

identity of the disease in both cases being satisfactorily shown. The cases of partial epilepsy, in which there are paralysis, contractions, and wasting of one-half of the body, and in which the convulsive movements occur wholly or more particularly on the paralysed side, are given with great care, and will be read with much interest in this country, where such affections are rare, and have not been greatly studied. Metalloscopy is but lightly touched on in these pages.

We must say that we regret that a work of such great scientific interest should be to English readers rendered somewhat unsavoury reading by the introduction of long pages of the obscene ravings of delirious hysterical girls, and descriptions of events in their sexual history. Such events, and the impressions they made on the minds of these unfortunate girls, who were in some cases brutally subjected to rape and seduction at a very early age, have, of course, a most important bearing on their medical history, and as such should be duly chronicled; but, if described in the loose words of the patient when delirious and completely under the influence of a hystero-epileptic attack, such description may be interesting to the inquisitive student of diseased and degraded human nature, but is actually, in the words of the law-courts, "matter unfit for publication".

Disregarding this one defect, this *Iconographie* is unique, and deserves, and will retain, a permanent place in scientific medical literature. It is eminently curious, full of vivid interest, unfolding some of the rarest and most fantastic phases of temporary mental perversion and physical distortion. The strange combinations of rapid and rhythmical muscular movements of the most difficult and *bizarre* character, the quick succession of mental emotions prompting a picturesque series of attitude are all chronicled and photographed with exactness, and thus this collection becomes equally valuable to the student who desires to investigate the mental epidemics of the middle ages by the light of the more rigid clinical observation of modern science, and to the purely scientific student of neurology who will find here some of the most interesting forms of active neuroses. Professor Charcot, who has devoted his great powers of clinical observation and rare sagacity to the close study of the cases here recorded, is to be congratulated on finding assistants so skilful and so enterprising as Drs. BOURNEVILLE and P. REGNARD.

A MANUAL OF DENTAL ANATOMY, HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE.
By CHARLES S. TOMES, M.A. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1879.

ODONTOLOGY, like many other departments of biology, has made much progress within the last few years, and many valuable contributions have been added to it. Those have, however, never been embodied in the form of a text-book. The object of the author is to place before the student, in a short and concise form, the chief ascertained facts of the science—as derived from the study of it not only in man, but also in vertebrate animals. The first chapter contains a general description of the teeth in man; while, in the second, their surroundings are considered. A full description of the maxillary bones is given, of the muscles attached to them, and of their nervous and vascular supply. The clinical value of a thorough knowledge of the distribution of all the nerves supplying the face and scalp is demonstrated. The dental tissues are very fully described, and their minute anatomy freely illustrated by means of woodcuts; and what is usually considered by the student as a dry and uninteresting study is set forth so that it can be easily understood and learned with pleasure. The development of the teeth and jaws is carefully considered. That part of it, on the development of the teeth in fishes and reptiles, is original; and gives clear evidence of being the result of much hard scientific labour and research. The remainder of the work is occupied by the anatomy of the teeth in the various orders of the vertebrata, beginning with the fishes and going upwards to the primates. The author has treated his subject in a thoroughly scientific manner, and has succeeded in producing what, we are sure, will prove to be a most valuable handbook on dental anatomy. We have much pleasure in warmly recommending it, not only to students and those interested in the science, but also to every dental practitioner; believing that, by a careful study of the book, the latter will learn much that is new to him and gain from it much profitable information.

At a recent meeting of the Société Médecine des Hôpitaux in Paris, M. Féréol presented a patient who had passed a *tænia* ten months ago. Soon after this, a considerable number of small boils appeared on his body, and had not disappeared since. M. Féréol had opened one of them, and found that they were formed by *echinococci*. The patient had suffered from dyspepsia five years ago, and lived principally upon raw meat; he was also diabetic. M. Féréol wished to know whether this was a case of alternating generation, of transformation, or of evolution, according to the theory of M. Mégnin, who, it will be remembered, has observed this evolution in horses.

SELECTIONS FROM JOURNALS.

MEDICINE.

PIGMENTATION OF THE FACE IN ABDOMINAL TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER CHRONIC ABDOMINAL AFFECTIONS.—Dr. N. Gueneau de Mussy (*Revue Médicale*, February 1879) says that, twenty years ago, in a work on the cause and treatment of phthisis, he pointed out the coexistence of pigmentary patches on the face with abdominal tubercle. Since then, the two conditions have been so constantly associated, that he now regards the one as a sign of the other. Tubercular disease of the abdominal viscera is usually indicated by functional troubles which deprive the pigmentation of any diagnostic importance, but not always; and this pigmentation may become of value. It forms bronzed patches, which usually commence in the temporal fossa, and then spread over the forehead, where they may cover the greater part, or lose themselves in a diffused coloration, like that of mulattoes. Sometimes they invade other parts—the nose or the malar region; and they may even appear on other parts of the body, particularly the backs of the hands, and are sometimes so extensive as to constitute a species of Addison's disease. Pigmentation is found in other abdominal affections besides tuberculosis. Dr. Gueneau de Mussy has met with it in four cases of cirrhosis with ascites, and in a case of cancer of the stomach; it is present also in the well-known pigmentation of pregnant women, and may last several months after confinement should anything interfere with restoration to health. It is to be distinguished, however, though often coupled with it, from the greenish-yellow tint not uncommon in abdominal phthisis, and which appears to be associated with fatty degeneration of the liver; and if by its objective character this pigmentation put on the aspect of the melanoderma described by Addison—if in some cases, by its extent, it take this disease as its model, and appears in, indeed, an early stage—it may well be asked if it have not some pathogenic connections with Addison's disease, if it do not own the same cause, acting with less energy. Dr. Gueneau de Mussy then passes in quick review the causes of Addison's disease, and concludes that all excess of pigment is developed under the same pathogenic condition: and this is a lesion or irritation of the nervous threads which form part of the suprarenal capsules, and form plexuses in their vicinity. All irritation or lesions of these nerves, in whatever part of the abdomen they commence, will end in the same result. Clinical observation is in accord with this induction. It has been seen that the most different affections situated in all parts of the abdomen are associated with the melanoderma of Addison's disease, or with the partial pigmentation now more particularly in question. And an irritation which is physiological and not habitual, such as that which results from enlargement and congestion of the uterus in gestation, produces the same effect, and explains the formation of the pigmentary mass which is characteristic of the pregnant state.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

SPONTANEOUS DELIVERY AFTER DEATH WITH EXTRUSION OF THE UTERUS.—Dr. Ostmann relates the following case in the *Vierteljahrsschrift für Gerichtliche Medizin*, Band xxviii, p. 228. Madame S., who had been married about five months, was suddenly seized with rigors, headache, and vomiting. For about a week, she had been exposed to ill-treatment by her husband, but she had continued her daily work without appearing to suffer from any particular illness. She died suddenly without having experienced any abdominal pain, and without any symptom indicative of abortion. The body was examined twenty-four hours after death. There was a dark discoloration about the abdomen, which was greatly distended. There was no sanguineous discharge from the genital organs; but, at the time of raising the body to place it in a coffin, it was found that a foetus, with its umbilical cord and placenta, had escaped from the vagina. There were no marks of violence on the skin, nor any appearances of wounds or other injuries internally or externally. Putrefaction was far advanced. Between the labia and the inner surfaces of the thighs, there was a knuckle of intestine about eight inches long, as well as a membranous sac. The mucous membrane of the vagina was of a reddish-brown colour, and at the upper end the canal was laid open, but there was no effused blood. The uterus was found in the membranous sac above described. It was of a dark colour; its walls were thin and soft; and its inner surface had a dirty red colour; at the point of insertion of the placenta, it was of a brownish red. The foetus presented nothing unusual in appearance. The genital organs were carefully examined. There was no mark of wounding or other mechanical injury upon them, and there was no effused

blood. On these facts, the experts who examined the body came to the conclusion that abortion had taken place after the death of the woman. They concluded that if it had taken place during life, there would have been copious hæmorrhage. Putrefaction had taken place with great rapidity; the gases evolved had accumulated in large quantity in the intestines and the cavity of the abdomen. The pressure produced by these cases had caused an expulsion of the foetus, followed by that of the uterus and intestine. According to the observations of Hoffmann, the pressure produced by the gases evolved in putrefaction is sufficiently great to lead to a rupture of the genital organs and the extrusion of the intestines. The rapid putrefaction of the body had caused in this case, by gaseous pressure, an annular rupture of the uterus and the expulsion of this organ.

PATHOLOGY.

DIFFUSE INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER FROM PHOSPHORUS.—In a paper reprinted from the *Deutsches Archiv für Klinische Medizin*, Dr. Anspecht describes experiments made upon rabbits by injecting a solution of phosphorised oil (one in eighty) into the subcutaneous tissue of the back. Three milligrammes was the dose thus administered at each injection. Twenty-one animals were experimented upon; and of these, thirteen died after one injection, two after two, three after three, and the rest after four, five, and nine. The conclusion arrived at is this. Phosphorus, or some modification of it produced in the blood, leads to a series of chemical changes in the liver-cells, with the formation of albuminoid granules and fat-grains in their protoplasm, but the liver-cells are not destroyed. If the subject of the experiment do not die in consequence of these changes, then the liver-cells become completely restored. If the phosphorus be administered in too frequently repeated doses, the albuminoid grains and fat-granules are no longer formed, but the cells become pale and glassy, with distinct nucleus, and the interstitial tissue becomes diseased. The changes observed are compared with those which ensue in the kidney when the ureter is ligatured, and are found to be very similar. The conclusion derived from a review of both sets of experiments is that in either case a parenchymatous inflammation is the primary change; that when the obnoxious element causing this, which may be of various kinds, is at work sufficiently long or sufficiently often to hinder the speedy resolution of the inflammation, secondary changes follow in the interstitial tissue, and an intestinal inflammation is started.

REPORTS AND ANALYSES

AND

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW INVENTIONS

IN MEDICINE, SURGERY, DIETETICS, AND THE ALLIED SCIENCES.

MINIATURE SUBCUTANEOUS SYRINGE SET.

THIS syringe set, of which the subjoined is an illustration, drawn to a scale of two-thirds size, will, we think, be found extremely convenient. The

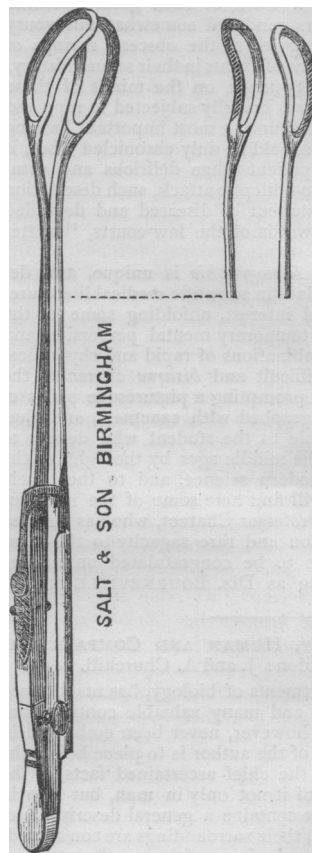


case is made of aluminium, and opens with a spring. The contents are a syringe, morphia-bottle, and two needles. It is extremely neat, small, compact, and handy. It is made by Salt and Son of Birmingham.

NEW OVUM AND PLACENTA FORCEPS.

THESE instruments have been suggested by Dr. Hickinbotham, and made for him by Messrs. Salt and Son of Birmingham. Dr. Hickinbotham thus describes the forceps.

"Although the educated finger is the best possible instrument for the removal of an early ovum, a bit of placenta, or a shred of membrane



from the uterus, every practitioner will admit that there are cases in which the finger either requires to be supplemented (as by a blade to act in apposition with it) or super-added, as by a pair of forceps. The best forceps which I have seen are those of Mr. H. Morgan of Lichfield; but they, in common with all ovum-forceps, appear to me to possess certain defects. Thus the cross action, with bows for the finger and thumb, prevents any delicacy of touch, which is most important, as in their use one has to rely solely on feeling, and not sight. Again, as the blades approximate only at the points, they are only applicable to a somewhat bulky and consistent mass, and would easily tear through a shed of membrane or the like; and, lastly, the blades cannot be separated for use with the finger, or as a spoon or scoop. In the instrument of which an engraving is annexed, while maintaining the fenestræ and curve of Morgan's forceps, I have attempted to remedy these defects: First, by replacing the scissor-action by a weak spring, on the principle of the artery or dissecting forceps; by this arrangement, the smallest substance is readily felt, and its nature can to a great extent be determined: secondly, by the addition of a second blade, which, with its fellow, forms a concavo-convex, and bites along its whole length (like the craniotomy-forceps); a shred of membrane, or a friable

bit of placenta, is grasped along a much larger surface, and thus the danger of tearing off is reduced to a minimum; by a catch, the blades are held together, if it be desirable to use torsion; this arrangement, too, permits the instrument to be used without risk through a more contracted os uteri than would be possible with the ordinary forceps. Lastly, either of the blades can be used alone or with the finger.

"I must express my thanks to Messrs. Salt and Son, Birmingham, for the care and skill which they have displayed in carrying out my ideas, and for the valuable practical suggestions by which the instrument has been most materially improved."

HELMSLEY RURAL DISTRICT.—Dr. Low's report for last year is very thoughtful and suggestive. The chief matter of interest in it is a consideration of the effects of the hard waters of the district. Goitre is the most prominent result; but, in addition to this, is what Dr. Low calls "a tendency to hæmorrhage" (see JOURNAL for June 29th, 1878), which, he thinks, has an identical geological distribution with goitre (the geology of the district comprises the Kimmeridge clay, upper calcareous grit, coralline, oolite, Oxford clay, and Kelloway's rock). Moreover, the water causes a roughness and scaliness of the skin, and it is believed that the prevalent "deforming rheumatism" is also due to it. Residents in the district are peculiarly liable to bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system, owing to the amount of damp vapours which prevail in the district. Notwithstanding all this, the inhabitants manage to live to a green old age, no fewer than thirty-two out of the total of eighty-three deaths occurring in persons aged sixty years and upwards. Zymotic diseases were somewhat prevalent in a mild form. The rate of illegitimate births (14 out of 127) is very high.

vantage of several special hospitals rolled into one by the following arrangement of "consultations" at three o'clock in each afternoon :

On Mondays, by Dr. Dowse, for the treatment of Paralysis, Epilepsy, and other Diseases of the Nervous System.
 " Tuesdays, " Dr. Hall, for Diseases of the Throat, etc.
 " Wednesdays, " Dr. Lee, for Diseases of Women and Children.
 " " " Dr. Thompson, for Diseases of the Chest, etc.
 " Thursdays, " Mr. Watson, for Diseases of the Eye.
 " Fridays, " Mr. Keene, for Diseases of the Ear.
 " " " Mr. Cottle, for Diseases of the Skin.
 " Saturdays, " Mr. Potter, for Surgical Cases.

It may be admitted that some external aid is requisite to defray the preliminary expenses connected with the first establishment of such an institution, but he regrets to see that arrangements have been made for the permanent maintenance of an eleemosynary element in the shape of an "Honorary Subscribers' Fund" specially appropriated to defraying the expenses of management. He hopes that the Committee will soon see their way to proposing the amalgamation of the "Honorary Subscribers'" with the "Members'" Fund, with the understanding that, after setting aside a suitable sum for the remuneration of the medical officers, according to the actual financial state, what remains will be available, without distinction of the source whence it is derived, for defraying the other expenses of the institution. There will then be nothing to prevent the institution from becoming self-supporting, towards which a decided tendency will be created. The institution is only in part provident, the following arrangement having been made for the treatment of persons who do not contribute on the mutual-assurance principle.

"RULE IV.—*Non-Members* must pay 1s. for a first attendance at the Institute, and 6d. for each subsequent one during the same illness; and when too ill to attend, must pay 1s. for each visit at their homes. They may also, by payment of 2s. 6d. for the first, and 1s. for each subsequent visit, obtain an interview with one of the consulting staff at the Institute, on the days specified; but the medical staff shall have full power to decline attending any applicant who from his or her position should obtain medical advice in the ordinary way, or become a member."

No doubt it is a great improvement upon the present practice of collecting crowds by the attraction of gratuitous treatment, like mendicants at the door of a convent, that each should honestly pay his way; but it is so difficult for the classes who live by daily labour to defray the expenses of illness, and so important that habits of foresight and economy should be encouraged, that Sir Charles Trevelyan looks with jealousy upon this side-door which has been left open in what is otherwise "an excellent institution". However, these are practical problems which can, he thinks, only be fully solved by practical experience, and it will be very interesting a few months hence to compare results with expectations.

OUR ASSOCIATES IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.

OUR associates in the North of Ireland may, we think, be heartily congratulated upon the progress which they have made in the short space of a year. The report presented at the first annual meeting of the North of Ireland Branch, held recently in the Belfast Royal Hospital, under the presidency of Dr. James Cuming, showed that already upwards of a hundred members of the Association are enrolled in this Branch. Prior to the establishment of this Branch, the members of the Association resident in the North of Ireland were, in fact, little more than subscribers to the JOURNAL; and the numerous Irish members of the Association who through this medium had become nominally attached to the Association had no local means of intercommunication, or of united action, and no representations in the councils of the Association. This defect was remedied first in Cork, for the South of Ireland, with the aid especially of Professor Macnaughton Jones; then in Dublin, by the aid especially of Dr. Duffey; and shortly after in Belfast, by the exertions of Dr. Moore, aided by many good friends, among others, Dr. James Cuming, who had more than once expressed to us, during the last eight or ten years, his desire to aid in the establishment of a Branch in Belfast, and who was, indeed, in communication with us on the subject shortly after the last meeting of the Association at Cambridge. The present success of the Branch is a matter of sincere congratulation; its proceedings have already been of no small importance in two matters seriously affecting public and professional interests; among others, "the necessity of further legislative control of criminal habitual drunkards", to which subject Dr. J. Moore's paper was a very striking contribution, and one which cannot fail to have distinct influence upon ultimate legislation.

THE ELECTION INTO THE COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

THE Secretary of the Royal College of Surgeons of England has this week issued to the Fellows of the College the usual formal notice respecting the annual election of Fellows into the Council (which will take place on Thursday, the 3rd of July next), together with extracts from the charter and by-laws relating thereto. There are some points connected with the mode of conducting the election which do not meet with the approval of many of the Fellows, and which might very properly be discussed by the Council with a view to amendment, if found imperfect, before the election of 1880.

There is first the grievance under which the provincial Fellows labour, of being compelled to attend personally in order to record their votes. Under the leadership of Mr. George Jackson of Plymouth, this question has recently been fully ventilated in our columns, and an influentially signed memorial on the subject has been forwarded to the President and Council. As many Fellows of the College residing in London are known to approve of the suggestion that voting-papers should be allowed at the election, the memorialists have probably a considerable majority of the Fellows in their favour, and should be able to carry their views.

But there is another point respecting the election which seems to require amendment; that is, the fact that the ballot, which begins at two and must close at five o'clock, is not kept open for a definite period, but is liable to be closed at any time between two and five if no vote be recorded for ten minutes. The wording of the by-laws respecting this matter is as follows:

"Such ballot shall be kept open for three hours, unless, for the space of ten minutes after notice from the chairman of his intention to close such ballot, no Fellow shall actually ballot, in which case the chairman shall declare such ballot to be closed, although the three hours may not have expired."

Now, it is evident that this uncertainty as to the closure of the ballot acts especially prejudicially in the case of provincial Fellows, and doubtless prevents many from coming to the election who would otherwise be present. Many a voter who cannot leave home early in the day, but who, after doing his morning work, could journey to London and be at the College a little before five o'clock, in order to record his vote, is kept away by the thought that, if he put in an appearance at so late an hour, he may find the ballot closed, and his journey to town thereby rendered useless. Surely it is not too much to ask that the President, Secretary, and other officials of the College engaged in the election, shall on one day of the year sit for three full hours, in order that the Fellows in the exercise of their suffrage may not be especially inconvenienced, and that the election may be conducted with all due deliberation and decorum. This grievance, for which the remedy is so easy, has, one would imagine, to be simply ventilated and discussed for its fate to be settled. But as the alterations of the by-laws cannot be made without expense and reference to the Secretary of State, it is fortunate that the matter is capable of easy solution in another manner. It is simply necessary for the President—the Chairman—to notify beforehand his intention not to close the ballot under any circumstances until the expiry of the three stated hours. Should he do this, there is no one to say him "nay". It seems to be a question entirely within his own discretion; and the first President who shall be found to settle the difficulty by a voluntary abandonment of his privilege of arbitrarily closing the ballot after the allotted ten minutes' notice, will certainly receive the hearty thanks of the Fellows.

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. *Secretaries:* 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. Cranstoun 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 1878-79.

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 1879-80.

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 at Queen's College.

8 P.M.—Concert by the Reception Committee.

Arrangements have been made for providing Subsections of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Surgical Section. Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.C.S., has consented to take the Chair in the Subsection of Ophthalmology. Dr. James Patterson Cassells, of Glasgow, will act as Honorary Secretary of the Subsection of Otology; and Mr. H. Rosborough Swanzy, of 23, Merrion Square North, Dublin, and Mr. Edward Nettleship, of 4, Wimpole Street, London, will act as Secretaries of the Ophthalmological Subsection.

There will also be a Subsection of Dermatology in the Section of Medicine. Dr. Tilbury Fox will act as Chairman; and Mr. Malcolm A. Morris, 63, Montagu Square, Hyde Park, W., London, and Dr. Walter Smith, 34, Lower Baggot Street, Dublin, as Honorary Secretaries.

EXCURSIONS.

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

Sir George Colthurst, Bart., has generously intimated his intention to entertain the members of the Association at Blarney during the intended visit.

There will be an excursion in the North of England arranged for the Wednesday following the meeting, under the direction of Dr. Walter Bernard, of Londonderry, including Lough Swilly, Muckish, and Errigat Mountains, Donegal, Derry, Giants' Causeway, and Belfast.

Very shortly, a statement of the principal routes and towns throughout the North and South of Ireland, to and from England, will be published in the JOURNAL.

Intending visitors, and those bringing ladies and requiring rooms, are requested to communicate with Professor Macnaughton Jones as soon as possible.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the annual general meeting of members to be held at Cork on the 5th day of August next, the following regulations for the conduct of annual meetings will, on behalf of the Committee of Council, be proposed for adoption.

1. The programme of the annual general meeting shall be under the control of the Committee of Council. The following regulations shall guide the Committee of Arrangement and any local Committee that may be formed.
2. The gradual and constant increase of the members of the British Medical Association renders it expedient to express the strong opinion of the Committee of Council, that the medical men of the locality at which the Association holds its meeting should not deem it necessary to incur a large expenditure; as, otherwise, the choice of a place of meeting must be more and more limited to the larger towns of the kingdom.
3. It is recommended that no part of the expense of providing public luncheons or dinners shall be borne by the local medical men.
4. As the action of each President may appear to entail obligations on his successor, he is particularly recommended not to show any profuse public hospitality.
5. The annual dinner shall be under the control of the Committee of Council.
6. All papers intended to be read at the annual meeting shall be forwarded, together with an abstract, to the Secretaries of Sections, ten days before the annual meeting takes place, excepting the Addresses of the Presidents of Sections, or of the readers appointed by the Committee of Council.
7. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries of each Section will form a Committee of Reference, with power to accept, decline, or postpone any paper, and to arrange the order in which the papers shall be read.
8. Selected papers may be printed at the expense of the authors before the meeting, so that they may be purchased at cost price previously to their being read.
9. The papers in each section shall, as far as possible, be grouped together, so as to insure a general discussion on kindred subjects.
10. No abstract shall occupy more than ten minutes in reading, and no person shall be permitted to speak more than once or for more than ten minutes during the discussion.
11. In each section some subject shall be selected for discussion at the ensuing annual meeting, and one or more members shall be appointed to draw up a report on such subject, which shall be printed at the expense of the Association, and distributed in the same manner as determined on in Section 8.
12. No resolution, unless moved by the Committee of Council or a Committee of the Association, shall be passed at an annual general meeting, unless notice of the same shall have been given on the previous day, in writing, to the General Secretary, to be entered on the agenda of the day, and printed in the daily journal.
13. The Committee of Council shall meet on the first day of the annual meeting, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The Council of the Association shall meet subsequently, and the first general meeting of the Association shall be held in the evening.
14. All reports of Committees of the Association shall be printed in the JOURNAL before the annual meeting.

FRANCIS FOWKE,

General Secretary of the British Medical Association.

161a, Strand, London, May 22nd, 1879.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH.

THE thirty-fifth annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Bathing Establishment, Folkestone, on Wednesday, June 11th, at one o'clock precisely.

The President-Elect (Dr. Bowles) invites members to luncheon at his house before the meeting from 12 to 1 P.M.

After the meeting, various excursions will be made to places of interest in the neighbourhood.

Dinner will be provided at the Royal Pavilion Hotel at 5 o'clock precisely. Tickets (exclusive of wine), 7s. 6d. each.

CHARLES PARSONS, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*

2, St. James's Street, Dover, May 31st, 1879.

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Swan Hotel, Bedford, on Thursday, June 26th, at Two o'clock, under the presidency of G. P. GOLDSMITH, Esq.

The President kindly invites the members of the Branch to luncheon at his residence, 3, Harpur Place, at One o'clock.

Gentlemen desirous of reading papers are requested to communicate at once with the Honorary Secretary.

G. F. KIRBY SMITH, *Honorary Secretary.*

Northampton, May 12th, 1879.

THAMES VALLEY BRANCH.

THE next meeting of this Branch will be held at the Greyhound Hotel, Richmond, on Thursday, June 12th, at 6 P.M.

Papers will be read by Dr. Sealy on Diphtheria and by Dr. J. Williams on some Symptoms of Chronic Inflammation of the Ovary.

Dinner will be provided after the meeting.

FREDERICK J. WADD, *Honorary Secretary*.
Richmond, May 28th, 1879.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: EAST LONDON AND SOUTH ESSEX DISTRICT.

THE next meeting of this district will be held at "The King's Head", Chigwell, on Tuesday, June 17th, at 4.20 P.M.

After the meeting, the members will dine together. Dinner tickets, exclusive of wine and attendance, 7s. each.

A. GRANT, *Honorary Secretary*.
370, Commercial Road E., June 5th, 1879.

YORKSHIRE BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, on Wednesday, June 18th, at 2.30 P.M.

The members will dine together at the Wharnccliffe Restaurant at 5.30 P.M. Tickets, 6s. 6d. each.

W. PROCTER, M.D., *Local Secretary*.
York, June 4th, 1879.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Grand Hotel, Colmore Row, Birmingham, on Tuesday, June 24th. The Chair will be taken by the President, Dr. TIBBITS, of Warwick, at 3 P.M.

An address will be delivered by the President-elect, Dr. JAMES JOHNSTON, of Birmingham.

The annual dinner will also take place at the Grand Hotel, at 5 P.M. precisely, for the convenience of country members. Dinner tickets, exclusive of wine, 5s. each.

JAMES SAWYER, M.D., } *Honorary Secretaries*.
EDWARD MALINS, M.D., }
Birmingham, May 23rd, 1879.

SOUTHERN BRANCH.

THE sixth annual meeting of this Branch will be held at Southlands, Ryde (the residence of Mr. Barrow, the President-Elect), on Wednesday, June 25th, 1879. The general meeting will commence at 12.30.

Members desirous of reading papers or other communications at this meeting are requested to forward the titles to the honorary secretary before the 21st of June. No communications must exceed seven minutes in length, and no subsequent speech must exceed five minutes.

The address will be delivered by the President-Elect at 2.30 P.M.

During the afternoon, an excursion will be made to Sandown and other places of interest in the locality.

J. WARD COUSINS, M.D., *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*.

MIDLAND BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the above Branch will be held in the Board Room of the Infirmary, Derby, on Thursday, June 26th, at 2 P.M.

By the kindness of the President, J. Wright Baker, Esq., luncheon will be provided at the Infirmary.

Dinner at the Midland Hotel at 5 o'clock.

The following papers have been promised.

1. On some recent Methods in the Treatment of Wounds. By Jos. White, Esq., Nottingham.

2. Ovariectomy: and Ligation of Femoral Artery under Antiseptic Plans. By C. H. Marriott, Esq., Leicester.

3. Case of Compound Dislocation of Astragalus. By T. Simpson, Esq., Lincoln.

4. Notes on Cases in Medical Practice. By W. Webb, M.D., Wirksworth.

5. On the Value of the Electro-Magnet as a means of displacing Particles of Steel lodged in the interior of the Eyeball and on the surface of the Cornea. By C. Bell Taylor, M.D., Nottingham.

6. Observations on Faradism and Galvanism considered as therapeutic agents in the treatment of various Diseases of the Eyeball and its Appendages. By C. B. Taylor, M.D.

7. Recent Evidence in support of the Unity of Croup and Diphtheria. By F. W. Wright, Esq., Derby.

Gentlemen desirous of reading papers are requested to communicate with

F. W. WRIGHT, *Honorary Secretary*.
Full Street, Derby, May 26th, 1879.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON AND EAST ANGLIAN BRANCHES.

THE combined meeting of the East Anglian and of the Cambridge and Huntingdonshire Branches will be held on Friday, June 27th, at Bury St. Edmund's, under the presidency of J. KILNER, Esq., F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon of the Suffolk County Hospital.

Gentlemen who are desirous to read papers, or to bring any subject before the meeting, are requested to give notice to Dr. Elliston, Ipswich, on or before June 10th.

Dinner at the Angel Hotel at 7.30 P.M. Tickets, including wine, one guinea.

J. B. PITT, Norwich
B. ANNINGSO, M.D., Cambridge } *Hon. Secs.*
W. A. ELLISTON, M.D., Ipswich }

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the above Branch will be held at Cardiff, on July 1st next.

Gentlemen desirous of reading papers, etc., are requested to forward the titles thereof to Dr. Sheen, Cardiff, before June 10th.

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

Cardiff, May 27th, 1879.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

SIR,—It is sincerely to be hoped that the President of the Subcommittee of the Leicester Medical Society will meet with no response to the no doubt well-intentioned but ill-advised application, which he makes in your columns, for pecuniary help towards opposing the powers for compelling the notification of infectious disease, which the Town Council of Leicester are seeking to obtain. Such notification is admitted by all who have had any experience of sanitary administration, to be essential as a means for checking the progress of infectious disease; and that any body of medical men, such as the Leicester Medical Society, should set themselves avowedly to obstruct a measure which is in the highest degree necessary in order to maintain the public health, is a melancholy illustration of the way in which honourable and intelligent men can be blinded by purely professional prejudices, and induced to take a position which is consistent neither with their own credit, nor with the dignity of the profession. The resolution of the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the Association, which you quote, so fully expresses the views which have been urged again and again in your own columns, in the reports of medical officers of health in all parts of the kingdom, and a host of competent authorities in various other ways, that it is to be hoped the Leicester Medical Society will retire from a position in which they have so inconsiderately placed themselves. Certainly, if they have no better reasons for their opposition than the five which your correspondent states, the first four of which are so insufficient as scarcely to deserve notice, they will have little reason for surprise if their obstruction turns out to be as fruitless as it at present promises to be.—Yours truly,

FRANCIS T. BOND, M.D.

VACCINATION.

SIR,—I believe it is universally admitted that the best results and the greatest immunity from small-pox are obtained by arm-to-arm vaccination, the reason doubtless being that nearly always the four or five punctures or scarifications made all *take*; but when children are vaccinated from points, or even liquid vaccine (unless it be quite fresh), frequently one or more of the places *do not take*. This is the case in my practice; and I have often observed it in that of other medical men whom I have assisted, and of others. My object in raising a discussion in our JOURNAL on the subject is to try to remedy this; for it is often difficult for medical men practising in the country to get fresh vaccine just when it is required. I believe the one thing wanted is some agent which would produce instantly small blisters (about the size of a swan-shot); these, being emptied, and some vaccine inserted, would never fail to run the proper course.

I shall hope to see some suggestions from some of our members; and in the meantime, I remain, yours faithfully,

QUÆRENS.

Board, and were severely censured. Upon this, Mr. Mudge wrote a letter to the Chairman of the Redruth Board which was not calculated to improve his position. All this is unsatisfactory, and not likely to gain the confidence of the sick poor of the neighbourhood. But perhaps the guardians are themselves not altogether free from blame. If they wish to be well served, they must deal liberally by their medical officers; and we observe that, at the same meeting before which these subjects were brought, Mr. J. Richards called attention to the great disproportion there was in the salaries that were paid to the different medical officers. In the Camborne district, the amount paid was only £2 17s. 13½d. to every thousand of the population; while in the other districts the amount was very much higher, in some cases being more than double. He did not ask that the salary of the medical officer at Camborne should be increased; but he thought the others should be reduced, so that the proportions might be fairer. To expect the same amount of work for less pay, to require the same tale of bricks while the straw is withheld, is an old practice; but it does not generally work well in the long run.

THE DUNDALK BOARD OF GUARDIANS AND THEIR DISPENSARY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

RECENTLY, a special meeting of this Board was ordered, with the view to considering the advisability of reducing the salaries of all the officers, from the clerk downwards to the porter, including the medical officers, but excluding the chaplain. The resolution adopting this procedure was carried by a large majority, whereupon the officers memorialised the Local Government Board (Ireland) on the subject, protesting against the injustice to which they had been subjected. The Board refused to sanction the resolution of the Guardians. In their letter to the Guardians, the Board state "that they fail to see, in the present scale of remuneration for the officers of the union, just grounds for a general reduction in their salaries." The reading of this letter evoked the customary expressions of indignation on the part of several of the Guardians; and, at a meeting held to consider the refusal of the Local Government Board to sanction the proposed reduction, after a full discussion, an amendment to exempt the medical officers from the proposed reduction was made, but without success; and the following resolution was adopted: "That, having fully considered the letter of the Local Government Board with reference to the proposed reduction of the salaries of the several officers of this union, we adhere to our resolution of the 14th ult., and we respectfully request the Board to approve of it. We regret to be obliged to differ with the Local Government Board; but, taking into account the fact that we have from time to time increased the various salaries when prosperity prevailed, which increase is much greater than the proposed reduction, we think it only fair to the ratepayers of this union, who are already very heavily taxed in these times of great depression, to make the reduction we have agreed on." Poor-law guardians are not usually credited with a superabundance of wisdom; and in this instance they cannot be congratulated for the manner in which they have acted.

THE Local Government Board have sanctioned an increase of £10 yearly in the salaries of the sanitary medical officers of the Limerick Union.

THE DEATH-RATE OF PAISLEY.

PAISLEY has this year been keeping up its reputation for a high death-rate. Its rate for 1878 (32.6 per 1,000) was considerably higher than that of any of the other large towns in Scotland; and during 1879, the rate has been 39 in January, 36 in February, 31 in March, and 41 in April. It is noteworthy that as many as 49 per cent. of the deaths last month were in children under five years of age. The sanitary state of Paisley is confessedly very bad. It had no drainage, its system of excrement disposal is fraught with the greatest danger to health, its houses are badly built and badly ventilated, and sanitary matters generally appear to be at a very low ebb. It would be interesting to know how much heavier the death-rate is to become before it will turn the scale between apathy and action on the part of the local authorities.

ASKING FOR LESS.

SIR,—In reply to your remarks under this heading, in the JOURNAL of the 24th instant, I beg to state that I feel more satisfaction in having acted as an honest man than I should by following your advice, and make a pretence of unnecessary work; and in so doing, pick the pockets of my fellow ratepayers.—I am, yours truly, Bridgnorth, May 28th, 1879. ALFRED MATHIAS.

* * We read on this subject the following comments in a sanitary journal, which will, perhaps, save us from the necessity of comment upon this singular communication. We are unaware of having suggested to Mr. Mathias that he should "pick the pockets of his fellow ratepayers"; but it is singular that he should think it ir

health and lives of so much less importance. "At the last meeting of the Bridgnorth Town Council, the medical officer of health, Mr. Mathias, presented his report for the first quarter of this year, observing that he 'had no report to make, and no sanitary defects to bring under their notice. The only complaint he had was, that he was receiving too much for the work he did. He did not believe it was right for him to take public money that he did not earn.' He therefore proposed, amidst loud applause on the part of the Town Council, that his salary should be reduced from £30 to £20 per annum. This application seemed to us so extraordinary, that we have been at some little pains to ascertain whether the death-rate of the borough is in fact so exceptionally low that there is such very little occasion for the services of an officer of health. We find that, during the particular quarter under consideration, the death-toll in the sub-district, which for all practical purposes may be taken to correspond with the borough, was equal to an annual rate of 32.2 per 1,000! As it might fairly be urged that last quarter was an unusually fatal one, we have taken out the figures for 1878, and find that the death-rate for the whole year was 24.9. And yet Mr. Mathias seems to be content to consider that everything is as it ought to be, and that there are no sanitary defects to be brought under the notice of the authority! We would recommend him to supervise the sanitary state of the borough a little less superficially, and instead of petitioning for a decrease in his pay, to continue at his present salary—and earn it."

SIR,—One reason that may have influenced Mr. Mathias, the officer of health, in asking to have his salary reduced, is the fact that the number of the human population of this district is on the decline, whilst that of mine is flourishing. It would be worth while to make the inquiry whether the one is not, to some extent, the consequence of the other. The smells arising from the primitive pigsties of this ancient borough are marvellous, as many strangers from the black country, who are tempted to visit but not to abide in this otherwise agreeable locality, can testify. I would recommend the corporation to apply the derelict £10 to a special inspector of pigs within their jurisdiction, with a view to prevent their further encroachments upon the inhabited portion of the town, and do something to encourage persons to settle here. The introduction of only half-a-dozen additional middle-class housekeepers would save the corporation the whole salary of their officer by the extra amount of rates paid.—Yours, etc., RONDELETIA.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

HEAGERTY, Daniel, L.R.C.P.Ed., appointed Medical Officer to the Tweedmouth District of the Berwick-on-Tweed Union, *vice* T. Davidson, L.R.C.P.Ed., resigned.
HUNTER, Edwin J., L.R.C.P.Ed., appointed Public Vaccinator for the parish of Alverstoke.
NICOLLS, Archibald, M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Medical Officer to the Drumlish District of the Longford Union, *vice* H. Wilson, L.F.P.S.Glasgow, deceased.
PETTINGER, J. H., M.R.C.S., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Manchester Workhouse Hospital.
SCORESBY-JACKSON, Thomas, M.D., appointed Medical Officer to the Claines District of the Droitwich Union, *vice* R. M. Willan, M.R.C.S.Eng.
SEGRAVE, Charles, L.K.Q.C.P., elected Medical Officer to the Monasterboice Dispensary District of the Drogheda Union.

MEDICAL NEWS.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, May 29th, 1879.

Cree, Edward Russell, St. John's Park, Highgate
Culling, John Chislet, 24, Percy Crescent, W.C.
Higson, James, Holly Mount, Blackburn
Pierson, Alfred Henry, Lee, Kent
Smith, John, Plumstead

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

Hamilton, Henry Thomas, Charing Cross Hospital
Leech, Henry Richard, Queen's Hospital, Birmingham
Luscombe, Thomas Benjamin, Guy's Hospital

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

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

THE following vacancies are announced:—

- *BECKETT HOSPITAL and DISPENSARY, Barnsley—House-Surgeon. Salary, £150 per annum, with apartments, gas, and attendance. Applications to the Honorary Secretary.
- *BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL—Physician's Assistant. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications, with testimonials, on or before June 21st.
- *CARMARTHEN INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon. Salary, £125 per annum, with apartments, etc. Applications to the Secretary on or before June 10th.
- CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM.—Assistant House-Surgeon and Registrar. Applications not later than June 20th.
- *ESSEX LUNATIC ASYLUM, Brentwood—Second Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with furnished apartments, board, washing, and attendance. Applications to Dr. Campbell, Medical Superintendent.
- *HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Great Ormond Street—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board and residence. Applications on or before June 11th.

- *INFIRMARY FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND THROAT, Margaret Street, W.—Visiting Physician. Applications to the Secretary.
- *LONDON SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN—Lecturer on Materia Medica. Applications on or before June 12th.
- *MANCHESTER ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon and Secretary. Salary, £70 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications on or before June 16th.
- *OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER—Demonstrator and Assistant Lecturer in Anatomy. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications on or before June 13th.
- *SALOP FORESTERS' MEDICAL AID ASSOCIATION—Surgeon. Salary, £160 per annum.
- *SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN—Physician to the Out-Patient Department. Applications, with testimonials, to the Secretary not later than June 23rd.
- *SHOREDITCH UNION—Resident Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, apartments, and washing. Applications not later than June 9th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

- DUKE, Maurice S., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed District Surgeon to the Royal South London Dispensary, *vice* John E. Smyth, L.R.C.P.Ed., resigned.
- GORST, Henry, M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed House-Surgeon to the Liverpool Lying-in Hospital.
- VLIeland, C. J., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon and Dispenser to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, *vice* Samuel H. Edgelow, M.R.C.S., resigned.

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.

- *LEE.—On May 25th, at "The Elms", Heckmondwike, the wife of Francis Boynton Lee, F.R.C.P.Ed., of a son.

DEATH.

- WILKS.—At Ashford, Kent, on June 3rd, Geo. F. Wilks, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., in the 69th year of his age.

INTRACRANIAL ANEURISM IN A BOY.—Dr. von Unge relates in *Hygiea* (abstract in *Nordiskt Medicin. Arkiv*, Bandet xi, iste Häftet) the case of a boy aged 15, who had good health up to the age of 5, when he had measles. After this, it was said, he had constant headache, pain in the stomach, impaired appetite, and often diarrhoea with palpitation. At the age of 13, the headache became more troublesome, and was referred to a point immediately under the crown of the head, somewhat towards the forehead. He often had pain in the legs. In the spring of 1878, he frequently had obstinate hiccup. In the beginning of June 1878, he became worse, and a high fever set in. On the 17th, he had a convulsive attack affecting the whole body, followed by unconsciousness; this occurred twice in the day. On the 19th, he was admitted into the Serafina Hospital, where he died on the 23rd in a state of coma. There was ptosis of the left eyelid; the temperature was 102° to 104° Fahr.; there was no albumen in the urine; the heart's action was much quickened, and the first sound was followed by a blowing murmur at the apex. At the necropsy, the subarachnoid space at the apex was found moderately full of a clear fluid; at the base and sides of the brain, it was distended with coagula and a small quantity of blood-coloured fluid. On the left posterior cerebral artery, immediately after the bifurcation of the basilar artery, was an aneurism of the size of a cherry. No change had been produced in the surrounding parts by the pressure of the aneurism. Where the aneurismal sac came off from the vessel, the lumen of the latter was filled by a thrombus. In several parts of the brain there were capillary hæmorrhages. The aorta presented nothing remarkable. The muscular tissue of the heart was fragile; on the borders of the mitral valve were some excrescences of gelatinous consistence.

ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE.—At the annual general meeting, held on Thursday, the 29th ultimo, at the office of the College, 37, Soho Square, the following candidates for pensionerships, Morgan annuities, and foundation scholarships were reported by the Scrutineers, N. H. Clifton, Esq., John W. Eccles, Esq., and Dr. Charles Hogg, to have obtained the largest number of votes, and were declared to have been duly elected. *Pensioners*: 1. John Brunton, 3,691 votes; 2. Charles T. Thompson, 3,116. *Morgan Annuities*: 1. Mary Rebecca Noott, 6,635; 2. Anne Charlotte Chalmers, 4,646; 3. Catherine Ann Robinson, 3,747. *Foundation Scholars*: 1. Everard Digby, 8,724; 2. William Dewes Muriel, 8,202; 3. Percy H. Wittman Thompson, 8,149; 4. George E. Grey Ashford, 7,380; 5. William Sidney C. Smith, 7,187; 6. Edward C. Freshfield, 7,182; 7. Charles Edward Tailor, 6,835; 8. Cecil Herbert Holmes, 6,570; 9. John Shelley A. Kent, 6,340; 10. Charles Lyle Warke, 5,421; 11. Walter Creagh O'Brien, 5,086.

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.—Cancer Hospital, Brompton, 3 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.—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.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M.
- SATURDAY....St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.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. Th. 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.—Royal College of Surgeons of England, 4 P.M. Mr. Lowne, Lecture on the Physiology of Sensation. (In continuation of last year's course.)—Odontological Society of Great Britain, ordinary meeting, 8 P.M. Paper by Mr. A. S. Underwood, on "The Functions of the Nerves of Taste". The celluloid "injector" and Coxeter's electric-light mouth mirror will be exhibited.
- TUESDAY.—Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Gowers, "On the Movements of the Eyelids"; Dr. George Garlick, "On the Ophthalmoscopic Appearances in Tuberculous Meningitis of Children"; Mr. Gamgee, "Case of Abscess of the Brain"; Mr. Gay, "Cancerous Stricture of the Rectum."
- WEDNESDAY.—Royal College of Surgeons of England, 4 P.M. Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, Lecture on the Influence of the Nervous System in the Production of Disease, chiefly with reference to the Skin, Eye, and Joints.
- FRIDAY.—Royal College of Surgeons of England, 4 P.M. Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, Lecture on the Influence of the Nervous System in the Production of Disease, chiefly with reference to the Skin, Eye, and Joints.

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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.

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.

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

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

A FLEXIBLE UTERINE SOUND.

SIR,—The suggestion of a flexible sound is of course not applicable for those cases where its use is required either for the purpose of redressing or of accurate measurement; for instance, to gauge the gradual diminution of cavity in a sub-involved uterus, during treatment for the same. But where it is desired simply to prevent occlusion of the cervical canal, either after the use of the metrotome, or in the various forms of dysmenorrhoea and chronic cervical inflammation, its use seems to be much preferable to that of the orthodox rigid sound. An ordinary gum-elastic male catheter or bougie (without the stilet) does quite well enough for ordinary purposes, and is inexpensive. It can be introduced along the index finger in the usual way, and then a rotatory or corkscrew-like motion should be made with it. This motion carries it easily and smoothly over folds of mucous membrane and other projections, which are often annoying obstacles in using the ordinary sound. The flexible sound may be safely used in malignant disease, as its soft material precludes the possibility of thrusting it through the uterine walls. —I am, etc.,

FREDERIC BARNES.

THREE CASES OF ACUTE PAIN.

SIR,—I have three "cases of acute pain" now under my care, which I have tried in vain for months to relieve. Will you oblige me by bringing them under the notice of your readers, to whom I would appeal for any suggestions which would assist me? The first is a lady, aged 66. Nine months ago, she had as bad an attack of shingles as I ever saw; it came over the left ilium, covering about a square foot of her body, which became absolutely raw, and continued so for a long time. The skin became entirely healed six months ago, but she is in perpetual and acute pain on the spot where the eruption occurred. The second is a gentleman, aged 80 (now rapidly growing infirm), who, whenever he turns his head, or yawns, suffers the most acute agony from a violent grating "crack", audible not only to himself, but to all around him. It is probably due to some degeneration within the temporomaxillary and the occipito-atloid articulations. The third is that of a young lady, aged 25, who ten months ago, at my suggestion, took to horse-exercise, at which she rapidly became proficient enough to attempt jumping; whilst thus engaged, she had a bad fall, reaching the ground suddenly in a sitting posture. The force of the fall made the tip of her coccyx loose, but did not dislocate it, nor did it cause any displacement which surgical skill could rectify. The original tip of the bone has now disappeared, and the spine ends in an abrupt and somewhat enlarged process. My patient is obliged to keep to her couch, and cannot move without much pain, which frequently extends right up the spine. These three cases have been treated with all the attention their severity demands, and all the skill of which I am master, besides which, I have had several medical friends to meet me in consultation upon them. Had our efforts been successful, you would not have been troubled with this letter from,—Your faithful servant,

A GENERAL PRACTITIONER.

PERILS OF COUNTER-PRESCRIBING.

A SHORT time ago, Wombwell's menagerie visited Tenbury. Amongst the animals was a very fine female elephant. This animal was attacked with a violent fit of colic. The poor beast suffered intensely. A local druggist, whose success as an animal doctor was well known, was called into the menagerie when the life of the animal was all but despaired of. By his vigorous efforts and skilful treatment, the life of the valuable beast was saved. The elephant did not forget her doctor; for on the procession afterwards coming down the street, she immediately recognised the druggist at the door of his shop, and, going to him, gracefully placed her trunk in his hand. The druggist visited the exhibition at night, and met with an unexpected reception from his former patient. Gently seizing the "doctor" with her trunk, the elephant encircled him with it, to the terror of the audience, who expected to see him crushed to death. It was some time before the animal could be induced to leave him.

PURE CANE-SUGAR.

SIR,—Tate's or Duncan's best crystal sugar, or Tate's cubes, are perfectly pure cane-sugar. They can be procured from most respectable grocers. All the best loaf-sugar sold is quite pure enough for Heisch's sugar-test. It is uncommon to meet with any sample of good loaf-sugar that contains as much as 0.1 per cent. of impurity.—Yours truly,

G. W. WIGNER, F.C.S.

Laboratory, 79, Great Tower Street, E.C., May 27th, 1879.

APOPLECTIFORM CONVULSIONS FOLLOWING LABOUR.

SIR,—On the 25th April, at 10 A.M., I was sent for to attend a married woman, aged about 30, in her third confinement; the patient was of stout build and florid complexion. On examination, I found a transverse presentation; the membranes ruptured; liquor amnii escaped, and the right hand of the child in the upper part of the vagina. Without much difficulty, I performed podalic version, bringing down one foot and delivering as quickly as possible. Considerable trouble and perseverance were required to establish respiration in the child. Very little sanguineous discharge followed. At 4.30 P.M., as the woman complained of severe headache, I gave her a draught containing bromide of potassium. About 11.30 P.M., I was sent for, in consequence of her having had a convulsive fit, followed by stertor and mental confusion. Having first tried the milder remedies of cold to the head, a terebinthinate enema, and a saline mixture with more bromide of potassium without good effect; another fit recurring, and the pulse being full and hard, I performed venesection, and removed about thirty-five ounces of blood with the best results. The patient made a very good recovery, milk appearing in the breasts at a much earlier period than it had done during her two previous confinements.—I am, etc.,

REUBEN BOLTON, M.D.

Bangor, County Down.

APERIENT PILLS.

DR. MACARIO publishes, in the *Nice Medical*, the following prescription, which has never failed him in certain forms of constipation, such as obstruction of the bowels arising from nervous troubles, as hysteria and hypochondria, or from a sedentary life, or from certain affections of the brain and of the spinal column. $\frac{1}{2}$ Powder of sulphate of iron, 10 centigrammes; Sootrine aloes, 5 centigrammes; powder of rhubarb 2 centigrammes; extract of belladonna, $\frac{1}{2}$ centigramme. This is the dose for one pill. A pill is given at night immediately after supper; if no effect should have been produced in from twelve to fifteen hours, two or three must be taken the next day; but as soon as they have operated, it is necessary to come down to one, giving it daily for a week, then wait for some time to see if the patient be cured. If not, the same treatment must be repeated for two or three days, and so on till the bowels begin to move regularly.

In consequence of the pressure on our space, the letters of Dr. Pavy, A Proprietor, and Dr. J. G. Davey, are unavoidably deferred till next week.

QUESTIONS OF TREATMENT.

SIR,—A MEMBER will gladly receive any suggestions for the relief of the following cases.

One is a case of nocturnal cramp, recurring as often as five or six times every night, in a lady six months pregnant. It usually affects the right leg and foot, but often the left, and is only relieved by standing for a few minutes. Elevation of the foot of the bed, warmth, purgatives, are all useless.

A lady aged 60 has been deeply jaundiced six weeks, due to malignant disease about the portal fissure. She suffers from intolerable itching. Alkaline baths, lotions of cyanide of potassium, carbolic acid, etc., have all been ineffectual.—I am, etc.,

R. D.

MEDICAL FEES IN ROME.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Globe* writes from Rome, that Italian medical men seem to be content with small fees for attendance on their compatriots. Dr. Ulysses Malusardi, a surgeon and physician employed in the Hospital della Consolazione, was lately summoned to give evidence before a Roman court in a criminal case, and was detained during the trial from 9.30 A.M. to 3.15 P.M. For this attendance of nearly six hours, the doctor was paid the sum of three *lire*, about half-a-crown in English money—a most inadequate remuneration for a professional man. Foreigners, however, pay much higher fees to Roman doctors, often as much as ten or twelve *francs* a visit, while British and American doctors practising in Rome, with one or two exceptions, require and receive from their patients the usual London fee of a guinea a visit, or its equivalent in Italian *lire*. According to recent statistics, Rome contained, on the 31st of December, 1878, the number of 682 persons exercising the various branches of the healing art, namely, 183 physicians and surgeons, 142 physicians, 66 surgeons, 74 apothecaries, 23 veterinary doctors, 145 midwives, 20 dentists, and 29 phlebotomists, or bleeders.

COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, &c., have been received from:—

Dr. A. Fergusson, Peebles; Dr. J. Cooke, Tunbridge Wells; Dr. Churton, Leeds; Once a General Practitioner; G. P.; M. B.; Dr. J. A. Innes, Duftown; Mr. J. Walters, Reigate; Dr. W. H. Day, London; Mr. G. W. Wigner, London; Mr. G. Eastes, London; Dr. S. Mackenzie, London; Mr. C. Firth, Norwich; Mr. C. Rothwell, Bolton; Mr. S. H. Steel, Abergavenny; Mr. S. Currey, Derby; Dr. J. W. Miller, Dundee; M. V.; Retired Fleet-Surgeon; M. D.; R. L. H.; Dr. W. E. Buck, Leicester; Dr. J. G. S. Coghill, Ventnor; Dr. H. Dunbar, Boscombe; Dr. W. Garstang, Blackburn; Mr. E. J. Donville, Exeter; A Doctor of Medicine; Dr. F. Warner, London; Mr. T. J. E. Brown, Llanbister; Dr. A. S. Taylor, London; Dr. Urquhart, Aberdeen; Dr. G. Johnson, London; N. B.; Dr. J. W. Gillespie, London; Dr. J. G. Parsons, Bristol; Dr. T. S. Dowse, London; Mr. H. Leach, London; Cantab.; Mr. R. Ellis, Newcastle-on-Tyne; The Editor of the Journal of the Society of Arts; Dr. Grainger Stewart, Edinburgh; A Naval Surgeon, Hong Kong; Dr. McKendrick, Glasgow; Dr. J. Moore, Belfast; Mr. Thomas Jones, London; Mr. Marsh, Truro; Mr. Manby, Rudham; Mr. W. H. A. Jacobson, London; Mr. J. D. Goodman, Birmingham; Lieutenant Maclure, London; Dr. Louis Henry, St. Kilda, Melbourne; Messrs. Salt, Birmingham; M.R.C.S., Oundle; Lord Howard of Glossop; Mr. Wickham Barnes, London; Mr. W. MacCormac, London; Mr. Crowther, London; Dr. Procter, York; Mr. J. H. Freer, Rugeley; A. M. D.; Dr. Pavy, London; Dr. Bond, Gloucester; Dr. C. L. Drew, Portsmouth; Mr. E. J. Furner, Brighton; The Registrar of the University of Oxford; Mr. Watkin Williams, Birmingham; The Rev. the Vice-Chancellor, Oxford; Dr. G. Hoggan, London; Mr. Robinson, Chesterfield; Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, London; Mr. T. Spencer Wells, London; Mr. Nettleship, London; Mr. Lennox Browne, London; Our Glasgow Correspondent; Inquirer; A Sufferer; Mr. Stything, Worcester; A Proprietor; Mr. J. Evans Smith, London; Dr. Marshall, Clifton; Dr. Norman Kerr, London; Our Dublin Correspondent; Dr. Whalley, Bradford; Dr. J. Rogers, London; Mr. W. Fuller, London; Mr. Douglas Hemming, London; Dr. Wilks, London; Dr. Reid; Newbiggin; A Fellow and Hospital Surgeon; Secretary of the Charing Cross Hospital; Dr. J. M. Fothergill, London; A Lover of Improvement; Dr. Macnaughton Jones, Cork; Mr. A. de Watteville, London; Dr. R. Smith, Winchfield; Miss L. Lowe, London; Dr. A. Grant, London; Dr. Fairbank, Windsor; Mr. W. J. Smith, Greenwich; Dr. W. A. Elliston, Ipswich; Dr. Kinkad, Galway; Edinburgh Member; Mr. H. Gorst, Huyton; Mr. Pertree, London; Dr. Brakenridge, Edinburgh; Dr. Vawdrey Smith, Weymouth; Dr. Gross, Philadelphia; Dr. C. Parsons, Dover; Dr. Wallace, Parsonstown; Dr. Sawyer, Birmingham; Dr. George W. Gay, Boston, Massachusetts; Nemo; Dr. Davey, Bristol; Mr. Bartlett, Birmingham; Dr. F. H. Parsons, Hastings; Dr. Bernard Roth, Brighton; Dr. Alexander Ogston, Aberdeen; Disputans; Mr. J. Farrant Fry, Swansea; Mr. T. Grove Green, Liverpool; One of the Medical Staff of the Hastings Free Dispensary; Mr. Benjamin Blower, Liverpool; Mr. Lee, Birmingham; Our Paris Correspondent; Dr. William Russell, Wolverhampton; Solus; Dr. Heath, Torquay; Dr. C. Swabey Smith, Seaforth, etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence. By F. Ogston, M.D. Edited by F. Ogston, jun., M.D. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1879.
The Relations of Mind and Brain. By Henry Calderwood, LL.D. London: Macmillan and Co. 1879.
The Causes and Results of Pulmonary Hæmorrhage. By R. E. Thompson, M.D. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1879.
Neurological Contributions. By W. A. Hammond, M.D., assisted by W. J. Morton M.D. New York: C. P. Putnam's Sons. 1879.
Clinical Lectures on Diseases of the Urinary Organs. By Sir Henry Thompson. Fifth Edition. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1879.