

of a dirty maroon colour, and in places frothy. The kidneys were tumid, and contained gas; the liver was honeycombed with gas, and crepitant with lung-tissue. In the serous effusion in the pericardium were abundant bacteria and a few bacillus-like bodies; these were also found in the liver, but none were seen in the spleen or brain; no fat-embola could be made out.

## SELECTIONS FROM JOURNALS.

### THERAPEUTICS.

**ACUTE MENINGITIS TREATED BY DOSES OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.**—M. Rodet records, in the *Lyon Medical*, 1878, No. 52, the case of a young girl aged 19, suffering from very acute meningitis (fever, vomiting, delirium, sleeplessness, outcries, dilated pupils). The treatment was by antispasmodics and sedatives. At the end of two days, her state was aggravated with loss of consciousness, obstinate constipation, and monoplegia of the right upper limb. Death seemed imminent. The use of antispasmodics was continued, and there was further prescribed a flying blister to the nape of the neck, and three *grammes* of iodide of potassium (equal to forty-six grains and a half), in twenty-four hours. The next morning, there was a slight amelioration, especially in the intellectual condition; the same state of paralysis. A purgative enema produced abundant evacuation. The improvement made sensible progress; the paralysis began to diminish on the third day of the employment of the iodide of potassium; on the eighth day, it had completely disappeared, and the patient was convalescent. The treatment was continued. The iodide was carried on the first day to as high a dose as four *grammes*, on the third to five *grammes*, and continued at that dose up to the eighth day, and then progressively diminished. This case deserves attention in respect to the successful treatment of so severe an affection as acute meningitis. M. Rodet follows his report by mentioning a certain number of cases cured by iodide of potassium, and cites the opinion of Fonssagrives. He lays great stress on the largeness of the dose of iodide of potassium.

**CONCHININ AS AN ANTIPYRETIC.**—Dr. Strumpell has treated fifty cases of intermittent fever, enteric fever, pneumonia, erysipelas, puerperal fever, and phthisis with this drug, which has been strongly recommended by Wunderlich, von Böck, and Ziemssen in malarial, intermittent, and typhoid fever. He gives the results of his treatment in the *Allgemeine Medicin. Central-Zeitung* for May 14th. Conchinin was given in seventeen cases of enteric fever, where the cold-water treatment was not applicable. The patients were, if possible, bathed during the day; and at night, if the temperature were high, they took one or two *grammes* (fifteen or thirty grains) of conchinin, with diluted sulphuric acid and peppermint-water. The effects on the temperature were the same as those obtained by quinine. The fever decreased during the following eight to twelve hours, and at the same time there was a moderate decrease in the frequency of the pulse. Typhoid fever patients vomited, as a rule, from fifteen to thirty minutes after taking the medicine; this, however, did not interfere with its effects, because it had already been absorbed. In a few cases, the patients complained of singing in the ears. Given in the form of an enema, it did not produce satisfactory results. In twenty cases of intermittent fever, conchinin acted in the same way as quinine. A *gramme* and a half or two *grammes* were given in a convenient vehicle from six to twelve hours before the time when the attack was expected, and the same dose, or perhaps a smaller one, shortly before the next attack. Later on, half a *gramme* to one *gramme* of conchinin was given for several days in the form of pills or capsules; and this treatment was in every case attended by the best results. Conchinin has proved equally efficient in erysipelas and croupous pneumonia, but it has little or no effect on the remittent or intermittent hectic fever often met with in phthisis.

**ODOFORM AS AN EXTERNAL ANTIPYRETIC.**—In an article in the *Deutsche Medicin. Wochenschrift* for June 7th, Dr. Colsfeld of Bremen describes a case in which he accidentally found that the external application of iodoform was followed by a lowering of temperature. The subject was a phthisical patient, whose temperature had risen to 103.4 deg. Fahr. He complained of troublesome ill-defined pain in the left front of the chest, for the relief of which, other means having failed, iodoform collodion (having a strength of 33.3 per cent.) was applied. The next day, the temperature had fallen to 98.6 deg. Fahr., and the pain in the chest had entirely disappeared. The iodoform was then omitted, and the temperature again rose; but it fell when the iodoform collodion was reapplied, the strength now used being ten per

cent. The odour being unpleasant, the patient discontinued the application for two days; but the febrile symptoms set in so energetically that he again had recourse to it, with marked relief. Dr. Colsfeld says that he did not observe any ill effects to be produced by the application of the iodoform, but he thinks that the expectoration was reduced in quantity. He does not pretend to say that the application would be useful in reducing the febrile process in the purely inflammatory affections of the lungs, pleura, peritoneum, etc.; but he suggests that it might be tried. The author refers to the observations of Binz, who found that the internal administration of iodoform had the effect of reducing the respiration, pulse, and temperature in a cat.

**INHALATION OF EUCALYPTUS OIL.**—Dr. Mosler of Greifswald (*Berliner Klin. Wochenschrift*, No. 21) strongly recommends oil of the leaves of eucalyptus, administered by inhalation, as a remedy for pharyngeal diphtheria. The strongest dose which he has given was according to the following formula: oil of eucalyptus leaves, 5 *grammes*; rectified spirit, 75 *grammes*; distilled water, 170 *grammes*; to be shaken together and used for ten inhalations. In this dose, the medicine was inhaled four times daily, for ten or fifteen minutes each time, by a patient suffering from bronchitis and chronic laryngitis; it produced no troublesome effect, but acted as a powerful expectorant. Another formula employed by him was: oil of eucalyptus leaves, 2 *grammes*; rectified spirit, 20 *grammes*; distilled water, 180 *grammes*; for ten inhalations. This was given with the best effect in a case of croupous pneumonia in the stage of defervescence, with residual infiltration of the right upper and middle lobes. It was inhaled four times, without any bad effect. A still weaker preparation (1.5 of eucalyptus oil, 15 of spirit of wine, and 200 of water) has been used by him in several cases of nasal and pharyngeal catarrh, and also in a case of acute pharyngitis accompanied by slight laryngitis, with good effect. Dr. Mosler is engaged in further researches on the action of inhalation of eucalyptus oil in affections of the respiratory organs.

### PATHOLOGY.

**THE NON-EXCITABILITY OF THE GREY MATTER OF THE BRAIN.**—M. Couty has carried out a series of researches on the excitability of the grey substance of the cerebral convolutions. He was led to endeavour to paralyse this substance, in order to ascertain whether the electrification of the surface of the brain practised under these conditions would produce the same effects as in the cases where the cerebral cortex possesses all its activity. With this object, he ligatured the principal arteries of the encephalon, with the following results. The sigmoid gyrus in dogs which have undergone preliminary ligature of the arteries becomes more sensitive to electricity, and feeble currents suffice to determine contractions of the limbs of the opposite side. Moreover, a cortical lesion, which would have no influence on an animal in a normal state, constantly determines after the quadruple ligature marked affections of motion; it sufficed in the majority of his experiments to expose the brain on one side at the level of the gyrus, to observe immediately contractions or paralyzes in the limbs on the side opposite to that which had been trephined. He subsequently ascertained that on many animals which, having one side of the brain uncovered for one or two hours, presented attacks of monoplegic or hemiplegic contraction in the limbs of the opposite side, he was able to remove not only the grey substance of the gyrus, but even the anterior half of the side of the uncovered brain; and that he has seen from following paroxysms of contraction which lasted six, twelve, or fourteen minutes after its removal. On the other hand, on those animals of which one side of the brain was uncovered, and of which the cerebral arteries had been tied for some hours, he produced by various kinds of excitation, electric or otherwise, generalised epileptiform attacks. In several cases, the contraction occupied only the trunk and limbs of the same side as the excited cerebral hemisphere; and he was thus able to realise experimentally during from six to ten minutes the fact which has been pointed out clinically of a hemiplegic contraction produced on the side of the cortical lesion. From these facts, the author deduces the following conclusions. The grey substance of the cerebral cortex does not play any part in the phenomena produced by the excitation of the surface of the brain, since these phenomena remain the same whether that grey substance be intact, or whether it be paralysed by an anæsthetic; whether its circulation be null, or whether it be normal. The influence of irritation or of lesions of certain parts of the grey cerebral substance is transmitted by the white fibres to the elements situated below in the bulbs and the spinal cord, elements which are alone in direct relation with the muscular apparatus; and it is through the medium of temporary or durable modifications of these bulbo-medullary elements that cortical lesions may sometimes determine disorders of the movement of the limbs.

the two subjects—having been carried at the meeting on the 12th. The Council agreed to the proposal that anatomy and physiology shall be of equal value in the examinations, that the written part be divided into two periods of two hours' duration, one for each subject, and that the number of questions be increased. In the *vivâ voce* examination, also, an equal length of time will be given to each of the subjects. In regard to comparative anatomy and physiology in the examination for Fellowship, the Council resolved to add to the present regulations a proviso "that the questions in anatomy and physiology may require an elementary acquaintance with comparative anatomy and physiology". It was also carried that the primary examination for Fellowship shall, as formerly, include dissection by the candidates.

#### THE MURCHISON MEMORIAL.

A MEETING was held in the Materia Medica Class-room of Edinburgh University, on Friday, June 13th, for the purpose of promoting the proposed Memorial to the late Dr. Charles Murchison. Sir Robert Christison, Bart., presided. Among the other gentlemen present were Dr. Peddie, President of the Royal College of Physicians, Professor Douglas MacLagan, Professor Sanders, Professor Grainger Stewart, Professor Turner, Dr. T. A. G. Balfour, and ex-Professor Balfour. Sir Robert Christison, in explaining the object of the meeting, said it was proposed to commemorate the services of Dr. Murchison on four grounds: first, because of his distinction, both as a student and as a graduate of this University; secondly, on account of the services he rendered to medical science and medical literature during his professional life; thirdly, on account of his amiable character; lastly, and perhaps not least, because of the sympathy they must feel for Dr. Murchison, almost as if he were still with them, on account of the remarkable termination of his life. Some years before his death, he was acquainted with the fact that he was labouring under an infallibly mortal disease, which could not leave him long in this world, and which was likely to terminate his life, as it did, suddenly, and without warning. They all knew how he received the intimation of his condition and continued to discharge the duties of his profession to the very end, with all the courage of a man and the resignation of a Christian. Professor MacLagan, after referring to Dr. Murchison's life and attainments, proposed:—"That this meeting fully approves the scheme that a Memorial of the late Dr. Charles Murchison take the form of a Scholarship in Clinical Medicine, to be awarded alternately by the Universities of Edinburgh and of London, and pledges itself to co-operate heartily to promote its success." Professor Grainger Stewart seconded the motion, which was cordially agreed to. Professor Turner proposed:—"That Sir Robert Christison (Convener), Dr. Peddie, Professor Sanders, and Professor Grainger Stewart form a Committee to act in conjunction with the London Committee to promote the Memorial in Scotland." This, and the appointment of Dr. Byrom Bramwell as Secretary, was also agreed to. Dr. Dyce Duckworth, representing the Edinburgh University Club of London, of which Dr. Murchison was the promoter, said there was also a scheme afloat in connection with St. Thomas's Hospital, London, to commemorate Dr. Murchison's name by a bust or portrait; but these schemes were not in opposition to one another; indeed, the President of the St. Thomas's Hospital Committee was also a member of the London Committee in connection with the proposal now in question. Professor Sanders in a few words referred to Dr. Murchison's valuable works and his great power as a teacher, particularly in the branch of clinical medicine. A considerable number of subscriptions were intimated, after which the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

#### ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL: MURCHISON MEMORIAL FUND.

MR. T. D. ACLAND, of St. Thomas's Hospital, writes to us: The fund which is being collected at St. Thomas's Hospital, for the purpose of raising a memorial to the late Dr. Murchison, already amounts to £175. So large a sum having been received, a wish has been expressed that a memorial should be instituted which shall have some practical utility. Amongst other schemes, that of founding a pathological laboratory has been suggested; but, in order efficiently to carry out any such plan, a considerably larger sum will have to be collected than was at first contemplated.

#### PASSING OF THE HABITUAL DRUNKARDS' BILL.

It will be observed in our parliamentary report that the Lord's amendments to the Habitual Drunkards' Bill have been considered and agreed to. Only the formal stage of Royal assent is, therefore, now necessary to put this measure on the statute-book. The measure, first brought

within the purview of legislative enactment by the unwearied efforts of the late Mr. Donald Dalrymple, M.P., and subsequently carried on by the aid mainly of the persevering exertions of other medical men, such as Mr. Cameron, M.P., Dr. Peddie (Edinburgh), Dr. Alfred Carpenter, and Dr. Stephen Alford, received its main impulse at the great Edinburgh meeting of the Association, when Sir Robert Christison and others succeeded in enlisting the aid of many eminent lawyers. The exertions during the last session of Dr. Cameron, aided by the Special Committee, *ad hoc*, of the British Medical Association, and by the Society formed by Dr. Carpenter and Mr. Alford, have been not only continuous, but guided by a wise spirit of compromise and discretion. The Bill, in its ultimate shape, falls short of what its warmest supporters would have desired to see; it is tentative and experimental. On the other hand, it recognises by legislative act the principle of compulsory detention of a class of mentally diseased persons hitherto dangerous and often irreclaimable; and, while it confers the main power believed to be essential to their cure, it provides ample safeguards against abuse. It especially distinguishes dipsomaniacs from lunatics so called; and the Lords' amendment provides for their treatment elsewhere than in lunatic asylums. Dr. Cameron has more than once expressed to us in writing his sense of the value of the support given to the measure now passing into law by the British Medical Association. On the other hand, the profession at large will warmly recognise the ability, zeal, and judgment by which he has secured the difficult triumph of passing an opposed private measure of so much importance.

## 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 a Subsection of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Surgical Section. Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.C.S., has consented to take the Chair. Dr. James Patterson Cassells, of Glasgow, will act as Honorary Secretary for 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 for Ophthalmology.

There will also be a Subsection of Dermatology in the Section of Medicine. Professor McCall Anderson has consented to take the Chair, and Mr. Malcolm A. Morris, 63, Montagu Square, Hyde Park, W., London, and Dr. Walter Smith, 34, Lower Baggot Street, Dublin, will act as Honorary Secretaries.

EXCURSIONS.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire has generously intimated his intention to entertain the members of the Association who visit Lismore and the Blackwater, and to open the Castle grounds for the visitors.

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 Ireland 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.

Dr. James Thompson of Leamington hereby gives notice that he will move, in the proposed regulation No. 7, that the words "to accept, decline, or postpone any paper, and," be omitted. The proposed regulation would then read as follows:

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries of each Section will form a Committee of Reference, with power to arrange the order in which papers shall be read.

FRANCIS FOWKE,

*General Secretary of the British Medical Association.*

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

The following gentlemen have consented to take part in the discussions on the selected subjects, or to contribute papers:

Dr. Clifford Allbutt; Mr. William Adams; Dr. Lombe Atthill; Dr. McCall Anderson; Dr. Ringrose Atkins; Professor E. H. Bennett; Dr. J. H. Bennet; Dr. Fancourt Barnes; Mr. B. E. Brodhurst; Mr. Lennox Browne; Dr. Borchardt; Dr. Bucknill, F.R.S.; Dr. E. Ballard; Dr. A. Carpenter; Professor Cohn; Professor Cuming; Mr. Cowell; Dr. Coats; Dr. Collie; Dr. Corley; Dr. J. Patterson Cassells; Dr. E. Copeman; Dr. J. H. Chapman; Dr. H. Donkin; Dr. C. R. Drysdale; Dr. R. Elliot; Dr. A. W. Edis; Dr. A. Fergus; Dr. Balthazar Foster; Mr. John Fagan; Dr. J. M. Fothergill; Dr. Grimshaw; Mr. F. J. Gant; Professor Gairdner; Dr. Gallard; Dr. Glascott; Mr. Hutchinson; Mr. Berkeley Hill; Mr. Ernest Hart; Dr. T. Hayden; Dr. R. S. Hudson; Professor Macnaughton Jones; Dr. Z. Johnson; Dr. Norman Kerr; Dr. James Little; Dr. Morell Mackenzie; Dr. Herbert Major; Mr. Malcolm Morris; Dr. McKeown; Dr. A. S. Meldon; Dr. Mapother; Dr. McClintock; Dr. More Madden; Dr. Macan; Dr. J. W. Moore; Dr. J. L. Notter; Mr. E. Nettleship; Mr. E. Owen; Mr. Henry Power; Mr. R. W. Parker; Mr. Rushton Parker; Dr. W. S. Playfair; Dr. F. T. Roberts; Dr. A. Ransome; Dr. Seguin; Dr. Semple; Mr. C. Steele; Mr. W. Stokes; Mr. Startin; Mr. H. R. Swanzy; Dr. R. Saundby; Dr. W. Squire; Dr. Walter Smith; Dr. Bell Taylor; Dr. D. Hack Tuke; Mr. T. P. Teale; Mr. Joliffe Tufnell; Dr. H. Tibbits; Dr. L. Turnbull; Dr. E. J. Tilt; Dr. C. M. Tidy; Dr. E. T. Tibbits; Mr. F. Vacher; Mr. G. E. Walker; Dr. T. S. Walker; Dr. De Wecker; Dr. Wiltshire; Dr. Beatty; Dr. Gueneau de Mussy.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL: NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Committee of Council will be held at the offices of the Association, 161A, Strand, on Wednesday, the 9th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

FRANCIS FOWKE,

161A, Strand, London, June 12th, 1879.

*General Secretary.*

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., }

SOUTHERN BRANCH.

THE sixth annual meeting of this Branch will be held at Southlands

Ryde (by the kind invitation 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.*

#### LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.

THE forty-third annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Town Hall, Lancaster, on Wednesday, June 25th. The Chair will be taken by the President, Dr. LESLIE JONES, at 2.30 P.M.

The following communications have been promised.

E. Lund, Esq.: A Case of Distorted Knee treated by Dr. Ogston's Method.

Dr. Davidson: A Case of High Temperature, with Pigment in the Blood.

Dr. Shuttleworth: Some of the Cranial Characteristics of Idiocy.

J. Farrar, Esq.: A Case of Ascites tapped sixty-five times.

Dr. Lloyd Roberts will show some specimens of Extra-uterine Foetation.

Dr. Mitchell Banks: On the Removal of Fibrous Nasal Polypi.

Dr. Leslie Jones will mention two cases of sudden death of patients suffering from Rheumatic Fever and during the administration of Salicylate of Soda.

Dr. Harker: On Obstruction of the Air-passages.

Luncheon will be provided from Eleven to Two o'clock at the Town Hall, where there will be a reception-room for members.

The County Asylum and the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots may be visited by members. Arrangements have also been made by which the Castle and Church may be seen.

The dinner will take place at the County Hotel, at 5.30 P.M. Tickets, 7s. each, exclusive of wine. Gentlemen intending to be present at the dinner, are requested to forward their names to Dr. Hall, Lancaster, at once.

D. J. LEECH, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*

96, Mosley Street, Manchester, June 18th, 1879.

#### METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH.

A GENERAL meeting of this Branch will be held at the rooms of the Medical Society of London, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, on Wednesday, June 25th, at 8 P.M. precisely; when a discussion will be opened by the President, Dr. ANDREW CLARK, on "The present State of Medical Education: its faults, and suggestions for its improvement."

ALEXANDER HENRY, M.D. } *Hon. Secs.*  
June 12th, 1879. W. CHAPMAN GRIGG, M.D. }

#### 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.

After the transaction of the usual business of the Branch, Dr. NEWMAN will move: "That this meeting would most cordially welcome any well considered scheme which would afford to the members of the medical profession the opportunity of assurance for their widows and orphans."

The following papers have been promised.

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

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

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

4. Nævi: a short paper on their Treatment, especially by Electrolysis. By W. Newman, M.D., Stamford.

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

6. Results of one thousand cases of Midwifery. By W. Legge, Esq., Derby.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. On Relief of Mechanical Tension by the Knife in some Acute Affections of the Eye. By F. H. Hodges, Esq., Leicester.

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

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. Tickets, 15s., including wine. Members intending to be present at the dinner are requested to send notice to F. W. Wright, Esq., Full Street, Derby.

C. HARRISON, *Hon. Sec.*

#### 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, M.D.

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

The following papers have been promised.

1. Clinical Remarks in Ophthalmic Surgery. By Henry Veasey, Esq., Aspley.

2. Diphtheria in Bedford, in 1877, 1878, 1879. By C. E. Prior, M.D., Bedford.

3. Notes on Recent Pneumonias. By Frank Buszard, M.D., Northampton.

4. Notes on the Distribution of Diphtheria. By Alfred Haviland, Esq., Northampton.

5. A Case of Foreign Bodies in Trachea. By G. H. Percival, M.B., Northampton.

6. Case of Hydatid of the Uterus. By A. N. Watts, Esq., Sharnbrook.

7. Case of Abscess of the Liver. By C. J. Evans, Esq., Northampton.

8. A few Remarks on Two Cases of Litholapaxy. By G. F. Kirby Smith, Esq., Northampton.

The members will dine together at the Swan Hotel, at six o'clock.

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

Northampton, June 9th, 1879.

#### BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Museum and Library, Bristol, on Thursday, June 26th, 1879, at 4.30 P.M., when H. HENSLEY, M.D., will resign the Chair to J. BEDDOE, M.D., President-elect, who will deliver an address.

The business of the meeting will be to receive the Report of the Council; to elect the Officers of the Branch; to transact the necessary business; and to discuss such subjects connected with the interest of the Branch and the profession as may be brought before it.

Members having any communications for the meeting are requested to give notice of them to the Secretaries.

Members who have not paid their subscriptions are requested to do so immediately to the Local Secretaries, in order that the accounts may be made up before the anniversary meeting of the Association.

The dinner will be held at the Clifton Down Hotel, at 6.30 P.M. Dinner tickets, including ice and dessert, 7s. 6d. each. The wines will be served at moderate charges. The Secretary particularly requests that members will inform him before Monday, June 23rd, whether or not it is their intention to be present at the dinner.

E. C. BOARD, Honorary Secretary for the Bristol District, 7, Caledonia Place, Clifton.

R. S. FOWLER, Honorary Secretary for the Bath District, 6, Belmont, Bath.

Bristol, June 16th, 1879.

#### EDINBURGH BRANCH.

THE annual general meeting of this Branch will be held at 5, St. Andrew Square, on Thursday, July 3rd, at 4 o'clock P.M.

CHAS. E. UNDERHILL, *Honorary Secretary.*

8, Coates Crescent, Edinburgh, June 20th, 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. ANNINGSOON, 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 the Town Hall, Cardiff, on Tuesday, July 1st, at 1 P.M.

The following papers have been already promised.

1. Cases of Scarlet Fever. By D. J. Williams, Esq., Llanelli.
2. A Fatal Case of Inflammation of the Brain from a Blow on the Skull. By T. Rice Morgan, Esq., Morriston.
3. Is Croup Diphtheria? By Dr. T. D. Griffiths, Swansea.
4. Aids in Case-Taking. By Dr. Sheen, Cardiff.

Dinner at the Philharmonic Restaurant at 4 P.M.

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

Cardiff, June 16th, 1879.

#### NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch will be held in the Board Room of the Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Tuesday, July 1st, at 3 P.M.

The members will dine together at the Douglas Hotel, Grainger Street West, at 5 P.M. Tickets, exclusive of wine, 6s. 6d. each.

T. W. BARRON, M.B., *Honorary Secretary.*

Durham, June 14th, 1879.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SIR,—There is no one in the medical profession more anxious than myself to prevent the spread of infectious disease. I have worked at preventive measures both in public and in private for the last twenty-five years. I ask to be allowed to publish my reasons for sympathising with the medical men of Leicester, and for being opposed to the action of those who are so anxious to place a millstone around the neck of the private practitioner.

I am quite in accord with the promoters of the Leicester Bill, in the view that it is needful to make the suppression of the knowledge of the existence of certain infectious diseases in a certain class of houses a penal act, because the suppression of such knowledge is attended with danger to the public. I am also in accord with those who argue that medical men have no right to plead "privilege" in the case of communications made to them as a reason for not discovering the nature of those communications, when the law requires them to do so, *in the witness box*. I also agree with those who hold that it is a moral duty on the part of the private practitioner to declare to those having charge of patients that a given case is of an infectious character. But I do most strenuously object to make a neglect to perform that moral duty a penal act. I am of opinion that it is a retrograde step in prevention to make a private practitioner an informer against his own client. He is the adviser of the patient, and is responsible in the eye of the law to the patient if he advise him wrongfully. To destroy this position, and make the medical man the person to disclose that which it is the duty of the employer to do, is a new phase in professional life. As a magistrate, I often see things which are wrong; things which are punished when they are brought to my notice in my official capacity; but if it became law that I must always take note of that which is illegal, and act as a common informer, I should become a nuisance to society, and very few would wish to be in the commission of the peace.

It does appear that the clause imposing a penalty upon the medical man arises from a belief on the part of the promoters of the Bill that medical men will not do their *moral duty* unless the failure to do it is made penal. This I believe to be an insult to the honour of the profession, which should be most strenuously resisted.

I contend that the proposed penalty is quite unnecessary. The information will be obtained more satisfactorily without it. The private practitioner in some districts is the most helpless of individuals; to make him a defendant in a case, and to shut his mouth, will materially help to prevent disclosure.

It will also be a premium upon unqualified practice, which cannot be guarded against, and which already exists to a considerable extent in Leicester and similar places. Medical men will not be employed by those who intend to disobey the law. If they are bent upon keeping the fact as to the presence of infectious disease within their walls a secret from the local authority, they will do it more easily without a regular medical man. The measures which it is the moral duty of the doctor to enforce will be omitted, and the tendency of the enactment will be to diminish knowledge. It is far better that regular practice should be encouraged, not handicapped, even if the law be evaded. If the fact comes to the knowledge of the local authority, they will be bound to call the medical attendant as their witness. He will, for his own sake, tell the truth of the matter. He will then be a protector of the public without being put in the invidious position in which the Leicester Bill places him. This power is amply sufficient for the public weal. The two strings which the promoters hope to pull will too often place them between two stools. They will fail to get the information they want in those cases in which it is most important; whilst it will be an engine for annoyance, which may be used by unscrupulous men for the purpose of damaging the reputation of a professional rival.

It is said that we are compelled to give certificates in case of death under a penalty, and therefore a penal clause is not a new thing. Those who argue in that manner are avoiding the real point at issue. A death is a self-evident fact; and it is the family in which the death takes place who have to demand the certificate. To make the cases correspond, you must allow the fact of illness to become known; and no enactment such as that which is proposed by the Leicester authorities is required to get at the truth. If the medical man decline to certify as to the nature of the disease, they have only to subpoena him as a witness, and he will have to do it. So, again, as regards the certificate of vaccination, it is for the benefit of the patient, and not for the avowed purpose of giving the local authority an opportunity of proceeding against the doctor's employer if the latter do not do something else. The certificate is evidence obtained from a spy. And as such I protest, in the strongest manner, against the dishonourable use which it is proposed to make of our responsible position as the private medical advisers of our patients.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ALFRED CARPENTER, M.D., C.S.S.Camb.

Croydon, June 14th, 1879.

SIR,—Will you allow me to say a few words on this subject? I shall not touch upon the various clauses it is proposed to introduce into the Bill, as they are matters of detail on which others have fully expressed their opinions. I wish only to draw attention to what appears to me to be the main point at issue in this controversy, and to suggest a means of overcoming the difficulty.

The bulk of the profession would, I am confident, readily accept such a Bill for rendering the registration of infectious diseases compulsory, and there could be but one opinion as to its great value. On the other hand, few medical men would care to allow their patients to be visited, catechised, and possibly their treatment questioned, or it may be superseded, by another medical man, because the latter fortuitously combined among his various appointments that of district or urban sanitary officer. A Bill, to meet with the general approval of the profession, must carefully limit the power of the sanitary official in such cases. He should have no authority to visit the patient of whose illness he had received notice, and should not do so except at the special invitation of, and in company with, the family attendant. It is ridiculous to suppose that a man appointed by good fortune to be sanitary officer of a district is *ex officio* better able to judge of the health-surroundings of a patient than the average medical man is. In all cases of difficulty, I have no doubt that the family attendant would gladly consult with the medical officer of health. A saving clause might be inserted whereby the sanitary officer, in cases of severe epidemic infection, might obtain full power from the central authority to visit and report on such "nests of contagion" as he may know of, with or without the concurrence of the family attendant: such a clause would seldom, if ever, be acted upon. The drift of all modern government is to assume an increasing paternal interest in home affairs, and I look with suspicion on any further attempts to interfere with the privacy of an Englishman's castle.

Is it to be whispered that much of the heartburning against sanitary authorities is caused by the fact that some members of the class are too ready to combine the responsibilities of travelling-consultants with their otherwise onerous duties of district sanitary inspection?—I am, etc.,

Brighton, June 16th, 1879.

W. AINSLIE HOLLIS.

### PROXY VOTING AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

SIR,—In reply to the letter of "A Fellow and Hospital Surgeon"

## MEDICAL NEWS.

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.**—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, June 12th, 1879.

Collinson, William, Rotherham  
Franklin, Jabez Austin, Bedford  
Gilkes, Malin D'Oyley, Leominster  
Lindeman, Sidney Herbert, Hammersmith  
Makeham, Henry William Payne, Chelmsford  
Mumby, Bonner Harris, Gosport

The following gentleman also on the same day passed his primary professional examination.

Oglesby, Joseph William, Leeds Medical School

### MEDICAL VACANCIES.

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

The following vacancies are announced:—

**ARMAGH UNION**—Medical Officer for Keady Dispensary District, at a salary of £120 per annum, with £20 as Sanitary Officer, exclusive of Registration and Vaccination Fees. Election on July 2nd.

\***BECKETT HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Barnsley**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £150 per annum, with apartments, gas, and attendance. Applications to the Honorary Secretary.

\***BIRKENHEAD BOROUGH HOSPITAL**—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £60 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to be made on or before July 1st.

\***BRECON INFIRMARY**—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum, with furnished apartments, etc. Applications on or before July 10th.

\***BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL**—Physician's Assistant. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications, with testimonials, on or before June 21st.

**DORCHESTER COUNTY ASYLUM**—Second Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, etc. Applications to the Medical Superintendent.

**ENNISCORTHY UNION**—Medical Officer for Oulart Dispensary District, at a salary of £100 per annum, £15 as Sanitary Officer, with Registration and Vaccination Fees. Election on the 24th instant. (A free house for the Medical Officer, who is required to perform all the duties accruing under the Public Health Act, without extra fees.)

**FARINGDON UNION**—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator. Salary, £60 per annum. Applications on or before July 1st.

\***INFIRMARY FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND THROAT, Margaret Street, W.**—Visiting Physician. Applications to the Secretary.

\***HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Soho Square**—Assistant-Physician. Applications to the Secretary on or before July 8th.

\***KILBURN, MAIDA VALE, and ST. JOHN'S WOOD DISPENSARY**—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum, with furnished apartments, attendance, etc. Applications not later than June 24th.

\***KING'S COLLEGE**—Professor of Comparative Anatomy.—Demonstrator in Physiology. For particulars, apply to the Secretary.

**KINSALE UNION**—Medical Officer for Comcys Dispensary District, at a salary of £100 per annum, exclusive of Registration, Vaccination, and Sanitary Fees. Election on the 24th instant.

\***MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL**—Assistant-Physician and Assistant-Surgeon.

\***MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL**—Physician and Surgeon.

**NAAS UNION**—Medical Officer for Blessington and Ballymore Dispensary District. Salary, £125 per annum, with £15 yearly as Sanitary Officer, and the usual registration and vaccination fees. Election on the 23rd instant.

\***NEWPORT INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY**—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, furnished apartments, and attendance. Applications on or before June 23rd.

**OLDCASTLE UNION**—Medical Officer for Crossakiel Dispensary District, at a salary of £120 per annum; £15 as Sanitary Officer; with Registration and Vaccination Fees. Election on July 4th.

\***ROYAL ISLE OF WIGHT INFIRMARY**—House-Surgeon and Secretary. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications not later than June 23rd.

\***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.

**SLIGO DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM**—Assistant Medical Officer, who shall act as Apothecary, at a salary of £100 per annum and rations, or £50 in lieu of rations, with furnished apartments, fuel, light, etc. Candidates must be unmarried, possess a double medical qualification, and hold a diploma in Midwifery. Election on July 2nd.

**SURREY DISPENSARY**—Surgeon. Applications not later than June 24th.

\***TRURO UNION**—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for St. Agnes District. Salary, £35 per annum, exclusive of the fees as allowed by the Local Government Board.

**TUNBRIDGE UNION**—Medical Officer for the First District. Salary, £130 per annum. Applications on or before June 26th.

\***WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL**—Medical Registrar. Salary, £40 per annum.

### MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

### 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.

**ROSSITER**—On June 11th, at Cairo Lodge, Weston-super-Mare, the wife of George F. Rossiter, M.B.Lond., of a son.

#### MARRIAGE.

**ALFORD**—**RIMINGTON**.—On June 10th, at St. John's Parish Church, Weston-super-Mare, by the Rev. George Alford (uncle of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. Preb. Buckle, Rector, the Rev. Henry J. Dring, and the Rev. F. J. Trevett, George Ernest, second son of Richard Alford, Esq., to Annette Frances, eldest daughter of the late Surgeon-Major Joseph Salter Rimington, Residency Surgeon, Baroda.

#### DEATHS.

**BAXTER, Peter M., L.R.C.S.Ed.**, at Dundee, on June 16th.

**HARMER**.—On June 15th, Winifred Alice, aged 3 years, fourth daughter of W. M. Harmer, F.R.C.P., Physician-Superintendent, Hawkhurst Asylum.

**THE PUBLIC HEALTH.**—During last week the annual death-rate in London and twenty-two other large towns of the United Kingdom was 20 in every 1000 persons living. It was 19 in London, 19 in Glasgow, 22 in Edinburgh, and (including 80 deaths that occurred during the first four months of the year) 41 in Dublin. In the 20 English towns, the highest rates were as follow:—Nottingham 22, Sunderland 22, Liverpool 23, Manchester 24, and the highest rate (30) in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The highest zymotic death-rates in these towns were 3.5 in Wolverhampton, 3.6 in Manchester, and 4.3 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Small-pox caused 12 deaths in Greater London, and 12 in Dublin. In London, 1,351 deaths were registered, being one below the average, and giving an annual death-rate of 19.5. The 1,351 deaths included 11 for small-pox, 90 from measles, 36 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 42 from whooping-cough, 12 from different forms of fever, and 18 from diarrhoea; or 228 deaths from these diseases, being 8 below the average, and equal to an annual rate of 3.3 per 1000. The 99 deaths from measles were 64 above the average, and the largest proportional fatality from this disease was in East London. The deaths referred to diseases of the inspiratory organs rose from 246 in the preceding week to 264 last week, and were 65 above the average. There were 12 deaths from drowning, and 5 deaths from suicide. At Greenwich, the mean temperature of the air was 57.3 deg., and 1.4 deg. below the average. The air was of its average dryness; the direction of the wind was south-west. Rain fell on four days of the week, to the aggregate amount of 0.32 of an inch. The duration of bright sunshine was equal to 37 per cent. of its possible duration.

**NYSTAGMIC MOVEMENTS OF THE EYES CAUSED BY AURAL AFFECTION.**—Dr. Pflüger publishes in the *Deutsche Zeitschr. für Pract. Med.*, 1878, No. 35, and *Centralblatt für die Medicin. Wissenschaft.*, May 31st, 1879, a case of polyp in the ear, complicated with a chronic purulent catarrh of the middle ear, where nystagmic movements of the eyes and tendency to falling invariably appeared when the loop that had been put round the polyp was drawn lighter or even pulled. The author explains this case by assuming that the peculiar movements of the eyes were due to the fact that the irritation was propagated from the polyp to certain peripheric portions of the brain. This assertion is supported by the situation of the polyp, its basis occupying a large portion of the roof of the external roof of the lateral meatus, especially the tegmen tympani, and being immediately in front of the tympanum. Hitzig and Curschmann have proved that there exist in the brain several spots which, when stimulated, cause nystagmus.

**CONGENITAL SARCOMA.**—At a recent meeting of the Anatomico-pathological Society in Brussels, M. Charon presented the body of an infant that had lived for eighteen days. It had on its face a tumour of the size of a hen's egg, situated on the nasal region, and pushing the right eye towards the external wall of the orbit. The tumour had been of a purplish-red colour during life, but was now brown and covered by crusts, owing to ulcerations which were spontaneously produced on the surface during the child's life. It was a round-celled sarcoma, which is very seldom observed as a congenital tumour. It had developed with extreme rapidity in the shape of numerous small tumours, of the size of a millet-seed, in the subcutaneous, subpericardial, and even subcardiac tissue. During the child's life, the tumour had been regarded as encephaloid.

**MEDICAL MAGISTRATES.**—DR. John Alexander of Wick, and Dr. John Craven of Thurso, have been put on the commission of the peace as justices for the county of Caithness.



## 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. 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—Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 P.M. Ordinary meeting.

## LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COMMUNICATIONS respecting editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, 161, Strand, W.C., London; those concerning business matters, non-delivery of the JOURNAL, etc., should be addressed to the General Manager, at the Office, 161, Strand, W.C., London.

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

AUTHORS desiring reprints of their articles published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, are requested to communicate beforehand with the General Secretary and Manager, 161, Strand, W.C.

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

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.

J. A. will get the information which he seeks from any medical agent better than from ourselves.

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.

## DOCTORS AND PHYSICIANS.

SIR,—You appear to have settled that Licentiates of Colleges of Physicians are physicians. Some time ago, someone, through the medium of your columns, professed to have settled that M.D.s are not physicians. May I ask what is your opinion, as, being merely a Doctor of Medicine and practising physic, I am anxious to know what is my proper designation.—Yours obediently,

INQUISITOR.

\* An M.D., being a person certified by an university to be learned in the science and art of physic, is of course *à fortiori* a physician, not less than a licentiate in physic.

The complaint of "Solus" appears to us to be peevish. We do not at all understand why, if "Solus" be an assistant, he should object to be introduced as such. There is nothing in itself offensive or degrading either in the employment or the term, and the public will no more "look down" upon an assistant to a medical practitioner, if he be a suitably qualified person, than they will "look down" upon an assistant-physician to a hospital. Everything has its own relative merit and importance, and it is not by concealing facts any man can hope to raise himself in public estimation.

## THE CASE OF THOMAS MILLERCHIP.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your inserting the accompanying letters and list of subscriptions in reference to this case.

5, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, June 16th, 1879.

My dear Sir,—I enclose a cheque for three guineas towards the fund being raised for Mr. Millerchip by yourself, and have no doubt the profession will acknowledge the justice, and respond to the appeal you have made. With every wish for its success, very faithfully yours,

WM. ADAMS.

Dr. Rogers.

Littleport, Ely, Cambs., June 14th, 1879.

Dear Dr. Rogers,—I have much pleasure in enclosing you a cheque for £1 is. as a small contribution to the Millerchip fund. This gentleman, I think, must have the sympathy of the whole profession, as the verdict returned against him in his condition was not only cruel, but without sense or reason. The history of the patient who died would likely be what we meet with very often; one of eight or a dozen in a family, unattended, unfed, and unclothed, and the parents wanted a medical man to be present before the child died and was got rid of, so that they would have no difficulty at the burial, being provided with a certificate.—Yours very truly,

W. B. HUNTER.

Messrs. Manby and Manby, East Rudham, Suffolk	£ s. d.
Mr. H. Steer, Saffron Walden, Essex	.. 1 1 0
Wm. Berry, Wigan	.. 1 1 0
Sympathising M.P.	.. 0 10 6
Mr. Hunter's Assistant	.. 0 10 0
	.. 0 5 0

Yours obediently,

JOSEPH ROGERS.

33, Dean Street, Soho, June 18th, 1879.

F. L. S.—We see no reason to the contrary. Hydro-therapeutics, properly applied, and conducted with a due sense of what is due to medical science and to social ethics, are a perfectly legitimate and useful department of practice. What has often made hydro-therapy objectionable has been the attempt to set it up as an exclusive theory for treatment and practice, or the tendency to ally it with various forms of quackery and imposition. In itself and freed from abuse, it is an estimable and valuable resource for the physician.

## INDIA-RUBBER BANDAGES.

We are sorry to have to recur to the question of the "signature" of India-rubber bandage; but, dissatisfied with our judgment in the matter, Dr. Martin of Boston appeals against it in a lengthy communication published in the pages of a contemporary, and announces the advent of a pamphlet on the subject. We have given careful consideration to Dr. Martin's opinions and wishes in the matter. The desiderata which the author lays down are, that the bandage shall be made of the best Para-rubber, cured with the minimum of sulphur, calendered between steel rollers, and of exquisite smoothness. We compared the India-rubber bandages of two English makers, Maw, Son and Co. and Hooper and Co., with those furnished by Dr. Martin, and signed by him for sale in the market. We did not find any inferiority, either in material or silken smoothness, in these English specimens, and we have accordingly made that statement to which we adhere.

OUR attention has been called to the publication, in the *Limerick Chronicle* of May 22nd, of the reports of two cases in the Limerick Union Hospital—one of excision of the elbow-joint, and another of perineal section. We can but say that the publication of such reports in any other than a medical paper is disgusting and creditable to all concerned in such publication—disgusting to the readers, and creditable to the reporters and publishers.

## A SUGGESTION.

SIR,—Perhaps the following hint, with a view to the prevention of the ophthalmia of new-born children, may be of use.

The instant the head is born, and before the child has time to open its eyes, I wipe away from the eyes every trace of moisture. In this way, the entrance upon the conjunctiva of all acrid discharge from the vagina is prevented. I have attended to this point in hundreds of cases, and have never known it to fail; while, in the same period, ophthalmia has repeatedly occurred in those cases where the child has been born before my arrival. Carefully to wipe the eyes of the child at the earliest possible moment has now become, with me so much a point of routine, that I never omit it, even in forceps cases, or in the uncommon presentations, and the result is the absence of the disease alluded to. Successful practice often depends upon close attention to small details; and, although my suggestion may to many seem the smallest of the small, yet I hope I may be pardoned for mentioning it.—I am, sir, yours etc.,

SAMUEL HAGUE, M.D.

Camberwell.

MR. CHARLES WALKER CATHCART.—The name of this gentleman was accidentally omitted from the list of successful candidates at the last examination for the fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons.

MR. L. G. THOMPSON.—We know nothing of any "specific" for the purpose.