

with the project of forming such an association. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, recommending that greater facilities be furnished the insane for employment and occupation; condemning the architectural construction of many of the asylums on the score of their cost and inadequacy to meet the best needs of the inmates; endorsing the plan of separating in most cases the chronic from the acute insane; and recommending that consulting boards of physicians be attached to insane asylums. A national association for the protection of the insane was organised, with the following officers: President, H. B. Wilbur of Syracuse; Vice-President, Nathan Allen of Lowell; Treasurer, Geo. M. Beard, New York, and a council of fifteen, embracing a number of physicians, among whom are Dr. Mary Putnam-Jacobi, Dr. John G. Shaw, and Dr. Seybura of New York. The association meets in New York in the last week of September, to perfect its organisation.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL: NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Committee of Council will be held at the office of the Association, 161A, Strand, London, on Wednesday, the 13th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary*.

161A, Strand, London, September 14th, 1880.

EAST ANGLIAN BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch will be held at Lowestoft, on Friday, October 8th.

It was requested that notice of intention to read a paper or other communication might be forwarded to Dr. Elliston by September 14th.

J. B. PITT, M.D., Norwich, } *Honorary Secretaries*.
W. A. ELLISTON, M.D., Ipswich, }

NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting of this Branch will be held at Barnard Castle, on Tuesday, October 5th.

Members intending to read papers are requested to communicate at once with the Secretary.

Durham, September 9th. T. W. BARRON, *Honorary Secretary*.

SOUTH OF IRELAND BRANCH.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the members of this Branch will be held in the Royal Cork Institution, on Thursday next, September 30th, at half-past four o'clock, to express an opinion on the medical inquiry which recently occurred at Cork, in which Dr. Macnaughton Jones was especially interested.

P. J. CREMEN, M.D. } *Hon. Secs.*
T. G. ATKINS, M.D. }

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting of this Branch will be held at the Railway Hotel, Taunton, on Thursday, October 21st, at a quarter-past five o'clock. The following question has been settled by the Council as the one on which members should be invited to express their opinion at the said meeting after dinner: "What, in your opinion, is the best method to be adopted by the Profession, the Public, and the Sanitary Authorities, in order to check the spread of Infectious Diseases?"

Members having any communication to bring before the meeting are requested to send notice of its title to the Honorary Secretary; they will further oblige by informing him, before the day of meeting, if they purpose being at the dinner.

Dinner, 5s. a head, exclusive of wine.

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

SHROPSHIRE AND MID-WALES BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Salop Infirmary, on Tuesday, October 12th, at 2.30 P.M.

The annual dinner will take place at the Lion Hotel, at five o'clock precisely.

Members intending to read papers, or bring forward subjects for discussion, are requested to communicate with

HENRY NELSON EDWARDS, *Honorary Secretary*.

READING BRANCH.

THE twenty-fifth annual meeting of this Branch was held at the Athenæum, Reading, on Wednesday, September 15th.

The President (Mr. SMITH of Heckfield) delivered a very able address on the Progress of Medical Science, for which he received the thanks of the meeting, the Branch undertaking the publication of the address.

The usual business of the Branch was transacted. A full meeting of members subsequently dined at the Queen's Hotel.

VICTORIAN BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

AN ordinary meeting of the Branch was held in the hall of the Royal Society at Melbourne, on April 16th; Mr. WILLIAM GILBEE in the Chair.

Correspondence was read by the Honorary Secretary, Dr. Henry, relating to the satisfactory extension of the Branch in Victoria, and the Association in Australia; from Mr. Rudall drawing attention to an outbreak of diphtheria at Hamilton, and urging the need of an investigation by Government as to the cause of the outbreak. After some discussion, the Honorary Secretary was authorised to draw the attention of the Chief Secretary thereto.

Paying Hospitals.—The CHAIRMAN brought before the meeting the subject of "Paying Hospitals from a Professional Point of View". The proposal to establish such hospitals had been regarded with much favour by the public, and he desired to ascertain the views of representatives of the medical profession with regard to it. Personally, he believed the establishment of paying hospitals to be very desirable. He knew that a number of people sought admission into the Melbourne Hospital who were able to pay a certain sum. He did not blame them for so doing; indeed, he had himself sent persons to the hospital whom he desired to receive that attention which he could not give to them in private lodgings. It had always struck him, in considering such cases, that it would be highly advantageous to have an institution of the kind suggested—not a pauperising institution, but one in which the patients would receive the same attention as in an ordinary hospital by the payment of a sum within their means. They should have a separate institution, with a regular scale of charges, and in which patients would be at liberty to select their medical attendant, and thus secure the attention of one in whom they would feel most confidence. Two schemes had been suggested—the one to set apart a paying ward in some institution, to be attended by its honorary staff, and the other to establish a new paying hospital. The latter scheme had received a large amount of encouragement from the public, and he now desired an expression of opinion from the profession. In America, paying hospital patients were divided into three classes, the rates of payment being in proportion to their means. He thought a scale of fees might be arranged which would be within the means of many now dependent on the charitable institutions. The proposal under notice would do much to check imposition on the ordinary institutions, and to supply the wants of those who went into them simply because they could not obtain attention within their means elsewhere. He had before him a memorandum sent by a large and influential body of medical gentlemen in London to the Lord Mayor. A meeting was held at the Mansion House, at which the scheme was approved, and commenced to the warm support of the profession and the public, as the means of meeting a serious public want.—Dr. M'MILLAN observed that the proposal to establish a paying hospital had met with the approval of the public, and it only remained for them to take some practical steps towards carrying it out.—The CHAIRMAN intimated that a prospectus was being drawn up of a company, with a capital of £20,000, of which £10,000 would be called up. He felt sure that the company, if once started, would not only be beneficial, but also successful from a financial point of view.—Dr. HENRY quoted from a recently published work on the subject, in which it was remarked that there were no civilised countries except England and Russia in which paying hospitals had not been established, and referred to the great success of institutions of this nature in America. He had been in an hospital in Germany in which provision was made for the accommodation of three classes—the nobility and gentry of the place (who felt no shame in attending such a place), the poorer classes, and the members of the friendly societies. He submitted to the meeting elaborate plans of a large home hospital, the design of which provided for its being erected at a slight elevation from the ground, so as to secure the freest current of air under the whole floor, and showed a building provided with the most approved means of ventilation, and comprising many wards for single patients of a well-to-do class, besides large wards, operating rooms, and outbuildings for infectious cases. In supporting the scheme submitted, Dr. Henry dwelt upon the important purposes a paying hospital might serve, as a

place of training for nurses, and a house of disinfection, besides a retreat for paying patients.—Dr. GRAHAM moved: "That this Association considers it desirable that paying hospitals should be established." The motion was seconded by Dr. M'MILLAN, and carried unanimously.

Asylums.—Dr. GRAHAM moved: "That his former motion ('That a petition be presented to the new Parliament, asking for an inquiry into the management of the asylums for the insane in this colony, with a view to placing them on the same footing as the English institutions, as recommended by the Royal Commission of 1862') be rescinded; and 'That the Council wait upon the Chief Secretary to urge upon him the desirability of placing the asylums upon the same footing as in England.'"

Paper.—Dr. O'HARA read an interesting practical paper on the "Therapeutic Uses of Iodoform."

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

Professor Kuss on Syphilis.—Action for Malapragis and Defamation.—Anecdote of M. Ricord.—Crime in France.—The Temperance Society of Paris.—M. Broca's Successors.—Proposed Monument to Broca.

As a sort of corollary to Dr. Desprès' peculiar opinion with regard to the pathology and treatment of syphilis, referred to in my letter of the 26th June, the *Moniteur Thérapeutique* has published an article on the same subject from the pen of a disciple of the late Professor Kuss of Strasburg, an epitome of which I submit for the benefit of your readers. The learned professor does not accept Ricord's classification of primary, secondary, and tertiary syphilis, but asserts that the various manifestations of the disease, all of which may exist at the same time, are due rather to the differences of individual constitutions than to any strict chronological influence. The treatment adopted and inculcated by Professor Kuss is founded upon the histological character of the tissues affected, which are the connective or cellular tissue, the epithelium, or both, at the same time. On this is founded three varieties of syphilis: the cellular, the epithelial, the mixed. To the first class belong pustular and tuberculous syphilides, syphilitic cellular iritis, exostoses, visceral lesions; to the second belong roseola, macular or pigmentary, vesicular, bullous syphilides, mucous patches, syphilitic epithelial iritis, etc.; to the third, all these different varieties occurring simultaneously. Another basis of treatment is founded on the elective action of certain drugs; thus, according to Dr. Kuss, mercury has a predilection for the epithelial tissues, whilst iodine or the iodide of potassium affects the cellular or connective tissue. These medicines, then, may be considered the specifics for each respective variety; and, as a natural consequence, to the mixed variety would be adapted the mixed treatment which Dr. Kuss employed, not simultaneously, but consecutively, selecting one or the other of the abovenamed drugs, according to the urgency of the symptoms or manifestations of the disease. In either case, Dr. Kuss adopted what he termed the "rapid method", that is to say, to bring the system under the influence of the medicine as quickly as possible, which he administered until the tissues became saturated with the drug.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* has published a very interesting case of medical jurisprudence that was lately brought before the Civil Court of Paris, and the reporter facetiously headed the article "Venus and Mercury before the Tribunal". An action was brought against a medical man, and damages to the extent of 10,000 francs were claimed by a Mademoiselle D. for malapragis, and, by insinuation, defamation of character on the part of the doctor. The advocate for the prosecution stated that his client had travelled a good deal, and that she was employed as a "figurante" at the Gaité theatre in the piece entitled *Voyage dans la Lune*—what a singular coincidence! The charge against the doctor was that he had treated the young demoiselle for a disease which she had not, and that she had got a clue to the nature of her "supposed" malady by the remedy which was prescribed, viz., mercury. The inference was that she had syphilis, which rather shocked the moral sentiment of Mademoiselle D. She thereupon consulted two other medical men (one of whom is a well known syphilographer), from whom she obtained certificates to the effect that she had nothing the matter with her. It came out, however, in the defence, that Mademoiselle D. applied to these gentlemen six weeks after having undergone the treatment prescribed by the first doctor, when of course she was cured, not of the disease, but of its external manifestations. This view of the case was corroborated by M. Ricord, who furnished a certificate to the effect that "all external traces of the terrible malady disappear in less than two months, after a treatment methodically and well carried out".

After such evidence, and taking into consideration the antecedents of the prosecutrix, which were anything but of a moral character, the case was dismissed, and Mademoiselle D. was condemned to pay the expenses of the trial.

The above case, in which Ricord's name is brought forward, reminds me of an anecdote in connection with the eminent syphilographer; and as it is authentic, having heard it from his own lips, I may relate it here. At a *soirée* given last winter by a well known dentist in Paris, at which were present Ricord and other notabilities of the profession, the host introduced an artist, as having just arrived from the moon, and said that he was so well versed with the mysteries of the healing art, that he was quite capable of curing all maladies, even those reputed incurable, and that the doctors themselves might consult him. The *spirituel* Ricord, with wonted wit, asked the new comer whether he did not meet Venus and Mercury on his way. "You see the depth of this remark," observed one of the guests to me; "is he not well acquainted with the celestial chart?"

I referred in my last to the steady increase of crime in France; and, whatever may be the cause, it does not seem to have any tendency to abate. In Paris, particularly, the records of the criminal courts teem with crimes of the most abominable character—rape, murders, robbery, and assassinations being the principal; and just now there seems to be a regular epidemic of the latter, for, in one week alone, during last month, I counted no fewer than six. There seems to be also a fashion in the means employed for carrying out murderous designs. For the past few years, stunning the victim, and then cutting him or her up into pieces, has been in vogue. Suicides, even, are not infrequent; and the mode adopted for putting an end to one's self is pistol-firing by men, and drowning by women. Poisoning is now more rarely resorted to in either case; but the following is one of the most cold-blooded and diabolical on record. A man by the name of Baude, aged 32, and employed in a bakery at St. Denis, was lately tried for having, in the month of April last, poisoned, or attempted to poison, his master and mistress, in doing which, two or three hundred of the inhabitants of that town were very nearly falling victims. The substance employed was arsenic, of which the accused threw a certain quantity into the dough which was prepared for 180 loaves of about two pounds each in weight. The bread thus impregnated was sold in the morning—that is, a few hours after it was baked—and about three hundred persons, including the baker and his wife, who partook of the same series of loaves, were seized with symptoms of poisoning, some of whom were reduced next to death's door, and even the dog of the house was very nearly falling a victim. At first, it was thought that some mysterious or unusual epidemic was breaking out in the town; but, owing to the number of persons simultaneously and similarly affected (one medical man alone having attended no fewer than two hundred), suspicion of poisoning was aroused; the bread was analysed, and found to contain arsenic. The exact quantity thrown into the dough could not be ascertained, but it must have been considerable to have so sensibly affected such a number of persons. All were seized with the same set of symptoms: pain in the head, violent colic, cramps, general lassitude accompanied with fever, and shivering simulating ague, nausea, and diarrhoea; and it was to the latter circumstance, as stated by the medical witnesses, and to the presence of the gluten in the bread, that was due the escape of the unwitting victims. The crime was so cold-blooded and horrible in its character, that, notwithstanding the able defence by M. Lachaud, nephew of the celebrated *avocat*, who pleaded "extenuating circumstances", the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the wretched man was sentenced to death. One of the arguments of Maître Lachaud was, that the man was not when he committed the horrible crime, and was still not, in full possession of his mental faculties, owing to a diseased brain resulting from chronic drunkenness, and that, consequently, the responsibility of the prisoner must be looked upon as being *nil*, or extremely limited; but the judge, in summing up the case, impressed upon the jury the necessity for drawing a distinction between a diseased mind resulting spontaneously and that caused voluntarily by irregular but controllable habits, such as the abuse of spirituous liquors, common in civilised countries, and the prisoner before them should be included in the latter category. In the former case, "extenuating circumstances" might be admitted; but, in the latter, the full penalty of the law should be applied, by which means the criminal would atone for his crime, and society would be rid of a dangerous subject. This, I consider, is a right view of the case; but I say it with diffidence, as I feel that such an opinion is at variance with that held by not a few medical jurists.

The Temperance Society of Paris, or rather of France, is still most zealous in its efforts, not to produce teetotallers, as the task would be simply impracticable in a vine-growing country like France, but to put down intemperance by every possible means. Legislation has not had the

PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL RELIEF AT CAMBRIDGE.

IN our issue of the 4th instant, we gave a full report of the proceedings at the meeting of the Poor-law Medical Officers' Association held at the Guildhall, Cambridge, on the 12th ult. We have since learnt that, as a result of that meeting (at which several members of the Cambridge Board of Guardians were present), a Committee of the Board was appointed to take the question of medical relief into consideration, and suggest such alterations as might appear advisable. From the reports in the *Cambridge Independent* and the *Cambridge Express* of the 18th instant, we learn "that, besides recommending an alteration in the medical relief districts (one of the points raised at the meeting), above referred to, whereby efficient attendance on the sick poor might be more effectively carried out, the Committee was empowered to hold an interview with the medical officers, and ascertain from them whether they were desirous of the introduction of the dispensary system of medical relief. On being thus applied to, the medical officers, with one honourable exception, Dr. Ingle, refused the offer of the committee to find all medicines, etc., for them, alleging as their reason, 'that, after what took place during the holding of the meeting of the British Medical Association at Cambridge, it might be regarded as an admission that they had been guilty of neglect'". We are at a loss to see, from a review of our report, how any personal neglect was alleged against either of them; but there might be some force in this assertion, "as the facts and deductions from them brought before the meeting by the chairman, Dr. Rogers, went to show that much of the excessive outlay on poor-relief at Cambridge was due to the very imperfect medical relief arrangement existing in that town; for it must always be remembered that sickness is the great factor in the production of pauperism. But, if the medical officers were desirous of being consistent, their objection to the introduction of a dispensary should not have been followed by the request that the committee should recommend an increase of their stipends: a question which the committee, if faithful to their instructions, was not competent to entertain. When the report of the committee was brought up, we learn that general surprise was expressed at the action of the medical officers in refusing to entertain so evident a boon; and one of the guardians, a Mr. Peck, expressed his 'doubt as to whether the medical officers gave the paupers cod-liver oil. He believed those who needed this had to go to Addenbrooke's Hospital for their supply; and he felt that it was most improper that paupers should have that which was provided by voluntary contributions for a different class of people'. They were told by the medical officers that the drugs given by them last year to their pauper patients cost £30, £27, and £25. He thought they forgot, when they made that statement, that there were two druggists on the committee and in the room. The committee was prepared to relieve them of the cost of finding drugs, *whatever it was*; and they would not accept it."

There can be no doubt that, under the provisions of the dispensary system, with its filing of prescriptions and record of attendance, no opportunity exists, or at most a slight one, for either scamping attendances or neglecting to prescribe proper medicines for the sick; but we will not assume that any fear of increased labours and more careful supervision of their duties weighed with the Cambridge medical officers when they refused the offer to save them the expense of providing and the labour of dispensing medicines. There is, however, one unwholesome thing that cannot be passed over, and that is their request for an augmentation of their stipends, which, under all the circumstances, the committee (even if they had the power) were clearly justified in not for a moment entertaining. The committee was appointed to report on the expediency or otherwise of establishing a dispensary, and of modifying the relief districts. It was, therefore, not within their competence to entertain a mere increase of the officers' stipends. Whatever were the motives which prompted the refusal of the medical officers, we have here before us the fact that the Cambridge Board of Guardians appear now to be more alive to the wants of their sick poor than those who have charge of them; and, further, that this action of the medical officers is eminently calculated to damage the cause of Poor-law medical reform. But then it is to be hoped that the Cambridge medical officers are solitary specimens of their class.

VACCINATION.—Mr. M. A. Kenny, of Holme-on-Spalding Moor, has received a Government grant of £4 11s. for successful vaccination, being the second premium in four years.

MEDICAL NEWS.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, September 16th, 1880.

Dadachanji, Edalji Rustanji, Bombay.
Kinneir, Francis William Edward, 42, Doughty Street, W.C.
Lane, Alexander, Bishops Castle, Salop.
Wasse, Gervas Miles, Newton, Devon.

The following gentleman also on the same day passed his Primary Professional Examination.

Harris, John Harry, Guy's Hospital.

At the Preliminary Examination in Arts, held at the Hall on the 17th and 18th of September, 1880, one hundred and forty-five candidates presented themselves, of whom forty-seven passed and received certificates of proficiency in general education. In the First Class:

Florence Nightingale Toms.

In the Second Class, in alphabetical order:

C. A. Adams, R. H. Barrett, E. D. Bell, F. Brightman, E. H. Brock, G. T. Cattell, Kate Crooke, H. W. Denton-Cardew, R. Dobson, S. U. Duer, W. B. Felton, G. W. H. French, A. J. Gibbon, Edwin Gill, C. H. Glasson, G. R. Hall, E. B. Harris, W. E. G. Jackson, A. E. Johns, C. St. Johnston, W. M. Joyce, H. H. Kent, H. B. Lavies, R. B. Leggatt, C. E. Liesching, Emma M. D. Miller, Paul von Nordeck, G. C. H. Norman, A. C. A. Packman, Jiteudja N. Palit, S. J. Palmer, E. W. Paul, W. J. Procter, Edmund Raghib, H. V. Rake, H. E. Rayner, A. Y. Reily, Jane Goff Richardson, Robert Rogers, W. D. Ross, S. E. Rossiter, S. N. Scott, G. H. Thompson, S. Wachter, J. J. Wheeler, F. A. Younge.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

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

The following vacancies are announced:—

BALLATER PAROCHIAL BOARD—Medical Practitioner. Salary, £35 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, to the Inspector of the Poor, on or before October 4th.

BALTINGLASS UNION—Medical Officer for Workhouse and Fever Hospital. Salary, £80 per annum, with £5 a year as Consulting Sanitary Officer. Election on the 28th instant.

***BETHLEM HOSPITAL**—Two Resident Medical Students. Applications, with testimonials, before October 9th.

BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY—Resident Surgeon. Salary, £150 per annum, with furnished apartments, etc. Applications, with testimonials, to the Secretary on or before October 13th.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND FREE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN—Surgeon. Applications, etc., to the Honorary Secretary not later than October 5th.

BISHOP STORTFORD URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £500 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, not later than one o'clock on Thursday, September 30th.

***CAMBRIDGE COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM**—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and attendance. Applications, etc., on or before September 27th.

CHELTENHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £60 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications, with testimonials, before October 10th.

CHESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY—Visiting Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with residence, maintenance, and washing. Applications and testimonials to the Chairman of the Board, on or before September 27th.

DREADNOUGHT SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, Greenwich—House-Physician. Salary, £75 per annum; also, House-Surgeon, salary £50 per annum, with board, apartments, etc. Applications, with testimonials, on or before October 2nd.

GAINSBOROUGH FRIENDLY SOCIETIES MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £130 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, to the Secretary.

HALIFAX INFIRMARY—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications, with testimonials, on or before September 27th.

MANCHESTER DISPENSARY FOR SICK CHILDREN, Gartside Street.—Visiting and Medical Officer. Salary, £180 per annum, without board and lodging. Applications, with testimonials, on or before September 25th, to Chairman of Medical Staff.

NAAS UNION—Medical Officer for Kildare Dispensary District. Salary, £125 per annum, with £15 per annum as Medical Officer of Health, registration and vaccination fees. Election on September 28th.

***PENZANCE UNION**—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for No. 4 District. Salary, as Medical Officer, £35 per annum, with vaccination fees. Applications, with testimonials, etc., on or before October 5th.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, City Road—House-Physician; the post to be held for six months. An allowance of £80 per annum, in lieu of board. Applications to the Secretary before October 1st.

SUFFOLK COUNTY ASYLUM, Melton—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and attendance. Applications, with testimonials, to the Resident Physician.

SHEFFIELD SCHOOL OF MEDICINE—Demonstrator of Anatomy and Physiology. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications at once to the Secretary.

SWINFORD UNION—Medical Officer for Lowpark Dispensary District. Salary, £100 per annum, with £20 per annum as Medical Officer of Health, registration and vaccination fees. Election on 1st prox.

WEST KENT GENERAL HOSPITAL, Maidstone—House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum, with lodgings, coal, gas, and attendance. Applications, etc., to the Secretary on or before September 30th.

*WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon. Applications to the Secretary not later than October 5th.

WESTERN GENERAL DISPENSARY—Resident Dispenser and Assistant. Salary, £80 per annum, with furnished apartments, etc. Applications, with testimonials, on or before September 27th.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon. Salary, £70 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications, with testimonials, to the Secretary before October 4th.

WOLVERHAMPTON UNION—Medical Officer for No. 2 District. Salary, £95 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, on or before September 30th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

CLAPP, Robert, L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Barnwood House Hospital for the Insane, *vice* C. E. H. Warren, M.B., resigned.

KER, Alice J. S., M.D., appointed Assistant Resident Medical Officer to the Children's Hospital, Birmingham, *vice* L. A. Middleton, Esq., resigned.

KIRSHOP, Thomas, appointed Resident Medical Officer to the York Dispensary, *vice* Henry Ebenezer Spencer, L.R.C.P.Ed., resigned.

LAYCOCK, G. L., M.B.Edin., appointed Additional Assistant Physician to the West End Hospital for the Diseases of the Nervous System.

PARLETTE, James, L.R.C.P.Ed., appointed Junior Medical Officer to the Exeter Friendly Societies' Medical Association.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

GAFFNEY, Thomas, L.R.C.P.Ed., appointed Medical Officer to the Keadne District, Boyle Union.

HANDS, Arthur, M.R.C.P., appointed Medical Officer to the Wednesfield District of the Wolverhampton Union, *vice* Charles Broom, M.R.C.S.Eng.

MICKLEY, Arthur G., M.B., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Workhouse Infirmary of the Parish of Islington, *vice* Philip Cowen, M.R.C.S.Eng., resigned.

PRIDEAUX, Thomas E. P., L.R.C.P., appointed Medical Officer to the 1st and 2nd Districts and the Union of the Wellington Workhouse, Somerset, *vice* G. Kidgell, M.R.C.S.Eng., resigned.

SIMPSON, Thomas, M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator to No. 5 District of the Braintree Union.

SMITH, Thomas Orde, M.B., appointed Medical Officer to the Kinnetty Dispensary District of the Parsonstown Union, *vice* Henry W. Dudley, A.B., M.B.

WALKER, Horace, L.R.C.P., appointed Medical Officer to the Third District of the Fulham Union, *vice* B. E. Spaul, M.R.C.S.Eng., resigned.

WATTIE, Alexander, M.B., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Manchester Workhouse, *vice* Wm. O. Deacon, L.R.C.P., 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.

MARRIAGES.

COLBOURNE—KRABBE.—On the 7th August, at St. John's Church, Buenos Ayres, by the Rev. Francis Smith, M.A., M.D., Louis Colbourne, M.D., son of the late William Colbourne, Esq., to Nora, third daughter of the late Charles Brehmer Krabbe, Esq.

PROCTOR—OGSTON.—At 1, Union Terrace, Aberdeen, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Duguid, F.C., Newmachar, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Thomson, Belhelvie, Robert Farquharson Scott Proctor, M.B., C.M., Belhelvie, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Andrew Ogston, Old Deer.

STOKES—BROWNE.—On September 15th, at St. Mark's Church, Hamilton Terrace, by the Rev. Canon Duckworth, D.D., Henry Haldane Stokes, Esq., M.B., Surgeon Army Medical Department, third son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Stokes, S.O.P., Tralee, to Florence Henrietta, youngest daughter of Samuel Browne, Esq., Congo Road, Barbadoes.

DEATHS.

BREEZE, Richard G., M.B., at Park Lodge, Finchley, aged 46, on September 5th.

REID.—At Moira House, Arnold, Notts, on the 20th instant, Alexander William Reid, M.A., M.B. & C.M.Glas., L.R.C.S.Ed., aged 31.

SIMPSON, John, M.B., Surgeon-Major 23rd Regiment Royal Native Light Infantry, at Sibi, South Afghanistan, of sunstroke, on August 13th.

STOLTERFOTH.—On September 19th, at Queen's Park, Chester, Sigismund Stolterfoth, M.D.Edin. & F.R.C.P.Lond., in his eighty-fifth year.

UNWHOLESOME FISH.—During August, the officers of the Fish-mongers' Company seized at Billingsgate Market, as unfit for human food, the enormous quantity of 183 tons of fish—of which 100 tons had arrived by land and 83 by water. The single fish numbered 220,080, and included 5 brill, 57 coalfish, 150 cod, 10 crabs, 500 dabs, 176 dorees, 700 flounders, 33,510 haddocks, 34 hake, 79,151 herrings, 4,479 lobsters, 586 mackerel, 800 mullets, 19,646 plaice, 3,500 roach, one salmon, 1,289 skate, 4,800 smelts, 10 trout, 76 turbot, and 70,600 whiting; and, in addition, there were seized four bushels of cockles, 1,677 lb. of eels, 1,024 bags of mussels and 14 of oysters, 666 bushels of periwinkles, one kit of pickled salmon, 2,675 gallons of shrimps, 200 bushels of whelks, and 77 quarts of whitebait.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—During last week, 4,148 deaths were registered in London and twenty-two other large towns of the United Kingdom. The mortality from all causes was at the average rate of 25 deaths annually in every 1,000 persons living. The annual death-rate was 19 in Edinburgh, 21 in Glasgow, and 39 in Dublin. The annual rates of mortality in the twenty English towns were as follow: Plymouth, 17; Bristol, 20; London, 20; Portsmouth, 26; Oldham, 26; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 27; Manchester, 27; Birmingham, 27; Sheffield, 28; Brighton, 28; Bradford, 29; Nottingham, 29; Wolverhampton, 30; Leeds, 30; Sunderland, 33; Salford, 34; Liverpool, 34; Hull, 37; Norwich, 36; and the highest rate, 37, in Leicester. The annual death-rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases averaged 7.4 in the twenty towns, and ranged from 3.9 and 4.2 in Brighton and Plymouth to 17.3 in Leicester, 17.4 in Hull, and 18.8 in Norwich. In London, 1,438 deaths were registered, which exceeded the average by 87, and gave an annual death-rate of 20.5. The 1,438 deaths included 3 from small-pox, 10 from measles, 50 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 17 from whooping-cough, 24 from different forms of fever, and 214 from diarrhoea—being altogether 330 zymotic deaths, which were 37 below the average, and were equal to an annual rate of 4.7 per 1,000. The deaths referred to diarrhoea in London, which had been 270, 232, and 223 in the three preceding weeks, further declined to 214 last week, but exceeded the corrected weekly average by 85. The 214 fatal cases included 142 of infants under one year of age, 54 of children aged between one and five years, and 15 of persons aged upwards of 60 years. The deaths of four infants and young children, and of one adult were referred to simple cholera or choleraic diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 152 and 124 in the two preceding weeks, rose again to 153 last week, but were 6 below the average; 91 were attributed to bronchitis, and 45 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 54 deaths; 39 were the result of negligence or accident, including 17 from fractures and contusions, 6 from drowning, 3 from poison, and 11 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. No less than 14 cases of suicide were registered. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was equal to 24 per cent. of its possible duration. The recorded amount of ozone was below the average during the week.

DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA.—The annual death-rate from diarrhoea last week was equal to 3.0 per 1000 in London, and averaged 8.2 in the 19 large provincial towns, among which it ranged from 3.4 and 3.5 in Brighton and Plymouth to 15.3 in Leicester, 15.7 in Hull, and 15.8 in Norwich.

CORK WORKHOUSE.—At a meeting of the Cork Board of Guardians, held last week, the mayor proposed the following resolution in reference to the resignation of Dr. Reardon, which was unanimously adopted:—"That this board cannot permit their late medical officer, Thomas Reardon, to quit their service without placing on record their high sense of the efficient, intelligent, and humane manner in which he discharged the duties of resident apothecary and doctor of this house. We regret for the sake of the poor of this house that the connection between Dr. Reardon and the board has been voluntarily severed by him, and we hope success will attend him in his new sphere of duty."

MISS ALICE A. J. S. KERR, M.D., has been elected resident assistant medical officer at the Children's Hospital, Birmingham. The lady received ten votes, or two in excess of the number given for Mr. J. L. Thomas, surgeon, the other applicant for the office.

MR. PARETTE, surgeon, of Beaufort, Breconshire, was on the 14th instant presented with an illuminated address and a massive gold albert chain, by the workmen and inhabitants of Sirhowy and the district, in recognition of long and valuable service.

BEQUESTS.—Mrs. Sally Hall Bradshaw, late of Reading, has bequeathed £3,000 Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities to the Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind, Euston Road; £1,000 like annuities each to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, the Royal Berkshire Hospital, the Winchester County Hospital, and the Westminster Hospital; £500 in like annuities to the Reading Dispensary; £1,000 in like annuities each to the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons, to found lectureships on some subject in physic and surgery, to be delivered on August 18th in each year, to be respectively called the "Bradshaw Lecture", in memory of her late husband, Dr. William Wood Bradshaw.

THE vacant assistant-surgeoncy in the 2nd Life Guards has been given to Assistant-Surgeon P. Young, of the Scots Guards, who will be gazetted immediately. The vacancies in the Blues will be filled up in the course of a week or two.

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.—St. Mark's, 9 A.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.—National Orthopaedic, 10 A.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, Tu. 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, Tu. 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., 1; Eye, M. Th., 2.30; Ear, Tu. F., 9; Skin, Th., 1; Dental, W. S., 9.15.	

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

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.

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.

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

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

THE EPSOM COLLEGE PROSECUTION.

SIR,—I beg to forward a second list of contributions to the testimonial to Mr. A. O'Brien Jones, which, with those already announced in the JOURNAL of August 28th, bring up the total amount received to this date to £260 5s. 6d., viz.:

Special Donations.		£	s.	d.
The Rev. B. B. Bockett, Vicar of Epsom	..	10	10	0
Mrs. Bockett	..	10	10	0
Dr. Drage, Hatfield	..	10	0	0
J. E. Erichsen, Esq.	..	10	10	0
R. Brooks, Esq.	..	21	0	0
H. Brooks, Esq., Junr.	..	10	0	0

Subscriptions in first and second lists	..	187	15	6
		£260	5	6

I trust that further contributions will soon enable me to hand over to Mr. Jones a sufficient sum to compensate him for the expenses which this prosecution has entailed upon him.—I am, sir, yours obediently,

ED. HART VINEN, M.D., Treasurer.

17, Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, September 20th, 1880.

P.S.—The names of Messrs. Winter and Son in the last list of subscribers should be Messrs. Winter and Salzmann, Brighton.

Second List of Subscriptions.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dr. Allen, Hastings	..	1	1	0	
Halchin Williams, Esq., Lee	..	0	10	6	
Dr. Kealy, Gosport	..	1	1	0	
G. F. Richardson, Esq., Leatherhead	..	1	1	0	
Dr. Leslie Jones, Blackpool	..	1	1	0	
Dr. Easton, 19, Norfolk Crescent	..	1	1	0	
W. F. Coles, Esq., Croydon	..	0	10	6	
E. Adams, Esq., Liverpool	..	0	5	0	
W. Hardman, Esq., Blackpool	..	1	1	0	
T. Smith, Esq., 5, Stratford Place	..	2	2	0	
J. F. Woods, Esq., Asylum, Wells	..	0	10	6	
Dr. Aitken, Woolstone, Hants	..	1	1	0	
Dr. Ed. Waters, Chester	..	1	1	0	
Dr. Essex Bowen, Cloughton	..	1	1	0	
Dr. J. Taylor, Chester	..	1	1	0	
Dr. J. Langshaw, Lancaster	..	1	1	0	
Dr. Cholmeley, Grosvenor St.	..	1	1	0	
Ed. Tegart, Esq., Jermyn St.	..	1	1	0	
T. Burton, Esq., Epsom	..	1	1	0	
Hugh Macpherson, Esq., St. James Square, per Dr. G. Johnson	..	1	1	0	
Dr. Russell Reynolds	..	1	1	0	
Geo. Ibbetson, Esq., Hanover Square	..	1	1	0	
Per Miss Barclay, Dorking:					
Miss Barclay	..	1	1	0	
Miss Barclay	..	1	1	0	
Mrs. Fuller	..	1	1	0	
Septimus Sibley, Esq.	..	1	1	0	
Collected by Fred. Lock, Esq., Epsom.					
Mrs. Tritton, Ewell	..	1	1	0	
H. T. Tritton, Esq., Ewell	..	1	1	0	
T. Borradaile, Esq., Surbiton	..	1	1	0	
Rev. E. Northey and Mrs. Northey, Epsom	..	2	2	0	
J. H. Drought, Esq.	..	1	1	0	
F. A. Hankey, Esq.	..	1	1	0	
S. A. Hankey, Esq.	..	1	1	0	
Miss Northey	..	1	1	0	
Miss Trevelyan	..	1	1	0	
Miss J. Trevelyan	..	1	1	0	
J. B. Hankey, Esq.	..	1	1	0	
Mrs. Phillips, Epsom	..	0	10	6	
A Friend	..	1	1	0	

We very much regret to see in a Dundee paper a card from Dr. Arrott, intimating, by public advertisement, his consultation hours. Such a course is extremely unprofessional, and is especially to be regretted in a gentleman of Dr. Arrott's age and position. We are not surprised to hear that it has caused great regret and pain amongst the professional men of the district to see a senior man committing so undesirable a breach of professional rule.

A CORRECTION.

SIR,—Permit me to correct the report on page 466 of your last issue, in which the Rev. Dr. Haughton of Dublin is said to have made certain observations on the ventilation of sewers. I am alone responsible for the views therein expressed; at least, for the corrected abstract which I gave to the Secretary of the Section of Public Medicine.

I have long advocated the advisability in all, and the necessity in some, districts of erecting ventilating shafts, in which an upward draught is maintained by furnace-heat, as in mines, and by which the use of the gully-holes now employed might be totally superseded. In localities where the outflow of the drainage of towns is shut up whilst the tide is in, as is sometimes the case, it is quite indispensable that the imprisoned gas should be allowed to escape where it can do no injury to human beings, and not, as at present, conveyed right under the nostrils of those who have done all that in them lies to render the sanitary arrangements of their own dwellings complete. I do not believe that any ordinary "traps" can stand gas under high pressure; and even if such could be constructed, the gully-holes will still remain a disgusting public nuisance, unless relieved by some better arrangement.

I may mention that my papers and my wife's letters were also sent from Cambridge to the Rev. Dr. Haughton of Dublin; and that we did not get them for nearly ten days after we had made inquiry for them. As this is not the first time that my writings and speeches have been attributed to my more distinguished relative (who, no doubt, is equally annoyed by the mistake), I will conclude by saying: "Noli episcopari", aut Reverendiri.—I am, sir, your obedient servant.

EDWARD HAUGHTON, B.A., M.D.

Spring Grove House, Upper Norwood, S.E., September 20th, 1880.

MASSONIC CHARITIES.—Amongst the candidates at the October election of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys is Sydney W. F. Richardson, aged 9, son of the late Mr. Benjamin Richardson, Surgeon, of Glaisdale, near Whitby, P.M. of Cleveland Lodge, North Yorkshire Province. The candidate is one of six boys left fatherless and motherless, the youngest aged twelve months, and the eldest thirteen years. Mr. Handyside, Surgeon, of Stokesley, Yorkshire, will gladly receive proxies, as will also Mr. W. H. Richardson (uncle of the candidate), for many years at the head of the dispensing department of Messrs. Savory and Moore, 143, New Bond Street, London.

VACCINATION OF ECZEMATOUS CHILDREN.

SIR,—Dr. Drury's relation of chronic eczema cases having been removed by vaccination is nothing new. I, and I doubt not many other practitioners, have frequently advised the parents of children labouring under a variety of chronic skin-diseases to have them vaccinated, with a view to their removal as a result of the operation. I remember a number of children in whom the practice was perfectly successful.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

EDWARD CRICKMAY.

Laxfield, September 18th, 1880.

JOHN WARD.—Duly received, and shall have attention.

than myself, or more ready to admit the baneful consequences resulting therefrom; but to affirm that the abuse of an article is a reason for its prohibition, betrays a lamentable want of common sense.

With regard to "the extracts accompanying this appeal," I will only remark that if they appear with the sanction of the gentlemen whose names they bear, in my opinion, it is to be regretted that persons of their standing should allow themselves to be associated with a publication whose only characteristics were its virulence and its mendacity. I may be excused for not attaching much importance to these sensational effusions, when I can recall to mind the fact that similar testimonials were not wanting at the time when the late Dr. Todd promulgated a totally different theory.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,
Brentwood, September 1st, 1880. BENJAMIN BAKER, M.R.C.S.E.

DISEASE AMONG LEAD-WORKERS.

SIR,—In your issue of September 4th, you request information from members concerning disease attacking lead-workers, and suggestions for its amelioration. May I direct your attention to a paper read by me before the Association at Sheffield, and published in the JOURNAL of Saturday, October 14th, 1876? I do this as I remember, a week or two after that date, a letter appeared in the JOURNAL showing that, where patients suffering from lead-poisoning are placed in a hot bath, they obtain a great deal of relief; and that, on testing the water of the bath, lead was found in it. In my paper, read some time before this letter appeared, I spoke of the great advantage of hot baths (Turkish baths); and, though I could speak so surely of the relief afforded to chronic cases by their use, I was not aware that that was effected by the abstraction of lead from the tissues. I think you will find in that paper a full résumé of the disease, and my idea of its treatment; and I have had a number of cases. I believe it is the custom in all these lead-works to make a drink of dilute sulphuric acid and syrup for the workmen and workwomen; and I find that they are too idle or thoughtless to drink it. They often, also, take their food with unwashed hands, and so eat a quantity of the carbonate and dextroide of lead that is on their hands, and is thence rubbed on the food.—I am, yours truly,
W. HOLDER.

10, Somerstown, Holderness Road, Hull, September 7th, 1880.

TREATMENT OF INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

SIR,—I cannot perceive the merit of the mixture prescribed by Dr. Robert Arthur Jones for the treatment of nocturnal urinary incontinence. It may be well to remind him that liquor potassæ annihilates the active principles of belladonna, and that any combination of the two drugs is (as far, at least, as the belladonna is concerned) absolutely inert. The prescription alluded to appeared in your last impression, and ran as under: R Tincture belladonnæ, *B. P.*, 5ss; liquoris potassæ (Braxd), 5ss; glycerini 5ij; aquam ad 5viij. Ft. mist.—I am, yours truly,
Richmond Hill, Clifton, September 15th. GEORGE BRIDG (Junior).

TINEA SYCOSIS.

SIR,—In answer to your correspondent "Medicus," I may mention that there are two distinct varieties of sycosis—one non-parasitic, the other parasitic—and I conclude his patient is suffering from the parasitic variety, as that alone is tinea sycosis. The diagnosis is easy, as the diseased hairs in tinea sycosis—which are often broken off short, as in ringworm of the head—will be found to exhibit the usual fungus under the microscope. Very often, the disease will spread beyond the beard on to the face or neck, and show the ordinary characters of tinea circinata. Tinea sycosis generally spreads all over the beard, while the non-parasitic variety is often restricted to a certain portion. The hairs in the former affection can generally be extracted without pain. The best plan is to epilate freely, and employ some mild parasiticide. I have found the constant application of oleate of mercury (5 per cent. solution) the most effectual remedy, combined with frequent and careful epilation of all diseased hairs and stumps. The oleate must be freely rubbed into the roots of the hairs, night and morning, with a small sponge mop. When the fungus is thoroughly destroyed, by the oleate soaking to the bottom of the follicles, the healthy hair will appear, and the scabs, etc., can be removed by simple treatment. It is most important to remember—as in ringworm of the scalp—that the difficulty is not to find some parasiticide that will destroy the fungus, but to bring the remedy into contact with it. The conidia penetrate to the very bottom of the follicles, and into the bulbs of the hairs; therefore it is impossible to reach them by ordinary remedies simply applied to the skin, as the hairs plug the follicles into which we require the parasiticide to enter. We must therefore select a remedy that will penetrate deeply into the follicles, viz., oleate of mercury. During the last year, I have had a severe case of tinea sycosis under the above treatment; it is now perfectly well.—I am, etc.,
September 4th, 1880. ALDER SMITH, M.B., F.R.C.S.,
Resident Medical Officer Christ's Hospital.

SIR,—Replying to the query of "Medicus" in your issue of September 4th, I beg to say that I have seen a most intractable case of sycosis perfectly cured, when almost every other means had been tried unsuccessfully, by thoroughly rupturing each pustule by thrusting in a sharpened piece of wood first dipped in the glycerinum acidi carbolici *P. B.* The acidum carbolicum so applied appears to destroy effectually each focus of the disease. The treatment, which is somewhat painful, must be persisted in as long as pustules continue to reappear.—Yours, etc.,
September 4th, 1880. L.K.Q.C.P.

MIDWIFERY AMONGST PAUPERS IN SCOTLAND.

SIR,—Are parochial medical officers in Scotland obliged to attend pauper midwifery cases where there is no special arrangement made between the parochial board and surgeon for such events? If the surgeon attend, is he entitled to an extra fee? and, if so, what? An answer will much oblige.—Yours sincerely,
R. A. M.

* We consider that, in rural districts, etc., where the services of a midwife are not obtainable, the parochial medical officer, in accepting the position, accepts all obligations appertaining thereto; obviously, attendance on women in labour forms part of such duty, though it may not have been specifically referred to. As regards the fee that can be claimed from the parochial board, we hold that it is the same as that which holds here, and that is a fee varying from 10s. 6d. to £2 2s., according to the nature and gravity of the case.

A. K. B. will find the information he requires in Barnes's *Lectures on Obstetric Operations*.

EDUCATION FOR ORPHAN DAUGHTERS OF MEDICAL MEN.

D. M. R. wishes to know if there is any school where the orphan daughters of medical men are admitted at a reduced rate.

MR. T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, Birmingham, states that he was present at Cambridge at the meeting of the Council of the Association for 1880-81; we regret that his name does not appear in the list of members present, which was published in the JOURNAL of the 4th instant.

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

EVIDENCE AT CORONERS' INQUESTS.

SIR,—On Monday morning last, I was subpoenaed to give evidence at the inquest to be held on "Morris and others," victims of the Nine Elms accident. On arriving, I inquired of the summoning officer whether I was to give evidence on all the four deceased persons who had been under my observation at St. Thomas's. He replied, "You confine yourself to Morris and Lee; I have done the other two." I was rather surprised at the time, and that surprise was increased by reading in the papers the following morning that the officer had, after examination of the deceased persons, given evidence of the injuries received, and expressed his opinion that they were sufficient to cause death.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,
CHARLES BALLANCE, L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S.

St. Thomas's Hospital, September 22nd, 1880.

An inquest was recently held at Mexborough, before Mr. Dossy Wightman, coroner, on the body of a young man named Dennis Greaves, aged 18, a watchmaker by trade, who met with his death, it was supposed, whilst holding his head from the railway carriage window, his head coming in contact with the girder of a tunnel. There was a lengthened inquiry, but, strange to say, the medical man (Dr. Sykes) who was summoned to the station, and saw the deceased within ten minutes of death, was not called, and no medical evidence was given beyond that supplied by the police-constable, who was interrogated, and gave his opinion as to the nature of the wounds and the cause of death; the coroner stating, in answer to an inquiry of one of the jurymen, that there would be no medical witness, as there was no doubt of the cause of death.

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

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BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Diseases of Women. By J. J. Reynolds, M.R.C.S. Eng. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1880.
On Removal of the Entire Tongue. By Edward Lund, F.R.C.S. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1880.
On Atrophy of the Stomach, and on the Nervous Affections of the Digestive Organs. By S. Fenwick, M.D. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1880.
The Ocean as a Health-Resort, for the use of Tourists and Invalids. By W. S. Wilson, L.R.C.P. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1880.
The Science and Practice of Midwifery. By W. S. Playfair, M.D. Vols. i and ii Third Edition. London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 15, Waterloo Place, S.W.

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