

collapse, lasting for several days. Vomiting has, in some cases, been so persistent a symptom as to necessitate nourishment *per rectum*. Dysentery and diarrhoea have also increased; and amongst the out-patients at the Deaconesses' Hospital, a large number of cases amongst natives and poor Europeans of very severe and rebellious remittent fever are under treatment.

#### DR. HADDAD'S EXPERIENCE.

Dr. Haddad has written to Dr. Mackie a letter, dated from Mahalla Kebira, August 2nd, 1883. In this communication he makes the following statements.

"I have treated, up to the present, over 200 cases, so I am enabled to give you a more decided opinion than I could before.

"The shortest duration I saw was twelve hours; this was only in two cases; all the rest lasted longer, usually from twenty hours to three days. I never saw a person attacked and dropping down in the street as a 'foudroyant' case, but I have heard of some of these, as well as of others of very short duration. Of these I visited all of whom I was informed in time (and there were several), and I have always found that these persons had severe watery diarrhoea for six, ten, or twelve hours before, and of which they had taken no notice, because it is almost always accompanied by no pain whatever; and add to this that these cases occur always amongst the poor, overwrought, and fasting people, I now do not believe in 'foudroyant' attacks, or what are so called, ending in two or three hours' time, or in cases without diarrhoea and vomiting.

"I have seen no extraordinary cases whatever, and I have not been informed of any by the doctors, excepting those of Dutrieux and a few others which I mentioned to you, every one of which was proved to be a state subsequent to the cholera. I have been examining the skin of every patient, and have met with no petechiæ at all, except those roseolar spots which sometimes follow cholera in a stage of reaction.

"In the first stages the thermometer always indicates a normal temperature; and in a state of collapse the temperature in the axilla is always under the normal to a varying extent—35.5° C. and above—and in the mouth normal. In the stage of reaction it is always above normal, 38° and over, sometimes reaching 40°, especially after a warm bath. I have seen here, in Mahalla, only one case of typhoid fever independent of cholera, going on regularly, and I hope favourably, towards recovery.

"In the way of treatment, the most efficacious and successful I experienced was cold or iced compresses over the whole of the abdomen, changed every minute; combined with other means, according to circumstances. Should the tongue be foul, I give one grain of calomel every hour. Vomiting usually ceases immediately after cold compresses are applied, but the diarrhoea sometimes remains severe; in this case an injection of laudanum into the rectum stops it. Should the pulse become weak, stimulants are required. No water to be given to the patient, but a piece of ice, repeated from time to time.

"Warm baths increase perspiration and, consequently, loss of water, and so favour collapse and asphyxia.

"Hypodermic injection of ether has been useful in cramps, but I found your liniment of chloroform most useful for these pains. I tried the inhalation of amyl nitrite, but only in the last moments; in this stage it momentarily increases the beating of the heart, and death follows. I was afraid to use it before that period, while other means could yet be tried.

"I had another necropsy before leaving Mansourah. The appearances were the same as in the first case which I telegraphed to you, only in the last the kidneys were much congested. The state of the large intestine is curious, differing from what we see mentioned in books on cholera. Usually it is said that they undergo a very slight change or none at all, whilst in these two cases they were the chief seat of the disease, being dark green, almost black and carbonised, and in very large spots; the mucous membrane was denuded. This is the only difference I have seen in this epidemic from what is described for cholera. I am sorry there is no chance at Mahalla for me to have any more necropsies. I wish you could examine a case *post mortem*, you would see and certify this appearance."

We are informed by our Alexandria correspondent that the medical officers sent to Egypt from England arrived at Alexandria on August 2nd, all well and in good spirits, and, headed by Mr. Cantlie, they spent the evening with Dr. Mackie, whom they consulted as to their future work. We deeply regret to learn that the non-English press expresses very unkind opinions concerning these

gentlemen, the French local papers describing them as a party of inexperienced lads sent out from their medical classes, not one of them knowing a word of French nor Arabic; our correspondent, on the other hand, declares that not a single French doctor in the town can speak Arabic intelligibly.

## ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

### COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

#### NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1883:

#### ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

A MEETING of the Committee of Council will be held on Wednesday, October 17th. Gentlemen desirous of becoming members must send in their forms of application for election to the General Secretary not later than twenty-one days before the meeting, viz., 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.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary*.

November 9th, 1882.

### COLLECTIVE INVESTIGATION OF DISEASE.

CARDS and explanatory memoranda for the inquiries concerning Acute Pneumonia, Chorea, and Acute Rheumatism, can be had by application to the Honorary Secretaries of the Local Committees appointed by the Branches, or to the Secretary of the Collective Investigation Committee. Of these diseases, each member of the Association is earnestly requested to record at least one ordinary case coming under observation during the year.

Inquiries concerning Diphtheria and Syphilis have been prepared, and can be had on application by those willing to contribute information on these subjects. There are two cards on Diphtheria, one containing clinical, the other etiological inquiries, together with an explanatory memorandum. One of these cards is intended to serve as a guide to the systematic examination of a house or district for sanitary purposes. There are also two sets of inquiries concerning Syphilis, one for acquired, the other for inherited, disease. These are accompanied by an explanatory memorandum giving information concerning the most recently observed symptoms of the inherited disease.

All these inquiries will be continued during the present year.

Applications, etc., to be addressed

The Secretary of the Collective Investigation Committee,  
161A, Strand, W.C.

### PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.

Tuesday, July 31st, 1883.

At a meeting of the Council of 1882-3, held in the Large Hall of the College, Shaw Street, Liverpool, the following gentlemen were present: Mr. C. G. Wheelhouse, President of the Council, in the Chair; Dr. W. F. Wade, Treasurer; Dr. W. Strange, President; Dr. T. Clifford Allbutt, Dr. Bushell Anningson, Mr. F. J. Bailey, Mr. J. Wright Baker, Dr. James Barr, Mr. J. P. Barrow, Mr. T. W. Benfield, Dr. M. Beverley, Mr. G. F. Bodington, Dr. Thomas Bridgwater, Dr. M. M. De Bartolomé, Mr. G. A. Brown, Dr. C. Chadwick, Dr. J. Christie, Dr. J. Ward Cousins, Mr. E. Crickmay, Mr. M. Coates, Dr. J. Cuming, Dr. W. Macfie Campbell, Dr. W. Dickson, Dr. A. Dempsey, Mr. J. Dix, Mr. H. N. Davies, Dr. W. H. Dixon, Dr. A. Davidson, Dr. S. S. Dyer, Mr. T. Darby, Dr. A. W. Edis, Dr. W. T. Edwards, Dr. W. A. Elliston, Dr. B. Foster, Dr. E. Long Fox, Mr. Joseph Farrar, Mr. Wm. Frew, Mr. L. Fuller, Dr. R. W. Foss, Dr. W. H. FitzPatrick, Dr. W. C. Grigg, Dr. C. E. Glascott, Dr. T. R. Glynn, Dr. J. H. Galton, Mr. Ernest Hart, Dr. Alex. Henry, Mr. W. D. Husband, Mr. H. Nelson Hardy, Mr. Arthur Jackson, Mr. Vincent Jackson, Dr. Leslie H. Jones, Dr. T. Eytton Jones, Mr. Evan Jones, Dr. Arthur Jamison, Mr. S. Knaggs, Mr. H. R. Ker, Dr. J. Lambert, Dr. H. T. Lanchester, Mr. H. R. Ley, Mr. R. G. Long, Dr. W. J. Lunn, Dr. D. C. McVail, Mr. W. H. Morgan, Dr. H. Marshall, Sir W. Miller, Dr. A. S. Myrtle, Mr. C. Macnamara, Dr. H. C. March, Mr. F. Mason, Dr. M'Keown, Dr. S. H. Monckton, Mr. G. W. Mould, Mr. R. H. B. Nicholson, Mr. A. Oakes, Dr. C. Parsons, Mr. Chauncy Puzey, Dr. S. Rees Philipps, Mr. A. Prichard, Dr. T. L. Rogers, Mr. J. Lloyd Roberts, Dr. Jos. Rogers, Mr. W. Rivington, Dr. E. Rickards, Dr. G. H. Savage, Dr. A. Strange, Mr. S. W. Sibley,

Dr. H. Simpson, Mr. E. Noble Smith, Dr. L. Shapter, Mr. A. W. Stocks, Dr. James Stewart, Dr. S. Spratly, Mr. W. D. Spanton, Mr. James Somer, Mr. T. Sympton, Dr. W. Taylor, Mr. Jabez Thomas, Mr. C. W. Thorp, Mr. J. Hodgson Wright, Dr. F. P. Weaver, Mr. Fredk. Wallace, Dr. E. Waters, Mr. J. L. W. Ward, Dr. John W. Watkins, Dr. W. Webb.

Read letters of apology for non-attendance from Mr. Sampson Gamgee, Mr. Edward Lund, and Dr. J. H. Stowers.

The minutes of the last meeting and special meeting, having been printed and circulated, were taken as read, and ordered to be signed.

Resolved: That the order of business for the first general meeting be altered by placing the discussion of payment of expenses of representatives after the discussion of the change of by-laws; and that, after the payment of expenses of representatives was passed at the meeting of the Council at Birmingham, in the event of the by-laws being accepted, the report should be amended by the insertion of this fact.

The Annual Report was, after consideration, adopted, and ordered to be placed before the Council meeting of to-day.

Resolved: That it be recommended to the Committee of Council that an addition of £100 be made to Dr. Henry's salary.

*Wednesday, August 1st, 1883.*

At a meeting of the Council of 1883-4, held on Wednesday, August 1st, 1883, in the large hall of the College, Shaw Street, Liverpool, the following gentlemen were present:—Mr. C. G. Wheelhouse, President of the Council; Dr. W. Strange, Vice-President; Dr. W. F. Wade, Treasurer; Dr. M. Beverley, Dr. T. Barr, Mr. D. B. Balding, Mr. F. J. Bailey, Mr. J. A. Ball, Dr. G. B. Barron, Dr. L. Borchardt, Dr. T. Bridgwater, Dr. Bernard, Dr. J. W. Byers, Dr. F. Bagshawe, Dr. A. H. Bampton, Dr. Alfred Carpenter, Mr. F. R. Cross, Dr. C. Chadwick, Mr. E. Crickmay, Dr. J. Ward Cousins, Dr. W. Carter, Dr. J. Corns, Dr. C. J. Cullingworth, Dr. M. M. De Bartolomé, Dr. E. Dewes, Dr. A. Davies, Mr. J. Dix, Dr. W. Dickson, Mr. E. Davies, Mr. H. N. Davies, Dr. W. A. Elliston, Dr. J. E. Eddison, Dr. E. Long Fox, Dr. B. Foster, Dr. W. Frew, Mr. J. Farrar, Dr. W. H. FitzPatrick, Dr. R. W. Foss, Mr. W. H. Folker, Mr. John Garner, Dr. James F. Goodhart, Dr. S. Gee, Dr. S. Griffith, Mr. B. C. Gowing, Dr. J. H. Galton, Dr. C. E. Glascott, Mr. H. Greenway, Dr. W. C. Grigg, Dr. O. Grant, Dr. A. Henry, Dr. Graily Hewitt, Mr. H. Nelson Hardy, Mr. Ernest Hart, Mr. Evan Jones, Mr. A. Jackson, Mr. T. V. Jackson, Mr. S. Knaggs, Mr. H. R. Ker, Dr. J. R. Kealy, Dr. J. C. Leach, Dr. H. T. Lanchester, Dr. W. G. V. Lush, Sir W. Mac Cormac, Dr. W. J. Mickle, Dr. A. S. Myrtle, Mr. C. Macnamara, Mr. F. Mason, Mr. H. N. Morgan, Dr. D. C. McVail, Mr. W. E. Musson, Mr. R. H. B. Nicholson, Mr. A. Oakes, Mr. A. Prichard, Dr. G. H. Philipson, Mr. J. M. Palmer, Dr. E. Rickards, Mr. J. Richards, Dr. G. Russell, Mr. J. Reid, Dr. S. Rees Philipps, Dr. C. Parsons, Professor E. A. Schäfer, Mr. S. W. Sibley, Dr. R. Saundby, Dr. A. Sheen, Mr. H. Stear, Dr. W. Stokes, Dr. S. Spratly, Dr. A. Strange, Mr. E. Noble Smith, Mr. H. Terry, Dr. T. W. Thursfield, Dr. E. Tiffen, Dr. W. Taylor, Mr. Jabez Thomas, Dr. J. W. Watkins, Dr. F. P. Weaver, Mr. F. Wallace.

The election of twenty members of the Committee of Council was considered. There were twenty-one nominations. A ballot was taken. Mr. Hugh Ker and Mr. J. Hodgson Wright were appointed scrutineers; and the gentlemen whose names are as follows, having the greatest number of votes, were declared to be elected in accordance with By-law 30:—T. Clifford Allbutt, M.D., F.R.S., Leeds; G. B. Barron, M.D., Southport; T. H. Bartleet, M.B., Birmingham; L. Borchardt, M.D., Manchester; T. Bridgwater, M.B., Harrow; A. Davidson, M.D., Liverpool; B. Foster, M.D., Birmingham; E. Long Fox, M.D., Clifton; A. J. Harrison, M.B., Clifton; C. Holman, M.D., Reigate; Evan Jones, Esq., Aberdeen; H. T. Lanchester, M.D., Croydon; C. Macnamara, Esq., London; D. C. McVail, M.B., Glasgow; F. A. Mahomed, M.D., London; Frederick Mason, Esq., Bath; W. W. Moore, M.D., Brighton; R. H. B. Nicholson, Esq., Hull; S. W. Sibley, Esq., London; T. Sympton, Esq., Lincoln.

Dr. Alexander Dempsey, honorary secretary, North of Ireland Branch, together with Sir William Miller and Dr. Cuming, attended as a deputation from the Belfast Branch, and presented a cordial invitation to hold the fifty-second annual meeting in that town in 1884. The invitation was as follows.

"To the Council of the British Medical Association. We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in requesting that you will arrange to hold the annual meeting of the British Medical Association for the year 1884 in Belfast; and, should you so honour us, we under-

take to use our best endeavours to ensure a successful meeting." Here followed 200 signatures.

Resolved: That it be recommended to the general meeting of to-day, that the cordial invitation to hold the annual meeting of the Association at Belfast in 1884 be accepted.

Resolved: That Dr. Cuming be nominated president-elect.

The president of the South Wales Branch presented a cordial invitation on the part of the profession and corporation of Cardiff, to hold the annual meeting of 1885 at Cardiff.

Dr. Bagshawe, on behalf of the profession of Hastings and St. Leonards, also presented an invitation to hold the annual meeting of 1885 or 1886 in those towns.

Resolved: That it be an instruction to the Committee of Council to take steps to ascertain the opinion of the Association with regard to the admission and retention of homœopaths as members of the Association.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

*Tuesday, July 31st, 1883.*

At a meeting of the Committee of Council, held at the College, Shaw Street, Liverpool, on July 31st, 1883; present—Mr. C. G. Wheelhouse (President of Council); Dr. W. Strange (President); Dr. W. F. Wade (Treasurer); Dr. B. Anningson; Dr. J. T. Arlidge; Dr. M. M. De Bartolomé; Dr. L. Borchardt; Dr. A. Carpenter; Dr. C. Chadwick; Dr. James Christie; Dr. J. Ward Cousins; Dr. A. Davidson; Dr. A. Dempsey; Dr. J. Dix; Dr. W. A. Elliston; Dr. B. Foster; Dr. E. Long Fox; Dr. C. E. Glascott; Dr. W. C. Grigg; Mr. W. D. Husband; Mr. A. Jackson; Mr. T. V. Jackson; Dr. Eytan Jones; Dr. Leslie H. Jones; Dr. H. T. Lanchester; Dr. W. G. Vawdrey Lush; Mr. C. Macnamara; Mr. F. Mason; Mr. R. H. B. Nicholson; Dr. C. Parsons; Dr. S. Rees Philipps; Dr. E. Rickards; Mr. J. Lloyd Roberts; Mr. S. W. Sibley; Dr. A. Strange; Mr. T. Sympton; Dr. E. Waters;

The President of Council reported that he had received a notice of correction of the printed minutes of the last meeting from Dr. C. Holman, who complained of his name having been omitted from the list of attendances.

Resolved: That the omission of Dr. Holman's name from the list of attendances be corrected. Dr. Holman's name was accordingly inserted in the minutes as having attended five meetings of the Committee of Council.

The President of Council reported in reference to Minutes 794 and 795, that copies of the resolution on Homœopathy had been sent to all the Branches.

In reference to Continued Minute 797, read letter from Dr. Fothergill, of which the following is a copy:

110, Park Street, Park Lane, W.

Gentlemen,—I am willing to accept the proposed new by-laws as regards the Editor's tenure of office; so shall not proceed with my motion to amend the old By-law 12.—I remain, yours most respectfully,

July 25th, 1883.

J. MILNER FOTHERGILL.

In reference to Minute 798, the President of Council reported that a meeting of those interested in the formation of a Sick Benefit Society was arranged to be held in the Great Hall of the College, Shaw Street, Liverpool, on Thursday, the 2nd day of August, at 12 o'clock noon.

Read letter from Drs. FitzPatrick and Whittle.

Resolved: That the President of the Council, Mr. Macnamara, and Dr. Grigg, be appointed a Subcommittee to consider the matter, and to confer with Drs. FitzPatrick and Whittle, and report to the meeting of the 2nd prox.

Resolved: That the eighty-eight candidates whose names appear on the circular convening the meeting, together with the two gentlemen whose forms were handed in by Mr. Vincent Jackson at the last meeting of the Committee of Council, be elected members of the Association.

Resolved: That a record of the proposed appointment of an Assistant-Secretary be added to the Annual Report.

A resolution of regret at the loss of Dr. A. P. Stewart was appended to the Annual Report of Council.

The Annual Report was then considered, and, after some amendment, was ordered to be placed before the Council of to-day.

*Thursday, August 2nd, 1883.*

At a meeting of the Committee of Council, held in the Board Room of the College, Shaw Street, Liverpool, on August 2nd, 1883; present—Mr. C. G. Wheelhouse (President of Council, in the chair)

Dr. W. F. Wade (Treasurer); Dr. T. Bridgwater; Dr. Alfred Carpenter; Dr. J. Ward Cousins; Mr. J. Dix; Dr. A. Davidson; Dr. D. Drummond; Dr. B. Foster; Dr. E. Long Fox; Dr. W. C. Grigg; Mr. W. C. Husband; Mr. Evan Jones; Dr. T. Eyton Jones; Dr. H. T. Lanchester; Dr. W. V. Lush; Mr. C. Macnamara; Mr. F. Mason; Dr. D. C. McVail; Mr. R. H. B. Nicholson; Dr. C. Parsons; Mr. S. W. Sibley; Dr. A. Strange; Dr. W. Strange; Mr. T. Symson;

The minutes of the last meeting were read and found correct.

Mr. Macnamara reported, on behalf of the Subcommittee, the action taken by the Subcommittee with regard to the letter of Drs. FitzPatrick and Whittle.

Read, Resolution of the Militia-Surgeons Association, of which the following is a copy, viz.:

That this meeting requests the Committee of Council to allow the grievances of Militia Surgeons to be discussed at the General Meeting on Friday next.

Resolved: That the request be acceded to, and the resolution accompanying the above be placed on the agenda of the General Meeting of to-morrow, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Resolved: That the gentlemen whose names are as follows be appointed the Journal and Finance Committee for the ensuing twelve months, viz.: The President of Council, the Treasurer, Dr. Strange, Mr. Alfred Baker, Dr. L. Borchardt, Dr. Alfred Carpenter, Dr. Chadwick, Dr. B. Foster, Dr. Holman, Mr. Husband, Mr. Macnamara, Mr. F. Mason, Mr. Nicholson, Dr. Edward Waters.

#### BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

**SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SUSSEX DISTRICT.**—The next meeting of the above District will be held at Hayward's Heath, on Wednesday, September 19th. Dr. Newth will preside. The chairman proposes to invite a discussion on "The Relation between Consulting Physicians and General Practitioners, with special reference to seeing Patients, Payment of Fees, and Abuse of Prescriptions." Any member desirous of reading a paper should communicate with the Honorary Secretary.—T. JENNER VERRALL, 95, Western Road, Brighton.—August 1st, 1883

**SOUTH EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT.**—A meeting of this district will be held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Chatham, on Friday, September 7th, at 2.30 P.M. Agenda: 1. To fix the next meeting. 2. To elect a new honorary secretary for the West Kent District.—A. HALLOWES, Honorary Sec.

**SOUTH EASTERN BRANCH: EAST AND WEST KENT DISTRICTS: CONJOINT MEETING.**—A conjoint meeting of the above districts will be held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Chatham, on Friday, September 7th, 3 P.M. Brigade-Surgeon Watts will take the chair. Dinner will take place at the Bull Inn, Rochester, at 5 P.M. Charge, 6s. 6d., exclusive of wine. Members wishing to read papers at this meeting are requested to communicate, at once, with the honorary secretaries.—A. H. B. HALLOWES and T. WHITEHEAD REID, Honorary Secretaries.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE MEDICAL REFORM COMMITTEE.

SIR,—The Daily Journal of August 3rd, issued at the Liverpool meeting, contained the agenda of business for the general meeting to be held at 2 o'clock on that day. Finding my name among those proposed for the Medical Reform Committee, I at once wrote to the General Secretary desiring its withdrawal, and placed my letter in the hands of his clerk about 11 o'clock.

I did not attend the general meeting, and am extremely annoyed to find, from the report of it in this day's JOURNAL, not only that my wish has been ignored, but that I am libelled as a "partisan," and my nomination is made the excuse for the appointment of another gentleman, who is supposed to be a partisan on the opposite side.

No one can have either reason or excuse for applying this epithet to me. Partisans have been, and are, the great obstructors of medical reform. It is because I am no partisan, and decline to be regarded as one, that I object to be a member of the Medical Reform Committee.—Your obedient servant,

D. YELLOWLEES, M.D.

Royal Asylum, Gartnavel, Glasgow, August 11th, 1883.

### SCOTCH DEPUTATION TO MR. MUNDELLA.

SIR,—Last week a deputation of London doctors holding Scotch degrees waited on Mr. Mundella and urged him to maintain the great preponderance of University representation on the Scotch Board that the Medical Bill, as it at present stands, provides. We do not usually find that Scotchmen living in London know very much about Scotch affairs, and certainly that deputation was not well informed. Dr. Duckworth says of the Scotch Universities that "they had always been in the past in the van of every movement for the

increase of knowledge." Now, as regards medical knowledge, this is most emphatically not correct of the University of this city. Medical examining and teaching in Glasgow began not with the University, but with the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons; and the University followed the example of that venerable corporation only at about the distance of a century and a half. And not only was the Faculty by this long period of time the first in the West of Scotland to institute the teaching of medicine, but it has all along been the first to inaugurate the more important improvements in teaching; it enjoined attendance on chemical lectures prior to the University by about a quarter of a century. It does not, like the University, at the present time compel attendance at the classes of Botany and Zoology, where, according to Professor Huxley, a mere smattering of these subjects is picked up, but it does require a six months' course of surgery over and above what the University demands.

Dr. Duckworth further speaks disparagingly of the examinations of the Scotch corporations. With regard to this, let me state that the recent report of the visitors of the General Medical Council does not bear him out; the examination of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons being spoken of in very commendatory terms. Of more consequence, however, than any report of a single examination, is the experience of the Army Medical Department, covering a large series of years; and from 1864 until 1880, of the diplomates of the Faculty of Glasgow, only one in seventeen failed, while of the graduates of Edinburgh one in eleven was rejected, and of Glasgow graduates, one in seven.

He further says that some of the weakest men of his hospital have passed at Scottish corporations after failing in London. The converse is equally true. I know of men who were plucked at the Faculty getting a diploma in London. But this statement has no bearing whatever on the question between the Scotch corporations and universities; for, as the latter examine their own students only, and as Dr. Duckworth's men are thus inadmissible, he is not in a position to draw any comparison or contrast between them. But on this matter let me give the evidence of a leading opponent of the corporations, at the present time—Dr. Struthers, a professor at Aberdeen. He said, when examined before Mr. Forster's committee: "I do not believe that you will get a better examination anywhere than that for the Edinburgh joint qualification by my old college, the College of Surgeons and the College of Physicians. You will not get a better examination, or better examiners, or better men anywhere, whatever Bill you pass."

Mr. Mundella speaks of the Bill as being framed on the lines of the Report of the Royal Commission; but he is quite aware that, with regard to the Irish Board, a profound change in its constitution has been made since the Bill was first introduced into Parliament; and, if he desires to get rid of the Scotch opposition, he must make considerable concession to the corporations, who, while willing to let the universities have a preponderance of members on the Board, will not consent to the overwhelming majority of eight to three. Let him make it eight to six, and all will go well.—I am, etc.,

D. C. MCVAIL.

Western Medical School, Glasgow, August 8th, 1883.

### AUTONOMOUS LIFE OF THE SPECIFIC INFECTIONS.

SIR,—I have read with very great interest Dr. Creighton's most suggestive address. He asks his metaphysical friends to give him a solution of the question, "how a being can have two bodies at the same time, enclosed one in the other, and yet be one being." As these gentlemen have not yet succeeded in giving any clear explanation of how every being is made up of many parts, and yet is one, we may leave them alone for the present, and try a little metaphysics for ourselves. When the corm of a crocus forms the bud which is to be the bulb of next year, is there not the gradual differentiation of the being until it becomes first an *imperium in imperio*, and finally an *imperium in itself*? Is not the new bulb a *cancer* in reference to the old, eating out its life and substance, and leaving it a dried-up husk? Again, has not the bud of this year within it the germ of the bud of next year? How many potential existences are thus wrapped up inside of one another? And yet, properly speaking, there is no germ or sperm here. Again, the contact of the spermatic fluid will set an action a-going in the female of some animals, which results in the production of myriads of proliferating cells. If these were retained in the body, instead of being extruded as eggs, would it not be a case of "exogenous contagion"? To carry out the parallel between this and yellow fever: the male which produces the infective germ is incapable of producing the proliferating cells which are the analogue of the bacilli of yellow fever. Again, some plants grow either by spores or by fission. May not a disease take its

## OBITUARY.

ROBERT BOYD, M.D. Edin., F.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng.

We regret to record the death of Dr. Robert Boyd, under exceptionally painful circumstances. Before these lines have reached our readers, the public as well as the profession will have been made acquainted with the terrible catastrophe which occurred at Southall Park private lunatic asylum early on the morning of the 14th of this month, by which not fewer than five lives were lost by fire. These were Dr. Boyd himself, aged 70; his second son, Captain W. Boyd, of the Canadian Militia; Mrs. Cullimore and Captain Williams, two patients of the asylum; and Mrs. O'Loughlin, the cook. Hutton, the gardener, who sustained terrible injuries from leaping from a third-story window, is yet in great danger; and others, servants and relatives of the deceased, have been also severely injured.

By the death of Dr. Boyd, psychological medicine loses one of its brightest ornaments. Whether we think of his indefatigable industry in collecting and classifying statistics, or his versatility in treating almost all subjects connected with mental disease; whether we turn with admiration from his most original researches in the pathology of insanity to his careful regard for the pauper lunatic, we must ever look back upon him as one who has in his time raised the standard of that branch of the profession to which he was so much attached, in the eyes of the specialty, the profession, and the public.

To give even a short account of the work of Dr. Boyd would occupy considerable time and space; but it is fitting, when so able a physician passes from amongst us, more especially under the circumstances alluded to, that some record should be presented of his professional life and works.

As instances of his untiring energy in research may be mentioned his papers on the "Weight of the Brain at Different Ages and in Various Diseases," read before the British Medical Association in 1875; "Cases of a Thousand Female Patients," and "Results of Two Thousand Cases at the Somerset Asylum," published in the *Journal of Medical Science*.

Then again, Dr. Boyd must have been at least present at, if he did not actually perform, a larger number of *post mortem* examinations than, perhaps, any practitioner in the kingdom. In his paper on "Tumours of the Brain," he said:—"During my residence in the Marylebone Infirmary, in three years and a half there were, in 1,039 *post mortem* examinations, 22 cases of tumours of the brain. At the Somerset County Lunatic Asylum, in 875 *post mortem* examinations, there were 14 cases of tumours of the brain." In a continuation of this same paper he remarked:—"In 206 cases of pulmonary phthisis, I found scrofulous tumours in the brain in four cases." In another article, on General Paralysis, he recounted that not fewer than 155 *post mortem* examinations had been made on general paralytics, who died in the Somerset Asylum. In all of these, the condition of the spinal cord had been ascertained. This last statement is, in our opinion, more typical of the painstaking industry of our lamented confrère than are the other statistics previously mentioned.

As examples of Dr. Boyd's versatility might be named his writings upon the Causes of Death in Insanity, on Cholera, on Convulsions, on Cretinism, on Epilepsy, on the Necessity of the Study of Insanity, on Puerperal Insanity, and his Tables of the Weights of the Human Body and Internal Organs. Perhaps he will best be remembered by his original researches concerning the condition of the Spinal Cord in General Paralysis, his comparisons between the condition of the brains of the sane and the insane, more especially by the discovery of certain apertures in the cerebral substance, to which he was, as we believe, the first to draw attention, as a pathological fact of importance.

His address, when President of the Medico-Psychological Association in 1870, is full of interesting facts, testifying to his sympathy with the pauper lunatic, and insisting most forcibly upon the more careful teaching of psychological medicine as a part of the student's curriculum. His "Statistics of Pauper Insanity," partly derived from the annual reports of the Poor-law Board, also contain varied shrewd remarks suggesting an improved state of things both for the lunatic and the ratepayer. From his statistical researches in this paper, he concluded that there had been a progressive increase of pauper insanity, especially in the metropolitan division.

The appointments held by Dr. Boyd fully testify that he was not only an able writer and a sound man of science, but also a practical worker for the public good. Superintendent of the Somerset

County Asylum, resident physician at the Marylebone Infirmary, and finally proprietor of that asylum where he met his death, Dr. Boyd showed in his life-time an amount of indefatigable energy for useful labour seldom met with in the same individual. Of robust and powerful physique, he might well have worked for many years more in the specialty he so eminently adorned, but fate had willed it otherwise, to the great grief of friends, patients, and colleagues. Of the mode of his death we are all too well aware. He might have saved himself from the flames. There is evidence that he had descended from the burning house, and had talked to one of his daughters on the lawn, when it is supposed he again mounted the ladder in the hope of saving other lives. No more was seen or heard of him. The house fell in, and he was buried beneath the ruins. He died at his post, in full harness, *sans peur et sans reproche*. May his untimely death be an example to others more selfishly constituted than he was!

Dr. Boyd was an especially popular man amongst all classes. Of a naturally reserved and somewhat taciturn disposition, he was, nevertheless, kindness exemplified when asked to do a favour to others less happily situated than himself. His speech, as well as his writings, was steady and sure; every word was well weighed before it was uttered, and his manner invariably inspired confidence in his patients. He leaves a son, who is also in the medical profession, and four daughters to mourn his irreparable loss.

## PUBLIC HEALTH

AND

### POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

#### DISMISSAL OF POOR-LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS.

SIR,—Will you furnish, in the next number of the JOURNAL, an answer to the following query?

Can a Poor-law board dispense with the services of its medical officer, that is, the medical officer to the parish which it represents, against the wishes of a large majority of the ratepayers, without furnishing any reason for their proceeding? What should the ratepayers do, in order to reverse the decision of the board, whose action is altogether unaccountable to them and against their wishes?—I am, etc., A MEMBER.

\* \* Our correspondent is very reticent as to where he writes from; and therefore we cannot divine under what rule he is; if in England or Ireland, he could not be called on to resign without the guardians showing cause, and then not without the sanction of the respective Local Government Boards. If our correspondent reside in Scotland, we fear that the resolution of the parochial board would be final, and no action of the ratepayers would have any effect in annulling it. Under any circumstances, a board's decision would be binding if the assent of the central authority were secured.

#### DRUGS SUPPLIED TO PAUPERS.

SIR,—I am in a district where there is no druggist, and have in consequence supplied medicines to the paupers for the parishes for which I am medical officer. I, of course, supply my own private patients.

My half-yearly account was sent in lately to one of the parochial boards, and they raised an objection about the price of a diuretic mixture supplied to a pauper, and passed a resolution, without giving me at first the opportunity of explaining, that I was no longer to supply the medicines to the poor, because my price was much too high.

The following is the prescription for which I charged 3s., and I should like if some of your numerous readers would tell me if this price is exorbitant.  $\mathcal{R}$  tinct. scillæ ʒv, liq. ammon. acet. ʒvi, infus. scoparii ʒxxiv. Lig. Two tablespoonfuls three times a day. I have to give in the meantime prescriptions for medicines the paupers require, and the inspector of poor has to send to another parochial district for the medicines. What I want to know is, is this legal?—Answers will much oblige, yours truly, COUNTY FRACTIONER.

\* \* Our correspondent's charge for the medicine appears to us to be very moderate, and probably much below that at which a respectable druggist would have supplied it. As regards the legality of the parochial board's action, in sending the prescriptions to some other district to be dispensed, we are not in a position to express an opinion, for the reason that everything Poor-law medical in Scotland is in such a chaotic condition, that what would be clearly illegal in England or Ireland, may pass muster there. The Scotch Poor-law medical officers have been so absolutely quiescent, that we incline to the view that they rather like being trod upon.

## UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ROLLESTON MEMORIAL FUND.—Mr. Edward Chapman, the Treasurer of the Rolleston Memorial, announces that the total sum subscribed is £1,183 5s., to which is added £59 7s. 5d., dividends paid on sums invested from time to time in Consols before the list was closed. From this total have been deducted Secretaries' expenses, charges for printing, advertising, etc., £36 16s. 9d., leaving a

capital sum of £1,205 15s. 8d. invested in £1,200 Three per Cent. Consols. This sum has been transferred to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, and accepted by them as the Rolleston Memorial Fund.

The conditions under which this fund has been accepted by Convocation are as follows. 1. That the fund be expended in the institution of a prize to be awarded every two years, and that the prize be given for original research in any subject comprised under the following heads: Animal and Vegetable Morphology, Physiology and Pathology, and Anthropology, to be selected by the candidates themselves; 2. That the period during which this prize may be obtained by a candidate be limited to ten years after the date of matriculation; and that, with a view to render the prize as widely associated with Professor Rolleston's name as possible, it be open to the members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. 3. That the amount collected, after payment of all expenses, be made over as a trust-fund to the University of Oxford, which should appoint the necessary trustees, carry out all other arrangements, and make regulations. 4. That if no memoir be considered of sufficient merit, the value of the prize for that year be added to the capital of the fund. These conditions having been accepted by Convocation, the following regulations have been made. 1. The sum of £1,200, being the amount offered to the University as aforesaid, shall be invested in the name of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford. 2. The prize shall be called "The Rolleston Memorial Prize," and shall consist of so much of two years' income of the fund as shall remain after payment of all expenses incidental to the trust. 3. The Vice-Chancellor, the Regius Professor of Medicine, the Linacre Professor of Human and Comparative Anatomy, the Waynflete Professor of Physiology, and the Sherardian Professor of Botany, shall be trustees of the prize. They shall fix and give due notice of the time for sending in the competing memoirs to the Registrar, and shall appoint judges, who may be either trustees, or members of one of the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge not below the degree of M.A. or B.M. 4. The trustees shall have power to make subordinate rules or by-laws, for the purpose of carrying these regulations into effect; and Convocation shall always be at liberty to alter the conditions and regulations, provided that the main object of the prize, namely, the encouragement of original research in the above-mentioned subjects, be kept in view.

## 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 9th, 1883.

Howard, Albert Bredin, St. Edmund's Road, Bootle, Liverpool.  
Child, Herbert, Headingley, Leeds.  
Lankester, Herbert Henry, High Street, Leicester.  
Leeming, Robert Whinerey, Holly Lodge, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

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

Soden, Thomas Armand Bourne, Charing Cross Hospital.

## MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:

**ANDERSON'S COLLEGE.**—Chair of Institutes of Medicine. Applications by September 5th.  
**CASHEL UNION, CASHEL DISPENSARY.**—Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum, and £20 as Medical Officer of Health. Election September 1st.  
**CAYAN COUNTY INFIRMARY.**—Surgeon. Salary, £94 per annum. Applications by September 18th.  
**CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL,** Gray's Inn Road, W.C.—Assistant Surgeon. Applications by September 8th.  
**CHESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY.**—House Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications by August 27th.  
**CLINICAL HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN,** Park Place, Manchester.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications to Mr. Edwin W. Marshall, secretary, 38, Barton Arcade, Manchester, by August 28th.  
**DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON,** Leicester Square.—Lecturer on Dental Anatomy and Physiology. Applications by October 1st.  
**HARTLEPOOL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.**—House-Surgeon and Secretary. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to J. Rawlings, Esq., 12, Cliff Terrace, Hartlepool, by August 18th.  
**HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.**—Resident Clinical Assistant. Applications by September 1st.  
**GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN,** Pendlebury, Manchester.—Junior Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £60 per annum. Applications by August 18th.  
**GENERAL INFIRMARY at Gloucester and GLOUCESTERSHIRE EYE INSTITUTION.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by September 1st.

**GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL,** York Road, Lambeth.—House-Physician. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications by October 3rd.

**GLOUCESTER COUNTY ASYLUM.**—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by August 20th.

**GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL,** Caledonian Road, N.—Junior Resident Medical Officer.—No salary. Applications to the Honorary Secretary, Medical Committee of the Great Northern Hospital, 23, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, W., by August 20th.

**LIVERPOOL ROYAL SOUTHERN HOSPITAL.**—Senior House-Surgeon. Salary, 100 guineas per annum. Applications by August 27th.

**LONDON HOSPITAL.**—Demonstrator of Practical Chemistry. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to the Warden by September 1st.

**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE INFIRMARY.**—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications by August 22nd.

**QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.**—Professorship of Midwifery. Applications to be sent to the Under Secretary, Dublin Castle, not later than August 25th.

**QUEEN'S COLLEGE, Ireland.**—Professor of Midwifery. Applications to the Under Secretary, Dublin Castle, by August 25th.

**RIOCCARTBAR ASYLUM,** Paisley.—Assistant Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £60 per annum. Applications to Robert Rowand, Inspector of Poor, Paisley, by August 21st.

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.**—Assistant Physician. Applications by September 10th.

**THOMASTOWN UNION.**—Medical Officer, Graigne Dispensary. Salary, £100 per annum and fees. Election on the 23rd inst.

**ULVERSTONE UNION.**—Medical Officer of Health for the Rural Sanitary Authority. Salary, £133 per annum. Applications endorsed, "Application for Medical Officer of Health," by August 22nd.

**WALLASEY DISPENSARY.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £140 per annum. Applications by September 8th.

**WEST LONDON HOSPITAL,** Hammersmith Road, W.—Assistant-Physician. Applications by August 27th.

**WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL,** 155, Marylebone Road, W.—Surgeon. Applications by September 1st.

## MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

**BARFOOT,** George H., M.D. Lond., appointed Acting Medical Officer to the Wirral Children's Hospital, Birkenhead, *vice* Dr. J. Bell Miller, resigned.

**CHALMERS,** W., L.F.P.S., appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Derby Amalgamated Friendly Societies Medical Association.

**DOWSON,** Walter, M.A., M.B. Cantab., appointed House-Surgeon to the Salop Infirmary.

**EWART,** Joseph, M.D., appointed Physician to the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Sick Children, Brighton.

**FENWICK,** E. H., F.R.C.S., appointed Junior Assistant-Surgeon to the London Hospital.

**FLETCHER,** H. J., M.B., appointed Medical Officer to the Leeds Public Dispensary, *vice* H. Kershaw, M.R.C.S., resigned.

**FORREST,** J. R., M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer to the Brandes Burton District of the Skirlaugh Union, *vice* F. Calvert, M.R.C.S., resigned.

**GRAHAM,** Arthur, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., appointed Surgeon and Accoucheur to the Pimlico Medical Institute and Lying-in Charity.

**KEMPE,** Arthur, M.R.C.P., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Port of Exeter.

**MACKAY,** Edward, M.D., appointed Physician to the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Sick Children, Brighton.

**NUGENT,** T. C., M.R.C.S., appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Derby Amalgamated Friendly Societies Medical Association, *vice* J. J. Lewis, M.R.C.S., resigned.

**PEDLEY,** F. Newland, M.R.C.S., L.D.S., appointed Dental Surgeon to the Evelina Hospital, Southwark Bridge Road.

## 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.

**GREEN.**—On Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 116, Strickland Gate, Kendal, the wife of T. Beaufoy Green, M.R.C.S. Eng., of a son.

**SMITH.**—On the 9th inst., at 1, Bertie Terrace, Leamington, the wife of Francis William Smith, M.D., of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

**BARLOW.**—SCHÖNE.—On August 14th, at St. Thomas's, Leipzig, by the Rev. Dr. von Grieger, Thomas Carey Barlow, L.R.C.P. Edin., of Dalston, London, to Liddi, only daughter of the Königl. Brandensicherungs-Inspector. Von Schöne of Leipzig.

**CHEESEWRIGHT.**—SNELLING.—On August 15th, at St. John's, Lewisham High Road, by the Rev. R. W. Stoddart, B.D., uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. A. Aston, the Vicar; John Francis Cheesewright, M.R.C.S. Eng., of Rawmarsh, Yorkshire, to Louisa Georgiana, second daughter of the late Joseph Snelling, of St. Mary's Cray, Kent.

**WAGSTAFFE.**—TETLEY.—On August 8th, at All Saints, Branksome Park, Bournemouth, by the Rev. C. G. Doyne, M.A., Vicar, William Warwick Wagstaffe, B.A., F.R.C.S., late of St. Thomas's Hospital, to Helen Mary, daughter of the late Francis William Tetley, Esq., of Foxhill, Westwood, Leeds.

### DEATHS.

**DUTTON.**—On August 4th, at Reine Barnes, Dursley, Gloucestershire, Anne Elizabeth, the wife of Douglas J. Dutton, Surgeon to the 1st Gloucestershire Engineer Volunteers.

## OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

<b>MONDAY.</b>	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.—Hospital for Women, 2 P.M.
<b>TUESDAY.</b>	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.
<b>WEDNESDAY.</b>	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.
<b>THURSDAY.</b>	St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.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.
<b>FRIDAY.</b>	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.
<b>SATURDAY.</b>	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.

<b>CHARING CROSS.</b>	Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th., Dental, M. W. F., 9.30.
<b>GUY'S.</b>	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.
<b>KING'S COLLEGE.</b>	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.
<b>LONDON.</b>	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, Th., 9; Dental, Tu., 9.
<b>MIDDLESEX.</b>	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.
<b>ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.</b>	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.
<b>ST. GEORGE'S.</b>	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.
<b>ST. MARY'S.</b>	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.
<b>ST. THOMAS'S.</b>	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.
<b>UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.</b>	Medical and Surgical, daily, 1 to 2; Obstetric, M. Tu. Th. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Tu. Th. F., 2; Ear, S., 1.30; Skin, W., 1.45; S., 9.15; Throat, Th., 2.30; Dental, W., 10.30.
<b>WESTMINSTER.</b>	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.

## MEDICAL ETHICS.

SIR,—Practitioner A. receives a hint that one of his best patients is disposed to exchange his services for those of B., a neighbouring practitioner, between whom and A. there are friendly relations. Being a long-headed man, A. asks B. to call in his stead upon the patient; and, if B. accedes, prevents the exchange, it being a rule that no medical man can take a patient thus introduced. But supposing B. has also heard of the patient's inclination, can he decline to attend for A.?—Yours faithfully,  
D. BIDDLE.

Gough House, Kingston-on-Thames, July 17th, 1883.

\*\* We would fain hope that B. is labouring under an erroneous impression as to the suspected intention of A., for any practitioner having recourse to so disingenuous a manoeuvre as that implied, would not only richly deserve to lose the patient, and more than justify the intended dupe in declining to attend for him, but rightly disentitle him to the respect of his professional brethren.

## STEWART OF CANISBAY FUND.

In addition to the list published last week, we have to announce a further sum of one guinea from Dr. Fairlie Clarke, Southborough.

## A QUESTION OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT.

SIR,—I should consider it a personal favour if you or some one among your many readers could assist me in forming a diagnosis, and in unravelling the mysterious etiology of the following attacks, of which I have been the victim on three or four different occasions during the last decade. I may at once state that my temperament is sanguine and very active, and that my constitution is strong and vigorous, without any hereditary taint whatever. I have been periodically exposed of late years to prolonged mental worries, which tend to lower the nervous system some degrees below par, and to keep it at such a low ebb. I never once, I am thankful to say, gave way in the least degree to stimulants. My appetite and digestion have, therefore, been excellent throughout. The seizure is ushered in by nervous depression, and that which more frequently than not accompanies such a condition, nervous irritability. I suffer from weariness and incapacity for mental and physical exertion, which as a rule are quite foreign to my nature. My bowels are slightly constipated, the urine sometimes alkaline, sometimes acid, but rarely shows the presence of lithates. The mucous membrane of my mouth often at these times becomes tender, and bleeds in the morning, and small gumboils form by the side of, or under the teeth. The tongue is moist and pink, deeply indented by the impressions of each individual tooth. The skin in certain parts of the body, without any known cause, especially in the region of the neck and face, becomes intensely irritable, and rapidly goes on to swelling and redness, in fact, to acute cellulitis. All my features participate in the swelling, so that my eyes are nearly closed. Upon the following day, the skin has become hard, yellow and brawny. The irritation is so intense that I can hardly keep my fingers off it; even talking about it, or thinking of it, instantly fans the flame, and if my fingers happen to touch the red and inflamed surface, so highly sensitive are the tensely stretched nerve-filaments, that I feel little nerve-storms like summer lightning flickering and flashing all over my body. After forty-eight hours the vesicated surface plentifully discharges, and continues to do so for about three days. The skin, where highly irritable and not discharging, has the feeling, I may say, when the finger is passed over it, of the rind of Stilton cheese, from the number of vesicles accumulated on the hardened surface. The other parts of my body which I am obliged to touch, sympathise in a measure with the part primarily affected, becoming very irritable and red. My strength rapidly fails, the temperature of my body keeps below rather than above the natural standard. There is no delirium; appetite keeps good; there is no thirst. I can trace the attacks to nothing whatever except nerve-depression. I know of no other primary or exciting cause. All applications to the parts must be bland, such as sweet oil; for flour and medicated wool, tincture of iodine, liquor ferri perchloridi, tincture of arnica, sulphate of iron, and flexible collodion, make matters ten times worse. In my last attack I have found that liquor ferri perchloridi fort. *P.B.*, not ordinary tincture of iron, in doses of five drops in a desert-spoonful of glycerine diluted with water, with a pillule of morphia, three or four times within the twenty-four hours, certainly tended to shorten the seizure. Milk and beef-tea, and soda-water and milk, in liberal quantities, is the diet which most suits me.

I have described a typical attack. Would you consider it erysipelas of a phlegmonous character? In one of my attacks, I had a consultation of four physicians and surgeons, but they did not come to any satisfactory solution of this case, and gout was suggested; but this is a business-card played usually when we are in doubt. Blood-poisoning is quite out of the question, because I am not exposed to impure air, or poisonous secretions of any kind. Hoping that you will be able to give me a little assistance in this matter.—I remain, yours obediently,  
AN ASSOCIATE.

## THE ACCIDENT AT CONWAY.

We have received from Dr. Macfie Campbell (Liverpool) the sum of 10s. 6d. towards the fund opened on behalf of the sufferers by the accident at the Conway excursion. Dr. Eytton-Jones, of Wrexham, writes that he has received £1 ls. for the same purpose from Mr. Wheelhouse, the President of the Council; and that he will be happy to acknowledge the receipt of any sums remitted to him.

## HYDROXYANIC ACID AS AN ANTIDOTE TO STRYCHNINE POISONING.

SIR,—Mr. Parkinson may be interested in reading the account of some experiments on the antagonism of strychnia and prussic acid published in vol. xii, *St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports*. Dr. Lauder Brunton kindly allowed me to carry on those experiments in his laboratory at the hospital, and their success is entirely due to his kindly assistance and advice.

About two years afterwards, I had an opportunity of trying the prussic acid antidote in actual practice; but as I did not feel myself justified in trusting to that alone, I cannot say how much the emetics and chloroform inhalation, which latter I kept up for four hours, had to do with the successful result.

I believe that in prussic acid we have an antidote to strychnia; but the danger of the remedy will make medical men very chary of employing it, as to be of any use it must be given in doses which would be fatal under any other circumstances.—Believe me, yours faithfully,  
27, Canonbury Road, N., July 26th, 1883. W. J. SIMPSON LADELL



## HEALTH-SHIPS.

SIR,—Is there not such an institution as a "health-ship," by means of which invalids and convalescents may take short voyages with a view to the benefit to health which may result therefrom? Perhaps some readers can tell me.—Yours faithfully,

HUGH NORRIS.

South Petherton, Somersetshire, July 15th, 1883.

\*.\* Such an institution as a "health-ship," we believe, does not exist, but invalids find every convenience and attention on board the steamers of several of the chief ocean lines. Unfortunately, the shorter the voyage the less fitted is the ship for convalescents and invalids. Perhaps the best short voyage for patients who require a change of this kind is a trip to Gibraltar and back on board one of the P. and O. steamers, or to Malta on one of the steamers of the British India Line, or to Madeira by one of the Union Company's fine steamships.

## SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE'S PRESCRIPTION FOR GOUT.

SIR,—“Hirsutus,” in the JOURNAL for June 23rd, inquires for the late Sir Benjamin Brodie's prescription for gout. I send you a copy of a prescription of his, answering, I think, the inquiry of your correspondent. I kept it made up, but I did not always use three pills, oftener only two; and I am inclined to think that one, three times a day, with one-eighth of a drachm of the bicarbonate of potash, before meals, would often be found very useful. The pathology of Sir Benjamin, as indicated by the prescription, harmonises with the pathology of the late Sir Charles Scudamore, in which I have believed all my life, and feel a pleasure in being able to send a copy.—“R Pil. hydrargyri; ext. rhei; ext. coloc. co. aa. ʒj; ext. colchici acet. gr. xv; Ft. pil. xv; sumantur tres horæ somni pro nata. July 30th, 1852.”—Yours obediently,

Reading, July 4th, 1883.

T. L. WALFORD, M.R.C.S., etc.

## MEDICAL SERVICE OF BRITISH GUIANA.

SIR,—Could you kindly refer me to the number of the JOURNAL (not July 7th) in which mention is made of the medical service in British Guiana? I am also desirous of obtaining the London address of Dr. J. P. Watt, of Georgetown, Demerara, who is, I believe, now in England.—Yours faithfully,

A MEMBER.

## CRAMP.

SIR,—I have a patient who suffers very severely at night from “cramp,” having to rise often as many as three or four times to have the limb rubbed. I have tried several plans of treatment; but, as they have failed, may I ask for a hint or two from one or two of my fellow members.—Yours very truly,

ENQUIRENS.

## GOUTY DYSPEPSIA.

SIR,—In reply to “L.R.C.P. M.R.C.S.,” in the JOURNAL of July 14th, I beg to say that, if he will recommend his patient to take half a teaspoonful of effervescent citrate of lithia, in half a tumbler of cold water, two or three times a day (and no other drugs), he will soon find a marked improvement in his symptoms. Wine and beer should be forbidden; but, as a stimulant appears to be necessary, the best old Highland whisky may be prescribed in moderate quantities, but it must be the best, and it must be old. Sugar and acids should be carefully avoided. The fall of temperature and other symptoms in the evening are probably due to a weak circulation, caused by want of cardiac power and general debility. A diet consisting largely of boiled fish is very beneficial in cases of “gouty dyspepsia.”—Yours faithfully,

ARCHIMEDES.

## A CHANNEL FOR THE SPREADING OF THE CHOLERA.

SIR,—The water-closets of houses in the poor districts of the East of London, so far as my experience goes, have no other means of flushing except such as the caprice of the inhabitants may supply, and this would be chiefly the waste house-water. They are always more or less in a filthy state, and frequently blocked up. Here is a most inviting opportunity for the easy spread of cholera when unwittingly imported from the docks or elsewhere. I frequently find these houses let each to several families, and whole streets of them belonging to one landlord. I think it would be a real economy to introduce in such cases the “trough-closet,” as used in Liverpool.—I am, yours truly,

Shoreditch, July 25th, 1883.

WILLIAM J. V. HARLE.

## ON THE DIVISION OF ARTERIES BETWEEN TWO LIGATURES.

SIR,—Mr. Walsham has made a most important statement in our JOURNAL, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Holmes entertains a different opinion. If a wounded artery requires ligature, it must be tied at both ends. I am also quite sure that, whether “antiquated” or not, it is the proper surgical treatment, as I have proved in many an accident in colliery districts and elsewhere. I do not understand how a properly made aneurysm-needle could or should “transfix” the vein, or that the artery need be deprived of its covering for more than half an inch, if, as Mr. Walsham says, “it is neatly done.” There may be something in that.—I am, etc.,

C. H. SPOONER, M.R.C.S. Eng.

X. Y. Z.—British titles are not registrable in France. To practise in France, it is necessary to pass an examination in France either as *officier de santé* or as M.D. of the University of Paris.

## CARBOLIC ACID IN DIARRHOEA.

SIR,—I have found carbolic acid of such immense value in cases of diarrhoea that I think its praises should be sounded through the medium of the JOURNAL. Combined with bismuth and aromatic confection, it very soon cures the worst cases of vomiting and diarrhoea in children. Half-minim doses are sufficient. In similar cases occurring in adults, I combine it in minim doses with the usual astringents and sedatives.

Its action in relieving vomiting is, of course, well known to be due to a direct sedative action upon the filaments of the pneumogastric nerves in the stomach. In the cure of diarrhoea, I ascribe its action to the correction of fermentation.

In those cases so common amongst children, for instance, of vomiting and diarrhoea with febrile symptoms, it is reasonable to suppose that the vitality of the stomach and bowels may have become impaired by exposure to cold or wet, and that fermentation has been set up by the consequent imperfect digestion, the fermented contents of the stomach and bowels then causing vomiting and diarrhoea by irritation.

In cases of over-indulgence in fruit, and other errors in diet, the cause is not so far to seek.—I am, sir, yours truly,

OMEGA.

## THE NURSES AT KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

SIR,—You are incorrect regarding your statements concerning the lady nurses at King's College Hospital, as they were discharged in the most unjust and peremptory manner, and at great inconvenience to themselves, by the members of the Council, merely because a little since the matron, Sister Aimée, reported a case of supposed irregularity by a doctor towards one of the patients. I speak as a parent of one of the lady nurses.—Very truly yours,

M.D.

## MARRIAGE OF COUSINS.

SIR,—Will any of your correspondents kindly inform me what is the title of a book written three or four years since, showing that no evil results arise from the intermarriage of first cousins, or render me any other information on this subject?—I am, etc.,

A FIRST COUSIN.

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

Dr. Stevenson, London; Mr. J. L. Stretton, Kidderminster; Mr. E. H. Denison, London; Dr. F. Pollard, Liverpool; Dr. H. G. Rawdon, Liverpool; Phillis; Mr. D. J. Dutton, Dursley; Mr. F. Boreham, Tunbridge Wells; Mr. G. E. Walker, Liverpool; Dr. R. T. Hales, Holt, Norfolk; Dr. A. W. Wallace, Parsonstown; Dr. Goodhart, London; Dr. A. Davidson, Liverpool; Inspector-General Maclean, Southampton; Dr. D. C. McVail, Glasgow; Dr. Broadbent, London; Mr. A. Graham, London; Mr. James Greenwood, London; Dr. Mackey, Brighton; Messrs. P. Blakiston and Co., Philadelphia; Mr. K. W. Millican, Kineton, Warwickshire; Dr. W. Keble, Hove; Dr. Oxley, Liverpool; Dr. Gairdner, London; Dr. Mackie, Alexandria; Dr. J. Lalor, Dublin; Mr. C. H. Southwell, Boston; Mr. W. H. Allen, Southampton; Dr. Joseph Rogers, London; Captain Douglas Galton, London; Mr. J. Bate, London; Dr. Fairlie Clarke, Southborough; Dr. T. W. Hime, Sheffield; Dr. J. Milward, Cardiff; Mr. William Bain, Heaton Chapel; Mr. W. Brydon, Hawick; Mr. J. W. Mason, Hull; Dr. T. Eytton-Jones, Wrexham; Mr. F. J. Pollock, Dublin; Dr. S. Spratly, Birkenhead; Dr. Imlach, Liverpool; Mr. C. Puzey, Liverpool; Dr. J. Spottiswoode Cameron, Huddersfield; Dr. L. Connor, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.; Dr. Davidson, Liverpool; Mr. R. Parry, Carnarvon; Mr. F. W. Jordan, Heaton Chapel; The Secretary of the University of Aberdeen; Dr. Yellowlees, Glasgow; Mr. E. J. Adams, Sheffield; Dr. T. M. Watt, Hovingham; Dr. Fernie, Barnstaple; Messrs. C. H. Burnham and Co., London; Mr. W. J. Mackie, Turvey; Dr. Sawyer, Birmingham; Dr. Eddowes, Shrewsbury; Dr. Shuttleworth, Lancaster; Mr. H. C. Stewart, London; Mr. P. Vincent, Taunton; Mr. Hallows, Maidstone; Mr. F. N. Pedley, London; Mr. B. G. Morison, London; Dr. Goullet, London; Our Aberdeen Correspondent; Mr. Alfred Teevan, London; Mr. T. Cooke, London; Dr. Gairdner, Glasgow; Mr. J. Brindley James, London; Dr. Spedding, Belfast; Mr. J. W. Oregreen, Liverpool; Mr. F. J. Wallace, London; The Editor of *Nature*; The Secretary of the Sanitary Insurance Association; Mr. C. H. Southwell, Boston; Dr. Warren, Boston, U.S.A.; Mr. G. Eastes, London; Dr. Cosham, Cirencester; Dr. Muir, Selkirk; Dr. Wagstaffe, Bournemouth; The Secretary of the Wirral Children's Hospital, Birkenhead; Dr. Richardson, Oughtibridge, Sheffield; Mr. R. S. Anderson, Spennymoor; Mr. P. J. Noake, Hallow; Mr. Bennett May, Birmingham; The Secretary of the National Temperance League; Mr. F. W. Lowndes, Liverpool; Mr. M. Hoff, Hamburg; Dr. W. M. Campbell, Liverpool; Mr. T. C. Jones, Corwen; The Principal of the Ceylon Medical College; Mr. C. T. Dent, London, etc.

## BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Æsthetical Sanitation. By William White, F.L.A. London: E. Stanford. 1883.

Cholera; How to Prevent and Resist It. By Dr. Max von Pettenkofer. From the German. Translated by Thomas Whiteside Hime, A.B., M.B. Revised by Dr. Von Pettenkofer. London: Baillière, Tindall, and Cox. 1883.

The Book of Prescriptions Containing Upwards of Two Thousand Prescriptions; Collected from the Practice of the Most Eminent Physicians and Surgeons. By H. Beakley. Sixth Edition. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1883.

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