

THE CHOLERA.

DR. KOCH AND THE BONN PROFESSORS.

Koch's Bonn opponents, Professor Finkler and Dr. Prior, whom he characterised in his recent article in the *Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift* as deficient in the necessary preliminary knowledge for bacteriological investigation, have published a reply in the *Cologne Gazette*. They say that they have used a method of cultivation of their own, and maintain that they have adhered most carefully to the regulations laid down by Koch himself. As to the charge that they did not send Koch any pure cultivations, they say that they were unable to do this, for, on their return to Bonn, they found all their pure cultivations liquefied and spoilt; but concerning what they did send, they wrote at the same time—"It will not be difficult to obtain a real pure cultivation from this cultivation." Finally, they say that they still hold that there is a most marked resemblance between the common bacillus of cholera nostras and that of cholera Asiatica, adding: "We have even found that the bacilli of Asiatic cholera exhibit much greater modifications, according to the conditions under which they have grown, in form and size, between one another, than the difference between one of these forms and the bacilli of cholera nostras can be."

One of the advantages Koch claims for his procedure is that, by means of the pure cultivations, anybody experienced in them can at once decide whether the case before him is one of Asiatic cholera or cholera nostras. On the other hand, Finkler and Prior give out that the experiments they have made during the cholera-epidemic at Genoa, prove that the alleged difference between the fine and delicate bacilli of Asiatic cholera and the fat and thick bacilli of cholera nostras is purely arbitrary.

Dr. van Ermengem was sent to Marseilles to study the cholera-epidemic, and while there most carefully examined the contents of the intestines of eight cholera-corpses, and the excrements of thirty-four cholera-patients. The experiments he made there were carried on quite independently of Koch, and he not only concurs with Koch on the point of dispute with the Bonn professors, but also announces that he found in every case vital forms in all respects identical with Koch's comma-bacilli. He was also as successful in his experiments on animals as Nicati and Rietsch were, and as Koch, as already reported, has been in Berlin.

The results of Dr. van Ermengem's researches, as reported to the Belgian Microscopical Society, are given in the *Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift* in the form of eighteen theses. The following is the substance of the most important of them. The presence and appearance of comma-bacilli is described in the same way as Koch describes them.

If, during the microscopic investigation of the dejecta, preparations be obtained in which the various forms of comma-bacilli prevail, the diagnosis of cholera Asiatica can be made. The study of the morphological character of comma-bacilli has shown in their individual phases of development in the various nutritive substances—chiefly in chicken-broth and liquid serum—that they can be reckoned amongst real spirilla. Notwithstanding the most different conditions of temperature, and kind of nutritive matter used, no period of spore-formation can be discovered. The reason for this is clearly that, owing to the facility with which they dry up, they are not able to form resisting spores.

The cultivations on gelatine are of no use for inoculating after six or seven weeks, whilst on agar agar they keep for eight or nine weeks. The best temperature for developing is from 25° to 37° Centigrade; below 16° (between 8° and 15°) they do develop, but very sparingly. The curved bacilli of saliva, which Müller described in March 1884, and Dr. Lewis identified with comma-bacilli, do not develop in ten per cent. gelatine. The cultivations of Prior and Finkler were impure, and contained two kinds of bacilli which were quite different from the comma-bacillus of cholera Asiatica, both in their vegetation and in their mode of forming colonies in gelatine. One form of their bacilli gives the cultivations a peculiar and very characteristic greenish-blue fluorescence, which is entirely absent in the cultivations of comma-bacilli. The discovery of the cholera-bacillus is of the greatest importance for the diagnosis of doubtful cases at the commencement of an epidemic, and for the prophylaxis.

Dr. van Ermengem concludes by recommending that a certain number of Belgian medical men should be made acquainted with bacterioscopic procedures, which he characterises as not difficult.

MEDICAL MAGISTRATES.—Dr. J. A. Harrison, of Huntingdon, and Dr. J. B. Dickinson, of St. Albans, have been placed on the Commission of the Peace for the County of Lancaster.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1885:

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

MEETINGS of the Council will be held on January 14th, April 8th, July 8th, and October 14th, 1885. 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 each meeting, namely, December 25th, 1884, and March 18th, June 17th, and September 24th, 1885, 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.

COUNCIL.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Council will be held in the Small Hall, Exeter Hall, Strand, London, on Wednesday, the 14th day of January next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

FRANCIS FOWKE, General Secretary.

161A, Strand, December 18th, 1884.

COLLECTIVE INVESTIGATION OF DISEASE.

CARDS for recording individual cases of the following diseases have been prepared by the Committee; they may be had on application to the Honorary Secretaries of the Local Committees in each Branch, or on application to the Secretary of the Collective Investigation Committee.

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| I. Acute Pneumonia. | VII. Puerperal Pyrexia. |
| II. Chorea. | VIII. Paroxysmal hæmoglobinuria. |
| III. Acute Rheumatism. | X. Habits of Aged Persons. |
| IV. Diphtheria, clinical. | XI. Albuminuria in the Apparently Healthy. |
| V. Syphilis, acquired. | XII. Sleep-walking. |
| VI. Acute Gout. | |

An inquiry is now issued concerning the general condition, habits, and circumstances, past and present, and the family history, of persons who have attained or passed the age of 80 years.

The replies to this inquiry will be most valuable when given by a medical man; but the questions have been so arranged that, with the exception of some on the last page, they may be answered by another person. *Partial information will be gladly received.*

There is also now issued an inquiry as to the occurrence of albuminuria in apparently healthy persons.

The Acute Gout card, which had been found too elaborate, has been made a great deal simpler, and is now re-issued.

Copies of these forms and memoranda are in the hands of all the local secretaries, and will be forwarded to anyone who is willing to fill up one or more of the forms, on application by post-card or otherwise to the Secretary of the Collective Investigation Committee, 161A, Strand, London, W.C., to whom all applications and correspondence should be addressed.

July, 1884.

BRANCH MEETING TO BE HELD.

SOUTH INDIAN BRANCH.—Meetings are held in the Central Museum, Madras, on the first Saturday in the month, at 9 P.M. Gentlemen desirous of reading papers or exhibiting specimens are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary.—C. SIBTHORPE, Honorary Secretary, Madras.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

The second ordinary meeting of the session was held at the Royal Pump Room Hotel, Bath, on Thursday evening, December 11th, R. S. Fowler, Esq., President, in the chair. There were also present forty-three members and two visitors.

New Members.—The following gentlemen were elected members of the Association and Branch—E. J. Cave, Esq., Bath; E. Roberts, Esq., Bath; F. Morton, Esq., Bristol; F. F. Hills, Esq., Bristol; J. Dacre, Esq., Bristol.

Next Meeting.—It was proposed by Mr. N. C. Dobson, seconded by Dr. BRABAZON, and carried unanimously, "That the next meeting of the Branch, to be held at Bristol, be devoted to 'A Discussion on the

Treatment of Intestinal Obstruction, and that Mr. Greig Smith be asked to open the discussion."

Advertisements in Public Journals.—Mr. F. K. GREEN gave notice that he should draw attention, at the next meeting of the Branch in Bath, to the practice of advertising medical pamphlets in the local public journals. Dr. FIELD gave notice that, at the next meeting in Bath, he should draw the attention of members of the Branch to an advertisement now appearing in a lay journal of the city on the part of a member of the Branch, and that he should move a resolution thereon.

Communications.—The following communications were made.

1. Dr. Brabazon read a paper on a Case of Sclerosis of the Spinal Cord (disseminated) in Conjunction with Commencing Bulbar Paralysis, and exhibited the patient. Drs. Shingleton Smith, Goodridge, and Spender took part in the discussion which followed.

2. Mr. F. K. Green read a short paper on A Simple Method of Treating Spurious Valgus, and showed practically the application of his method, which led to a discussion, in which Dr. Brabazon, and Messrs. Michell Clarke, Stockwell, and Lowe took part.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CAIRO.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

The Sanitary Service.—*Sanitary Budget for 1885.*—*Typhoid Fever.*—*Dr. Sonsino's Researches.*—*Pariah Dogs.*—*The Weather.*—*Helouan.*

AFTER a delay of two weeks, His Excellency Ismail Pasha Youssy has been appointed to succeed Hassan Pasha Mahomed as Director of the Sanitary Service. Ismail Pasha is not a medical man. He commenced his career in the Railway Service, of which he was, at two distinct periods, the Native Administrator. He has lately been occupying the position of President of the Native Court of Appeal. He is an Albanian by birth, a Moslem, and bears a good reputation for urbanity, probity, and administrative energy and ability. So far, the new Director and his Subdirector, Dr. Sandwith, are working in amicable harmony. But there is a party of native pashas who still desire to oust Dr. Sandwith from his post, because he has committed the heinous offence of exposing the delinquencies of one of their native colleagues. It is to be hoped that these gentlemen will be unsuccessful in their intrigues.

But, even if Dr. Sandwith become fully established in his difficult post, his hands will still be tied as far as any radical sanitary reforms are concerned. This will be seen from a consideration of the Sanitary Budget for 1885, which has just been prepared. It provides £67,000 for the total administrative expenses of the year, which is pretty much the same as the sum allowed for 1884. All salaries will remain the same, the Ministry of Finance having refused every increase. But there was a special grant of £10,000 made last year to provide for sanitary reforms and the taking of measures to meet any possible epidemic, actual or prospective. This sum has hardly been touched as yet. Of it, £1,200 is to be granted to the Cairo Hospital to provide better food for the patients, and an increased number of servants; £600 is allowed to the Alexandria Hospital, and £3,000 for nineteen provincial hospitals, to be applied to much the same objects. Apparently, it used to be considered that patients needed no cooked food but what their friends brought them. Dr. Sandwith is endeavouring to improve their condition in this respect. Of the same fund, £600 is set apart to provide for two new sanitary inspectors for the provinces. This will leave £4,700 to meet emergencies, such as an epidemic. Extra medical officers have been appointed at Damietta and Port Said, where they were much needed. This is the sum of the changes provided for in the coming year. It is thus seen that no provision is made for carrying out any drainage or other scheme for sewage-removal, or for any other means of immediately improving the sanitary conditions of the houses.

Typhoid fever has been very prevalent this autumn among both natives and Europeans; the daughters of a distinguished and well known officer have had severe attacks. It is probable that the disease is more often called by its right name than it used to be, but European and native medical men most often call it typhus, or typhus abdominalis, which leads to confusion in diagnosis. True typhus does exist in Egypt, but apparently, as in England, it is more frequently seen in epidemics than as sporadic. There has recently been an epidemic of typhus at a village about forty miles from Cairo; it was carefully investigated, and ameliorative measures taken by two English sanitary officials, and there was only a small mortality. It was

accompanied by an epidemic of relapsing fever, with the usual characteristic symptoms, from which all attacked appeared to recover. Localised epidemics are probably far from frequent, but they have seldom been carefully investigated, and it remains doubtful whether they are typhoid, typhus, or some other fever.

Dr. Sonsino is continuing his researches at the Khedivial Laboratory into the life-history of parasitic trematode worms. In this way, it is to be hoped he will discover the intermediate host of *Bilharzia hæmatobia*.

Pariah dogs, as they increase too rapidly, are killed at the Khedivial Laboratory by hypodermic injections of cyanide of potassium; but, if needed, they can be used for purposes of experiment.

The weather continues very mild; the lowest temperature reached this season is 50° Fahr., and the average day-temperature is 65°. There has not been one real shower of rain as yet.

The occupation of the Nile and Nile steamers by the Gordon expeditionary force has prevented many travellers from going the Nile excursion. But Helouan, a village in the Desert about ten miles from Cairo, has been developing lately as a fashionable watering-place, and offers health-seekers an easy mode of enjoying the stimulating desert-air, without the necessity of going far from the skilled medical attendance of Cairo.

GLASGOW.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Glasgow University Review.—*Sick Children's Hospital.*—*Western Infirmary.*—*Christmas Vacation.*—*Health of Glasgow.*

OUR *Glasgow University Review*, which is published monthly during the session, has now reached its fourth number, and still keeps up the good promise of its first issue. The December number contains what seems to be the commencement of a series of articles on Medical Education in the Scottish Universities, by Dr. McVail. Some of the views put forward in this paper will find ready supporters, especially those dealing with the superfluous character of some of the subjects in the medical curriculum, but, I hope few will be found to echo the depreciatory criticism that is thrown on clinical teaching in our Scotch schools. As far as the Glasgow hospitals are concerned, it is unjust, as both in our Western and Royal Infirmaries the arrangements in this department are admirable, and are warmly appreciated by the students themselves. It is only fair that this should be stated, as otherwise a false impression may get abroad, that there has been some departure from the old principles of teaching, which have now for some years been the distinguishing feature of our Scotch medical training, and which have had more to do with attracting students to our schools than the mere possession of that university degree which Dr. McVail thinks is the key to our past success and present prosperity.

The vacancy which I recently announced as having been created in the staff of our Sick Children's Hospital, by the retirement of Dr. Leishman, has been filled up by the appointment of Dr. Samson Gemmell, who was elected assistant-physician at the opening of the hospital. Owing to the absence of any outdoor department to the hospital, Dr. Gemmell's duties have heretofore been merely nominal; but, as the recent Fancy Fair will have provided the necessary funds for a dispensary, his successor in office will have the prospect of some work being attached to the office, and this, perhaps, explains the activity among the junior members of the profession to obtain the post, which will be filled up at the end of the month.

At the Western Infirmary, Dr. Joseph Coats has had the care of in-patients given to him. For some time Dr. Coats has been assistant-physician without any wards of his own, but now he has one ward with eighteen beds permanently allotted to him. His long services to the hospital, not only as pathologist but in the outdoor department, fully entitle him to this promotion, he being now virtually a visiting physician. This liberal policy on the part of the directors, whereby the benefits of hospital appointments are thrown open to as many members of the profession as possible, instead of being confined to a few, will recommend itself to all, and it is in striking contrast to the recent action of the Royal Infirmary directors, where a similar decrease in the number of physicians was made, although the number of patients was much larger.

Next week sees the rising of the medical classes for the very welcome break in the session of the Christmas vacation. This year the only subject of complaint is, that the university authorities have decreed that work is to be resumed on New Year's-day. To Scotch students this seems specially a grievance, as the first day of the year is one that long custom has always associated with home and friends; and it is to be hoped that absence from the class-room, under these circumstances, will be generously overlooked.

these Scotch towns the rate was equal to 22.1 in Edinburgh, 25.2 in Perth, 25.8 in Greenock, 27.1 in Aberdeen, 33.0 in Paisley, 33.6 in Leith, 35.3 in Dundee, and 37.3 in Glasgow. The 768 deaths registered last week in these towns included 140 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, against 115 and 101 in the two preceding weeks; of these, 42 resulted from whooping-cough, 34 from measles, 25 from diphtheria, 14 from diarrhoeal diseases, 13 from scarlet fever, 12 from "fever," and not one from small-pox. These 140 deaths were equal to an annual rate of 6.8 per 1,000, which exceeded by 3.5 the average zymotic death-rate in the large English towns. The zymotic death-rates in the Scotch towns ranged from 1.7 and 3.4 in Perth and Edinburgh, to 7.1 in Paisley, and 7.9 in Aberdeen. The deaths from whooping-cough, which had been 27 and 19 in the two previous weeks, rose to 42, and included 15 in Glasgow, 6 in Dundee, 5 in Edinburgh, and 5 in Leith. The 34 fatal cases of measles exceeded by 4 the number in the preceding week; 17 occurred in Glasgow, and 12 in Aberdeen. The 25 deaths from diphtheria showed a slight increase, and included 8 in Glasgow, 6 in Dundee, 4 in Edinburgh, and 3 in Paisley. Of the 14 fatal cases of scarlet-fever, 11 occurred in Glasgow. The 12 deaths from fever showed a considerable increase upon recent weekly numbers, and included 4 in Glasgow, 2 in Leith, and 2 in Edinburgh. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs in these Scotch towns was equal to 9.6 per 1,000, against 6.5 in London. As many as 116, or 15 per cent., of the 768 deaths registered last week in these Scotch towns were uncertified.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE ON WORKHOUSE OFFICERS.

SIR.—I shall be glad if you, or any of your readers, will give me information on the following subject.

I am the non-resident medical officer of a workhouse for which the guardians find all the drugs. Of course, we have a considerable number of officers, and one or another of them is often ill. Up to this time I have attended them free of charge, but I have been told that to do so does not come within my duties, and that if I allow them to have medicine free, I am entitled to charge them for advice and attendance. Is this so?—I am, sir, yours, etc.,

MEDICAL OFFICER.

The medical officer of a workhouse, or of the infirmary of a workhouse, where the infirmary is a separate building, is appointed to attend the pauper inmates, and these exclusively. No paid officer of such infirmary can claim either attendance or medicine from the medical officer. This regulation has been distinctly laid down by the Local Government Board. Unfortunately however, many such paid officers think differently; and medical officers, for the sake of peace and quietness, comply with their requests, very often getting small thanks in return. Should such attendance be given, it should be distinctly understood that no drugs can be legally supplied from the dispensary. Unless they be provided by the medical officer, they must be obtained from a druggist, and paid for by such paid officers.

MEDICAL NEWS.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—M.B. Examination, 1884. Examination for Honours.—Medicine.

First Class.

W. Thorburn, B.Sc. (Scholarship and Gold Medal), Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary.
A. J. Turner (Gold Medal), University College.
C. E. Purslow, Birmingham School of Medicine.
J. H. Jones, Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary.
F. Rushworth, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
F. H. Prideaux, London School of Medicine for Women and Royal Free Hospital.

Second Class.

W. A. Gostling, B.Sc., University College.
J. J. Powell, University College.
F. W. Bennett, Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary. } equal.
E. P. Cockey, St. Mary's Hospital.

Third Class.

H. R. Spencer, University College.
J. P. Glover, St. Thomas's Hospital.
Obstetric Medicine.

First Class.

A. H. N. Lewers (Scholarship and Gold Medal), University College.
W. Thorburn (Gold Medal), Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary.
F. H. Prideaux, London School of Medicine for Women and Royal Free Hospital.

J. J. Powell, University College.
F. Rushworth, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Second Class.

W. A. Gostling, University College.
E. M. Crookshank, King's College.
G. E. C. Anderson, Guy's Hospital.
H. L. R. Dent, King's College.

Third Class.

J. R. Thomas, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Forensic Medicine.

First Class.

E. P. Cockey, (Scholarship and Gold Medal), St. Mary's Hospital.
A. J. Turner (Gold Medal), University College.

Second Class.

E. S. Reynolds, Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary.
G. E. C. Anderson, Guy's Hospital.
F. H. Prideaux, London School of Medicine for Women and Royal Free Hospital. } equal.
W. Thorburn, Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary.

Third Class.

A. H. N. Lewers, University College.
J. R. Day, University College.
J. J. Powell, University College.
B.S. Examination. Pass-list.

First Division.

W. H. Bowes, Guy's Hospital.
J. Collier, Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary.
C. R. Elgood, University College.
W. A. Gostling, B.Sc., University College.
C. Gross, Guy's Hospital.
J. L. Hewer, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
F. H. Prideaux, London School of Medicine for Women and Royal Free Hospital.
H. R. Spencer, University College.
W. Thorburn, B.Sc., Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary.

Second Division.

G. E. C. Anderson, Guy's Hospital.
G. F. Cooper, St. Thomas's Hospital.
W. T. F. Davies, Guy's Hospital.
R. N. Hartley, Leeds School of Medicine.
E. A. Laurent, University College.
M. Parry-Jones, Guy's Hospital.
M.D. Examination. Pass-list.

J. M. Beverley, Manchester Royal Infirmary.
H. W. Boddy, Manchester Royal School of Medicine.
J. H. Champ, Guy's Hospital.
J. C. Day, London Hospital.
*W. D. Halliburton, B.Sc., University College.
W. Hind, B.Sc., Guy's Hospital.
H. Hoole, Charing Cross Hospital.
S. H. C. Martin, B.S. University College.
H. M. Murray, University College.
W. Pasteur, University College.
R. Pratt, University College.
J. T. Rogerson, B.S., Manchester Royal Infirmary and University College.
E. W. Roughton (Gold Medal), St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
J. F. W. Silk, King's College.
M. Webb, Manchester Royal Infirmary.
W. C. Wilkinson, B.A. Sydney, University College.
Logic and Psychology only.
R. H. S. Spicer, B.Sc., St. Mary's Hospital.
S. Worthington, Guy's Hospital.

* Obtained the number of marks qualifying for the Medal.

The following is a list of the candidates who have passed the recent B.S. Examinations for Honours.—Surgery.

First Class.

J. Collier (Scholarship and Gold Medal), Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary.
W. Thorburn, B.Sc. (Gold Medal), Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary.

Second Class.

W. A. Gostling, B.Sc., University College. } equal.
H. R. Spencer, University College.

Third Class.

F. H. Prideaux, London School of Medicine and Royal Free Hospital.
J. L. Hewer, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations, were admitted Members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners on the 1st instant.

Messrs. T. U. Gray, L.R.C.P. Lond., Essex Road, N., student of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; G. W. Mullis, L.S.A., Northampton, of Guy's Hospital; and J. J. Dickinson, L.S.A., Bow Road, of the London Hospital.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced.

BIRKENHEAD BOROUGH HOSPITAL.—Honorary Physician and two Honorary Surgeons. Applications to J. Laird, Honorary Treasurer.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND EYE HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to the Chairman of the Medical Committee, by January 5th.

BOROUGH OF SHEFFIELD.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £500 per annum. Applications by January 7th.

BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications by January 10th.

BURY DISPENSARY HOSPITAL, Bury.—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £60 per annum. Applications to Mr. Henry Webb, Irwell Forge, Bury.

CRICKHOWELL UNION.—District Medical Officer, Medical Officer of Health, and Public Vaccinator. Applications by January 10th.

DEVONSHIRE HOSPITAL, Burton, Derbyshire.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications by January 3rd.

EAST RIDING ASYLUM, Beverley, Yorks.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary £100 per annum. Application to M. D. Macleod, Medical Superintendent, by December 20th.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—Surgeon. Applications by December 29th.

LIVERPOOL DISPENSARIES.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £108 per annum. Applications by December 20th.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, Liverpool Road, Islington. Physician and Assistant Physician. Applications by January 2nd.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, W.—Additional Full Physician. Applications to the Secretary-Superintendent by December 20th.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications to the Chairman of the House-Committee, by December 29th.

NORTHERN INFIRMARY, Inverness.—House-Surgeon and Apothecary. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications to Kenneth Macdonald, Esq., Town Clerk, by January 17th.

PARISH OF LOCHS, near Stornoway.—Medical Officer. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications to the Inspector of Poor by January 10th.

PRESTON AND COUNTY OF LANCASTER ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications to R. F. Easterby, Secretary, Fishergate, Preston, by December 20th.

PRESTON AND COUNTY OF LANCASTER ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Senior House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to R. F. Easterby, Secretary, Fishergate, Preston, by December 20th.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, Birmingham.—Honorary Obstetric Officer. Applications by December 27th.

RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY, Oxford.—Honorary Physician. Applications by January 14th.

ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Brighton.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications by January 2nd.

SCARBOROUGH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.—House-Surgeon and Secretary. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications by December 27th.

TORBAY HOSPITAL AND PROVIDENT DISPENSARY, Torquay.—Junior House-Surgeon and Dispenser. Salary, £90 per annum. Applications by December 22nd.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.—Lecturer in Human Anatomy. Salary, £300. Applications to the Secretary of the Common University Fund, New College, Oxford, not later than February 1st, 1885.

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Marylebone Road. Assistant Surgeon. Applications by January 17th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

BELLAMY, Edward, F.R.C.S., appointed Examiner in Surgery to the Victoria University, Manchester.

BURGESS, Edward, L.R.C.S.Ed. and L.R.C.P.Ed., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Parish of Resolis, Ross-shire, *vice* John Mackay, L.R.C.P.Ed., resigned.

JONES, T. W. Carnalt, M.A.Cam., F.R.C.S.Ed., appointed Surgeon to the Western Ophthalmic Hospital, *vice* Percy S. Jakins, M.R.C.S.Eng., resigned.

KEY, A. Cooper, M.R.C.P., L.M.Ed., L.S.A.Lond., appointed Physician to the Home of the Good Shepherd, Kinnerton Street, Belgrave Square.

PATERSON, William Bromfield, M.R.C.S., L.D.S., appointed Dental Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

PRAGER, Isidore Frederic, L.D.S.R.C.S.I., late Assistant House-Surgeon, appointed House-Surgeon to the National Dental Hospital.

STEWART, Andrew, L.R.C.P. and L.M.Ed., appointed Medical Officer to No. 4 District, Birkenhead Union, *vice* R. S. Daniel, M.R.C.S.Eng., deceased.

SUFFERN, A. C., M.D., M.Ch., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Borough Lunatic Asylum, Winson Green, Birmingham, *vice* W. J. Dodds, M.D., resigned.

WILLIAMS, P. Watson, L.R.C.P., appointed Clinical Assistant to the Borough Lunatic Asylum, Winson Green, Birmingham, *vice* J. D. Bush, 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.

MARRIAGE.

SYMONS-HARRIS.—At Lesnewth Church, December 8th, by the Rev. N. F. Chudleigh, Mark Symonds, of Waddebridge, son of the late Mr. Henry Symonds, of Roscrew, St. Minver, to Jane L. T., youngest daughter of Henry Harris, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., of Redruth.

DEATHS.

BAYLIS.—On December 12th, at 62, Windsor Road, Southport, Lancashire, Charles Olives Baylis, M.D.Aber., M.R.C.S., etc., aged 69, late Medical Officer of Health for West Kent, and formerly of Birkenhead. Much loved and deeply lamented.

HUTCHINSON.—At the Elms, Bishop Auckland, on December 16th, Valentine Hutchinson, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

SNAPE.—On December 13th, at 73, Rodney Street, Liverpool, George Henry Snape, M.R.C.S., aged 40.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—The Brown Institution, 3 P.M. Mr. Victor Horsley: A Practical Exposition of the Work of the Institution.

TUESDAY.—Clinical Society, 8.30 P.M. Adjourned discussion on Charcot's Joint-Disease.

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. T., 1.30; Obstetric, M. W. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Tu. Th. F., 1.30; 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., M. Th., 9.30; Eye, Tu. F., 9.30; Ear, W. S., 9.30; Throat, M. Th., 9.30; Skin, Tu. F., 9.30; Electrician, Tu. F., 9.30; Dental, W. S., 9.30.

ST. THOMAS'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, except Sat., 2; Obstetric, M. Th., 2; o.p., W., 1.30; Eye, M. Th., 2; o.p., daily, except Sat., 1.30; Ear, M., 12.30; Skin, W., 12.30; Throat, Tu. F., 1.30; 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.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—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.....St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—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.—St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department), 4 P.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 Central, 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.—Chelsea Hospital for Women, 2 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.

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.

In order to avoid delay, it is particularly requested that all letters on the editorial business of the JOURNAL should be addressed to the Editor at the office of the JOURNAL, and not to his private house.

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

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.

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME AS AN AID TO NUTRITION.

Dr. J. PELLETTAN, of Paris, has sent us a letter on the influence of phosphate of lime in nutrition, and on the best mode of administering it. He says:

"The increasing recognition of the influence attributed by recent researches to microzoa in the genesis and evolution of disease, has caused a revolution in therapeutics. Some have attempted to destroy the morbidic germs by administering substances which, to be efficacious, must be given in doses more likely to injure the patient than to cure the disease. Others, considering that animal and vegetable parasites thrive only on exhausted organisms, have sought to prevent the evil, or arrest its progress, by giving the patient greater power to resist the invasion of minute organisms. By acting on this principle, much success has been obtained in the treatment of phthisis and other acute and chronic diseases, by supplying to the patients abundance of pure air, light, and properly selected food.

These encouraging results have rapidly generalised the practice of "over-feeding" ("suralimentation"). This, however, does not always succeed to the extent hoped for; because the assimilative power of the patient is impaired, and resembles that of children and young animals, whose digestive power is incapable of utilising strong food. This inconvenience is overcome by the introduction, with the food, of a substance suitable for securing its digestion, and subsequently its assimilation.

This substance is phosphate of lime; the properties of which have been explained by M. DUSART in a paper on Mineral Inanition (*Archives Générales de Médecine*, 1869-70), and by many preceding and subsequent investigators. M. DUSART has shown, by physiological experiment, that phosphate of lime is capable of imparting to the proteid principles of food the property of becoming solid, and, under the influence of the vital force, of taking the form of cells, fibres, and other tissues. According to M. DUSART, the vitality and body-heat of animals are in proportion to the amount of phosphate of lime contained in their bodies. This substance is so indispensable to the formation of tissues that, when the food does not contain a sufficient quantity of it, the tissues take from the bony skeleton the calcareous salt which they require; just as, when the food is deficient in hydrocarbons, they take from the adipose tissue the materials necessary for the production of heat.

Not only must phosphate of lime be present in sufficient quantity in the food, but it must be easily assimilable, even by weakened patients. To such, the phosphate should be given in a form which will secure its absorption. Accordingly, M. DUSART has prepared, under the name of lacto-phosphate of lime, a substance which first facilitates the digestion of food in the stomach, and afterwards aids its transformation into tissues. In acute maladies of a severe and infectious character, by which the powers of the organism are reduced; in chronic diseases, of parasitic origin or otherwise, which almost inevitably lead to inanition; in rickets and in arrest of growth, lacto-phosphate of lime is a powerful element of repair, and a well indicated complement of a nutritious diet.

Many young mothers are, from various causes, unable to furnish to the fetus the calcareous substances necessary for its development, and hence produce feeble children whose life is with difficulty preserved. Numerous facts have proved that, by giving lacto-phosphate of lime to the pregnant woman, her condition can be so modified as to cause her to produce large and vigorous children, capable of resisting morbid influences.

Such are the facts which I have observed during more than fifteen years of practice, and that will be observed by all practitioners who, to secure the nutrition of their patients, will prescribe the lacto-phosphate of lime.

ERRATA.—In Dr. Althaus' letter on locomotor ataxy, in the JOURNAL of December 13th, p. 1212, second column, line 17 from bottom, instead of "masculine" read "muscular"; line 2 from bottom, instead of "at has been the," read "of the identical"; line 1 from bottom, instead of "of the identical," read "has been the."—In Mr. F. H. Hodges' note on "Cucaine as an Anæsthetic in Ophthalmic Surgery," in the JOURNAL of December 13th, p. 1189, column 1, line 9 of first paragraph, for "one grain to the ounce" read "one grain to the drachm."—Mr. Bilton Pollard requests us to state that his report of the cases of closure of the jaws, under the care of Mr. Christopher Heath, at page 1190 of the JOURNAL of December 13th, was drawn up from the registers kept by Mr. Victor Horsley, lately Surgical Registrar.

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BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

- Osteotomy and Osteoclasts. By G. T. Poore, M.D. New York: Appleton and Co.
Nursery Hygiene. By B. B. Joll, M.B. London: H. Kimpton. 1884.
Lessons in Domestic Science. By F. M. Gallaher. Dublin: Browne and Nolan. 1885.
A Popular Treatise on Medical Electricity. By H. Woodward. London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co.
Food for the Million. By Captain M. P. Wolff. London: Sampson Low and Co. 1884.
Descriptive Catalogue of the Pathological Specimens Contained in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. By Sir James Paget, Bart., with the Assistance of J. F. Goodhart, M.D., and Alban H. G. Doran. Vol. III. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1884.
A Monograph on Fever and its Treatment by Hydro-Therapeutic Means. By the late J. N. Gully, M.B. London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co.
Lumley's Public Health. Second Edition. By W. Patchett, Q.C., and A. morrian, Barrister-at-Law. London: Shaw and Sons.
Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine. By N. S. Davis, M.D., LL.D. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg and Co.
The Story of a Great Delusion. By W. White. London: E. W. Allen.
Registration Statistics and Vaccination. By A. R. Wallace, LL.D. London: E. W. Allen.
A Pharmacopœia for the Treatment of Diseases of the Larynx, Pharynx, and Nasal Passage. By G. M. Lefferts, A.M., M.D. London and New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

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