

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday, August 3rd.

Butter and Butter Substitutes.—VISCOUNT FOLKESTONE asked the President of the Board of Trade when the Statistical Inquiry Committee that was examining into the subject of the better classification of butter, oleomargarine, and other butter substitutes, was likely to issue its report; and whether he would communicate the result of that inquiry to the House.—Mr. CHAMBERLAIN said he was informed that the Committee was now considering its report, which would probably be ready in a few days. The Committee had been appointed by the Treasury, which would have to decide whether the report was of sufficient public interest to have it presented to the House.

Vaccination in Norwich.—Mr. P. TAYLOR asked the President of the Local Government Board whether he had yet received the report of the Medical Inspector of the Board in regard to the vaccination fatality at Norwich; whether he was aware that other similar cases had since occurred there; and whether he would issue immediate instructions forbidding the use of the lymph which had produced such results.—Mr. DODSON: I have not yet received the report of the Medical Inspector of the Board, as the investigation has not yet been completed. I have heard that one case of erysipelas has since occurred at Norwich in a recently vaccinated child, since the group of cases to which my attention was first directed, but at present I have no information showing that the erysipelas was due to the lymph employed.

Alkali Works.—Mr. A. ARNOLD asked whether, under the provisions of the Act of 1881 relating to alkali and other works, the inspector at Manchester and Salford (with one assistant) had charge of a district which extended to and included the Isle of Wight; whether there were in that district 250 works to be inspected; whether, under the Acts of 1863-74, the number of works allotted to each inspector was about 40; and, what measures Her Majesty's Government proposed to take in order to secure that the Act of 1881 shall be effective in its operation.—Mr. DODSON said the facts were correctly stated. The measures which the chief inspector was taking for the organisation of the system of inspection would, he hoped, secure an effectual execution of the Act.

Friday, August 4th.

Irish Lunatic Asylums.—Mr. BLAKE asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether he would direct his attention to the remodelling of the administration of Irish lunatic asylums.—Mr. TREVELYAN said that, in the course of the next four or five months, he hoped to inquire into the administration of the lunatic asylums of Ireland.

Emigrant Ships.—Mr. MOORE asked the President of the Board of Trade whether it was a fact that there were a number of emigrant ships which, on their homeward voyages, come to this country laden with cattle, returning to America with large numbers of steerage passengers; and whether he could state what, if any, special precautions were enforced for the disinfecting and cleansing of those ships after each voyage with cattle.—Mr. CHAMBERLAIN said it was a fact that a large number of emigrant ships did come to this country laden with cattle. He was informed that these ships were disinfected and cleaned after each voyage. They were subsequently examined by an inspector from the Board of Trade, and no vessel carrying emigrants would be allowed to proceed to sea in a condition dangerous to health.

Lunacy Regulation Amendment Bill.—On the motion that the House do resolve itself into Committee on this Bill, Mr. WARTON moved, as an amendment, that the House should upon that day three months resolve itself into the said Committee. The object of the Bill was, in the selfish interests of the Visitors, to reduce the number of visits annually to lunatics from four to two.—Mr. HIBBERT said that the fourth clause of the Bill to which the hon. member objected, sought to reduce the number of compulsory visits to lunatics confined in private houses; it did not apply to others. In special cases, where found necessary, the number of visits could be increased. He was prepared to make this concession when they came to the fourth clause—namely, to reduce the number of visits from four to three. Sir H. HOLLAND thought that no case had been made out for reducing the number of visits. The way to meet the difficulties that existed would be to increase the number of Visitors.—Dr. FARQUHARSON said he believed that the visits in the cases referred to by the hon. member for Oldham might well be reduced to two. He believed that the Bill would prove very beneficial.—Mr. WHITLEY entertained a considerable objection to a reduction in the number of visits. He believed, on the contrary, that in many cases the number should be increased.—Mr. S. LEIGHTON agreed with the view that the number of Visitors should be increased.—Mr. M. SCOTT said that the Government refused to

increase the number of Visitors on the ground of economy in the face of the fact that the State now made a profit of £6,000 a year out of lunacy, which he scarcely thought was a creditable source of revenue.—The House divided, when the numbers were: For going into Committee, 53; Against, 3; Majority, 50. The House then went into Committee upon the Bill.

Vaccination in Ireland.—Mr. WARTON called attention in Committee of Supply to the diminution of the vote for consulting sanitary officers in Ireland, and the reduction of the number from 192 to 165. He also wished to know whether the same means had been afforded in Ireland as in England for vaccination from the calf. Many persons had a prejudice against vaccination, which might perhaps be removed if a supply of pure lymph from the calf were provided.

Tuesday, August 8th.

Criminal Lunatics.—Mr. R. PAGET asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he would lay upon the table of the House the report of the Departmental Commission appointed in 1881 to consider questions relating to criminal lunatics.—Sir W. HARCOURT said that he had not yet had time to read the report on the question, but he would lay it on the table of the House when it had been duly considered.

Wednesday, August 9th.

Lunacy Regulation Amendment Bill.—The Lords' amendments to this Bill were considered. Mr. WARTON moved an addition to Clause 4, providing that lunatics should be visited twice every year. Mr. HIBBERT said it was unnecessary to make this addition, as the Lord Chancellor would, immediately after the passing of the Bill, issue a regulation to carry out the object which the hon. member had in view. The House divided; the numbers were—For the amendment, 9; against it, 53; majority, 44. The amendments were then agreed to, and the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.—The following gentlemen passed their first professional examination during the July sittings of the examiners.

William Guy, Kent; Percy Meredith Earle, Brentwood; Robert Francis Martin Quin, Belfast.

The following gentlemen passed their final examination, and were admitted Licentiates of the College.

David Donald, Glasgow; Frederick Albert Heslop, Manchester; David Hugo Daniell, Monmouthshire; Edward Cooper Fenouillet, Dorsetshire; John George Duncan, Waterford; Frederic George Haworth, Lancashire; Elmes Steel, Monmouthshire; John Carruthers, Kilwinning.

The following gentlemen passed their first professional examination for the Licence in Dental Surgery of the College.

Francis Bromley, Hampstead; William J. Mason, Chard, Somerset; Frank H. Briggs, Leeds.

The following gentlemen passed their final examination, and were admitted L.D.S.

David Monroe, Edinburgh; George John Lucas, Blackheath.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:—

BELMULLET UNION.—Medical Officer for Knocknallower Dispensary District. Salary, £100 per annum, with £10 per annum as Medical Officer of Health, registration and vaccination fees. Election on the 14th instant.

BRADFORD FRIENDLY SOCIETIES MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—Assistant Medical Officer and Dispenser. Salary £120 per annum. Applications by August 18th.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE DISPENSARY.—Resident Dispenser. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by the 21st instant.

CANCER HOSPITAL, LONDON AND BROMPTON (FREE).—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, seventy-five guineas per annum. Applications by September 2nd.

CAPE COPPER MINING COMPANY, South Africa.—Assistant-Surgeon. Salary, £300 per annum. Applications to the Secretary, 6, Queen Street Place, E.C.

CHELTENHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.—Dispenser. Salary £80 per annum. Applications by September 1st.

DARLINGTON HOSPITAL.—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum (out-door). Applications to C. P'Anson, Esq., Fairfield, Darlington.

DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON MEDICAL SCHOOL, Leicester Square, W.C.—Demonstrator of Contour and Cohesive Fillings. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications by September 29th.

DONCASTER INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—Dispenser and Assistant to House-Surgeon. Applications to the House-Surgeon.

DUDLEY DISPENSARY—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £130 per annum. Applications by August 15th.

EARLSWOOD ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, Redhill, Surrey.—Medical Practitioner. Salary, £400 per annum. Applications endorsed "Medical Superintendent", the Board of Management, 36, King William Street, London Bridge, E.C., by August 21st.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, near Gloucester.—Medical Superintendent. Applications addressed to the Committee of Visitors, Wotton, near Gloucester.

LANCASTER INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications by August 16th.

LONGFORD UNION—Medical Officer for Longford Dispensary District. Salary, £100 per annum, with £25 per annum as Medical Officer of Health, registration, and vaccination fees. Election on the 7th proximo.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, 149, Great Portland Street, W.—Assistant Dental Surgeon. Applications by August 22nd.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, 149, Great Portland Street, W.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications by August 22nd.

NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney.—Resident Clinical Assistant and Registrar. Salary, £70 per annum. Applications by the 21st instant.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE INFIRMARY, Hartshill, Stoke-upon-Trent.—House-Physician. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by August 23rd.

PICKERING UNION.—Medical Officer. Salary, £20 for the Workhouse, and £40 for the District, with the usual medical fees. Applications to R. Kitching by August 26th.

PORT ELIZABETH PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL, Cape Colony.—Medical Practitioner. Salary, £350 per annum. Applications to Captain Mills, C.M.G., 9, Albert Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W., by August 21st.

ROYAL INFIRMARY OF EDINBURGH.—Pathologist. Applications to Mr. Peter Bell by September 30th.

SALISBURY INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by the 25th instant.

WINCHCOMB UNION.—Medical Officer. Salary, £65 per annum, in addition to midwifery, surgical, and vaccination fees. Applications by August 25th to J. H. Stephens.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

BERNARD, Alfred Farquhar, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer to the Troops at the Seaforth Battery, *vice* Dr. C. Swaby Smith, resigned.

BOUCHER, A. H., M.D., appointed House-Surgeon to the East Suffolk Hospital, Ipswich, *vice* Elphinstone Hollis, M.D.

ELSNER, F. W., L.R.C.A., L.K.Q.C.P.I., appointed Surgeon to the P. and O. S. Company's steamship *Verona*.

LILLEY, G. Herbert, M.D., M.R.C.P.E. (late Assistant Surgeon), appointed Medical Officer to H.M. Convict Prison, Portland, *vice* H. F. Askham, resigned.

PATTEN, Charles Arthur, L.R.C.P.Lond, appointed Medical Officer to the Princess Helena College, at Ealing.

ROECKEL, Waldemar, L.R.C.P.Lond., F.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Surgical Registrar to the Charing Cross Hospital, *vice* Albert Leahy, F.R.C.S., resigned.

SKEETE, F. de Courcy, appointed House-Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, *vice* Charles Crane, resigned.

STOKER, George, L.K.Q.C.P.I., appointed Physician to the Actors' Benevolent Fund.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

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

BIRTHS.

JONES.—On the 8th inst., at 243, Clairville, Oxford Street, Manchester, the wife of Thomas Jones, of a daughter.

MACARTNEY.—July 20th, at Worthen, the wife of Thomas Lamont Macartney, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Edin., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NOBLE—THOMPSON.—On the 2nd inst., at Barras Bridge Presbyterian Church of England, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by the Rev. Robert Noble, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Geo. Bell, James Black Noble, M.R.C.S., etc., of Trinity Square, S.E., second son of the late John Noble, F.E.I.S., of Newcastle, to Jennie, second daughter of the late Joseph Thompson, of Walker, Northumberland.

DEATH.

MC EWEN.—On the 1st August, at 26, Nicholas Street, Chester, William McEwen, M.D., M.R.C.P.London, F.R.C.S.Edin., J.P. for Chester city and county of Denbigh. Friends please to accept this, the only intimation.

MALVERN COLLEGE.—We understand that Tuesday, August 1st, is fixed as "Speech Day" at this college.

TESTIMONIAL TO PROFESSOR LEIDY.—A number of prominent and influential gentlemen and members of the profession propose to commemorate Dr. Leidy's sixtieth year of his age by raising the sum of 100,000 dollars, the interest of which shall be paid annually to Professor Leidy during his lifetime; and, after his death, the said income shall be applied to perpetuate the maintenance of the Joseph Leidy Chair of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania. All subscriptions should be sent to Dr. William Pepper, 1,811, Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.—At a meeting of the Court of Examiners, held on Monday, July 24th, and following days, the undermentioned gentlemen, having passed their final examinations for the letters testimonial, and having made the declaration and signed the roll, were admitted licentiate, viz.: James Tandy Bolger, Robert Henry Coall, Austin Nathaniel Cooper, Percy Herbert Delamere, Bernard Joseph Dillon, Myer Akiba Dutch, John Peter Garland, Arthur Joseph Greene, Alfred Adolphus Hayes, John Colclough Hoey, Timothy Howard, James Lane, Joseph Lalor, John Michael M'Donagh, William M'Gee, James M'Guire, Frederick Joseph M'Naught, Edward Duddy Mullen, Percy Newell, Michael Joseph Nolan, Thomas O'Connell, William Edmond O'Connor, Rowland Pollock, John Turner Power, Francis Christian Roe, Robert Corles Sanders, Michael Patrick Sweeney, William Christopher Thompson, John Joseph Todd, and Edward Wynne, Esquires.

HEALTH OF FOREIGN CITIES.—The following statistics, derived from a table in the Registrar-General's last weekly return, afford trustworthy indications of the recent health and sanitary condition of various foreign and colonial cities. In the three principal Indian cities—Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras—the death-rate averaged 25.7, and ranged from 21.9 in Bombay, to 31.6 in Madras; cholera caused 58 deaths in Calcutta, and small-pox 9 deaths in Madras. According to the most recent weekly returns, the average annual death-rate per 1000 persons, estimated to be living in twenty-two European cities, was equal to 28.5 per 1000; this showed more than the usual marked excess upon the average rate in twenty-eight of the largest English towns, which last week did not exceed 20.1 per 1000. The rate in St. Petersburg was 51.7, and exceeded that returned in any of the three previous weeks; 27 deaths were referred to diphtheria, and 19 to scarlet fever. In three other Northern cities—Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Christiania—the death-rate did not average more than 25.8, the highest rate being 26.8 in Stockholm, where 3 of the 90 deaths resulted from diphtheria; 31 deaths were referred to diarrhoeal diseases in Copenhagen. The Paris death-rate was equal to 21.6, against 22.9 and 21.5 in the two preceding weeks; typhoid fever caused 31, and diphtheria and croup 38 deaths, during the week. The 177 deaths in Brussels were equal to an annual rate of 22.6 per 1000, and included 4 fatal cases of small-pox—making 62 that have occurred in this city since the beginning of May. The death-rate in Geneva did not exceed 17.5. In the three principal Dutch cities—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and the Hague—the death-rate averaged only 17.9; it was 15.9 in Rotterdam, 16.9 in the Hague, and 18.9 in Amsterdam, where 2 deaths from typhoid fever occurred. The Registrar-General's table includes eight German and Austrian cities, in which the death-rate averaged 31.7, and ranged from 25.0 and 26.4 in Vienna and Hamburg, to 35.7 in Berlin and 43.4 in Breslau. The high death-rates in the two last-mentioned cities were caused by excessive fatality of diarrhoeal diseases, resulting in no fewer than 283 deaths in Berlin and 80 in Breslau. Eight deaths were referred to small-pox in Vienna and 34 to diphtheria in Berlin. In the four principal Italian cities, the death-rate averaged 28.3 per 1000, and ranged from 24.7 in Turin to 34.3 in Venice; diphtheria caused 11 deaths in Rome, scarlet fever 14 in Naples, and 3 fatal cases of typhoid fever were recorded in Venice. In Philadelphia, the death-rate was equal to 24.4 per 1000; in Baltimore, it was so high as 32.4, owing to the fatality of infantile cholera.

At the last meeting of the Court of Common Council for the present session, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presiding, the Court, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, voted £105 to the British Home for Incurables, £52 10s. to the Tower Hamlets Dispensary, and £105 to Miss Mary Wardell's Scarlet Fever Convalescent Home.

The Danish Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, offers two prizes of the value respectively of £80 and £40 for the best and second-best essays on "The possibility of substituting in physiological researches, animals recently dead for living ones". The Society bases its belief that this might be frequently possible on an observation of Schiff's, that certain vital functions can be studied to advantage, in animals recently dead. The essays which may be written in Danish, Swedish, English, German, or French, should be forwarded to the President of the Society not later than September 1st, 1882.

VACCINATION.—Mr. Edward East, of 8, Clifton Gardens W., has for the second time, received from the Local Government Board, the extra grant for efficient vaccination in the Swinefleet District of the Goole Union.

DR. HABERSHON'S well-known work, on *Diseases of the Stomach*, has been translated into Spanish, by Dr. Jeinenez Verdijo of Madrid.

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

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN.

SIR,—I think it would be a great boon if the above Society were to extend their usefulness, say, to the whole of England. Could not this be done if the annual subscriptions were increased to those new members residing without the present radius of the now existing rules; and if, in addition, such outsiders were also called upon to pay in addition a certain entrance fee? Should the Society see their way to do this, I have no doubt that many of the new members might, in addition, also feel disposed to give voluntary donations from time to time; and further, I think that if the Society would bring their affairs more prominently before the benevolent and well disposed, no doubt its income might become very materially increased, and so more fully answer the purpose for which it is intended.—I inclose my card, and remain, sir, your obedient servant,
ONE INTERESTED.

GALLWEY FUND.

WANT of space prevents us from giving full details this week of the case of Dr. J. H. M. Gallwey of Newcastle, who died in November 1881, leaving his widow, (now near her confinement), and four young children, totally unprovided for. The subscription list amounts to over £150. Subscriptions in aid of this case will be thankfully received by Robert Allan Campbell, M.B., Honorary Secretary, Westgate Road House, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

CONSULTANTS AND FEES.

SIR,—In 1868, I took my wife to London to a very distinguished physician, who devoted nearly an hour to her case. At the end of the visit, I placed my hand in my pocket to get the fee; he stopped me in the act, and told me I must get fresh air for her and many other luxuries, before seeing him again, but he never preyed on a brother practitioner.

Now for a contrast. Not very long since, I consulted a distinguished London surgeon about myself; the fee was not only taken at the first visit, but also at the second, which was necessary. An offer was made to perform an operation on me; but the fee to be charged was quite out of reach of my slender means. Which of the two was the good Samaritan?—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

ANOTHER PROVINCIAL.

ERRATUM.—In the list of gentlemen who were admitted Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England on the 1st instant, published in our last number, the degree "M.B. Cantab.", which should have been appended to the name of Mr. T. Finch, B.A., M.B., was inadvertently omitted.

THE MEDICAL DIGEST.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to mention another point in the *Medical Digest*, and one to which your reviewer does not appear to have given attention? I refer to the use of the work quite apart from its value as an index to the medical journals. To give an instance of the manner in which it may be of service to the practitioner, let us take the case of typhoid mentioned by your reviewer. Now, on looking up this question, and turning to section 1502, we find a sort of synopsis of every kind of treatment that has been suggested, viz., chloral, oil, terebinth (in typhoid or nervous symptoms), transfusion, chloric ether and ammonia, diaphoretics, cold bath, tepid bath, cold wrap, emetics, quinine, conchinin, eucalyptus, coffee, digitalis, aconite, belladonna (15 minims every fourth or sixth hour), cuca, jaborandi, secale, veratrum, creosote, tar, carbolic acid, charcoal (ditto with magnesia), and to prevent absorption from Peyer's patches, calx sacch., potass iodid., salicin, salicylic acid, sulphites, sulphurous acid, sulpho-carbolates, iodine (if much purging), salines, nitrous oxide, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, tinct. ferri, hydrarg. subchlor., arsenic, nitrate of silver. If we turn, under treatment, to section 1495:5, we find no fewer than fourteen remedies referred to as against the diarrhoea; while 1498:6 et seq. enumerate thirty-one sequelae. Of course, these are mere enumerations; and to find full details reference must be made to the journals in which they are reported.

It may be said: "This much and more information could be gained from any good text-book." This, however, is distinctly not the case. Against the forty-one remedies (or fifty-five with complications) enumerated here, Roberts (1st edit., 1873) gives twenty-four; Aitken (7th ed., vol. i.) about twenty-five; Niemeyer (1870, vol. ii.) about eighteen. Add to these the ease with which the eye can scan the suggestions of the *Digest*, compared with the attention required to read through and pick out the salient points from a text-book, and I think a clear case can be made out in favour of the great practical utility of this work by itself to the intelligent practitioner—I say to the intelligent practitioner because *verbum sapienti sat*is.

I mention these because I understand that an impression widely prevails that the principal use of this work is only to the literary medical man; and that to those who are not fortunate enough to possess a good series of medical periodicals, or who have no means of access to them, it is practically useless. I can only say that such is not the case; but that, in the mere reading over of the headings, the busy practitioner will find a wealth of useful suggestions and information.—I am, yours faithfully,
North Lodge, Kington, Warwick, July 29th, 1882. KENNETH W. MILLICAN.

MEDICINE A GUIDE TO THE HISTORIAN.

SIR,—I forward you a copy of an interesting letter I have received from Mr. Wharton Jones, which confirms a note of mine on the cause of Henry VIII's illnesses and loss of progeny, which you were good enough to publish on July 29th.—I am, yours, etc.,
W. SYKES.

Mexborough, July 31st, 1882.

[Copy.]

"Ventnor, Isle of Wight, July 29th, 1882.

"Sir,—I have just read with great interest and perfect assent your very suggestive note in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of this day's date, entitled 'Medicine a Guide to the Historian'. I have always entertained the same opinion with you as to Henry VIII and his failure of issue. It appears to have been a fact, that the king was affected with syphilis; but the odd thing was the mode in which he alleged his complaint was contracted. It was in those days supposed that syphilis was infectious through emanations in the air from a diseased person; and King Henry alleged that Wolsey, while labouring under the disease, had so infected his Majesty; and this was one of the accusations against the cardinal. This story I mentioned in general remarks on syphilis with which I introduced some clinical lectures upon syphilitic diseases of the eye, which I gave at University College Hospital a good many years ago.—Yours faithfully, P. WHARTON JONES.—W. Sykes, Esq."

H. C. J. asks for information as to the medical service of British Guiana, and as to the mode of applying for the same.

* * * Our correspondent will find some remarks on the subject in the first volume of the JOURNAL for the present year.

CORRESPONDENTS are particularly requested by the Editor to observe that communications relating to advertisements, changes of address, and other business matters, should be addressed to the Manager, at the Journal Office, 161A, Strand, London, and not to the Editor.

NURSES SLEEPING IN WARDS.

SIR,—In Dr. H. Davies' (of the Brompton Hospital) excellent letter on the Contagiousness of Pulmonary Consumption, he says: "The head nurses sleep in a ward with fifty consumptive patients." Now this, I would suggest, is a most unhealthy practice. She is not supposed to be in charge of the patients during the night, neither can she attend to her own sleep; and being nightly in such an atmosphere, she cannot be refreshed for her day's work. Nurses ought to be off duty for so many hours, and sleep in dormitories out of reach of the wards.—I am, sir, yours, etc.,
B. BLOWER.

119, Shaw Street, Liverpool, August 5th, 1882.

COMMUNICATION OF HYDROPHOBIA.

SIR,—Can any of your readers inform me if hydrophobia could be communicated by the bite of a dog which showed no signs of rabies at the time, and was alive and well six months afterwards? I very lately answered this question in the negative, but I now learn that, in a trial just concluded at the assizes held in this town, a medical witness affirmed that one could never be certain that hydrophobia might not follow in such a case. This opinion is one which, if it obtained general currency, would increase public apprehension, and create a painful suspense in every case of dogbite. Hoping to elicit some information on the point, I am, sir, your obedient servant,
HENRY TAYLOR.

Guilford, July 31st, 1882.

TAPEWORM.

SIR,—Allow me also to answer the query with regard to tapeworm. I have taken many away; three specimens are before me as I write. My proceedings are as follows: On the eve of the first day I give a mild purgative to clear out the bowels. The second day the patient is put entirely on slops, as beef-tea, mutton-broth, rice-milk, tea and toast, gruel, or some simple stuff which does not fill the bowel too much. On the evening of the same day I give another gentle purge, which entirely clears the bowels, and leaves the worm exposed. On the third day, I give three drachms of the ethereal extract of male fern, mixed with an equal quantity of syrup of tolu. This is given the first thing in the morning; and a cup of warm tea can be taken an hour later. The male fern not only kills the worm, but also causes it to be expelled. It is of no use giving a small dose, as it often does not act. The patient should save all the pieces; and if the head be not found, the patient should be directed to watch the stools. At the end of three months, if any more segments appear, try again. A tapeworm will grow twelve to eighteen feet in three months. The best thing to do with the worm is to burn it, and then the eggs are sure to be destroyed. The only inconvenience a tapeworm causes is that pieces are liable to work down the rectum and on to the drawers of the person having it. In Abyssinia it is very common, from the habit of eating raw flesh, and there a man does not consider himself healthy unless he have two or three. The male fern may give rise to a little feeling of *malaise*, but this usually passes away in a day or two.—Yours truly,
T. R. ALLINSON, L.R.C.P.Ed.
2, Kingsland Road, E., July 29th, 1882.

DEATH FROM "NATURAL CAUSES".

AN inquest was recently held at Low Moor, in Yorkshire, which illustrates in a striking manner the necessity of a reform in the carrying out of coroners' inquests. A man died, according to a newspaper report, "under circumstances which aroused considerable suspicion in the neighbourhood". He was about to be apprehended, when a policeman found him speechless and helpless. After death, the lungs and kidneys were found to be so congested that, in the opinion of a medical man, this was sufficient to cause death. But the pupils were minutely contracted. No analysis was made; and a verdict was returned, death from "natural causes".

Few of our readers can doubt that there is the highest probability that this was a case of narcotic poisoning, and that the visceral congestion was merely a result of profound narcosis. It is discreditable in the extreme that such a case should be so summarily disposed of without adequate investigation.

HIPPOCRATES.—Application should be made to the Surgeon-General, Medical Branch, Army Medical Department, 6, Whitehall Yard, London, S.W.

DEATHS FROM CHLOROFORM.

SIR,—In reference to the recent reports of deaths from chloroform, I find the case operated on at the Canterbury Hospital was a man, by the name of Sidders, from whom, about four or five years ago, I removed one of his great toes, but which I do not remember, under the influence of chloroform. He took a considerable quantity before he became fully narcotised, but from the effects of which he soon recovered, and the operation terminated most successfully.

This case I think shows that, although a person might inhale chloroform at one time with impunity, no one can say with certainty that it can be administered with perfect safety and without some risk a second time.—Your obedient servant,
Folkstone, July 26th, 1882.
ALLEN DUKE.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE MEDICAL DEGREES.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Member of a College of Physicians", has got hopelessly wrong over the question of Oxford and Cambridge medical degrees.

Speaking for Cambridge: 1. Rejections are much more common than your correspondent supposes, amounting to upwards of 50 per cent.; and the number of rejections at first time is still greater. At a final M.B. examination at Cambridge about four or five years ago, the whole batch of candidates, thirteen in number I believe, and all qualified men, were rejected. When I went in for my first (preliminary scientific) M.B. many years ago, thirteen out of about twenty-one passed. Now the number of candidates for each examination has almost trebled, and is rapidly increasing, while the percentage of rejections is also greater. The only reason why outsiders do not hear much of rejections is, because they are not published. If your correspondent is sufficiently interested in the matter, let him obtain the candidate's list and subsequent pass lists for each of the next examinations at Christmas. He will thus be able, by a process of elimination, to discover not only the number, but the names and colleges of those who have failed. He will then, I think, obtain some information to astonish him, especially if he looks up from other university examinations, what sort of men the "plucked" are.

2. I have no hesitation in saying that it is not common for Arts graduates to go to any other university for their medical degrees. Out of the large numbers of medical undergraduates I have known, the very few who have done so have gone away disgusted after repeated pluckings at Cambridge, and graduated elsewhere.

I never knew or heard of a Cambridge man, who was capable of taking the M.B. at that University, going elsewhere for a medical degree, save in one case. In that one case, certain family affairs rendered it impossible for him to fulfil all the technical requirements at Cambridge.

Finally, if those gentlemen who are agitating about the "Doctor" question would only consider that any alteration they make in the medical custom, must in equity affect the Doctorates in Science, Law, Literature, Music, and Divinity, perhaps it would throw a new light on the matter. If a practitioner of medicine, not M.D., may call himself "Doctor", then a practitioner of science, law, literature, music, or divinity has an equitable right to call himself "Doctor" also. Fancy every clergyman and every nonconformist minister being "Doctor"; the country would be like that celebrated army that consisted of 1,000 officers and 100 men.

The moral: Would it not be better to educate the popular mind up to the point of discovering that a mere university degree does not of necessity imply intellectual and professional superiority over the possessor of one of the higher qualifications, instead of levelling our practice down to coincide with the low mental standpoint of the public? By common consent, we are levelling the public idea up in other respects. Why should we level down to the public idea in this?—Yours faithfully,
"CANTAB."

SIR,—I shall be much obliged if you, or any of your readers, can tell me the best form of couch adapted for gynaecological purposes to have in my study, or mention by whom such is made.—Yours obediently,
INQUIRER.

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

Mr. R. A. Campbell, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. M. H. Judge, London; Dr. Bal-four, Edinburgh; Dr. Milne, Accrington; Mr. F. Mivart, London; Dr. M. Brown, Edinburgh; Dr. L. V. Lesser, Leipzig; Mr. C. H. Dowson, Bristol; Hippocrates; Dr. J. W. Moore, Dublin; Mr. W. T. Grant, Birmingham; Our Dublin Correspondent; Dr. Farquharson, London; Dr. Rayner, Hanwell; Mr. J. Furley, London; Dr. Stevenson, London; Mr. A. H. Boys, Bristol; Messrs. Rogers, Rock, and Co., London; Dr. T. Joyce, Cranbrook; Mr. R. Davy, London; Mr. B. Hill, London; Mr. R. S. Crofts, Petersfield; Mr. C. N. Spinks, Warrington; Mr. W. J. Ready, Newport; Dr. Tripe, London; Mr. C. Johnson, Lancaster; Mr. W. D. Husband, Bournemouth; The Secretary of the Glasgow Branch; Mr. C. A. Patten, Ealing; Mr. D. Biddle, Kingston-on-Thames; Mr. D. A. Fraser, Weston-super-Mare; Mr. B. Blower, Liverpool; Dr. Shuttleworth, Lancaster; Mr. J. A. M. Thomson, Newport; The Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy; Dr. R. Lloyd, London; Mr. John Bellamy, London; Dr. B. Annington, Cambridge; Mr. J. W. Olpherts, Lurgan, Armagh; Mr. E. L. Freer, Wolverhampton; Messrs. Wyley and Co., Coventry; Mr. Lawson Tait, Birmingham; Prof. Longmore, Southampton; Mr. W. Sykes, Moxborough; Dr. Rabagliati, Bradford; Dr. Waters, Malvern; Mr. A. H. Young, Manchester; Our Aberdeen Correspondent; Dr. J. McNaught, Manchester; Mr. J. Brennan, Dublin; Mrs. Lane, London; The Secretary of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Mr. W. C. Osmond, Bath; Mr. G. H. Corbishley, Macclesfield; Mr. J. H. Stephens, Winchcomb; Mr. E. East, Goole; Mr. J. C. Smith, Yarmouth; Mr. R. M. Jones, Llandudno; Dr. Murrell, London; Mr. C. G. Compton, London; Mr. J. Oliver, Maidstone; Dr. Collie, London; Mr. G. Griffith, London; Dr. Turner, London; Dr. Sawyer, Birmingham; Mr. W. B. Richardson, Blackpool; Mr. G. H. Morley, Birmingham; Mr. Nelson Hardy, London; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Health-Resorts and their Uses: being Vacation Studies in various Health-Resorts. By I. Burney Yeo, M.D. London: Chapman and Hall, Limited. 1882.

A Concise Handbook of Laws relating to Medical Men. By James Greenwood. Together with a Preface and a Chapter on the Law relating to Lunacy Practice. By L. S. Forbes-Winslow, M.R.C.P.Lond., M.B. London: Baillière, Tindall, and Cox. 1882.

Therapeutical Remembrancer; presenting in Detail all Medicaments accredited by the British Pharmacopoeia. With copious Supplementary Tables offering or recalling Suggestions of Resource from the Materia Medica: Interspace being provided for Private Notanda, etc. By J. Mayne, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., L.S.A. Second Edition revised. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1882.

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