

infecting Chambers for use in fever hospitals, towns, etc. They are portable and very easily managed; they can be heated by gas or by coal very rapidly, and are maintained at any desired temperature from 200° to 300° by the automatic action of the patent regulator. These disinfectors have been adopted by the War Office and Royal Engineers. They have, we believe, the reputation of being the cheapest effective disinfectors made. The Award of Merit was given to these Chambers at the International Sanitary Exhibition at South Kensington in 1882.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL: NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1882: ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

A MEETING of the Committee of Council will be held on Wednesday, January 17th, 1883. 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 the meeting—viz., December 27th, 1882, in accordance with the regulation for the election of members passed at the meeting of the Committee of Council of October 12th, 1881.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL. NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Committee of Council will be held in the Council Room, Exeter Hall, Strand, London, on Wednesday, the 18th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

161A, Strand, London, September 12th, 1882.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.—The autumnal meeting of this Branch will be held at the Railway Hotel, Taunton, on Thursday, October 26th, at five o'clock. Dinner (5s. a head, exclusive of wine) will be served at 5.30 punctually. The subject, as settled by the Council, for the meeting to discuss after dinner is, 'The Treatment of Acute Rheumatism.' Gentlemen intending to read papers or be present at the dinner, should inform the Honorary Secretary before the day of meeting.—W. M. KELLY, M.D., Honorary Secretary.—Taunton, September 26th, 1882.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH.—The autumn meeting will be held at Aberdare, towards the end of October. Members desirous of reading papers, etc., are requested to forward titles to Dr. Sheen, Cardiff, before October 14th.—A. SHEEN, M.D.; D. A. DAVIES, M.B., Honorary Secretaries.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.—The ninth annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Bell Medical Library, Cleveland Road, Wolverhampton, on Thursday, October 26th, at 3 P.M. An address will be delivered by the President-elect, Dr. Torcherick.—VINCENT JACKSON, General Secretary.—Wolverhampton, September 25th, 1882.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SURREY DISTRICT.—The next meeting will be held on Thursday, October 12th, at the White Hart Hotel, Reigate, at 4 P.M. Dr. H. S. Stone of Reigate in the Chair. The following communications have been promised. The Chairman: Notes of Two Cases of Congenital Umbilical Hernia. Joseph Mills, Esq.: The Choice of an Anæsthetic. F. B. Hallows, Esq.: Notes of Two Cases of Paralysis. Dr. J. Walters: Notes of a Case of Compound Depressed Fracture of Skull: Trephining. W. A. Berridge, Esq.: Hæmaturia. Dinner will be provided at 6 P.M. precisely; charge, 7s., exclusive of wine. All members of the Branch are entitled to attend, and to introduce professional friends.—J. HERBERT STOWERS, M.D., Honorary Secretary.—23, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

SHROPSHIRE AND MID-WALES BRANCH.—A meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury, on Tuesday, October 10th, at 2.30 P.M. Dinner will take place at 4.30 P.M., at the Lion Hotel. Gentlemen intending to read papers or relate cases are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary at their earliest convenience. The following papers have been promised. 1. Lawson Tait, Esq.: The Surgery of the Fallopian Tube. 2. Dr. Edwyn Andrew: Remarks on a Case of Intestinal Obstruction. 3. William Eddowes, Esq.: Notes on some Surgical Cases. 4. Dr. Alfred Eddowes: 1. Compound Fracture of Patella; 2. Hydatids in Pleural Cavity.—H. NELSON EDWARDS, Moreton House, Shrewsbury, Honorary Secretary.

NORTH WALES BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE thirty-third annual meeting was held at Rhyl on Tuesday, the 5th instant, under the presidency of Dr. JOHN ROBERTS of Chester. Apologies for non-attendance were received from four members. Including old, new, and affiliating members, there was an attendance of forty. Four visitors from other Branches were also present.

The Report of Council showed the numerical strength of the Branch to be, before this meeting, 81; and that there was a progressive increase in the number of members.

Communications were read from various sources. One was from the Collective Investigation Committee, which resulted in the formation of a Committee from this Branch to co-operate with the Central Committee. Another was from the Parliamentary Bills Committee, in consequence of which three representatives were elected from this Branch. A third was from the Staffordshire Branch, regarding the reports of Branch meetings in the JOURNAL. The Committee endorsed this resolution; but the meeting took a modified view, and passed a resolution to the effect that such papers and communications should be published in the JOURNAL which any Branch might desire to be published. A fourth was from the South-Western Branch, referring to the by-laws of the Association, and asking for the resignation of members of the Association who profess and practise homœopathy.

President-elect: Places of Meeting.—Mr. Roger Hughes of Bala, was unanimously chosen President-elect for the session of 1883-84. Bala was selected as the place at which to hold the next annual meeting, and Conway as the place for the intermediate meeting.

President's Address.—The PRESIDENT, in his inaugural address, after preliminary remarks, discussed many points in therapeutics; the expectant treatment in disease; and opened upon the general consideration of the application of counter-irritation as an auxiliary in the treatment of diseases. Upon this subject, he said he would enlarge at the intermediate meeting; and desired that this subject of counter-irritation might be taken as the one for debate at that meeting.

The Epidemic of Typhoid Fever in Bangor.—Mr. JOHN RICHARDS gave many particulars of the origin and progress of the epidemic of typhoid fever at Bangor. By the medical men in Bangor, by the medical officer of health for the Carnarvonshire Combined Sanitary Districts, and by Dr. Barry, the Local Government Board Medical Inspector, the origin was accepted as being due to a case of typhoid fever which occurred at a farmhouse situated above the in-take of the water company's reservoir. The drainage from this farm was clearly proved by experiment to drain into the reservoir and through the water supply. The specific pollution was readily distributed wherever the Bangor water-supply was used. Added to this, when the typhoid ferment reached the Bangor sewers, it was further readily distributed to houses; for the sewers were very inadequately ventilated, and no houses had disconnecting chambers on the house drains. Up to this date about 250 cases had occurred, with a mortality of 10 per cent. A subsequent speaker alluded to the sceptical acceptance which the Local Board gave to the opinion and advice of the medical officer of health; and asked for an expression of opinion from the meeting upon the bearing of the Local Board towards their adviser. The following resolution was accordingly unanimously passed: "That the sympathy of the North Wales Branch be given to Mr. Hughes Rees, the Medical Officer of Health of the Carnarvonshire Combined Sanitary Districts, under the trying and difficult circumstances in which he is placed in his official relations in regard to the typhoid epidemic at Bangor."

Communications.—The following communications were made:

1. Mr. A. Eytton Lloyd, of Rhyl, showed a case of Spina Bifida, upon which he had successfully operated.

2. Mr. Jones Morris read a paper upon the Bacilli of Typhoid Fever.

3. Dr. Baron (Liverpool) exhibited many Microscopical Specimens, particularly the Bacilli of Phthisis, and made interesting observations upon each.

4. Dr. Rich and Mr. Damer Harrison (Liverpool), each showed Microscopical Sections. The latter gentleman showed by drawings, and by microscopical specimens the pathology of 'sponge-grafting' for the cure of ulcers.

Dinner.—In the evening over 40 members with guests sat down to an elegant dinner, after which the usual loyal and association toasts were duly honoured.

NORTH OF IRELAND BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

A MEETING of this Branch was held in the Corporation Hall, Londonderry, on Thursday, September 7th; the President, Dr. JOHN MOORE (Belfast), in the chair. There was a very large attendance of members from different parts of the province. Dr. John Moore (Belfast) and Sir William Millar (Londonderry) were nominated by the Branch as representatives on the Parliamentary Bills Committee. A vote of condolence was passed to the relatives of the late Dr. Filson of Portaferry, who was a Vice-President of the Branch.

Papers.—The following papers were read at the meeting, and will shortly be published in the JOURNAL.

1. Mr. Fagan (Belfast): The Treatment of Scrofulous Glands of the Neck by Excision.

2. Dr. McKeown (Belfast): The treatment of certain Deep-seated Diseases of the Eye by Subcutaneous Injections of Pilocarpine.
 3. Professor Dill (Belfast): A Case of Puerperal Tetanus.
 4. Dr. Palmer (Armagh): A Case of Removal of the Upper Jaw.
 5. Sir W. Millar (Derry): Ligature of the Femoral Artery for Popliteal Aneurysm—Dislocation of the Hip-joint; Difficult Reduction.
 6. Dr. Carson (Portrush): Extensive Desquamation in a New-born Child.
 7. Dr. Bernard (Derry): On the Abuse of Tobacco.
- After the meeting, the members of Derry entertained all the visitors to luncheon in the Imperial Hotel.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BELFAST.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Death of a Nurse in the Belfast Royal Hospital from Strychnia Poisoning.—Accident to Sir Hervey Bruce, M.P.—Death from Eating Raw Turnips.

AN inquest was held in the Belfast Royal Hospital, on September 19th, on the body of Emily M'Connell—a nurse in the institution—who died suddenly the previous day. It appears she was going about her duties as usual, and conversing with some people in the ward, when she suddenly felt ill, left the ward, and called upon another nurse, saying she was sick. A man who was in the hospital at the time, visiting his wife, went out to see what was the matter. He found her standing clutching the door, with her back against the sash. She asked him for a chair; and, when about to place her in it, she fell to the floor in convulsions. When he lifted her up, she exclaimed she was choking. The resident surgeon, who saw her at once, found her perfectly conscious, but suffering from spastic rigidity of the muscles, and tetanic convulsions. She died in twenty-five minutes from the onset of her illness. Her muscles relaxed before death, and her breathing became good. She was twenty-two years of age, married, and had only been four months in the hospital. Her father is at present in an asylum, and is an epileptic. Death was at first believed to have been due to an epileptic fit; but, afterwards, two bottles were found in her pocket, one containing a solution of sulphate of eserine, two grains to the ounce; the other was labelled "Strychnine—Poison." It is now believed that she had taken a dose of this latter poison, and that death was due to that cause. The inquest was adjourned, in order that a *post mortem* examination might be made. The body of the deceased was accordingly examined, and death was found to be due to strychnia poisoning. It came out, in evidence, that the lock of the pharmacy-door has been broken for the last fortnight, and that there is no regular person in charge—the dispenser having left. This has called forth severe comments in the columns of some of the local papers.

An accident, which might have been attended with the most grievous consequences, happened last week to Sir Hervey Bruce, Bart., the Member of Parliament for Coleraine. He was out with a party grouse-shooting on the Magilligan Mountains, which are part of his estate, and was accidentally shot in the face. One of the pellets of shot struck him on the left eye. He, shortly afterwards, put himself under the care of Dr. McKeown of Belfast. The sclerotic was indented, and floating opacities were found in the vitreous, but no trace of the pellet could be discovered. We are glad to learn that he has been making most satisfactory progress.

A death occurred in the County Armagh, in the beginning of this week, from eating a large quantity of raw turnips. From the evidence at the inquest, it appeared he ate four Swede turnips and a pint of blackberries, and that he died after two hours' illness, death being due—according to the testimony of Dr. H. J. Kean—to inflammation of the intestinal canal.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

SIR,—As Honorary Secretary to the Co-operative Medical Association (Limited), you will perhaps permit me the opportunity of saying in your columns, in answer to your critical remarks of last week, that your contention that the non-subscribing branch of the Association appears to you liable to great abuse, as there is no guarantee that those

who pay one shilling a visit may not belong to a class of persons who are well able to pay the usual charges is assuredly a thousandfold more applicable to free hospitals (which are warmly approved by the bulk of the medical profession), with the substitution only of the words "nothing a visit".

Are members of Co-operative Stores, may I ask, required to pass an examination on the threshold as to whether they do or do not belong to a class of persons who are well able to pay the usual shopkeepers' charges? Such an inquisition is wholly foreign to the spirit of co-operation, and to the liberty of the individual.

Your proposition that it is necessary for those who want medicine at co-operative prices "to profess themselves unable to pay a doctor's bill" is surely beside the mark. There is nothing demoralising in buying cheaply. It is the system of giving, whether in the Poor-law, the charities, or the hospitals of the kingdom, which eats into the independence and self-respect of the people.

This Association may safely rely that it will be used, in the vast majority of cases, by the really poor or needy, without the attempted adoption of any artificial and impossible inquisitorial check.

I should be pleased to see a similar co-operative law association established (to be worked, of course, by qualified practitioners)—although there are no institutions in the law, like hospitals in medicine, affording gratuitous assistance, to be held in check; and believe that the benefit of such an association to the necessitous public would enormously outweigh any damage to the profession.

The powerful voice of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL—albeit that the present scheme "indicates a fresh danger to the medical profession"—might, I venture to think, be devoted better, in the public interest, to reforming the abuses of free hospitals, than in decrying, in so narrow a spirit, an Association whose success must necessarily tend to that reform.—I am, sir, yours faithfully, F. A. A. ROWLAND.

14, Clement's Inn, W.C., September 19th, 1882.

SIR,—In your last issue was a notice of the Co-operative Medical Association, which gives young London practitioners cause for further alarm at the wholesale spread of the colossal form of cheap practice. To men of long standing, commanding good patients or possessing independent incomes, the subject presents neither attraction nor repulsion; but for the many who have to work up their position through the working classes, there certainly is an element of distrust in it.

One remarkable feature is that, given an "Association" of names, cheap practising and lay advertising immediately become admissible; whereas a private individual resorting to such measures is either looked down upon by his *confrères* as "cheap and nasty", or his publications are held up for enlightenment in the medical press. I ask, Where is the difference between collective and individual action in such a case? We certainly know that, in many hospitals and like institutions, gentlemen give their valuable services without at times even the recognition of an honorarium, and great should be their praise; but we also know that, in most provident dispensaries and similar associations, the medical officers receive nearly all the small fees of their patients; and the staff of the latter bodies being invariably limited, why cannot their neighbours who are precluded from joining them defend their own interests by acting in their individual capacity?

It is beside the question that mere names of lay members on a committee can place things above suspicion, for patients will as soon detect public as private mismanagement or ill-treatment if there be any. That there may be more abuse in private than public working, is confuted by the exposure, censure, and loss, that would be directly brought upon the perpetrators. The holders of public appointments are compelled, from the pressure of such duties, to keep either pupils or assistants; and in all hospitals, the bulk of extern and intern work is done by unqualified students; so wherein differs the position of the private practitioner who exercises immediate supervision over his subordinate?

The recognition by the profession of private medical clubs, and, as legitimate, an advertisement of them, as is accorded public ones, would remove the fetters of a present one-sided privilege. In face of the existing administration of poorer class practice, medical men must either bestir themselves to boldly showing the masses that they are prepared to treat them at small remuneration, or from lack of courage to face for a while the scowl of their more fortunate "brothers", they must quietly and surely witness the doctoring of the working man drift into the hands of the few.

Your comment on my *outré* ethics of the above knotty problem would be very acceptable to others than yours truly,

London, September 19th, 1882.

AN UNDERGRADUATE.

became old, introduced him into the best families in Lisburn and the surrounding districts.

After his death, Dr. Thompson succeeded to the infirmary, and for more than forty years discharged the duties connected with the office with energy, zeal, and ability. His powers of diagnosis were of a very high order, and his resources of treatment were as ample as successful. From an early period of his professional career, he came to be looked upon as one of the leading members in the profession in the North of Ireland. His patients came from all parts of the province, and no one in Ulster occupied a higher position in the domain of surgery than he did. His practice was most extensive and lucrative, and it is not to be wondered at that he died possessed of almost fabulous wealth. As an operator, he will be remembered as having performed the first ovariectomy ever undertaken in Ireland. He married in 1833 Mrs. Maxwell, a young widow, and sister to the late Sir James W. Hogg, Bart. His family consisted of two sons and a daughter, of whom the latter only survives him. He was a director and one of the largest shareholders of the Great Northern Railway, on which he met with his death. He never took any interest in municipal or political movements. His whole life appeared to be absorbed in the pursuit of his noble profession. With his patients he was an especial favourite. His geniality made him the friend as well as the medical adviser of numerous families, the old and young of which now mourn his loss as that of an immediate relative. His funeral was one of the best attended that has taken place in Lisburn for many years.

JOHN DURHAM BIRD, M.B., M.R.C.S.

JOHN DURHAM BIRD, M.B., died on the 21st instant, at his residence, Heaton Norris. He was the son of Thomas Bird, Surgeon, born in 1838 at Pendleton, near Manchester. After an honourable career as a student at the Manchester Royal School of Medicine, he graduated at the London University, taking honours at the matriculation examination. In 1862, he was appointed house-surgeon, and subsequently surgeon to the Stockport Infirmary, which post he held to the time of his death. In the working of this institution he took a lively interest, being always ready to give to the poor his best help, and in such a way that he became much beloved by them. To his counsel and energy are due many of the improvements which have taken place in the arrangements and management of this infirmary. Skilful and tender-hearted, accurate in observation, and trustworthy in diagnosis, he was both an ardent worker in the scientific branches of his profession, and thoroughly well read in general literature, making geology his more special pursuit. A genial companion and a trusty friend, he won the esteem and affection as well of his brother practitioners as of his patients, many of whom sought his advice in matters far outside his profession. A keen lover of truth, he yet was of such a modest and retiring disposition that only those who knew him well were aware of his great abilities. He was himself quite content to be unknown if only he might be able to realise in his daily life the spirit of Charles Kingsley's lines, which were a favourite quotation of his:—

"Do the work that's nearest,
Tho' it's dull at times,
Helping when we meet them
Lame dogs over stiles.
See in every hedgerow,
Marks of Angels' feet,
Epics in each pebble
Underneath our feet."

Always imbued, as befits a gentleman, with a keen sense of the dignity of medicine, he was one of that band of silent workers who have done so much to raise the status of his profession. Delicate health compelled him to lead a somewhat retired life, yet for many years he was an active member of the Manchester Medical and the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Societies. He was also a member of the Palæontological Society, and vice-president of the Lancashire and Cheshire branch of the British Medical Association at the time of its meeting in Stockport, and to his exertions was in a great measure due the success which attended that meeting. In 1865, he published in the pages of a contemporary, a case of excision of the scapula with part of the clavicle and humerus, an operation rare at the date of the publication of Mr. Bird's contribution.

J. T. CLOVER, F.R.C.S., L.S.A.

WE regret to have to record the death of Mr. J. T. Clover, F.R.C.S., L.S.A. Mr. Clover was well known throughout the profession, and especially to the readers of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, as one of the most accomplished practical administrators of anaesthetics in the kingdom. Mr. Clover had been for many years resident medical officer at University College Hospital, and subsequently engaged very successfully and extensively in general practice. The care and skill which he

brought to bear on the practice of his profession, in all its departments, was especially notable in the administration of anaesthetics; and he also took an active and influential part in the introduction of nitrous acid gas as an anaesthetic in this country. His exact, conscientious, and careful spirit of research enabled him to introduce some important improvements in the mode of administering anaesthetics—especially he devised a method by which the vapour of chloroform, being received into a portable bag attached to the inhaling apparatus, was mixed with limited quantities of air, so that this, or any other anaesthetic, could be administered, with any degree of dilution, with the utmost exactness. Mr. Clover also introduced some valuable improvements in some of the practical departments of lithotomy; his double-curved syringe being a partial anticipation of that which Dr. Bowditch has since employed for washing out the bladder and removing fragments of stone.

He showed always a critical and careful spirit in examining and applying all new knowledge, in relation either to his own particular department, as well as to all other medical subjects. His gentleness and genialness of character had endeared him to a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He had for many years been in delicate health, and had for many months been precluded from the active practice of his profession. His loss will be deeply felt by a large circle of attached friends, and is a real loss to London practice.

MEDICAL NEWS.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, August 31st, 1882.

Batt, Richard Bush Drury, 215, Camden Road, N.W.

Kirk, Thomas Deek, Creasory, Antrim, Ireland.

Serres, John James, Colchester House, Anerley.

Whitcombe, Philip Percival, Gravesend.

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

Llewellyn, James Davies, London Hospital.

At the Preliminary Examination in Arts, held at the Hall of the Society, on September 21st and 22nd, 1882, one hundred and forty-two candidates presented themselves, of whom ninety-five were rejected, and the following forty-seven passed and received certificates of proficiency in general education.

In the First Class.

Wm. Rickwood Bacot.

In the Second Class, in alphabetical order.

E. Barrett, C. W. Bellamy, R. A. Bremner, S. W. A. E. Broadway, G. Brown, F. A. Collington, T. A. B. Cooke, C. W. Crassweller, E. J. Cross, C. H. Dixon, E. A. Field, J. H. Garrett, G. T. Giddings, E. C. Greenway, W. J. Heasman, H. G. Henry, W. H. E. Howes, M. Imray, J. Angell James, E. B. June, H. B. Noblauch, T. H. Leggett, J. MacCarthy, H. F. Mantell, E. S. Morrall, P. L. Nettleship, F. J. Nisbet, F. J. J. Orton, Frank Osborn, C. S. Pethick, T. E. P. Pollard, E. M. Quinby, A. F. Rickards, W. H. Robinson, W. H. C. Roughead, C. H. Sandbach, H. B. Shepherd, H. Archbold Smith, Percival Smith, Charles Wade, Charles S. Watson, Charles H. Wild, Evan James Williams.

The following passed in **Elementary Mechanics** only.

P. H. Daniell, J. G. Johnson, and Ewen C. Stabb.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:—

ARDWICK AND ANCOATS DISPENSARY AND ANCOATS HOSPITAL, Mill Street, Manchester.—Honorary Secretary. Apply to Alexander Forrest, Honorary Secretary, Holt Town, Manchester.

BALLATER AND SURROUNDING DISTRICT.—Medical Practitioner. Salary, £35 per annum. Applications, by October 1st, to J. Kinch, Inspector of Poor.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—Demonstrator of Practical Physiology. Applications to be addressed to the Dean, 62, Chandos Street, W.C., on or before October 2nd.

GRANARD UNION.—Medical Officer for Finnea Dispensary District. Salary, £100 per annum, with £14 per annum as Medical Officer of Health, registration, and vaccination fees. Election on October 14th.

LISMORE UNION.—Medical Officer for Workhouse and Fever Hospital. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by October 4th.

LISMORE UNION.—Medical Officer. Salary £100. Election October 4th.

MALDON UNION.—Inspector of Nuisances. Salary, £200. Applications to A. C. Freeman, Clerk to the Guardians, Maldon, Essex.

MELKSHAM UNION.—Inspector of Nuisances. Salary, £40. Applications before October 7th to Philip Phelps, Clerk to the Guardians, Melksham.

NORTHAMPTON GENERAL INFIRMARY.—Physician.—Applications to be addressed to the Secretary not later than October 27th.

THORNTON LOCAL BOARD.—Reappointment of Sanitary Officer and Medical Officer of Health, and Inspector of Nuisances. Applications before October 11th to Raywood M. Stansfield, Solicitor, Board Room, Thornton, Yorkshire.

WESTERN GENERAL DISPENSARY, Marylebone Road, N.W.—Resident House Surgeon. Salary £100, with apartments, etc. Applications to be forwarded to the Secretary, on or before October 2nd.

WIMBORNE AND CRANBORNE UNION.—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator. Salary, £80, and usual vaccination and extra fees. Applications before October 5th to F. H. Tanner.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

FENTON, George, appointed Honorary Consulting Accoucheur to the Western Dispensary, *vice* T. Chambers, M.D., F.R.C.P., resigned.

HODGSON, G. G., M.R.C.S., appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Bootle Borough Hospital, *vice* C. Swaby-Smith, M.R.C.S., resigned.

LEE, Henry Boynton, late of the Leeds School of Medicine and Infirmary, appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy and Physiology at the Sheffield School of Medicine, *vice* Dr. White.

NEVE, Ernest F., M.B. and C.M. Edin., M.R.C.S.Lond., appointed Resident Physician to Cowgate Dispensary, Edinburgh.

WINDLE, Bertram C. A., A.B., M.B., B.Ch., Diploma of State Medicine (University of Dublin), appointed Pathologist and Registrar to the General Hospital, Birmingham.

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.

DOUGLAS.—September 26th, at Avenue House, Leamington, the wife of W. Douglas, M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MARTIN-BAYNES.—On the 21st inst., at St. Oswald's, Knuzden, by the Rev. W. H. Baynes, M.A., assisted by the Rev. J. P. Baynes, M.A., brothers of the bride, John M. H. Martin, M.D., of Arnhem, Blackburn, to Thomasine Edith, younger daughter of the late John Baynes, J.P., D.L., of Blackburn.

SAVILLE-BOOTH.—On the 21st inst., at St. Margaret's Church, Holyrood, Prestwich, Manchester, John George Saville, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Radcliffe, Manchester, to Elizabeth, elder daughter of the late John Booth, Esq., of Radcliffe. (No cards)

DEATH.

PHILLIPPO.—On September 1st, at Kingston, Jamaica, Emma, wife of Dr. Phillippo, aged 44.

HEALTH OF FOREIGN CITIES.—It appears from statistics, published in the Registrar-General's last weekly return, that the annual death-rate in the three principal Indian cities recently averaged 26.7 per 1000, and was equal to 23.2 in Bombay, 26.2 in Calcutta, and 33.6 in Madras. Cholera caused 6 deaths in Calcutta, and small-pox 4 in Madras; fever fatality showed the usual large excess in each of these cities. According to the most recent weekly returns, the average annual death-rate per 1000 persons, estimated to be living in twenty-eight of the largest European cities, was equal to 23.9; this rate exceeded by 1.9 the average rate last week in twenty-eight of the largest English towns. The death-rate in St. Petersburg was equal to 41.7, but showed a decline from the rates in previous weeks; diarrhoea caused 159 and scarlet fever 20 of the 535 deaths in the city. In three other northern cities—Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Christiania—the death-rate averaged only 23.6, the rate ranging from 17.5 in Christiania to 26.1 in Copenhagen; diarrhoeal diseases were exceedingly fatal in Copenhagen, and diphtheria caused 5 of the 81 deaths in Stockholm. The Paris death-rate declined to 21.6, although 53 deaths resulted from typhoid fever, 40 from diphtheria and croup, and 6 from small-pox. The 164 deaths in Brussels, which included 35 from diarrhoeal diseases, were equal to a rate of 20.7. The death-rate in Geneva was so low as 10.5. In the three principal Dutch cities—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and the Hague—the mean death-rate did not exceed 21.9, while the highest rate was 22.3 in the Hague, where 2 fatal cases of scarlet fever were recorded. The Registrar-General's table includes nine German and Austrian cities, in which the death-rate averaged 24.4, and ranged from 20.7 in Hamburg to 30.3 in Breslau. Diarrhoeal diseases again showed excessive fatality in most of these German cities; small-pox caused 5 deaths in Vienna and 3 in Buda-Pesth. In three of the principal Italian cities, the mean death-rate was 21.2; the lowest rate was 18.6 in Rome, and the highest 26.6 in Venice; typhoid fever caused 5 deaths in Turin, 4 in Venice, and 3 in Rome. In four of the largest American cities, the death-rate averaged 26.6; it was 21.5 in Philadelphia, 24.7 in Baltimore, 28.6 in Brooklyn, and 30.2 in New York. Diarrhoeal diseases showed a marked fatality in New York and Brooklyn. Small-pox caused 15 deaths in Baltimore, and typhoid fever 14 in Philadelphia.

We learn from the *Western Morning News* that, at the weekly meeting of the Newton Board of Guardians on September 6th, an application of Mr. Manley, medical officer of the Ipplepen district, for an increase of salary, was refused, on the ground that the salary had recently been raised and the population decreased.

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., 1; 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, dai y, 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.