

where there was a very intense and persistent check to the circulation; yet troubles of nutrition did not arise under these circumstances, so that we were compelled to fall back upon what he admitted was in a measure theoretical: "That there was a set of nerves intimately associated with compound cerebro-spinal nerves which had an especial function in regulating and controlling nutritive processes." There was no better established fact in the whole range of neuropathology than in those disorders of nutrition of distant parts of the body which resulted from destruction to brain-tissue by vascular changes; and these took a direct course in conformity with the histological direction of the nerves implicated; and deaths arising from this cause were often more frequent than from the primary seat of disease in the brain and spinal cord. By way of examples, he referred to bedsores and to the rapid destruction of the mucous surface of the bladder and urinary tract. He pointed out that consecutive lesions of nutrition to central brain-disease sometimes deceived the physician, who mistook them for the disease itself. Dr. Dowse continued his paper by drawing attention to the part played by the vaso-motor and trophic nerves in hemiplegia, angina pectoris, facial hemiatrophy, muscular atrophy, and pseudo-muscular hypertrophy.

## SELECTIONS FROM JOURNALS.

### THERAPEUTICS.

**THE THERAPEUTIC VALUE OF CROTON-CHLORAL.**—In a very interesting paper read before the Ulster Medical Society, Dr. Riddell (*Dublin Medical Journal*, April 1879) reports his experience of the great therapeutical value of croton (butyl) chloral. He mentions first a case of severe paroxysmal headache ineffectually treated for many years by all the great guns of the *Pharmacopœia*, but cured by five grains of butyl-chloral twice daily and ten grains taken at night dissolved in spirits of wine and glycerine, with a little acid and syrup of orange to cover the flavour. The patient continues the five-grain doses at night, and now enjoys better health than she has done for years. Since that case, Dr. Riddell says he has used it largely—sometimes failing, sometimes relieving—till, by keeping an account of all his cases, it began to be clear which were most benefited by the drug. Since then, the number of cases relieved (some permanently) has increased. These cases are: headache in females arising from mental distress; those cases of headache frequent at the menopause—in fact, all those called neuralgic, except a few arising from internal mischief, are benefited, and in many instances cured. In that distressing species of neuralgia called tic douloureux, he has found it in many cases acting like a charm. Of course, he does not include any arising from cranial or intercranial causes. He has tried it in neuralgia of the ovaries, but no good resulted. In insomnia, it is not so reliable as the hydrate; but in some cases, where the loss of, or inability to, sleep is accompanied by a weak or fatty heart, it is to be preferred, as it has no weakening effect on the central organ of the circulation. In one case of delirium tremens, where the circulation was very feeble, the combination of croton-chloral with digitalis had a wonderful effect, and it seemed as if the drugs could be given together in much smaller doses to produce the same results than singly. In this, he pushed it from ten to thirty grains every three hours, with drachm and two-drachm doses of the infusion of digitalis. In pain arising from caries of teeth, he has found it useless in most cases, and in all inferior to Richardson's "tinctura gelsemini"; but in one case, of a nervous young lady, by giving her two ten-grain doses, he was able to extract a tooth next to painlessly, to her great satisfaction. In these cases, it is in affections of those parts supplied by the fifth pair of nerves that it is of most use; but, to be of service, the drug must be given in far larger doses than prescribed in the *Pharmacopœia* for adults, five grains three or four times daily, gradually increasing if required; if stimulants be wanted, dissolve it in rectified spirit; if not, dissolve it in glycerine. In all cases complicated with hæmorrhoids, give glycerine. If anæmia exist, combine it with iron, or, what he believes better, arsenic; then gradually lessen the chloral. In all cases, he has found it better to give it in solution than in powder or pill. Dr. Riddell mentions also severe pain with photophobia and blepharospasm after injury, in which atropia failed, but ten grains of butyl-chloral repeated in an hour gave complete relief; and a case of acute painful facial carbuncle, in which the effect of ten-grain doses every three hours was "simply marvellous", the disease going through its subsequent stages almost without the patient knowing anything of the matter from the sense of feeling. This remedy is probably less used in practice than its remarkable anodyne powers deserve.

### MEDICINE.

**FATTY EFFUSIONS IN THE PLEURA.**—Dr. Boichzold (Berlin) has published some interesting cases which he describes under the title of fatty dropsy of the pleura, and to these he has joined reports of a certain number of similar cases collected in Germany, from which he deduces the possibility of diagnosing cancerous degeneration of the pleura by the presence of a considerable quantity of fatty matter in the serosity which it contains. The presence of this fatty matter would appear to have a similar value to that of blood in the fluid of pleural dropsies. In the case observed by Dr. Boichzold himself, the patient was forty-four years of age and had suffered from no previous disease, but in September 1877 was taken with epigastric pain, constipation, and vomiting of grumous matter. There were considerable weakness, slight pallor, and yellow tint. The glands of the groins and armpits were enlarged. There was effusion of the left side of the chest up to the fourth rib. The thorax was dilated; the heart was pushed back to the level of the corresponding border of the sternum. On January 17th, the effusion had risen as high as the second rib, and aspiration was practised. Half an hour after the extraction of the serosity, a layer of about a millimetre in thickness, of pale yellow colour, was formed on its surface. Microscopic examination showed it to be due to droplets of fat, and that it contained the nuclei and remains of cells. Ether added to the serosity took hold of the fat and collected it in a layer of an equally greyish yellow colour. The quantity of fat contained in the exudation was estimated at 4.9 per 1,000. Similar results were obtained from a second and a third aspiration. At the *post mortem* examination, the left pleura was found thickly covered with white spots of a resisting consistence, varying in size from a pin's head to that of a grain of wheat. There was also on this side an effusion of about a quart of fluid rich in drops of fat. The right pleura contained similar nuclei, but without effusion. The medium part of the larger curvature of the stomach showed a nucleus of cancer, which surrounded on the other side the head of the pancreas and a part of the epiploon. The thoracic canal did not present any kind of lesion. Microscopic examination allowed the recognition of a carcinoma, with fatty degeneration of the cells pretty distinctly marked, and found also in the cancerous nuclei of the pleura. It is evident that these cells, after undergoing destruction, had fallen into the serosity of the pleura. Moreover, in this serosity were found entire cells or the debris of cells. The mechanism of effusion of any active dropsical fluid would not always be the same. Quincke (*Archiv für Klin. Med.*, vol. xii) has, indeed, observed a case of rupture of the thoracic canal permitting lymph to be infused into the pleural and peritoneal serosity. This was not the case here, the thoracic canal being sound. Analogous cases have been related by Quincke, Lucke, and Friedreich. Dr. Boichzold concludes that, in doubtful cases, a relation may be presumed between the effusion of fatty serosity in the thoracic cavity and its cancerous or tuberculous degeneration.

## REPORTS AND ANALYSES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW INVENTIONS IN MEDICINE, SURGERY, DIETETICS, AND THE ALLIED SCIENCES.

### DR. FANCOURT BARNES'S ANTEFLEXION PESSARY.

THE pessary consists of a combination of Dr. Graily Hewitt's cradle-pessary with the ordinary Hodge's pessary as used in retroflexion and retroversion of the uterus. The cradle portion is capable of limited movement, being attached to the Hodge portion by watch-springs.



The pessary is introduced and placed *in situ* in the same way as is a Hodge's pessary. The advantages claimed are that the Hodge portion forms a firm *point d'appui* for the cradle portion—which when used alone often becomes displaced—and that the cradle portion is unable to become displaced behind the os uteri. The pessary is made by C. Wright and Co., 108, New Bond Street, W.

the *post mortem* room by Dr. Chiari. The case is fully explained by the physician, Professor Widerhofer, and then the *post mortem* appearances by Dr. Chiari. The surgeon is Professor Weinlechner; he gives his clinic on Thursdays. The time one spends here is really about an hour and a half; and the course is one of the best in the University. An exceedingly popular course amongst the foreigners is that of Dr. Monti on children's diseases. There are also other lectures on children's diseases. The fees are about eighteen shillings for the courses, which last two months and a half.

Of private courses for examination of women, for operations on the dead subject, etc., there are plenty; and most of them are restricted to four or five students, and consequently are very expensive. The operation courses cost nearly £1 per hour in some instances.

In obstetrics, one can get knowledge more satisfactorily; but those who expect to be allowed to apply instruments immediately, when they come here will be quickly undeceived. The application of forceps is allowed only to those who have had courses upon the operations of midwifery; in such courses, instruction is received in the personal application of forceps, cephalotribe, etc., upon a dead foetus and a female cadaver, in which the intestines and other viscera have been taken away. The female wards are divided between Professors Gustav Braun, Karl Braun, and Späth. The divisions are equal: one is reserved for midwives, the other two for students. Each department has its obstetric and gynaecological division; and each midwifery department has about three thousand cases in a year. A midwifery student joins a department, and the total number is then divided into sets of about eight, and each set gets its night on duty in the hospital; there is a room to sleep in till the bell rings, which signifies a case coming off. Once a week, the student has extra opportunities; namely, on "in-taking day"; he then has the chance of examining what cases are fit to be taken into the hospital. In addition, there are special classes, under the chief assistants, which are called "touch courses", for examining presentations and rectifying positions. These classes are composed of from two to four students, and cost each from £4 to £7; they last twenty days, one hour each day. These classes are very popular amongst foreigners.

A very valuable adjunct to the infirmary is the Polyklinik near by; the courses here are very varied, and delivered as university courses. There are courses on endoscopy, diseases of the stomach and intestine, etc.

The last division to which attention may be drawn is that of the eye. Instruction is given in the ophthalmoscope, operations, refractive and general diseases; each of the first three ranges from five to seven weeks; the last being, in most instances, session courses. In the General Hospital, there are two separate teachers of the uses of the ophthalmoscope, and at the Polyklinik one. All are very good, and much information is to be derived from each; but it will be found advisable not to take more than one course at a time with the same teacher, but to attend the three in succession, as the cases in the several courses are kept on account of their being typical examples, the patients often being paid a small sum of money up to a *gulden* (1s. 8d.) for each sitting at which their services are required for demonstration purposes. Many of the English-speaking fraternity attend the eye-clinics; and in some instances, those attending being all Americans and Englishmen, the course has been delivered in English. Classes upon operations peculiar to the eye are many and good, and are much sought after. Human heads, when procurable, are used; otherwise a mask is substituted, in which pigs' eyes serve as a substitute. The drawback of these practical courses is the length of time that has to elapse before one's turn arrives. For the clinics on ordinary diseases of the organ, Professor von Arlt is still a great attraction. Owing to the crowded state of the class-room, foreign graduates are found in fewer numbers than might be expected. Professor Stellwag von Carion, on the contrary, has not such a large following; hence a better opportunity is afforded for seeing and examining the different cases, and of quietly hearing his remarks. The veteran Jäger is still to the fore, and his clinic is held from eight to ten in the morning. This early hour precludes many of his admirers from attendance on his lectures; those, however, who do so, find of much value his concise descriptions, and only regret that Viennese habits are not conducive to early rising. In his ophthalmoscopic class, the use of the weak light is taught; this has its advantages, but is rather liable to somewhat confuse the student at the onset who has only been accustomed to the bright mirror. The explanations of the optical appearances are so interestingly imparted, that the hours spent with this distinguished oculist are always remembered with pleasure. His kindly courteous manner makes his memory dear to all his old pupils. May he long be spared to adorn that branch of specialism for which he has done so much! Dr. Mauthner, in his lectures, makes use of material from Professor Jäger's wards; attention is chiefly directed to general diseases of the eye; such varied but searching investigation is the rule, that those who attend this course

grudge losing any hour of their time; foreigners are here seen in great force.

Eserin is not so highly thought of as might be expected. In Arlt's wards, it is more frequently used; less so in the practice of the other professors. A little peculiarity that is seen in Jäger's clinic is a small bottle of grey dust gathered from the streets, and powdered very finely; its use is as a substitute for calomel; the theory being that the action of the last named upon the eye is merely by mechanical irritation, and that common dust acts equally well; it should be said, however, that this street dust is kept more for illustration, rather than for actual practical purposes.

## ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

### BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Forty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Cork, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, August 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, 1879.

*President:* R. W. FALCONER, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.C.L., Consulting Physician to the Royal United Hospital, Bath.

*President Elect:* DENIS C. O'CONNOR, A.B., M.B., Professor of the Practice of Medicine in Queen's College, Cork.

An Address in Medicine will be delivered by ALFRED HUDSON, M.D., M.R.I.A., Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin.

An Address in Surgery will be delivered by WILLIAM S. SAVORY, M.B., F.R.C.S., F.R.S., Surgeon to and Lecturer on Surgery at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

An Address in Public Medicine will be given by ANDREW FERGUS, M.D., President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. The business of the Association will be transacted in Six Sections.

SECTION A.: MEDICINE.—*President:* Andrew Clark, M.D., F.R.C.P. *Vice-Presidents:* James Little, M.D.; William Townsend, M.D. *Secretary:* George F. Duffey, M.D., 30, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin; Benjamin Spedding, L.R.C.P. Edin., 17, Cherry Mount, Belfast.

SECTION B.: SURGERY.—*President:* Professor W. K. Tanner, M.D. *Vice-Presidents:* W. Mac Cormac, F.R.C.S. Eng.; J. Cooper Forster, F.R.C.S. Eng. *Secretaries:* J. G. Curtis, F.R.C.S.I., 7, Camden Place, Cork; N. J. Hobart, M.D., 33, South Mall, Cork; Stephen O'Sullivan, M.D., 6, Camden Place, Cork.

SECTION C.: OBSTETRIC MEDICINE.—*President:* George H. Kidd, M.D. *Vice-Presidents:* W. J. Cummins, M.D.; Alfred Wiltshire, M.D. *Secretaries:* Professor R. J. Kinkead, M.D., Galway; Fancourt Barnes, M.D., 39, Weymouth Street, London.

SECTION D.: PUBLIC MEDICINE.—*President:* T. W. Grimshaw, M.D. *Vice-Presidents:* H. J. Littlejohn, M.D.; C. Meymott Tidy, M.B. *Secretaries:* J. L. Notter, M.D., Netley; James Martin, L.K.Q.C.P., Portlaw, County Waterford.

SECTION E.: PSYCHOLOGY.—*President:* J. A. Eames, M.D. *Vice-Presidents:* Henry Rayner, M.D.; Herbert C. Major, M.D. *Secretaries:* Oscar T. Woods, M.D., Killarney; Ringrose Atkins, M.D., Waterford.

SECTION F.: PHYSIOLOGY.—*President:* Henry Power, F.R.C.S. *Vice-Presidents:* Professor John J. Charles, M.D.; Reuben J. Harvey, M.D. *Secretaries:* T. W. Cranston Charles, M.D., 10, Mitre Court Chambers, London; W. H. Allchin, M.B., 34, Wimpole Street, London.

*Secretary to the Physiological Museum:* C. Y. Pearson, M.D., Cork. *Secretaries to Museum Committee:* T. Gelston Atkins, M.D.; C. Harvey, M.D.

*Honorary Local Secretary:* Professor H. MACNAUGHTON JONES, M.D., St. Patrick's Place, Cork.

*Honorary Assistant Local Secretaries:* RINGROSE ATKINS, M.D., Waterford; D. C. O'CONNOR, jun., 2, Camden Place, Cork.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5TH, 1879.

10 A.M.—Meeting of Committee of Council.

11 A.M.—Meeting of the Council of 1877-78.

3 P.M.—General Meeting. *President's Address;* Annual Report of Council, and other business.

8 P.M.—Reception by the President of the Association and the Local Reception Committee at Queen's College.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6TH.

9.30 A.M.—Meeting of Council of 1878-79.

11 A.M.—Second General Meeting. *Address in Medicine.*

2 to 5 P.M.—Sectional Meetings.

8 P.M.—Reception by the Mayor, Corporation, and Citizens of Cork.

## THURSDAY, AUGUST 7TH.

- 9 A.M.—Meeting of the Committee of Council.  
 10 A.M.—Third General Meeting. Reports of Committees.  
 11 A.M.—Address in Surgery.  
 2 to 5 P.M.—Sectional Meetings.  
 6.30 P.M.—Public Dinner.

## FRIDAY, AUGUST 8TH.

- 10 A.M.—Address in Public Health.  
 11 A.M.—Sectional Meetings.  
 1.30 P.M.—Concluding General Meeting.  
 4 P.M.—Garden Party by Reception Committee.  
 8 P.M.—Concert by the Reception Committee.

## EXCURSIONS.

On Saturday, August 9th, there will be excursions to the Lakes of Killarney, the Blackwater Valley, and the River and Harbour.

## SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT.

THE annual meeting of this District will be held in the library of the County Hospital at Canterbury, on Thursday, May 8th, at 3 o'clock; President, Mr. REID.

Dinner will be provided at the Fleur-de-Lis Hotel at 5 o'clock. Charge, 6s. 6d., exclusive of wine.

The following communications have been promised.

1. Mr. T. Wells Hubbard: Emphysema occurring during Labour.
2. Dr. G. Wilks: Case of Injury caused by Lightning.
3. Mr. Rigden: The Management of Retained Placenta at different periods of Pregnancy.

Members are requested to communicate to the Secretary their intention to be present at the dinner.

WM. KNIGHT TREVES, F.R.C.S., *Honorary Secretary*.

Margate, April 28th, 1879.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE BRANCH.

A MEETING of the above Branch will be held at the Railway Hotel, Hockerill, Bishop Stortford, on Tuesday, May 13th, at 2.30 P.M.: C. F. HODSON, Esq., President.

Members intending to make communications are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary as soon as possible.

Dinner will take place at the Railway Hotel, at 6.15 P.M. Tickets, including wine, 15s. each.

BUSHELL ANNINGSOON, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.

Cambridge, April 7th, 1879.

## NORTH OF IRELAND BRANCH.

THE annual general meeting of the above Branch will be held in the Belfast Royal Hospital on Thursday, May 22nd, at 12 o'clock noon, when the Council's report will be read and officers elected for the ensuing year.

JOHN MOORE, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.

Belfast, April 18th, 1879.

## BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE spring meeting of the above Branch will be held at the King's Arms Hotel, Melrose, on Thursday, May 22nd, at 1.30 P.M.

Gentlemen intending to read papers or be present at the dinner are requested to give notice to the secretaries.

RODERICK MACLAREN } *Honorary Secretaries*.  
 JOHN SMITH }

Carlisle, April 16th, 1879.

## MIDLAND BRANCH.

THE next meeting will be held at Louth, during the month of May: President, A. MERCER ADAM, M.D. Members desiring to read papers are requested to communicate with C. HARRISON, *Hon. Sec.* Lincoln, March 1879.

## METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: EAST LONDON AND SOUTH ESSEX DISTRICT.

A MEETING of this district was held at the Manor Rooms, Hackney, on March 18th, at 8.30 P.M.; Dr. DALY, in the absence of the President of the Branch, in the chair.

*Abscess of the Brain*.—Dr. BURNEY YEO read a paper on a case of abscess of the brain caused by a blow on the head. The illness commenced with irregular febrile paroxysms, but without local symptoms. In the eighth week, the temperature became subnormal, and definite brain-symptoms—pain in the head, optic neuritis, convulsions, paralysis—

came on. The patient died suddenly two months after the accident. On necropsy, a scar was found on the scalp, an abscess between the bone and dura mater, and signs of osteitis, thrombosis of the longitudinal sinus in its anterior third, and suppuration of clot. There were also one abscess in the ascending frontal convolution, of the size of a filbert, and another in the temporo-sphenoidal lobe as big as a hen's egg. Dr. YEO believed that the cerebral disease had resulted from the suppuration of the dura mater travelling along tributary veins, and that that case was unique in the fact that the appearance of cerebral symptoms coincided with a subnormal temperature. It was also important to observe that the localisation of the paralysis was such as Dr. Ferrier's experiments would lead one to expect from disease in the situation of the abscess. —Mr. J. O. ADAMS and Mr. MAUNDER were inclined to think that the abscess and some arthritis that occurred in the fourth week might be pyæmic. —Dr. YEO, in reply, did not think the case one of general pyæmia, because there was no pus elsewhere than in the brain.

*Encephalocoele*.—Dr. GIBBINGS read a paper on a case of encephalocoele in which the tumour, as large as a walnut, in the left temporo-frontal region, was thought to be cystic. On opening the tumour, its nature was ascertained; serum escaped, and suppuration followed, but the patient recovered well. —Mr. MAUNDER thought the case valuable as a warning. Tumours in which it was possible that a communication might exist between brain and tumour should not be meddled with.

*Lupus*.—Mr. JAMES STARTIN read a paper on lupus. He looked on lupus as essentially an ulcerative disease, beginning in the sub-papillary layer of the skin. He showed cases and drawings, and described minutely the appearance of the disease in its early stages, and its mode of progress, and then enumerated the distinctive marks of the different forms.

*Next Meeting*.—It was resolved that the next meeting should, if possible, be held in the evening, at the London Hospital.

## METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: NORTH LONDON DISTRICT.

A MEETING was held at the Holloway Hall on March 27th; LEWIS J. MAY, Esq., in the chair.

*Treatment of Spinal Curvature*.—Mr. Edmund Owen described and demonstrated Sayre's treatment of spinal curvature by the plaster-of-Paris jacket. A discussion followed, in which the chairman and several other members joined. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Owen for his interesting and instructive demonstrations.

*Next Meeting*.—It was decided to hold the next meeting on April 24th, at the Holloway Hall, at 8.30 P.M.

## SOUTHERN BRANCH: DORSET DISTRICT.

A MEETING was held at Poole on Wednesday, April 9th; Dr. E. P. PHILPOT, President, in the chair.

*New Members*.—Mr. John F. Hussey of Dorchester, and Dr. W. V. Snow of Bournemouth, were elected members of the Branch and District.

*Communications*.—The President read an able paper on Rheumatism. Mr. Wm. Hawkins and Dr. Lush: Cases of Cerebral Rheumatism.

*Next Meeting*.—It was decided that the October meeting should be held at Weymouth.

*Dinner*.—The members, having been joined by Dr. Ward Cousins of Portsmouth, the Branch secretary, dined at the Antelope Hotel; the President in the chair.

## SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST AND WEST SUSSEX DISTRICT MEETINGS.

A CONJOINT meeting of the above districts was held at the York Hotel, Old Steine, Brighton, on Wednesday, April 22nd; GEORGE BROWNE, Esq., in the chair. Thirty-eight members and visitors were present.

*Communications*.—The following communications were made:

1. Dr. W. A. Hollis: *a*. On the Treatment of Lupus. *b*. On Quininetum Sulphate. *c*. On Euonymin as a Chologogue.
2. Dr. Fussell: A Case of Rigidity of Muscles of the Neck.
3. Mr. G. F. Hodgson: A Short Paper on the Obstetric Forceps, various forms of which were shown.
4. Dr. Harris Ross: Notes of a case of Delirium Tremens. Caution was given as to treatment by repeated doses of chloral-hydrate.
5. Dr. E. Mackey: Cases of Rötheln (German measles).

*The Next Meeting* will be held at Tunbridge Wells, in May. Mr. W. Satchell was nominated to fill the chair.

*Dinner*.—Twenty-eight members dined together at the York Hotel; Mr. G. Browne in the chair.

own inspector does not meet with the same fate at the hands of the Town Council as the reports of the local officers.

A somewhat similar state of affairs is recorded in a report by Dr. F. H. Blaxall on the sanitary state of Plymouth, which has just been issued. The medical officer of health, Dr. Littleton, whose death we had recently to lament, for some time after his appointment was in the habit of frequently submitting to the Town Council written reports directing their attention to the existence of various conditions prejudicial to health; but he was told by the Council that, unless specially called upon to do so, he was not required to send in written reports, but to attend the meetings of the Sanitary Committee and afford any information required of him. Thus the authority, so far from being desirous that this medical officer should afford them the full benefit of his services in keeping them informed as to the actual condition of the district, and advising them as to the measures necessary to be adopted for the improvement of the public health, have preferred to make themselves the judges of what was medically needful for the health of the town. The consequence has been that Dr. Blaxall has found, at almost every point, conclusive evidence of the want of efficient sanitary administration, and of the failure on the part of the sanitary authority to recognise or appreciate the importance of their duties. The sewerage is reported to be of the most defective kind; the house-drains are imperfectly connected with the sewers; the closet-accommodation is disgracefully inadequate; nuisances of every sort abound; and the authority have permitted their own by-laws to be grossly infringed. Such reports as Dr. Littleton was permitted to make show him to have been fully cognisant of these unwholesome conditions, although it would not have been surprising if the paltry salary of a hundred pounds for the charge of the health of seventy-five thousand people had caused him to degenerate into an official after the Town Council's own heart. It is little short of a mockery of the Public Health Act that such a state of affairs as Dr. Blaxall describes should have been permitted to exist, and there can be no sort of doubt that for by far the greater part of it the Town Council is responsible.

#### MEDICAL OFFICERS' HOLIDAYS.

SIR,—Many thanks to you for calling our attention to the reading of the 200th clause of the General Consolidated Order (Poor Law) by the Local Government Board, as shown in the case of Dr. Macdonald. I believe not one of us Union Medical Officers had the slightest idea we were obliged to intimate to the guardians that we were about to take a holiday, when we wished for change or rest, or when called away from home by duty. It is well understood that, if we leave practice for a time, we are to inform the relieving officer, so that in case of urgency no time be lost, but the medical relief order sent straight to our legal deputy; also, if our deputy be absent long, we have to inform the Board of Guardians, so that a new deputy be named.

When it was understood by the public that the authorities deemed it necessary to place inspectors over us as public vaccinators, the position of Union Medical Officers was by no means improved; in fact, we decidedly lost caste. Now, what will that public think, when they understand we cannot go from home without first making a communication to the Board of Guardians, and having the matter discussed and then published in the Union column of the local paper?

I, for one, shall not communicate with my Board of Guardians when I choose to go from home; rather will I follow Dr. Macdonald's example, and resign; and I venture to think a large majority of the medical officers of the poor law will do the same, unless an alteration be at once made in the new reading of clause 200. I am glad to see the Poor Law Medical Officers' Association has taken the matter up.—Yours truly, M.D.

#### REMUNERATION TO POOR-LAW DOCTORS.

SIR,—I should be glad to know what course or "line of action" is open to me under the following circumstances.

I have to deal with two Boards of Guardians in rather a small way. In one, the last quarter's account has been paid, less the usual charge for a truss, and without a single word or comment, or notice beforehand. For more than twenty years, by arrangement with the Boards, I was to supply trusses, and have always been paid without a murmur.

In the second case, the cheque is sent minus the charge (sent in by me as a supplementary or discretionary charge), knowing that cases of cut-throat are not named in the "consolidated order". In the treatment of this, myself and partner had to make four visits four miles off, in less than three days, not only to treat the unhappy fellow surgically, but to administer suction to him. For all this I charged two guineas, which sum, however, is most unceremoniously deducted, as "the guardians consider the salary sufficient remuneration for your services"—nothing more. In both cases, I should add, the overseer's (No. 1) order and the relieving officer's (No. 2) order were sent. In the one case, be it remembered that "hard cash" is paid for the truss as well as for "stock in trade", to meet every exigency. In the other case, the payment for the expenditure of the time and energies (intrinsic value) of two qualified surgeons is wrongly withheld, because Article 181 in Archbold's *Parish Officer* gives the guardians full discretionary power to pay "any reasonable sum not laid down in the Consolidated Order". In both cases, I simply expressed my surprise and disappointment at the deductions, asking to have the orders returned to me; but I have not had a word of reply from either Board.—I have the honour to be, your obedient servant, FRED. MANBY.

East Rudham, April 14th, 1879.

\* \* \* All we can advise our correspondent to do is to submit, in a temperately written letter, the facts of the cases of hardship he details to the Local Government Board. The Board will send his letter to the guardians, and probably recommend that some consideration should be granted. We do not see our way to any other course. The Board is within its power in refusing payment, if so minded.

## MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.—The following gentlemen were admitted as Members on April 24th.

Burnet, Robert William, M.D. Aberdeen, 10, Nottingham Place, W.  
Drewitt, Frederick George Dawtre, M.B. Oxford, St. George's Hospital, S.W.  
Mickle, William Julius, M.D. Toronto, Grove Hall, Bow, E.

The following gentlemen were admitted as Licentiates on April 24th.

Atkey, William Thomas, Chichester  
Baines, Allen Mackenzie, M.B. Toronto, 2, Storey's Gate, S.W.  
Balls, James, King's College  
Barron, Herbert George, Southport  
Batson, William Lascelles, 68, Guilford Street, W.C.  
Biggs, John Maundy, Dallington, Hawkhurst  
Birch, Richard Charles, Royal Infirmary, Manchester  
Boissiere, Arthur Henry, Clifton  
Bousfield, Edward Collins, Bedford  
Corder, Sheppard Ransome, 12, Percy Circus, W.C.  
Gardner, John Twinn, Ilfracombe  
Milles, Walter Jennings, 6, Wyndham Place, W.  
Poland, John, Blackheath, S.E.  
Smith, Ernest Frederic, Torpoint, Devonport  
Wadham, Frederick, 10, Milner Street, S.W.  
Warwick, Percy, St. Helen's Road, Hastings  
Williams, Miles Melbourne, Royal Infirmary, Manchester  
Williams, William Roger, Enfield  
Williamson, Robert Isherwood, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.  
Wood, Percy Moore, 6, Eglantine Road, S.W.  
Woodcock, Robert Fraser, University College

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the College on April 24th.

Bedford, Robert T., Newhaven  
Byers, John W., M.D. Queen's Univ. Dub., Belfast  
Dalton, Norman, L.S.A., Demerara  
Gulliver, George, B.A. Oxon., Canterbury  
Jones, Albert E., Pontypridd  
Logan, Frederick T. B., Bristol  
Nankivell, John H., York  
Parkinson, George W., Sackville Street  
Pierson, Alfred H., Lee, Kent  
Scott, Richard J. H., Kensington  
Stokes, Henry F., Compton Terrace, Highbury  
Sykes, William A., Golcar, Huddersfield  
Wiles, Frederick W., L.S.A., Wotton-under-Edge  
Williams, William D. C., Sydney, New South Wales

Three gentlemen were approved in Surgery, and, when qualified in Medicine, will be admitted members of the College; and eleven candidates out of the sixty-eight examined were referred to their professional studies for six months.

The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in anatomy and physiology at a meeting of the Board of Examiners on April 28th, and, when eligible, will be admitted to the pass-examination.

Messrs. Skene Keith, Patrick W. Maxwell, Chas. H. Willey, George H. Mapleton, Christian L. Herman, James Altham, and William H. Doboré, students of the Edinburgh School; Chas. E. Strickland, Henry J. Blakesley, Henry L. Swinson, and William Richards, of the Birmingham School; Ernest A. Hyrons, Thos. E. Flitcroft, and John S. Davies, of the Glasgow School; Fred. St. G. Mivart, of St. Mary's Hospital; James Maughan, of the Liverpool School; and John E. Howe, of the Cambridge School.

The following gentlemen passed on April 29th.

Messrs. Alexander McCormick, William H. J. Sellers, James O'Reilly, Arthur Thomson, and John B. E. Joseph, students of the Edinburgh School; Frederic E. Daniels, Henry W. Smith, and Gordon F. Nicholls, of the Birmingham School; Chas. B. Gracie, Wm. H. Wright, and John H. Jones, of the Liverpool School; Edward Ward and Thos. Horsfall, of the Leeds School; Wm. B. Roué, of the Bristol School; Henry G. Watson, of the Sheffield School; Chas. E. Wedmore, of the Cambridge School; John McMullan, of the Dublin School; and Algernon A. Cohen, of the Aberdeen School.

The following gentlemen passed on April 30th.

Messrs. William A. Shillito, and George Booth, of the Sheffield School; William Huntington, and Arthur Jones, of the Liverpool School; Andrew Fuller, and James A. Unitt, of the Birmingham School; George H. Till, of the Glasgow School; James P. Myles, of the Bristol School; Thomas P. A. Stuart, of the Edinburgh School; John Foggin, of the Newcastle School; Edward Tatham, of St. Thomas's Hospital; Peter Pigott, of Guy's Hospital; Samuel Rabbeth, of King's College; and Charles E. Paget, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Twenty-three candidates out of the seventy-two examined, having failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Board of Examiners, were referred to their anatomical and physiological studies for three months, including eight candidates who had an additional three months.

In the list of gentlemen who passed on April 14th (JOURNAL, April 19th), for A. R. Brown (of King's College), read A. R. Broom.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.—At the usual monthly examinations for the Licences of the College, held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, April 7th, 8th, 9th, and

10th, 1879, the following candidates were successful.—For the First Professional Examination.

Foggo, Isabella M. H. J.

For the Licence to Practise Medicine.

Barton, James Robert  
Battersby, Henry Lewis  
Howard, Robert  
Mahony, William Aloysius  
Malony, Harry

Mullen, John William  
Peyton, Andrew Dillon  
Rorke, Charles  
Wall, Henry Arthur  
Warwick, Robert

For the Licence to Practise Midwifery.

Battersby, Henry Lewis  
Howard, Robert  
Mahony, William Aloysius

Mullen, John William  
Rorke, Charles

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.**—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, April 24th, 1879.

Biggs, John Maundy, Dallington, Hawkhurst  
Fallow, Joseph, Cowley Road, Brixton  
Farndon, Levi, Bramley Road, Notting Hill  
Gardner, John Twiname, Northfields, Ilfracombe  
Harrison, James, High Street, Windermere  
Hayward, John Davey, Grove Street, Liverpool  
Waelchli, Gustav, Berne, Switzerland

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

Lavies, Joseph W. Y., King's College, London  
Lewis, John George Stephen, Guy's Hospital

### MEDICAL VACANCIES.

*Particulars of those marked with an asterisk will be found in the advertisement columns.*

The following vacancies are announced:—

**DUNDALK UNION**—Medical Officer for Ravensdale Dispensary District. Salary, £100 per annum, with £25 per annum as Sanitary Officer, registration and vaccination fees. Election on the 14th instant.

\***INFIRMARY FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND THROAT**, Margaret Street—Physician for the Southern District.

\***KENT AND CANTERBURY HOSPITAL**—Assistant House-Surgeon and Dispenser. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications before Friday, May 23rd.

**LEEDS PUBLIC DISPENSARY**—Dispenser. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications not later than May 7th.

**LONGFORD UNION**—Medical Officer for Drumlish Dispensary District. Salary, £125 per annum, exclusive of registration and vaccination fees. Election on the 13th instant.

**NOTTINGHAM DISPENSARY**—Assistant Resident Surgeon. Salary, £160 per annum. Election on May 19th.

\***RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY, OXFORD**—Physician. Election on June 20th. Testimonials to be sent to the Secretary before June 6th.

\***ROYAL BERKSHIRE HOSPITAL**—Honorary Physician. Applications before May 13th.

\***ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND**—Curator of the Museum. Salary, £250 per annum. Applications on or before May 31st.

\***ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, CHATHAM**—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with board, washing, etc. Applications not later than May 12th.

\***ST. MARYLEBONE GENERAL DISPENSARY**—Honorary Physician. Applications on or before May 7th.

\***SHOREDITCH UNION**—Assistant Medical Officer for the Infirmary. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications not later than May 5th.

\***STOCKTON HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £200 per annum. Applications not later than May 14th.

\***UNIVERSITY OF LONDON**—Examinership in Medicine. Salary, £150. Applications to be sent to the Registrar on or before May 31st.

\***YORK FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' ASSOCIATION**—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £140 per annum, and part fees. Applications, with three recent testimonials, on or before May 15th.

### MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

\***FORT, Thomas, L.R.C.P.E.**, appointed Surgeon to the Police Force and Fire Brigade (Central Division), Oldham, *vice* J. Prestwich, L.R.C.P.Ed., deceased.

\***INGLIS, Alexander, M.D.**, appointed Physician to the Cheltenham General Hospital, *vice* J. Abercrombie, M.D., resigned.

**WILLCOCKS, Frederick, M.R.C.S.Eng.**, appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Stanhope Street Public Dispensary, *vice* R. G. Hebb, M.B., resigned.

**WOOD, CHARLES, M.R.C.S.E.**, appointed Junior Resident Medical Officer to the Children's Hospital, Pendlebury, Manchester.

### 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 announcements.*

#### BIRTH.

**STRANGE.**—On April 25th, at Bicton, near Shrewsbury, the wife of Arthur Strange, M.D., of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

**BULL—ANDERSON.**—On April 24th, at Shenley Church, by the Rev. W. F. Short, Warden of St. Paul's College, assisted by the Rev. Kitelee Baily of Old Bradwell, and the Rev. James Fairbrother of Shenley, William H. Bull, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., St. Oswald's House, Stony Stratford, to Louisa Jane, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Stevenson Anderson, Esq., Glasgow, and cousin of James Waddell, Esq., Shenley House, Stony Stratford, Bucks.

**ELKINGTON—LOWE.**—On April 30th, at St. Mark's, North Audley Street, London, by the Rev. J. W. Ayre, Vicar, and the Rev. John Durst, Vicar of St. Margaret's, King's Lynn, Herbert Frederick, eldest son of Frederick Elkington, Esq., of Moseley Hall, Worcestershire, to Thomasine Jessie, daughter of John Lowe, M.D., of King's Lynn.

#### DEATH.

\***BROWN, Frederick James, M.D., F.R.C.S.** (late Consulting-Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester), at Rochester, aged 55, on April 27th.  
**GOODISSON, Samuel, L.K.Q.C.P.**, at Enniscorthy, on April 22nd.

**TESTIMONIAL TO DR. BYROM BRAMWELL.**—The medical students, past and present, of the University of Durham met, on April 1st, in the Library of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Infirmary, to present Dr. Byrom Bramwell with an illuminated address, prior to his leaving Newcastle for Edinburgh. The address was as follows: "University of Durham College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. To Byrom Bramwell, Esq., M.D. Dear Sir,—Hearing that you are about to resign your various appointments in this town and in our college, we, the undersigned, past and present students of the University of Durham, beg most respectfully to convey to you our hearty thanks for the knowledge you have imparted to us, and for the universal kindness we have received at your hands during the past five years. As Physician and Pathologist to the Newcastle Infirmary, you have always generously devoted your valuable time and services to the interest and welfare of the students. You have, by your lectures, and more especially by your clinical teaching, rendered the acquisition of practical knowledge easy; and, by your systematic method of case-taking, taught us lessons in physical diagnosis and other modes of clinical investigation which it were difficult to forget. In the lecture-room, you have always given us a clear insight into the various subjects which it has been your province to teach; and you have instilled into us the principles of forensic medicine and pathology in a manner which was alike profitable and pleasurable. Finally, as a gentleman occupying a high position in the profession, and as one of the senior physicians of the Infirmary, you have endeared yourself to each and all of us by your earnestness as a lecturer, and the willingness with which you entered into all schemes for the benefit of the students of this college. Your residence here will always be remembered as a source of gratification and your loss will be deplored. We see in the future a career high and honourable for you, and in the name of the whole number of medical students of the University of Durham we sincerely trust that in your new home you may find all those honours and successes which your talents deserve, and your ardent investigations here have justly merited." Dr. Bramwell expressed his thanks for the address. Some of the pleasantest hours of his life had been spent in clinical teaching, and it was a matter of extreme satisfaction to know that his efforts had been so highly appreciated. He hoped that those who had signed the address would do him the favour of exchanging photographs.

**CLONMEL DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.**—The Board of Governors having passed a resolution increasing the salary of Dr. Gelston by £25 yearly, the authorities at Dublin inquired whether the Board were desirous of giving him the full benefit of the scale approved by Government and in accordance with his services. The governors, at a late meeting, unanimously agreed to allow Dr. Gelston the full benefit of what he was entitled to, and altered the increase from £25 to £36 10s. Mr. Nugent, one of the Inspectors of Asylums, in a recent report, states that on his last visit there were 392 patients in the asylum, and that there was a certain amount of overcrowding. He suggests adding to the existing building a couple of large dormitories and suitable day-rooms, which it is estimated will cost about £700. Dr. Nugent speaks highly of the condition of the asylum, the patients as a body being remarkably healthy, more so than in any like institution in the kingdom, during the past inclement season.

At a recent meeting of the Mullingar Board of Guardians, a resolution was unanimously adopted that Dr. Dillon Kelly, late medical officer of the workhouse, should be allowed two-thirds of his late salary as superannuation allowance.

**DR. DE LANDRE**, who has acted as medical officer for the past eleven years to the Sarsfield Court of Foresters, Limerick, and recently resigned, was last week invited by the members to a supper, and presented with an illuminated address and portrait in oils.

**SURGEON-MAJOR PORTER** has been appointed to the direction of the Field Hospital, 1st Division, Jellalabad, under the command of Sir Samuel Browne.



## OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

**MONDAY**.....Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 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.—St. Mark's 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 P.M.—Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Hospital for Women, 2 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.—St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department), 2 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.

## HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

**CHARING CROSS**.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th.; Dental, M. W. F., 9.30.

**GUY'S**.—Medical and Surgical, daily, exc. Tu., 1.30; Obstetric, M. W. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Th., 1.30; Tu. F., 12.30; Ear, Tu. F., 12.30; Skin, Tu., 12.30; Dental, Tu. F., 12.

**KING'S COLLEGE**.—Medical, daily, 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. Th. S., 2; o.p., M. W. F., 12.30; Eye, M. Th. S., 1; Ear, Th., 2; Skin, Th.; Throat, Th., 3; Dental, Tu. F., 10.

**LONDON**.—Medical, daily exc. S., 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30 and 2; Obstetric, M. Th., 1.30; o.p., W. S., 1.30; Eye, W. S., 9; Ear, S., 9.30; Skin, W. 9; Dental, Tu., 9.

**MIDDLESEX**.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; o.p., W. S., 1.30; Eye, W. S., 8.30; Ear and Throat, Tu., 9; Skin, F., 4; Dental, daily, 9.

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S**.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, M. Th. S., 2; o.p., W. S., 9; Eye, Tu. W. Th. S., 2; Ear, M., 2.30; Skin, F., 1.30; Larynx, W., 11.30; Orthopaedic, F., 12.30; Dental, F., 9.

**ST. GEORGE'S**.—Medical and Surgical, M. Tu. F. S., 1; Obstetric, Tu. S., 1; o.p., Th., 2; Eye, W. S., 2; Ear, Tu., 2; Skin, Th., 1; Throat, M., 2; Orthopaedic, W., 2; Dental, Tu. S., 9; Th., 1.

**ST. MARY'S**.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.15; Obstetric, Tu. F., 9.30; o.p., Tu. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Th., 1.30; Ear, W. S., 2; Skin, Th., 1.30; Throat, W. S., 12.30; Dental, W. S., 9.30.

**ST. THOMAS'S**.—Medical and Surgical, daily, except Sat., 2; Obstetric, M. Th., 2; o.p., W. F., 12.30; Eye, M. Th., 2; o.p., daily except Sat., 1.30; Ear, Tu., 12.30; Skin, Th., 12.30; Throat, Tu., 12.30; Children, S., 12.30; Dental, Tu. F., 10.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE**.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1 to 2; Obstetric, M. Tu. Th. F., 1.30; Eye, M. W. F., 2; Ear, S., 1.30; Skin, Tu., 1.30; S., 9; Throat, Th., 2.30; Dental, W., 10.3.

**WESTMINSTER**.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 3; Eye, M. Th., 2.30; Ear, Tu. F., 9; Skin, Th., 1; Dental, W. S., 9.15.

## MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

**MONDAY**.—Odontological Society of Great Britain, ordinary meeting, 8 P.M. Paper by David Hepburn, Esq., "On Nicotine, and its Action on the Teeth". Casual communications from Dr. Walker, Mr. Oakley Coles, Mr. Storer-Bennett, and Mr. S. J. Hutchinson.—Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Walter J. Coulson will deliver the Annual Oration; subject, "Modern Aids to Increased Accuracy of Diagnosis, and their Influence in the Treatment of Disease"; to be followed by the usual *conversazione*.

**WEDNESDAY**.—Obstetrical Society of London, 8 P.M. Specimens: Extra-uterine Foetation, by Dr. Percy Boulton; Congenital Ventral Hernia, by Dr. Brunton; Unilocular Cyst of both Ovaries, with Fallopian Tubes attached, by Mr. Knowsley Thornton. Discussion on "The Use of the Forceps and its Alternatives in Lingering Labour", to be opened by Dr. Barnes.—Epidemiological Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Robert Lawson, Inspector-General of Hospitals, "On the Course and Distribution of Cholera in India in 1876".

**FRIDAY**.—Clinical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Bryant, "A Case in which a Biliary Calculus was removed by operation from the Gall-bladder, and a cure resulted". Dr. Allen Sturge, "A Case of Spondylitis Deformans". Mr. Hulke, "Case of Suture Junction of the Ulnar Nerve fifteen weeks after its complete severance by a Roofing-plate; early restoration of Function". Mr. A. T. Norton, "Papilloma of the Bladder; Excision; Death". Mr. Morratt Baker will exhibit a Case of Amussat's Operation for Artificial Anus.

## 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 General Secretary and Manager, 161, Strand, W.C.

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

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, 161, Strand, London, and not to the Editor.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

THE following were the questions on Surgical Anatomy and the Principles and Practice of Surgery submitted to the candidates at the written examination for the diploma of membership of the Royal College of Surgeons on the 18th April, when they were required to answer at least four, including one of the first two, out of the six questions.

1. Describe the surgical relations of the male urinary bladder, when contracted and when distended. 2. Mention, in their relations to each other, the several parts which are divided in a circular amputation through the upper third of the forearm. 3. What constitutional symptoms would lead you to suspect strangulation of intestine? How would you investigate such a case? 4. Give an account of chronic enlargement of the prostate gland, its effects and treatment. 5. What is the rationale of the process of cure of aneurism? How may that process be induced by surgical means? 6. Describe the causes, symptoms, and treatment of acute iritis.

The following were the questions on the Principles and Practice of Medicine, submitted, on the following day, to those candidates who had not passed any examination in medicine.

1. Discuss the morbid anatomy, symptoms, and treatment of diphtheria. 2. Give a chemical and pathological account of gall-stones. Enumerate the accidents to which they may give rise. And discuss the symptoms and treatment of these accidents. 3. Name the vegetable astringents of the *Pharmacopœia*; state their several special uses; and give the doses of their more important preparations. Write in Latin an unabbreviated prescription (with directions) for an astringent mixture for a patient suffering from chronic dysentery.

WE are glad to learn that the directors of the Clergy Co-operative Society, in deference to the wishes expressed by the medical profession, have decided not to proceed with the list of medical practitioners, to which we drew attention in our last issue.

## NUISANCES—DANGEROUS, DISGUSTING, AND INTOLERABLE.

SIR,—Nuisances, similar to the one described by Dr. G. M. Evans, in the JOURNAL of the 26th instant, are to be found in almost every town in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, especially at Narberth, in the latter county. Two to three thousand head of cattle, horses, and pigs, on fair-days, are posted in the streets, creating a filth, stench, and noise savouring much of primitive barbarism; polluting the air for days afterwards, and until washed away by the next rain. The damage done to property is considerable—pavements torn up and railings broken down, for which no compensation can be found.

As a medical officer of health when resident there, I made many efforts to have the fair removed out of the town, a gentleman volunteering the use of a field for the purpose; but the influence of the publicans proved too great a bar, evidently from the impression that the change would lessen the drain on their taps. Under this influence, in an age of progress, when civilisation and sanitation are making such rapid strides, the comfort and welfare of the people are sacrificed to omnipotent and ubiquitous publicans.—I am, sir, yours etc., MAURICE G. EVANS, M.D.

## FIRST HELP IN ACCIDENTS.

SIR,—Can any of your readers inform me if there be published any broadsheet containing a guide to nurses, asylum attendants, and intelligent lay persons, of what to do in cases of emergency, such as choking, fractures, hæmorrhage, in places especially where the assistance of a medical man cannot be immediately obtained? I have made inquiries at the principal medical publishers, but without success. A few years ago such a broadsheet was published, and found of much service.—Yours faithfully, T. N. B.

## FOREIGN MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

SIR,—Can you kindly inform me, through the medium of your paper, by what means a duly qualified and registered medical man can hear of foreign and colonial appointments, such as the charge of men employed on Government works, etc.; whether there is a foreign medical agency, or any other regular means of hearing of such appointments?—I am, sir, obediently yours, A DOCTOR'S WIFE.

\* We know of no foreign medical agency. Application must be made at the Colonial Office, the Foreign Office, or at the offices of any of the contractors for such works. The advertisements in the medical papers occasionally contain intimation of such vacancies.

## MARTIN'S INDIA-RUBBER BANDAGES.

SIR,—Mr. J. Fletcher Horne, in speaking of the use of Martin's India-rubber bandages, mentions a large percentage of unsuccessful cases, and asks for opinions as to the cause. I would suggest as probable that this may be owing to contraction of the cicatrix of the ulcer, which I have frequently found troublesome during the later stages of healing, both in wounds and ulcers. A cure will quickly follow if skin-grafting be resorted to, or the use of strapping so applied as to relieve the tension.—I am, etc., W. E. GREEN, M.R.C.S. Eng.

Sandown, Isle of Wight, April 8th, 1879.

## "REST AWHILE."

A MEDICAL man in very large practice, and much respected for his personal worth as well as his professional skill, lately received an anonymous letter, containing £100, and a slip of paper on which was written, "St. Mark, chap. vi. verse 31st". The text referred to is this: "And He said unto them, Come ye yourselves apart into a desert place, and rest awhile: for there were many coming and going, and they had no leisure so much as to eat." A more happy instance of Christian consideration could not be conceived. It is not uncommon for ministers to receive from their people the means of taking a holiday, at least in free churches, where the State is not supposed to support the clergy. In America, for example, a pastor's trip to Europe is frequently franked by the generous and considerate members of churches; but for other classes of overworked professional men this thoughtful kindness is so rarely shown, that the case of the doctor is worthy of special notice. Many a man is worn out prematurely for lack of the means to "rest awhile".—*Leisure Hour*.

In Mr. E. Chesshire's letter, published in the JOURNAL of April 19th, page 603, the name of Sir Thomas Watson was accidentally omitted in the last sentence.

**NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.**—Advertisements for insertion in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* should be forwarded direct to the Publishing Office, 161, Strand, London, addressed to Mr. FOWKE, not later than *Thursday*, Twelve o'clock.

#### ILLEGAL PRACTITIONERS, AND HOW THEY ARE PROTECTED.

**SIR**,—As a rule, I do not like meddling with quacks, for, as one cannot touch filth without being defiled, so the exposing of the quack fraternity may bring a certain amount of discredit, as one's intentions are liable to be misinterpreted. The following facts are, however, so instructive, that I think it well to bring them under the notice of the profession. The difficulties of the Medical Defence Association are very great; they must be very much increased if registered members of the Royal College of Surgeons protect unqualified practitioners. Without offering any opinion on the case, I tell the tale.

A man named John Blank, in Halifax, called to pay me an account. After settling it, he added, "I have another account here from a surgeon to whom I do not owe anything." I asked to see it, and found it was a bill for 11s. 6d. from Mr. A., surgeon, Halifax, for attendance, and with the bill, in the same wrapper, was a circular from J. A., chemist, Halifax. I at once saw a clue to the affair, and I said, "You have had some attendance from Mr. A., chemist." The man replied he had. I told him it was believed they were partners, and this would account for the bill coming from Mr. A., surgeon. The man, an intelligent workman, said, "I would not object to pay Mr. A. (chemist), but I do object to have to pay probably a commission to Mr. A. (surgeon) on this account, for protecting the former."

The chemist is a notorious illegal practitioner, who drives about, and visits, and prescribes. He was, a few years ago, a grocer. I do not object so much to his conversion from a respectable vendor of coffee and candles into an illegal vendor of medical advice, but I think it is a matter of regret that a qualified member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England should lend his name in order to protect him, that is to say, if the facts be true. The evidence is very strong. Would the Medical Defence Association defend this man, should he be pressed for payment of this account?—I remain, yours, etc.,  
T. M. DOLAN, F.R.C.S.E.

Halifax, April 28th, 1879.

Dr. HENRY MOON should address the General Secretary.

#### INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

MR. J. SCOTT BATTAMS (Royal Free Hospital) calls attention to a plan recommended by Dr. McIntyre, of treating incontinence of urine in children by diminishing their consumption of animal food, flesh meat in any form being allowed but three days in the week. This treatment was quickly and entirely successful. Mr. Battams's experience of this plan of cure is limited to three cases; all were obstinate and of long standing. Belladonna, iron, strychnine, etc., were tried in vain. He continued the iron, and interdicted all flesh meat, including beef-tea, broth, etc. He also advised that very little fluid should be given in the latter third of the day, and that they should pass urine before going to bed. At the end of a week, two of the children had quite recovered, the third also had only transgressed twice. Two of these patients came under observation three months afterwards, and they still continued well; and as the third was not brought to the hospital, he probably had not relapsed. In another case, belladonna and nuxvomica were rapidly curative. He was a youth aged 16, who had suffered from nocturnal incontinence for three years, since leaving school; he was well grown and nourished, but rather torpid mentally. He had always had good health. The genital organs were exceptionally small, the prepuce not too long. Mr. Battams prescribed ten minims of tincture of belladonna, and five minims of tincture of nuxvomica three times a day. A fortnight later, he had had no incontinence for a week, and a month later, he was still well.

Dr. McC. advises "A Perplexed Member", if his patient be a male, to examine the penis, and if he find the prepuce and glans penis adherent in any part, to separate them. He has found this quite effectual in such cases.

Dr. W. S. STEELE (Babbacombe) recommends "A Perplexed Member" to give, during the day, a mixture containing nitrate of potash, ergot, and strychnia, in doses suitable to the age of the patient. The belladonna should be continued, one dose of bedtime; it should be given in increasing doses and for a long time. Children bear well large doses of belladonna. In one obstinate case in a boy aged 14, Dr. Steele gave as much as four grains of the extract for a dose; this had the desired effect. The use of the remedy should be continued for a considerable time after the patient is apparently well.

J. E. E.—Correct enough; but we are unable to find anything in the paper on Transfusion worth reviewing or noticing in the *JOURNAL*. The views advanced have often been advanced by others. Experiments and cases are what is wanted.

#### FEMALE PHYSICIANS IN INSANE ASYLUMS.

A BILL for the employment of female physicians in State asylums for the insane is now before the Legislature of New York. As the Bill is short, and has a certain historical value, we give it in detail as follows.

"The trustees of the several State asylums for the insane, namely, at Utica, Poughkeepsie, Middletown, and Willard, shall employ one or more competent and well educated female physicians to have the charge of the female patients of said asylums, under the direction of the medical superintendents of the several asylums, as in the case of the other or male assistant physicians, and to take the place of such male assistant physician or physicians, in the wards for female patients."

#### QUEER CARDS.

THERE is plenty of room for a little disciplinary pressure in the Coleraine district, if we may judge from a perusal of the *Coleraine Chronicle*, March 29th, which contains, in immediate juxtaposition, the following advertisements.

"A CARD.—*Medical*. Dr. Edward Little, M.R.C.S.Eng., of Queen's College, Belfast, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, has pleasure in informing the inhabitants of Coleraine and neighbourhood that he has for the present fixed his residence at the Manse, Meeting-House Place, where he may be consulted daily.

"CARD.—*Medical*. Charles Forsyth, M.D., Surgeon, etc. (of Articlave), has pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of Coleraine and neighbourhood that he has now taken those central premises in Church Street, Coleraine (at present occupied as the post-office), where he will open a Medical Hall, and, meanwhile, pending alterations, for the convenience of his patients, he has taken apartments on the first floor, in order to be able to attend to calls by day or night.  
"Coleraine, March 1st, 1879."

A CORRESPONDENT forwards the enclosed: "An order has been issued from the Horse Guards notifying that, until further notice, the minimum standard height for gunners of the Royal Artillery is reduced from 5 feet 10 inches to 5 feet 8 inches. Also that the minimum chest-measurement of recruits for cavalry of the Line of twenty years of age and upwards is to be as follows: If 5 feet 6 inches and under 5 feet 10 inches in height, 34 inches; 5 feet 10 inches and upwards, 35 inches. When manifest want of care occurs in enlisting men under chest-measurement, all expenses will be liable to disallowance." He asks whether it is worth comment. We do not think it calls for comment. Such changes are made from time to time whenever there is any slight augmentation or pressure.

#### PHYSICAL EDUCATION AT SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

THE introduction of physical exercise and instruction on hygiene as a part of a college curriculum has been realised at Amherst College, United States, for the last twenty years, and with results that are highly instructive. Only distinguished members of the medical profession are appointed to the department, and they have the same footing as the other professors. Their first duty is to know the physical condition of each student, and to see that the laws of health are preserved. In case of sickness, the student applies to this officer for a certificate, whereby he is excused from college duties and put under suitable treatment. Statistics of the bodily condition of the students are regularly secured. All the classes are required to attend the gymnasium exercises four times a week. The performances are accompanied with music, and arranged to give full play to the animal spirits. They are fully as popular and well attended as the literary exercises. The intelligent co-operation of the students is secured by instruction on the means of preserving health, physical and mental, with supplementary lectures on human anatomy and physiology. Writing on the chances of life of the young men under this hygienic discipline, as compared with men of the same age elsewhere, Professor Hitchcock says: "It is regarded as an established law that the chances of life grow less and less from about the fifteenth to the twenty-third year, and the rate of decrease is very rapid. But the tables of health kept at Amherst show that there is an improvement in health from year to year through the course, the ages being from nineteen to twenty-three; for, taking the number of sick men in the freshmen class as unity, the number in the sophomore class is 0.912, in the junior 0.759, and in the senior but 0.578; the percentage during the college course diminishing to nearly one-half." In the light of these twenty years' experience, he urges on colleges generally the formation of a similar department.

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

Mr. Berkeley Hill, London; Dr. H. Cunningham, Dumfries; Mr. A. J. Pepper, London; Mr. S. Macvie, Chirside; Dr. Macpherson, London; Dr. W. Squire, London; Dr. Macnaughton Jones, Cork; Dr. J. W. J. Oswald, London; Dr. G. H. B. Macleod, Glasgow; Dr. Leech, Manchester; Dr. Malins, Birmingham; Dr. H. Donkin, London; Mr. G. Field, London; Mr. E. F. Green, Woodbridge; Dr. T. F. Chavasse, Birmingham; Our Paris Correspondent; Dr. W. Thomson, Peterborough; Mr. G. Eastes, London; Mr. G. B. Fraser, London; Dr. H. J. Fausset, Tamworth; Mr. S. Alford, London; Mr. A. B. Broom, Sidmouth; Dr. W. Moore, Dublin; Mr. D'Arcy Power, London; Dr. R. Saundby, Birmingham; Dr. Hastings, Brixton; Mr. W. G. Hacon, London; Dr. W. Thomson, Peterborough; Mr. S. Musgrave, Lisburn; T. N. B., Woking; Dr. Pavy, London; Mr. C. Leonard, Bristol; Dr. H. Moon, Cannes; Mr. J. Greene, Birmingham; Sir Rutherford Alcock, London; Dr. J. Edwards, London; Mr. E. W. Forster, Darlington; Mr. S. F. Murphy, London; Dr. Moore, Lancaster; Mr. G. Budd, jun., London; Dr. J. P. Bramwell, Perth; A Member; Dr. J. B. Russell, Glasgow; Dr. Botkin, St. Petersburg; Dr. W. Marcet, Cannes; Dr. V. P. Gibney, New York; Dr. A. Payne, Calcutta; Sir John Rose Cormack, Paris; Dr. Brandies, New York; M.D.; Dr. Dowse, London; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; Dr. Fairlie Clarke, Southborough; Z.; B.A. Cantab.; Mr. J. Gregory, Manchester; Dr. T. Dudfield, London; Mr. Jabez Hogg, London; Mr. O. Coles, London; Mr. T. M. Dolan, Halifax; Messrs. Evans, Sons, and Co., Liverpool; Dr. D. B. Lees, Chelsea; C. O., Isleworth; Mr. W. Statter, Wakefield; Dr. Clement Godson, London; Dr. T. A. Chapman, Hereford; Mr. W. K. Treves, Margate; Mr. C. Heath, London; Mr. W. H. Bull, Stony Stratford; The Secretary of the Royal Maternity Hospital; Dr. A. Waters, Liverpool; Dr. Garson, London; The Secretary of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Our Brighton Correspondent; Dr. A. S. Taylor, London; The Secretary of the Clinical Society; Mr. C. W. Latham, London; Dr. M. G. Evans, Cardiff; Mr. Thos. Cooke, London; Mr. S. F. Page, London; Mr. G. H. Fosbrooke, Alcester; Dr. Duckworth, London; Dr. J. Brown, Rochester; Dr. W. Macewen, Glasgow; Dr. Fancourt Barnes, London; Dr. E. Burd, Shrewsbury; Mr. E. W. Forster, Darlington; Dr. Copeman, Norwich; S. G.; Mr. H. F. Elkington, London; A Doctor's Wife; Dr. C. Roberts, London; Mr. J. Hodgkins, Radcliffe; Dr. E. D. Mapother, Dublin; Dr. J. Williams, London; Our Dublin Correspondent; Mr. S. J. Hutchinson, London; Our Glasgow Correspondent; Mr. B. B. Joli, St. Ives, Cornwall; Mr. Morratt Baker, London; Mr. W. E. Green, Sandown; "M.D."; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Dr. W. S. Steele, Torquay; Mr. J. Ellis, London; etc.

#### BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Cook's Handbook for London; with Maps. London: T. Cook and Sons. 1879.  
Freedom in Science and Teaching. By E. Haeckel; with a Prefatory Note by T. H. Huxley, F.R.S. London: C. Kegan Paul, and Co. 1879.  
A Guide to the Practical Examination of Urine. By J. Tyson, M.D. London: Baillière, Tindall, and Cox. 1879.  
Lectures on Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. By J. M. Charcot. Translated by H. B. Millard. London: Baillière, Tindall, and Cox. 1879.  
The Nature of Life: an Introductory Chapter to Pathology. Second Edition. London: H. K. Lewis. 1879.  
Om Nogle Former af Acut Suppurativ Betændelse i de Lange Rørknogler hos Unger Individer. Af Oscar Bloch. København: 1879.