

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of members will be held at Exeter Hall, London, on Friday, August 14th next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting of members held at the Town Hall, Cardiff, on the 30th instant, namely, that Articles 13 and 15 be altered so as to read as follows:

18. The Council may, whenever they think fit, and they shall, upon a requisition made in writing by any 100 or more members, convene an extraordinary general meeting.

15. Upon the receipt of such requisition, the Council shall forthwith proceed to convene a general meeting, and if they do not so within 21 days from the date of the requisition, any 100 members may themselves convene a meeting.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

Cardiff, July 30th, 1885.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1885. ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

ANY qualified medical practitioner, not disqualified by any by-law of the Association, who shall be recommended as eligible by any three members, may be elected a member by the Council or by any recognised Branch Council.

A meeting of the Council will be held on October 14th, 1885. Candidates for election by the Council of the Association must send in their forms of application to the General Secretary, not later than twenty-one days before the meeting, namely, September 24th, 1885.

Candidates seeking election by a Branch Council should apply to the secretary of the Branch. No member can be elected by a Branch Council unless his name has been inserted in the circular summoning the meeting at which he seeks election.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

BRANCH MEETINGS 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. —J. MAITLAND, M.B., Honorary Secretary, Madras.

EAST ANGLIAN BRANCH: ESSEX DISTRICT.—The next meeting will be held at the Horn Hotel, Braintree, Friday, August 7th, at 2.30 P.M. Dr. Elliston, of Ipswich, President of the East Anglian Branch, will preside. *Programme and Agenda.*—1. 2.30, General Meeting to arrange time and place of the next meeting. 2. The Treatment of Women after Child-birth, by the President. 3. The Radical Cure of Hernia, by C. B. Kestley, Esq., F.R.C.S., London. 4. A Case of Recovery from an Artificial Anus occurring after an Operation for Hernia, by J. Harrison, Esq., sen., Braintree. 5. A Case of Myxodema, by C. E. Abbott, Esq., Braintree. 6. Twin Abortion, by J. Sinclair Holden, M.D., Sudbury. 7. A short Account of the New Association of Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, by C. E. Abbott, Esq., Honorary Secretary of the Association for Essex. 8. Coxeter's Obstetric Vade Mecum will be shown by C. E. Abbott, Esq. At the conclusion of the meeting, there will be high tea at the Horn Hotel; tickets 3s. Any member wishing to be present, or to read a paper, or to exhibit a case, is requested to notify his intention to the honorary secretary on or before Tuesday, August 4th. —WILLIAM THOMAS JACKMAN, Honorary Secretary, Coggeshall, Essex.

SHROPSHIRE AND MID-WALES BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual general meeting of the Branch was held at the Salop Infirmary on Tuesday, June 30th, at 2 P.M. The President, J. D. HARRIES, Esq., occupied the chair.

Officers and Council.—After proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the retiring President, Mr. W. Bowen Davies, and having read his address, the President laid before the meeting the list of officers of the Branch nominated for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected. *President-elect:* W. H. O. Sankey, M.D. *Council of the Branch:* E. Andrew, M.D.; W. B. Davies, Esq.; W. Eddowes, Esq.; S. T. Gwynn, M.D.; J. R. Humphreys, Esq.; H. Keyworth, M.B.; E. Robinson, Esq.; H. J. Rope, Esq.; W. H. O. Sankey, M.D.; A. Strange, M.D.; E. W. O. Withers, Esq. (Auditor). *Representative on the Council of the Association:* Arthur Strange, M.D. *Honorary Secretary:* Edward Cureton, Esq.

Report of Council.—The following report was read.

"Your Council have to report that, during the past year, three

members have resigned the Branch, and that two members, Mr. E. J. Parry, of Shrewsbury, and Mr. J. Jones, of Llanfyllin, have been removed by death. The Branch, on the other hand, maintains its strength, being to-day 107 in number, as compared with 96 last year. Your Council much regrets to have to report that the average attendance of members at the quarterly meetings held during the past year have been so small, that it is compelled to abandon the idea of organising quarterly meetings for the future; but, instead, proposes to hold one annual and one half-yearly meeting, by which means it is hoped that larger gatherings of members may be secured.

"In conclusion, your Council wish to state that the finances of the Branch are in a satisfactory state, showing a balance of £32 9s. 4d. With respect to this balance, your Council wish to have the opinion of this meeting as to the advisability or not of voting a sum of money to one or other medical society of a benevolent character, as the Branch did last year. Upon reference to the annual report of the British Medical Benevolent Fund, it will be seen that several Branches have voted various sums from time to time to the Fund."

After the meeting had adopted the report of the Council, it was unanimously decided to vote five guineas to the British Medical Benevolent Fund, and a similar sum to the Royal Medical Benevolent College.

Papers.—The following were read.

1. Mr. Lawson Tait: On the Surgical Treatment of Gall-Stones.
2. Dr. Dalton (King's College Hospital): The Relation of Micro-Organisms to Disease; assisted by microscopic demonstrations.
3. Dr. Chapman (London): On the Rhythm of Heart-Sounds as an Element of Prognosis. This was followed by a discussion by Dr. Foster (Birmingham) and several others.

Specimens.—Selections of all the most recent preparations in pharmacy, together with an assortment of surgical instruments, were shown by Messrs. Cross and Son, of Shrewsbury. A series of digestive ferments, and a large variety of freshly peptonised foods, prepared with extractum pancreatis (Fairchild), were laid before the members. The rose-tint reaction of the peptones with Fehling's solution was obtained, both with peptonised milk and beef-tea. Various kinds of peptonised tabloids, and also several kinds of antiseptic sponges, wound-pads, etc., were exhibited.

Dinner.—The members, to the number of 36, afterwards dined together at the Lion Hotel, when the usual loyal and other toasts were given and duly honoured.

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the above Branch was held in the Old Anatomical Museum, Cambridge, on Friday, June 12th, 1885; W. H. HULL, Esq., President, in the chair.

Officers and Council.—Dr. J. More, of Rothwell, was appointed President-elect; and Mr. C. Johnson, of Bedford, was placed on the Committee of Management in the room of Dr. More. All the other officers were re-elected.

Autumnal Meeting.—It was decided that the usual autumnal meeting should take place at Stony Stratford in the first week of October.

Mr. Knott.—It was announced that Mr. Knott, of Blisworth, had been successful in the recent election, and had obtained a pensionership at the Medical Benevolent College, Epsom.

The members afterwards joined the Cambridge and Huntingdon and East Anglian Branches in a combined meeting.

NORTH WALES BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE thirty-sixth annual meeting of this Branch was held at the Wynnstay Arms Hotel, Wrexham, on Tuesday, July 7th; R. A. PRICHARD, Esq., President, in the chair.

Letters of Apology.—Letters of apology were received from many members who were unable to attend, among them being Sir James Paget, Bart.; Dr. W. T. Edwards, President-elect of the Association; and Dr. Balthazar Foster, President of the Council, etc.

New Members.—The following members of the Association were elected members of the Branch: Dr. Imlach (Liverpool), Messrs. Robert Jones (Liverpool), E. Evans (Wrexham), Hoops (Rossett), Manisty (Gresford), and D. Edwards (Mold). The following gentlemen were elected members of the Association and Branch: Messrs. H. S. Michell (Gronant, Holywell), R. P. Roberts (Bethesda, Bangor), W. R. Parry Jones (Llanfair Caereinion), and J. P. Jones (Flint Dispensary, Holywell).

The PRESIDENT then introduced the President-elect, Mr. J. W. Roberts, M.B.

Report of Council.—The report of the District Council was read by the Honorary Secretary, from which it appeared that, since the last

meeting at Wrexham in 1877, the members of the Branch had increased from 72 to 106, and that the funds of the Branch were in a prosperous condition, and was unanimously adopted.

Place of Intermediate and Annual Meeting, 1886.—It was resolved, on the proposition of Mr. O. T. WILLIAMS, seconded by Mr. Wm. JONES (Ruabon), that the next intermediate meeting be held at Penmaenmawr, and the annual meeting of 1886 at Festiniog.

District Council.—The following members were elected on the District Council for the ensuing year: Dr. Griffith (Portmadoc), Messrs. R. A. Prichard (Conway), R. Roberts (Festiniog), Charles Williams (Duffryn), Hugh Rees (Carnarvon), and J. Ll. Williams (Wrexham).

President-elect.—Mr. R. A. PRICHARD proposed Dr. EYTON-JONES of Wrexham as the President-elect for 1885-86; and, in doing so, referred to the invaluable services he had rendered to the Branch and the Association by acting as their representative on the Council, a position which they all regretted he found himself compelled to resign. This was seconded and carried unanimously, and Dr. EYTON-JONES thanked the Branch for conferring upon him the honour of electing him to fill the presidential chair a second time, an honour that had only been conferred once before on any member of the Branch, that being his late distinguished fellow-associate, Mr. T. T. Griffith.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Mr. Jones-Morris (Portmadoc) and Mr. John Richards (Bangor) were re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

Representative on the Parliamentary Bills Committee.—Mr. P. Elias Owen (Llangefni) was elected representative on the Parliamentary Bills Committee.

Representative on Council of Association.—Dr. EYTON-JONES proposed, and Dr. ED. WILLIAMS (Wrexham) seconded, that the Honorary Secretary be elected the representative on the Council of the Association. This was unanimously carried.

President's Address.—The PRESIDENT delivered an address on "Mortality and Disease in North Wales." On the motion of Dr. EYTON-JONES, seconded by Mr. ROGER HUGHES (Bala), a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to him for his most interesting and instructive address.

Communications.—The following communications were made.

1. Mr. O. T. Williams (Holyhead): A Case of Erysipelas with Unusual Features.

2. Dr. Griffith: Abscess of the Brain. He exhibited the organ, and invited the opinion of the meeting on the indications and probabilities of success in operations in this malady. An interesting discussion ensued, which was taken part in by Drs. Mackenzie and Herringham (London), Roberts (Chester), Williams (Liverpool), Andrew (Shrewsbury), and the President.

3. Dr. Isambard Owen gave an address on Collective Investigation, inviting the Branch more generally to take up the question.

4. Dr. Stephen Mackenzie read a paper on Some Points concerning Acute Rheumatism requiring Investigation. A discussion followed, which was taken part in by Drs. Waters (Liverpool), Roberts (Chester), and Griffith (Portmadoc); and a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Dr. Mackenzie for his most excellent and suggestive paper.

Hospitality.—Prior to the meeting, the members were most hospitably entertained at lunch by Dr. EYTON-JONES.

Exhibition of Drugs, etc.—An exhibition of instruments by Messrs. Wm. Wood and Son, King Street, Manchester, of drugs by Messrs. Evans, Sons, and Co., and of mineral waters by Messrs. J. F. Edisbury and Co., of Wrexham, was held in an adjoining room, and gave universal satisfaction.

Dinner.—The members, with the Mayor of Wrexham, the Vicar (Rev. Canon Howell), and other guests, numbering 42, afterwards dined together.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY MEDICAL GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this Association was held recently at the Holborn Restaurant, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year. *President:* Dr. Travers. *Vice-Presidents:* Dr. Arnison, Dr. Tyson. *Secretaries:* Dr. Mears, Dr. Milson. *Council:* Drs. Archer, Armstrong, Baker, Cook, Dixon, Drummond, Goddard, Goldsmith, Leach, Morton, Philipson, Wilson. Several important subjects came up for discussion at the meeting. In the evening, the members, amongst whom were several guests, dined together. The next annual meeting and dinner will be held at Durham.

CHARCOAL AND CAMPHOR IN CHRONIC ULCER.—A mixture of equal parts of camphor and animal charcoal is recommended by Barbocci as an application to prevent the offensive odour and remove the pain of old excavated ulcers. The camphor acts as a disinfectant, and the charcoal absorbs and destroys the offensive odours.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The Influence of Pilocarpine and Atropine on Secretion of Sweat.—Total Vaginal Extirpation of the Uterus.—Perforation of Intestine in Typhus Ambulatorius.—M. Paul Bert on the Physiological and Ethical Aspects of Experiments on Decapitated Criminals.—Dr. Ferran's Inoculations.—A Scientific Centenarian.

M. JUDIC, in a communication on the influence of pilocarpine and atropine on perspiration, made before the Biological Society, stated that if a dog's spinal cord be cut between the eighth and ninth dorsal vertebrae, its paws become the seat of intense perspiration. This appears to prove that there is a spinal nerve-centre, which regulates the secretion of sweat. After dividing the sciatic nerve, if the peripheral end be stimulated, the corresponding paw perspires profusely. The sciatic nerve is simply a transmitting agent; it establishes communication between the medullary and the peripheral nerve-centres. If, instead of stimulating the peripheral end of the sciatic, the nerve be left intact, and pilocarpine be administered to the animal, the perspiration is equally intense. If the nerve be cut and pilocarpine administered, the perspiration is normal. It may, therefore, be concluded that pilocarpine does not act on the glandular elements, but on the nervous system. Atropine produces the opposite effect to that provoked by pilocarpine.

At a recent meeting of the Académie de Médecine, M. Trelat read a memoir on total removal of the uterus through the vagina in cases of cancer. Santerre, in 1882, and Recamier, in 1829, were, M. Trelat asserted, the first to perform this operation, and were very successful. Nevertheless, fifty years passed before it was repeated. In 1878, the subject was discussed in Germany, and the removal of the organ was effected by abdominal section. M. Trelat, in a course of lectures delivered six years ago, proved by statistics that cancer-patients lived longest when not operated upon. The Bordeaux surgeons, since 1883, have removed the cancerous uterus through the vagina eleven times; five of the patients recovered, and six died. M. Dennis revived the question at the recent Paris Surgical Congress, and three distinct lines of treatment were upheld—partial operation, palliative dressings, and total extirpation of the uterus. Three weeks ago, M. Tillaux and M. Terrier read notes of two cases of cancer, in which they removed the entire uterus; both patients recovered. M. Trelat, a few weeks ago, performed the same operation, and the patient is getting well. M. Terrier again performed this operation still more recently, and the patient died from peritonitis. M. Trelat stated, at the end of his communication, that, when surgeons sought to determine the nature and seat of uterine cancer, as soon as the malady was suspected, extirpation of the uterus through the vagina would be as successful an operation as removal of scirrhous breasts.

At a recent meeting of the Société Anatomique de Paris, M. Maurice showed a specimen of perforation of the intestine, from a patient who had died from typhus ambulatorius. He had been so slightly affected by his illness, that he continued his military service till three days before death, when he over-indulged in eating and drinking, and, feeling pain, went into hospital. M. Maurice suggested that in similar cases of slight fever provoking so little inconvenience, intestinal perforation should be treated surgically.

M. Paul Bert, at a meeting of the Académie des Sciences, described MM. Regnard and Soyes' researches on the body of a decapitated criminal. They were undertaken with a view of elucidating some physiological data that still remain obscure. Nerves retain their susceptibility to stimulating agents for some minutes after decapitation. M. Regnard and Soyes tried to ascertain the area submitted to the influence of the sympathetic and pneumogastric nerves; also facts concerning the muscular contraction of the lungs and the nerves, which provoke this contraction, the function of certain muscles of the hands, at present undetermined, and the action of certain nerves in the legs and arms. The results of these experiments will be shortly published. M. Bert characterised the experiments as legitimate and such as may probably lead to important discoveries. Those of another class, made to determine how long general sensibility persists in criminals who have suffered capital punishment, M. Bert believes to be perfectly useless, and also illegal. The law, which was promulgated in 1792, particularly specifies that neither moral nor physical torture shall accompany capital punishment, therefore, any attempt to bring back the criminal to even momentary consciousness

by the deaths registered was 21.5 per 1,000 of the population. The deaths registered in the several towns, alphabetically arranged, corresponded to the following annual rates per 1,000:—Armagh, 20.7; Belfast, 27.8; Cork, 18.9; Drogheda, 16.9; Dublin, 18.9; Dundalk, 21.8; Galway, 16.8; Kilkenny, 0.0; Limerick, 27.0; Lisburn, 29.0; Londonderry, 28.7; Lurgan, 15.4; Newry, 14.0; Sligo, 9.6; Waterford, 23.5; Wexford, 17.1. The deaths from the principal zymotic diseases were equal to an annual rate of 3.1 per 1,000, the rates varying from 0.0 in Galway, Newry, Kilkenny, Drogheda, Wexford, Dundalk, Sligo, Lisburn, and Lurgan, to 7.1 in Belfast; the 117 deaths from all causes registered in the last named district comprising 16 from measles, four from scarlatina, five from whooping-cough, two from enteric fever, and three from diarrhoea. In the Dublin Registration District, the deaths registered during the week amounted to 132. There were only 13 deaths from zymotic diseases registered during the week; they comprised three from measles, two from scarlet fever (scarlatina), one from typhus, one from diphtheria, one from ill-defined fever, one from enteric fever, and four from diarrhoea. There were fifteen deaths from diseases of the respiratory system; they comprised seven from bronchitis, and five from pneumonia (or inflammation of the lungs. The deaths of 11 children under five years of age (including nine infants under one year old) were ascribed to convulsions. Three deaths were caused by apoplexy, 12 by other diseases of the brain and nervous system (exclusive of convulsions), and seven by diseases of the circulatory system. Phthisis, or pulmonary consumption, caused 16 deaths, mesenteric disease five, and cancer four. Three accidental deaths and one case of suicide were registered. In one instance the cause of death was "uncertified," and in 12 other cases there was "no medical attendant."

HEALTH OF FOREIGN CITIES.

It appears from statistics published in the Registrar-General's return for the week ending June 27th, that the annual death-rate recently averaged 28.6 per 1,000 in the three principal Indian cities; it was 24.2 in Bombay, 25.5 in Calcutta, and 35.7 in Madras. Cholera caused 43 deaths in Calcutta and 15 in Bombay; small-pox five in Calcutta; and the mortality from "fever" was greatest in Madras. According to the most recently received weekly returns, the annual death-rate per 1,000 persons estimated to be living in 22 of the largest European cities averaged 23.8, and was no less than 6.2 above the mean rate during the week in the 28 large English towns. The death-rate in St. Petersburg was 25.4, showing a decline from the rate in recent weeks; the 452 deaths included 13 from fever, 10 from measles, and nine from diphtheria. In three other northern cities—Copenhagen, Christiania, and Stockholm—the death-rate averaged 22.5, ranging from 14.6 in Christiania to 27.8 in Stockholm; scarlet fever caused five deaths in Stockholm, four in Copenhagen, and two in Christiania, while five and six deaths respectively resulted from diphtheria and croup in Stockholm and Christiania. In Paris, the death-rate was equal to 20.8, showing a further decline from the rates in recent weeks; 40 deaths resulted from measles, 13 from diphtheria and croup, and 16 from typhoid fever. The 169 deaths in Brussels, included six from croup and two from measles, and were equal to a rate of 20.2. In Geneva, the 29 deaths gave a rate of 21.2, and included a fatal case of typhoid fever. In the three principal Dutch cities—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and the Hague—the mean rate was 20.9, and the rates ranged from 18.7 in Rotterdam to 24.7 in the Hague; scarlet fever caused three deaths in Rotterdam, and diphtheria and croup four in Amsterdam. The Registrar-General's table includes nine German and Austrian cities, in which the death-rate averaged 30.0, and ranged from 24.7 and 24.8 in Berlin and Hamburg, to 38.7 in Breslau and 42.0 in Prague. Small-pox caused 35 deaths in Vienna, and four in Prague; typhus six in Hamburg, and four in Breslau; and diphtheria showed the greatest mortality in Berlin, Dresden, Trieste, and Hamburg. The death-rate averaged 23.9 in three of the principal Italian cities; it was equal to 22.5 in Rome, 23.4 in Venice, and 25.5 in Turin. Typhoid fever caused six deaths in Turin, diphtheria five in Rome, and the 65 deaths in Venice included three from typhoid fever, and two from small-pox. No returns have recently been received from Madrid or Lisbon. The 132 deaths in Alexandria included eight from whooping-cough, and three from "fever," and were equal to a rate of 29.7. In four of the largest American cities, the mean recorded death-rate was only 21.0, the rate ranging from 13.7 in Baltimore to 25.3 in New York. Scarlet fever and diphtheria showed more or less fatal prevalence in New York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia; and the 107 deaths in Baltimore included three from typhoid fever.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE DRANSFIELD BROWN, M.R.C.S.

MR. BROWN died at his residence, Henley Villa, Uxbridge Road, Ealing, on July 17th, at the age of 57. He studied medicine at St. Thomas's Hospital, and became M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1852.

He commenced the practice of his profession at Henley, where he held a poor-law appointment for some years. Removing to Ealing in 1863, he soon held a leading position in the town. On the formation of the local board, he was elected a member of that body. He was a member of the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association, and for some years had a seat in the Council; he was also a Fellow of the Linnæan, Obstetrical, and Quekett Microscopical Societies.

He devoted much of his time to the study of scientific subjects, and to the natural history, chiefly of the invertebrata. He also took a special interest in cryptogamic botany, and in British polyzoa, recent and fossil. His loss will be deeply felt by a large circle of friends, not only in the neighbourhood, but among the several public bodies with which he was connected.

DR. F. W. PAVY has, on account of professional engagements, resigned the office of Medical Officer of Health to the District of St. Luke's, Middlesex, which he has held for twenty-five years.

MEDICO-LEGAL AND MEDICO-ETHICAL.

MEDICAL ETIQUETTE.

ACCEPTING "Dr. A.'s" statement as an accurate record of the facts of the case he relates, there cannot, we fear, be a doubt that "Mr. B.'s" conduct indicates grave professional wrong-doing, and, also, personal improbity toward the practitioner for whom he acted as *locum tenens*.

CHARGES FOR OPERATION AND ATTENDANCE.

W. T. C.—Our correspondent's omission to furnish us with the very necessary detail in regard to the distance of the patient's residence from that of the practitioner in attendance, renders us unable to comply with his request. He will, however, we think, have little or no difficulty in gleanings the desired information from the Medico-Chirurgical Tariffs published by Mr. W. Wardle, of Shrewsbury.

WHAT BONE-SETTERS WILL DO.

SIR,—I admit that, in reading my letter in the JOURNAL of July 18th, there was room for the assumption that I did not see my patient for four days. Such, however, was not the case, as I called every day; but it was on the fourth day that I found my bandages removed. I shall act on your advice, lest I convert an impudent charlatan into a martyr.—I am, etc., A. F., M.D.

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday, July 27th.

The Medical Relief Disqualification Removal Bill, having been brought up from the Commons, was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday, July 28th.

The Conway Board of Guardians and their District Medical Officer. —In answer to Mr. ROGERS, Mr. A. J. BALFOUR said, Mr. Davies was appointed medical officer of the Conway Union, with the salary of £75 and the extra fees allowed by the Local Government Board, and the guardians entered into a contract, under which they agreed to pay him for cod-liver oil and quinine. In January, 1883, the guardians proposed to commute the payment for the fees and medicines referred to for £10 per annum. Mr. Davies objected, and the proposal, consequently, was not submitted to the Board. The contract was determined two years ago, but this cancelling of the contract did not affect Mr. Davies's tenure of office. There is a dispute as to certain charges for medicines, but we are not aware of any reason why the salary of the officer should be withheld, and we have so informed the guardians. Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill.—This Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and was read a third time.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.—Double Qualification.—During the recent sittings of the Examiners, the following gentlemen passed their first professional examination.

A. W. Clarke, Mountmelick; W. Griffiths, Carmarvonshire; and R. G. Taylor, Middleton.

The following gentlemen passed their final examination, and were admitted L.R.C.P. Edinburgh and L.R.C.S. Edinburgh.

C. D. Grant, Edinburgh; V. E. B. Ardagh, East Indies; B. S. Browne, West Bromwich; J. R. H. Dubourg, Elgin; M. English, Adamstown; J. W. Fox, Edinburgh; C. O'Farrell, Dublin; E. G. Leigh-Gilchrist, Manchester; C. L. Gabriel, Sydney; G. E. Garde, Cork; H. E. G. Joimson, Liverpool; W. O. Magoris, West Hartlepool; G. T. Hartley, Castleford; R. Morrison, Toberdoney; J. J. Moran, Ireland; P. H. Moriarty, Ireland; R. T. Paton, Edinburgh; J. G. Nixon, Tralee; W. H. Roberts, Dublin; G. W. Robinson, Huddersfield; H. T. P. Sinclair, Belgium, India; W. J. Shiell, Dublin; C. A. Thorne, Cork; W. Overton, York; R. F. M. Quin, Ireland; and J. Thomas, Gisborne, Australia.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.—During the recent sittings of the Examiners, the following gentlemen passed the final examination, and were admitted Licentiates of the College.

L. L. Hooper, Canada; N. C. McKinnon, Canada; J. Jackson, Canada; J. Lindsay, Canada; and W. Jaques, Canada.

The following gentlemen passed the first professional examination for the Licence in Dental Surgery.

G. R. Shlach, Elgin; A. Cocker, Halifax; and F. G. Allen, Ripley, Derbyshire.

The following gentlemen passed the final examination, and were admitted L.D.S. Edinburgh.

T. P. Ritchie, Edinburgh; D. Browne, Montrose; and A. Burns, London.

ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH, AND FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.—The examinations for the triple qualification of these bodies in Edinburgh were held in July, with the following results.

First Examination.—C. E. Dew, Weston-super-Mare; H. A. Becker, Cape Colony; O. S. Fisher, Stroud, Gloucestershire; G. J. Scantlebury, Victoria, Australia; J. C. Steedman, Stirling; J. Brown, Karsfain; D. McArthur, Clifton; J. Adams, Melbourne; G. W. Anderson, Arbroath; W. W. Clegg, Halifax; J. D. Dale, Shrewsbury; A. Duncanson, Stirling; R. J. Courtenay, Sheerness; J. Chadwick, Burnley; J. A. Greigh, Edinburgh; C. Hicks, Bedfordshire; F. E. Hodder, Cork; T. H. Jones, Llwynygroes; H. E. Mahonie, Sheffield; T. McGubbins, Kirkintilloch; D. S. Moncrieff, Dalkeith; J. W. Lindsay, London; H. Mathias, Maryport; J. McDiarmid, Argyllshire; H. N. Robson, Durham; J. L. Owen, Anglesea; R. G. Naylor, Calcutta; R. J. Pirie, Dundee; A. Ramage, Kilmarnock; E. D. Wellburn, Scarborough; H. Thomson, Belfast; R. A. St. Leger, South Africa; and J. Thomson, Glasgow.

Second Examination.—W. W. Clegg, Halifax; T. K. J. Fulton, Pondicherry; E. T. Hawkesworth, Cork; E. Hilliard, Tralee; R. J. Courtenay, Sheerness; J. G. Mackintosh, Edinburgh; A. A. Martin, Blaingowrie; T. L. Jones, Wales; R. Markland, Upholland, Wigan; J. J. McEniry, County Waterford; G. H. Rutter, Kent; W. M. Mackay, Caithness; T. W. Stewart, Annapore, Madras; S. Rumbold, Cambridge; F. M. Sykes, Manchester; H. W. Bryant, Melbourne; H. G. Heibers, Brighton; A. B. Frost, Wolverhampton; C. E. Dew, Weston-super-Mare; J. S. Fallon, London; O. S. Fisher, Stroud, Gloucestershire; T. H. Jones, Llwynygroes; D. McArthur, Clifton; E. Harkness, Maryborough, Victoria; G. J. Scantlebury, Victoria; E. D. Wellburn, Scarborough; and T. Thompson, Lueker Vicarage.

Third Examination.—admitted L.R.C.P. Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. Edinburgh, and L.F.P. & S. Glasgow.—J. Anderson, Chelmsford; J. Donaldson, County Cork; J. H. Drake, Bucks; J. Doyle, Manchester; J. S. Fallon, London; O. S. Fisher, Stroud; A. B. Frost, Wolverhampton; F. A. Faria, India; A. Morley, Leeds; M. Mackenzie, Kilmore; J. Nesbitt, Belfast; C. J. McGrath, Cork; J. McKenzie, Canada; V. J. Pinto, India; H. de C. Woodcock, Sheffield; and R. S. Wadsworth, County Fermanagh.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, July 16th, 1885.

Elkington, Henry Percival George, M.R.C.S., 52, Gillingham Street, S.W. Woods, Frank, M.R.C.S., 1, Fennel Street, Warrington.

On the same day the following gentleman passed his examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and received a certificate to practise, namely, Parson, Charles Jenner, Godalming, Surrey.

The following gentlemen passed on Thursday, July 23rd, 1885.

Achard, Alexander Louis, M.R.C.S., 33, Bonham Road, Brixton Rise. Exton, Hugh, Bloemfontein, South Africa.

On the same day, the following gentlemen passed their examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and received certificates to practise, namely,

Cavell, Herbert Bertram, 21, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, W. Owen, Arthur Deaker, Dart View, Totnes. Radmore, George Richard, 47, Tonsley Hill, Wandsworth. Sloman, Frederick, Farnham.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced.

BRISTOL DISPENSARY.—Two Medical Practitioners. Applications to Mr. E. Stock, 57, Queen Square, Bristol, by August 6th.

CITY AND COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, Stapleton, Bristol.—Clinical Clerk. Applications to Dr. G. Thompson, Medical Superintendent.

CLONMEL LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary £100 per annum, and £50 in lieu of rations. Candidates to be unmarried, and not over 32 years. Election on August 10th.

COTON HILL LUNATIC HOSPITAL, Stafford.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by August 8th.

CROYDON GENERAL HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary £100 per annum. Applications by August 7th.

DEACONESSES' INSTITUTION AND HOSPITAL, The Green, Tottenham.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to Dr. Laserson, Tottenham, by August 1st.

DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, AND LONDON SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY, Leicester Square.—Demonstrator of Non-Cohesive Fillings. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications by August 3rd.

DUNFANAGHY UNION.—Medical Officer, Crossroad Dispensary. Salary, £110 per annum and fees. Applications to Mr. John Beattie, Honorary Secretary. Election on August 5th.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, Caledonian Road, N.—Junior Resident Medical Officer. Applications by August 3rd.

ISLE OF MAN GENERAL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to F. Brown, 46, Atholl Street, Douglas, by August 10th.

LINCOLN COUNTY HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by August 15th.

MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY, MONSALL FEVER HOSPITAL.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications to the Chairman of the Medical Board.

MASON SCIENCE COLLEGE, Birmingham.—Demonstrator in Physiology. Applications by August 26th.

NETHERFIELD INSTITUTION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES, Liverpool.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications to R. Calde, Secretary, 4, Commercial Court, 17, Water Street, Liverpool, by August 1st.

OWENS COLLEGE, Manchester.—Professor of Physiology. Applications to H. W. Holder.

RAMSGATE AND ST. LAWRENCE ROYAL DISPENSARY AND SEAMANS' INFIRMARY.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications by August 1st.

ROYAL BERKS HOSPITAL, Reading.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £90 per annum. Applications by August 15th.

STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL INFIRMARY, Stafford.—Assistant House-Surgeon and Secretary. Applications to F. Milnes Blumer.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road, W.—House-Surgeon. Applications by August 15th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

DYSON, William, B.A., M.D. Lond., appointed Physician to the Sheffield General Infirmary, *vice* H. F. Banham, M.D., resigned.

HAW, Walter H., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., appointed Resident Obstetric Officer to the Charing Cross Hospital, *vice* W. T. Wallington.

HEYCOCK, F. R., M.D., M.C., F.R.C.S. Edin., appointed Honorary Surgeon to St. Peter's Hospital for Stone, *vice* W. F. Teevan, F.R.C.S.

JONES, John Hervey, M.B., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon to the Clinical Hospital for Women and Children, Park Place, Manchester.

MACLAREN, Murray, B.A., M.B.C.M. Edin., and M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed House-Surgeon to the Bootle Borough Hospital, Liverpool.

PHILIPS, Jas. R., L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.F.P.S.G., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Hartlepool Friendly Societies' Medical Association, *vice* Riveley, resigned.

STEDMAN, F. Osmund, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., appointed House-Surgeon to the Charing Cross Hospital, *vice* A. R. Jolliffe.

TEEVAN, W. F., F.R.C.S., appointed Consulting Surgeon to St. Peter's Hospital for Stone.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 5s. 6d. which should be forwarded in stamps with the announcements.

BIRTH.

BATEMAN.—On the 26th ultimo, at Whitechurch, Oxon., the wife of Francis Bateman, M.B. Lond., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SHANN—FLOWER.—On July 23rd, at St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, by the Rev. Gerald Blunt, M.A., Rector, assisted by the Rev. Reginald Shann, M.A., brother of the bridegroom, Henry Charles Shann, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Edin., of Micklegate, York, fourth surviving son of the late George Shann, Esq., M.D., of Petergate, York, to Caroline Mary, eldest daughter of Professor Flower, LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., etc., Director of the British Natural History Museum, of 26, Stanhope Gardens, Queen's Gate, S.W.

DEATH.

ELLIS.—July 22nd, at "Sunset," Westward Ho, North Devon, after a long illness Robert Ellis, M.R.C.S., F.S.A., late of 63, Sloane Street, aged 62.

PREVENTION OF GLANDERS.—The thorough enforcement of the law directed to prevent the spread of glanders is of the utmost importance from a medical point of view, and it is satisfactory to find a magistrate inflicting exemplary penalties. A man named William Bowler, of Kennington, was recently summoned by the Board of Works to the Lambeth Police Court, for having caused to be led through the streets a mare suffering from glanders. There was a second summons, in which the defendant was charged with having the same mare in his possession in a stable, and not giving notice to the police authorities as to the condition of the animal. The offences having been proved, he was ordered to pay a penalty of £14, being £7 for each offence, together with 4s. costs.

CHAMBERLAND'S FILTER.—This apparatus has been warmly recommended to the Académie des Sciences by M. Bouley at a recent sitting. It consists simply of a tube of porous porcelain, through which the water is forced. Any micro-organism or living germ contained in the water is effectually stopped by this filter, which is often used by M. Pasteur for separating micro-organisms from the fluids in which they grow. Twenty litres of water can be filtered in one day, under a pressure of two atmospheres, through a tube measuring twenty centimetres in length by two and a half in diameter. The tube is fixed to the water-pipe, and can be thoroughly cleaned by putting it in the fire until the organic matter accumulated on its surface has been destroyed.

A GRATEFUL PARISH.—The parishioners of Terling, in Essex, have just presented the medical officer, Mr. Fraser, with a piece of plate, in recognition of his valuable and self-denying services during a recent epidemic of small-pox.

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, 2.30 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.—King's College, 3 to 4 P.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.—Eas. 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.—Cancer Hospital, Brompton, 2.30 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. 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., 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, W., 2; Throat, Th., 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.

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 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.

UBLIC 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.

MEDICAL TITLES.

SIR,—I have been an L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. for over 24 years, and during that period I have worked in general practice as hard as anyone. I should much like to possess the M.D., or else to have the privilege now of placing Dr. on my card, but the only door I see open to me is through the degree granted to practitioners of 15 years' standing by the Durham University; but here I am effectually stopped: part of the examination is in Latin; I am about as fit to pass in this as a boy commencing his school-life. Being originally intended by my parents for a commercial pursuit, the classical part of my education was sadly neglected, and at my age I do not care to revive this lost knowledge. Now I feel that it is a little hard that there is no loophole for cases like mine, as I think, without any self praise, I could compete in practical professional work with any man who has the power of adding M.D. to his name.—I am, etc., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

* * Our correspondent must be aware that the London colleges are at present considering the question of conferring the title of "Doctor" on all who hold the two diplomas which he possesses. The whole question has been freely discussed in recent numbers of the JOURNAL.

HUMAN AND MAMMALIAN BLOOD.

C. B.—It is impossible to distinguish by analysis between the blood of a human being and the blood of any other mammal. For the microscopic appearances of the blood-corpuscles in different animals, consult any text-book on physiology.

REMOVAL OF THE TESTICLES.

SIR,—I have under my care an extremely interesting and distressing case of a young man, in whom eccentric sexual troubles exist, which would be, I am sure, cured if removal of the testicles would deprive him of sexual power and desires. The patient earnestly desires that the operation should be done, but I cannot consent to it, for I cannot find evidence to the effect that removal of the testicles in adult life destroys sexual desire, or even that it completely destroys the power of engaging in intercourse. Can any of your readers help me?—I am, etc., F. R. C. S.

RECOGNISED UNIVERSITIES.

SIR,—In your reply to "Inquirer" in the JOURNAL of July 18th, you use the words "recognised" university." May I ask what is meant by a "recognised university?" How recognised? or from what source should the test of recognition come? There are five universities in England. Are they all entitled to that order of merit? Of course, degrees of dignity are admitted, but are their degrees all valid in the sense of recognition?—Yours,

A CONSTANT READER.

* * In reply to "A Constant Reader's" somewhat singular question as to "what is meant by a 'recognised' university," we would define it simply as one legally authorised to grant a degree in medicine, or a diploma or licence in surgery, which would entitle the holder thereof to be registered by the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.

SMALL-POX IN THE LAST CENTURY.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the subjoined extract from a Cumberland newspaper. "A memorial-brass in the ancient churchyard at Kirkbride tells a melancholy story of the ravages of the small-pox in the village of Kirkbride 141 years ago. It seems that a Rev. Lancelot Thompson was the curate-in-charge at Kirkbride, when the disease broke out in his family, which must have been a numerous one. On June 24th, 1746, his daughter Mary fell the first victim, at the age of 12. On July 6th, Jane died, at the age of four; on the 9th of the same month, Margaret, aged 10, followed; on the 12th, his son William died, aged eight years; and on the 15th, two of his daughters, Anne and Abigail, aged respectively six years and one year, completed the sad list of deaths in one family in the short space of three weeks. This brass, which is affixed to a stone beneath the chancel-window at the east end of the churchyard, bears the following inscription: 'Near this place lie interred a son and five daughters, the issue of the Rev. Lancelot Thompson, and Margaret his wife, who all died from small-pox within the short space of three weeks, in the year 1746.'"

HOME FOR AN EPILEPTIC CHILD.

SIR,—Can you give me the name of any home where a child, aged 11, suffering from epilepsy, could be sent. It has had the attack for two years, and is almost uncontrollable on coming round. The parents are not well off, and could not pay large fees.—Yours truly, EPILEPSY.

HEALTH-RESORTS NEAR LONDON.

SIR,—You were so kind as to allow me to inquire of your readers as to localities near London that might bear some resemblance to Bournemouth in respect to soil and vegetation, and that might therefore be beneficial in some cases of catarrh. I have had already 12 answers, and I shall be glad if you will let me thank my correspondents for their great courtesy in giving me much useful information. In as few words as possible, I will give the general result. Woburn and Ampthill, in Bedfordshire, and Igham, near Sevenoaks, are mentioned; but eight communications relate to a district which, judging from the descriptions given, must be one of the healthiest in England. It may, perhaps, be best described as having the shape of an open fan, the handle being at Weybridge. From Weybridge to Wokingham on the north, and to Godalming on the south, would represent the two sides of the fan, and a line from Godalming to Wokingham, with a curve sufficient to include Farnham and Eversley, would complete the boundary. Bagshot must have precedence as a convenient centre from which to explore one of the most favoured parts of this district, but the whole of it appears to possess exceptional advantages for those to whom a dry climate is a necessity.

Persons suffering from hay-fever might find it worth while to try the experiment of loitering for a few days amongst the heaths and fir-woods that abound near Bagshot, and I believe elsewhere in the area I have roughly defined.

With many thanks, I am, yours faithfully,

ALLEN D. GRAHAM.

DR. W. WOODWARD writes on the same subject: Dr. Graham will find Ascot, in Berkshire, everything he desires. The hotel is a first-class one, with very moderate charges, and can be strongly recommended.

WANTED, AN EXPLANATION AND A SUGGESTION.

SIR, C. J., aged 69, straight and vigorous, with clear bright eyes, and of fresh appearance, has suffered from dyspepsia for many years. Usually the only prominent symptoms are crutation of gas and flatulence. For two or three years he has been troubled by an aching pain over an area the size of a florin, situated two inches above the external angular process of the frontal bone, left side. This pain is usually slight, but from time to time it is increased, and becomes even distressing. It is somewhat relieved for the time by gentle friction. The pain is most constantly annoying when the dyspepsia is worse. At such times the pulse, though full, steady, and 80 per minute, intermits about four times in the minute. This dyspepsia and intermission may last for several days together. There is no periodicity in these attacks that I can trace. The heart and vessels seem to be young and healthy. The diet is always simple and regular, and the dyspepsia cannot be traced to any error. The patient has occasionally a slight attack of cheiro-pompholyx.

Can anyone inform me what the product of the dyspepsia is that causes the pulse-intermissions and the supraorbital pain? And by what means, general and local, these can be corrected and relieved.—I am, etc., W. T. C.
76, Edge Lane, Liverpool.

CUCAINE IN OPERATION FOR FISTULA IN ANO.

SIR,—Having to operate for fistula on a lady of highly nervous temperament, and who had a great dread of chloroform and ether, I determined to give cucaine a trial.

By means of an ordinary hypodermic syringe, I injected along the fistulous track 10 minims of a four per cent. solution, and in less than a quarter of an hour was able to divide the tissues between the fistula and the bowel, almost without pain. In similar cases in future, I will also inject a few minims into the sphincter muscle.—I am, etc., Geo. C. KINGSBURY, M.A., M.D.
3, Brighton Parade, Blackpool.

THE PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

SIR,—With reference to remarks on the prevention of consumption by Dr. Ross Fraser in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of the 4th instant, in which he quotes Dr. Morgan's authority for saying that the crofter population of the Hebrides enjoy a certain immunity from consumption, I beg to state, from an intimate personal knowledge of the Western Hebrides, that no such immunity exists, and that reference to the registrar's books, from Barra Head to the Butt of the Lewis, will at once explode this erroneous idea, which I think was first propounded by the late Sir James Simpson thirty-three years ago.—I am, sir, yours, etc., D. McLEOD.
Hawick, N.B.

PERMANENT DEFORMITY.

SIR,—Would some of your readers be so kind as to tell me whether any institutions exist for persons permanently deformed, and entirely unable to move or assist themselves in dressing, turning in bed; etc., and able to pay a fair sum yearly?

The patient, in my case, is a lad, aged 19, with good education, and a gentleman, but terribly deformed, and barely able to move his arms and feet, and so requiring to be carried, dressed, turned in bed, etc.—Yours truly, CURATOR.

THE DIPLOMA OF L.R.C.P. AND S.ED.

SIR,—I trust you will give insertion to the following remarks, which may interest some of your readers.

Not long since, I presented myself for the first examination for the diplomas of L.R.C.S. and P., Edinburgh, and I have to complain that the examiner in anatomy neither asked me the origin and insertion of a muscle, nor one word about an artery, nerve, vein, or ligament, nor about the respiratory or digestive organs. This gentleman, though surrounded by anatomical specimens, never rose from his seat to have me recognise or question me on them. The consequence of the foregoing was, that I, who had dissected carefully during three seasons, and had a good knowledge of my anatomy, was told by the examiners that I had entirely failed to pass. The above facts may give intending candidates for the above examination some idea of the very practical examination they may expect to get from a few of the examiners.

Perhaps you could kindly inform me of the sense or justice of the following regulation of the Edinburgh College; namely, that a candidate who passes the paper examination and fails in the oral, is liable to be referred to his studies for six months, whilst one may fall on the papers, and present himself again in three months.

Relative to the written examination, four questions are given in anatomy, the same number in physiology, and two in chemistry. I maintain, that a man may know his business exceedingly well, though he may be unable to answer three and two questions out of the particular questions set him. Surely four questions in anatomy and physiology, and three in chemistry, are slight tests of one's knowledge of these subjects. I should be surprised to hear that any other medical examining body gave so few questions, and at present I know of none.

It is really surprising what a number of students with only a slight knowledge of their business, succeed in passing the first examination of the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians, Edinburgh. This is owing to the fact that the examination occasionally lacks that searching nature which nowadays characterises all others.—Your obedient servant, REJECTED.

* * With regard to the oral examination, our correspondent does not state the subjects on which he was examined, but we are of opinion that he was unfairly used if no specimens were submitted to him as a test. The regulations concerning rejected candidates vary at different qualifying institutions.

A REMEDY FOR HAY-FEVER.

SIR,—In your JOURNAL of June 27th, "A. D. G." recommends a remedy for hay-fever. I should like to be informed how he accomplishes the solution of the "fine powder, consisting of equal parts of borax and pure alum." If "A. D. G.'s" directions are followed, and 10 grains of each drug are triturated together, the result is a mass which is insoluble in cold, warm, or even boiling water. If the alum and borax be dissolved separately, and the two solutions mixed together, the result is a flocculent white precipitate.

I may add that I got two pharmaceutical chemists to verify the above, and the results obtained by them were exactly the same as my own.—Yours faithfully, J. ALFRED MASTERS, L.R.C.P. Lond., etc.
London, W.

TRANSPARENT FILM ON THE URINE.

SIR,—I have a case under observation, in which the urine is, after standing, almost always covered with a transparent iridescent scum. I should be much obliged if some of your readers could tell me the import of this phenomenon.—I am, etc., ENQUIRERS.

"NOMENCLATURE."

A MEMBER.—The revised Nomenclature is distributed by the Stationery Office to all registered practitioners. The issue is, according to the officials, nearly completed. Any person wishing for information should apply to the Stationery Office, Princes Street, Storey's Gate.

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

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