

from the well-known and approved rules of practice. In their future practice, difficulties would present themselves, and complications arise, which no mere book-learning would enable them to deal with fitly. In these moments of trial, when human life would depend on soundness of judgment and on promptitude of action, they would face the emergency calmly, and act judiciously, in proportion as they now availed themselves of the opportunities afforded of acquiring a store of sound clinical knowledge.

THE MEATH HOSPITAL.

MR. HEPBURN, one of the surgeons of the hospital, delivered the introductory address. The medical profession, he said, might be fitly compared to a vast army, possessing different elements, but combining for a common cause, and making up a grand harmonious force that is ever at war with disease and suffering—like St. George in the fable, ever doing battle with the numerous dragons which still infest this world, and, after some brilliant victory over an enemy, still marching on to further achievements. The greater portion of the address consisted in good advice to the students present, and recommendations as how best to utilise the golden opportunities presented to them in the hospital.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY HOSPITALS.

MR. WILLIAM STOKES delivered the inaugural address for the session at the Richmond Hospital. At the outset, the lecturer devoted himself to a consideration of the effect produced on medical and surgical science by the promulgation of the germ-theory of disease. He then referred to the loss which the staff of the hospitals had sustained by the death of Sir Dominic Corrigan, and enumerated his most important contributions to medical literature. Sir Dominic Corrigan, he said, was not one of those who wrote for practice, but from practice. The outcome of close, diligent, and accurate "observations, rendered fruitful by study", his contributions stood out in bold relief in the medical literature of this century as gems, the beauty and truthful lustre of which time can never tarnish. Of this distinguished physician, he might in truth say that few, if any, of his contemporaries did more to elevate his calling, increase the *prestige*, or maintain the high and honourable position of the profession, than he did. In conclusion, Mr. Stokes remarked that the present was a time in the history of the profession than which none was ever more important or critical. Never had public opinion been more, or as much, directed on it as at present, as evidenced by the deep interest now taken in all matters connected with sanitary science; in the efforts that have been and are being made to reform professional examinations; in the fact of our universities beginning now to take so keen and deep an interest in the furtherance of medical science and education; and by the fact that the profession is now, through its accredited representatives, always consulted on questions of medical reform by each successive Government. This side of the picture is pleasant enough to contemplate, but there is a dark side which we must also look at. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that, side by side with this increased public interest in our profession, we observe the development of a school of sentimentalists whose ill-directed, though, perhaps, well-meant efforts, hysterical and persistent shrieking, have made outlaws of physiologists; and, not content with that, they are now engaged in thwarting the practical, successful, and most praiseworthy efforts of those who are endeavouring to mitigate or destroy that fell disease which, in the words of Marion Sims, is a "greater scourge than yellow fever and cholera and small-pox combined, quietly installed in our midst, sapping the foundations of society, poisoning the sources of life, rendering existence miserable, and deteriorating the whole human family". Another outcome of the action of the sentimentalists of the present day is the outcry against vaccination, by the discovery of which, it has been well said by Sir James Simpson, Jenner "shut one of the gates of human death".

THE LEDWICH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

THE introductory address in this school was delivered by Mr. A. H. BENSON, lecturer on Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery. Referring briefly to the vexed question of medical education, the lecturer would recommend that the student be allowed to study how he liked, and obtain his diplomas where he pleased, as at present, with this exception only, that it should not be possible for him to register until he had passed a Government test-examination, nor to present himself for this examination until he had obtained a double qualification. Thus the interests of the existing corporations would, he argued, be preserved, and the public protected against the danger of unscrupulous competition between the examining bodies. The tendency would then be to level up instead of levelling down.

The remainder of the address was on a subject connected with Mr. Benson's special department, viz., the ophthalmoscope as an aid to medical diagnosis. It was the employment of instruments of precision, such as the ophthalmoscope, that had of late years given such an impetus to medical diagnosis, and done more than any other cause towards elevating medicine into the position of an exact science. He cited several diseases which could be diagnosed at an early stage by the ophthalmoscope; and stated that he was confident that, in a few years, it would form part of every practitioner's armamentarium. In conclusion, Mr. Benson said that never, since its foundation in 1810, was the Ledwich School in such a flourishing condition as at present; the number of students was greater, and the facilities for teaching better than they had been ever before.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: NORTHERN DISTRICT.

THE next meeting of this District will be held at the house of Dr. Williamson, 44, Mildmay Park, on Thursday, the 25th instant, at 8.30 P.M., when the following subjects will be introduced for discussion:

1. Dr. Williamson: Scarletina.
2. Dr. Dowse: Syphilitic Ataxy.

T. STRETCH DOWSE, *Hon. Sec.*
14, Welbeck Street, November 9th, 1880.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE next ordinary meeting of the session will be held at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath, on Thursday, December 9th, at 7.30 P.M.; ALEX. WAUGH, Esq., President.

R. S. FOWLER,
E. MARKHAM SKERRITT, *{ Hon. Secs.*

Bath, November, 1880.

NORTH OF IRELAND BRANCH.

A MEETING of this Branch will be held on Friday, the 3rd December next, at twelve o'clock, in the Belfast Royal Hospital.

Members intending to read papers are requested to communicate with JOHN MOORE, *Hon. Sec.*
2, Carlisle Terrace, Belfast, November 8th, 1880.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.

THE first ordinary meeting of the present session will be held at the Railway Hotel, Stoke-upon-Trent, on Thursday, November 25th, at 4 P.M.

VINCENT JACKSON, Wolverhampton,
J. G. U. WEST, Stoke-upon-Trent, *{ Honorary Secretaries.*
Wolverhampton, November 6th, 1880.

VICTORIAN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE first annual meeting of this Branch was held in the Hall of the Royal Society, Melbourne, on Friday, August 6th; the President, WILLIAM GILLBEE, Esq., in the chair.

Report of Council.—The following report was read.

"Your Council have great pleasure in reporting to you the success which followed the establishment of this Victorian Branch, and the satisfaction they experience in viewing the extension of this Association to the sister colonies. On September 25th, 1879, this Branch was established, the by-laws to regulate its proceedings were adopted, and the Council elected. At that time we consisted of but 30 members; this number rapidly increased to 62. Our connection with the home Association is a very intimate one, while the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL—the Journal of the Association—helps to increase and foster the bond of union. The total number of members of the British Medical Association is nearly 10,000; the members of the South Australian, the New South Wales, and the Victorian Branches numbering about 170 members. Two most important Branches are now in process of development, namely, one in New Zealand and one in Queensland. It is also intended to establish a Journal for all Branches in Australasia, as soon as the number of members increase to permit it. The few complaints we have had as to the irregularity in receipt of the home journal will now fall away. Any complaint should be communicated to the Honorary Secretary, who will at once see it remedied. Your representatives have established themselves well in the public estimation by dealing with

certain matters that concern the public welfare. One of the first steps taken by your Council was to visit the Kew Lunatic Asylum, and, later on, the Yarra Bend Asylum; and, by the publication of the reports of these visits, inducing the Government to take action to remedy the evils complained of. Following this up, your Council waited as a deputation on the late Chief Secretary (Mr. Ramsay), and presented him with a memorial and a scheme for the future management of lunatic asylums for the colony of Victoria. Your Council regret that the political changes through which the colony is now passing render it difficult for the Government to deal with this important measure. Your Council also received from Mr. Berry (Chief Secretary) a document granting permission to visit the asylums, of this Council, without previous communication. Your Council have also taken an active interest and prominent part in the questions of the Yan Yean water, and the outbreak of diphtheria at Hamilton. Further matters of medical interest, which your Council have tabled to inquire into, and to work out in detail, are : 1. The Medical Amendment Bill; 2. The Charity Organisations and their Relationship to the Medical Profession; 3. Provident Dispensaries; 4. Paying Hospitals; and other matters bearing on the interests of the profession and the public. We are also proud to report that one of our representatives to the Social Science Congress has been elected to the position of President of the Health Section, and that the Vice-President and Honorary Secretary of this Section are also members of your Council. It has been suggested that we might advantageously modify the rules so as to admit of honorary members being added to our list, and such a modification we very cordially recommend. We have made the commencement of a library, several contributions (notably from Baron Von Müller, K.C.M.G.) having been made. There have been five ordinary meetings during the year. Twelve papers have been read. Your Council have met eleven times."

This report was unanimously adopted.

Treasurer's Account.—The Honorary Treasurer (Dr. GRAHAM) submitted the cash statement, which showed receipts amounting to £81 15s. 7d., and expenditure to £74 12s. 6d.; leaving a balance of £7 3s. 1d.

Officers and Council.—The following officers and Council for the ensuing year were elected. *President*: W. H. Cutts, M.D. *Vice-President*: J. E. Neild, M.D. *Honorary Secretary*: Louis Henry, M.D. *Honorary Treasurer*: G. Graham, M.D. *Members of Council*: —. Browning, M.D.; W. Gillbee, Esq.; J. Jamieson, M.D.; T. L. McMillan, M.D.; A. Morrison, Esq.; J. T. Rudall, Esq. *Auditors*: W. Barker, Esq.; —. Haig, M.D.

Address of Retiring President.—The new President having taken the chair, the retiring President (Mr. GILLBEE) addressed the meeting. After thanking the members for the honour which had been conferred on him, he explained how the new Branch came into existence. It was not, as had been believed, started as a rival to the existing Medical Society of Melbourne. The establishment of a Branch of the British Medical Association in this colony had been desired for some time. It was, moreover, felt that the members of the medical profession in Victoria were practically as much removed from their brethren elsewhere in Australasia as if they were on the other side of the world. No member of the profession in Victoria could say at any time what was doing in the profession of New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, or New Zealand. It was felt that they had common interests; but it was regretted that there was nothing in the direction of common action. When, therefore, a gentleman fresh from the old country had brought with him a distinctly expressed desire that Branches should be formed in the Australian colonies, those who at various times had contemplated such a possibility gladly availed themselves of the opportunity, at once, of allying themselves more closely with the profession in Great Britain, and of effecting an organisation which might help to bring about a more complete brotherhood in Australia. He thought no organisation was ever completed more pleasantly, or with such a harmony of action, as had been the Branch in Victoria. Mr. Gillbee then referred to the two subjects which the Branch had already taken into consideration—the management of lunatic asylums, and paying hospitals; and spoke of the field of exercise for professional knowledge in the improvement of hygienic conditions. The alarming difference in the rate of mortality in Melbourne, as compared with that in the country districts, was a constant reminder that much remained to be done. Certain forms of fever were unquestionably endemic there, and the explanation of their presence was to be sought in the unwholesomeness of the dwellings, and the imperfection of the arrangements for quickly removing all material favouring the germs of disease. It was the manifest duty of the members never to rest in the endeavour to make it by law compulsory upon persons to build properly constructed habitations; and to cause to be removed all material in which the factors of injury to health might lurk concealed. The general mortality was

considerably increased by the neglect of instructions given to friends and nurses; and this source of difficulty and death would, no doubt, suggest subjects of inquiry into what might be termed the adjunctive treatment of disease. In many instances, the explanation of this difficulty was the scarcity of intelligent and trustworthy nurses. As a rule, nurses who were not absolutely stupid took too much upon them. They thought they knew better than the medical man, and they thwarted his efforts without the least hesitation. A project was on foot, in connection with the Alfred Hospital, to train nurses; and to this systematic instruction there could be no objection, if only it could be made certain that persons so trained confined themselves strictly to their functions, and did not encroach upon those of the medical man. Nurses, properly trained, who could be trusted faithfully to obey orders, were of inestimable value; but a meddlesome nurse, or a nurse who was careless, or stupid, or irritable, was a constant source of vexation both to the medical man and to the patient. He commended the subject to the attention of the Branch. Mr. Gillbee next referred to the position of the medical profession in the colony. For several years, endeavours had been made to obtain an amendment of the existing Medical Practitioners' Statute. Practically, that Act afforded no protection to the public against unlicensed practitioners. Theoretically, the Medical Act was competent to punish irregular practitioners; but, in the few solitary cases in which attempts had been made to enforce its clauses, the prosecution had virtually failed; and a decision, given some time ago by Judge Cope, in the case of Mohabeer, an Indian medicine-vendor, seemed finally to have settled the question of the utility of the Act. Medical men in Victoria were, therefore, without any rights that the law could enforce, other than that of enforcing a claim for services, and of obtaining appointments. For the last ten years, endeavours had been made to induce various Governments to introduce into the legislature an amending Act; but nothing had been accomplished, and, so far as could be seen, there was no prospect of anything being done. The burning political questions of the time absorbed all the attention of legislators. The draft of an amended Act had long been ready for presentation, and it might be not unprofitable, on some early occasion, to pass it in review at a meeting of the Branch. The great increase in the number of medical students in the University was encouraging; but it was not satisfactory to know that, as yet, no medical graduates had been elected to the Council of the institution. He was gratified to know that Branches had been formed and were in course of formation in New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia; and he hoped that, before long, there would be sufficient alliance between the Branches to make it possible for annual meetings to be held in the capitals of the several provinces of Australia. Such a federation of interests necessarily suggested the desirability of establishing a publication, in which to record the transactions of the Branches. It is true that they had a limited claim upon the conductors of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL to record meetings and print papers; but, as a matter of course, there were many topics which would possess not more than a local interest, and for the making known of these a local publication would be necessary. As the conductors of the *Australian Medical Journal* had refused to accept the reports furnished by the Honorary Secretary, there was no alternative but to establish another organ. In conclusion, he congratulated the Branch on the complete success which had attended its formation and progress, repeated his thanks to the members for having elected him President, and expressed, in the name of the Branch, thanks to the Royal Society for permitting the use of their room for the Branch meetings.

Supper.—On August 20th, the members of the Victorian Branch celebrated their first anniversary by a supper, at which forty members sat down. The ex-President (Mr. Gillbee) occupied the chair; and amongst the invited guests were : Mr. Gray (President of the Medical Society); Mr. Ellery (Royal Society); Mr. Blackett (Pharmaceutical Society); Dr. Ralph (Microscopical Society); Dr. Lucas (Naturalists' Society); Dr. Brownless (Vice-Chancellor of the University); and Baron Von Müller. Dr. Renwick (President of the New South Wales Branch of the Association) was also invited, but was unable to be present, being obliged to leave Melbourne.

After the usual loyal toasts had been disposed of,

The CHAIRMAN proposed "The Parent Society"; coupled with the names of the Honorary Secretary and Founder; and, in doing so, said that he was sure that all of them, as Englishmen, Scotchmen, or Irishmen, would feel their hearts warm to the old Society, and pride at being a Branch of that Society. There were now upwards of 8,000 members of the old Society, and Branches had been established in nearly all the Australian colonies.

Dr. LOUIS HENRY, in responding, stated that the idea and plan of establishing Australian Branches of the British Medical Association had been suggested to him by Mr. Ernest Hart, the editor of the BRITISH

MEDICAL JOURNAL, to whom the institution of this Branch was primarily due. The parent Association was established in 1832, and at the end of the first year numbered 300 members. Thirty-five years afterwards, in 1867, when Mr. Hart undertook the editorship of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, they had still only 2,000 members; but that number had from that date rapidly increased, and it now numbered upwards of 8,000. He referred briefly to the objects they had in view—the uniting of all the members of the profession by a common bond; forwarding the great scientific interests of medicine; promoting a higher standard of ethical rule; and, by its extended organisation in the interests of the public, exercising a powerful action upon the Government, as many matters of public medical interest were constantly cropping up, upon which it was desirable that the voice of the profession, as a whole, should be known.

Mr. ELLERY proposed "The Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association".

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said he was very proud to be the first President of such a Society. He had seen many societies formed in Melbourne, but few had been as successful as that. They had only been in existence twelve months, and now numbered nearly 70 members.

Dr. NEILD proposed "The other Branches in the Australian Colonies"; and expressed a hope that, ere long, they would be formed into a medical federation, and would hold their annual gatherings in the various capital towns of the colonies. Dr. GRAHAM responded.

"The health of Dr. Louis Henry" was proposed by Dr. CUTTS, with a warm and eulogistic acknowledgment of his services, and was enthusiastically drunk. He responded, assuring the members that his success had been largely due to their aid and forbearance.

Amongst the other toasts proposed were "The Medical and Scientific Societies of Victoria", "The Medical School of the University", "The Health Section of the Social Science Congress", "The Hospitals", "The Host", "The Ladies" etc. Several of the gentlemen enlivened the proceedings with songs, etc., and altogether a very pleasant evening was spent.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MELBOURNE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE first annual report of the Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association shows the increase of the Branch to seventy members. The report also gives evidence of a large amount of work done during its first year, while the balance-sheet of the Treasurer shows a sum to credit. The address of the retiring President carefully reviews the work of the Society; refers to matters of medical local interest; and proposes a number of medical topics which might be advantageously discussed under the guidance of the new President. Mr. Gilbee, the retiring President, in the latter part of his address, expresses the honour he feels at having been the first President of the Branch, and the pride he has experienced in reviewing the extensive growth of the Society. Dr. Cutts has been elected President for the ensuing year, and Dr. Neild, Vice-President.

The indiscriminate admission of persons, who, when they have met with an accident, are taken to the public hospitals, was the subject of a paper read by Mr. Rudall at the last meeting of the Branch. Mr. Rudall remarked that hospitals have been hitherto established for those who cannot procure the help their cases require in the ordinary mode—by paying for it. The police are accustomed to take every subject of an accident to the hospital straightway, a method which seems to meet with the approval of the general public. Mr. Rudall hopes that his remarks might induce the Victorian Branch to give a collective opinion which might have some influence on those concerned in the administration of hospitals. It was ultimately decided by the meeting that a letter should be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Police, drawing his attention to the fact of the police taking nearly all cases of accident to the hospital, and requesting him to instruct the police to make inquiries in such cases, and see if the persons could not be taken to their own homes.

At the same meeting, the Honorary Secretary, Dr. Louis Henry, drew the attention of the Society to the great adulteration of food in this colony, and the great difficulty in obtaining a conviction against the sellers of adulterated food, through notice being required to be given them, by a purchaser who intended to have the food analysed, of his intention in that respect; he also informed them that steps were being taken to hand in a Bill to amend the Public Health Statute, in order to overcome the difficulty in obtaining convictions.

A school for the training of nurses has been opened in connection

with the Alfred Hospital. It is the intention to educate the nurses by means of lectures and demonstrations; the subjects to be taught will be very exhaustive, and comprise the elements of minor surgery and medicine. Dr. Louis Henry, who was the initiator of this movement, has taken an active interest in the carrying out of this scheme.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.

SIR,—I have just read the letters of resignation of Dr. Habershon and Mr. Cooper Forster, the senior physician and the senior surgeon of Guy's Hospital. The unhappy contest at Guy's now enters on a new phase; and it seems to me a favourable opportunity for the profession at large to show how deeply it sympathises with the medical staff. The contest is one in which every medical man is interested, and in its issues some of our most cherished rights and privileges are involved. It is our duty to express our approval of the manly course adopted by Dr. Habershon and Mr. Cooper Forster, and to give all the moral and material support in our power to their colleagues, who have to carry on the struggle. With this view, I would suggest that a fund should be raised: (1) to present the two gentlemen named with some mark of the approbation of the profession; and (2) to aid the staff of Guy's in any constitutional method for procuring redress for their grievances.—I am, sir, yours very truly,

B. F.

November 15th, 1880.

SIR,—Now that the resignations of Dr. Habershon and Mr. Cooper Forster are accomplished facts, will you allow me a morsel of space for a suggestion? While leaving the broader question at issue, in the late deplorable strife at Guy's, in the hands of the British Medical Association, let old Guy's men, who have been associated with Dr. Habershon and Mr. Forster as clinical clerks, dressers, or students, take this opportunity of expressing their united regard and sympathy for them in the step they have taken in thus voluntarily severing their time-honoured association with Guy's. After having spent the better part of a lifetime as teachers within its walls, their last year has been embittered by conflict and controversy; and they have felt themselves compelled to resign, in obedience to the dictates of duty and honour. Will it not be a peculiarly fitting opportunity for their old friends and students to present them with an address, accompanied by a substantial mark of their appreciation of their labours in the happier past, and their deep sympathy for them in the troubles of the present? I will gladly take my share in the organisation of the work.—I am, sir, etc.,

HENRY ASHBY.

13, St. John Street, Manchester, November 16th, 1880.

UNCERTIFIED CAUSES OF DEATH.

SIR,—The leader in the JOURNAL of November 13th, on Uncertified Causes of Death, gives no alternative view of the question; and I will venture to put in a plea for a body of public servants, also medical men, who act as registration-officers. I will, in few words, submit that the proposed duties, in cases where no certificate of death from a registered medical man is produced, could be well allotted to those registrars of births and deaths who are medical men; and, as there are upwards of one hundred and twenty doctors doing duty as registrars in England and Wales alone, I venture to claim consideration. I have no wish to disparage the suitability of medical officers of health for the duties; but I do hold that a registrar of births and deaths, who is also a registered medical man, is well fitted for the post; and that, from the fact that his district-area is generally compact, and his local knowledge superior to a medical officer of health, acting possibly for a county or combined sanitary district, the registrar's appointment would be well and economically made. In the hope that legislation will ensue in the direction you have indicated, I ask your impartial sympathy on behalf of those medical men who are, like myself, a

REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

November 1880.

DEATHS FROM CHLOROFORM.

SIR,—It is, unfortunately, too true that deaths still occur during the administration of chloroform. Mr. Lister used to teach, in Edinburgh, that these deaths are due to faulty administration. Of the truth of this teaching I have long been convinced. "Want of attention", instead of the customary "fatty heart", would perhaps more truthfully represent the cause of such deaths. The fatal result is brought about in two ways: first, by an overdose of the narcotic; secondly, from

MEDICAL NEWS.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—Second M.B. Examination, 1880. Pass List.

First Division.

Banks, William, University College.
Barres, George Frederick, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Berry, Frederick Haycraft, Guy's Hospital.
Buckley, Samuel, Manchester Royal School of Medicine.
Castle, Hutton, St. Thomas's Hospital.
Day, Donald Douglas, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Hartley, Robert Nightingale, Leeds Medical School.
Harvey, Alfred, Queen's College, Birmingham.
Hayward, John Davy, University College.
Herschel, George Aitch, St. Thomas's Hospital.
Jones, Robert, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Mebk, John William, Guy's Hospital.
Money, Angel, University College.
Newsholme, Arthur, St. Thomas's Hospital.
Paddle, James Isaac, B.A., B.Sc., University College.
Parkes, Louis Colman, University College.
Penny, Edward, Guy's Hospital.
Permewan, Arthur Edward, University College.
Pollard, Bilton, University College.
Rice, Edward, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Rich, Arthur Creswell, St. Thomas's Hospital.
Saunders, Arthur Rich, University College.
Sellers, William, University of Edinburgh and London Hospital.
Shaw, John, St. Thomas's Hospital.
Suckling, Cornelius William, Queen's College, Birmingham.
Wainwright, Robert Spencer, Guy's Hospital.

Second Division.

Baddeley, Charles Edward, King's College.
Bowe, Francis, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Brooke, Henry Ambrose Grundy, B.A., Owens College and Guy's Hospital.
Claremont Claude Clarke, University College.
Colborne, William Wriothesley, University College.
Cuffe, Edward Meade, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Dalton, Norman, King's College.
Faulkner, John Thomas, Owens College.
Hurst, George, B.A. Sydney, University of Edinburgh and London Hospital.
Notley, William John, B.A., University of Edinburgh.
Pickup, William James, University College.
Sayer, Mark Feetham, University College.
Walton, Robert Spence, University College.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, November 11th, 1880.

Hunt, Edgar Atlee, Montague Street, Russell Square.

Sturge, Henry Havelock, Highfield Road, Dartford.

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

Sohroff, Dadabhooy Sorabji, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.—At the usual monthly examinations for the Licences of the College, held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, November 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, 1880, the following candidates were successful.

For the Licence to practice Medicine.

Frederick William Exham, Monkstown, Co. Cork; *James Barry Gibbons, Ballinspittle, Co. Cork; *Clement Hadley, Birmingham; Joseph Patrick Kealy, Navan, Co. Meath; *William Henry Christopher Macartney, Dublin; *William Watson Pike, Achill, Westport, Co. Mayo; John Ryan, Ballynacally, Co. Clare; *Herbert Skipworth, Loughborough; *Frederick Charles Stevenson, Rugeley; Samuel Malenoir Thompson, Dublin; *Richard Benson Warten, Dublin.

Those marked * obtained also the Licence to practise Midwifery.

The following Licentiates, having complied with the provisions of the Supplemental Charter of December 12th, 1878, have been duly enrolled as Members of the College.

John David Hillis, Demarara; Charles Benjamin Mosse, C.B., Jamaica; Arthur Herbert Orpen, Woodstock; Thomas Henry Pickering, London; Thomas Purcell, Dublin.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

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

The following vacancies are announced:

BALLINROBE UNION.—Medical Officer for Ballinrobe Dispensary District. Salary, £100 per annum, with £25 as Medical Officer of Health, registration and vaccination fees. Election on the 25th instant.

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £30 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications, with testimonials, to the Honorary Secretary on or before November 23rd.

BOROUGH OF PORTSMOUTH.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £450 per annum, and £50 per annum as Analyst. Applications, with testimonials, on or before November 22nd.

BRAINTREE UNION.—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator to No. 7 District. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, on or before November 22nd.

CAMBERWELL.—Parish of—Dispenser to the Infirmary. Salary, £100 per annum, with dinner and tea at the Infirmary. Applications, with testimonials, on or before November 19th.

***CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.**—Assistant-Physician. Applications, with testimonials, on or before November 27th.

DERBYSHIRE GENERAL INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 for first year, increasing £10 annually up to £150, with apartments, board, and washing. Applications, with testimonials, to the Secretary, not later than December 4th.

ENNISCORTHY UNION.—Medical Officer for Killan Dispensary District. Salary, £100 per annum, with £15 yearly as Medical Officer of Health, registration and vaccination fees. Election on the 23rd instant.

***EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.**—Registrar and Chloroformist. Salary, £50 per annum, with an additional £20 if the post be held for twelve months. Applications, with testimonials, not later than December 7th.

***FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.**—Leicester Square, W.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £60 per annum, with board, furnished apartments, and attendance. Applications as early as possible, with testimonials to the Assistant Secretary.

GLENTIES UNION.—Medical Officer for Ardara Dispensary District. Salary, £100 per annum, with £15 as Medical Officer of Health, registration and vaccination fees. Election on the 30th instant.

***HUNTS. COUNTY HOSPITAL.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £60 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications, with testimonials, on or before December 3rd.

LANGPORT UNION.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, on or before November 22nd.

LANGPORT UNION.—Medical Officer to the Workhouse. Salary, £35 per annum. Applications, with qualifications, on or before November 22nd.

LEAMINGTON FRIENDLY MEDICAL SOCIETIES.—Medical Officer. Salary, £200 per annum. Applications to the Secretary not later than November 20th.

***LEICESTER INFIRMARY AND FEVER HOSPITAL.**—House-Surgeon and Apothecary. Testimonials, addressed to the Secretary's Office, 24, Friar Lane, on or before Monday, December 13th.

***LEICESTER INFIRMARY.**—Honorary Physician. Applications, with testimonials, to the Secretary, not later than November 29th.

LISNASKEA UNION.—Medical Officer for Brookeborough Dispensary District. Salary, £115 per annum, with £15 as Medical Officer of Health, registration and vaccination fees. Applications received to 14th proximo, when a day will be appointed for election.

MEATH HOSPITAL AND COUNTY DUBLIN INFIRMARY.—Resident Surgeon and Apothecary. Salary, about £250 per annum, with lighting, fire, and attendance. Applications not later than November 30th.

MUTHILL.—Parish of, Perthshire—Medical Officer. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications on or before November 30th.

***NORTH WEST LONDON HOSPITAL.**—Physician. Applications, with testimonials, not later than November 23rd.

NOTTINGHAM DISPENSARY.—Resident Surgeon. Salary, £200 per annum, with furnished apartments, gas, and coals. Applications, with testimonials, on or before December 20th; election January 3rd, 1881.

PONTEFRACT GENERAL DISPENSARY.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £150 per annum, with apartments, coals, and gas. Applications on or before November 30th.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY.—Physician for the Eastern District. A stipend of £50 per annum. Applications, with copies of testimonials, before December 1st.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON DISPENSARY.—Honorary District Surgeon. Applications on or before December 30th.

ROYAL SURREY COUNTY HOSPITAL.—Guildford—House-Surgeon. Salary, £75 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications, with testimonials, on or before December 6th.

***ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.**—Chatham—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with board, lodging, washing, etc. Applications, with testimonials, on or before December 13th.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—Paddington, W.—Resident Registrar. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and residence. Applications to the Secretary on or before November 27th.

***ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE AND URINARY DISEASES.**—Bners Street—House-Surgeon. An honorarium of twenty-five guineas for a term of six months. Applications, with testimonials, on or before Nov. 22nd.

***SURREY COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.**—Junior Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £170 per annum, with washing, attendance, and furnished apartments. Applications to the Superintendent before November 25th.

WAYLAND UNION.—Medical Officer to the Walton District.

WESTBOURNE UNION.—Medical Officer to the First District and Workhouse. Salary, £74 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, not later than November 25th.

***WEST END HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.**—Assistant Physician. Applications to the Honorary Secretary.

***WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.**—House-Physician. Appointment for six months, with board and lodging. Applications to the Secretary not later than Nov. 27th.

***WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.**—Surgical Registrar. Salary, £40 per annum. Applications on or before November 27th.

WILTON UNION.—Medical Officer to the Stapleford District.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

CLARK, Andrew, M.A., M.D., appointed Consulting Physician to the North-West London Hospital.

COTTER, Jeremiah, M.D., appointed House-Surgeon and Apothecary to the Cork North Infirmary, *vice* Henry Corby, M.D., resigned.

DAVIDSON, J., M.R.C.S., appointed Resident Accoucheur to King's College Hospital.

EVANS, W. G., M.R.C.S., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to King's College Hospital.

FARMER, S., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon to King's College Hospital.

FRASER, Donald Manson, M.A., M.B., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Metropolitan Fever Hospital.

GULLIVER, G., M.D., appointed Resident Medical Officer to St. Thomas's Hospital, *vice* S. Sharkey, M.D., resigned.

*HARRISON, Reginald, F.R.C.S.Eng., appointed one of the Examiners in Surgery to the University of Durham.

NEWMARSH, B. J., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Senior Resident Medical Officer to the Royal Free Hospital, *vice* R. Atkinson, F.R.C.S., resigned.

O'MEARA, Thomas P., A.B., M.B., L.R.C.S., appointed Resident Medical Superintendent to the Carlow District Lunatic Asylum, *vice* M. P. Howlett, L.R.C.P.Eng., deceased.

PENNY, W. J., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon to King's College Hospital.

PHILLIPS, J., M.R.C.S., appointed Assistant House-Accoucheur to King's College Hospital.

POTTS, James Ashford, M.B., appointed House-Surgeon to the Royal Maternity and Simpson Memorial Hospital, Edinburgh, *vice* W. Bassett, M.B., resigned.

POWELL, S., L.S.A., appointed Assistant House-Physician to King's College Hospital.

*RANKING, John E., M.A., M.D., appointed Physician to the Tunbridge Wells Infirmary, *vice* J. R. Wardell, M.D., F.R.C.P., resigned.

SILK, J. F. W., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Physician to King's College Hospital.

SMYTH, A. C. Butler, L.R.C.P.Ed., appointed House-Surgeon to the Brighton and Hove Lying-in Institution, *vice* Frederick Blaker, L.S.A., resigned.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is 3s. 6d., which should be forwarded in stamps with the announcements.

BIRTH.

BOTHWELL.—On November 12th, at The Strand, Topsham, near Exeter, the wife of Dr. G. G. Bothwell, of a daughter.

DEATH.

PERKS.—On November 12th, at Burton-upon-Trent, Sarah Elizabeth, the wife of Charles Perks, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., etc.

MEDICAL MAGISTRATE.—Dr. Hayes, of Naas, has been placed on the Commission of the Peace for Kildare.

DURING the past six weeks of the current quarter, the Metropolitan death-rate has averaged 21.4, against 20.8 and 21.1 in the corresponding periods of 1878 and 1879.

THE Walsall Cottage Hospital has had a windfall: for about three-quarters of an acre of the Lammas Lands presented to it by the Earl of Bradford, the committee of the institution have received from the Midland Railway Company £800, and nearly £76 interest, from the date of the purchase.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.—Mr. S. Osborn will shortly give a course of ambulance lectures to the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, in the Library of St. Thomas's Hospital, which has been kindly placed at his disposal by the Treasurer, Mr. Alderman Stone.

MEDICAL PHOTOGRAPHS.—Messrs. Boning & Smale, photographers, of 22, Baker Street, have forwarded to us specimens of an excellent series of photographs of London physicians and surgeons which they are commencing. The portraits submitted include those of Dr. Radcliffe, Mr. Spencer Wells, Dr. Robert Barnes, Mr. Ernest Hart, Dr. Robert Living, and others. They are of quite unusual artistic merit: being taken by a very rapid process, they have a singularly lifelike and normal expression; while the lights and shadows are very skilfully managed, and the half-tones, often deficient in rapid photographs, are soft and delicate in gradation.

URBAN VACCINATION STATIONS.—The Hackney Guardians this week received a letter from the Local Government Board, of considerable importance to Boards of Guardians generally in urban districts. The upper board wrote that they considered it of the highest importance that vaccination stations, for populous urban or metropolitan districts should be of as public a character as possible, as the people would thereby become familiar with the vaccination stations as permanent institutions, and with this view it was desirable, as far as possible, to obtain fixity of tenure of these stations. The Local Government Board preferred that boards of Guardians should procure the use of mechanics' institutes, lecture halls, reading rooms, chapel vestries, or other institutions, rather than indifferent rooms in private houses where the tenancy was liable to be frequently disturbed. They also urged the necessity of stating in vaccination notices, the time at which vaccination would be commenced, so as to insure the punctual attendance of parents with their infants.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—During last week, being the forty-fifth week of this year, 5,740 births and 3,897 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 24 deaths annually in every 1,000 persons living. The annual death-rate was 23 in Edinburgh, 24 in Glasgow, and 40 in Dublin. The annual rates of mortality in the twenty English towns were as follow: Bristol, 17; Sheffield, 19; Plymouth, 19; Portsmouth, 19; Oldham, 19; Bradford, 20; Nottingham, 20; Leeds, 20; Brighton, 21; Hull, 22; Birmingham, 22; Leicester, 23; Wolverhampton, 23; London, 23; Manchester, 25; Liverpool, 25; Salford, 26; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 27; Norwich, 28; and the highest rate, 29, in Sunderland. The annual death-rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases averaged 3.3 per 1,000 in the twenty towns, and ranged from 1.4 both in Plymouth and Wolverhampton, to 7.3 and 8.9 in Salford and Sunderland. Scarlet fever showed the largest proportional fatality in Sunderland, Norwich, and Brighton; and measles in Salford and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The highest death-rates from enteric fever occurred in Norwich, Salford, Leicester, and Nottingham. Diphtheria caused 16 deaths in London, and 3 in Portsmouth. The fatal cases of small-pox increased to 17 in London, whereas no death from this disease was recorded in any of the nineteen provincial towns. In London, 1,636 deaths were registered, which exceeded the average by 17, and gave an annual death-rate of 23.3. The 1,636 deaths included 17 from small-pox, 47 from measles, 84 from scarlet fever, 16 from diphtheria, 17 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever, and 21 from diarrhoea—being altogether 224 zymotic deaths, which were 12 below the average, and were equal to an annual rate of 3.2 per 1,000. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had steadily increased from 124 to 355 in the nine preceding weeks, further rose last week to 421, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 9; 271 were attributed to bronchitis, and 99 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 50 deaths; 47 were the result of negligence or accident, including 13 from fractures and contusions, 7 from burns and scalds, and 20 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. At Greenwich, the mean temperature of the air was 46.3°, and 2.9° above the average. The general direction of the wind was westerly, and the horizontal movement of the air averaged 15.6 miles per hour, which was 3.8 above the average. Rain fell on four days of the week, to the aggregate amount of 0.24 of an inch. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was equal to 12 per cent. of its possible duration. No ozone was recorded during the week, except on Friday and Saturday.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee, held at St. John's Gate, on October 29th, the deputy chairman, Major F. Duncan, R.A., D.C.L., reported that during the last fortnight he had been on a tour of inspection of many of the northern, midland and western centres, most of which were evincing great enthusiasm in the renewal of work for the winter session; at one place—Halifax—he having had an audience of nearly 4,000 persons. Major Duncan, in this tour, has opened new centres at Brighton, Durham, Bearpark Brancepeth Colliery, Carlisle, Whitehaven, Hawkshead, and Ulverston (Carnforth), and Mr. John Furley, the director of stores, and Major Malet have attended a meeting for a similar purpose at Sandgate. In London much activity is being shown in the City, and another district has been formed which will include Holborn, Chancery Lane, the Strand and Charing Cross, and classes will shortly be started at the Birkbeck Institution. New detached male and female classes are being held at Canonbury, Richmond, Clapham, Worcester Park, Bloomsbury, Stamford Hill, and Long Acre; and in the country, at Barrow-in-Furness, Chatham, Maidenhead, Bagshot, Bury St. Edmunds, South Shields, Liskeard, Tiverton, Tavistock, Sedburgh (Yorks), and Redruth. An advanced course for certificated female pupils is also being conducted at the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge Road, where, after each lecture, the students are taken round a ward and given practical hints on nursing and the treatment of the sick.

CANNOCK RURAL DISTRICT.—Contrary to the experience of most places, the mortality in this district was lower in 1879 than in 1878. Last year a total of 262 deaths were reported, 80 of which were in children under five years of age. This is a considerable diminution in the infantile mortality of the district; but, as Mr. Manby observes, "the breast-suckled children of a healthy population should not die in anything like the proportion that they do in this district." Zymotic diseases caused 30 deaths, scarlet fever, which was mainly prevalent during the early part of the year, being responsible for fourteen of these. There was no death from enteric fever during the year; and no case of sickness from it was reported.

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.—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..... King's College, 2 P.M.—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., 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., x.

ST. MARV'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.—Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. A Clinical Night. Dr. R. Douglas Powell, "A Case of Apoplexy, from Embolism, in a Woman aged 19"; Mr. Thomas Bryant, "A Case of Acute Hip-Disease, the result of Inflammation of the Head, Neck, and Shaft of the Femur" (with specimen); Dr. Gilbert Smith, "A Case of Perforation of the Stomach, due to Hydrochloric Acid Poisoning"; Mr. Walter Coulson will exhibit an accident to a Lithotrite (Bigelow's) of an unrecorded kind.

TUESDAY.—Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Dr. F. H. Charnneys, "On Artificial Respiration in Still-born Children"; Mr. Henry Lee, "On the Radical Cure of Varicocele".

FRIDAY.—Clinical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Carrington, "A Case of Hydro-encephalocele"; Mr. Gould, "A Case of Varicocele, with Atrophy of the Testicle: with Observations on the Nature of Varicocele"; Dr. Goodhart, "A Case of Chronic Ulceration, with Dilatation and Hypertrophy of the Colon in a girl aged 17"; Dr. F. Taylor, "A Case of Right Hemiplegia after Sceralatina: Destruction of Broca's Convolution, without Aphasia: Death from Diphtheria".

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 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 Manager, 161A, 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 O'BRIEN JONES FUND.

SIR,—I enclose a third list of subscriptions to the fund which is being raised for the purpose of reimbursing Mr. A. O'Brien Jones for the heavy expenses he has incurred in the recent "Epsom College Prosecution". The total amount received up to the present time is £281 16s. 6d.; but the Committee venture to express their full confidence that a further appeal to the profession will be promptly and satisfactorily responded to.—I am, sir, yours obediently,

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

17, Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, November, 1880.

Third List of Subscriptions.

| | L s. d. |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| F. Manby, Esq., Swaffham | 1 1 0 |
| John Gay, Esq. | 1 1 0 |
| C. Ashenden, Esq., Hastings | 1 1 0 |
| Dr. Randall | 1 1 0 |
| Dr. Harry May, Ware | 1 1 0 |
| J. R. Humphreys, Esq., Shrewsbury | 1 1 0 |
| J. Mould, Esq. | 1 1 0 |
| Ed. Newton, Esq. | 2 2 0 |
| By Fredk. Lock, Esq., Epsom: | |
| W. Russell Sturgis, Esq. | 1 1 0 |
| Mrs. Sturgis | 1 1 0 |
| By Dr. Geo. C. Jonson: | |
| Dr. Jervis | 1 1 0 |
| Dr. Wyman, Putney | 2 2 0 |
| H. S. Hughes, Esq., Bromley | 2 2 0 |
| W. Bowman, Esq. (second subscription) | 5 5 0 |
| Amount already advertised | 22 1 6 |
| | 259 15 6 |
| | £231 16 6 |

A SUBSCRIBER OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.—The card sent us is from an irregular and illegal practitioner, whose proceeding might be properly brought under the notice of the Medical Alliance Association, through its Secretary, Mr. R. H. S. Carpenter, 130, Stockwell Road, S.W.

TREATMENT OF RINGWORM.

SIR,—If "Fleet-Surgeon" will refer to a paper in the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science* for March 1879 by Dr. Walter G. Smith, also to one in the *Lancet* for November 1st, 1879 by Dr. Liveing, he will find the treatment of ringworm by chrysophanic acid there recommended.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

November 15th, 1880. RINGWORM.

SIR,—I would feel obliged if any of your readers could kindly inform me if the local application of calomel (3i to 3i of lard) to the anus for the relief of distressing pruritis, is likely to cause symptoms of mercurialisation when continued for any length of time.—I am, sir, yours, etc.,

PRURITUS.

MERCURIALISATION.

SIR,—Pray do not think that all the medical men here are consenting parties to the peculiarly happy state of affairs at our new auxiliary well. I informed the chairman of the Drainage and Waterworks Committee, last month, that the sewage pipe crossed the well, and earnestly protested against its being allowed to do so any longer.

He was in utter ignorance that it did so, indignantly denied that it did, and, when convinced, as indignantly defended it against all objections which I could bring against it. The borough engineer says that no percolation of sewage ever has or ever can pass into the well; perhaps not, but the workmen on the spot will tell you that, a few months ago, there was wholesale discharge of sewage-matter into the well, for the sewage-pipe which crosses the well burst under pressure. Apologising for troubling you with this note, I am, sir, yours truly,

Tolarn, Kidderminster, November 16th, 1880. G. W. JOTHAM, M.D.

ERRATUM.—In the JOURNAL for November 13th, page 798, column 2, line 3, for "Llanwinffraid" read "Llanaintffraid".

REDUCTION OF OBESITY.

DR. STONE, of St. Paul, Minnesota, communicates to the *Chicago Medical Review* as follows. A lady, weighing one hundred and ninety-seven pounds, came to him complaining of superabundant weight. Remembering a "squib" seen in some medical journal, he advised her to restrict her diet to milk, of which she might drink *ad libitum*. She followed the advice closely, not even taking a drink of water, and at the end of five weeks, weighed, in the same clothing, one hundred and seventy-six pounds, a loss of twenty-one pounds. The patient is feeling better by far than when commencing the diet.

OLD WINES.

ACCORDING to the experiments of Macagni (*Berlin Centralblatt*) the mellowness of old wine is due more to an increase in the amount of glycerine present, than to a decrease in the tannin; there must also be a certain proportion between the amounts of alcohol and tannin, in order that the wine may keep well.

BRACHIAL NEURALGIA.

SIR.—If "Inquirer" will try a solution of iodine made as follows, and without any spirit, I think his patient will derive some benefit. Iodi gr. xi; potassii iodidi gr. i; aquam ad 3*iv*. The affected part to be freely painted twice a day for a week with a brush. If tried, I should be pleased to know the result.—I am, etc.,
Fareham, Hants.

W. F. BROOKS.

SIR.—"Inquirer" is advised to try the application of chloral-hydrate of camphor, a term which I apply to the compound prepared by the saturation together of equal quantities by weight of chloral-hydrate and camphor until fluidification is effected. A marble mortar is used for the purpose. The application may be repeated every four or six hours by means of a camel's-hair brush. He should also apply a hot poultice, made of "crushed linseed". If a calico bag be used, it may be reapped when cold by simply subjecting it afresh to the heat of boiling water, and so on for a whole day, without the necessity of renewing the crushed meal.

"Inquirer" is further advised not to rest altogether satisfied with local treatment, but to have an eye to the necessity of rectifying, or at least bringing the chylopoietic viscera within a therapeutic intention; as the local sensations complained of may be—and, as I think, are—in a measure symptomatic, as well as sympathetic, of something occult hereabout.

If the hypodermic use of morphia in the neighbourhood of the seat of pain have not been tried, this should be done at once, taking the precaution to adjust the quantity of morphia to the age of the patient. Before puberty, and subsequently to the age of thirty-five, this medicament is not well tolerated beyond the third of a grain by subcutaneous introduction.

Assuming no amelioration of the case from recourse to the measures suggested, then I advise the limb to be fixed for a time.—I am, etc.,

November 11th, 1880.

A PRACTITIONER OF LONG STANDING.

VACCINATION FOR CHRONIC ECZEMA.

SIR.—I have read with considerable interest the correspondence on this subject. I think it has been fairly proved that vaccination frequently acts as a cure for chronic eczema in children. Is revaccination likely to be equally efficacious in the cure of chronic eczema in adult life? I have a patient who has hitherto resisted all treatment; and I cannot find that it is caused by gouty or other diathesis, and the patient is otherwise in robust health. I shall be glad to have the opinion of some of the more experienced members of the profession on this point.—I am, yours truly,

A. YOUNG SURGEON.

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

SIR.—Referring to the letter of Dr. Phillips, in the JOURNAL of the 13th, under the above heading, allow me to state that the mode of remuneration for professional services, which he proposes for adoption, has long been followed in the colony of Newfoundland. At St. John's, as well as at the out-harbours, medical men are paid by annual fees for all ordinary attendance and medicine; midwifery and surgical cases counting as extras. The system is found to work satisfactorily. Each family knows the approximate amount of its liability, and is enabled to meet the indebtedness the more easily on that account. To the practitioner, a stated sum is in this way assured, and he knows the amount of his income. Not only does it serve to lighten the doctor's labours by promoting the earliest attendance on all cases of illness, but it gives him a freedom to make unasked-for calls when most convenient to himself, and enables him to impress upon his *clientèle* the importance of sanitation and preventive medicine. The system of annual attendance favours the continued visits of the practitioner during the period of recovery, when he might otherwise hesitate to keep the same vigilance over his convalescent patient, knowing how jealous even the wealthier class is of incurring what they consider unnecessary expense.

The medical year in Newfoundland begins on the first of November, and it very rarely happens that there are defaulters on the doctor's list. If they fail to pay their dues, they know that subsequent attendance will be charged for at remunerative rates. The smaller dues paid by single fishermen are guaranteed by the "planters", or merchants, in whose service they are engaged. It was probably in this way that the annual system originated there; and the extension of the club practice and the increase of provident dispensaries in this country tend to favour the adoption of a similar mode of payment here. I have known the system of annual payments of a stated sum to have been partially followed elsewhere than in the colony, referred to, but it was by private arrangement, and not, as there, the general custom.—I am, etc.,

JAMES R. DE WOLF, M.D. Edin.

Ilfracombe, November 15th, 1880.

Nature states that Professor Graham Bell has been well received in the scientific circles of Paris during the past week. He exhibited his photophone at the establishment of M. Antoine Breguet, and elsewhere, and was the object of much curiosity wherever he went as *l'homme qui fait parler la lumière*.

THE PATHOLOGY OF SEA-SICKNESS.

SIR.—I remember somewhere to have seen a more rational, if not a more simple, description of the pathology of sea-sickness than that given by Dr. Whittle; but in what periodical; or who was the author of the paper, I cannot now call to mind. Quoting from memory, it was stated that sea-sickness was caused by the disturbing influence of the ship's motion upon the supply of blood to the brain. The blood in the vessels of the body is a fluid contained in tubes, and therefore possesses a *vis inertiae* of its own; consequently, in the descent of the ship, the blood in the arteries would be driven with greater force into the brain than when the body is at rest in the normal state; and *vice versa*, in the ascent of the ship, the heart's action and the elastic recoil of the arteries would be, to a certain extent, neutralised by the *vis inertiae* of the blood-column; the pressure of blood upon the brain being greatest at the beginning of each descent of the ship, and least at the beginning of each ascent of the ship, as the blood-column would continue falling after the body had commenced its ascent, and continues rising after the body had commenced its descent. This unequal supply of blood to the brain causes an irritable condition of that organ, and consequent sickness.

This theory can more readily be reconciled with the facts of sea-sickness than can Dr. Whittle's theory, "that the turbulent action of the sea interrupts the normal slow and circular motion, substituting for it a rapid jumbling up and down of the contents of the stomach"; it also explains and suggests the benefit derived from rational treatment, viz., rest in the recumbent position, if possible, with the head and feet towards the sides of the ship; and also a large dose of bromide of potassium, given about two hours before starting on a voyage, to make the brain's less susceptible to sources of irritation.

No doubt, as Mr. James Turton says, the disturbing influence upon the sensorium of a number of objects passing in quick succession before the sight, would aid in producing the brain-irritation and sickness.—Faithfully yours,

West Bromwich, November 15th, 1880.

THOMAS SANSCOME.

GLOVES FOR WET WEATHER.

SIR.—In answer to J. T. K.'s inquiry, I have found the coarsely knitted woollen gloves of mixed colours, now much worn, most suitable for cold and wet weather.—Yours truly,

BERNARD ROTH, F.R.C.S.

18, Grand Parade, Brighton, November 15th, 1880.

ERRATUM.—In the notice of Lawley's Surgical Packet-Case, at page 782 of last week's JOURNAL, the name of Mr. Lawley of the Strand was put by mistake for Messrs. Lawley and Son of Farringdon Street.

H. R., Bristol.—The request shall be attended to.

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

Dr. W. A. Brailey, London; Mr. J. M. Palmer, Armagh; A Practitioner; Mr. R. Harrison, London; Medicus; Mr. W. F. Brooks, Fareham; Dr. E. Haughton, Norwood; Dr. John Rose, Chesterfield; Mr. J. Kershaw, Oldham; Surgeon; Mr. C. Oakes, Leamington; Mr. G. Meadows, Hastings; Dr. H. Finch, Colchester; A Member; Mr. W. Taberner, Wigan; Dr. E. MacDowell Cosgrave, Dublin; Mr. J. E. Burton, Liverpool; Mr. H. Davies, Haverfordwest; Dr. E. Seaton, Nottingham; Dr. Joseph Coats, Glasgow; M. M. Franchini, London; Dr. Hickinbotham, Birmingham; Mr. A. Cooper, London; Mr. B. J. Leary, Howth; Mr. G. Eastes, London; Dr. J. Rogers, London; Mr. R. S. Fowler, Bath; Dr. F. W. Jago, Plymouth; Mr. Vincent Jackson, Wolverhampton; Dr. F. P. Atkinson, Kingston-on-Thames; Dr. F. D. Paul, Liverpool; Dr. Newman, Stamford; Mr. W. J. Devis, Hereford; Mr. G. E. Moffat, Bervie; Mr. Kirkham Fox, Ashford; Mr. G. Gilruth, Edinburgh; Dr. Carlo Labas, London; Dr. E. A. Jacob, London; A Young Surgeon; Mr. Spencer Wells, London; Mr. G. S. Pollard, London; Dr. Thin, London; Dr. W. T. Greene, London; Mr. Roger M'Neill, London; Dr. Fairlie Clarke, Southborough; Mr. J. Mann, Glasgow; Mr. J. Robertson, Edinburgh; Mr. T. Allison, London; Dr. J. Hill Gibson, London; Mr. Grey Smith, Clifton; Mr. W. D. Spanton, Hanley; Dr. A. B. Shepherd, London; Mr. Arthur Kempe, Exeter; Mr. J. W. Browne, London; Dr. D. N. Knox, Glasgow; Dr. MacLaughlin, Londonderry; Mr. B. Roth, Brighton; Mr. F. W. Silk, London; Mr. G. Abbott, Tunbridge Wells; Mr. Percy Potter, London; Mr. R. Clement Lucas, London; Dr. G. W. Jotham, Kidderminster; Mr. C. W. Priestley, York; Dr. Habershon, London; Mr. Harold Lee, Liverpool; Mr. H. G. Mahon, Dublin; Dr. Nuttall, Leicester; Dr. T. F. Pedley, Rangoon; Dr. B. Foster, Birmingham; Mr. Alfred Kebbell, Flaxton; Mr. Albert May, Newton Abbott; Mr. F. Long, Wells, Norfolk; Dr. J. W. Moore, Dublin; Dr. Rabagliati, Bradford; Mr. Joseph Clegg, Epping; Dr. T. Churton, Leeds; Dr. J. G. McKeagdrick, Glasgow; Dr. F. Taylor, London; Mr. Nelson Hardy, London; Mr. James Startin, London; "Prevention better than Cure"; Dr. A. Brabazon, Bath; Mr. Rowland Coombs, Bedford; Dr. W. M. Whistler, London; Mr. C. Phillips, Haverfordwest; Dr. Yandell, Louisville; Dr. H. Ashby, Manchester; A Member; Mr. J. G. Langley, London; Mr. F. W. Way, Portsea; Mr. W. Hood, York; Dr. J. W. Edgar, Settle; Mr. H. Mallins, Walton; Dr. T. F. Chavasse, Birmingham; Mr. J. A. Potts, Edinburgh; Dr. F. H. Worswick, Manchester; Mr. Lewis Mackenzie, Tiverton; Dr. A. H. Hassall, San Remo; Derbyshire; Mr. H. B. Noble, London; Dr. F. Chance, Sydenham Hill; Dr. J. R. De Wolf, Ilfracombe; Mr. B. Browning, London; Dr. J. C. Uthoff, Brighton; Mr. Thomas Sansome, West Bromwich; Dr. C. E. Glascoft, Manchester; Mr. John Bickton, London; Dr. Ernest Jacob, Leeds; Dr. R. Atkins, Waterford; Dr. W. S. Thomson, Peterborough; Mr. A. Baker, Aysgarth; Mr. W. Cheddall, Horley; Dr. E. McKellar, Brighton; Dr. E. R. Tenison, London; Dr. T. Collins, Bervie; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Practical Histology and Pathology. By H. Gibbs, M.B. London: H. K. Lewis. 1880.

The Descriptive Atlas of Anatomy. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1880.

Function of Vision and its Anomalies. By Dr. Giraud-Teulon; translated from the French by Lloyd Owen, F.R.C.S.I. London: Baillière, Tindall, and Cox. 1880.

Note-Book of Materia Medica, Pharmacology, and Therapeutics. By R. E. Scoresby-Jackson, M.D. Fourth edition, revised and brought down to the present date, by Dr. Francis W. Moinet, F.R.S.E. Edinburgh: MacLachlan and Stewart. 1880.

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