

pylorus a few small ulcers were found, resembling some of those seen in the œsophagus. Atheroma of the arch of the aorta was discovered; but no morbid appearances were seen on examining the heart, excepting great flaccidity of the muscular structure, which was of a dark brown colour. The lungs, liver, and intestines were practically healthy; there were traces of slight interstitial nephritis in the kidneys.

Thus the diagnosis of several distinguished physicians proved to be incorrect, and M. Vulpian and his colleagues had to declare that the morbid appearances discovered at the necropsy were—ulceration of the lower part of the œsophagus and of the stomach; slight atrophy of the kidneys; atheromatous lesions in the aorta; and fatty degeneration of the muscular tissue. M. Vulpian naturally dwells on the close resemblance of the symptoms to those seen in cancer of the stomach; and the strangest feature of all, in this case, is the total absence of dysphagia or other sign indicating extensive ulceration of the œsophagus. The ulcers were decidedly not cancerous. M. Vulpian speaks at some length, but with avowed indecision, of their origin and nature; he dismisses all suspicion of poisoning, as perfectly inadmissible, though the over-ripe strawberries might have had some share in aggravating the patient's condition in the early part of his illness. M. Vulpian's report should be read in its complete form, being a most valuable and complete clinical and pathological record of a case not only of historical interest, but most remarkable in that so many of the features of cancer were present when no malignant disease really existed.

INTERCOLONIAL MEDICAL CONGRESS AT AMSTERDAM.

THE President, Dr. M. B. J. Stokvis, opened the Congress, on the 6th instant, with a masterly address, in which he paid a well-deserved tribute to the memories of Bontius, Piso, Darwin, and others, and passed in rapid review the advanced pathology of the day. In the afternoon, a paper on "Hygiène des Professions, Cultures, et Métiers Insalubres dans les Colonies" was read by Professor Amado of Lisbon; another, "Sur la Colonisation Européenne dans les Pays Chauds," by Professor van Overbeek de Meijer of Utrecht; and a third, on "Acclimatement et Acclimatation," by Dr. H. Rez of Toulon.

The forenoon of the 7th was occupied by Sir Joseph Fayrer's and Dr. Joseph Ewart's paper on (1) The Management of the Effects of Malarial Poisoning and Prolonged Exposure to Tropical Heat, (2) Congestion of the Liver, (3) Abscess of the Liver, (4) Tropical or Malarious Anæmia, (5) Progressive or Pernicious Anæmia, and (6) Consequences of Insolation and Thermic Fever as seen in Temperate Climates; by that of Dr. A. le Roy de Mericourt and Dr. Corré, on "Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa (Tropical) as witnessed in Moderate Latitudes"; and by that of Dr. Scriven on the "Best Method of Using Quinine Hypodermically. In the afternoon, important papers were read on "Quarantine" by Professor de Chaumont, Dr. van Leent, and M. J. A. Kruyt. The two latter, with the Spanish, Portuguese, and French delegates, who entered into the discussion, strongly advocated recourse to quarantine against cholera; whilst the distinguished author of the first paper, Dr. Timothy Lewis, and Dr. Joseph Ewart, spoke quite as emphatically on the other side; so did Sir Joseph Fayrer, who had the opportunity of continuing the discussion on the following day.

As the subject of quarantine is engaging the attention of the continental powers at the present time, we give below a condensed summary of the speeches by Lewis, Ewart, and Fayrer.

Dr. TIMOTHY LEWIS referred to his appointment to India, upwards of fourteen years ago, in conjunction with his colleague, Dr. Douglas Cunningham, for the special purpose of investigating the subject of cholera and its causes. The speech, which was manifestly quite impromptu, was delivered with great effect, and produced a marked impression on the meeting. It would not be possible, within our limits of space, to give a verbatim report of this effective and eloquent speech; but as it will, in due course, appear in full in the *Transactions* of the Congress, this seems unnecessary. He stated, however, that he had never seen any evidence of the contagiousness of cholera. He argued, therefore, against quarantine.

Dr. EWART had seen the disease, both in its endemic and epidemic forms, in Lower Bengal and the North Western Provinces. Between 1863 and 1875 he saw it almost daily in Calcutta, in one or other of its great hospitals. Students, medical staff, nurses, and ward attendants enjoyed wonderful immunity: so did the sweepers who removed the discharges, and the washermen who washed the

clothes and bed linen. He believed that it spread much like dengue and influenza, and that it would be as useless to attempt to prevent its propagation by quarantine, as it would be to limit, by the same measure, the prevalence of these diseases in their epidemic forms, or the east wind. The best plan of managing an epidemic is to remove the sick to a healthy locality, where the principles of hygiene and sanitary science can be promoted to the utmost extent. This is the method adopted in India, with the happy result of invariably restricting the dissemination of the disease. Quarantine, which at the best is only a poor apology for bad sanitation, is in no way attempted, because experience in India, as recently in Egypt, has proved to be as useless and unnecessary as it is injurious, cruel, and impossible.

Sir JOSEPH FAYRER, whilst glad to hear opinions and arguments on the other side, had never, during his whole service in India, observed anything which tended to show that cholera was in the least contagious or infectious. He had seen the disease as an endemic and an epidemic, and in both he had arrived at the conclusion that the physicians, students, nurses, ward-attendants, sweepers, and washermen, all, according to his experience, enjoyed even more than usual freedom from attack—apparently a greater immunity than a corresponding number of the general population. He was, therefore, opposed to quarantine, as being superfluous, and, when rigorously enforced, calculated to inflict great risks upon the affected, and much hardship and danger upon numbers of previously healthy and unaffected persons.

On the 8th, Surgeon-General Becking and Dr. Dyce Duckworth read interesting papers on the education of medical men for the colonies. The President read Dr. Chevers's paper on the Modifications which Certain Diseases, and especially Infectious Diseases, undergo in Tropical Climates; and that of Dr. E. Waring on Some Indigenous Drugs of Tropical Climates. Dr. Gori read a paper on the Transport of the Sick and Wounded by Railways in Tropical Climates.

The Reception Committee and the Municipality spared no pains in entertaining the foreign delegates. Thus were enjoyed a rapid succession of excursions, banquets, visits to the opera, the various picture-galleries, and one of the best geological collections in the world. The hospitality was unbounded. The British representatives—viz., Sir Joseph Fayrer, and Drs. Ewart, Lewis, Cutts, Jones, Duckworth, and Scriven—had the pleasure of receiving a large party of the most eminent members of the Congress at a banquet which was highly appreciated. In the happiest manner, the proceedings were followed by an excursion, in fine weather, to Leyden, the Hague, and Scheveningen, the Brighton of Holland. Thus ended one of the most successful and instructive scientific gatherings we ever attended.

This is, we believe, the first Intercolonial Medical Congress that has been held. It was conceived, inaugurated, and carried out with great success, by the medical profession of one of the most ancient and extensive colonial powers, in a spirit worthy of all praise; and we hope that England will, in due course, follow the example of our excellent Dutch friends in this important matter.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

COUNCIL.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1883:

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

A MEETING of the Council will be held on Wednesday, October 17th. Gentlemen desirous of becoming members of the Association 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.

September 18th, 1883. FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary*.

COUNCIL.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Council will be held in the Council Room, Exeter Hall, Strand, London, on Wednesday, the 17th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary*.
161A, Strand, London, September 16th, 1883.

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.

A card and memorandum on Acute Gout is now ready, and may be had by application as above.

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.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

MIDLAND BRANCH.—A meeting will be held at the New Bath Hotel, Matlock, on Thursday, September 27th, 1883. Members having papers to read or matter to discuss will please communicate with Mr. SHARP, Honorary Local Secretary, 61, Osmaston Street, Derby.

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.—The autumnal meeting of the above Branch will be held at Wellingborough, in the first week in October. Gentlemen desirous of reading papers or exhibiting specimens, etc., are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary at their earliest convenience.—G. F. KIRBY SMITH, Honorary Secretary.

NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH.—The autumnal meeting of this Branch will be held at West Hartlepool on Friday, September 28th, 1883. Gentlemen intending to read papers, show specimens, etc., are requested to communicate as soon as possible with the Secretary.—DAVID DRUMMOND, M.D., Honorary Secretary, 7, Saville Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—September 1st, 1883.

READING BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Reading Branch was held in Reading on September 12th.

President's Address.—Dr. WELLS, the President for the year 1883-1884, delivered an able address, the purport of which was to show that in chronic diseases there exists in the human system a natural power of adjustment, which is able to modify the injurious influence of the disease upon the health of the body; that in these cases medical treatment, if directed specifically against the disease, frequently acts detrimentally to the patient; that it does so because it interferes with those processes which nature, if left to herself, sets up; that in these instances it is the best treatment to forget the disease and think only of the patient, by attending to the general health and by removing such obstructions as might otherwise lie in nature's path.

President and Council.—Subsequently, G. E. Moore, M.B. London, M.R.C.S. Eng., was chosen President-elect; and the executive for the year was elected.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MANCHESTER.

New Eye Hospital.

THE building, for which an excellent site has been secured at the junction of Oxford Street with Nelson Street, Manchester, is intended to accommodate 100 in-patients, and will have the extensive arrangements requisite for the daily attendance of about 400 out-patients.

The administration, which contains suites of apartments for the resident medical officer and the matron, board-room, secretary's room, and rooms for the medical staff, together with a spacious dining hall, occupies the ground floor of the Oxford Street frontage.

The out-patients' department extends along Nelson Street, and has a spacious waiting hall, registration hall, examination room, and dispensary.

The wards, on the pavilion principle, will accommodate 60 males and 40 females, with all the requisite nurses' rooms, baths, and water closets fitted up on the most modern and approved manner. The wards are 25 feet long, and are divided longitudinally by dwarf wooden screens. Isolated wards are provided for infectious cases, and spacious day-rooms are arranged contiguous to the wards, with airing courts available in fine weather. The corridors are sufficiently wide, and are intended to be used as ambulatories in inclement weather. A space of one thousand three hundred cubic feet is allowed to each patient in the dormitories. The kitchen, stores, and servants' hall are in the basement, and the laundry is a detached block in the rear of the main building. The operation room and the examination hall have each due north and top-lights. The nurses' sleeping rooms are quite separate from those of the servants, on the second and third floors respectively.

The building has been designed in a simple, yet, from its varied outline, effective style of Free Classic architecture, and will be built of red brick with red-tiled roof, sash windows with transoms, and movable fanlights, glazed with toned glass, in all the rooms used by the patients. The joiners' work will be varnished throughout, and all the corridors and staircases will be of fireproof construction. The architects are Messrs. Pennington and Bridgen, of Manchester, who executed the recent alterations and additions to the Royal Infirmary, and also built the Hospital for Sick Children at Pendlebury. The work is to be proceeded with at once, and the hospital is expected to be completed by the end of next year.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY MANAGEMENT.

THE BATH MINERAL WATER HOSPITAL.

THE value of this institution becomes more and more appreciated, and the number of applicants for admission increases every year. During the past year, 1,280 patients were admitted. Many of the cases were of rather a chronic character, and required long periods of treatment; but it is interesting to learn that a larger number of patients pass through the hospital annually since alterations were made whereby they were enabled to remove into fresh and cheerful day rooms, and to return at night to well-ventilated bedrooms. It is now thought that if a room for recreation were added to the institution, and the patients not allowed to go beyond the precincts during their stay, thus obviating the temptation to visit public-houses, a still larger number would be benefited. The committee have, therefore, offered to purchase the adjoining premises known as "The Sedan Chair Inn," with the view of converting them into pleasure-grounds and recreation-rooms for the patients.

LONDONDERRY COUNTY INFIRMARY.

DURING the past year 674 patients were admitted, which with 57 remaining in hospital from the previous year, made a total of 731. Of these, 640 were cured or relieved; 32 died; and 59 remained at the close of the year. Seventy-five operations were performed, 27 dislocations and sprains were attended to, and 64 fractures treated without a single death: facts which speak well for the skill and attention shown by the surgeon—Sir William Miller, M.B.—attached to the infirmary. The year closed with a slight balance against the institution; and it is to be regretted that Hospital Sunday should not have succeeded so well in Londonderry as in other places, as we learn from the report that only one church had a collection (amounting to £20) in aid of the funds of the hospital. This is a circumstance to be regretted, and we trust that a different result may take place this year. Several students attended the clinical practice of the hospital; and there is little doubt that a considerable amount of experience can be obtained in the Londonderry and other infirmaries scattered throughout Ireland.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, NORTHAMPTON.

ST. ANDREW'S LUNATIC HOSPITAL, Northampton, contained, on December 31st last, 312 patients, 155 males and 157 females. The patients of each sex are, it seems, divided into two classes, according to rates of payment for board; and each class is divided into three grades, according to the traits of mental disease exhibited.

where a death from small-pox was recorded. The Registrar-General's table includes nine German and Austrian cities, in which the death-rate averaged 27.1; it ranged from 21.3 in Hamburg and 22.3 in Vienna, to 31.6 in Trieste and 31.9 in Breslau. Diarrhoeal diseases showed considerable fatality in Berlin, Breslau, and Vienna; measles caused 11 deaths in Munich, and small-pox 9 deaths in Prague. In the principal Italian cities, the death-rate averaged 26.7 per 1000; it was equal to 23.3 in Turin, 24.5 in Venice, and to 30.5 in Rome, where 12 deaths from measles were recorded. The 121 deaths in Lisbon were equal to a rate of 31.6, and included 4 fatal cases of typhoid fever. In four of the principal American cities, the death-rate averaged 25.9, and ranged from 23.0 in Philadelphia, to 25.2 in New York and in Brooklyn. Diarrhoeal diseases continued to be fatally prevalent, and caused 143 deaths in New York and 93 in Brooklyn; 16 deaths were referred to typhoid fever in Philadelphia, and 9 to scarlet fever in Baltimore.

MEDICAL NEWS.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, September 13th, 1883.

Greenwood, Cecil Danforth, Offerton Road, Clapham.
Honan, Lynton Michael, High Street, Clapham.
James, Henry Daniel, Woodland Terrace, Babbacombe, South Devon.
Passmore, George Shapland, North Radworthy, North Molton, North Devon.
Richards, William, Bath Row, Birmingham.

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

Dovaston, Milward Edward, University College.
Lewis, Jenkyn, London Hospital.
Vernon, Frederick William, London Hospital.

At the Preliminary Examination in Arts, held at the Hall of the Society, on September 13th, 14th, and 15th, 128 candidates presented themselves; of whom 85 were rejected, and the following 43 passed, and received certificates of proficiency in general education.

In the First Division—None.

In the Second Division, in alphabetical order, viz.

Edward Buller Allan (E.M.), Valentine Evelyn Barrow, Louis Beckett (E.M.), Daniel Booth (E.M.), Ivan John Howard Boyton, Graham Wilmot Brooke (E.M.), Frank Calder (E.M.), Percy Tranto Carpenter, William Burwell Darroll, Frederick Arundel Dene, George Tolcher Eccles (E.M.), William Henry Frederick Godwin (E.M.), Arthur Stephen Hanson (E.M.), Henry Hamilton, William Edmund Hardy (E.M.), Richard McDonnell Hawker, George Herbert Humphreys (E.M.), Smith Cyril Ireland, Theophilus Nicholas Kelynach, Frederick William Lewitt (E.M.), Ernest Andrew Long (E.M.), Stoupe McChance (E.M.), Matthew Lovell Mackintosh, Edward Charles Mahony (E.M.), Charles Reginald Morley, Horace Young Nutt, John Griffiths Owen, Kilham Roberts (E.M.), Cyril Walrond Shaw, Alexander Sharman, Gilbert Arthur Sumner, Jenan George Thomas (E.M.), Nigel Alan Allison Trenow, Basil Riddell Trevelyan (E.M.), Arthur Turner (E.M.), Charles Stuart Vines (E.M.), Charles Frederick Myers Ward (E.M.), William Timmins Ward, John Houghton White (E.M.), John James Winn.

Those marked E.M. have also passed in Elementary Mechanics.

The following passed in Elementary Mechanics alone.
Edwin Thomas Larkam, Henry Nichol, Reginald Field Walker.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:

BOLTON INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications to Mr. Kevan, 12, Acresfield, Bolton, by September 26th.

BOLTON INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to Mr. Kevan, 12, Acresfield, Bolton, by September 26th.

CITY PROVIDENT DISPENSARY AND SURGICAL APPLIANCE ASSOCIATION. 164, Aldersgate Street, E.C.—Surgeon. Applications to the Secretary.

DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Square.—Lecturer on Dental Anatomy and Physiology. Applications by October 1st.

GRANTHAM FRIENDLY AND TRADE SOCIETIES MEDICAL INSTITUTE.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications to John Hancock, 16, North Parade, Grantham, by October 1st.

HARTLEPOOLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—Assistant Medical Officer. Applications to T. Twiddell, Commercial Terrace, West Hartlepool.

HELSTON UNION.—Medical Officer. Salary, £53 per annum. Applications by September 22nd.

JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM, Abergavenny.—Senior Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications to Medical Superintendent by October 1st.

KENT COUNTY OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by October 1st.

KIDDERMINSTER FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—Assistant Medical Officer. Applications to Dr. T. W. Measures, 4, Lion Street, Kidderminster.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—Pathological Registrar. Applications to J. W. Cunningham, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—Curatorship of Anatomical Museum. Applications to J. W. Cunningham, Esq.

NEWPORT (MON.) INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—Doubly Qualified Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to the Chairman by September 28th.

NEWPORT (MON.) ODD FELLOWS' MEDICAL AID ASSOCIATION.—Assistant Medical Officer. Applications to J. Powell, Secretary, 19, Dock Street, Newport, Monmouthshire, by October 1st.

PAROCHIAL BOARD OF KILLEAN AND KILCHENZIE.—Medical Officer. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications to the Chairman of the Board, Glen-cregan, Kintyre, Argyllshire.

PEMBROKE UNION.—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator. Salary, £40 per annum. Applications by September 25th.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, Belfast.—Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. Candidates to forward testimonials to the Under-Secretary, Dublin Castle, not later than the 20th October.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, City Road.—Assistant-Physician. Applications by October 6th.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, City Road.—Surgeon. Applications by October 6th.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, City Road.—Pathologist. Applications by October 6th.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Applications to the Secretary at the Hospital, by September 26th.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Applications to the Secretary, King William Street, Charing Cross.

ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE, PROVIDENT DISPENSARY, 59, Mount Street, W.—Resident Medical Officer. Applications by September 29th.

ST. PANCRAS AND NORTHERN DISPENSARY.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £105 per annum. Applications to the Hon. Secretary, H. P. Bodkin, Esq., 23, Gordon Street, W.C., by September 25th.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE AND URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.—House-Surgeon. Appointment for six months. Honorarium, 25 guineas. Applications by September 25th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ALLEN, F. J., M.A. Cantab., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Lond., appointed Second House-Surgeon to the Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool, *vice* W. H. Sellers, M.B., promoted.

GILES, Bernard Faraday, M.D. Durh., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Wern (Salop) Rural Sanitary Authority, *vice* J. J. Flinn, L.R.C.P. Ed., resigned.

ROWE, Edmund L., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin., appointed Second Assistant Medical Officer to the County Asylum at Gloucester.

SELLERS, W. H. Irvin, M.B., C.M. Ed., M.R.C.S. E., appointed Senior House-Surgeon to the Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool, *vice* J. T. R. Davison, M.D., resigned.

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.

COOPER.—On September 5th, at 9, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, the wife of Alfred Cooper, F.R.C.S., of a daughter.

MORRIS.—On September 16th, at 63, Montague Square, W., the wife of Malcolm Morris, of a son.

SCOTT.—At Musselburgh, N.B., on September 15th, the wife of Thomas R. Scott, M.B. Edin., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CUFFE—JONES.—On August 30th, at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, by the Revd. W. C. Robinson, M.A., assisted by the Revd. M. Cuffe, Chaplain to the Forces, uncle of the bridegroom, Surgeon-Major Charles MacDonagh Cuffe, C.B., of the Medical Staff, Aldershot, to Amy Blanche, the only child of W. J. Jones, Esq., of Jonesville, Corozal, Central America.

EVANS—HUGHES.—On September 13th, at St. Mary's, Acocks Green, Worcestershire, by the Revd. Dr. Butler, vicar of Olton, William Thomas Evans, M.B., C.M. Edin., of 21, Westbourne Villas, Bayswater, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Thomas Hughes, of Coventry.

WARBURTON—RHYS.—On September 15th, at St. Antholin's Church, Nunhead, Edward Samuel Warburton, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Brynffedwan Treherbert, to Rachel Mary, elder daughter of the late Watkin Rhys, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Brynffedwan, Treherbert.

VAUGH—ALLEN.—At Kingsland Congregational Chapel, on September 17th, by the Revd. Thos. Aveling, D.D., John Vaugh, M.A., M.D., 42, Colvestone Crescent, Dalston, to Paffie, daughter of James Allen, Esq., Soham.

WILLS—CHILDE.—At Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, on September 13th, J. P. Wills, M.B., of Bexhill, near Hastings, to Maude Alice, third daughter of Revd. G. F. Childe, of Southborough.

DEATHS.

CLOUSTON.—At Sandwich, Manse, Orkney, on September 16th, Charles S. Clouston, M.D., Gunnersbury, London, W.

TWINING.—At the Eastern District Hospital, Frank Theed Twining, M.A. M.B. Cantab., on September 14th.

RAINFALL AS A SOURCE OF A POTABLE WATER-SUPPLY.—On every square mile of London (says the *Builder*) descends in the course of a year 1,644,000 metric tons of rain-water, an amount which is equal to an allowance of fifty metric tons *per annum*, or rather over thirty gallons per day each, for 33,280 inhabitants. If we take the driest year during which rainfall has been measured in the Thames Valley, we find an estimated downpour of 7,545 milliards, or thousands of millions, of metric tons. To supply fifty metric tons per head to six millions of inhabitants requires three hundred millions of metric tons, or only about one-twenty-fifth part of this rainfall. But, on the other hand, if we attempt to check the calculation by gauging the outflow of the Thames below London, we are struck by the reflection, how little of this ample store is utilised, or, under present circumstances, is utilisable by man. Measuring the outflow to the sea, we cannot account for more than 14 or 15 per cent. of the rainfall. How much escapes by evaporation, how much by subterranean flow, or other means, we cannot tell. At all events, the proportions of need and of evident accessible supply are too close to enable us to dismiss the consideration that we may hereafter have to revert to the plan, universal about half a century ago, of collecting rain as it falls for human use. That cheap and efficient source of water-economy has been destroyed by the pollution of rain-water as it falls, or as it is collected, by the exhalations of a dense urban population. But the lesson which that fact should teach is, that public health and national economy may hereafter make an imperative demand on the chemist for a cheap, certain, and available means of making rain-water not only palatable, but at once sweet, clear, and sparkling.

BOTHRIOCEPHALUS IN MAN.—Dr. Braun of Dorpat has observed that the frequency of *Bothriocephalus latus* in the Baltic Provinces of Russia is due to the consumption of large pike and eel-pout that are extensively infected with the scolex of that tapeworm. In the Dorpat fish-market, more than ninety per cent. of the pike offered for sale were thus diseased; they had been taken in Lake Peipus, and in some of the large broads or meres which abound in Livonia. Dr. Braun administered to three enthusiastic medical students a dose of scolices of bothriocephalus from a pike, after having ascertained that they were quite free from any trace of tapeworm or hydatid disease. This experiment was performed on October 15th; on November 18th, the feces of the subjects of research were found to be full of the ova of bothriocephalus. Ultimately, large mature specimens of the worm were discharged from the intestines of these martyrs to science.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY.—Saturday, September 8th, being the day appointed for the tenth annual collection in connection with the Hospital Saturday Fund, 1,200 ladies, who had volunteered their services for the purpose, took up their stations at an early hour in various parts of the metropolis. It is anticipated that the result of the street collections on this occasion will exceed that of last year. Boxes were placed in all the theatres and other places of amusement in the evening, as well as inside and outside the International Fisheries Exhibition. The instrumental concert in Victoria Park, which last year resulted in an addition of £80 to the fund, was repeated in the evening, and the experiment was also tried in Southwark Park. On each of the boats of the London Steamboat Company a collection was also made. Upwards of 36,000 collecting sheets, besides a large number of boxes, were forwarded to the workshops and factories of the metropolis for the purposes of this year's fund. The net result of this mode of action last year was an addition of about £700 to the funds of the medical charities of the metropolis. Since its institution, the fund has collected about £59,000.

PAY-WARDS IN THE ROYAL ALBERT HOSPITAL.—The Managing Committee of the Royal Albert Hospital at Devonport have adopted the system of pay-wards, and set aside two wards—one for men and the other for women—to meet the requirements of those who are able and willing to pay for hospital accommodation. These wards are situated in one of the most pleasant parts of the building, commanding a view of the Hamoaze, and each is divided by curtain-partitions into three compartments. Each compartment is really a small and cheerful apartment in itself, nicely furnished and fitted with an electric bell brought within easy reach of each bed, whilst the walls of the wards are adorned with pictures. For eight shillings a day, the patient will receive the professional services of the resident medical officer, board, medicine, surgical appliances, and nursing, the only extra being wines and spirits. Patients may be attended by their own medical adviser if preferred, but remuneration for such attendance would not be included in the charge made by the hospital authorities.

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.—Hospital for Women, 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 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.

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.; 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, Th., 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. 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.

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

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

AUTHORS desiring reprints of their articles published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, are requested to communicate beforehand with the Manager, 161A, Strand, W.C.

CORRESPONDENTS who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—We shall be much obliged to Medical Officers of Health if they will, on forwarding their Annual and other Reports, favour us with *Duplicate Copies*.

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

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

ONE IDEA.

SOME. Consulting-room. Enter a tired man, who drops into a seat, and says "that he wants treatment." The doctor puts on his eye-glasses, looks at his tongue, feels his pulse, sounds his chest, and then draws up to his full height and says "Same old story, my friend. Men can't live without fresh air; no use trying it. I could make myself a corpse, like you are doing by degrees, if I sat down in my office and didn't stir. You must have fresh air; you must take long walks, and brace up by staying out of doors. Now, I could make a drug store of you, and you would think I was a smart man; but my advice to you is walk, walk, walk." Patient: "But, doctor—" Doctor: "That's right; argue the question. That's my reward. Of course, you know all about my business. Now, will you take my advice. Take long walks every day—several times a day, and get your blood in circulation." Patient: "I do walk, doctor. I—" Doctor: "Of course you do walk. I know that; but walk more; walk ten times as much as you do now—that will cure you." Patient: "But my business—" Doctor: "Of course, your business prevents it. Change your business so that you will have to walk more. What is your business?" Patient: "I am a letter-carrier." Doctor (paralysed): "My friend, permit me once more to examine your tongue."

ERRATUM.—In the JOURNAL of September 1st, page 445, column 1, in the second note under the head "Cramp," for "bichloride" read "bicarbonate."

A QUESTION AS TO AUTHORITY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Philadelphia Medical News* asks for information as to the author of the following.

"Te mater omnis, te lacrymabilis
Accurrit uxor, ne caducum
Orba virum, puerosque ploret;
Seu confluentes forte timet notas
Decora virgo—tu faciem eripis
Periclitantem, protegesque
Delicias juvenum futuras."

"To thee shall weeping wives and mothers fly,
Or see their husbands and their children die;
To thee the virgin trust her lovely face,
Or some rude blemish rifle every grace,
Oh, hard the perils that around her wait,
Oh, shield her beauties from impending fate,
Nor let a cruel pestilence destroy
The hope of youth and pledge of future joy."—J. R. Q.

A MEMBER.—1. The following books can be commended: Wilson's *Anatomy*, edited by Buchanan and Clark; Heath's *Practical Anatomy*; Kirkes's *Physiology*, edited by Baker; Bryant's or Holmes's *Surgery*. 2. Certain exemptions are allowed by the regulations of the Royal College of Surgeons in the case of qualified practitioners holding diplomas or degrees in surgery. Our correspondent should send a statement of his case to the secretary of the College, mentioning the qualifications which he possesses; he will thus best ascertain whether a practical course of anatomy can be dispensed with.

DOUBTFUL CASE OF PSORIASIS OF THE TONGUE.

SIR.—Mrs K., aged 58, four years ago had a tenderness and smarting at the back of the tongue and throat, which has never left her. Last February, she complained of a burning in the tongue and mouth, which was worst at the back and left side of the organ. In last February, what she calls white smarting blisters came on, awaking her from sleep. Six weeks afterwards, she consulted a medical man, who ordered her to wash the mouth with alum, and gave her internal medicine, which kept it in check. What the medicine was I do not know. The medical man told her that there was nothing on her tongue; that it proceeded from indigestion. She gave up drinking hot tea, of which she was very fond. She has not slept well from uneasiness about her tongue, her brother having died of some disease of it two years ago. Every morning she has had a dark expectoration when awaking. This morning the sputum was fetid. She is a phlegmatic woman, pale, and bilious looking, with an enlarged liver and a burning and smarting extending from the tongue down to the stomach. The bowels are inclined to be constipated; her tongue is pointed and soft at the point, and hard towards the root, all white, with all the papillae enlarged and well elevated, and rough to the touch, with slight fissures running across the tongue. The left side of the tongue appears thicker than the right. My treatment is to wash the side and front of the tongue with bromide of potassium, forty grains, glycerine and water to six ounces, and to give a pill of calomel and colocynth with hyoscyamus at night, and half an ounce of the following mixture three times daily after meals:—*R Infusi gentianæ comp. ad ℥viij; liq. arsenici (Donovan) ʒij + Qij; succi conii ʒi; tincturæ gentianæ comp. ʒss.* There is no history of syphilis; her mother had rheumatism, she herself never had it. I shall be glad if some member would kindly give his opinion as to diagnosis and treatment. She has been ordered walking exercise and generous diet.—I am, etc., J. B. K.

OPHTHALMIC SURGERY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

In the table of the Medical Schools of Scotland, at page 494 of the JOURNAL for September 8th, the name of Dr. D. A. Robertson should have been inserted under the head "Edinburgh University," as lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery. Dr. Argyll Robertson gave a course of lectures in the University daily during last May and June, and intends to give a similar course each summer.

RHEUMATISM IN CHILDREN.

SIR.—I must ask you to be kind enough to correct an error in the report of my remarks during the discussion on Rheumatism in Childhood, at the late meeting of the British Medical Association (BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, September 15th, 1883, page 518). I am made to say that an inflammatory exudation about the fibrillæ of the cardiac muscle might impair the muscular closure of the aorta, and so give rise to a murmur of mitral regurgitation from adynamia. For "aorta" should be read "aperture." I consider it proved that the muscles encircling the left auriculo-ventricular orifice are active agents in narrowing this orifice at the time of ventricular systole; and that, inasmuch as inflammatory exudation amongst the fibrillæ in endocarditis is readily to be demonstrated, it is extremely probable that, in some cases, the murmur of regurgitation which is heard may be due to imperfect closure of the orifice, from causes affecting the muscles rather than the valves.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, A. ERNEST SANSON.

84, Harley Street, W., September 17th, 1883.

RECOGNITION OF PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.

SIR.—"Is there anything undignified in trying to obtain a juster recognition of professional services?" I cannot but help thinking that those of our profession who imagine that gratuitous medical advice has a greater value than paid-for service, have some such scruples as are hinted at in the above quotation. I am very strongly of opinion that professional poverty has a very great deal to say to the political powerlessness of the medical profession (if, indeed, it be not cause and effect). One of two things is certain: either medical advice is estimated at a very low value, or the profession is benevolent to an extreme and absurd degree. Reduce the brain-power employed in gratuitous advice to the crude condition of £ s. d., and, if the cheque were cashed, many of our poorer brethren, who are contributing very largely to the gratuitous system, would be better able to spare their half-guinea for the worthy purpose ably advocated by Messrs. Harrison, Alcock, and Milward.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, J. O.

SANITARY TOWELS.

SIR.—These articles may be very good things of their kind, but it is not edifying to see them, discarded after use, floating about the lake at this beautiful spot. How this carelessness is to be rectified, I know not; but in the hope that this complaint may reach the ears of women who use them, and that they may repeat it to others, and so cause this disgusting heedlessness to be put a stop to, I trouble you with this letter.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

CHARLES SPURWAY, M.R.C.S. Eng.

Cadenabbia, Lago di Como, September 3rd, 1883.

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

Mr. W. J. Tivy, Clifton; Dr. Cordes, Geneva; Mr. G. Hodges, Cleobury North; Mr. Munro Scott, London; Dr. Walter, London; Mr. B. G. Morison, London; Mr. Bernard Shirley, Worcester; Dr. Clifford Allbutt, Leeds; Mr. Laurence Kerigan, Mullingar; Mr. W. Trenerry, Bristol; Mr. F. Todd, Haddleigh; Our Dublin Correspondent; Mr. G. Davison, Ballinakill; Dr. Sansom, London; Mr. A. Normanton, Old Trafford; Mr. H. Scott, Durban; Mr. J. Ahern, Rathormac; Dr. E. Wells, Reading; Dr. Norman Kerr, London; Dr. J. Ewart, Brighton; Dr. Arlidge, Stoke-on-Trent; Mr. C. Whipple, Plymouth; Dr. Heath, Torquay; Mr. J. B. Berry, Horncastle; Dr. W. Hitchman, Liverpool; Dr. Abbate, Cairo; Mr. E. Rowe, Gloucester; Dr. T. Eytton-Jones, Wrexham; Dr. B. F. Giles, Wem; Dr. Sawyer, Birmingham; Mr. R. Rhys, London; Dr. J. Attfield, Southport; Dr. S. Ringer, London; M.D.; Mr. H. Blake, Great Yarmouth; Our Belfast Correspondent; Dr. N. S. Davis, Chicago; Dr. A. Emrys-Jones, Manchester; Mr. A. Lloyd Jones, London; Messrs. Arnold and Sons, London; Dr. Ostlere, London; Dr. J. Atkinson, Wylam-on-Tyne; Dr. W. T. Parker, Newport, Isle of Wight; Dr. Crichton Browne, London; Dr. C. E. Shelly, Hertford; Dr. F. Cook, Cheltenham; Mr. T. M. Watt, Hovingham; Senex; Mr. T. V. Lister, London; Dr. Holland, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. W. P. Nesbitt, North Adelaide; Mr. W. H. I. Severs, Liverpool; Messrs. J. and A. Churchill, London; Mr. E. W. Wallis, London; Dr. Arlidge, Newcastle-under-Lyme; Mr. H. Greenway, Plymouth; Dr. J. B. Sanderson, Oxford; Mr. R. Kershaw, London; Mr. C. B. Keetley, London; Mr. R. W. Jackson, Sandymount, Dublin; Dr. A. Fergusson, Peebles; Mr. W. H. Owen, Liverpool; Dr. W. M. Welch, Philadelphia; Mr. N. T. Evans, London; Mr. F. Ash, Cheltenham; Dr. Patrick Keelan, London; Dr. Collie, Homerton; Dr. Ridley, Preston; Dr. Mahomed, London; Mr. Shirley F. Murphy, London, etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Sanitary Law; A Digest of Sanitary Acts of England and Scotland. By Aubrey Husband, M.B., C.M. Edinburgh: E. and S. Livingstone. 1883.
The Pharmacopœia of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children. Compiled by a Committee of the Staff. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1883.
The Law of Sex; being an Exposition of the Natural Law by which the Sex of Offspring is Controlled in Man and the Lower Animals, and giving the Solution of Various Social Problems; with Forty Illustrative Portraits. By G. B. Starkweather, F.R.G.S. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1883.
The Mason Science College, Birmingham; Calendar for the Session, 1883-84. Birmingham: Cornish Brothers. 1883.
Mary Lamb. By Mrs. Gilchrist. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1883.

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