

Mr. SIMON moved as an amendment, and Mr. TEALE seconded:

"That, considering how important it is to all medical practitioners to possess a competent knowledge of hygiene and preventive medicine, the Council takes note of the suggestion of Dr. Gairdner and Mr. Stokes that these subjects ought to form a more independent part than they do of the examinations of all corporations."

This amendment was carried; and, when it was put as an original motion, the following amendment was moved by Dr. LYONS, and seconded by Dr. AQUILLA SMITH:

"That the words 'preventive medicine' be omitted."

This amendment was negatived, and the foregoing amendment by Mr. SIMON, having now become the original motion, was then put to the vote and carried.

Unqualified Assistants.—It was moved by Dr. CHAMBERS, seconded by Dr. PITMAN, and agreed to:

"That the following be the Committee on the uses and abuses of unqualified assistants: Dr. Chambers (Chairman), Mr. Simon, Dr. Lyons, Dr. Pyle, Mr. Marshall, Dr. Heron Watson."

Tuesday, July 4th.

Dr. ACLAND, President, took the chair at 2 P.M.

Charge against a Registered Practitioner.—The Council was occupied during the whole sitting in the investigation of a charge of disgraceful conduct. The subject was brought under the notice of the Council in the following letter, dated June 8th, from Mr. R. H. S. Carpenter, the Secretary of the Medical Alliance Association.

"Gentlemen,—I have to apply to you to remove from the *Medical Register* the name of David Beatson Murdoch, for disgraceful conduct in the practice of his profession, as described upon oath during the proceedings of two inquests held by Sir John Humphreys on the 7th instant, a report of which, taken from the *Telegraph* of to-day's date, I herewith inclose to you. You will see the various addresses of Dr. Murdoch, ranging from Dalston to the East India Road, in the accompanying report."

The case was first investigated by the English Branch Council, and placed by them in the hands of the Registrar, to be brought before the General Council.

Mr. FARRER, the solicitor to the Council, stated that he had, in accordance with instructions, summoned Mr. Murdoch to attend the meeting. The charges against him were, 1. That he had a number of "dispensaries" at which he employed unqualified assistants; 2. That he allowed unqualified persons to sign in his name false certificates of death; 3. That, in cases under the care of his unqualified assistants, he presented himself at the last moment so as to be able to sign a certificate. Mr. Farrer was of opinion, with regard to the second and third charges, that there was no evidence that it was Mr. Murdoch's habit to act in the manner stated. He (Mr. Murdoch) had stated that false certificates had been signed without his authority, and there was no evidence that he had given such authority. There was, however, proof that he had employed unqualified assistants, both in the evidence given at the coroners' inquests and in his own letters. The evidence at the inquests, which was laid before the Council, showed that two children, who had died, had been attended at a so-called "Provident Dispensary" at 149, St. Leonard's Road, by an unqualified person named Gouverneur Hamilton Griffin, calling himself also "Colonel" Griffin, acting as Mr. Murdoch's assistant.

Mr. MURDOCH had addressed to the Council a letter, some of the more important paragraphs of which are subjoined.

"I fully admit my fault in not having inquired thoroughly into the antecedents of the man who has brought upon me so much trouble—I mean Mr. G. H. Griffin. I was aware that he had assisted another medical man, and I learned that he was well spoken of by all classes of patients, many of whom stated that he cured their complaints, that he

was clever (to use a popular expression), and they praised his kind attention and gentlemanly demeanour. I myself was misled into the belief that he was a man in whom I could repose confidence. He informed me that he had studied medicine and law in Canada, and that he possessed a Canadian diploma.

"I have been much blamed because a certificate of death with my name subscribed was handed to the parents of the deceased by Mr. Griffin. I told the coroner's officer, and also Dr. McGill, who made the *post mortem* examination, that I knew nothing about the child's death, and that I had not written the certificate, which has now proved to be nothing more or less than a forgery.

"I swore before the coroner, I have since sworn in the presence of a Commissioner of Oaths, and I have confirmed my oath before a magistrate, that I have never authorised anyone to sign a certificate of death, or to use my name for such a purpose.

"I acknowledge my error in employing unqualified assistants, although I have never expected them to do more than treat common cases, such as coughs and colds, simple diarrhoea, etc., which many people would treat themselves without consulting a medical man. I know that it is no excuse for me to say that it is a constant custom in the profession to employ unqualified men, and that I err with the multitude of my professional brethren.

"I see now the evil of such a system, and I assure you, gentlemen, I have learned a sad lesson.

"In conclusion, I ask your pardon. I promise to exercise more discretion in future, and I trust that you will have no reason to complain of my professional conduct. I shall not employ another unqualified assistant, except for subordinate duties, unless he be under the direct surveillance of a legally qualified man; and, further, I will not undertake more duties than I can fully and conscientiously perform."

Mr. MURDOCH was called in, and questioned by Mr. Farrer, and by several members of the Council through the President and Solicitor. His replies were generally in accordance with his letter.

The Council deliberated in private for more than two hours, after which Mr. Murdoch was again called in, and informed by the PRESIDENT that the Council had adjudged him, in the words of the Medical Act, to have been "guilty of an infamous conduct in a professional respect," but that they had decided not now to remove his name from the *Register*, he having promised to desist from the practice of which complaint had been made.

Wednesday, July 5th.

Dr. ACLAND, President, took the Chair at 2 P.M.

Mr. Hartley Dixon and the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.—A charge made by the South Australian Branch of the British Medical Association against the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, for admitting Mr. Hartley Dixon to examination without a sufficient period of professional study, was considered.

Mr. COLLINS, the representative of the Apothecaries' Hall, gave an explanation, which was accepted by the Council as satisfactory.

Name Removed from Register.—The name of William Story, who had been convicted of arson, and sentenced to penal servitude, was ordered to be removed from the *Register*.

Dental Business.—A considerable part of the sitting was occupied with the discussion of business relating to the Dental Act.

A more complete account of the proceedings on Wednesday will be given in next week's JOURNAL. The Council had not completed its session on Thursday.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Committee of Council will be held in the Council Room of Exeter Hall on Wednesday, the 12th day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The following Sub-Committees will also meet at the Offices of the Association, viz., on Tuesday, the 11th, at five o'clock, the Scientific Grants Committee; at six o'clock, the Trusts Funds Sub-Committee; on Wednesday the 12th, at eleven o'clock, the Office and Printing Sub-Committee; at twelve o'clock, the Journal and Finance Committee.

The Medical Reform Committee will also meet at the Offices of the Association, on Tuesday, the 11th instant, at 8.15 in the evening.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

161A, Strand, London, June 27th, 1882.

form a more independent part than the examinations of all corporations..... It may be added that in Ireland, under the Public Health Act, all dispensary medical officers are, *ex officio*, medical officers of health. The tendency in England and Scotland, on the other hand, is to separate, artificially, preventive medicine from all other medical practice, and thus to erect it into a specialism, which in course of time might easily lead to its being altogether neglected as part of a general medical education. But the issue as to whether hygiene should not necessarily be a part of the final examination in medicine is a very important and far-reaching one; and the visitors believe that their duty is fulfilled in thus placing it clearly before the Medical Council, viz., Are the general medical practitioners of England and Scotland to be taught and allowed in future, so far as education and examination are concerned, to drop gradually from their consideration the principles and practice of preventive medicine, leaving, in a great measure, the systematic study of these to a limited order of practitioners, who may take a special curriculum and diploma in Public Health or State Medicine? or are they to be enabled through their education and examination to maintain the prevention of disease on a par with its cure in their private practice as well as when specially employed in public health offices? To state the question is, in the opinion of the visitors, to indicate with sufficient clearness the proper reply."

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL:

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1882: ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

MEETINGS of the Committee of Council will be held on Wednesday July 12th, August 9th, and October 18th. Gentlemen desirous of becoming members of the Association must send in their forms of application for election to the General Secretary not later than 21 days before each meeting—viz., July 19th, and September 27th, in accordance with the regulation for the election of members passed at the meeting of the Committee of Council of October 12th, 1881.

November 4th, 1881. FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary*.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH.—President, EDWIN SAUNDERS, F.R.C.S.; President-elect, THOMAS BRIDGWATER, M.B. The thirtieth annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on Wednesday, July 19th, at 4 P.M. Dinner at 6 P.M.; tickets 12s. 6d. each, exclusive of wine.—ALEXANDER HENRY, M.D., W. CHAPMAN GRIGG, M.D., Honorary Secretaries.

NORTHERN COUNTIES (SCOTLAND) BRANCH.—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held at Nairn on Wednesday, July 12th. Members desirous of reading papers or other communications are requested to forward the titles to the Honorary Secretary by the 30th of June.—J. W. NORRIS MACKAY, M.D., Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Elgin.

THAMES VALLEY BRANCH.—The annual meeting of the Branch will be held in the Board Room of the Richmond Hospital on Thursday, July 13th, at six o'clock. Members desirous of bringing forward any subject for discussion are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary, E. L. FENN, Richmond.—June 20th, 1882.

NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH.—The annual meeting will be held in the Library of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Infirmary on Thursday, July 13th, at 2.30 P.M. Dr. Eastwood, the retiring President, will resign the chair to Dr. Embleton, the President-elect, who will deliver an address. Dinner at the Douglas Hotel at 5 P.M.; tickets 6s. 6d., exclusive of wine.—T. W. BARRON, M.B., Durham; D. DRUMMOND, M.D., Newcastle, Honorary Secretaries.—June 21st, 1882.

YORKSHIRE BRANCH.—The annual meeting of this Branch will be held at Leeds on July 26th, at 3 P.M.; T. R. Jessop, Esq., in the chair. Members intending to read papers are requested to communicate at once with ARTHUR JACKSON, Secretary, Sheffield.

ABERDEEN, BANFF, AND KINCARDINE BRANCH.—The annual general meeting of the Branch will be held at 193, Union Street, Aberdeen, on Saturday, the 29th instant, at 2 P.M. Hospital visit at 11.30 A.M. Dinner at the Palace Hotel, Union Bridge, at 3 o'clock P.M.—R. J. GARDEN, J. URQUHART, Honorary Secretaries.

BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.—The annual meeting will be held at Carlisle on Friday, July 21st. Gentlemen who intend reading papers are requested to communicate with one of the Honorary Secretaries, JOHN SMITH, M.D.; J. KENDALL BURT, M.B.

EAST YORK AND NORTH LINCOLN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE twenty-sixth annual meeting was held at the Infirmary, Hull, on May 24th. The President, Dr. OWEN DALY, M.D., in the chair. Thirty-four members and visitors were present.

New Members.—Six gentlemen were elected members of the Branch.

President's Address.—Dr. DALY's paper was a review of modern medicine, and his remarks were illustrated by references to the researches of Bright, Addison, Graves, Hodgkin, Dickinson, Sir William Jenner, Duchenne, Pasteur, Tyndall, and Koch. The influence of the microscope, and other modern instruments of precision which aid diagnosis; was referred to, and the paper closed with some remarks on treatment.

A vote of thanks to the President for his address was unanimously carried.

Hydatid of the Liver.—Mr. R. H. B. NICHOLSON exhibited a patient who had been aspirated for this disease. The cyst refilling, a free opening was made, and a drainage-tube was inserted. Subsequently the patient had consolidation of the base of the right lung, and he soon afterwards coughed up a quantity of hydatids. He was now well.

Scarlatina, Mastoid Abscess, Trephining: Recovery.—Mr. H. THOMPSON read the notes of this case, which was one of extreme interest.

Progressive Muscular Atrophy.—Dr. FRANK NICHOLSON showed a girl, the subject of this disease.

Cases of Aneurysm.—Mr. CRAVEN mentioned two cases which had lately been under his care. One was a large femoral aneurysm, which was completely cured by ligature of the external iliac artery. The other was a large diffused popliteal aneurysm, for which amputation had to be performed two hours after admission, the patient being

blanched and very feeble. He regretted to say that the man had been treated by a medical man in conjunction with a chemist previous to admission.

Epileptiform Neuralgia.—Dr. ELLIOTT showed a man suffering from this disease, the paroxysms of pain coming on every five minutes, and lasting about a minute and a half.

Fractures of the Leg.—Dr. LUNER related the particulars of three cases.

Two papers were postponed.

During the evening a large number of members dined together at the Vittoria Hotel.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH: GENERAL MEETING.*

THE third general meeting of this session was held at the Bell Medical Library, Cleveland Road, Wolverhampton, on Thursday, May 25th, 1882; present: Mr. J. K. WYNNE, President, in the chair, and twenty-five members.

New Member.—Mr. E. A. Elkington (Newport) was elected a member of the Branch.

Homœopaths and the Membership of the Association.—The Honorary Secretary announced that he had received a letter from the President of the Council, which he would read. It was as follows.

"Hilary Place, Leeds, April 12th, 1882.

"Dear Sir,—At the quarterly meeting of the Committee of Council, held on April 12th in Exeter Hall, the subject of the relation of the Association to homœopathy was again very earnestly discussed; and, as President of the Council, I was requested to communicate officially to you the feeling of the Committee of Council on the subject. In some Branches of the Association, a feeling appears to have arisen that the Committee of Council is indifferent on the subject; and resolutions passed by three Branches—the South-Western, the Staffordshire, the East York and North Lincolnshire Branches—would seem to indicate that, at any rate, in some districts, such an impression exists. To the unfortunate utterances of the readers of the Addresses at the annual meeting at Ryde, the Committee of Council is of opinion that it must, in a great measure, attribute this feeling; and it most unfeignedly and sincerely regrets it. It seems, however, to have been forgotten or ignored, that scarcely were the addresses delivered, ere I, in the name of the Committee of Council, publicly repudiated any complicity on its part with the readers, in the subject matter of the addresses; and that the readers themselves, in a no less public and candid manner, fully exonerated the Committee from any responsibility for or participation in their views. Notwithstanding this action, however, the feeling once originated has appeared to grow, and has culminated, in some Branches, in the passing of resolutions calling upon the Committee of Council rigidly to enforce By-law 3 of the Association. By-law 3 is to the following effect:—

"Any member may be expelled from the Association by a Resolution of the Committee of Council if carried by three-fourths of the members present, subject to confirmation at the next Annual Meeting, and he shall thereupon cease to be a member, and shall not be eligible for re-election. One month's notice of the intention to propose such resolution shall be given to any member affected thereby.

"Thus the Committee of Council is called upon to take the very extreme step of expulsion from the Association of such homœopaths as may have been either unwittingly admitted, or who, having obtained admission as regular practitioners, have subsequently become homœopaths. That the central portal of the Association (admission by the Committee of Council) is most rigorously guarded no one will, I think, deny; but that, here and there, a single candidate, not known to be of homœopathic tendencies, may from time to time obtain admission, is scarcely to be avoided in a body numbering as many as 10,000 members; and when it is remembered that, besides the central portal, applicants are admitted by the Councils of the Branches also, it will be seen at once that this possibility is largely increased. As to the non-admission of homœopaths to the Association, the Committee of Council feels confident that the voice of the Association would, without doubt, be practically unanimous; and, acting upon this belief, it makes the admission of a homœopath, as far as lies in its power, an impossibility. At any rate, it fails to see how entrance to the Association can be more effectually guarded than it is. The Committee of Council has not, therefore, as your Branch would appear to suppose, shown any sympathy with homœopathy. This is clearly shown (1) By its public repudiation of the views expressed by the readers of addresses at Ryde; and (2) By its habitually declining to admit a homœopath. As regards the expulsion of those already elected by the Branches, the Committee feels that, by affording them an excuse to pose before the

* This report was received Monday July 3rd.

public as martyrs, it would do them more good than expulsion would do them harm. The Committee would also remind your Branch that no one has ever been expelled from the Association on any mere question of opinion in medical matters. In the very few instances in which expulsion has been resorted to, it has invariably been on the ground of conduct technically infamous, *i.e.*, essentially derogatory to the profession. The Association in general meeting at Bath, when there was a feeling with regard to female members quite as hot as has ever been manifested by the profession against homœopathy, yet declined, by a large majority, to expel a female member. This seemed to the Committee of Council to show that the feeling of the Association was against the expulsion of anyone except for 'infamous conduct'; and, in spite of the warm feeling shown by three Branches on the homœopathic question, there is not before the Committee of Council any evidence that the Association is with them. Of thirty-one Branches, three are in favour of expulsion, one has declared against it, and twenty-seven have taken no steps. Lastly, it would be very injurious to the Association if the Committee of Council resorted to the expulsion of a member and the annual meeting declined to confirm its action, as required by By-law 3.—Believe me, my dear Sir, yours obediently, C. G. WHEELHOUSE, President of the Council."

In discussing the letter, many members expressed regret that the Committee of Council did not see their way to enforce By-law 3 of the Association; but, as it was considered that the question of the expulsion of members of the Association who practise homœopathy would probably be discussed at the next annual meeting, it was considered inadvisable to pass any further resolution.

Collective Investigation Committee.—Communications from the Collective Investigation Committee of the Association were read; these were referred to the Branch Council, with the instruction that a local subcommittee should be appointed.

The Journal of the Association.—The following resolution was proposed, seconded, and unanimously passed: "That, in the opinion of this Branch, the JOURNAL of the Association should be more fully the medium of record of the transactions of the Branches of the Association than it is; and that the papers read, and the records of clinical observations, should have precedence of other contributions to the JOURNAL; moreover, that they should be more fully reported, and be published at an earlier period after communication than has hitherto been done." It was also resolved that a copy of the resolution be sent to the President of the Committee of Council, and to the honorary secretary of each Branch.

Proposed Increase of the Tax on Carriages.—On the proposition of Dr. C. ORTON, it was unanimously agreed that the petition to the House of Commons, which was then submitted, and which had been prepared by the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the Association, in opposition to the proposed increase by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the tax on carriages, should be signed by those present and others, and afterwards be forwarded to Mr. Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P., for presentation.

Communications.—The following communications were made.

1. Mr. Lawson Tait showed a large Suppurating Kidney, with a Stone in the Pelvis, which he had removed from a girl eighteen years of age. The patient had recovered without any interruption, and the wound was quite healed now, a month after the operation.

2. Mr. Tait also showed a specimen of double Hydrosalpinx, the tube on the left side having contained seven pints of fluid. The removal of the tubes was a matter of extreme difficulty, but the patient made a rapid recovery.

3. Mr. Falker exhibited the Ovaries of a case of Oöphorectomy, which he had removed the previous day, and promised to give full particulars of the case at the next meeting. The right ovary weighed 342 grains, the left 120 grains.

4. Mr. Spanton showed the Uterus, with left ovary and Fallopian tube, removed from a married woman aged 43.

5. Mr. Spanton also showed the Esophagus from an old man in whom a large piece of bone and meat had become impacted, for which cesophagotomy had been performed.

6. Mr. Vincent Jackson showed a man fifty years old, admitted into the Wolverhampton Hospital seven months since, suffering from retention of urine due to a Traumatic Rupture of the Urethra. All attempts to pass a catheter having failed, the perinæum was longitudinally incised under ether; a large quantity of blood-clot having been turned out, the urethral laceration was sought for. It was now apparent that not only was the urethra torn completely across, but that the ends were much separated; the proximal portion was found first, and a director passed through it into the bladder. A silver catheter was now introduced into the meatus, and conveyed along the distal portion of the urethra into the groove of the director, and along it into the bladder,

which was emptied. The ends of the urethra were brought together, and, being carefully approximated, were sutured in three places. The catheter was retained in the bladder for six days, no urine being detected passing through the perineum. The wound soundly closed; and, when the man was discharged, he was supplied with soft catheters of large size, having been instructed how to pass them. In the presence of the meeting, he easily passed into the bladder No. 12 French catheter.

7. Mr. Jackson also exhibited two male adult patients who had recently undergone Excision of the Head of the Humerus for disease of the shoulder-joint. The portions of bone removed in each case were exhibited, the specimens having been beautifully cleaned by being placed by Mr. Saunders, one of the pupils, under an ant-hill.

8. Mr. Jackson also showed a Tumour which he had recently removed from a female aged 55. The tumour, of rapid growth, occupied the anterior two-thirds of the alveolar process of the upper jaw, extending backwards into the mouth along the palate processes, and upwards somewhat into the nasal cavities. An extensive removal of the front and lateral portions of both upper jaws was required for the complete detachment of the growth, which, after a careful examination, was declared by Dr. Mortimer to be alveolar sarcoma. The woman made a rapid recovery, and returned to her home in the United States.

9. Mr. Edgar Flinn read a paper on the use and abuse of the services of Unqualified Assistants.

NORTH OF IRELAND BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held in the Board-room of the Royal Hospital, on Tuesday, June 15th, at 4 o'clock. The meeting was very largely attended. The President, E. C. THOMPSON, M.B., Omagh, occupied the chair.

Report of Council.—The Honorary Secretary, Dr. MOORE, read the Report of Council. It detailed the work performed by the Branch during the past year; it mentioned the accession of a number of new members; and it expressed regret at the loss sustained by the Branch in the death of Dr. C. D. Purdon. The report gave a very satisfactory account of the progress of the Branch, which now numbers 123 members. It contained a recommendation from the Council, that two at least of the quarterly meetings should in future be held in some of the larger central towns of the province.

The financial statement showed a satisfactory balance in favour of the Branch.

The Council's report and the Treasurer's statement of accounts were adopted, and ordered to be entered on the minutes of the Branch.

Superannuation of Poor-law Officers.—The petition in favour of the Poor-law Superannuation Bill was brought before the meeting, and the President and Honorary Secretary were authorised to sign it, and to have it sent forward for presentation.

The JOURNAL.—A resolution from the Staffordshire Branch of the Association was submitted to the meeting; but, as there were no complaints from this Branch on the subject to which it referred, it was decided that no action should be taken.

Collective Investigation.—A communication was read from Dr. Mahomed, the honorary secretary of the Collective Investigation Committee, requesting the co-operation of the Branch, and the formation of a subcommittee. The meeting heartily approved of the objects of the Committee, and the Council of the Branch, with the president and honorary secretary, were appointed a subcommittee to assist in carrying out the work of the investigation.

President's Address.—The PRESIDENT then delivered his retiring address, which was a most able and interesting one.

Professor CUMING moved, and Sir WILLIAM MILLER and Professor DILL seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to the President for his able and carefully prepared address.

Dr. D. A. CHARLES read notes of a case of gunshot wound of the neck.

Officers and Council.—The following were elected officers for the ensuing year. *President:* John Moore, M.D. *Vice-Presidents:* Sir William Miller, M.D., and J. Walton Browne, M.D. *Representatives of Branch on Council of the Association:* Dr. James Cuming, Sir William Miller, William McKeown, J. W. Byers, T. K. Wheeler, and J. M. Palmer. *Members of Council:* Dr. William McKeown, James Cuming, J. W. Byers, Mr. Fagan, Drs. R. F. Dill, R. Esler, A. F. McFarland, W. S. Mackenzie, J. M. Palmer, A. Kidd, J. K. Maconchy, E. Thompson, George Gray, D. A. Charles, and A. B. Vesey. *Honorary Secretary and Treasurer:* Alexander Dempsey, M.D.

Dinner.—The members dined together at the Imperial Hotel at seven o'clock, when one of the most successful meetings the Branch has yet held was brought to a pleasant termination.

SOUTHERN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ninth annual meeting of the Southern Branch was held on Thursday, June 22nd. The chair was taken by the retiring President, ERNEST ELLIOTT, M.D., who afterwards resigned it to W. C. MACLEAN, M.D., C.B., the new President. Thirty-eight members were present.

Letters of apology for non-attendance from several members were read.

Collective Investigation.—Dr. COUSINS brought before the members of the Branch the subject of the Collective Investigation Committee of the British Medical Association, and suggested that a subcommittee should be formed. He thought it was a grand idea to have the attention of practitioners in large towns directed to collective investigation, and the object of the committee was to utilise the large quantity of important materials which were at present lost from the fact that there was no regular system adopted among practitioners for registering their views and opinions. The speaker then passed round cards on which they could record the result of their observations, and said it would bring a large quantity of useful information, which would be of immense advantage to this Committee of Investigation, and would be the means of sifting a large number of important cases. The general practitioners were the backbone of the profession, and if they took particular notice of unsettled questions it would be well for science and for the individual practitioner.—Mr. HUSBAND said it was important that the suggestion thrown out should not end in mere talk, as it was what was wanted that there should be a register of facts taken by different practitioners. Some Branches were already well organised, and a great work had been done there. It was the wish of the Association that they should get the opinion of medical men scattered far and wide, and who were quite as capable of observing as their brethren in London, and could record their opinions as accurately.—Dr. COUSINS proposed:

"That the honorary secretaries of the various districts form a Provisional Committee of the Southern Branch of the British Medical Association for carrying out the purpose of the Collective Investigation Committee."

Mr. HUSBAND seconded the proposition, which was unanimously adopted.

Papers.—The following papers were read.

1. Mr. H. J. MANNING (Salisbury): A Note concerning the Homicidal Impulse. In the unavoidable absence of the author, the paper was read by Dr. Trend. The writer stated that there few medical men who were not at some time called on to pronounce as to the soundness of some person whose sanity was in dispute, and some had to defend their opinion in courts of law. Two months ago, he was requested to examine the person who had committed no less serious an act than firing at the Queen, and who did not appear to those who examined him a lunatic. He (Mr. Manning) found him under a delusion, particularly that common one of persecution, and was examined on the subject in court. He desired to call attention to the unsatisfactory position in which medical men were placed who were called upon to give such an opinion. The law on the subject was supposed to be laid down in 1847, when Macnaughten fired on the secretary of Sir Robert Peel in mistake for that statesman, and was acquitted on the ground of insanity. The reply of the judges to questions then put to them was that to establish a defence on the ground of insanity, it must be shown at the time of committing the act a person must be labouring under such a defect of reason as not to know the nature and quality of the act, or if he did know that he did not know that he was doing wrong. That was considered at the time a very satisfactory test, but medical science had not stood still, and the judgment must now be pronounced misleading. His own experience was that the person committing such acts rarely knew that he was doing wrong, or the impulse was too strong; and he was driven to that conviction by the evidence of persons themselves, who, when recovered from their disease, assured him that they recollected doing specific acts they knew were not right, but they had no power to control their actions. Hence, when at the trial he had referred to he was asked in cross-examination whether he considered the accused knew that he was doing wrong, he felt bound to reply that he thought the action was wrong, but he was impelled to do it by an unsound delusion, which power he was unable to resist. That reply was considered to criminate instead of excusing. A week later, he received a letter from an unknown correspondent. The letter stated that the writer was an homicidal and suicidal maniac, though up to the time of writing he had only thought of these things, having by God's help, in answer to agonising prayer, not carried his thoughts into effect. The writer then described how, after an attack of nervous debility, he felt an irresistible impulse to murder his father, but was able to abstain from obeying his impulse. He described the veritable

precipice on which he stood, and stated how, after the impulse to murder his father, he had been filled with the demon of destructiveness. He dared not carry a stick for fear of smashing the windows; and when walking the streets, he felt impelled to strike someone; while, when in a railway station, he felt the impulse to throw himself or someone else under a train. He had striven not to yield, but felt he was in peril. He hoped that he would never be led to commit such an act as he had described; but if he should fall, he should call on the recipient of his letter, and ask him to produce it, giving signs by which he might be known if such an event happened. He also said that he exercised more discipline and self-control in a week than some had in a lifetime, and that he would write again if he got better, and said that the letter was not a hoax, also that he had thought it his duty to sacrifice his favourite child, as Abraham was tempted to, but had refrained. Dr. Manning went on to say that time would not allow him to enter on the wide field of thought the letter opened, or to linger on the fringe of so vast a subject; but it could not but excite sympathy. The genuineness of the letter he thought there was no doubt about, and he desired it to be remarked that it assailed with irresistible force the lawyer's test of unsoundness to which he had referred; and secondly, that it was a further and convincing proof—if further proof were needed—that unsound homicidal impulse was no vain imagining of theoretical experts, but unquestionably a startling pathological fact.—The CHAIRMAN said the subject had excited considerable attention, and he invited discussion on the matter.—Dr. SAMPSON mentioned a case that was brought home strikingly to him on the subject of Dr. Manning's paper.

2. Mr. CÆSAR: Cases of Pleurisy and the Operation of Tapping the Chest.

3. Dr. COUSINS: on the same subject.

Different medical instruments were shown by each gentleman.

New President.—The PRESIDENT said he had to vacate the chair which he had occupied during the past year, and he thanked them for the way they had accorded him their support. He was very glad to introduce Dr. Maclean as his successor. Dr. Maclean then took the chair amid applause.

The Treasurer's Account was read by Dr. Cousins, which showed that the receipts were £47 10s. 9d., the subscriptions being £23 12s.; the expenditure amounted to £21 15s. 4d., which left a balance in hand of £25 15s. 5d.

Annual Meeting in 1883: President-elect.—Mr. HUSBAND stated that it was advisable to visit one important place after another, and to no better place could their Branch go than the good old city of Winchester, which, though not now the capital of this great empire, possessed objects of great interest, and was always ably represented both in the medical and surgical profession. He proposed "That the annual meeting of the Southern Branch of the British Medical Association should be held in Winchester in 1883, and that Dr. England be the President-elect."—Mr. S. S. DYER seconded the proposition, which was adopted.

Officers.—Mr. CÆSAR proposed the re-election of the officers, with the exception that Mr. L. Leslie was put in the place of Dr. England (the president-elect) as a vice-president. The proposition was seconded and adopted.

Honorary Secretary.—The PRESIDENT moved the reappointment of the honorary secretary, and spoke in praise of the services he had rendered to the Branch.—Mr. HUSBAND seconded the proposition, and said there was not a Branch more ably represented than the Southern by Dr. Cousins.—The proposition was agreed to, and Dr. COUSINS, in response, said he was pleased to see the Branch so flourishing as it was, and he expressed his thanks to the president and the different assistant honorary secretaries for the assistance they had rendered him. In 1875, they had 110 members, but now they had nearly 300.

President's Address.—The PRESIDENT delivered his address. He remarked that domestic affliction prevented his taking the chair at the last annual meeting of the Branch in Southampton. He said he reflected with pleasure on the fact that Dr. Orsborn, late of Bitterne, had discharged the duties of the chair. Dr. Orsborn had been a few days ago struck down by one of those maladies which, although the outcome of slow antecedent structural changes, was sudden in its final attack. He expressed the sorrow all felt at this calamitous event, and sincere sympathy with Dr. Orsborn's family. He offered, in the name of his professional brethren of Southampton and neighbourhood, a hearty welcome to their visitors. Dr. Maclean reviewed briefly the work of the International Congress in 1881, referring especially to the address of M. Pasteur. He also spoke of the agitations directed against medical men, such as antivaccination, antivivisection, and the agitation against the Contagious Diseases Acts, attributing them to ignorance of physical facts. In regard to this subject, he said: "We

have in this country a considerable number of rich, well-meaning, but not always wise, people of both sexes, who are uneasy in their minds because they have nothing to do; some of them, perhaps, with a melancholy consciousness that they can do nothing, but who long to take up some 'cause'. Such fall an easy prey to the sharp-witted paid agents and secretaries to the various agitating societies to which I refer, which would perish in six months were it not for the activity of the paid officials, whose business it is to stump the country, and to whom agitation means daily bread. Such men, as a class, get in time to be demoralised by their work, and become unscrupulous in assertion and statements on the platform and in the press. For a long time our profession regarded the sayings and doings of such with amused contempt, thereby, as I maintain, committing a grave mistake; leaving the two most powerful means for good or evil—the press and platform—at their sole disposal. And so it has come about that while rabbits by the thousand can be and are submitted daily to the twelve hours' torture of the trap; while winged and ground game may be shot or wounded to any extent by unskilled sportsmen; while hares may be coured, foxes hunted to death; while calves may be killed in slaughter-houses by methods so cruel that they cannot be mentioned, merely that refined people may 'eat their flesh of a delicate colour; while wealthy cockneys may blow pigeons to bits or unskillfully maim them at Hurlingham, under the misused name of "sport", and as an excuse for betting; while our housemaids may poison, or in any other way destroy, hecatombs of mice—Professor Stevenson may not, without a warrant from a Secretary of State, sacrifice half-a-dozen, even to aid in bringing to justice the basest murderer of our time. Who can doubt that, had the sayings of the agitators to whom I refer been, in good time, subjected to the searching criticism of Simon, Paget, Huxley, or the crushing exposition of their folly by Virchow, the Act of Parliament which now makes physiological experiment penal—except under conditions almost impossible to comply with to any good purpose for the advancement of the science, on which, as we have seen, the art of healing depends for future progress—would never have disgraced the statute-book. The Congress made a noble protest against it, which certainly had some effect on the more thoughtful and educated part of the public—the class that needed no repentance—but had none on the interested agitators, or on their well-meaning, but not always wise, followers." The President also passed in consideration the agitation against the Contagious Diseases Acts, the state of the lunacy laws, and the proper position of trained nurses in hospitals.

Dr. TREND proposed a vote of thanks to the president for his address.—Dr. ELLIOTT seconded the proposition, and it was carried with acclamation.—The PRESIDENT briefly replied, and the meeting concluded.

Excursion.—Some of the members of the Branch made an excursion to and over Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, under the direction of the president; while the Ordnance Survey Office, by kind permission of Major-General Cooke, R.E., C.B., was open for the inspection of the members. Captain Hussey acted as guide, while Mr. B. Sanders showed the photo-zincographic process, the various documents taken by its means and other original documents in his possession.

The Dinner took place in the Masonic Hall. The chair was occupied by the President, the vice-chair being filled by Dr. J. W. Cousins; and, in addition to many of those present at the meeting in the morning, there were also present Mr. Henry Power (London), Surgeon-General Longmore, C.B., Dr. Cheesman, Rev. H. H. Pereira, Mr. Beresford Turner, Mr. Basevi Sanders (Southampton), Mr. Parkinson (Wimborne), and Dr. Allden (Shirley).

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this branch was held at the Town Hall, Wisbech, on Friday, June 23rd. Previously to the meeting the President-elect, Mr. GROOM, received the members at luncheon at his house. The chair was taken at 2.30 P.M. by the retiring president, HERBERT LUCAS, Esq. About thirty members were present.

New Members.—Mr. W. H. Copley (Wisbech), and Mr. C. M. Sheild (Cambridge) were elected members of the Association and Branch.

Representatives in the General Council.—The following were elected: G. M. Bacon, M.D.; J. B. Bradbury, M.D.; C. F. Hodson, Esq.; and H. Stear, Esq.

Council of Branch.—The above named gentlemen, with all the past presidents, were elected as the Council of the Branch.

Secretary.—Dr. B. Anningson was re-elected Honorary Secretary.

Future Meetings.—It was agreed to hold two meetings in 1883; the

first in combination with the East Anglian Branch at Lynn, the second with the South Midland Branch at Bedford.

Collective Investigation.—A large and representative Committee, with Dr. Anningson, the Branch Secretary, as Registrar, was formed to assist the Collective Investigation Committee in their work.

New President.—Mr. LUCAS, the retiring President, introduced the new President, Mr. GROOM, who welcomed the members, and referred to past and present worthies of Wisbech, also to the meeting held there in 1858. He noticed the efforts of medical men in the cause of the sanitary improvement of towns, of which Wisbech appeared to be a good example.

A Vote of Thanks to the late President and to Mr. Groom was carried by acclamation.

Papers.—The following were read:

1. Dr. P. W. Latham: Case of Acute Rheumatism and Delirium Tremens, with Hyperpyrexia treated by Cold Bath and Salicylic Acid.
 2. Dr. R. N. Ingle: Past and Present Teaching as to the Use of Ergot.
 3. Mr. Herbert Lucas: Remarks on Antiseptic Surgery, with cases.
- The reading of papers by Mr. Hough on a Case of Retained Fœtus, and by Dr. Humphry on a Case of Absorption of the Skull after a Blow, was deferred for want of time.

Dinner, etc.—The dinner took place at the Rose and Crown Hotel at 5.30.

The North Cambridgeshire Cottage Hospital, the Museum, the Clarkson Memorial, and the Saw-Mills were open for the inspection of members, but there was little time for visiting them.

WORCESTERSHIRE AND HEREFORDSHIRE BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

A MEETING of this Branch was held on June 27th, at which twenty members were present.

Officers and Council.—The following were elected: President, W. Strange, M.D. (Worcester); Vice-President, S. S. Roden, M.D. (Droitwich); Honorary Secretaries, G. W. Crowe, M.D. (Worcester); H. C. Moore, Esq. (Hereford). The Council was re-elected, with the addition of Mr. Vevers. *Representatives on the General Council:* S. S. Roden, M.D., H. Vevers, Esq., Stanley Haynes, M.D., and T. W. Walsh, Esq.

New Rules.—The following new rules were proposed and adopted. "1. Any gentleman wishing to become a member of this Branch shall pledge himself that he is not practising, and will not in future practise, homœopathy, or any kind of irregular practice. 2. The name of any member may be removed from the roll of this Branch by a resolution carried by a two-thirds majority at a meeting of the Branch specially convened for this purpose, of which meeting fourteen days' notice shall be given. 3. Any member of this Branch whose subscription shall have remained in arrear for two years shall receive a written notice of the same from the Honorary Secretary; and should he not pay the same by the next quarterly meeting of the Branch, he shall cease to be a member of the Branch."

The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—The Honorary Secretary having read a letter from the Secretary of the Staffordshire Branch, having reference to the manner in which communications from Branches are noticed in the JOURNAL, it was proposed by Mr. BUCK, and seconded by Dr. RODEN, and carried unanimously: "That no action be taken in the matter by this Branch."

Notification of Infectious Diseases.—Dr. RODEN proposed, and Mr. TURNER seconded: "That a petition be drawn up and presented to Parliament to the effect 'that while this Branch is in favour of notification of infectious disease being made to the sanitary authorities, it is against this notification being made compulsory on the medical man in attendance'." A discussion followed; and the motion was eventually carried.

Collective Investigation.—Dr. MAHOMED, secretary of the Collective Investigation Committee, attended the meeting of the Branch, and a local committee was formed, with Dr. G. W. Crowe as Honorary Secretary.

Dinner.—The members dined at the Star Hotel after the meeting.

Two lectures were delivered by Mr. James Startin, at the St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Leicester Square, W.C., on Wednesday, July 5th, and Friday, July 7th, 1882, at four o'clock. Lecture I. On Acne and its Treatment. Lecture II. A Clinical Lecture on some Uncommon Eruptions of the Skin; illustrated by living specimens. 1. Xanthelasma. Two cases, children. 2. Xeroderma. Two cases, male and female children. 3. Leucoderma. Two cases, male and female adults. 4. Neurotic excoriation, in a child. 5. True Eastern Leprosy—adult. 6. The Prurigo of Hebra—child. With remarks upon their characters, cause, symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HEALTH OF RYDE.

SIR,—May I ask you to insert in your next impression the following extract, from the report of our medical officer of health, and also one from Dr. Grove's paper, read before the Association at their last annual meeting? I by no means wish to vaunt Ryde as a favoured place, nor do I wish the public to believe that it is perfect as to its sanitation, and that it does not yet require several additions and improvements, to make it a locality to be held up as a complete pattern for other health-resorts.

I can endorse all that the medical officer says as to the rate of mortality. The cases of zymotic diseases yearly decrease; and, as the internal arrangements of our houses are improved, so will such cases.

The sanitary authority of this borough have decided to keep a register of all houses, certified by their surveyor to be properly and efficiently drained; such register to be at all times open to the inspection of visitors and others.

I do not hesitate to say that the water supplied to this borough from the springs at Ashy and Knighton (four and six miles distant), is most abundant, and of an unexceptionably pure and wholesome character.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

BENJ. BARROW, J.P., Mayor of Ryde, President of the Association.

Extract from the annual report of the officer of health (A. Woodwards, Esq.): "Last year, the death-rate in the borough of Ryde was 13.1 in the 1,000; excluding 19 who died in the infirmary, and not belonging to the borough, it was only 11.1. This death-rate has never been previously reached. The Registrar-General classes the Isle of Wight amongst the most healthy of watering-places."

Extract from paper by Dr. Groves of Carisbrook: "It is unquestionable that the sanitary authority are keenly alive to the requirements and interests of the borough; and, as time goes on, under improving systems of sanitation, Ryde, if not already, is destined at no distant date to become the queen of watering-places."

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday, July 3rd.

Royal Commission on the Condition of the Thames.—Sir J. M'GAREL-HOGG asked the President of the Local Government Board whether his attention had been directed to the fact that Mr. Abernethy, C.E., and Dr. Williamson, F.R.S., two of the members appointed on the Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of the Thames, had already prejudged the questions to be submitted to the Commission, Mr. Abernethy having stated on the 7th of December, 1875, at a meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers: "As Sir Joseph Bazalgette was present, he wished to take the opportunity of expressing an opinion he had long formed that the half measure of discharging the sewage of the metropolis in the Thames at Crossness would eventually turn out a source of great pollution to the river"; and, further, having appeared before the Commission appointed to inquire into the presence of deposits in the Thames arising from sewage at Crossness as a witness to support his former expressed opinion as to pollution; and Dr. Williamson having expressed opinions to the same effect in reports to the Conservators of the Thames, stating that "the Metropolitan Board of Works have carried the nuisance a little further down the river", and "that the decomposition of organic matter in these mud deposits (meaning mud deposits alleged to be deposited from sewage thrown into the Thames from the works of the Metropolitan Board of Works) keeps up a constant source of pollution of the river"; and whether, under these circumstances, the Government would reconsider the constitution of the Commission.—Mr. DODSON said in reply: When these two gentlemen were placed upon the Commission, the Government were not aware that they had expressed any opinion upon the question; but even if they had been aware that such was the case, it would not have altered their decision. The hon. member must be well aware that the mere fact of having expressed an opinion is no disqualification for a member of either branch of the Legislature acting on a Committee, or for such member or any other person serving upon a Royal Commission. In the present case, the opinions quoted appear to have been expressed some years ago, and having regard to the professional eminence and the high character of the gentlemen referred to, the Government cannot for a moment suppose that they will fail to discharge the duty of a quasi-judicial position with complete impartiality.

The Public Health (Fruit Pickers' Lodgings) Bill was read a third time.

The Spread of Small-pox.—Mr. J. TALBOT asked the President of the Local Government Board whether he had been able to ascertain the truth as to the small-pox patient who was alleged to have gone from Guy's Hospital to the Stockwell Hospital on a public conveyance; and whether, with the view of preventing the spread of disease, he would endeavour to arrange that the authorities of the various metropolitan hospitals should have ready access to the ambulances provided by the Metropolitan Asylums Board or by the parochial authorities for the purpose of conveying infectious persons to the hospitals appointed for their reception.—Mr. DODSON said, in reply: I have now ascertained that the person referred to came to Guy's Hospital among the crowd of out-patients who resort there, and was found to be suffering from small-pox; and that he was advised to leave the out-patient room, and apply for admission to a small-pox hospital through the intervention of the parish authorities, and without exposing himself unnecessarily so as to endanger others. The going to the Stockwell Hospital on a public conveyance appears to have been entirely the man's own act, for which the medical officer at Guy's was in no sense responsible. It is evident that the governing bodies of the London hospitals have at present much difficulty in dealing with these cases when they present themselves, as they have no accommodation for them; and I have now under consideration the arrangements which should be adopted for the temporary retention of patients of this class until they can be removed, and for rendering the ambulances of the managers of the Asylums District and the parochial authorities more readily available for their removal.

Vaccination.—Mr. HOPWOOD asked the President of the Local Government Board whether the Board was prepared to advise the public which of the two modes of vaccination now in use was to be preferred—namely, the one with the matter derived from arm to arm, or the one with the lymph from the calf recently provided by the Department; and whether it had been shown that tubercle may be transmitted by such lymph.—Mr. DODSON said, in reply: The Board have every confidence, after their long experience, in vaccination from arm to arm; but they have not yet had experience on a large scale of vaccination direct from the calf. Both are believed to be equally trustworthy; but I am not prepared to advise my hon. friend or any other person which he should select. It is not within the knowledge of the Board that tubercle has been transmitted by lymph from the calf.

The second reading of the Vivisection Abolition Bill is deferred till Tuesday, July 18th.

Mr. Warton, Mr. Heneage, and Mr. Robert Fowler have given notice that they will, on the second reading of the Vaccination Acts (Compulsory Clauses Repeal) Bill, move that it be read a second time upon that day three months.

Mr. ROUND has asked for a return showing, for each county in England, the number on January 1st, 1881, and the cost of pauper lunatics during the year ended at Lady-Day 1881, or at the period when the financial year terminated in 1881, distinguishing the sources from which the expenditure was defrayed, and including all payments made by union, country, or borough authorities during the same year, with a statement showing the aggregate expenditure on land, buildings, and alterations by each authority within the county since the erection of its asylums, and a statement of the debt at present outstanding; the return to include similar information for each borough providing a separate asylum; together with a similar return for Scotland and for Ireland.

Mr. HERBERT GLADSTONE will bring in a Bill to repeal so much of the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, as relates to quinquennial returns of sickness and mortality.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in Anatomy and Physiology at meetings of the Board of Examiners, on the 1st and 3rd instant, and when eligible will be admitted to the pass examination.

Messrs. Francis H. Knaggs, Thomas Rhodes, Edwin Greenough, George Wilson, and Herbert W. Pilgrim, students of the Edinburgh School; James Lazenby, William J. Ruddock, William M. Yeoman, and Joseph T. Roberts, of the Newcastle School; James T. Simpson, Ambrose Atkinson, and Albert E. A. Pearson, of the Leeds School; Harold B. Shaw, B.A., William H. Smart, B.A., and Francis M. Haig, B.A. Cantab., of the Cambridge School; Robert H. Rains, William Arnold, and Joseph A. Tooner, of the Manchester School; William Evans, Edward P. P. Macloaghlin, and Robert C. Owen, of the Liverpool School; George F. A. Da Costa, and George Vincent, of the Aberdeen School; George C. Helps, and Arthur Bullied, of the Bristol School; Robert J. B. Howard, of the McGill School; John St. L. Clarke, of the Dublin

School; Donald F. Macpherson, of the New York School; Henry D. McCulloch, of the Calcutta and Glasgow Schools; James Calvert, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Walter J. Reed, of the Birmingham School; and George R. M. Pollard, of Guy's Hospital.

Sixteen candidates were rejected, including one for six months.

The following gentlemen passed on the 4th instant.

Messrs. Herbert L. Williams, Carl Frese, Octavius S. Fisher, Henry A. Marsden, William J. Fern, and John Aspinall, of the Manchester School; Thomas E. Hillier, B.A., George D. Haviland, B.A., Joseph S. Hinnell, B.A., and Herbert C. W. Jones, B.A., of the Cambridge School; Roland J. Riley, and Ernest Maberly, of the Birmingham School; Henry Waite and George Forden, of the Leeds School; John E. Nevins, of the Liverpool School; George R. Hall, of the Newcastle School; William A. Barsham, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and John A. Fox, of Guy's Hospital.

Ten candidates were rejected, including one for six months.

The following gentlemen passed on the 5th instant.

Messrs. Edward C. Hare, Alfred H. Fowler, Albert W. Webb, and John D. Hughes, of Guy's Hospital; William B. Yates, John B. Mann, and John H. White, of the Manchester School; William Mackonochie, and William R. N. Maloney, of St. Mary's Hospital; Hugh Walsham, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Arthur G. Laidler, of the Newcastle School; Felix C. Kempster, of the Westminster Hospital; Frederick Thomas, of the London Hospital; and Percy R. Stevens, of St. George's Hospital.

Fourteen candidates were rejected, including five who had an additional three months.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, June 29th, 1882.

Aslett, George Stratton, Oaklands, near Carmarthen.
Beevor, Hugh Reeve, King's College Chambers, Strand.
Chadwick, Charles Montague, Philpot Street, Commercial Road.
Edwards, George Frederick, Derby.
Fenwick, Edward Henry, 29, Harley Street, W.
Fink, George Herbert, Regent's Park College, N.W.
Lynam, Robert Garner, The Quarry, Stoke-on-Trent.
Penhall, William, 14, Furnival's Inn, E.C.
Milton, Herbert Meyrick Nelson, Richmond Terrace, Clapham.

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

Smith, John Charles, Charing Cross Hospital.
Spiller, Frederick Winstanley, Birmingham Hospital.

At the recent examination for the Prizes in Botany given annually to medical students by the Society of Apothecaries, the successful candidates were: 1, John Barker Smith, St. Thomas's Hospital, Gold Medal; 2, Charles Percival Smith, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Silver Medal and Books.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:—

BELMULLET UNION—Medical Officer for Knocknallower Dispensary District. Salary, £100 per annum, with £10 yearly as Medical Officer of Health, registration, and vaccination fees. Election on the 10th instant.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS FRIENDLY SOCIETIES MEDICAL AID ASSOCIATION—Senior Resident Medical Officer. Salary £200 per annum. Applications by July 11th.

CAMBRIDGE COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by July 14th.

CENTRAL LONDON SICK ASYLUM DISTRICT—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary £100 per annum. Applications to the Clerk, Cleveland Street, Fitzroy Square, W., by July 15th.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL—Surgical Registrar. Salary, £40 per annum. Applications by July 19th.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, Birmingham—Assistant Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £40 per annum. Applications by July 18th.

COUNTY ASYLUM, Shrewsbury—Junior Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by July 14th.

CUMBERLAND INFIRMARY, Carlisle—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £60 per annum. Applications by July 25th.

FLINTSHIRE DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by July 24th.

GUEST HOSPITAL, Dudley. Resident Medical Officer. Salary £120 per annum. Applications to E. Poole, by the 20th instant.

HACKNEY UNION—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications by July 15th.

HACKNEY UNION—Dispenser of Medicine. Salary, £60 per annum. Applications by July 15th.

HARTLEPOOLS' HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications by July 24th.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel, E.—Junior Assistant Surgeon. Applications by July 10th.

LOYAL INDEPENDENT LODGE OF ODDFELLOWS (Manchester Unity)—Surgeon. Applications to J. Bolwell, Secretary, 2, Southdown Place, Devises.

NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Road—Assistant House-Surgeon. Applications by July 19th.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES, London—Examiners in Medicine. Applications for the above office to J. R. Upton, Clerk to the Society, Apothecaries' Hall, E.C.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Paddington—Lecturer on Histology and Experimental Physiology. Applications to the Dean by July 17th.

ST. MATTHEW, Bethnal Green—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary £150 per annum. Applications by July 11th.

ST. THOMAS UNION, Devon—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator. Salary, £90 per annum. Applications by July 13th.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL, London and Brompton (Free)—House-Surgeon. Salary, 75 guineas per annum. Applications by July 29th.

SUSSEX COUNTY HOSPITAL, Brighton—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £40 per annum. Applications by July 26th.

WAREHAM AND PURBECK UNION—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by July 25th.

WEST ROSEDALE IRONSTONE COMPANY, Limited—Medical Officer. Salary, £70 per annum. Applications by 12th instant.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

BLACKBURN, H. B., M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Attendant to the Home for the Aged Poor, St. George's Road, Notting Hill, W.

BREWER, C. S., L.R.C.P., appointed Junior House-Surgeon to the Birkenhead Borough Hospital, *vice* C. J. Willey, M.B., resigned.

CROWTHER, G. D., L.R.C.P., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Infirmary, Halifax.

DUNDEE, J. Junior, L.R.C.P., appointed Medical Officer for No. 8 Dispensary District to the Belfast Union, *vice* J. Dundee Senior, M.D., deceased.

GRABHAM, G. W., M.D., appointed Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, New Zealand.

NEWMHAM, W. H. C., M.B., appointed House-Surgeon to the Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, *vice* J. Phillips, M.B.

O'BRIEN, C. M.D., appointed Medical Officer for Pallaskeury Dispensary District to the Rathkeale Union, *vice* G. L. Griffin, L.K.Q.C.P.I., deceased.

POPE, Percy, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Ed., appointed Poor-law Medical Officer for the Weald District, Hendon Union, *vice* J. R. Pope, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., deceased.

QUICK, W. H., M.R.C.S.E., appointed Clinical Assistant to the Western Ophthalmic Hospital, 155, Marylebone Road, *vice* P. S. Jakins, M.R.C.S., resigned.

ROBERTS, T. A., M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer for the Chapel Hill District to the Boston Union, Lincolnshire, *vice* C. Blades, M.R.C.S., deceased.

ROUTH, A. M.B., appointed Physician-Accoucheur to the St. Pancras and Northern Dispensary, *vice* R. T. Smith, M.D., resigned.

SLATER, D. J., M.R.C.S., appointed Resident Clinical Assistant to the East London Hospital for Children, *vice* R. Sanderson, M.R.C.S., resigned.

SMALLMAN, B. F., L.K.Q.C.P.I., appointed Medical Officer for the Sutterton District to the Boston Union, *vice* J. A. Storey, L.R.C.P.

SYMONDS, C. J., F.R.C.S., appointed Surgeon to out-patients to the Evelina Hospital for Sick Children.

WALKER, C. E., M.B., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Darlington Rural Sanitary Authority.

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.

BATEMAN.—On July 5th, at Whitechurch, Oxfordshire, the wife of Francis Bateman M.B.Lond., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ARMSTRONG—CARDEW.—On the 5th inst., at Christ Church, Reading, by the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and the Rev. Haydon Cardew, uncle of the bride, Henry George Edward Armstrong, third son of the Rev. J. H. Armstrong, Vicar of Staines, to Annette Ethel, eldest daughter of the Rev. F. Cardew, Chaplain of the Royal Berks Hospital.

COOPER—FLOWER.—On Tuesday, the 4th of July, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, by the Revd. Wm. Heath Marsh, Rector of Lamas, Norfolk, uncle of the bridegroom, Alfred Cooper, Esq., F.R.C.S., to Lady Agnes Flower, widow of the late Herbert Flower, Esq., and youngest daughter of the late Earl of Fife, K.T.

GABB—WILSON.—On the 4th instant, at the Parish Church, Mitcham, by the father of the bride, Claud Baker Gabb, of Hastings, to Ada Katherine, eldest daughter of Rev. D. F. Wilson, Vicar of Mitcham.

STAMPER—SMITH.—July 5th, at St. Luke's, Chelsea, by the Rev. J. G. H. Stamper, Vicar of Burbage, Buxton, brother of the bridegroom, J. F. Stamper, M.D., of Pembroke Dock, to Ellen Angela, only daughter of E. A. Smith, Esq., R.N., of Winchester Terrace, Chelsea.

DEATHS.

KERSWILL.—On the 27th June, at St. Germans, Cornwall, Robert Kerswill, M.R.C.S.Eng., aged 74.

LING.—June 28th, at Abbotsford, Torquay, Edward Clayton Ling, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., of Darfield House, Aldborough, Suffolk.

NEWINGTON.—On July 3rd, Samuel Newington, M.A., M.R.C.P., of Ridgeway, Titchhurst, aged 68 years.

SEARLE.—On the 1st instant, at Redhill, Jane Mary, widow of Henry Smith Searle, F.R.C.S., formerly of Kennington, aged 76, the only sister of the late Francis Kiernan, F.R.S., a member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—The following appointments have been made at this hospital. *House-Surgeons*: W. H. C. Newnham, B.A. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S.; R. H. Perks, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; L. E. W. Stephens, M.R.C.S., L.S.A. *House-Physicians*: T. M. Day, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; O. J. Currie, M.R.C.S.; J. A. P. Price, M.B. (Oxon.), M.R.C.P., B.A.

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, 1.45; Obstetric, Tu. F., 9.30; o.p., Tu. F., 2; Eye, Tu. F., 9.15; Ear, M. Th., 2; Skin, Tu. Th., 1.30; Throat, M. Th., 1.45; 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. T. 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., 10.3.
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.

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.

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

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

THE CHAIR OF PATHOLOGY IN THE GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

SIR,—I am glad to think there is a likelihood of a chair of pathology being endowed in connection with Glasgow University. Such a want has been felt for years, though general pathology has been somewhat compulsory since 1874 or 1875, I think. An Erasmus Wilson, Peabody, or Coutts, does not turn up every year; and I hope the graduates of the University will show their appreciation of Dr. Campbell's motion by making it a financial success. It will be a simple matter indeed for her graduates to raise £6,000; and this sum, say at three and a half per cent., would realise a very fair amount combined with the class fees.

As soon as the scheme is "floated," I will give five guineas towards it. It has been a wonder to me that schools, colleges, and universities, have not adopted this plan for many other purposes, for in unity there is strength. Medical men have many calls on their hard earnings, and many bad bills; but this is unique and soul-inspiring when we reflect on other universities. Wishing the scheme all success, I beg to remain, yours, etc.,

RICHARD McDUGALL, M.B. and C.M. Glas. Univ.

Murrumburrah, Sydney, New South Wales, May 16th, 1882.

SIR,—I should be obliged if you would kindly mention, in answer to many inquiries, that the inhalation-respirator I described in the lecture published last week can be obtained of Messrs. Corby and Co., 300, High Holborn, who have undertaken to make it for a few pence.—Your obedient servant,
I. BURNEY YEO.
44, Hertford Street, July 5th.

TITLE OF DOCTOR.

SIR,—Your correspondent in the JOURNAL of July 1st, "M.R.C.P.," says that the public are totally wrong in supposing men with M.D. after their names have studied harder or passed a more stringent examination than men who have obtained the M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. I consider he is wrong himself, and the public are right. If not, why do men, after having obtained diplomas in London, go either to Cambridge, Durham, or elsewhere, and work hard for another year, and then often fail, if the examinations are equal in every respect? Why should they want to study any more? I presume "M.R.C.P." would class Durham among the easier universities. I have seen there men with the F.R.C.S., and few without a double diploma, obtained in London, working hard for the final M.B., and many sent back after all. It is not uncommon there to see half the double qualified gentlemen sent back for six months' more study. I again ask: If the London examinations are equal, why this extra study and failure?

"M.R.C.P.," I suppose, will certainly allow that those who take the M.B., and then the M.D., have certainly to pass a more difficult examination in arts, and therefore must be better educated men. I think your rule is a very wholesome one, viz., not to style anyone except a M.D. "Dr.," and that you do not think, like a gentleman who holds the diploma of the College and Hall thinks, near me, that all quacks are "Drs." "I only put plain Mr. on my plate," he said to me the other day. I replied, I did not know what else he could put, except apothecary or surgeon; you certainly could not put "Dr." I consider that any man with any dignity about him would not allow himself to be called "Dr." without he was a M.D., M.B., or a F.R.C.P.; and if anyone constantly addressed him as "Dr.," he would politely inform them that he did not possess that title.

Men with dignity, I believe, always wish to be styled what they are, not what they are not. The whole bother, in my humble opinion, could be settled if university men agreed to take away "Dr." from their plates, and merely put M.B. or M.D.; the public would soon know what it meant; then all the rest could be "Drs." I would also advise men who have borne the heat and burden of the day, to always use their M.B. after the M.D., to clear themselves from the gentlemen who have obtained the M.D. after being in practice for so many years.—I remain, your obedient servant,
VEXATA QUÆSTIO.

SIR,—I should be glad to hear of a home for epileptics (female), suitable for one of the respectable lower class, where the charge would be reasonable.—I am, etc.,
MEMBER.

LEWIS'S MEDICAL LIBRARY.

SIR,—In the letter of "A Country Member," which appeared in the JOURNAL for July 1st, in reference to the subject of cheap editions of medical books, allusion is made to a supposed difficulty in procuring books from my library by subscribers and book-clubs in the country. Fearing that this may possibly create an impression among those members of the profession residing out of London, who are not at present in connection with the library, that its utility is limited to London subscribers only, perhaps you would kindly allow me to say that, so great are the facilities now for sending boxes of books with rapidity to long distances (the boxes are provided by me), that we find no difficulty whatever in supplying the needs of our numerous subscribers residing in all parts of England, and even in Scotland, Ireland, and on the Continent. That the distance is no obstacle is sufficiently attested by the fact, not only of the subscriptions being renewed year after year, but from the constant accession of new subscribers living far away from London.—I am, sir, yours respectfully,
H. K. LEWIS.
136, Gower Street, London, W.C., July 1st, 1882.

SIR,—A patient of mine, suffering from carcinoma, has been advised to drink Missisquoi water, Franklin, Co. Vermont, U.S.A., which is said to have a local reputation in cases of cancer. Can anyone tell me how to obtain analysis of this water, or whether there be any truth in the statement, or if it be simply charlatanerie?—I am, etc.,
UN ABONNEUR.

* It is said that the alleged effects of the water in question depend on the silica it contains. Silica has long been known as a remedy for cancer; and an interesting paper on the subject will be found in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* for November 1874. The waters of Teplitz in Bohemia, and of Gastein in the Tyrol, also contain silica.

TREATMENT OF ACNE.

SIR,—All who have had any experience in the treatment of acne will agree with your correspondent, Dr. Clipson Wray, who says, much of the acne we see is due to the baneful habit of masturbation amongst the young adults, both male and female; this is my experience also; and if medical men would only have the courage to closely question their young patients suffering from this disease, and if they find it to be the cause, as is so often the case, to abjure them to desist, they would confer upon their young patients an incalculable benefit, morally and physically, let alone their bad complexions, for which there is no specific cure—but careful attention to all these matters will do far more for them.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES STARTIN.
16, Sackville Street, W., July 4th, 1882.

