

is devoted to study-rooms, amphitheatres, dissecting-rooms, chemical and pharmaceutical laboratories, rooms for chemical and physical experiments and pathological researches, and a library. There are altogether eighteen wards, each containing twenty-four beds, and are heated by warm air issuing from an immense *calorifère* or stove, which is so regulated that the heat is distributed and kept up at an equable temperature. The pavilions are separated by squares, four in number, having an ornamental fountain in the middle of each, and planted with trees, where patients who are able may enjoy the open air in fine weather. Independent of these squares, there is an open terrace extending uninterruptedly along the whole length of the second floor, where the patients may take airing, and there is a closed gallery along the first floor when the weather does not permit the patients to go out of doors. For convalescents and patients not well enough to go out into the gardens, a closed gallery on the ground-floor, and comfortably heated, is left at their disposal. The wards are well ventilated, and this is insured by grated apertures over every other bed, independent of the windows, and which are kept permanently open in all seasons. This, I must say, is a grand step in the sanitation arrangements of a French hospital. Lifts are also established for the accommodation of the patients and for the general purposes of the hospital. The service is so divided that there are forty-eight beds, that is, twenty-four of each sex, for each physician and surgeon. The staff is composed of six physicians, three surgeons, and one *pharmacien*; five *internes* for the medical wards and six for surgery, one *interne* for pharmacy, and a certain number of *externes* for the three services, proportional to the number of patients. The underground portion of the building contains the kitchen, cellars, warm baths for ordinary purposes, and cold and vapour baths in the form of douches or otherwise. The establishment is complete in every respect; but, owing to the unfinished state of the building, clinical lectures, pathological researches, etc., are still in abeyance, and even divine service has to be performed in a ward fitted up for the occasion, as the chapel is not yet completed. This hospital is certainly a great improvement on the old one, and the change has not been effected a day too soon.

Many and great are the changes that are taking place all over Paris, not only in improving the town itself, but the wants of the hospitals and asylums are not overlooked. A large sum of money has lately been voted by the Municipal Council for the enlargement and improvement of the pathological museum attached to the Saint-Louis Hospital, which is unique of its kind, containing as it does some of the finest specimens in the world of skin-diseases, either natural or imitations in plaster of Paris. The bathing establishment of the hospital is to be entirely reconstructed, as it has been found wholly insufficient for the requirements of the hospital, which, as you are aware, is chiefly devoted to diseases of the skin.

## ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

### SOUTH EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SUSSEX DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE first meeting of the above District for the present year will be held at the New Kentish Hotel, Tunbridge Wells, on Friday, March 29th, at 3 P.M.: F. MANSER, Esq., of Tunbridge Wells, in the Chair.

Dinner at 5 o'clock. Charge, 6s., exclusive of wine.

Members intending to read papers, or offer communications, are requested to forward notice of the same, not later than Thursday, the 21st instant, to the Honorary Secretary, in order that they may be inserted in the circular convening the meeting.

The following have been promised.

1. Dr. Fairlie Clarke: Case of Diffused Melanotic Cancer.

2. Cases by the Chairman: *a.* Spindle-celled Sarcoma; *b.* Long-standing Hydrocele cured by Injections of Port-wine and Spirits of Wine.

THOMAS TROLLOPE, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.

9, Maze Hill, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, March 12th, 1878.

### SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH.

THE next meeting of this Branch will be held at Carmarthen, on Thursday, April 4th.

Members desiring to read papers, etc., are requested to forward the titles to Dr. Sheen, Cardiff, before the 28th instant.

ANDREW DAVIES, M.D. } *Honorary Secretaries*.  
ALFRED SHEEN, M.D. }

March 11th, 1878.

### NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon:

1. To consider requisition received from members of the Metropolitan Counties Branch, of which the following is a copy.

*To the President and Committee of the Council of the British Medical Association.*

Gentlemen,—We hereby request you to make arrangements for submitting the following resolutions to an early special general meeting of the British Medical Association.

"1. That this meeting is of opinion that the Reports of the Proceedings of the Committee of Council should be published in as complete and intelligible a form as is consistent with the conduct of business, and that in no case should important resolutions affecting the general interests of the Association be omitted."

"2. That this meeting desires to express its opinion that in the selection of a house for the Association, it is desirable that the Council, Committee, and consulting rooms should be separate from the printing and publishing offices."

2. To consider the privileges of lady-members.

By order of the Committee of Council.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary*.

London, March 13th, 1878.

### YORKSHIRE BRANCH.

THE spring meeting of this Branch will be held at the Infirmary, Rotherham, on Wednesday, March 27th, at 3 P.M.

Members wishing to read papers or bring forward cases are requested at once to communicate with the Secretary.

After the meeting, the members will dine together at the Ship Hotel at 5 P.M. Tickets (exclusive of wine) 6s. 6d. each.

W. PROCTER, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.

York, February 26th, 1878.

### WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.

THE spring meeting of this Branch will be held at the Railway Hotel, Taunton, on Thursday, April 11th, at 5 P.M.

The following question has been settled by the Council as the one on which members should be invited to express their opinion at the said meeting after dinner:—"Is the Use of Water desirable in Dressing Wounds?"

The Secretary requests that early notice be sent to him of the title of any communication intended to be brought forward at the meeting.

W. M. KELLY, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.

Taunton, March 16th, 1878.

### NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH.

THE spring meeting of this Branch will be held at Hexham, on Thursday, April 25th.

Gentlemen who are desirous of reading papers, introducing patients, exhibiting pathological specimens, or making other communications, are requested to signify their intention to the Secretary at their earliest convenience.

G. H. PHILIPSON, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, March 12th, 1878.

### METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH.

A GENERAL meeting of this Branch will be held at 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, on Wednesday, March 27th, at 8 P.M., when the adjourned discussion of Mr. Holmes's paper on Provident Dispensaries will be resumed, and the following resolutions will be submitted to the meeting:

1. That, in the opinion of this meeting, no patients ought to be admitted gratuitously at the out-patient departments of hospitals, except for medical reasons, shown by the recommendation of the patient by some medical authority.

2. That the poor, who are above the necessity of gratuitous out-patient relief under the Poor-law, would obtain more efficient medical attendance by paying the proper subscription to a provident dispensary than they now have at the free out-patient departments of hospitals.

3. That, if freed from the competition of the free hospitals and dispensaries, provident dispensaries might be founded in London, on principles fair both to the patients and to their medical attendants.

4. That the out-patient departments of public hospitals might be

connected with the institutions charged with the medical care of the poor, with great advantage to the public health and to medical education.

ALEXANDER HENRY, M.D. }  
W. CHAPMAN GRIGG, M.D. } *Honorary Secretaries.*  
London, March 20th, 1878.

#### BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

THE fifth ordinary meeting of the session 1877-8 was held in the Queen's College, Birmingham, on February 14th; present, Mr. SAMPSON GAMGEE, President, in the chair, and thirty-five members.

*New Members.*—The following gentlemen were elected members of the Branch: Messrs. W. G. Archer, H. R. Bracey, W. Leah, G. J. Lloyd, H. G. Lowe, M. Perceval, W. P. Whitcombe, W. M. Yeates, and Drs. Bostock, Hill, and H. Malet of Birmingham; Dr. Cunningham, Oldbury; Mr. R. Davies, Walsall; Dr. H. T. Shapley, Leamington; and Mr. V. G. Webb, Colehill.

*Communications.*—1. Mr. LAWSON TAIT exhibited a new form of Trocar for Abdominal Tapping, formed of a solid tube with a steel point, bevelled so as to follow a lancet-puncture. The point is sufficiently sharp to puncture a secondary cyst if necessary, but not sharp enough to do any harm except by reckless manipulation. The solidity of the instrument entirely prevents the possibility of the entrance of air, and enables the trocar to be used for exploration.

2. Mr. TAIT showed an Anomalous Growth passed by Rectum. The patient was sent to Mr. Tait as a case of ovarian tumour, but the growth was recognised to be intimately associated with the parietes, and to have intestine adherent in front of it. It suppurated, and discharged a large quantity of pus through the umbilicus. The growth in question then was passed by rectum, and the tumour has since almost entirely disappeared, only a small lump being left adherent to the umbilicus. Mr. Tait was quite unable to recognise the nature and origin of the growth. All he could say was, that it contained a large amount of unstriped muscular fibre.

3. Mr. TAIT also showed a small Scirrhus Cancer which he had removed from the Linea Alba.

4. Mr. TAIT exhibited a series of Casts of Children, all belonging to the same family, from Turkey, in which the sex had been mistaken owing to arrest of closure of the perinæum. They were hypospadiac males; but had been named and brought up as females, until the elder, at about ten years of age, began to indicate the true nature of his genital apparatus.

5. Mr. TAIT also exhibited a case of Exophthalmic Goitre in process of cure.

6. Dr. BINDLEY showed a woman who was the subject of Lichen Planus.

7. Mr. SAMPSON GAMGEE exhibited a girl aged 11, whose right thigh he had amputated. The vessels were tied with catgut, the wound closed with silver sutures and styptic colloid, a drainage-tube having been previously introduced; the face of the stump was covered with an oakum pad, and perfect immobility secured with pasteboard splints and uniform compression. The first dressing was on the ninth day, the second on the fifteenth. Union was complete and solid in eighteen days with three dry dressings.

8. Mr. LAWSON TAIT read a paper, entitled *Fifty Cases of Ovariectomy*.—A discussion followed, in which the President, Mr. Oliver Pemberton, Mr. Baker, Dr. Savage, Dr. Hickinbotham, and Mr. Yates took part.

9. Mr. LLOYD OWEN read a paper on Nystagmus.—A discussion thereupon arose, in which Mr. Priestley Smith, Mr. Lawson Tait, and Dr. Russell shared.

#### NORTH WALES BRANCH: INTERMEDIATE MEETING.

THE intermediate meeting of this Branch was held at the Owen Glyndwr Hotel, Corwen, on Friday, March 8th, at one o'clock; ROBERT ROBERTS, Esq., President, in the chair.

Letters of apology, etc., were read from Mr. Charles Williams of Northwich, Dr. Williams of Wrexham, and Dr. Roberts of Chester.

*New Members.*—The following new members were elected: Mr. David R. Jones (Corwen), Mr. Humphrey Roberts (Llanfairtalhaiarn), Mr. David Griffiths (Gronant), Mr. Robert Roberts (Oakley Hospital, Festiniog), Mr. Thomas Ellis Roberts, M.B. (Oakley Hospital, Festiniog), and Dr. John E. Jones (Dolgelley).

*The Dental Practitioners Bill.*—A petition against the Dental Practitioners Bill was signed by all the members present.

*Admission of Ladies to the British Medical Association.*—A resolution was proposed and carried: "That, in the opinion of the members present, the admission of lady doctors to the proceedings of the British Medical Association is undesirable and to be deprecated."

*Communications.*—1. Dr. EYTON JONES exhibited a specimen of Aneurism of the Ascending Aorta, taken from a discharged soldier, whom he had treated for three months with large doses of iodide of potassium, chloral, low diet, and enforced rest.

2. Mr. R. W. J. EVANS exhibited a specimen of Molluscum Fibrosum, one of seven grape-like tumours that had been removed from the side of a woman in the Wrexham Infirmary.

3. Mr. JAMES WALKER gave his experience of the value of Hydrobromic Acid in conjunction with Quinine.

4. Dr. EYTON JONES related a case of Pneumonia in a boy aged 9, whose temperature for two days was 106½ deg., and the value of stimulants in his recovery.—A discussion took place, some members speaking highly of the value of stimulants, others equally as strongly insisting on the value of the tartar emetic treatment.

5. The PRESIDENT related a case of Tetanus, in which Chloral-Hydrate was so successful that the patient called it "physic gyn-deiriol".

*The Secretary.*—The HONORARY SECRETARY gave notice that, at the next annual meeting, he should resign his appointment, pressure of professional work compelling him to do so.

*Dinner.*—The members present, together with the Rector of Corwen and the Rector of Llangwm, adjourned to a most excellent dinner, at which the usual loyal and other toasts were ably proposed, responded to, and duly honoured.

#### BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

THE fourth ordinary meeting of the session was held at the Museum and Library, Bristol, on Wednesday evening, March 13th. There were present Dr. MARSHALL, President, in the chair, and sixty-seven members.

*New Members.*—Mr. J. H. Pavey and Dr. Tunstall were unanimously elected members of the Association and this Branch.

*Communications.*—1. Dr. SWAYNE read a case of Puerperal Convulsions, which gave rise to a long discussion, during which Drs. Davey, Lawrence, and Harrison, and Messrs. H. Grace, Thompson, H. Swayne, Mason, and Dowson made remarks.

2. Dr. SPENCER read a paper on the Use of Salicylic Acid in combination with Opium and Aconite. An animated discussion followed this paper, in which Drs. Cole, Steven, E. L. Fox, Shaw, and Skerritt, and Mr. W. M. Clarke joined.—Dr. SPENCER then replied; and the meeting terminated.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE APOTHECARIES' COMPANY v. SHEPPERLEY.

SIR,—The appeal made by Mr. Stanger, in your issue of the 9th instant, has met with a very satisfactory response; and I beg, on behalf of the Nottingham Branch of the Medical Defence Association, to acknowledge the receipt of many encouraging promises of support from influential medical men. It is not thought necessary or desirable to publish the names of those who have promised pecuniary assistance, especially as no consent has hitherto been obtained to such a course.

The importance of this prosecution to the profession at large can scarcely be overestimated, the issue involved being neither more nor less than the right of chemists and druggists to prescribe. It is obvious that, if we admit the "right" of prescribing at all, it is difficult to draw any line or limit where the practice shall cease, and chemists and druggists will become, to all intents and purposes, medical practitioners. The prefix "counter" to the word "prescribing" does not alter in the slightest degree the meaning of the latter word. If chemists can prescribe legally, there is no law which limits them to prescribe across a counter. If they visit a patient at his own residence, the offence is not in the visiting, but in the prescribing. Chemists and druggists have not received the professional training which would enable them to distinguish between the premonitory symptoms of dangerous diseases and what they are pleased to term "simple ailments"; the patient for whom they prescribe for across the counter on account of a cough or cold may be in reality suffering from consumption or heart-disease.

The case of the Apothecaries' Company v. Shepperley is a test case, and, from its very simplicity, will solve in the most decisive manner

3.0 in 1876. Dr. Hill examined as many as one hundred and fifty-nine samples of well-water, and gives a table of the results, showing that in nearly every instance the water was unfit for use. The amount of sanitary work performed was large, and a great quantity of meat unfit for food was destroyed. Thirty-five articles of food, drink, and drugs were examined, of which nine were adulterated; viz., four of gin (watered), four of precipitate of sulphur with sulphate of lime, and one of pepper with sand.

## MEDICAL NEWS.

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.**—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, March 14th, 1878.

Collins, George Duppa, King's College Hospital  
Diggle, John Arthur, Stretford Road, Manchester  
Pylus, John Alfred, Godalming, Surrey  
Smith, Herbert Arthur, Haverstock Hill  
Webster, Ridley Manning, Colebrooke Row, Islington  
Wood, Charles, 38, Trinity Square, S.E.

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

Hackman, L. K. H., St. Mary's Hospital  
Mennell, Zebulon, St. Thomas's Hospital  
Veale, William Edward, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

**UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.**—At the Spring Commencement, held on Shrove Tuesday, March 5th, 1878, the following Degrees in Medicine and Surgery were conferred by the University *caput*.—Bachelors in Surgery.

Daly, Ulysses A.  
Fogarty, Thomas F. W.  
Mallins, Clement

White, Edward W. W.  
Young, Alexander G.

**Bachelors in Medicine.**

Cox, Henry L.  
Cowen, Edward J.  
Egan, Constantine R.  
Daly, Ulysses A.  
Day, James D.  
Malley, Abraham C.

M'Cullagh, James A.  
Neville, William Cox  
Pentland, Alexander  
Rockliffe, W. C. (*ad eund. Cantab.*)  
Tench, Charles H.  
Young, Alexander G.

**Masters in Surgery.**

Hurford, Cedric H.

Taylor, Rogers W. C.

**Doctors in Medicine.**

Alexander, James  
Cosgrave, Ephraim M'D.  
Gibson, George

Irwin, John A.  
Rockliffe, William Craven

## MEDICAL VACANCIES.

**THE following vacancies are announced:—**

**ALICE DALE INFIRMARY**, Cape Colony—Obstetric Physician. Salary, £500 per annum, with house, servants, and horse. Applications to be made on or before May 1st.

**BALLINASLOE UNION**—Medical Officer for Kiltormer Dispensary District. Salary, £112 a year, and £15 yearly as Sanitary Officer, together with registration and vaccination fees. Applications to the 25th instant.

**BIRKENHEAD BOROUGH HOSPITAL**—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £60 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to be made on or before the 25th instant.

**BLACKPOOL**, Borough of—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to be made on or before the 27th instant.

**BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL**. Physician's Assistant. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications on or before April 19th.

**CERNE UNION**—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £60 per annum. Applications on or before the 25th instant.

**LANCASTER INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY**—Salary, £120 per annum, with apartments, coals, gas, and attendance. Applications to be made on or before April 3rd.

**LURGAN UNION**—Medical Officer for Aghalee Dispensary District. Salary, £100 per annum as Medical Officer, and £16 yearly as Sanitary Officer, with the usual registration and vaccination fees. Applications to the 25th instant.

**MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY**—Resident Surgical Officer. Salary, £150 per annum, with board and residence. Applications on or before the 31st instant.

**NARBERTH UNION**—Medical Officer for No. 4 District. Salary, £35 per annum, and fees, with £10 as Medical Officer of Health.

**QUEEN'S HOSPITAL**, Birmingham—Honorary Physician. Applications to be made on or before April 13th.

**ROYAL UNITED HOSPITAL**, Bath—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to be made on or before the 30th instant.

**STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL DISPENSARY**—House-Surgeon and Secretary. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications on or before the 26th instant.

**WEST SUSSEX, EAST HANTS, AND CHICHESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications on or before the 30th instant.

## MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

*Names marked with an asterisk are those of Members of the Association.*

\*BARLOW, Wm. H., M.D., appointed Consulting-Physician to the Dispensary of the General Hospital and Dispensary for Sick Children, Manchester and Pendlebury.

\*BERDOE, E., L.R.C.P.Ed., appointed Surgeon in Ordinary to Queen Adelaide's Dispensary, London, *vice* G. P. Bate, M.D., resigned.

HOLLAND, Lucius, M.D., appointed Aural Surgeon to the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Dispensary.

## 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.

RENDALL.—On March 13th, at Maiden Newton, Dorsetshire, the wife of William Rendall, M.R.C.S., of a daughter.

**PNEUMONIA AND EPIDEMIC DISEASES.**—At a recent meeting of the Epidemiological Society of London, Dr. William Squire read a paper on the relation of pneumonia to epidemic diseases. He said that pneumonia is not specially a disease of cold weather or of cold climates; like phthisis, it occurs with greater proportional frequency among dense populations; but, unlike phthisis, the mortality is not evenly distributed throughout the different months of the year. Nor does the seasonal mortality from pneumonia correspond with that for bronchitis, which increases in cold times and places, but follows a course very similar to that for some epidemic diseases. In northern towns, many cases of bronchopneumonia in the very old and very young are included in the pneumonia returns, making them higher in the winter than in the spring; latterly, with more precision in the diagnosis, we find a progressive increase in the returns from bronchitis, with the highest mortality in January; and a decrease in returns for pneumonia, the greatest mortality occurring always in the spring. Among epidemic diseases, small-pox and whooping-cough are found invariably to have their greatest increase in their spring. Scarlet fever as invariably increases at the end of summer, and is most fatal in the autumn. Measles has both a summer and winter recrudescence. Enteric fever is an autumn epidemic, and not coincident with pneumonia. It was with typhus and not with enteric or typhoid fever that von Ziemssen associated pneumonia; their decrease in London, as noticed by him, coincided with the enforcement of the Common Lodging House Act; but typhus prevails without pneumonia and pneumonia without typhus. The diseases which correspond more nearly with pneumonia are puerperal fever, erysipelas, quinsy, and croup. The pneumonia, frequently fatal after measles, and which complicates whooping-cough and diphtheria, is of the catarrhal or secondary kind; this should be considered as part of the diseases it complicates: it has no appreciable influence on the pneumonia returns. Acute primary lobar pneumonia is, according to the author's experience, not rare in children; part of the large infantile mortality from pneumonia may be fairly attributed to it. A marked difference between the acute primary pneumonia and the secondary or catarrhal form is found in the temperature-chart of the two diseases, constructed from numerous cases of both kinds at all ages. In catarrhal pneumonia, three, four, or more days of moderate fever lead to a central peak of 103 deg., or rarely 104 deg., and never long maintained at that point, but subsiding as free expectoration is formed. True pneumonia commences with a temperature of 103 deg., even on the first day of chill, and before the local signs of the disease are distinct; the temperature then rises suddenly to 104 deg. or to 105 deg., and is steadily maintained at or near this height, with no marked evening exacerbation, for six or seven days, and then descends by two steps to the normal, the first descent preceding any marked improvement in the lung. This typical temperature course is found equally in sthenic and asthenic cases, whether produced by foul air or by chill, in children of from one to five years of age, as well as in adults. It is not necessary to assume a specific poison for pneumonia because of this marked course; the definite duration, the cessation of the general febrile disturbance before the subsidence of the local mischief, and the tendency of that to disappear after the febrile stage is over, are all found in diseases not brought about by an infecting germ. Nor is the difficulty of producing pneumonia by direct irritants, as in the experiments of Heidenhain, a sufficient reason for such assumption; the changes noted in the lungs by Friedländer after section of the vagus and recurrent nerves has a closer bearing on the subject. Many conditions of fatigue, chill, malaria, and constitutional change may lower nerve-tone and predispose to an attack of pneumonia. In its tendency to affect some persons more than others and to recur, it resembles erysipelas; both are found in local outbreaks associated with circumstances of defective hygiene. All these considerations remove pneumonia further from the local inflammations, and correlate it with the general diseases more directly under the influence of conservative medicine.

## OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

<b>MONDAY.....</b>	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.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.
<b>TUESDAY.....</b>	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.
<b>WEDNESDAY..</b>	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, 1.30 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.—St. Peter's, 2 P.M.
<b>THURSDAY....</b>	St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Charing Cross, 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.—London, 2 P.M.
<b>FRIDAY .....</b>	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.
<b>SATURDAY....</b>	St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1 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.—London, 2 P.M.

## MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

<b>MONDAY.</b>	Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Drs. Manson and Cobbold, F.R.S., "On Filaria Sanguinis Hominis clinically considered in reference to Elephantiasis Chyluria and Allied Diseases (with specimens)."
<b>TUESDAY.</b>	Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Dr. George Thin, "On the condition of the Skin in Tinea Tonsurans"; Mr. Laidlaw Purves, "On Paracentesis of the Tympanic Membrane"; Dr. Southey, "On the Minute Anatomy of the Kidney as bearing on its Physiological Functions"
<b>WEDNESDAY.</b>	Hunterian Society, 8 P.M. Mr. J. E. Adams, "On some rare forms of Iritis". Other members will bring forward cases.

## LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

**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*.

**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.

**WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.**

## THE BARBER FUND.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge with thanks the following contributions to the fund.

Cæsar Hawkins, Esq., London .. .. .	£ s. d.
Dr. Barr Meadows, London .. .. .	5 0 0
T. Corbett, Esq., Kingston-on-Thames .. .. .	1 1 0
F. E. A. .. .. .	1 1 0
Further subscriptions are urgently needed.	0 5 0

PHILIP E. HILL.

Latham House, Crickhowell, March 19th.

## GLAUCOMA.

SIR,—The information which Mr. Wilson Hope requires appears to be the *modus medendi* of the operation of iridectomy as curative of the above disease. It is not by setting up inflammation in a secreting membrane, but by establishing a drainage between the posterior chamber and the subconjunctival areolar tissue, and thus relieving tension.—Yours faithfully,  
London, March 16th, 1878. ALFRED E. BARRETT, M.R.C.S. Eng., etc.

**WILLIAM CAMPBELL**, described as the heaviest man in the world, is exhibiting himself just now in the Egyptian Hall. He stands 6 feet 4 inches in height, and weighs over 52 stones. He measures round the shoulders 96 inches, round the waist 85 inches, round the calf of the leg 35 inches. He is twenty-three years of age, and is the second son of a family of seven children of ordinary proportions. His father was of average weight, although 6 feet 2 inches high. His mother was under the average height, and not stout.

## SEVERE VOMITING.

SIR,—I advise your correspondent "M.R.C.S." to administer every two or three hours one minim of terebene suspended in one or two drachms of mucilage. All stimulants should be avoided, and the lower bowel should be kept clear by means of enemata. I have seen excellent results from this course of treatment.—Yours truly,  
Macclesfield, March 18th, 1878. B. Z.

**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.

**ADVERTISERS are requested to take notice that the regulations of the Post Office do not allow letters to be addressed to initials and directed to any Post Office in the United Kingdom, but letters may be addressed to initials to the JOURNAL Office or any stated address other than a Post Office.**

## LADY-MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

SIR,—To prevent misunderstanding, will you give me a few lines of reply to Mr. Henry Brown's letter in your *JOURNAL* of the 16th instant? His reading of the laws of the Association is very confident, but to me in no way convincing. Wrong he assuredly is, when he says that the Committee of Council can at their pleasure expel me or any member. They cannot do so without assigning due and sufficient reason for their action, such as will stand the test of their own laws, and of a court of law. Moreover, until sufficient legal authority determines otherwise, I shall hold to the opinion that neither can the Committee expel duly elected lady-members merely because they are of the so-called weaker sex. The law says, that "any qualified medical practitioner" (it does not say medical man) "may be elected, etc." Lady-practitioners may, therefore, clearly be elected in accordance with the letter, if not with the spirit, of the law. The interpretation of the law, as being exclusive of females, by the light of the words *he* and *his* in other of the laws, on which Mr. Brown lays so much stress, would properly be regarded by lawyers as valueless. We all know that the female is constantly included under the nobler *he* and *his* in general rules of common life; and it is so from one end of the Bible to the other. Every railway time-table tells you that the passenger shall "deliver up *his* ticket", and so on. The lawyers read laws as they stand; and in this case will ask why, if they were meant to exclude females, did the framers of them write down "practitioners" instead of "men". It would be no answer to say that they were so meant. There ought to be no ambiguity on the subject, and there evidently must be until the laws are altered. I may add, that if my views of the laws are wrong, I err in very good company. If Mr. H. Brown be right, the Committee of Council committed a very patent blunder, and, in fact, broke the laws when they admitted lady-members; and have, moreover, ever since tacitly permitted the infringement of the laws in not ejecting the ladies from the Association. I cannot doubt that the Committee find themselves powerless in the matter; and I would again venture to express the hope that the Association, considering all attendant circumstances, will not attempt any arbitrary exclusion of these ladies. The Association, rightly or wrongly, admitted them. The ladies are *de facto*, and, I believe, *de jure*, members of it, and it would ill become this great body of medical men to punish others for the consequences of their own act. By interfering with these ladies as members of the Association, the profession will surely be subjected to the reproach of the public, and in my opinion, for once in a way, to their well deserved reproach. What more in reason can any member ask or desire than the passing of a law which shall in future prevent the recurrence of a fact that weighs so heavily on his conscience?—Yours obediently,  
March 16th, 1878. W. O. MARKHAM.

SIR,—Mr. Brown comes down rather severely on Dr. Markham for not having consulted the by-laws of the Association before having written his moderate and sensible letter on the above subject. Although Mr. Brown has taken up nearly a column of your space in discussing the right of Mrs. Hoggan and Mrs. Anderson to be considered members of the Association, on the ground that the by-laws on this subject only use the word *he* in reference to membership, he appears to be quite unacquainted with the fact, that it has been ruled over and over again in the law-courts, that wherever the word *he* can, by the circumstances of the case, be considered to include females also, it must be taken to do so, unless they are excluded by distinct provision. His contention, therefore, falls to the ground, and the ladies in question are as legally members of the Association as Mr. Brown himself is.

Really, sir, when one hears all this terrible uproar and indignation created by the admission of two solitary females amongst a constituency of some five thousand or six thousand men, one feels inclined to ask whether the subject is not too ludicrously contemptible to be worth the space it occupies in your columns.—I am, etc.,  
FRANCIS T. BOND, M.D.

DR. R. H. TAYLOR will observe that it was proposed by the Committee of Council, at their last meeting, to pass a by-law of the kind which he suggests; and the question of the best method of dealing with the two ladies in question is referred to a special general meeting in Birmingham. The by-laws of the Association provide ample means for taking steps that these ladies shall cease to be members, provided such is the wish of the Association.

**THE following communications have been handed to the General Manager:**—Mr. J. Moulding, Liverpool; Mr. F. W. Hodder, Mhow, Bombay; Mr. R. T. Morgan, Cricklade; Mr. J. Mottram, Norwich; Dr. Carrod, London; Dr. E. J. Levinge, Stapleton (with enclosure); Dr. John Beddoe, Clifton; Mr. Wm. Maycock, Leamington; Messrs. Reed and Wayman, Downham; Mr. James Dickson, Bootle; Mr. Wm. Rendall, Maiden Newton (with enclosure); Mr. Hatton, Bolton.

MR. HENRY M. CUSTANCE's letter shall appear next week. The idea is an excellent one, and we shall be glad to give it all the help in our power.

## AN EASY METHOD OF PLUGGING THE POSTERIOR NARES IN CASES OF HEMORRHAGE.

SIR,—As I believe that more or less trouble and difficulty are generally experienced in using either Bellocq's cannula or the ordinary catheter, as usually directed, I would beg to call attention to the following plan, which I find to be both extremely easy as well as rapid of performance. Provide two soft (commonly called worm) catheters, and with scissors remove the end containing the eyelet-hole; then, by means of a long wire or needle, thread each with a double ligature. Pass one through each nostril well into the pharynx. Dangling loosely here, it is easily drawn through the mouth by passing the forefinger around it. The catheters having been removed, either through the nose or mouth, the plugs are tied and drawn back. It is better to use a catheter for each nostril before attempting to plug, as I have found that when the first plug is in position, the catheter did not pass so readily through the other nostril.—I am, etc.,  
March 8th, 1878. T. T. FRANKLAND.