

## ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

## COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

## NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1883: ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

MEETINGS of the Committee of Council will be held on Wednesday, January 17th, April 11th, July 11th, and October 17th. Gentlemen desirous of becoming members must send in their forms of application for election to the General Secretary not later than 21 days before each meeting, viz., December 26th, March 21st, May 21st, September 26th, in accordance with the regulation for the election of members passed at the meeting of the Committee of Council of October 12th, 1881.

November 9th, 1882. FRANCIS FOWKE, General Secretary.

## BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NORTH OF IRELAND BRANCH.—A meeting of this Branch will be held in the Belfast Royal Hospital, on Thursday, December 7th, at 12 o'clock noon. Members intending to read papers are requested to communicate immediately with ALEX. DEMPSEY, M.D., Honorary Secretary, 26, Clifton Street, Belfast.—October 26th, 1882.

THAMES VALLEY BRANCH.—The next meeting of this Branch will be held in the Board Room of the Richmond Hospital on Thursday, December 14th, at six o'clock. Members willing to bring forward any communications are requested to give notice to the Honorary Secretary. Dinner at the Station Hotel, at seven o'clock.—EDWARD L. FENN, Honorary Secretary, Richmond.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.—The second ordinary meeting of the session will be held at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath, on Thursday evening, December 7th, at half-past seven o'clock; J. K. Spender, M.D., President. The following communications are expected. 1. Dr. Aust Lawrence: Notes on Cases of Placenta Praevia. 2. Dr. Cole: Notes on a Case of Diabetes Insipidus; a Case illustrating the effect of Salicylate of Quinine. 3. Dr. Fox: A Case of Pernicious Anæmia. 4. Mr. Green: A Case of Gastrectomy.—E. MARKHAM SKERRIT, R. J. H. SCOTT, Honorary Secretaries.

EAST SURREY DISTRICT: SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH.—A meeting of the above District will take place on Thursday, December 14th, at the Greyhound Hotel, Croydon, at 4 P.M., Walter Rosser, Esq., M.D., of Croydon, in the chair. The following communications, etc., have been promised. 1. Dr. Rosser (Chairman) will open a discussion on the Management of the Perineum during Labour. 2. Dr. Gervis: Chronic Ovaritis. 3. Dr. Savill: On the Use of Anæsthetics during Labour. 4. Dr. Stowers: Case of Paget's Disease of the Nipple. N.B.—Dinner (charge 7s, exclusive of wine) will be served at 6 P.M. precisely.—J. HERBERT STOWERS, M.D., Honorary Secretary, 23, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

## MIDLAND BRANCH: GENERAL MEETING.

A MEETING of the above Branch was held at the Guildhall, Boston, on Thursday, November 23rd, under the presidency of Dr. HARRISON.

*Collective Investigation.*—A committee was appointed for the collective investigation of diseases in Lincolnshire, and several interesting papers were read and discussed. The meeting was largely attended, and the whole of the programme was carried out.

A dinner was provided in the same building.—Nov. 27th, 1882.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SUSSEX DISTRICT. A MEETING of the above District took place at Eastbourne on Tuesday, November 28th, 1882; Dr. HAYMAN in the Chair.

*Papers.*—The following papers were read.

1. Dr. Habgood: On a Case of Tubal Gestation, with Specimen. 2. Dr. Ewart: Two Cases of Acute Dysentery in returned Anglo-Indians: with Remarks on the best Method of giving Ipecacuanha. 3. Dr. Fussell: Remarks on an unusual Case of Paracentesis Thoracis.

4. Mr. Sherwood: A Case of Injury to the Brain, and another of Disease of the Brain, both in Children.

*The late Dr. Braid.*—The following resolution, proposed by Dr. MOORE, and seconded by Dr. FUSSELL, was carried unanimously.

"The East Sussex District of the South-Eastern Branch of the British Medical Association would desire to convey to Mrs. Braid and the family of the late Dr. Braid their deep and heartfelt sympathy in the irreparable loss they have just sustained. In Dr. Braid, all who came in contact with him must have recognised a high-minded Christian gentleman, a zealous and conscientious medical practitioner, a warm friend, and, this Association especially, a steady and genial supporter. Dr. Braid has left a void which will be felt, and the members of this Branch especially deplore the loss of so able and kind-hearted a professional brother."

## EAST YORK AND NORTH LINCOLN BRANCH: HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

THE half-yearly meeting of the Branch was held at the Infirmary, Hull, on Wednesday, November 8th, at 3 P.M. The President, Dr. DALY, in the chair.

*Homeopathy.*—The SECRETARY read letters which had been received from the President of the Council, the General Secretary, and other gentlemen on the question of homeopathy.—Mr. DIX gave a brief account of the meeting at Worcester with regard to homeopathy, and complained of the unsatisfactory nature of the proceedings; and said that while the authorities professed themselves desirous of promoting an inquiry into the subject, they yet made no provision to secure one. He concluded by moving the following resolution, which was seconded and carried: "That this meeting begs to inquire of the Committee of Council what steps they propose to take to carry out their own proposal, made in their report to the general meeting at Worcester, to obtain a full expression of opinion on the part of the whole Association as to whether it will tolerate homeopathy in its ranks or not."

*Ogston's Operation.*—Mr. CRAVEN showed a child, aged 3½, on whom he had performed this operation, on both legs. He described the previous deformity, and the steps of the operation, which was done antiseptically, with a very satisfactory result.—Mr. EVANS thought that in these cases there was not an enlargement of the internal condyle, as was generally maintained, but that the deformity consisted of a twist in the femur. He had observed it in this child, although it was not very marked.

*Lateral Lithotomy.*—Mr. CRAVEN exhibited a calculus weighing 1 oz. 12 grs., which he had removed from a man aged 66. There was some bleeding afterwards. He went on well for six days, without any rise of temperature, after which he began to fail, and died on the ninth day. There was no *post mortem* examination, and there were no special symptoms to explain his death.—Mr. DIX inquired why lithotomy had been preferred to lithotrity, as the former was a very dangerous operation in old persons.—Other gentlemen spoke, and Mr. Craven replied.

*Renal Aneurysm.*—Mr. CRAVEN also related the sequel of the case in which he had ligatured the external iliac artery for femoral aneurysm. The patient was readmitted in August, complaining of great pain in the back. He died the same day, and at the *post-mortem* examination a renal aneurysm was found on the left side.

The other paper was postponed for want of time.—November 27th, 1882.

## SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT.

THE eighty-fifth meeting was held at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital on Thursday, November 9th, at 3 P.M., Dr. PARSONS in the Chair.

*Next Meeting.*—It was decided to hold the next meeting at Deal, and Dr. Davey, of Walmer, was elected President.

*Collective Investigation.*—Letters were read from Dr. Mahomed concerning the "Collective Investigation Committee." Dr. Parsons gave a history of the work and objects of the Committee, and it was settled to discuss the subject of "Pneumonia" at the meeting at Deal in March.

An influential and large local sub-committee had been at work since June, and every member of the Association in the district had received cards, many of which were filled in and returned; but the last meeting of the district being a "conjoint" one with the West Kent District, this was the first opportunity for discussing the collective investigation of disease, and it was pleasing to find how much support it had received in East Kent.

*Communications.*—The following communications were made.

1. Mr. Brian Riden showed a Spurious Hermaphroditism, seven months old. There was a large clitoris, not perforated, and labia without testicles. A small opening existed beneath the clitoris; a probe passed into this went towards the perineum into a large cavity. From this cloaca urine flowed. There was no visible vagina, and the finger in the rectum failed to detect an uterus. The mother had borne three healthy boys previously. This child was considered a female by the meeting. A very amusing and interesting discussion followed.

2. Mr. Whitehead Reid read a paper on Endocervicitis. Taking the general practitioner's view of such cases, he insisted on the grand principles of general treatment, personal, moral, hygienic, and disciplinary. He also urged the importance of energetic local treatment in certain obstinate cases of chronic endometritis, which the general practitioner, as a rule, was but too prone to allow to run on from bad to worse under purely general principles, both from a dread of interfering

too much, and also from the feeling of the small amount of credit usually obtainable in the treatment of such tedious and obstinate complaints. Cases in point were cited.

In the discussion that followed, remarks were made bearing on the value of such treatment.

Mr. Dring read a case of Hernia in an old man, who discovered he was ruptured after vaulting over a counter 23 years previously. The hernia was a right inguinal one, and had been irreducible for three years. The bowel became incarcerated four days before he sought advice. When seen, he had hiccup. His temperature was 102°, and he had a very large scrotal hernia, which was hard and knotty in parts. Operative interference was not deemed prudent; rest and position were tried. After three or four days, faecal vomiting ensued; the scrotum was opened, and the coils of bowel found bound down by many adhesions, which were carefully divided, but a gangrenous portion gave way. The man lived ten days afterwards, experiencing relief from his artificial anus. The discussion turned on earlier interference; but under all the peculiar circumstances of the case, it was considered the wisest course had been pursued.

Collective investigation cards on Diphtheria were distributed.

*Dinner.*—After the meeting, the members dined together at the Fleur-de-Lis Hotel.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### POISONING BY FUNGI.

SIR,—On page 1034 of the current volume of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, your correspondent, Mr. T. Jackson, gives an account of the necropsy on the body of a child, whose life, as he asserts, "had been speedily ended, cut short by the intensity of the inflammation" (of the stomach), which, your readers are left to infer, was caused by eating the common mushroom, *agaricus campestris*.

This case has been the subject of a trial at the York Winter Assizes; and the facts thus elicited are so important, that it would not be right that Mr. Jackson's statement, in his article in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, should go forth to the profession as embodying the whole facts of the case; and I add a statement of additional facts, taken from official documents, as a supplement to Mr. Jackson's article.

The body of a female child, unknown, aged about 1½ years, was found, naked and wrapped up in a newspaper, nine miles from Hull, on the 26th of September last. Mr. Jackson, who thought the body had been in the water about seven days, has already given an account of the *post mortem* examination made by him. At the inquest (September 27th), a verdict of "Death from inflammation of the stomach, caused by eating fungi," was returned. Two days after the inquest, information was given to the police that a child (Alice Jones) had been missing from Hull since September 20th. This led to the arrest of the mother on a charge of murder; and the body of the child was exhumed on October 1st, three or four days after the burial, under an order from the Secretary of State. The body was amply identified as that of the child Jones, and as that on which Mr. Jackson had conducted a necropsy. The second *post mortem* examination was made by Messrs. Henry Thompson and Sherburn. They found two marks on the neck; one high up, and apparently due to flexion of the chin upon the neck; but an inch below this, and on a level with the upper part of the trachea, in a line passing horizontally backwards, were some indistinct patches of skin, of a different and rather lighter colour than that immediately above and below. On the back of the neck, and to the right side of it, on a level with the patches just described, were two bruises, the larger of which was of the size of a sixpence, and the other about half that size. On incising these, extravasated blood was noticed in a varying depth of one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch; they were one inch distant from each other. The vessels on the surface of the brain were engorged. The thoracic viscera were still *in situ*. The lungs were considerably emphysematous. The right cavities of the heart were distended with dull blood, whilst the left cavities were nearly empty. The examiners were of opinion that the appearances pointed to death from obstructed respiration.

Several portions of the viscera were submitted to me for examination and analysis. These included the lower end of the gullet, in which was a small quantity of food evidently regurgitated, or pressed back from the stomach; the stomach itself; and the whole of the intestinal canal, from the stomach downwards, in one piece, with the bowel unopened. I detected no poison; and extracts made from the viscera, etc., were innocuous to frogs, and had no apparent action upon the frog's heart. Every trace of mushroom-tissue, even the microscopic,

had disappeared, although such things as apple-pulp and currants were clearly recognisable in the gullet, stomach, and intestines, and in the contents. I may add that the stomach itself, as well as the intestines—not much decomposed—were to all appearance perfectly normal, and free from congestion or any inflammatory products. Dr. Goodhart, who was kind enough to examine the stomach and intestines with me, pronounced them to be perfectly normal. Food, but no mushroom-tissue, was found adherent to the stomach.

The mother was tried, as I have said, for wilful murder; but there being no clear evidence as to the cause of death, and the marks of violence on the neck being admitted possibly inflicted shortly after death, the woman was very properly acquitted.

It will be remarked that there was an entire absence of a history of symptoms; without this, the presence of half a pint of the edible mushroom in the stomach—an extraordinary circumstance in a child so young—cannot be accepted as evidence that death resulted from the eating of fungi.—I am, etc.,

November 27, 1882.

THOS. STEVENSON.

### THE DEPUTATION TO THE LORD PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL.

SIR,—In the only detailed report I have seen of the recent deputation to Lord Carlingford and Mr. Mundella (*Scotsman*, November 23rd), I find Dr. Glover referring to my name along with that of Professor Turner, and it would almost appear as if our supposed assent to the principle of a joint board was to be made a starting-point for the further assumption that the opinion of Scotland, or of the Scottish universities, might be reckoned upon in future as favourable to some modification of that principle. Were it not for this suggestion, I might be content to leave Professor Turner's opinion to be read in his separate memorandum (F), subjoined to the report of the Royal Commission, and my own for the evidence, which is not at all in accordance with the views attributed to me—see especially Nos. 4,759-62, 4,765-68, 4,770-86. It is not my object at present to argue the matter; but as Lord Carlingford and Mr. Mundella, as well as others, may have been misled, I will ask you to permit the insertion of this letter along with any report that may appear in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of the proceedings of the deputation.—I am, etc.,

W. T. GAIRDNER.  
University of Glasgow, November 25th.

### AMBULANCE FOR STREET ACCIDENTS.

SIR,—Since my return from New York about three weeks ago, I have been looking over the file of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, to read some articles that had been written by Dr. Howard on the subject of ambulances for street accidents and for the transportation of emergency cases. My attention was directed to the subject by some of my friends in America, who expressed their surprise at my name not having been mentioned, either directly or indirectly, in connection with the scheme proposed by Dr. Howard.

I do not pretend to claim any priority or originality of idea in the system proposed by me in Paris in November, 1880, consequently prior to his paper, which appeared in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of July 16th, 1881, or to anything that had been published by Dr. Howard.

The fact is, the first ambulance ever organised for street accidents, etc., was at New York, the scheme of which, and its entire working, were imported by me to Paris, and submitted officially to the Academy of Medicine, where my communication was received most favourably, and the ambulance system therein proposed adopted in principle. This circumstance you are aware of, as I forwarded you at the time my pamphlet, and the report of the Academy on the subject, which you kindly noticed more than once in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. A Commission was then charged by the Academy to examine and report on the subject, the result being that my project, with the report of the Commission, were forwarded with a strong recommendation to the Minister of the Interior for favourable consideration. The latter functionary charged the Municipal Council of this city to study the subject. Orders were then given to the Prefect of Police to make arrangements for carrying out the scheme as soon as possible. On a report called for by the Prefect from Dr. Voisin, Member of the Council of Hygiene, it was decided that telegraphic communications should be established between the eighty police stations with that of the central station of this city.

I should not have troubled you about this matter, but I must say that I consider Dr. Howard's reticence concerning me is, to say the least, far from courteous towards a professional brother. I may, however, recall to his mind the personal conversation I had with him in

*General and Minute Anatomy*; the *Works of William Hewson* (Sydenham Society Edition); Notes in *Wagner's Physiology*, and papers in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine*, the *Medical Times and Gazette*, the *Annals of Natural History*, etc.

In 1847, Mr. Gulliver married Miss Anne Keown, sister of the member for Downpatrick, a woman, to quote his own words, "whose piety, love, and intelligence have always been blessings to herself and her family." By this marriage there was issue four children, two of whom died in infancy. George, his only son, inheriting the tastes of his sire, was some time a favourite pupil and Demonstrator of Anatomy under Professor Rolleston at Oxford, where he graduated B.A., taking a first class, and thence went out as naturalist with the *Venus* expedition, receiving the thanks of the Royal Society for his services on that occasion.

For some time Mr. Gulliver had been confined to his bed, suffering acutely from a chronic and most painful attack of gout, which all the kind skill and devoted attention of his friend, Dr. H. A. Gogarty, Physician to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, and his son, Dr. George Gulliver, one of the assistant-physicians to St. Thomas's Hospital, could only ameliorate. Mr. Gulliver has left numerous friends to mourn their great loss.

Mr. Gulliver's remains were interred at Nackington, near Canterbury, on the 22nd instant. Besides the immediate relatives, there were his old friends, Colonel Horsley, the Rev. R. N. Gandy, the Rev. C. Bewsher, and the Rev. M. B. Moorhouse; his attached friend and medical attendant, Dr. Gogarty, Physician to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital; Dr. Robert Boyd and representatives of the East Kent Natural History Society, in which he took the greatest interest. The deceased gentleman leaves a widow and an only son, Dr. George Gulliver, M.A., Oxon, M.R.C.S.Lond., Assistant-Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and a host of friends to deplore the loss of a truly good man.

#### RICHARD CROSS, M.D., F.R.C.S., J.P.

DR. CROSS was one of the best known and most highly respected residents in the borough of Scarborough. His kindly attention as a medical practitioner and the courtesy and geniality which he manifested to every one with whom he came in contact, whether in public, private, or professional life, caused him to be much esteemed. By his death the poor have lost a friend and the town one of its most enterprising and successful citizens. He died on Nov. 19th, and was interred with military honours, the Magistrates, Mayor, and Corporation attending the funeral. After studying at Guy's Hospital, London, he qualified as L.S.A. in 1839, became Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1840, and commenced practice in Scarborough the same year. Shortly after that, he went into partnership with the late Mr. Thomas Weddell, a connection which was only severed by the death of that gentleman in 1862. Dr. Cross took the degree of M.D. at St. Andrew's University in 1852. Last year he was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. He was a member and a Fellow of other Medical Associations, and he was Medical Referee for the Passengers and Imperial Union Accident Companies. In 1869, he contributed to the *Lancet* a Table of Obstetrical Studies. He was Surgeon to the East and North Riding Yorkshire Artillery Volunteers. At one time he was Physician to the Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary, and a member of the Committee of the Cliff Bridge Company. For 36 years he was Medical Officer to the Ancient Order of Foresters' Friendly Society, and his connection with that body only ceased when the Friendly Societies Medical Association was established. He was elected a member of the Scarborough Corporation in November 1st, 1849, at the head of the poll for the North Ward, and he was regularly re-elected until 1862, when he was made an alderman. He was Mayor of the borough in 1860-61, and he retired from the Town Council in 1874. He was a borough magistrate and a trustee of municipal charities.

**INSANITY IN FRANCE.**—The Prefect of the Seine publishes an account of the care taken of the insane in the city of Paris. Of all the French departments, it appears that the Seine furnishes the largest proportion of cases of insanity. During the last thirty years, while the population in that department has barely increased threefold, the number of patients in the madhouses has multiplied more than six-fold. The number of admissions last year was 2,438, of which number 180 were foreigners. The expense of the latter was 60,000 francs; for, among European States, only Russia, Switzerland, and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg indemnify the French authorities for the expenses incurred in this way on behalf of their own subjects. The German Government, however, is willing to pay the cost of sending back to the Fatherland German subjects who it may be necessary to keep under restraint. The estimated expenditure for the Paris asylums for next year is 4,800,000 francs.

## MEDICAL NEWS.

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.**—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, November 23rd, 1882.

Cunnington, Cecil William, Bartholomew Road, Kentish Town.  
Peskett, Alfred Freeman, Leyton, Essex.  
Sergeant, George, Lewannick, Cornwall.  
Tireman, Arthur Lumley, Howden, Yorkshire.

*Omitted on the 16th.*

Dalton, Arthur John, Albert Road, South Norwood.

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

Huxtable, Arthur Edwin, Charing Cross Hospital.  
Phillips, Ernest William, Guy's Hospital.  
Roosmalelocq, Frederick Owen Y., University College.

## MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:—

**BRADFORD INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.**—House-Physician. Salary £100 per annum. Applications by December 6th.

**BURY DISPENSARY HOSPITAL.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications by December 18th.

**CHIPPING NORTON UNION.**—District Medical Officer. Salary, £65 per annum. Applications to the Clerk by December 25th.

**DENBIGHSHIRE GENERAL INFIRMARY.**—Denbigh.—Honorary Dental Surgeon. Applications by December.

**HALSTEAD LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.**—Medical Officer. Salary, £30 per annum. Applications by December 2nd.

**HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.**—Great Ormond Street, W.C.—Ophthalmic Surgeon. Applications by December 13th.

**INISHOWEN UNION.**—Clonmany Dispensary.—Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum, with £15 as Medical Officer of Health, registration, and vaccination fees. Election on December 5th.

**KINGTON UNION.**—Medical Officer. Salary, £30 per annum. Applications by December 4th.

**LEEDS PUBLIC DISPENSARY.**—Two Resident Medical Officers. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications by December 9th, to Dr. Jacob, 12, Park Street, Leeds.

**LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM.**—Female Department.—Assistant House-Surgeon and Apothecary. Applications to the Secretary, Westbourne Green, Harrow Road, by December 12th.

**NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL.**—Dental Surgeon. Applications by December 22nd.

**NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL.**—Assistant Dental Surgeon. Applications by December 22nd.

**NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.**—Hackney Road, E.—Resident Clinical Assistant and Registrar. Salary, £70 per annum. Applications by December 5th.

**NORTH-WEST LONDON HOSPITAL.**—Physician. Applications by December 16th.

**PAROCHIAL BOARD OF PENNYGOWN AND TOROSAY.**—Medical Officer. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications to Mr. A. McDougall, Inspector of Poor, Auchnairnrig-by-Oban, by December 5th.

**ROYAL BERKS HOSPITAL.**—Reading.—Assistant to the House-Surgeon. Applications by December 5th.

**SCARBOROUGH UNION.**—Workhouse Medical Officer. Salary, £70 per annum. Applications by December 13th.

**ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR SKIN-DISEASES.**—Leicester Square. Assistant Physician. Applications by December 4th.

**ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR SKIN-DISEASES.**—Leicester Square. Assistant Surgeon. Applications by December 4th.

**ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.**—Paddington.—Pathologist and Curator. Applications by December 11th.

**STOURBRIDGE DISPENSARY.**—House-Surgeon and Secretary. Salary, £130 per annum. Applications to G. Perry, Esq., Fairfield, Pedmore, near Stourbridge, by December 5th.

**ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE.**—Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.—Assistant-Surgeon. Applications by December 9th.

**WEST BROMWICH DISTRICT HOSPITAL.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £60 per annum. Applications by December 9th.

**WEYMOUTH UNION.**—Medical Officer for the Parish of Melcombe Regis. Salary, £70 per annum. Applications, endorsed "Medical Officer, Melcombe Regis", by December 4th.

**WEYMOUTH UNION.**—Medical Officer for the Parish of Weymouth. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications, endorsed "Medical Officer, Weymouth", by December 4th.

**WEYMOUTH UNION.**—Public Vaccinator for the Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis. Salary according to the usual scale of fees. Applications by December 4th.

**WOLVERHAMPTON AND STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL.**—Wolverhampton.—House-Physician. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by December 4th.

**WOLVERHAMPTON AND STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL.**—Wolverhampton.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by December 4th.

**YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL.**—Honorary Physician. Applications by December 8th.

## MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

BATESON, J. F., M.B., C.M.Ed., appointed House-Surgeon to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary.

BEATLEY, Wm. Crump, M.B. Durh., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., appointed Resident Medical Officer to Charing Cross Hospital.

BENNET, James, M.B., C.M. Edin., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Leith Hospital.

BRADSHAW, T. R., M.D. Dub., appointed House-Surgeon to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary.

BUCKLE, L. W., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., appointed non-resident House-Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.

COOPER, G. F., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital.

FELL, W., M.A., M.B.Oxon., M.R.C.S., appointed Assistant House-Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.

GRACIE, C. B., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed House-Physician to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary.

HAG-BROWN, C. W., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed House-Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital.

HARDIE, J., M.D., appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, Dispensary, and Lunatic Hospital or Asylum.

IRELAND, William W., M.D., appointed Medical Officer to Miss Mary Murray's Hospital for Girls, at Prestonpans, near Edinburgh.

JONES, D. Llewellyn, M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Resident Assistant Surgical Officer to Charing Cross Hospital.

JONES, Wansbrough, M.A., M.B.Oxon., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.

LOWE, T. P., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed House-Physician to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary.

MARLOW, F. W., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Ophthalmic Assistant to St. Thomas's Hospital.

QUENNEL, J. C., M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Ongar Union.

REES, Robert, M.B., C.M., appointed Medical Officer to the West Bromwich Union Workhouse, *vice* Alfred Paget Evans, M.R.C.S., resigned.

SUTTON, S. W., M.B.Lond., M.R.C.S., appointed Resident Accoucheur to St. Thomas's Hospital.

TREASURE, W. B. C., L.S.A.Lond., appointed Resident Assistant Medical Officer to Charing Cross Hospital.

TYRRELL, Walter, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Junior Anæsthetist to St. Thomas's Hospital.

VAN, A. F., M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator of the No. 4 District to the Wimborne and Cranborne Union.

VEITCH, Archibald, M.B., C.M. Edin., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Leith Hospital.

WELLS, A. E., M.B.Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed House-Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.

WHITE, E. F., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed House-Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital.

WIGAN, C. A., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Resident Obstetric Officer to Charing Cross Hospital.

WILLIAMS, E. R., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Derby Amalgamated Friendly Societies' Medical Association.

WILSON, A. H., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed House-Surgeon to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary.

WRIGHT, G. A., M.B., appointed Honorary Assistant-Surgeon to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, Dispensary, and Lunatic Hospital or Asylum, *vice* J. Hardie, M.D.

WYBORN, S. Bargrave, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Resident Surgical Officer to Charing Cross Hospital.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

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

## BIRTHS.

ILLINGWORTH.—On the 21st November, at Crowther Terrace, Clayton-le-Moors, Lancashire, the wife of C. R. Illingworth, M.B., M.R.C.S., of a son.

## DEATHS.

BLECKLEY.—November 23rd, at Lorne House, Upper Norwood, T. M. Bleckley, Esq., M.D., C.B., Brigade-Surgeon A.M.D., in his fifty-third year.

SARJEANT.—On the 28th November, at 48, Eardley Crescent, West Brompton, Arthur Sarjeant, F.R.C.S., aged 68, beloved and deeply regretted by all who knew him.

THE recent remonstrances of medical officers of health, and the state of things which has been revealed by their inspections of the metropolitan bakehouses, have borne good fruit. We note that at a recent meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, the Special Purposes and Sanitary Committee reported that further legislation is now required to secure the efficient inspection and the proper sanitary condition of bakehouses, and recommending that a communication be addressed to the Home Secretary, urging the early introduction into Parliament of a measure for enabling the Board to make regulations as to the sanitary condition of bakehouses in the metropolis, with power to inspect and enforce the regulations.

HEALTH OF FOREIGN CITIES.—Statistics, published in the Registrar-General's last weekly return, show that the death-rate was equal to 26.9 in Bombay, and 35.7 in Madras. Small-pox caused 8 deaths in Madras, and fever showed the usual excessive fatality in that city. According to the most recent weekly returns, the average annual death-rate per 1000 persons, estimated to be living in twenty-two of the largest European cities, was equal to 24.5, and very slightly exceeded the average rate last week in the twenty-eight large English towns. The death-rate in St. Petersburg was equal to 42.0, and showed an increase upon the rates in previous weeks; the 539 deaths included 46 from diphtheria and 24 from scarlet fever. In three other northern cities—Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Christiania—the death-rate averaged only 21.1, the highest rate being 22.5 in Copenhagen; 5 deaths from typhoid fever were recorded in Stockholm, and scarlet fever caused 5 deaths in Copenhagen and 4 in Stockholm. The Paris death-rate rose again to 24.9; the deaths included 79 from typhoid fever, 34 from diphtheria, and 10 from small-pox. The deaths in Brussels were equal to a rate of 22.6, 4 deaths resulting from fevers. The death-rate in Geneva was so low as 12.8. The rate in three of the principal Dutch cities averaged 22.8, the highest rate being 24.0 in the Hague, where 7 of the 57 deaths resulted from scarlet fever; 5 deaths from fever occurred in Amsterdam. The Registrar-General's table includes nine German and Austrian cities, in which the death-rate averaged 23.3, and ranged from 20.2 and 20.6 in Hamburg and Dresden, to 25.6 in Trieste and 26.0 in Prague. Small-pox caused 3 deaths in Buda-Pesth, and scarlet fever and diphtheria fatality was excessive in most of these German cities. The mean death-rate in three of the largest Italian cities did not exceed 20.0; it was equal to 16.7 in Turin, 21.2 in Rome, and 23.2 in Venice. Five fatal cases of diphtheria were recorded in Turin. In the four great American cities, the death-rate averaged 22.6, and ranged from 19.0 in Brooklyn to 26.2 in Baltimore. Small-pox caused 21 deaths in Baltimore, and typhoid fever 11 in Philadelphia; diphtheria again showed excessive fatality in each of these four American cities.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—At a recent meeting of the Council of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, the various resolutions which had been passed in the departments at the Nottingham Congress were considered and confirmed or referred to the standing committees. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the mayor and corporation and the local officers of the congress. A complete list of the Council for the ensuing year, 1882-3, was laid on the table, and the following Executive Committee for the same period was appointed: G. Baden-Powell, M.A.; Joseph Brown, Q.C., Treasurer; R. Farquharson, M.D., M.P.; William C. Fooks; the Hon. Dudley F. Fortescue; Captain Douglas Galton, C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S.; Rowland Hamilton, Secretary to the Education Department; G. Wood-yatt Hastings, M.P., President of Council; Sir Ughtred J. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart.; Francis G. P. Neison; Francis S. Powell, M.A.; Colonel Charles Ratcliffe; P. H. Rathbone, Secretary to the Art Department; A. Herbert Stafford, Secretary to the Jurisprudence Department; Edward Seaton, M.D., Secretary to the Health Department; Rev. S. A. Steinthal, Secretary to the Economy and Trade Department; R. Denny Uirlin; Captain E. H. Verney, R.N.; John Westlake, Q.C., LL.D., Foreign Secretary; and Mervyn White, M.A.

SALICYLIC ACID AS AN ANTISEPTIC.—MM. Robinet and Pellet (*Comptes Rendus*, tome xciv, 1322-1324, and *Journal of Chem. Soc.*, September 1882) conclude that in the case of wines, worts, etc., 0.5 grammes per litre (= 10 parts in 20,000) acts as an efficient antiseptic. One-tenth of a gramme prevents the action of yeast, and 0.2 grammes prevents the fermentation of wines to which sugar has been added. Generally, for quantities of 0.5 grammes per litre, the clear liquid retains 0.3 to 0.35 grammes, the remainder being in the precipitate. Moreover, when wines containing salicylic acid are kept in casks, the wood absorbs the acid, and retains it with great tenacity. Bersch says, on the same subject, that the retarding action of salicylic acid on fermentation commences when 4 to 11 parts in 20,000 are present, 11 parts being sufficient to wholly prevent it. Another writer, Denucé (*Chem. Centr.*, 1882) observes that 2 to 8 parts of salicylic acid in 20,000 of wine are not injurious to health, and that this quantity is abundantly sufficient to prevent fermentation.

THE *Hydaspe*, which arrived at Aden with all the troops and animals on board in good health and condition, was furnished with Dr. Neale's newly invented chemical lung. The chemical lung has recently been patented in India. The form used at sea consists of a windsail, in which an endless towel moves. The bottom of this towel runs through a bucket, which contains a solution of Little's soluble phenyle. This new method of constantly purifying the air seems to have proved highly effectual.

## 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. W., 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., 2; 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.

WESTMINSTER.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 3; Eye, M. Th., 2.30; Ear, Tu. F., 9; Skin, Th., 1; Dental, W. S., 9.15.

## MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Heneage Gibbes will give a demonstration on Bacilli, and on the manner of staining them. Dr. C. Theodore Williams: A case of Bronchiectasis treated by Tapping.—Odontological Society of Great Britain, 8 P.M. Mr. Charles White: The Salivary Glands of Insects. Casual communications by Messrs. G. Parkinson, Brunton, etc.

TUESDAY.—Pathological Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Bedford Fenwick: Fatty Degeneration of Walls of the Heart. Mr. H. Morris: 1. Acute Dilatation of Stomach; 2. Photograph and a living patient with Osteitis Deformans. Dr. F. C. Turner: Congenital Malformation of the Heart. Dr. Norman Moore: 1. Stricture of Intestine; 2. Tuberous of the Liver; 3. Joints from a Case of Scarlet Fever; 4. Malformation of Heart. Mr. Barwell: Excessive Deformity from Rachitic Osteomalacia. Mr. Bowley: 1. Disseminated Polypus of Colon; 2. Polypus of Rectum; 3. Polypus of Small Intestine. Mr. J. B. Sutton: Disseminated Abscesses in Liver of Python and of Kangaroo.

WEDNESDAY.—Obstetrical Society of London, 8 P.M. Specimens will be shown by Dr. Cleveland, Dr. Edis, Dr. Galabin, and others. Dr. Hopkins Walters: Remarks on a case of *Post Partum* Avulsion of the Uterus, Right Ovary, and Fallopian Tube, followed by Recovery. Dr. A. Wynne Williams: Ruptured Peritoneum: Improved Method of Operating. Dr. Edis: Epithelioma of the Cervix Uteri: Pregnancy: Cesarean Section: Recovery. Mr. J. Knowsley Thornton: Case of Extirpation of Uterus and Appendages for Epithelioma of the Cavity.—Epidemiological Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. Edward C. Seaton: On the Influence of Small-pox Hospitals, illustrated by the recent behaviour of Small-pox in Nottingham.

THURSDAY.—Harveian Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Harveian Lecture by Mr. Henry Power: Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery in relation to General Practice.

FRIDAY.—Clinical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Godlee: On Three Cases of Intussusception in Infants, treated by Abdominal Section. Dr. Coxwell: On the case of a Child with Symptoms resembling those of Myxedema (Patient will be shown). Mr. Nunn: On a Case of Necrosis of the Hyoid Bone and Larynx. Mr. Davies-Colley: On a Case of Enormous Enlargement of the Lower Lip cured by Operation. Cases of Pseudo-hypertrophic Paralysis in Adults will be shown by Dr. T. H. Green and by Dr. J. K. Fowler.

## 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.

## AN APPEAL.

SIR.—May I venture to ask you to allow this appeal, and the subjoined particulars of the case, to be inserted in your next issue?

Mr. Scarnell is eighty-seven years of age, and has been bedridden for over nine years. He is in need of £120. He is ready to pay the premium of a policy originally of £500, and now amounting to £840. He has already paid £736 in premiums. The premium is due on November 28th, and must be paid within thirty days of that date. Trusting that you will do me this great favour, I have, sir, the honour to remain, your obedient servant,

J. GRANT MILLS, Hospitaller of St. Thomas's Hospital. The Hospitaller's House, St. Thomas's Hospital, Lambeth, S.E., Nov. 22nd.

Particulars of Case.—Mr. Samuel Finch Scarnell was born in December 1795. After obtaining his certificate from the Society of Apothecaries, he went to St. Osyk, Essex, in 1823, and practised nineteen years. He then came to Vassall Road, Brixton, and, in November 1865, was seriously ill, so ill that he has never been able to practise since; and, for the past nine years, has been bedridden. He was supported up to June 1875 by his son, Captain W. L. Scarnell, R.N., who then died, since which time he has been supported by his two daughters. The eldest daughter can do little, as she has an afflicted son. Mr. Scarnell's sole income is £20 per annum from the Medical Benevolent Fund. He can sell none of the bonuses of his policy, as it is held by trustees under marriage settlement.

A TROUBLED MEMBER might do well to consult yet further eminent authorities on the subject, as this is apparently a case in which, in the multiplicity of counsellors, wisdom might be found; or he might arrange a consultation with the two first gentlemen named.

## MEDICAL EDUCATION.

SIR.—In reference to what Mr. Wheelhouse remarks, as one of the deputation to the Lord President of Council, I know a student who has been a pupil, who has gone through all the requirements to enable him to pass the primary and final examinations, than whom no surgeon is better up in surgery and medicine; but he cannot answer the catch questions that are put by the examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons of London. I know another, who has answered and passed all the requirements for primary and final examinations at the hands of the examiners in London, consequently a fully qualified man. He has now gone to a medical man to learn the practical part of the profession. The London examiners are more lenient to the students in the London schools than to those educated at Leeds, Manchester, etc. While such injustice is shown by the examiners, it is an act of impossibility to pass legitimately. Take the present middle-aged medical men. Where would they have been had they been subjected to the same difficulties? and they are trusted with valuable lives.—I am, etc., MEDICUS.

ENQUIRIES wishes to know if a physician's diploma will meet the requirements of the Board of Trade in appointing medical inspectors to any of the chief ports of the kingdom. The term used in section xli of the Passengers' Act of 1855 is "medical practitioner", and it may naturally be concluded that a man holding a physician's diploma would be eligible for the position referred to.

## CREMATIONS IN DORSET.

SIR.—Having been from home, I did not see the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of November 4th until yesterday. Dr. Comyns Leach makes some remarks on the construction of the chamber in which the subjects were cremated. He prefers the entrance to be at the end. I still think that the side entrance is best. The Dorset apparatus was constructed under difficulties, and from materials which I had at hand. The doors can be easily made without the movable divisions, and there is no mechanical difficulty connected with the opening and closing of them. The coffin can be put in more easily at the side, and the ashes can be more conveniently removed. I would make the whole of the interior of fire-brick, and much stronger than the Dorset apparatus, which was only intended as a temporary affair, but which answered well for a first attempt. I had provided tubes for the admission of air to mix with the gases from the fire, as suggested by Dr. Leach; but, for some reason, the bricklayer omitted to put them in.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Iron Works, Wincanton, November 22nd, 1882.

THOMAS RICHARDS.

