

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: EAST LONDON AND SOUTH ESSEX DISTRICT.—The first meeting of the fourth session of the above District will be held on Thursday, October 20th, at 8.30 P.M., at the New Town Hall, Hackney; Edwin Saunders, Esq., F.R.C.S. Eng., President of the Branch, will take the chair and deliver an Introductory Address. F. H. Daly, M.D., will read a paper on Contagious Pneumonia. Other communications will be made should time permit. The times and places of meeting for the ensuing session will have to be arranged.—FREDERICK WALLACE, Honorary Secretary, 96, Cazenove Road.—October 12th, 1881.

THAMES VALLEY BRANCH.—The next ordinary meeting of this Branch will be held at the Griffin Hotel, Kingston, on Thursday, November 3rd, 1881, at 6 P.M. Members intending to bring forward any communications are requested to give early notice to EDWARD L. FENN, M.D., Honorary Secretary, Richmond.

SOUTHERN BRANCH: DORSET DISTRICT.—The next meeting will be held at Wimborne, on Wednesday, October 19th, 1881. The business meeting will be held at the Board Room of the Union at 2 P.M. Agenda: Election of Officers for 1882. Discussion—Summer Diarrhoea. On the Albuminuria which occurs in cases of Exophthalmic Goitre, by Dr. Thomson. Cases illustrating the Value of the Laryngoscope in Diagnosis and Treatment, by Mr. Hemming. Short notes of a Case of Pernicious Anæmia, with *Post mortem* Examination, by Dr. Leach. A Case of Strangulated Bubonocoele, by Dr. Leach. Typhoid Fever Temperature-Charts, by Dr. Batterbury. After the business meeting, opportunity will be afforded of seeing the Minister. Dinner at the Crown Hotel at 4.30 P.M.; charge, 6s. each, without wine. Members intending to be present, and who have not already done so to Dr. Lush, are requested to notify the same to Mr. Parkinson, on or before Monday, October 17th.—WM. VAWDREY LUSH, M.D., Weymouth; C. H. WATTS PARKINSON, Wimborne, Honorary Secretaries.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.—The autumnal meeting of this Branch will be held at the Railway Hotel, Taunton, on Thursday, November 3rd, at 4 P.M. The ordinary business and papers or cases will be taken before, and the question after, dinner. Dinner (5s. a head, exclusive of wine) at 5.30 punctually. The question as settled by the Council for the meeting to discuss is: The Advantages or otherwise of Vaginal Injections after Delivery. Members intending to make any communication, or to be present at the dinner, are requested to give notice to the Honorary Secretary.—W. M. KELLY, M.D., Honorary Secretary.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.—The first meeting of the session will be held at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath, on Thursday, October 27th, at 4.15 P.M. This hour has been chosen to suit the convenience of country members especially; and it is hoped they will attend, and favour the meeting with their experiences. David Davies, President.—R. S. FOWLER, E. MARKHAM SKERRITT, Honorary Secretaries.—Bath, October 15th, 1881.

BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.—The autumnal meeting of this Branch will be held at the Keswick Hotel, Keswick, on Friday, October 28th. Members intending to read papers or show specimens are requested to give notice to one of the Honorary Secretaries, J. SMITH, M.D., Dumfries; J. KENDALL BURT, M.B., Kendal.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.—The eighth annual general meeting of this Branch will be held at the Swan Hotel, Stafford, on Thursday, October 27th, 1881, at 3.30 P.M. An address will be delivered by the President, J. K. WYNNE, Esq. Dinner at 5.15 P.M. Tickets (exclusive of wine), six shillings each.—VINCENT JACKSON, General Secretary.—Wolverhampton, October 9th, 1881.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SURREY DISTRICT.—The next meeting of the above district will be held at the White Hart Hotel, Reigate, on Thursday, October 20th, at 4 P.M.; F. B. HALLOWES, Esq., in the chair. The following papers and communications will be read. Dr. Stephen Mackenzie: On the Diagnosis of Intracranial Tumours. Dr. John Walters: Case of Cerebral Abscess. Dr. H. S. Stone: Case of Urethral Calculus. Mr. W. A. Berridge: Case of Fractured Coracoid Process, with Specimen. Dinner 6 P.M., charge 6s., exclusive of wine.—J. HERBERT STOWERS, M.D., Honorary Secretary, 23, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT.—The next meeting of this District will take place at Canterbury, on Thursday, November 3rd; Mr. Holtum, F.R.C.S., in the chair. Members intending to read papers are requested to give immediate notice.—T. WHITEHEAD REID, Honorary Secretary.

READING BRANCH.

The annual meeting of the Reading Branch of the British Medical Association was held in the Council Chamber, Reading, on October 5th. A very able address on the Progress of Medicine was delivered by the President, Dr. PHILLIPS. After transacting the business of the Branch, the members adjourned to the Queen's Hotel for dinner. Dr. Woodford was nominated as President-elect.

The Guild of St. Luke announces that its seventeenth anniversary festival will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday, October 18th, at 7 P.M. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. H. Montagu Villiers. The service will be sung by the London Gregorian Choral Association. Seats under the dome will be reserved for the medical profession, for which tickets may be had of Dr. Meadows, 27, George Street, Hanover Square; Henry Juler, Esq., 77, Wimpole Street, W.; Dr. W. Holman, 68, Adelaide Road, N.W.; or Morton Smale, Esq., 89, Seymour Street, W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FARMAR AND SEALEY FUND.

SIR,—It will be remembered that when the reports of the disaster at Majuba Hill, on the Transvaal border, reached this country, public attention was called to the admirable manner in which certain medical officers and men of the Army Hospital Corps had distinguished themselves by their efforts to assist and protect the wounded under the peculiarly trying circumstances of that sad occasion. The gallant conduct of Corporal Farmar, A.H.C., was particularly brought to notice in the official despatches, and this non-commissioned officer has since had the special honour of receiving the Victoria Cross at the hands of Her Majesty the Queen, at Osborne. When Corporal Farmar, and another man of the Army Hospital Corps, Private Sealey, who had also made himself conspicuous by his attention to the wounded, and who, like Corporal Farmar, had been severely wounded himself while dressing them, reached Netley, it was found that both men had become incapacitated by the effects of their wounds for active manual exertion in the future. With the permission of the Director-General of the Department, a subscription was then started by some of the medical officers, and officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Army Hospital Corps, with a view to supplement the Government pension which the men would receive in the regular course on their discharge from the service; and my object in now writing is to state that this fund, which at present amounts to £78, must shortly be closed. In the meantime, any additional subscriptions to the fund may either be sent to the address of Surgeon-General Shelton, head of the Medical Branch, 6, Whitehall Yard, who has kindly taken the trouble to collect subscriptions, or to myself, and I shall, with your permission, report hereafter the total amount of the fund, and the manner in which it has been distributed.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. LONGMORE, S.G.L., H.P.,
Professor of Military Surgery.

P.S.—As the wounds of both Corporal Farmar and Private Sealey present some features of interest, I send a short report of them.

GUNSHOT WOUNDS AMONG MEN OF THE ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS AT MAJUBA HILL.

Case of Corporal Farmar, A.H.C.—This man was attending to the wounded on Majuba Hill, under the directions of Surgeon Landon, when the Boers, having gained the summit, directed a fire upon the troops, who were retreating past the spot where some of the wounded had been collected. Surgeon Landon, who, with his assistants, remained with these disabled men, was shot, as well as some of the wounded men themselves. Corporal Farmar held up in his right hand a bayonet, with a triangular bandage fastened to it, as a signal to the Boers, who are believed to have been about fifty yards off, that they were not combatants. He was almost immediately struck by a bullet in the forearm. He then, saying that he had still another arm, held up the extempore flag of truce with his left hand, but this arm was also directly hit. In the first of the two wounds the bullet struck and partially fractured the right ulna on its inner aspect, injured the ulnar nerve, and tore its way out by the base of the metacarpal bone of the little finger. Sensation in the parts supplied by the palmar branches of the nerve still continues very dull and imperfect. The cicatrix of the wound adheres to the bone, and is tender on pressure. In the second wound, that in the left arm, the bullet entered in front, just above the bend of the elbow-joint, partially fractured the humerus near its inner border, and escaped just behind the prominence of the inner condyle. The ulnar nerve on this side was completely severed, and he has never had any sensation in the parts supplied by the nerve below the wound since. When the bullet passed through the limb, he felt as if he had received the shock of a strong galvanic battery, and the hand and arm remained quivering and very painful afterwards. The hand and forearm are now very much wasted. The little finger is strongly contracted, and, in addition to total loss of sensation in the little finger and ulnar side of the ring finger, there is a marked diminution of temperature in these situations. Owing to alteration of shape in the lower part of the humerus, the result of the gunshot fracture, the elbow is permanently contracted. The forearm can be flexed on the arm fully, but cannot be extended beyond an angle of forty-five degrees. The injuries disable him from ordinary manual labour.

Case of Private Sealey, A.H.C.—Private Sealey was half-kneeling, dressing a wounded man of the 92nd Regiment, when a bullet struck and passed through him, near the left shoulder. The wound of entrance was 2¼ inches above the top of the anterior fold of the axilla, 1½ inches below the coracoid process; that of exit was nearly directly opposite, about 2 inches above the posterior axillary fold. The axillary

Cut down in the flower of youth—for he was only thirty-two years of age—in the full sunshine of prosperity, and just when a career of seemingly ever-growing success was opened to him—Dr. Brown will be deeply and sincerely regretted by those who were his college companions, and by the many public and private friends whom his many accomplishments—social and scientific—secured for him. Dr. Brown contributed to various journals several articles on psychological subjects; and his papers were always characterised by extreme conscientiousness, by a rigid statement of fact, and by a thoroughly scientific tone.

Of few men could it be said in juster terms that verily he was without an enemy. To know him was to love him; and, now that he is gone, those who knew him will cherish the recollection of his gentlemanly and noble qualities, and his many social and professional virtues.

JOHN POSTGATE, F.R.C.S., BIRMINGHAM.

WE regret to announce the death, from cancer of the stomach, of Mr. John Postgate, of Birmingham. Mr. Postgate had been ailing for some time. In August, accompanied by his daughter, he went to Neuenahr, in Germany, in the hope of recruiting his health. On his return home, while passing through London, he became, somewhat suddenly, very ill, and he was taken to the London Hospital, where he had formerly been a student, and died there on the day of his admission, the 26th of September. Mr. Postgate was born in Scarborough in 1820. After pursuing his professional studies in Leeds, London, and Paris, he took the diplomas of L.S.A. in 1843, and M.R.C.S., in 1844. He settled in practice in Birmingham about thirty years ago, and he was admitted a Fellow, by examination, of the Royal College of Surgeons, in 1854. For many years he was a successful teacher in the Birmingham Medical School, first as demonstrator of anatomy in Sydenham College, and afterwards as professor of medical jurisprudence in Queen's College; the duties of the latter office he fulfilled with much energy and devotion until the rival colleges were merged into one institution. Mr. Postgate's work in connection with the adulteration of food, drinks, and drugs, is well known. For several years prior to 1854 he had devoted special attention to this question, and he seldom missed an opportunity, in private or in public, on the platform or through the press, of denouncing the shameful prevalence of those adulterations which sapped the strength and imperilled the health of the people. In January 1854, he first began his public crusade against adulteration, in an admirable letter to the late Mr. Scholefield, M.P., in which he first suggested the appointment of public analysts for the detection of adulteration, and the enactment of penalties for the repression of such trade frauds. A public conference of medical and scientific authorities was held at Mr. Postgate's instance in Birmingham in the following April for the consideration of the question, and resolutions were adopted which formed the basis of the recommendations of the Select Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into the adulterations of food, drink, and drugs, appointed, on Mr. Scholefield's motion, in 1855. At his own pecuniary cost, and with much professional self-sacrifice, Mr. Postgate promoted an active public agitation on the question, in the course of which he attended and addressed meetings in various parts of the kingdom, at which he demonstrated the prevalence of adulteration, and explained the methods for its detection. Altogether no less than nine Bills dealing with adulteration were introduced into the House of Commons by the members for Birmingham under Mr. Postgate's influence; but it was not until 1860 that the first weak Permissive Bill became law. To remedy the defects of this first tentative measure, Mr. Muntz, at Mr. Postgate's instance, introduced an Amendment Bill, which became law in 1872, and other suggestions of the subject of our notice were embodied in the later Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL. — Mr. F. W. Abbott has obtained the entrance scholarship of £30, and Mr. H. A. W. Coryn that of £20.

THE inquiry into the death of John Plant, killed at a recent prize fight at Coventry, was concluded on Saturday. A witness stated that there was no sparring in the fight; it was a regular bull-dog affair. The *post mortem* examination showed three broken ribs, the nose completely smashed, effusion of blood on the brain, and shocking contusions on the chest and head. Dr. Wimperley expressed his opinion that no man could break another's ribs with his fists unless the man so struck were held or propped up, but witnesses denied that deceased was so supported in the last round. A verdict of manslaughter against the man Arnold was returned.

MEDICAL NEWS.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, October 6th, 1881.

Beatley, William Crump, 42, Bloomsbury Square.
Brewster, William, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Miller, James, Brunel Street, S.E.
Rogers, Harry Cornelius Edwin, 114, Stanhope Street.
Simons, Charles Nathaniel, Luton, Beds.

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

Culhane, Francis J. F., University College.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE: SANITARY SCIENCE EXAMINATION.

—The following gentlemen have satisfied the Examiners in both parts of the examination.

G. E. D'Arcy Adams, M.D.; R. Bruce, M.R.C.S.; P. Burgess, M.B.; W. Fraser, M.B.; A. Bostock Hill, L.R.C.P.E.; R. Moodie, M.D.; S. C. Mukhopadhyaya, M.B.; A. M. Oram, M.D.; H. Percy Potter, F.R.C.S.; W. R. Smith, M.D.; R. D. Stevenson, C.M.; W. J. Sykes, M.D.; E. Walford, M.R.C.S.; B. A. Whitelegge, M.R.C.S.; E. F. Willoughby, M.B.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:—

BANDON UNION.—Medical Officer for Bandon Dispensary District. Salary, £100 per annum, with £20 per annum as Medical Officer of Health, registration and vaccination fees. Election on the 19th instant.

BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARIES.—Five Resident Surgeons. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications by November 16th.

BOSCOMBE PROVIDENT INFIRMARY.—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, £60 per annum. Applications to J. Savage Borthwick, Boscombe Spa, Bourne-mouth.

BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to the Clerk by November 5th.

DISPENSARY OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Garside Street, Manchester.—Visiting and Medical Officer. Salary, £180 per annum. Applications by October 29th.

GATESHEAD DISPENSARY.—Assistant-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications to Mr. J. Jordon, Honorary Secretary, 2, Side, Newcastle.

GATESHEAD DISPENSARY.—Dispenser. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications to Mr. J. Jordon, Honorary Secretary, 2, Side, Newcastle.

GLASGOW MATERNITY HOSPITAL.—Assistant Obstetric Physician. Applications by November 4th.

HULME DISPENSARY, Manchester.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £130 per annum. Applications to Dr. Wahlisch, Honorary Secretary, by October 20th.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications to Dr. Aitken, Medical Superintendent, by October 20th.

JERSEY GENERAL DISPENSARY.—Resident Visiting and Dispensing Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum.

LEEDS PUBLIC DISPENSARY.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications by October 15th.

LEEDS UNION.—Medical Superintendent. Salary, £300 per annum. Applications by October 17th.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE, 149, Great Portland Street, W.—Dental Surgeon and Lecturer on Dental Surgery and Pathology. Applications by October 15th, to Arthur G. Klugh, Secretary.

OUGHTERARD UNION.—Medical Officer for Lettermore Dispensary District. Salary, £100 per annum, with £10 a year boat hire, £12 per annum as Medical Officer of Health, registration and vaccination fees. Election on the 18th inst.

RATHDRUM UNION.—Medical Officer for Annamore Dispensary District. Salary, £120 per annum, exclusive of sanitary, registration, and vaccination fees. Election on the 22nd instant.

READING AMALGAMATED FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—Dispenser. Salary, £75 per annum. Applications to S. Griffin, Secretary, 9, Alfred Street, Reading, by October 15th.

RICHMOND HOSPITAL, Surrey.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications by October 29th.

SOUTHPORT INFIRMARY AND LOCAL DISPENSARY.—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by October 17th.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES, Northampton.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £200 per annum. Applications to the Medical Superintendent.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—Assistant Physician. Applications in writing to A. Tritton by November 16th.

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, 155, Marylebone Road—Surgeon. Applications to the Secretary.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

BAMPTON, A. H., appointed Assistant Physician to the Plymouth Public Dispensary, *viz* H. Greenway, M.R.C.S., resigned.

EDWARDS, T. Swinford, F.R.C.S., appointed Assistant-Surgeon to St. Peter's Hospital for Stone and Urinary Diseases.

GRAHAM, C. R., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.Ed., appointed Senior Resident Medical Officer to the General Hospital for Sick Children, Pendlebury, Manchester.

LANE, T. Ernest, M.R.C.S., appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy to St. Mary's Hospital Medical School.

LATHAM, G., L.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon to the West Bromwich Hospital.
 MILLER, R. S., M.B., appointed Surgeon to the Western Ophthalmic Hospital, 155 Marylebone Road, *vice* T. B. Archer, M.R.C.S., resigned.
 ORR, W. Y., M.B.Ed., M.R.C.S., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Northern Hospital, Liverpool, *vice* W. Rushton Parker, M.R.C.S., resigned.
 PARKER, W. Rushton, M.R.C.S., appointed House-Physician to the Northern Hospital, Liverpool, *vice* C. H. B. Shears, M.R.C.S., resigned.
 PARRY, J. H., L.R.C.P., appointed Honorary Surgeon-Accoucheur to the Bristol Lying-in Institution.
 PHILLIPS, Sidney, M.D., appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy to St. Mary's Hospital Medical School.
 ROW, F. E., M.R.C.S., appointed Dispensary Surgeon to the Royal Albert Hospital, Devonport.
 TERRY, Henry G., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon to the Royal United Hospital, Bath, *vice* R. J. H. Scott, M.R.C.S., resigned.
 WICKHAM, Walter, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Medical Superintendent of the Poplar Board of Works Small-pox Hospital, Plaistow, *vice* P. Thornton, resigned.
 WOOLLEY, Geo. Talbot, M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed House-Surgeon to St. Peter's Hospital for Stone and Urinary Diseases, *vice* W. R. Williams, F.R.C.S.Eng., 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.

BIRTHS.

HUGHES.—On October 6th, at Barmouth, Merioneth, the wife of Dr. Arthur Hughes, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., of a son.
 LYON.—On October 7th, at Houghton-le-Spring, Co. Durham, the wife of Walter Lyon, M.A., M.D., of a son.
 SCOTT.—At Musselburgh, N.B., on the 6th inst., the wife of Thomas R. Scott, M.B.(Edin.), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MACLEAN-MASSEY.—On the 11th inst., at S. Matthew's Church, Edgeley, by the Revd. E. J. Reeve, Kenneth Maclean, Surgeon, to Minna Crosse, second daughter of Thomas Massey, Surgeon, Stockport.
 MARSHALL-SMYTHIES.—On September 24th, at Hathern, Leicestershire, by the Rev. A. Dalby, Chaplain to Earl Ferrers, Lewis Walter Marshall, M.D., Nottingham, to Frances Elizabeth Ethel, daughter of the Rev. C. Smythies, Rural Dean and Rector of the Parish.

DEATHS.

CURTIS.—On the 7th instant, at Alton, Hants, William Curtis, M.R.C.S., in his 79th year.
 WHITING.—On October 8th, in London, suddenly, of heart-disease, John Whiting, M.R.C.S., of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, surgeon of British India ss. *Chyebassa*, in his 25th year, youngest son of the late Rev. Robert Whiting, Rector of Ringsfield. Interred at Ringsfield.

VACCINATION.—Dr. W. R. Tolerton of Sherston Magna has obtained a second grant for successful vaccination in his district.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—The competition for the two Entrance Scholarships in Natural Science, £100 and £60, having resulted in a tie between Mr. J. S. Hutton and Mr. H. Sydney Jones, the value has been divided between them equally—viz., £80 each.

BEQUESTS.—Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital has received £536 10s. 8d. under the will of Mrs. C. Batty, and £19 19s. under that of Mr. W. F. Kelly. Colonel Arthur Robert Naghten of Blighmount, near Southampton, has bequeathed £500 to the Royal South Hants Infirmary.

MIDLAND MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of this society, on October 5th, the following gentlemen were elected to the offices of the society. *President*: Mr. John Manley. *Treasurer*: Mr. J. Harmar. *Secretaries*: Messrs. H. Eales and T. F. Chavasse. *Members of Council*: Mr. J. F. West; Dr. Welch; Dr. Sawyer; and Mr. Garner. The inaugural address this year will be given on October 19th, by T. Clifford Allbutt, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., of Leeds.

EASTERN COUNTIES DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—A meeting was held at Norwich on October 5th, when it was determined to form a Dental Association for the Eastern Counties, embracing Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, and Hertfordshire. The majority of these counties being duly represented, the necessary by-laws were agreed to, and officers and provisional committee duly appointed. The first annual meeting is arranged to be held in April next.

BORING operations, which are now being conducted at the Parkfields, Nantwich, in connection with the proposed sanatorium and salt-baths scheme for Cheshire, continue to excite considerable interest. A depth of nearly seventy feet has now been reached from the surface; and, during the past few days, the drill has been cutting through the stone flag under which lie the true brine streams. The flow of brine through an upper stratum of gravel already exceeds three hundred gallons per day, and its strength is regarded as very satisfactory. There seems to be an unlimited supply.

SMALL-POX PATIENTS.—A special meeting of the Derby Town Council was held on Saturday to consider the subject of making provision for small-pox patients. It was stated that a lad had arrived from London suffering from that disease, and that he had been refused admission into the Derbyshire General Infirmary, as well as into the union. A man had also been attacked with small-pox and died. A long discussion took place, and ultimately it was resolved—"That a Committee be appointed to confer with the Weekly Board of the Infirmary and the Board of Guardians with respect to the provision for accommodating persons suffering from small-pox and other infectious diseases, and report to the Council in regard thereto."

PRESENTATION TO DR. KERSHAW.—On October 3rd, a meeting of the Local Board of Royton, in Lancashire, was held for the purpose of presenting an address to Dr. Kershaw, who has generously presented the town with a clock and bell for the town-hall, at an expense of nearly £300. The chairman, having expressed the thanks of the Board to Dr. and Mrs. Kershaw for their munificence, read the following address, to which were appended the signatures of the members of the Board and of several of the ex-members. "Respected Friends, —On behalf of the Local Board of Health for the Urban Sanitary District of Royton, permit us to tender to you our sincere thanks for the generosity and goodwill displayed by you in providing at your own expense, and presenting to the ratepayers of Royton, the handsome clock and bell made by Messrs. Gillett, Bland, and Co., of Croydon, London, and fixed in the tower of Royton Town Hall. We can assure you that your gift is highly valued and rightly appreciated by everyone."

SIR G. C. M. BIRDWOOD.—THE honour of knighthood has been, as we recently reported, conferred upon Mr. G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D., C.S.I., of the India Office. "If soldiers and statesmen", remarks the *St. James's Gazette*, "have built up the fabric of the Indian Empire, it was English doctors who laid the foundation; for the first grants from which the power of the East India Company grew into the lordship of Hindostan were obtained by English doctors, as a reward for the services they had done to native rulers. Dr. Birdwood has maintained the tradition, though his labours have been in a far different field. Captive India has captivated its conquerors by the beauty of its arts, and no one has done so much to make them known and to save them from extinction—or, worse, deterioration—as Sir George Birdwood. More than twenty years ago he established in Bombay the museum and gardens which are chief among the delights of the Athens of the East. Since then he has been an exponent of Indian art to Englishmen. The Indian Museum at Kensington—still too little known to the world of sightseers—owes him a great debt. Sometimes, perhaps, he may find cause to reproach himself for having so far popularised Indian art that, to supply the demands of indiscriminating Englishmen, the processes in India have become mechanical as those of Birmingham. But he must solace himself with the reflection that he has also fought against the deteriorating influences so far as anybody could fight. His controversy with the Panjab Government about the gaol manufacture of carpets will long be remembered, and has borne good fruit. But perhaps his best work is the effort he has made to make Englishmen sympathise with the patient and loving labour of the Indian craftsman."

VOLUNTEER SURGEONS-MAJOR.—The following surgeons have been gazetted as surgeons-major:—Francis P. Lansdowne, 1st Gloucestershire Artillery Volunteers; William C. Wise, M.D., 2nd Kent A.V.; William W. Coleman, 3rd Kent A.V.; Samuel Hodgson, 8th Lancashire A.V. (retired); Daniel W. Evans, 18th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers; Samuel F. Gosling, 2nd Staffordshire R.V.; Alfred Scotchburn, 2nd East Riding of Yorkshire R.V.; Robert M. Mann, 6th Lancashire R.V.; Robert Settle, M.D., 14th Lancashire R.V.; James Struthers, M.D., 1st Midlothian R.V.; John Henderson, M.D., 1st Midlothian R.V.; Thomas M. Dean, 16th Lancashire R.V.

TREATMENT OF ITCH BY BALSAM OF PERU.—C. Thestrup describes in the *Tidskrift i Militär Hälsovård*, Band v, the results of treating eight cases of itch according to the plan for some time in use in the German army. This consisted in the simple but careful inunction of the whole body, except the face, with the balsam of Peru, especially on the parts most affected. The patients put on their clothes the next day, after having had a bath, and were then soon discharged. All the eight patients were cured. The process of inunction occupied in each case about half an hour.

MENINGOCELE IN THE ADULT.—At the meeting of the St. Louis Medical Society last November, Dr. John S. Moore, of Missouri Medical College, presented for examination a man thirty-three years old, from whom he had removed a large tumour from the left occipital region in his infancy (*St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*, July 1881). At birth, the tumour was one-third as large as the entire head, and was con-

stricted to about two inches in diameter as its junction with the skull. Convulsions supervening, by the assistance of Dr. Thomas Barbour, he ligated the neck, and in a few days the tumour sloughed, and cicatrix resembling cartilage closed the opening. As the great cholera epidemic of 1849 was raging, lack of time forbade sufficient examination of the tumour to decide whether it was a meningocele, an encephalocele, or a combination of the two. The patient's mind was said to be sufficiently clear to merit no criticism in commonplace affairs. His muscular power was excellent, and the tissues were well nourished. His locomotion was slightly impaired, and he suffered from a continued hic-cough. Virility, always feeble, ceased at eighteen years of age. The case seems remarkable.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The annual rate of mortality for the week ending the 1st of October, in twenty of the largest English towns, averaged 17.9 per 1,000 of their aggregate population. The rates of mortality in the several towns were as follow: Plymouth 13, Newcastle-on-Tyne 15, Sheffield 15, Portsmouth 15, Brighton 15, Leeds 16, Sunderland 16, London 16, Birmingham 17, Wolverhampton 17, Nottingham 18, Norwich 18, Bristol 18, Oldham 19, Leicester 20, Salford 21, Bradford 21, Manchester 22, Liverpool 22, and Hull 24. Scarlet fever showed the largest proportional fatality in Hull, Bradford, and Nottingham; no fewer than 225 fatal cases of this disease have been recorded in Hull during the past thirteen weeks, of which 28 were registered last week. The 18 deaths from diphtheria in the twenty towns included 12 in London, and 2 in Portsmouth. Fever, principally enteric, showed the highest death-rate in Leicester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Leeds. Small-pox caused 16 more deaths in London and its outer ring of suburban districts, and one in Leeds. In London, 2,518 births and 1,217 deaths were registered. The deaths were 176 below the average. The annual death-rate from all causes, which had been equal to 15.7 and 17.4 per 1,000 in the two preceding weeks, declined again last week to 16.6. The 1,217 deaths included 15 from small-pox, 17 from measles, 55 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 27 from whooping-cough, 4 from typhus fever, 48 from enteric fever, 34 from diarrhoea, 2 from simple cholera, and not one from dysentery; thus, 215 deaths were referred to these diseases, being 40 below the average. The fatal cases of small-pox, which had been 26 in each of the two preceding weeks, declined to 15 last week, but exceeded the average by 4. The Metropolitan Asylum Fever Hospitals at Homerton and Stockwell contained 56 enteric fever patients and 31 typhus fever patients on Saturday last. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had steadily increased from 115 to 164 in the four preceding weeks, further rose to 186 last week, but were 12 below the average; 104 were attributed to bronchitis and 55 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 43 deaths; 32 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 13 from fractures and contusions, 3 from burns and scalds, 3 from drowning, and 8 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Seven cases of suicide were registered. At Greenwich, the mean temperature of the air was 53.2°, and 2.1° below the average. The mean degree of humidity of the air was 90, complete saturation being represented by 100; the air was, therefore, damp. The direction of the wind was variable, and the horizontal movement of the air averaged 6.7 miles per hour, which was 3.9 below the average. Rain fell on Sunday, to the amount of 0.36 of an inch. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was equal to 42 per cent. of its possible duration. The amount of ozone exceeded the average on Sunday, whereas none was recorded on any of the other days of the week.—The annual rate of mortality last week, being the fortieth week of the year, in twenty of the largest English towns, averaged 18.8 per 1,000 of their aggregate population. The rates of mortality in the several towns were as follow: Bristol 12, Norwich 13, Oldham 16, Brighton 16, Plymouth 16, Birmingham 17, Leicester 17, Sunderland 17, Nottingham 17, Bradford 17, Portsmouth 17, Sheffield 18, London 18, Leeds 18, Wolverhampton 19, Salford 20, Manchester 21, Hull 21, Liverpool 22, and Newcastle-on-Tyne 24. Scarlet fever showed the largest proportional fatality in Hull, Nottingham, Brighton, and Leicester; during the past fourteen weeks, no fewer than 253 fatal cases of this disease have been recorded in Hull, the 28 last week corresponding with the number in the previous week. The 28 deaths from diphtheria in the twenty towns included 12 in London, 8 in Portsmouth, and 3 in Birmingham. The highest death-rate from "fever" occurred in Leeds and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The fatality of measles, whooping-cough, and diarrhoea was considerably below the average. Small-pox caused 15 more deaths in London and its outer ring of suburban districts, one in Salford, and one in Oldham; no fatal case of this disease was recorded in any of the seventeen other large provincial towns. In London, 2,468 births and 1,362 deaths were registered. The deaths were 73 below the average. The annual death-rate from all causes was 18.6. The 1,362 deaths included 13 from small-

pox, 21 from measles, 55 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 24 from whooping-cough, 46 from enteric fever, 4 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, 38 from diarrhoea, 2 from dysentery, one from simple cholera, and not one from typhus; thus, 216 deaths were referred to these diseases, being 21 below the average. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs, which had steadily increased from 115 to 186 in the five preceding weeks, further rose to 227 last week, but were 13 below the average; 124 were attributed to bronchitis and 70 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 58 deaths; 53 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 21 from fractures and contusions, 4 from burns and scalds, 6 from drowning, 4 from poison, and 12 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. At Greenwich, the mean temperature of the air was 47.1°, and 6.3° below the average. The mean was considerably below the average on each of the days in the week. The mean degree of humidity of the air was 87, complete saturation being represented by 100. The general direction of the wind was N.E., and the horizontal movement of the air averaged 10.4 miles per hour, which was 0.1 above the average. Rain fell on three days of the week, to the aggregate amount of 0.69 of an inch. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was equal to 28 per cent. of its possible duration. No ozone was recorded on any day of the week except on Saturday, when the amount was below the average.

HEALTH OF FOREIGN CITIES.—A table in the Registrar-General's last weekly return supplies the following facts, which may be accepted as trustworthy indications of the recent health and sanitary condition of various foreign and colonial cities. In the three principal Indian cities, the annual death-rate averaged 30.5 per 1,000; it was equal to 25.2 in Calcutta, 26.0 in Bombay, and 35.5 in Madras. Cholera caused 23 deaths in Calcutta and 12 in Bombay, and small-pox 25 in Madras. The fatality of "fevers" was proportionally large in each of these three Indian cities. The rate in Alexandria was equal to 43.8, showing a decline from that which prevailed in recent weeks, although 13 fatal cases of enteric fever were reported. According to the most recent weekly returns, the average annual death-rate in twenty European cities was equal to 24.3 per 1,000 of their aggregate population, whereas the average rate in twenty of the largest English towns did not exceed 18.8 during last week. The rate in St. Petersburg was equal to 41.1, but was lower than the rates in recent weeks; 34 deaths from typhus and enteric fevers, and 16 from scarlet fever were recorded. In three other northern cities—Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Christiania—the death-rate did not average more than 18.4, the highest rate being 20.4 in Copenhagen, where 3 fatal cases of diphtheria occurred. The Paris death-rate was equal to 23.1, against 18.6 in London, and the deaths included 27 from enteric fever, 14 from small-pox, and 31 from diphtheria and croup. The deaths in Brussels were equal to a rate of 20.6, and included 5 from typhus and enteric fevers. In the three principal Dutch cities—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and the Hague—the death-rate did not average more than 20.3, the highest rate being 21.2 in the Hague, where diarrhoeal diseases caused 7 of the 48 deaths. The Registrar-General's table includes eight German and Austrian cities, in which the death-rate averaged 24.0, and ranged from 20.0 and 21.0 in Hamburg and Dresden, to 27.1 and 30.0 in Munich and Buda-Pesth. Small-pox caused 10 deaths in Vienna and 5 in Buda-Pesth, and 21 of the 174 deaths in Hamburg were due to diarrhoeal diseases. The death-rate was equal to 29.4 in Rome during the first week in August, when malarial fever caused 23 deaths and enteric fever 3; the rate in Turin did not exceed 22.3, but 5 of the 103 deaths resulted from enteric fever. In Baltimore, the death-rate was 26.9, and included 19 fatal cases of diphtheria. In Philadelphia, the 345 deaths included 10 from small-pox, 20 from enteric fever, and 26 from infantile cholera.

A LARGE BRAIN.—Dr. Barksdale, of the Virginia Lunatic Asylum, reported at the last meeting of the Association of Insane Asylum Superintendents, the case of a negro criminal lunatic whose brain weighed seventy ounces, perhaps the largest brain on record, except that of Oliver Cromwell. The brain of an imbecile but two ounces less than this in weight, observed at the New York City Asylum for the Insane, presented, on microscopic examination, a disproportionate amount of ependyma formation, and this condition probably also existed in the case of this negro.

PHTHISIS WITHOUT COUGH.—Dr. William H. Thomson (*Maryland Medical Journal*) recently called attention to the occasional total absence of cough in phthisis. The phenomenon is by no means a rare one among the insane. Very frequently an extensive amount of pulmonary change may occur in the insane without the usual objective symptoms. In a few cases the absence of laryngeal lesions explains this.

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.—North-west London, 2.30 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. 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., 1; Ophthalmic Department, W., 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, M. Th., 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. Tu. Th. F., 2; Ear, S., 1.30; Skin, W., 1.45; S., 9.15; Throat, Th., 2.30; Dental, W., 10.15.

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.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Address by the President (Dr. Broadbent). Mr. Thomas Bryant: A Case of Amputation for Knee-Joint Disease in a Man with Phthisis. Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson: On Ulcers of the Tongue.

TUESDAY.—Pathological Society of London, 8.30 P.M. List of specimens. Dr. R. E. Carrington: Fracture of the Base of the Skull and Cervical Spine. Dr. Stephen Mackenzie: Hæmato-Chyluria (living specimen); Filariæ Sanguinis Hominis shown in freshly drawn Blood. Mr. Gay: Mammary Tumour, seventh recurrence. Dr. Fowler: 1. Primary Cancer of Liver (card specimen); 2. Aneurysm and Rupture of the Aorta; 3. Membranous Band in Left Auricle. Mr. Bryant: Cyst containing Oil, removed from the Parotid Region of a Girl.

THURSDAY.—Harveian Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Fothergill: The Emulsification of Fat.

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 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.

WHAT NEXT?

SIR,—A correspondent in your last issue, who signs himself "A Hospital Manager", asks, What next? With your permission, I will take him into my confidence, and tell him what next. I mean to make a strong and long effort to rescue the middle working classes from the degradation of being made partakers of hospital charity. I mean to help those amongst this class who I know are willing to help themselves if encouragement be given to them. Hospital managers, I find, are the people who block the way. They have become hardened in the process of demoralisation, and heroic measures will therefore be required to make any impression upon a chronic state of disease. Someone must take the initiative in the application of a remedy. I am ready to do so; although I am fully alive to the fact, that I am entering upon a crusade with people who believe themselves to be infallible in all that relates to the indiscriminate administration of medical relief at other people's expense. My task, I know, is no light one, for the simple reason that I am met on the threshold of reform by hospital managers who have too long been accustomed to have things all their own way, among whom are men who revel in having big numbers of patients crowding round their doors, because it enables them to parade, in appeals occupying whole columns of the daily press, the thousands of cases weekly admitted; which, in their eyes, constitutes the best title to public support. They are, however, "beginning to be found out", both by the profession and their friends the working classes, who are now, I am glad to find, heartily ashamed of the degradation they undergo to partake of the perfunctory advice to be obtained in the out-patients' department of hospitals. Those who entertain a doubt on this point, will do well to consult Sir Charles Trevelyan's pamphlet on the Evils of Hospital Administration.

That those who have no title whatever to partake of hospitals—the middle classes of society—should attempt to take what can be had by asking for, is not at all surprising; as hospital managers throw their doors open to all comers, and proffer an immunity from the penalties, often of their own imprudence, to all persons alike; thus freeing a fourth of the population of London from the necessity of providing for the incidence of sickness, for themselves, their wives, and children. I have naturally enough excited the ire of your hospital managers, because, forsooth, they believe I am about to poach on their preserves; when I desire only to stand between the living and the dead, and prevent the spread of the plague which stalks by daylight in our midst.

My plan is, as you know, to extend the provident dispensary system, upon which I have wished to engraft my speciality; and having failed in my endeavour to do this, I have been induced by friends to try to start an independent hospital, founded solely upon the provident principle. This, I need scarcely say, has not yet been accomplished. My chief difficulty has been in getting at the working classes, or those among them who, I am informed upon the best authority, loathe the hospital system of relief, and who think it worth only just what it costs. The only way I know of getting at the more intelligent of the working classes is through their newspapers. All of them read certain newspapers; and in this way, and in the course of time, I shall get at them, and let them know that I am ready and willing to enter into competition with the hospitals, and upon their own terms; that is, I give them advice and a prescription, which they take to the chemist, and for which they gladly pay his price. I have already succeeded in weaning away a goodly number of artisans from the overcrowded rooms of hospitals, and they have felt amply rewarded, as they obtain advice without paying the penalty of losing half a day's work.

This, then, I contend is a step in the right direction; but I do not expect it will meet the views of "A Hospital Manager", as hitherto he and his class have reaped a rich harvest from advertisements, both in patients and money. I am told that it pays to spend a third or fourth of the hospital subscriptions in advertising. There is, however, much less excuse for this extravagance in the management of hospitals, as by the efforts of hardworkers (and in which I have had no small share), the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday has been a complete success, and the Council now annually undertake the expense and trouble of bringing the real necessities of London hospitals thoroughly before the public, and throughout the length and breadth of the land.

I am free to admit that the system of advertising, in connection with hospital work, is altogether wrong; but since it has been made a part of the system by hospital management, at present I see no other way out of the difficulty.

I have now endeavoured to place in a clear light before you my reasons for acting as I am doing. Come what may, I have fully made up my mind to persevere in an endeavour to break through the vicious system of hospital abuse, and to resort to every legitimate means open to me to stem the torrent of indiscriminate charitable relief as at present administered, since it has inflicted a grave injustice upon the profession, and pauperises and demoralises the working classes.—I remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

JABEZ HOGG.

VACCINATOR (Dublin).—There are many sources of calf-lymph now available; among them may be mentioned: (1) Dr. Warlomont's agency, care of Mr. Darke, Hemming's Row, London; (2) Dr. Renner, 228, Marylebone Road, London; (3) Mr. Faulkner, 16, Endell Street, London; (4) Dr. Braidwood, Birkenhead; (5) Dr. J. W. Cook, Manningtree, Essex.

HYPODERMIC INJECTION OF QUININE.

SIR,—In your JOURNAL of October 1st, 1881, as well as in other medical periodicals of that date, Mr. W. J. Moore, writing from Bombay, states that he was the first to introduce this method of administering quinine. A reference to the *Medical Digest*, section 402-4, will, at a glance, show that Dr. James McCraith of Smyrna anticipated Mr. Moore's report. Dr. McCraith, in two able papers published in the *Medical Times and Gazette*, August, 1862, pp. 120, 307, claims "the discovery, or what is tantamount thereto", for his friend and confidant Dr. Chasseaud.—I am, etc.,

RICHARD NEALE, M.D. Lond.

60, Boundary Road, South Hampstead, N.W.

TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA.

SIR,—The most beneficial local application in diphtheria I have found to be a solution of tannic acid. Tannic acid, two drachms; spirits of wine, two drachms; water, six drachms. This is to be applied to the diphtheritic membrane every hour until all has peeled off. Parents or nurses may apply it, *vide* *Obstetrical Transactions*, vol. ix.—I am, etc.,

A. WYNN WILLIAMS, M.D.

1, Montagu Square, October 11th, 1881.

"ODD FELLOWS."

SIR,—Can you, or any of my professional brethren, furnish me with the origin and meaning of the term "Odd Fellow", as applied to members of the "Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows".—Yours, etc.

A MEMBER.

* * * The order originated in the amalgamation of several small benefit clubs; and, being made up in this manner out of scattered or "odd" institutions, the above term was applied to its members.