meant. He says: "But the fluid itself not containing the organism, it is no case of acclimatisation of the system, as is the theory of the inoculation of hydrophobia virus in an attenuated or mitigated state, but if we may be allowed to guess, we would suggest that this treatment depends for its principle on the fact that the bacillus, like others, is killed by an excess of its own poisonous excreta." This is a whole sentence, the one to which we referred. It is not a matter of putting one man's opinion against that of another; it is a case of one theory, which may be wrong, but which is founded on a number of facts, being set against another theory that has no foundation on facts. Mr. Grün states that they describe in their book two methods of staining. This is scarcely correct, as although they give two formulæ, in one of which they use rectified spirit and aniline oil, and in the other alcohol, distilled water, and phenol, the methods are practically the same, as in both cases fuchsin is used as the stain, and this is removed from the tissues by means of nitric acid, methyl blue in both cases being used as a contrast stain, the slight modifications introduced not in any way altering the nature of the stain, and there is certainly no difference as regards the vital question of the removal of the stain, the retention of which by the tubercle bacillus is its chief characteristic.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED.

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