

whom he had operated four years ago under very similar circumstances. He was able to walk without crutch or assistance of any kind, with only a slight halt, supporting the whole weight of his body on the affected limb, which was two inches short, in consequence of the section having been made below the great trochanter. The case was remarkable as being the first successful excision of the hip in Ireland.—Some discussion took place as to the stage of the disease at which the operation was most advantageously performed. Dr. Barton considered it best suited to the third stage, and thought it unjustifiable until all other methods had failed and the patient's life endangered from the constitutional disturbances.—Several of the members related similar cases, the results of which, however, were not all so satisfactory as those of Dr. Barton.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DUBLIN.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1878.

EDWARD HAMILTON, M.D., President, in the Chair.

Disease of Knee-Joint.—Dr. T. EVELYN LITTLE, on behalf of Dr. E. C. THOMPSON, Surgeon to the County Tyrone Infirmary, presented a specimen of extensive disease of the upper end of the tibia and neighbouring parts. The patient was a girl aged 3, whose right knee was "strained" thirteen months ago. The joint swelled, became painful, and matter formed. The limb underwent contraction, the leg being bent at right angles to the thigh. Startings of the limb occurred, the inguinal glands became enlarged, and an abscess discharged through a sinus below the tuberosity of the tibia. Resection being inadmissible, the limb was amputated by the double flap operation at the lower third of the thigh. As regards the soft parts in the leg, sinuses were found leading to diseased bone and to the knee-joint. The knee-joint itself contained pus; its capsule was thickened; the cartilages were in places ulcerated and absorbed; the floor of the joint was perforated through both articulating facets of the tibia; and vascular synovial fringes lay free in the joint. As regards the bones, the patella and femur were comparatively healthy (as were their cartilages also); but there was extensive disease of the upper cancellated tissue of the tibia, in which, indeed, a small sequestrum lay. Dr. Little considered that the focus of the disease was originally below the joint, *i.e.*, on the tibia, basing this opinion on—1. The site of the abscesses; 2. The relatively intact condition of the femur; and 3. The rapidity of the formation of abscess and sinuses.—Dr. E. H. BENNETT, recalling the observations of Chassaignac, Cruveilhier, etc., looked upon the affection as primarily an osteomyelitis in the head of the tibia.

Peculiar Multiple Fracture of Femur.—Dr. E. H. BENNETT showed a very deformed femur, fractures of which had occurred subsequently to disease of the knee-joint. In early life, the subject of the injuries suffered from destructive disease of the left knee, which invalidated him for many years. Firm osseous ankylosis of the joint resulted—the tibia, patella, and femur being welded together, with subluxation of the tibia backwards, and ankylosis of the patella to the outer femoral condyle. The man was intemperate and got falls, which caused fracture of the shaft of the femur on two occasions. In both fractures, there was inversion of the lower fragment. The patient died of malignant disease of the stomach, aged about 70.

THAMES VALLEY BRANCH.

MARCH 14TH, 1878.

W. PRICE JONES, M.D., President, in the Chair.

Spinal Lesion in a Child.—Mr. G. FARR WHITE related a case of spinal lesion occurring in a child three years of age, and supposed to be the result of getting wet. There was, in the first instance, general pyrexia, but no vomiting. Later on, the head was thrown back on the spine; there were muscular spasms, and both legs were drawn up on the abdomen; the right seemed especially weak. The case ended in permanent paralysis of the right leg. Mercurial inunctions and purgatives seemed to do most good. Sedatives, such as chloral, chlorodyne, bromide of potassium, etc., were of little service; while galvanism and strychnia in the chronic stage yielded negative results.

Laceration of the Scalp.—Mr. FARR WHITE described a case of laceration of the scalp about the region of the left temporo-parietal bone, accompanied by paralysis of the right arm, pain in the neck, and spasms down the right side when the front or back of the right shoulder was touched. There was no fracture of the skull, nor bleeding from the nose or ears. The left pupil was slightly dilated, though sensitive to light. The tongue was protruded in the straight line. There was great shock; and consciousness, with vomiting, did not occur till four hours after the accident. There was paralysis of the bladder for six days after the accident. During sleep, there was very stertorous

breathing, and the respiration was excessively slow. There were no head-symptoms, and the nerves of special sense were unaffected.

Paroxysmal Hæmatinuria.—Dr. FENN of Richmond communicated particulars of four cases of paroxysmal hæmatinuria which had been under his care.—Case I. A woman, aged 49, was seen in her fifth attack, which existed eight weeks. The first attack occurred sixteen years before. The complications were tonsillitis and subacute rheumatism.—Case II. A woman, aged 22, had a fourth attack, the duration of which was two weeks. The first attack occurred three years before. The complications were muscular pains and debility.—Case III. A young man, aged 18, had a fifteenth attack, which lasted a day. The first attack took place four years before. Anæmia and subacute rheumatism existed as complications.—Case IV. A boy, aged 14, had the first attack, the duration of which was six weeks; it was complicated with mitral disease and rheumatic enlargement and tenderness of the finger-joints. The urine possessed the usual characters as described by all observers. In colour, it was very dark and opaque; the quantity was in excess. There was a copious brown deposit, exhibiting under the microscope a few misshapen blood-corpuscles or none at all, granular matter (hæmatin?), uric acid, and oxalate of lime crystals in abundance.—The author suggested the following sequence of events in this pathological condition: 1. A rheumatic or neurosal diathesis; 2. Defective assimilation, and consequent formation of unstable blood-elements; 3. A paroxysmal or continued disturbance of the nerve-ganglia which regulate the functional activity of the blood-glands; 4. A consequent rapid retrograde metamorphosis and imperfect oxidation of the blood-elements, shown by 5. An excess of *débris* thrown off by the kidneys in the form of unaltered hæmatin-granules, uric acid, and oxalate of lime. The prognosis was uniformly favourable. The treatment was unsatisfactory. In the prolonged cases, all styptic and astringent remedies seemed to fail. The chief indication then left was to nourish the patient as well as possible, and insist upon rest and warmth at the commencement of the attack.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

THAMES VALLEY BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

A MEETING of this Branch was held on March 14th, at the Griffin Hotel, Kingston: Dr. PRICE JONES in the Chair.

Communications.—The following communications were made.

1. The CHAIRMAN brought forward a case of Epithelioma of the Tonsil.
 2. Mr. G. FARR WHITE related a case of Spinal Lesion in a Child Three Years old.
 3. Mr. FARR WHITE described a case of Laceration of the Scalp.
 4. Dr. FENN described four cases of Paroxysmal Hæmatinuria.
- Dinner.*—The members (nineteen in number) afterwards dined together.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST SURREY DISTRICT.

THE second ordinary meeting of the session 1877-8 was held at the Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, on Thursday, March 21st. Present: HENRY TAYLOR, Esq., in the chair, and sixteen members.

Next Meeting.—It was proposed and carried that the next meeting be held at Epsom on Thursday, October 24th, 1878.

Ladies as Members of the Association.—A resolution was proposed and carried unanimously: "That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is not considered advisable to admit women as members of the British Medical Association."

The Secretary was re-elected.

Communications.—1. Mr. HENRY SMITH (London) read a paper on Surgical Interference in Malignant Growths. He divided his paper into two parts: 1. With reference to the question generally, how far the surgeon is justified in removing, or attempting to remove, growths of an unmistakably malignant character; 2. As to the line of treatment which should be adopted when the surgeon interferes with cases of malignant disease involving the shaft of a long bone.—A discussion followed, in which Drs. Holman, D. J. Francis (late of Northampton), and Messrs. Knowsley Thornton, A. Napper, C. W. Chaldecott, C. J. Sells, and H. Smith took part.

2. Mr. T. M. BUTLER showed a specimen of Diseased Kidneys in a child ten years old.

3. Mr. HENRY TAYLOR showed a Tumour of the Pituitary Body taken from a child seven years old; the child was only ill four days before death; also a large solid Tumour of the Ovary.

Dinner.—Eighteen members and friends partook of a most excellent dinner at the White Lion Hotel; the usual loyal and other toasts being duly honoured.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Association will be held at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of April next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon:

I.—To consider Requisition, 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."

II.—To consider the privileges of Lady-members.

By order of the Committee of Council,

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

London, March 13th, 1878.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL: NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Committee of Council will be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, on Wednesday, the 17th day of April next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon.

FRANCIS FOWKE,

General Secretary.

36, Great Queen Street, London, W.C., March 25th, 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.

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.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SURREY DISTRICT MEETING.

A MEETING was held at the Crystal Palace Hotel, Upper Norwood, on March 14th, 1878: R. M. MILLER, M.D., in the Chair. Twenty-seven members were present.

Next Meeting.—It was agreed that the next meeting should be held at Reigate, on October 10th, Dr. HOLMAN in the Chair.

Secretary.—Dr. GATTON was re-elected Secretary.

Communications.—1. The SECRETARY read a paper by Dr. Philpot on an Outbreak of Diarrhoea at Upper Norwood.

2. Mr. GOLDING-BIRD read a paper on the Treatment of Scrofulous Lymphatic Glands by the Electrolytic Caustic.

3. Dr. HOLMAN drew the attention of members to the important points to be decided by the General Meeting at Birmingham, on April 2nd.

4. Dr. POOLE read a paper on the Non-alcoholic Treatment of Post Partum Hæmorrhage.

5. Mr. SIDNEY TURNER read a Case of Abdominal Tumour.

6. Mr. SIDNEY TURNER read a Case of Opium Poisoning.

Dinner.—Fifteen members sat down to dinner.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON STATE MEDICINE.

SIR,—I observe that, in this week's JOURNAL, it is announced that I lately "resigned the membership" of the Joint Committee on State Medicine of the British Medical and Social Science Associations. It was the secretaryship which I have had the honour of holding since the Joint Committee was formed in 1867, which I resigned, as, owing to repeated illnesses during the last fourteen months, I had not been able to discharge the duties of the office with satisfaction either to the Committee or to myself. But, unless it is desired that I should retire from the Committee, I hope to be allowed to continue a member of it, and, with returning health, to make up, in some small measure, in that humbler capacity, for my many shortcomings as secretary. But, however this may be, I do hope that the threatened disaster of Messrs. Clode and Michael's retirement from the secretaryship may be averted, as I cannot but think it would be fatal to the usefulness of the Committee.—Yours, etc.,
A. P. STEWART.
March 27th, 1878.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNIVERSITIES OF SCOTLAND.

THE Royal Commission appointed early in 1876 to inquire into the management, constitution, etc., of the Scottish Universities have just issued their report. It is of very great length, extending to four volumes of blue books. At the end is a summary of the principal recommendations contained in the body of the report, and which are submitted for the consideration of the Crown in Council. From this summary, we extract the following notes from among the parts which especially interest the medical profession. It is proposed, in Section 18, that every candidate for a degree in medicine shall, before commencing his professional course, be required to pass a "first examination" in Latin, Mathematics, English, and either French or German. The two modern languages may be taken up in lieu of Greek. In Section 19, it states that no one shall be examined in Human Anatomy or Physiology, or any purely medical subject, until he has passed an examination in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Physiology, and Zoology, as constituting the second and third groups of the fifth or natural science department for the degree of M.A. Section 20 proposes that the final examination for the medical degree shall be confined to the practical subjects of medicine and surgery, both systematic and clinical, obstetrics, pathology, therapeutics, and medical jurisprudence (including hygiene); and that no candidate shall be admitted to examination in these subjects unless he has passed in the other subjects of the medical curriculum.

Section 21 proposes that the degree of M.B. shall not be conferred without a degree in surgery, the degree to be granted in surgery along with the Bachelorship of Medicine being that of Bachelor in Surgery (Ch.B.), which has been recognised as a registrable title by the Medical Practitioners' Act (1876); and that the examination fees to be paid by candidates for the double degree shall be twenty guineas, to be paid in instalments. Section 22 proposes that the degree of Master in Surgery (C.M.) shall be made attainable separately at a future time under similar conditions to those which now apply to the degree of Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) Section 26 proposes that no attendance at the university before passing the "first examination" shall be available for any degree, but that a power of dispensing with this rule, in special cases, be reserved. Section 28 proposes that, in each university, provision for the

teaching of French and German shall be made through the recognition by the University Court of Lecturers in these languages. Sections 31 and 32 suggest that, in the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, there shall be instituted (among others) Professorships of Pathological Anatomy. Section 33 proposes that, in Edinburgh, the name of the Chair of General Pathology shall be changed to Pathological Anatomy, and that a Lectureship on Mental Diseases shall be instituted. In Section 36, a number of provisions for assistance and apparatus are proposed to be attached to several of the Chairs; *e.g.*, to the Chair of Physiology two assistants, one at £150 and the other at £100 a year; also a sum of £1000 for the purchase of apparatus and material of a permanent kind, with an annual sum of £100 for maintenance and provision of new material. To the Chair of Botany, two assistant-demonstrators, at £100 each, if the class number one hundred, and more, if necessary; and that, in Edinburgh and Glasgow, the classrooms of Botany be enlarged. There are similar provisions for assistants to the Professors of Natural History, Pathological Anatomy, Practice of Physic, and Clinical Surgery and Medicine. Section 39 provides that the Court of Curators in Edinburgh shall be enlarged by the addition of two members: one to be elected by the General Council, and the other the President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh for the time being, *ex officio*. Section 42 proposes that the patronage of the Chair of Botany in Edinburgh be transferred from the Curators to the Crown. Section 59 proposes that means be provided for enabling the University of Edinburgh to carry out its scheme for providing new buildings for the accommodation of the medical and scientific departments; and that the dissecting-room at Aberdeen be extended to suit the requirements of the Medical School. The report, before concluding, carefully points out which of these recommendations require the authority of Parliament to give them effect, and which of them may be carried out by the Universities themselves.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

VACCINATION.—Mr. Goodall of Silverdale has been awarded by the Local Government Board a Government grant for superior vaccination, amounting to £60 13s. This is the fourth award of a similar kind which has been received by this gentleman.

THE CASE OF MR. BUCK.

The following letter, dated March 23rd, 1878, has been handed to us: "Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.—Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Local Government Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, respecting the claim of Mr. Buck, Medical Officer for the No. 3 District of the Saffron Walden Union, to a fee for attending on the child of a poor man named J. Wright. I am directed to state that the subject will receive the attention of the board.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, HUGH OWEN, Junior Assistant-Secretary."

The letter is addressed to the Chairman and Secretary of the Poor-law Medical Officers' Association.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICES.

SURGEON-MAJOR FALWASSER has been placed by Mr. Hardy at the disposal of the St. John Ambulance Association to instruct classes at Chelsea. The steam-yacht of Lord Conyngham has also been made available for the purposes of the Association in the conveyance of men, nurses, and material.

NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

SIR,—As it is evident the Naval Medical Service still does not find favour amongst the schools, as shown at the recent examination for candidates for the department, and as it is well known that the last warrant, though a step in the right direction, fell far short of the recommendations that were offered to the Admiralty to quell the discontent which still continues, a few suggestions from one who has been some years in the service may be of service at the present time, when my lords must see the futility of temporising any longer. The principal points in the annexed scheme are those of retirement and the doing away of compulsory half-pay, which are of the greatest interest to us all. The promotion of surgeons to staff-rank and staff-surgeons to fleet-rank—the former after ten years' service and the latter after twenty years' service—is only what ought to be. These concessions,

together with the minor ones of cabin accommodation for fleet-surgeons, limitation of the time for holding appointments, and the selection of Director-General (which post few would wish to see done away with), would tend, in my opinion, to lessen the discontent reigning supreme at present through the ranks of the medical officers of Her Majesty's Navy.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A MEDICAL OFFICER ROYAL NAVY.

Retirement.—Inspectors-general to be compulsorily retired, as at present, at the age of sixty, on £2 *per diem*, without any qualification as to service whatsoever. Deputy inspectors-general to be compulsorily retired, as at present, at the age of sixty, on £1 : 13, without any qualification as to service whatsoever. Fleet- and staff-surgeons to be compulsorily retired at the age of fifty-five, on £450 *per annum*, without any qualification as to service, with the exception of half-pay time granted at an officer's own request, a deduction being made at the rate of £5 *per annum* for every three months of such time. Fleet- and staff-surgeons to be allowed to retire at the age of fifty on £400 *per annum*, with the same conditions as to half-pay time as the foregoing. All medical officers to be allowed to retire after twenty years' service on £300 *per annum*, with the same conditions as to half-pay time as the foregoing. All medical officers, if placed on the retired list through ill-health before attaining twenty years' service, to be retired as at present, but counting all compulsory half-pay time; if under fifty years of age, but having attained twenty years' service, to be allowed the option of retiring on £300 *per annum*, or as at present, but counting all compulsory half-pay time; if under fifty-five years of age, but over fifty, to be allowed the option of retiring on £400 *per annum*, or as at present, but counting all compulsory half-pay time. The same deductions to be made from the retired pay of officers placed on the retired list through ill-health for half-pay time granted at own request. Half-pay time granted while passing through a course at Netley to count towards retirement.

Promotion.—Surgeons to be promoted to staff-surgeons after completing ten years' service from the date of their entry into the service. Staff-surgeons to be promoted to fleet-surgeons after completing twenty years' service from the date of their entry into the service. Inspectors and deputy inspectors-general to be promoted, as at present, by selection.

Director-General.—The selection for this post to be made from the ranks of the active list of medical officers, and the time passed in office to count towards retirement.

Appointments.—All appointments to be held for a period of three years at least, and on no account to be exceeded, or for a commission.

Cabin-Accommodation.—Fleet-surgeons to have special cabins told off, as at present in the case of chaplains, commanders, and paymasters.

PUERPERAL ANTISEPTICS.—Three papers by Langenbuch, Schüle, and Richter, in the *Zeitschrift für Geburtsh. und Gyn.*, report the extensive adoption of antiseptic measures for the prevention of puerperal infection in their respective hospitals. Richter's observations were made in the Charité Hospital at Berlin, where, especially after complicated labours, injections into the uterus were made for prophylactic purposes, and were continued throughout the puerperium. In all, about three thousand injections were made. The carbolic solution most frequently employed was a 2 per cent. solution. At first, a 3 per cent. solution was used; but, if repeated frequently, it was reduced to 2 per cent., as the former often caused carbolic acid to appear in the urine. Considering the numerous complications, the results were very favourable, being a mortality of 1.6 per cent. of all the women delivered, and of 4.83 per cent. among the cases in which the injections were used. Schüle, in the University Obstetric Clinic of Berlin, in the winter semester of 1876-77, treated two hundred and six out of two hundred and eighty-seven lying-in women immediately after delivery by prophylactic injections of the uterus with a 3 per cent. solution of carbolic acid. This injection was employed whenever in the lying-in bed frequent rises of the pulse and temperature occurred. A glass tube was at first used, and a double-current catheter afterwards. Under this treatment, with eighty-one cases of illness among the two hundred and six, or 28 per cent., the deaths amounted to only seven, or 2.4 per cent.; only one occurring from septic causes, one in a woman on whom Cæsarean section had been performed. Langenbuch has since 1872 employed drainage of the puerperal uterus in order to afford a free outflow of the secretions. His experience shows that this treatment is quite innocuous. In one case, the drain remained nineteen days *in utero*. He recommends this treatment where septic infection already exists, in order to prevent a new invasion of septic material; and also as a prophylactic measure when the cases seem to offer a doubtful prognosis.

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 21st, 1878.

Dickson, Hamner, 26, Nelson Square, S.W.
Fuller, Leedham Henry, 73, Denbigh Street, S.W.
Hughes, David Arthur, 42, Leamington Villas, W.
Marsh, Joseph Henry, Greenhithe, Kent
Michell, Henry Slyman, Chelsea Dispensary, Sloane Square

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.—At the ordinary monthly examination meetings of the College, held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, March 12th, 13th, and 14th, 1878, the following were the successful candidates.—For the Licences to practise Medicine and Midwifery.

Burke, Andrew Joseph
Collis, Robert William
Denson, Joseph Leopold

Dimond, John Elliott
Edge, James Joseph
Minchin, Robert William

For the Licence to practise Midwifery.

Alford, George Ernest
Fogarty, Thomas Frederick W.

Grew, Francis Blaney
Hall, James Campbell

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.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE DISTRICT INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to be made on or before April 17th.

BOURNEMOUTH GENERAL DISPENSARY and COTTAGE HOSPITAL.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum, with rooms, coals, gas, and attendance. Applications to be made on or before April 18th.

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

DEWSBURY and DISTRICT INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with board. Applications to be made on or before April 1st.

EASTERN DISPENSARY OF BATH.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with furnished apartments, coals, gas, and servants. Applications to be made on or before April 16th.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN and DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £60 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to be made on or before April 11th.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston.—Honorary Assistant-Surgeon. Applications to be made on or before May 1st.

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

LEEDS PUBLIC DISPENSARY.—Junior Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £80 per annum, with board and residence. Applications to be made on or before April 10th.

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 CORNWALL INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon, Secretary, and Dispenser. Salary, £200 per annum, with furnished rooms, coals, gas, and attendance. Applications to be made on or before April 24th.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road.—Senior House-Surgeon. Salary, £104 per annum, with board and residence.—Junior Resident Medical Officer. Applications to be made on or before April 3rd.

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.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Paddington.—Assistant-Surgeon. Applications to be made on or before April 4th.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Paddington.—Pathologist and Medical Tutor. Applications to be made on or before April 8th.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—Ophthalmic Surgeon. Applications to be made on or before April 6th.

WARNEFORD, LEAMINGTON, and SOUTH WARWICKSHIRE HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to be made on or before April 16th.

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.

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.

MARRIAGE.

SAWDON.—RAWSON.—On November 28th, 1877, at Hull, Frederick John Sawdon, M.B., etc., C.M. (Edin. Univ.), to Ann Eliza, second daughter of the late William Rawson, Steamship-owner, Hull.

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.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 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, 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.

THURSDAY.... 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.

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 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.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Squire, "Case of severe general Eczema treated by Phosphorus Alone" (living specimen); Mr. Teevan, "On the selection of an Operation for Stone in the Bladder".

TUESDAY.—Pathological Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Adjourned Meeting to consider Disease of the Lymphatic System. Specimens will be exhibited by Dr. R. Jones, Dr. Whipple, Dr. Goodhart, Mr. Nunn, Dr. Hoggan, Dr. Coupland, and Mr. Porter. Will be on view at 8 P.M.

WEDNESDAY.—Obstetrical Society of London, 8 P.M. Specimens: A Fetus whose Head was ruptured by means of the Forceps, by Dr. Cory; Cancerous Polyp removed during Pregnancy, with Microscopical Sections, by Dr. Galabin. Papers: Mr. Lawson Tait, "Two Cases of repair of the Female Bladder and Urethra"; Dr. Dickinson and Dr. Skinner, "Cases of Rupture of the Uterus"; Royal Microscopical Society, 8 P.M. Mr. J. W. Stephenson, "On a New Form of Object-glass".

THURSDAY.—Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. Henry Morris's Report on Diseased Kidney. Dr. Griffith, "A case of Congenital Displacement of Heart" (living specimen); Mr. Teevan, "On the importance and means of effecting an early Diagnosis of Stone in the Bladder".

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 WOMEN'S QUESTION.

UNDER this head, an erudite correspondent draws attention to the following curious extract from the will of Mr. Thomas Axe, of Orchard, in the county of Somerset, which he recently copied from a tablet in the fine old church of Ottery St. Mary, Devon. It will, no doubt, be read with some interest by the "lady-doctors" for whom good "Maister Thomas Axe" appeared to have great respect. The will, which is dated July 20th, 1691, directs, amongst other good bequests, that of the profits of premises at Blandford, three-twelfths be given to some man or woman of exemplary life and some skill in physic and surgery, who should industriously endeavour to help all the poor of Ottery St. Mary gratis, in cases of sickness and accident, till better advice could be had. Testator's kindred were to be preferred for the office, the clerk's wife next, the vicar's wife before any other, if she should be very fit, or as fit as Mrs. Alford, the late vicar's wife. Maister Axe also directs all the profits of his "houses in Southwarke" to be divided into twelve parts, to be applied as set forth; then came marriage portions, etc., and one-twelfth to be given to the person before described to buy "drugges and plaisters".

SIR.—Could you kindly inform me whether chloroform is in some cases supposed or known to cause a skin-rash? A medical friend has had two cases lately, in which chloroform, in his opinion, was followed by an erythematous eruption. Both took the anæsthetic very well, with no subsequent sickness.—I am, yours truly,
Gower Road, near Swansea, March 9th, 1878. D. G. P.