

THE HARVEY TERCENTENARY MEMORIAL.

IT is proposed, as is generally known, to signalise the approaching three hundredth anniversary of Harvey's birth by the erection, at Folkestone, of a statue of the famed English physiologist. Subscriptions for this purpose have been received from all classes, amounting to about £520, whilst a further sum of £400 has been promised. These sums are not adequate to permit the Committee to carry out the work proposed in an efficient manner, though they evince the interest generally taken in it, and are sufficient to assure the Committee of success. Amongst the subscribers are many noblemen and Members of the House of Commons and of various scientific bodies; and the two largest subscriptions have been given by Lord Derby (the Chairman of the London Committee) and Baron M. de Rothschild. The members of the medical profession have not been behindhand with their donations; but we notice that the sums received and promised are principally given by men whose names are always to the fore. The great bulk of the profession has not yet testified its interest in this matter, although a circular has been at one time or another forwarded to almost every medical man whose name appears in the Directory for England. Perhaps the sums already given, which have not generally been less than a guinea, have deterred many would-be subscribers; for we are sure there must be an earnest desire, on the part of the profession, to see a monument worthy of Harvey erected at his birthplace. We, therefore, earnestly recommend all to subscribe to this object. Let each member of our profession send his mite—say ten, or even five shillings—and the Committee, relieved from all pecuniary difficulties, will be able to proceed in the matter. The work should be done at once, however; and we trust a hearty response will be made to this appeal. The Treasurers of the fund are Sir G. Burrows, Bart., and Mr. Prescott Hewett; and the Honorary Secretaries are Mr. George Eastes, M.B., 69, Connaught Street, Hyde Park Square, London, W., and Mr. W. G. S. Harrison, B.A., Town Clerk, Folkestone, to either of whom subscriptions may be sent.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY MANAGEMENT.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY AND HOSPITAL SATURDAY IN LIVERPOOL. WE have received a paper giving full details of the above collections and contributions for the present year; and, while the amounts of the metropolitan collections are coming in, we may, perhaps without any odious comparisons, notice some of the more important particulars contained in it. The church and chapel collections realised a total of £7,542, and comprised two hundred and seventy-eight different congregations. The largest collection was that made in an Unitarian chapel, which was £417 19s.; the lowest, 10s. 6d., at a small mission-room. There were fifteen collections which exceeded £100 each, the items varying from £110 to £278. A very gratifying circumstance is, that, in the chapels of the Royal Infirmary, the Northern, and the Royal Southern Hospitals respectively, there were collected the sums of £2 11s. 6d., £4, and £3 10s.; showing that patients are willing to avail themselves of this excellent opportunity of contributing towards those noble institutions to which they are so much indebted. The Hospital Saturday boxes realised £2,436, the largest item being £137 10s. 5d., received from Messrs. D. and C. MacIver's sailing and stewards' departments; the smallest being 2½d., found in a box at a confectioner's. In Liverpool, the second Sunday in the year is Hospital Sunday, which this year was January 14th; formerly, the following Saturday was Hospital Saturday; but latterly it has been found desirable to hold this in March, and the 10th of that month was selected this year. Both the Sunday and Saturday collections are managed by the same Committee, which includes clergy and laymen of all denominations, among the latter being several members of our profession. They distributed this year the sum of £9,650 among sixteen medical charities, as was noticed in the JOURNAL, April 21st, page 492. It will be seen that the sums realised in Liverpool by these means are proportionately very liberal.

THE LEAMINGTON PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

WE have received the Report of the Leamington Provident Dispensary for the year 1876. This institution has now been in operation eight years, and we are glad to observe that it continues to prosper. In 1875, it was removed to more commodious premises in Holly Walk; and in the report before us, the Committee are able to announce that the debt incurred by the purchase of the new house has been completely extinguished. They are also about to add to the efficiency of the Dispensary by establishing a Nursing Institute in connection with

it. Of course, this will involve considerable annual expenditure, although the present house will provide an admirable home for the nurses. It is hoped that the expense will be met in part by the employment of the nurses in private families when their services are not required by provident members. The number of cases attended during the year was 3,990. The payments of provident members shewed an increase of £48 2½ upon the previous year. The sum of £385 14s. 10d. was divided among the four medical officers.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL:
NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Committee of Council will be held at the Free-masons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, on Wednesday, the 11th day of July next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon.

FRANCIS FOWKE,

General Secretary.

36, Great Queen Street, London, W.C., June 16th, 1877.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION:
FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Forty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held in the Owens College, Manchester, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, August 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, 1877.

President.—M. M. DE BARTOLOMÉ, M.D., Senior Physician to the Sheffield General Infirmary.

President-elect.—M. A. EASON WILKINSON, M.D., Senior Physician to the Manchester Royal Infirmary.

An Address in Medicine will be given by WILLIAM ROBERTS, M.D., F.R.S., Manchester.

An Address in Surgery will be given by T. SPENCER WELLS, F.R.C.S., London.

An Address in Obstetric Medicine will be given by ROBERT BARNES, M.D., F.R.C.P., London.

The business of the Association will be transacted in Six Sections, viz.:—

SECTION A. MEDICINE.—*President:* Sir William Jenner, Bart., M.D., K.C.B., F.R.S. *Vice-Presidents:* Samuel Crompton, M.D.; Wilson Fox, M.D., F.R.S.; Henry Simpson, M.D. *Secretaries:* Julius Dreschfeld, M.D., 292, Oxford Road, Manchester; F. T. Roberts, M.D., F.R.C.P., 53, Harley Street, London, W.

SECTION B. SURGERY.—*President:* Edward Lund, F.R.C.S. *Vice-Presidents:* W. Adams, F.R.C.S.; F. A. Heath, M.R.C.S.. *Secretaries:* S. M. Bradley, F.R.C.S., 272, Oxford Road, Manchester; Henry Morris, F.R.C.S., 2, Mansfield Street, London, W.

SECTION C. OBSTETRIC MEDICINE.—*President:* W. O. Priestley, M.D., F.R.C.P. *Vice-Presidents:* A. H. McClinton, M.D., LL.D.; James Whitehead, M.D. *Secretaries:* David Lloyd Roberts, M.D., 23, St. John Street, Manchester; John Thorburn, M.D., 333, Oxford Road, Manchester.

SECTION D. PUBLIC MEDICINE.—*President:* Surgeon-Major F. S. B. De Chaumont, M.D., *Vice-Presidents:* Alfred Aspland, F.R.C.S.; W. H. Corfield, M.D., F.R.C.P. *Secretaries:* William Armistead, M.B., Station Road, Cambridge; John Haddon, M.D., Monk's Hall, Eccles, Manchester.

SECTION E. PHYSIOLOGY.—*President:* Arthur Gamgee, M.D., F.R.S. *Vice-Presidents:* John Cleland, M.D., F.R.S.; Thos. Lauder Brunton, M.D., F.R.S. *Secretaries:* Joseph Coats, M.D., 33, Elmbank Street, Glasgow; William Stirling, M.D., University, Edinburgh.

SECTION F. PSYCHOLOGY.—*President:* J. C. Bucknill, M.D., F.R.S. *Vice-Presidents:* H. Rooke Ley, M.R.C.S.; G. W. Mould, M.R.C.S. *Secretaries:* P. M. Deas, M.B., County Asylum, Macclesfield; T. Claye Shaw, M.D., Middlesex County Asylum, Banstead.

Local Secretaries: Dr. Leech, 96, Mosley Street, Manchester; C. J. Cullingworth, Esq., 260, Oxford Street, Manchester; Dr. Hardie, St. Ann's Place, Manchester.

EXCURSIONS, ETC.

In addition to the excursions already announced, a luncheon will be provided by the High Sheriff of Cheshire, Thomas H. Brocklehurst, Esq., at his seat, Henbury Hill, Cheshire, for as many members as may like to go. After luncheon, which will take place on Saturday, the 11th of August, arrangements will be made for drives through the park

of Lord Stanley to Alderley, and past the celebrated Cat and Fiddle, the highest inhabited house in England, to Buxton. Members availing themselves of this invitation, will have an opportunity of visiting the County Lunatic Asylum at Macclesfield, and some interesting and important silk manufactories.

ANNUAL MUSEUM.

THE Subcommittee appointed to superintend the collection and arrangement of objects for exhibition at the forthcoming meeting will be glad to receive—1. Pathological specimens (wet or dry); 2. Drawings or diagrams illustrative of disease; 3. Casts and models; 4. Surgical instruments and appliances; 5. Microscopic preparations; 6. Microscopes, thermometers, and other instruments of investigation; Preparations, diagrams, etc., relating to investigations in anatomy and physiology.

The work of forming a careful catalogue will be greatly facilitated if intending exhibitors will kindly bear in mind the following points: 1. That it is impossible that descriptions, etc., can be included in the catalogue, unless sent in early; and 2. That the descriptions should be written on one side of the paper only, so that they can be forwarded at once to the printer.

Specimens may be addressed to "THE SECRETARIES OF THE MUSEUM SUBCOMMITTEE, OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER"; or, if for special reasons they cannot safely be sent direct, any of the gentlemen named in the subjoined list of the Museum Subcommittee will be happy to receive and take charge of them. All articles must be sent during the first fortnight in July, unless by special understanding with the Secretaries.

Microscopic Preparations.—This year, a room shall be set apart for the exhibition of microscopic preparations. The Secretaries hope to secure about seventy microscopes for the use of exhibitors.

Messrs. Cole and Son of Liverpool have already promised to send to this department a large number of their exquisitely prepared pathological specimens. A number of microphotographs of the *diatomaceæ* have also been promised; and Drs. Gull and Sutton will exhibit specimens of the hyalin-fibroid change in the blood-vessels.

Pathological Department.—The valuable collection of urinary calculi, removed by the late Mr. Southam, will form an important feature of the Museum. It consists of more than sixty specimens, no fewer than four being examples of cystine calculus. The collections of calculi formed by the late Mr. William Smith, the late Mr. Dumville, Mr. F. A. Heath, and Mr. Lund will also be exhibited.

A series of seventy-two separate water-colour drawings of skin-diseases, life-size, will be kindly lent by Dr. Tilbury Fox. These drawings will be of great interest, as illustrating, for the most part, new clinical points in dermatology. Attention will be directed to these points in the description of the drawings contributed by Dr. Tilbury Fox to the Museum Catalogue.

Instruments and Appliances.—Some of the first microscope-makers in the world have promised to send specimens of their most highly valued instruments. Mr. J. B. Dancer and the Messrs. Armstrong of Manchester will be large exhibitors of scientific instruments; and Messrs. Mottershead will furnish examples of Dr. J. Dixon Mann's modification of the Leclanché battery.

A section of the Museum will be devoted to the display of new apparatus for use in the physiological laboratory. Dr. Arthur Ransome will demonstrate, on the model, the use of his stethometer; and will exhibit a number of different instruments which have been devised by himself and others in connection with the measurement and determination of the respiratory movements.

The collection of midwifery instruments from the Radford Museum at St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, which formed so attractive a feature at the *conversazione* of the Obstetrical Society, held in May of last year at the Royal College of Physicians, will be lent for exhibition on this occasion, through the kind influence of Dr. Thomas Radford, their original owner.

The following is a list of the Museum Subcommittee; to any member of which communications, etc., may be addressed. Professor Thorburn (Chairman), 333, Oxford Road, Manchester; Dr. Annington, Pathological Museum, Cambridge; Mr. J. Broadbent, Alexandra Road, Moss Side, Manchester; Dr. Caton, 18A, Abercromby Square, Liverpool; Professor Cleland, Vicarscroft, Galway; Mr. C. J. Cullingsworth, 260, Oxford Road, Manchester; Dr. Dreschfeld, 292, Oxford Road, Manchester; Dr. Duffey, 30, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin; Professor Arthur Gamgee, Owens College, Manchester; Dr. Goodhart, 27, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, W.; Dr. C. E. Glascott, 25, St. John Street, Manchester; Mr. J. D. Hamilton, Pathological Laboratory, the University, Edinburgh; Dr. James Hardie, 1, St. Ann's Place, Manchester; Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson,

son, 15, Cavendish Square, London, W.; Dr. Humphreys, Children's Hospital, Pendlebury; Dr. D. J. Leech, 96, Mosley Street, Manchester; Professor Lund, 22, St. John Street, Manchester; Professor McKendrick, the University, Glasgow; Dr. J. Dixon Mann, St. John Street, Manchester; Dr. Alexander Ogston, 252, Union Street, Aberdeen; Dr. Arthur Ransome, 1, St. Peter's Square, Manchester; Dr. D. Lloyd Roberts, 23, St. John Street, Manchester; Dr. Henry Simpson, 3, Oxford Street, Manchester; Mr. A. W. Stocks, 23, the Crescent, Salford; Professor Morison Watson, Owens College, Manchester; Dr. James Whitehead, 87, Mosley Street, Manchester; Dr. M. A. Eason Wilkinson, 96, Mosley Street, Manchester; Professor Boyd Dawkins, Owens College, Manchester; Mr. Young, Owens College, Manchester.

Secretaries { THOS. JONES, F.R.C.S., 96, Mosley Street, Manchester.
Secretaries { JAMES ROSS, M.D., 335, Oxford Road, Manchester.

Gentlemen desirous of reading papers, cases, or other communications, are requested to forward the titles to the General Secretary, or to one of the Secretaries of the Section in which the paper is to be read. All papers should be forwarded to the Secretaries of Sections on or before the 1st of August.

No paper must exceed twenty minutes in reading, and no subsequent speaker must exceed ten minutes; all speeches at the General Meeting must not exceed ten minutes each.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*
36, Great Queen Street, W.C., June 21st, 1877.

NORTH WALES BRANCH.

THE twenty-eighth annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Corsygedol Arms, Barmouth, on Wednesday, July 11th, at 1 P.M. The President, Dr. RICHARDS, will resign the Chair to the President-elect, ROBERT ROBERTS, Esq., who will deliver an address.

Gentlemen intending to read papers, or be present at the dinner, are requested to inform the Honorary Secretary on or before July 1st.

Dinner at 3.30 P.M. Tickets, 7s. 6d., exclusive of wine.

T. EYTON JONES, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*
Wrexham, June 18th, 1877.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Railway Hotel, Taunton, on Thursday, July 12th, at 2.30 P.M.

Dinner at 5 o'clock.

Gentlemen wishing to read papers are requested to send early notice to the Honorary Secretary.

W. M. KELLY, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*
Taunton, June 23rd, 1877.

BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch will be held at Carlisle, on Friday, July 20th. President: Dr. BARNES. President-elect: Dr. LOCKIE.

Members wishing to communicate papers or cases are requested to send notice to the Secretaries.

RODERICK MACLAREN, M.D. { *Honorary Secretaries.*
JOHN SMITH, M.D.
Carlisle, June 16th, 1877.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE twenty-fifth annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Alexandra Palace, on Tuesday, July 24th, at 4 P.M. President: JONATHAN HUTCHINSON, Esq., F.R.C.S. President-elect: SEP-TIMUS W. SIBLEY, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Dinner at 5.30 precisely. Tickets, 15s. each, exclusive of wine. Further particulars in circulars.

ALEXANDER HENRY, M.D. { *Honorary Secretaries.*
ROBERT FARQUHARSON, M.D.
London, June 18th, 1877.

NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch will be held in Bishop Cosin's Library, Durham, on Thursday, July 26th, at 2 P.M.

G. H. PHILIPSON, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, June 12th, 1877.

theless, shown the absolute necessity for such an organisation, seeing that we have been frequently applied to for information, advice, and support by Poor-law medical officers who, without our assistance, would have been at a loss to know where to go to for help.

The Council, therefore, trust that members and friends of the Association will strive to put in an appearance, as it is very desirable that no apathy or lack of interest should be exhibited.—I am, sir, yours obediently,

JOSEPH ROGERS, Chairman of Council.

Dean Street, June 25th, 1877.

SANITARY FEES.

SIR.—I shall be very much obliged if you or any of your readers could inform me what are the fees charged by medical officers of health when they make reports, and do they vary the charge according to distance? I am a medical officer of health, and was called in by a neighbouring sanitary authority to make a report on some property three miles from my house. What fee ought I to charge?—Yours truly,

ARTHUR ROBERTS.

Albert Street, Keighley, June 25th, 1877.

THE CROYDON BOARD OF HEALTH AND INFECTIOUS CASES.

SIR.—In common, I have no doubt, with many others, I read with some surprise the paragraph under the above heading in last week's JOURNAL. The importance—nay, the necessity—of every local authority being in a position to offer to the residents in its own district the means of isolating infectious disease, quite irrespective of whether they are paupers or not, is now so universally admitted by all authorities on sanitary matters (though not, unfortunately, by all sanitary authorities), that it needs no argument in its support. The position taken up, therefore, by the Croydon Local Board is a most mischievous and retrograde one; and that it should receive the support of one who has done so much good work in the cause of sanitary progress as Dr. Alfred Carpenter, cannot but be a subject of regret to all earnest sanitarians. I think, therefore, that Dr. Carpenter owes it to the profession to explain in your columns on what grounds he lends his support to a policy which is so little in harmony with an enlightened regard for the public health.—Yours truly,

June 23d, 1877.

A MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

SIR.—How is a rural sanitary authority constituted? The *Local Government Directory* gives the officers, but does not say if they are under the control of the members, or whether they of themselves are the authority.

* Consult the Public Health Act, 1875, for an answer to this very elementary question.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICES.

DR. WILLIAM PARRY, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals (retired), died on June 19th, at the age of 87, at Chatham, where he had lived for many years. He entered the service as assistant-surgeon in 1813, and he had seen much service in various parts of the world. Dr. Parry was in surgical charge of the wounded at Fort Pitt, Chatham, during and after the Crimean war.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL THOMAS MOORHEAD, M.D., recently employed at Hong-Kong, died at Tunbridge Wells a few days since, aged 55. He entered the Medical Department of the Army as assistant-surgeon in October 1845, and served in the Crimean campaign from November 1854, and was surgeon of the 7th Fusiliers at the capture of the Quarries on June 7th, and assaults of the Redan on June 18th and September 8th, for which he received the medal with clasps and the Turkish medal. He served also as sanitary officer to the British troops in Abyssinia during the campaign of 1868, for which he received a medal.

WE (*Naval and Military Gazette*) understand that the Secretary of State for War has arranged that the pay and allowances of medical army officers on home service shall be issued by Messrs. Vesey W. Holt and Co., of 17, Whitehall Place, from 1st July next. This is but a return to an old arrangement, for Sir John Kirkland, Messrs. Holt's predecessor in business, was agent to the Army Medical Department for many years. The contemplated change, we may add, will not involve any expense to the public.

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday, June 21st, 1877.

Public Health (Metropolis) Bill.—In answer to Sir J. M'GAREL HOGG, Mr. SCLATER-BOOTH said he had no objection that further time should be taken before the Public Health (Metropolis) Bill went into Committee. As he had already explained, the measure was, with

little exception, essentially one for the consolidation of the existing law. He proposed to fix the Committee for that day week.

The Arctic Expedition.—Captain P.M. asked whether Captain Nares had been called upon to explain why he did not observe the orders he received with respect to sledge parties? why he remained on board ship instead of placing himself at the head of the Polar sledge party? and why, at the end of August 1876, he did not make another attempt to reach the Pole? and he further asked whether the expedition returned in consequence of the outbreak of scurvy?—Mr. A. EGERTON thought the best answer he could give to the honourable and gallant member, without trespassing on the time of the House, was to tell him that all the communications which had been addressed by the Admiralty to Sir G. Nares, relating to his conduct while in command of the Arctic Expedition, had been laid on the table of the House. To those papers he must refer the honourable and gallant gentleman.

Indian Medical Service.—Sir C. O'LOGHLEN (in the absence of Mr. Stacpoole) asked the Under Secretary of State for India why the examination of medical officers for promotion to the rank of Surgeon-Major was retained in the Indian Army, although discontinued in the British Army.—Lord G. HAMILTON: The discontinuance of the examination of medical officers for promotion to the rank of Surgeon-Major in the British Army was coincident with an entire alteration in the constitution of that service, whereby the greater number of those officers will not be eligible for promotion at all, as their term of service is to be only ten years in all, whereas twelve years' service are required to qualify for promotion to the rank of Surgeon-Major. No such change has been made in the Indian Service; and the grounds whereon the system was originally adopted as desirable in the British Service still hold good there. The point has, however, been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State by the Government of India; but, as a report on the general question of the organisation of the entire Indian Medical Service is shortly expected from India, it was determined to await that report before coming to any decision on this individual point.

MEDICAL NEWS.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, June 21st, 1877.

Cardew, George Arthur, Cheltenham

Taylor, Moses, Cannock, Staffordshire

Webb, Henry Langley, Cheadle, Staffordshire

The following gentlemen also on the same day passed their primary professional examination.

Oxley, Alfred James Rice, London Hospital

Pritchard, Samuel Evan, London Hospital

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:—

BATH UNION—Medical Officer for the Workhouse and First District.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE DISPENSARY—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, £130 per annum, with furnished apartments, coals, gas, and attendance. Applications to be sent in on or before July 2nd.

FREEBRIDGE LYNN UNION—Medical Officer for the Workhouse and the Second Eastern District.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road—Junior Physician; also, Resident Medical Officer. Women only eligible. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, washing, and attendance.

ROYAL BERKS HOSPITAL, Reading—House-Surgeon. Salary, £90 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to be made on or before July 14th.

WARWICK COUNTY ASYLUM—Junior Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with furnished apartments, board, and attendance.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is 3s. 6d., which should be forwarded in stamps with the announcement.

BIRTH.

WHARTON.—On June 25th, at 39, St. George's Road, Kilburn, the wife of Henry Thornton Wharton, M.A., M.R.C.S., of a son.

DEATHS.

WHITE.—On May 28th, at Indore, Central India, Edith Lætitia, the beloved wife of Surgeon-Major Charles White, and the much loved youngest daughter of

*Joseph Seaton, M.D., of Haliford House, Sunbury.

WILLIAMS.—On June 22nd, at her residence, 13, Newhall Street, Birmingham, Sarah, the beloved wife of *Thomas Watkin Williams, F.R.C.S., late General Secretary to the British Medical Association.

BEQUEST.—It is announced that Mr. Francis Askens, late of Pembroke Road, Dublin, has bequeathed to St. Vincent's Hospital, Stephen's green, the sum of £300.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY..... Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.

TUESDAY..... Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—West London, 3 P.M.—National Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.

WEDNESDAY..... St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Mary's, 1.30 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—King's College, 2 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, 2.30 P.M.—Cancer Hospital, Brompton, 3 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.

THURSDAY..... St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Hospital for Women, 2 P.M.—St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department), 4 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.

FRIDAY..... Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.—Royal South London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.—Guy's, 1.30 P.M.

SATURDAY..... St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.—Royal Free, 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

WEDNESDAY.—Obstetrical Society of London, 8 P.M. Specimens. Mr. T. Spencer Wells, "Additional Cases of Ovariectomy performed during Pregnancy"; and other communications.

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

AUTHORS desiring reprints of their articles published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, are requested to communicate beforehand with the printer, Mr. Thomas Richards, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.

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*.

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

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

COMMUNICATIONS respecting editorial matters, should be addressed to the Editor, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.; those concerning business matters, non-delivery of the JOURNAL, etc., should be addressed to the General Manager, at the Office, 36, Great Queen Street, W.C., London.

DEAF-MUTES.

SIR.—The report of a meeting held at the Mansion House relative to the oral education of mutes, as given in your last issue, is somewhat incomplete. Having been present and taking an interest in the subject, I am very much surprised to find that the remarks relative to the system of teaching made by the Rev. J. Watson, Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent Road, are not even alluded to. As however they were, from a physiological point of view, exceedingly interesting, more especially to members of the medical profession, I think a brief summary of them may be acceptable. He stated that for upwards of a century the combined system of teaching by lip-reading, articulation, manual alphabet, and signs, had been carried out at the asylum, first under the superintendence of his grandfather, subsequently his father, and latterly himself: that in the case of congenital mutes, there was an absolute necessity for making use of all subsidiary aids towards their instruction, as in the majority of instances they were of feeble intellect, almost approaching idiocy, and consequently to confine the instruction to lip-reading alone would be useless; whereas those who had been born with organically perfect brains, but who afterwards had lost their hearing through disease or by injury, could be much more readily taught articulation or lip-reading; but that the German system, or that of entirely depending on lip-reading alone, to the exclusion of other methods, as used in the combined system, was not adapted to the education of mutes generally. Having myself visited the institution of the Old Kent Road, I can endorse Mr. Watson's remarks, as there you can readily pick out those congenitally deaf from those who have lost their hearing from disease. In the case of the congenitally deaf, the expression of countenance is dull, the head is of bad conformation and small; in some cases, absolutely microcephalic, their whole appearance giving the idea of *arres ed* and feeble development. Mr. Watson stated that at one time the proportion of congenital mutes to those from disease, inmates of the Asylum, was about equal; but that of late years, owing to improved medical treatment in disease, such as scarlet fever, etc., where the hearing was so often lost, the ratio of cases from disease was a decreasing one. Before, therefore, coming to a conclusion to adopt a system (viz., the German one) which elsewhere has been tried and failed, it is very desirable that some inquiry into the experience of those who have devoted themselves to the training of the deaf and dumb in this country, should take place as to the best system; and that now the Local Government Board have taken the subject up, a commission might be appointed to investigate the whole matter, as to the best method of educating mutes. We are now in danger of having a system which has worked well and given good results, overthrown by the action of a few dilettanti enthusiasts, having no practical experience, whose motives are good, but whose action is likely to be mischievous.—I am, etc.,

June 1877. P. COMRIE, Staff-Surgeon R.N.

CORRESPONDENTS are particularly requested by the Editor to observe that communications relating to Advertisements, changes of address, and other business matters, should be addressed to Mr. Francis Fowke, General Secretary and Manager, at the Journal Office, 36, Great Queen Street, W.C., and not to the Editor.

UNIVERSITY MEDICAL DEGREES.

SIR.—Will you permit me to reply to some remarks in the JOURNAL of June 23rd, on the subject of University medical degrees, signed by *Гарри*. He says: "Universities have abandoned for the most part their legitimate functions, as the trainers, educators, and branders of a higher class of consulting practitioners." Will *Гарри* be good enough to inform us at what period the medical curriculum at any British University was better calculated than at present to produce a "higher class of consulting practitioner", when the standard of age and thoroughness of examination was stricter, and when the M.D. signified a man more perfectly qualified than it now does? Until he has done so, the above quoted sentence is simply meaningless. A glance at an University Calendar would have prevented the most palpable error of writing of "young men of twenty-one or twenty-two years of age branded with the M.D. degree". I write under correction as regards other Universities; but in Edinburgh, at any rate, ever since 1862, the minimum age at which the M.D. is procurable has been twenty-four. Moreover, the minimum number of years of study required is six—viz., four before taking the M.B., and two thereafter, which latter may be spent in the public services, in hospital work, or in private practice. It is to men thus slowly and laboriously trained that your correspondent applies such criticism as "wants of knowledge of common things", "inexperience", "poor and needy", "barely sufficient means and manners", "rawness of mind", etc. If *Гарри* have never yet met with middle-aged and elderly practitioners (*sive* M.D.) to whom such language might with equal or greater justice be applied, his experience is certainly less than my own, for I beg to say that I frequently have, although I fail to see what good can accrue from the employment of such terms. We are next informed that "within a period of a few months, youths of the class named have come into my neighbourhood"; and this statement goes a long way, I believe, to explain his virtuous indignation. To see "a youth scarcely out of his boyhood" wearing a badge of professional distinction which oneself in vain aspires to cannot be comforting, but to depreciate the value of a rival's acquirements is scarcely dignified, even were there better ground for so doing than there is. If it be true, as *Гарри* says, that "under present circumstances the degree of M.D. becomes the badge of youth, inexperience, and want of practice", why should he be so clamorous to obtain it? and how comes it that the public, from whose dictum, for better or worse, there is no appeal, have attached a certain value to the degree? And what is this latter but merely the sum total of public experience of the men who are and have been in times past distinguished by that degree?

To sum up, the position of *Гарри* is simply this: that at the time of life when, in this as in all other callings, men embark upon their training, he omitted, or declined, or at any rate did not go through an University curriculum and take its degree. In after years, he discovers that it might have been better for him if he had done so, as the public, for some reason or other, would seem to prefer the man so trained. And so he comes forward with the cry of the foolish virgins, "Give us of your oil, for our lamps have gone out". I conceive it to be a very great mistake, and one tending to debase the value of all M.D. degrees, that some Universities have committed in relaxing the residence clauses, for a degree without residence is not, strictly speaking, a degree at all. A degree implies, or should imply, that the graduate has been trained by certain masters, has been imbued with the traditions and *esprit* of his alma mater, and mixed freely with his contemporaries within its walls. And I wish that it would become the custom for a M.D., as it often is for a M.A., to write the contracted name of the University to which he belongs after his degree, so that all might know whence he comes, and whether he be really a "Varsity man", or one whose sole residence in an University consisted in a round of the clock, more or less, all told. What should we say of the man who trundled a cask of wine to the Château Lafite, and, inviting comparison between his production and that of that vineyard, requested the owners, for a consideration, to affix their brand to his cask? Would not the owners be right in saying, "Nay; but if your wine is as good as you affirm, call it by its own name, and people will soon be as eager to have it as they now are to have ours."

The last sentence in *Гарри*'s letter contains, however, a really good suggestion: "Universities might be brought to do justice by simply being abandoned altogether by the profession and students." Now, strong as his party is in numbers and intelligence, there should be little difficulty in instituting an entirely new professional designation altogether; and as the M.D. has become "the badge of youth and inexperience", let the new title be the badge of age, experience, culture—in one word, professional perfection. And most assuredly if the title really signify true worth, the public will forsake the wearers of the badge of youth and inexperience for those who hold the new distinction. Such a course, if these premises be correct, must succeed; and it certainly would be more noble and manly than the persistent attempts made to break into the fold which others have entered by the legitimate door. As for those others, who, as pointed out by your other correspondent "A Disgusted M.D.", coolly assume the title of "Doctor" in face of the disclaimers of the Colleges and the press, I blush to think that ours is the only profession where such conduct goes unchecked. No subaltern in the army dare style himself "captain", no junior call himself a "barrister" until called, no artist an "academician" until elected. And it is very properly considered bad taste and the reverse of a compliment to style a man by any higher designation than he rightly bears—as, for instance, to style an ensign "captain", or a baronet "my lord". But as apparently in our calling every man is free to adopt any designation which he conceives will render him more important in the eyes of the public, I suppose that we need not be surprised ere long to find the non-content practitioner styling himself "professor" upon the plea that he belongs to a "profession". This will be no less logical than that of those who rest their claim to the title "Doctor" solely, so far as I can see, upon the fact that they "doctor" people, to make use of a vulgar and barbarous verb.

As there would seem to be no *esprit de corps* to check such irregularities in our ranks, is there, Mr. Editor, any power which we graduates, who have borne the burden and heat of a six years' curriculum, can invoke to protect our poor heritage from the spoiler?—Yours, etc.,

A GRADUATE.

OUR witty contemporary *Punch* thus amusingly alludes to the numerous balls for medical charities lately given:—"Going to the Throat and Ear Ball, Lady Mary?" "No; we are engaged to the Incurable Idiots". "Then, perhaps, I may meet you at the Epileptic Dance on Saturday?" "Oh, yes; we are sure to be there: the Epileptic stewards are so delightful!"

NOTICES of Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Appointments, intended for insertion in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, should arrive at the Office not later than 10 A.M. on Thursday.

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

SIR.—A correspondent seeks information through the JOURNAL on the above named subject. He may find in the following named works some suggestions:—Connelly, *On the Construction and Government of Lunatic Asylums—Plans*, 1847; Browne, *What Asylums were, are, and ought to be*, 1866; Milligan's *Aphorisms, with Considerations on Public and Private Asylums*, 1840; Williams, *The Lunatic Benefited, and on Public and Private Asylums*, 1852; Jacobi, *On the Construction and Management of Hospitals for the Insane*, by Tuke—*Plans*, 1841; Kirkbride, *On the Organisation and General Management of Hospitals for the Insane—Plans*, Philadelphia, 1854.—I am, etc.,

E. N.

PRURITUS ANI.

M.R.C.S.E. writes:—From fifteen to twenty-five years ago I was a sufferer from this troublesome disease. The symptoms invariably came on at night, when warm in bed—not regularly every night, but sometimes for several nights in succession. Free ablation of the parts with cold water almost invariably gave relief, but did not effect a radical cure. I therefore applied freely "violet powder", at first two or three times a day, and afterwards after every evacuation. When at home, I keep a box containing violet powder and a puff in my water-closet, and have continued to use it daily for the last fifteen years. I have not had any return of the disease since I commenced this simple treatment. I attribute the cure, in my own case, to the powder having a slightly astringent effect when applied to the parts affected; or it may have a mechanical effect, by stopping up the pores, and at the same time of absorbing any acrid secretion produced by the inflammatory action of the parts.

PRACTICE IN FRANCE.

WOULD the Editor of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL kindly inform a subscriber what steps it is necessary for him to take to enable him to practise in one of the French towns on the Mediterranean?

* * * Apply through the Foreign Secretary and English Ambassador, with full details of diploma, for an authorisation to practise, to the French Minister of the Interior; or present himself for examination to the Paris Faculty of Medicine by letter, stating diploma, or to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Paris. *

TESTIMONIALS TO CHIROPODISTS.

SIR.—I beg to draw your attention to the newspaper, which I send by this post, and to ask your opinion as to the propriety and wisdom of respectable surgeons giving testimonials to chiropodists. My own opinion is that, if not a breach of etiquette, such a proceeding is, to say the least, highly injudicious, and not to be passed over without comment or protest. I am sure that in the present case, not one of the four gentlemen whose testimonials are advertised had any sinister or ulterior motive, their concession being simply the result of good nature.—Yours faithfully,

VIDGLANS.

DR. GREATREX should apply to the Registrar of the General Medical Council, Oxford Street.

DEGREES FOR LONDON STUDENTS, PAST AND PRESENT.

SIR.—The University of Durham affiliates colleges in arts and theology in different parts of the world. Why should it not affiliate all the London medical schools, giving students M.B. and M.D. after passing a set of fair and reasonable examinations either in London or Durham—not such terrific ordeals as the London University ones?—The way would then be open for admitting qualified men—past students of London hospitals—to modified preliminary and primary examinations, and to a thoroughly good practical and scientific final. No student or practitioner would then have any cause for complaint; and if an Oxford, London, or even a St. Andrew's graduate should despise the Durham man's degree, he could easily show the (supposed) superiority of his own by adding to it the name of his University. Probably Durham would give honorary degrees to any disgusted London graduates who do not care to share their degrees with medical women.—I am, sir, yours, etc.,

June 1877.

M.D.CAMB., B.Sc.LOND.

TWO CASES OF MOTHERS' MARKS.

SIR.—The two following cases are, I think, sufficiently worth recording, as bearing on your article on Mothers' Marks¹ in the JOURNAL of the 16th instant. Although the results are different, the alleged causes were so definite that I think we cannot fail to attribute to nerve-influence the bringing about of the unfortunate deformities.

Mrs. W., attended by a midwife, asked me to see her infant, six months old, for some deformity of the genitals. I found these parts in a thorough nondescript state. There were slight traces of external labia, no appearance of vagina, no opening of urethra, but a number of spongy fleshy masses, through which the urine seemed to filter away, and kept in constant state of dribble. I tried to pass a probe, and, if possible, to find or establish an urethra; but after many attempts I failed, and felt sure that, with such a state of things, the child would never live to grow up. She is now ten years old, a fairly strong and healthy girl, but still suffers from inability to hold her water, which dribbles away as at first. The labia are a little larger, and approximate somewhat more, but the parts within present the same appearance. The mother told me that when about three months gone, whilst carrying something in her hands she striped her foot against a nail standing by the fender and fell heavily forwards, striking the external genitals severely against the sharp edge of the nail. She was extremely frightened and hurt, and at once was filled with apprehension how it would affect her child. Pain and discomfort from the blow lasted with her for some considerable time, and after the birth of the child she was not in the least surprised when told of the deformity.

The second case is that of an infant whom I found after its birth to have a very large port-wine stain on the left side of the face, taking in half the nose, and extending across to the ear and on to the neck; half the tongue and all that side of the interior of the mouth were affected as well. It was the most extensive marking I had ever seen. On asking the mother, a publican's wife, how she accounted for it, she said that when about four months gone she was joking with a man in the bar who suddenly took up a handful of malt grains, and, holding her head fast, rubbed them all over her face and into her mouth. Some neighbours who witnessed the occurrence told her directly she might look out for her child being marked, and so sure enough it was.

The two cases are interesting, because there is no necessity to trespass on the imagination, as is often the case. If strong impressions are transmissible through nervous agency, the effects produced are well exemplified in these two cases. I am, etc.,

FREDK. LONG, L.R.C.P.Lond.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements for insertion in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, should be forwarded direct to the Publishing Office, 36, Great Queen Street, W.C., addressed to Mr. FOWKE, not later than Thursday, twelve o'clock.

SALICYLIC ACID AND ITS SALTS.

SIR.—I would feel obliged if some of your correspondents who have been using salicylic acid or its salts, would say with what priced preparation their results have been obtained. In Hopkins and Williams's list, these preparations are quoted as "natural" and "artificial", the latter being only one-fifth the price of the former. If the dear article be the only useful one, it will be necessary for the profession—especially in the country—to see that their prescriptions be properly compounded. If the cheap one be equally serviceable, it is a matter which should be widely known, as the very high price of the natural acid and salts must greatly limit its use in private practice among the poorer classes.—Yours truly,

Portrush, co. Antrim, June 13th, 1877. A. T. CARSON, M.D.

P.S.—I have myself tried the expensive salt with good results.

THE BUNHILL FIELDS BURVING GROUND.

SIR.—Seeing a statement in the papers some time ago—say about three months—that the cemetery of the Society of Friends, Bunhill Fields, Finsbury, was in part to be built upon, I have for long watched to see whether any Londoner would raise his voice against the scheme so condemned by the late Dr. Parkes in his *Manual of Hygiene*, ch. viii., "Soils", p. 304 (4th edition); but the clause 68 of Mr. Scater-Booth's Bill on page 754 of the Association JOURNAL for last week should draw attention to this subject. If such a mode of utilising the site of the burial-ground be really in contemplation, pray act on the principle that "prevention is better than cure", and let the local authorities concerned be warned in time.—I am, etc.,

June 20th, 1877. SURGEON-MAJOR.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Birmingham Daily Post; The York Herald; The Bridlington Quay Gazette; The Scarborough Daily Post; The Blyth Weekly News; The Glasgow Herald; The Malvern News; The Liverpool Porcupine; The Sheffield and Rotherham Independent; The Liverpool Mercury; The Carlisle Journal; The Merthyr Express; The Sussex Daily Post; The Sheffield Daily Telegraph; The Nottingham Journal; The Manchester Free Lance; The Belfast News Letter; The Manchester Courier; The Macclesfield Courier; The North Wales Chronicle; The Sunderland Daily Post; The Western Daily Mercury; The Sunderland Daily Times; The Sunderland Daily Echo; The Liverpool Daily Courier; The Farmer; The Living Age; The Metropolitan; The Glasgow Herald; The Redditch Indicator; The Eastbourne Standard; etc.

* * * We shall be greatly obliged if correspondents forwarding newspapers will kindly mark the passages to which it is desired to direct attention.

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

Dr. George Johnson, London; Dr. Wm. Rutherford, Edinburgh; Dr. F. P. Atkinson, Kingston-on-Thames; Dr. W. M. Kelly, Taunton; Dr. W. Marct, London; Dr. J. Hughlings Jackson, London; Dr. Joseph Bell, Edinburgh; Mr. W. E. Buck, Leicester; Dr. C. Theodore Williams, London; Dr. W. Fairlie Clarke, Southborough; Dr. J. Milner Fothergill, London; Dr. W. Bathurst Woodman, London; The Rev. R. T. Leslie, Liverpool; Mr. W. F. Teevan, London; The Secretary of the Obstetrical Society; Mr. James Morton, Glasgow; Mr. C. Whipple, Plymouth; Mr. R. P. Oglesby, Leeds; Dr. A. S. Taylor, London; Dr. Tripe, London; Mr. Holmes, London; Dr. Baylis, Tunbridge Wells; Dr. A. B. Greatrex, London; Dr. Pavy, London; Dr. De Pietra Santa, Paris; Dr. Bond, Gloucester; Dr. Urban Pritchard, London; The Secretary of the Sanitary Institute; Dr. Sawyer, Birmingham; Mr. Lowndes, Liverpool; Mr. Nock, London; Mr. Jacobson, London; Mr. Sampson Gamgee, Birmingham; Dr. Sturges, London; Surgeon-Major; The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor; Dr. Warner, London; Dr. Joseph Rogers, London; Dr. Corfield, London; Obstetricus; Dr. John Spear, South Shields; Mr. F. R. Fisher, London; Messrs. Salt and Son, Birmingham; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; Dr. J. W. Moore, Dublin; Dr. A. Hughes Bennett, London; An Associate; Mr. N. A. Humphreys, London; Dr. G. Y. Heath, Newcastle-on-Tyne; The Registrar-General of Ireland; Dr. Henry Harris, Redruth; The Registrar-General of England; Dr. Theodore Maxwell, Hanwell; Our Paris Correspondent; Dr. C. M. Campbell, Torquay; Mr. Richard Weaver, London; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Mr. Francis Mason, London; Dr. Maclare, Carlisle; The Rev. David Macrae, Gourock; Our Dublin Correspondent; Mr. Wanklyn, London; Dr. Bradbury, Cambridge; Dr. Stirling, Edinburgh; Dr. Sieveking, London; The Secretary of St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School; Dr. H. Macnaughton Jones, Cork; Mr. H. M. Jay, Chippenham; M.D. Edin.; A Subscriber; Mr. Arthur Roberts, Keighley; Dr. Mahomed, London; Mr. Richard Davy, London; Dr. Armstrong, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Dr. Mackey, Birmingham; Dr. Leech, Manchester; Mr. Hogg, London; Mr. Liddle, London; Mr. Roberts, London; M. Lacassagne, Paris; Dr. Josiah Oliver, Maidstone; Messrs. Cook and Co., London; Dr. Seaton, Sunbury; Dr. Coats, Glasgow; Mr. Tarzwell, Sturminster; Mr. Herbert M. Morgan, Lichfield; M. Vignal, Paris; Dr. Birkbeck Nevins, Liverpool; etc.

BOOKS, etc., RECEIVED.

On Idiocy and Imbecility. By William W. Ireland, M.D. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1877.

An Introduction to Practical Histology. By George Thin, M.D. London: Baillière, Tindall, and Cox. 1877.

Notes from a Dentist's Case-Book. By Felix Weiss, L.D., L.R.C.S. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1877.

Explorations of the Aboriginal Remains of Tennessee. By Joseph Jones, M.D. Smithsonian Institution. 1877.