

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

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.*

COUNCIL.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

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

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

161A, Strand, September 17th, 1885.

GRANTS FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

THE Scientific Grants Committee of the British Medical Association desire to remind members of the profession engaged in researches for the advancement of medicine and the allied sciences, that they are empowered to receive applications for grants in aid of such research. Applications for sums to be granted at the next annual meeting should be made to the General Secretary, at the office of the Association, 161A, Strand, W.C. Applications must include details of the precise character and objects of the research which is proposed.

Reports of work done by the assistance of Association grants belong to the Association.

Instruments purchased by means of grants must be returned to the General Secretary, on the conclusion of the research in furtherance of which the grant was made.

COLLECTIVE INVESTIGATION OF DISEASE.

INQUIRIES are in progress on the subjects of

CHOREA, DIPHTHERIA,
ACUTE RHEUMATISM, OLD AGE,
CANCER OF THE BREAST.

Memoranda on the above, and forms for recording individual cases, may be had on application.

It is requested that returns in Chorea and Acute Rheumatism be sent in at as early a date as possible, as the Reports on these subjects are in preparation.

The greater part of the "Old Age" form may be filled in by a non-medical person, if necessary.

The Committee are also glad to receive reports of cases of the following conditions, memoranda and forms for which are prepared.

PAROXYSMAL HÆMOGLOBINURIA.
ALBUMINURIA IN THE APPARENTLY HEALTHY.
SLEEP-WALKING. ACUTE GOUT.

The "Sleep-walking" form may be filled in by a non-medical person if necessary.

PURPERAL PYREXIA.—The Committee will be glad to receive reports of cases illustrative of the points mentioned in the JOURNAL of January 31st, 1885 (p. 249). Separate copies of the article and questions alluded to will be forwarded on application.

THE CONNECTION OF DISEASE WITH HABITS OF INTEMPERANCE.—A schedule of inquiry upon this subject has been prepared by the Committee, and was issued with the JOURNAL of May 9th. Replies are requested on the schedule issued with the JOURNAL of May 9th. Additional copies of the schedule may be had at once on application.

Returns on ACUTE PNEUMONIA are still received.

THE ETIOLOGY OF PHTHISIS.—Continuation of inquiry. The

Committee will be glad to receive the names of gentlemen willing to engage in joint investigation of any of the following points in relation to the origin of cases of Phthisis;—(a) The influence of residence and occupation; (b) the previous state of the patients' thoracic organs and general health; (c) heredity and communication. Full particulars will be sent on application.

Application for forms, memoranda, or further information, may be made to any of the Honorary Local Secretaries, or to the Secretary of the Collective Investigation Committee, 161A, Strand, W.C.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

SOUTH INDIAN BRANCH.—Meetings are held in the Medical College, Madras, on the first Friday in the month, at 4.30 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.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SUSSEX DISTRICT.—The next meeting of the above District will be held at the Queen's Hotel, Hastings, on Friday, September 26th. Dr. Cooke will preside. The following communications are promised:—The Chairman, A case of Perforating Ulcer of the Stomach; Mr. W. Grant Jones, A case of Chronic Ulcer of the Stomach. Notice of intended contribution of papers, or cases, should be sent to the honorary secretary, T. JENNER VERRALL, 95, Western Road, Brighton.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT.—The next meeting of this District will be held at Staplehurst on Thursday, September 24th, at 2.30 P.M.; Dr. Joyce in the chair. The following communications have been promised. 1. Dr. Edis: The Treatment of Miscarriage. 2. Dr. Joyce: On the Puerperal Phlegmasia. 3. Dr. F. Eastes: A Case of Cherry-stone in Bronchus. 4. Dr. Tyson: A Case of Acute Glaucoma simulating a Bilious Attack. The dinner will take place at the South Eastern Hotel at 5 P.M.—W. J. TYSON, Honorary Secretary, 10, Langhorne Gardens, Folkestone.

NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH.—The autumnal meeting of this Branch will be held on Wednesday, September 30th, at Saltburn. Members are requested to inform the Secretary, at their earliest convenience, should they intend to read papers, show specimens, etc.—DAVID DRUMMOND, Honorary Secretary.—7, Saville Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne, September 8th.

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.—The autumnal meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Cock Hotel, Stony Stratford, on Tuesday, October 6th, at 2 o'clock P.M. The President kindly invites the members to luncheon at his house at 1 o'clock. Gentlemen wishing to read papers or cases are requested to communicate without delay with the undersigned.—CHARLES J. EVANS, Honorary Secretary, Northampton.

BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.—The autumnal meeting will be held at the Golden Lion Hotel, Maryport, on Thursday, October 1st. The chair will be taken at 3 P.M.; a meeting of the Council at 2.45 P.M. The following papers have been promised. Dr. Eaton, Cleator Moor: Remarks on Hospitals, with special reference to those for Infectious Diseases. Dr. Black, Keswick: A case of Gastro-intestinal Hemorrhage in an Infant, with additional notes on the Disease. Dr. Crerar, Maryport, will show several patients. Dr. Muriel, Whitehaven: History of a Piece of Elastic Catheter broken in the Bladder. Dr. Welby T'Anson: Fatal case of Carbolic Acid Poisoning. Dr. Highet, Workington, will show a Tumour of the Larynx. Members having any other communications, papers, specimens, or patients, for reading or showing, are requested to give immediate notice to the Secretary. Dinner at the Golden Lion Hotel at 6 P.M.; 5s. a head, exclusive of wine.—HENRY A. LEDIARD, Carlisle.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.—The twelfth annual general meeting of this Branch will be held at the Bell Medical Library, Cleveland Road, Wolverhampton, on Thursday, October 29th, 1885, at three o'clock in the afternoon. An address will be delivered by the President-elect, Mr. J. T. Hartill (Willenhall).—VINCENT JACKSON, General Secretary.—Wolverhampton, September 11th, 1885.

EAST ANGLIAN BRANCH: ESSEX DISTRICT.

THE summer meeting of this District was held at the Horn Hotel, Braintree, on Friday, August 7th, when the chair was taken by Dr. ELLISTON, of Ipswich, President.

The next meeting was arranged to be held at Brentwood, the end of January, 1886, and the honorary secretary was requested to invite Mr. A. W. Wallis, of that town, to preside at the meeting, provided the President of the Branch is unable to attend.

The Treatment of Women after Childbirth.—The President opened a discussion on this subject. The chief points in Dr. Elliston's paper were: 1. The advisability of the woman sitting up for a short time daily, after the first few days following her confinement; and Dr. Elliston demonstrated the advantage of this plan, with a special reference to its assisting the proper drainage of the vagina and uterus. 2. The time at which, after delivery, the placenta should be removed. The President stated his reasons for removing it soon after labour, only allowing the uterus a short time to recover itself. 3. The President advocated the patient being allowed to sit up to micturate and to pass her stools. 4. He advised that the patient be allowed to wash herself, and that this office should not be relegated to the monthly

nurse; also, 5, that in all cases the use of intra-vaginal disinfectant injections should be practised. The President supported this by some important statistics and facts. The first four propositions were not challenged, but an interesting discussion arose on the question of the use of disinfectants in all cases. The following members took part in the discussion. Mr. J. Taylor (Earl's Colne), Mr. R. C. Kellett (Halstead), Mr. J. H. Ashworth (Halstead), and Dr. Holden (Sudbury); and the general opinion of the meeting was in favour of the injections, in country practice, only in cases when the lochia became offensive.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Mr. C. B. KEETLEY (London) read a paper upon this subject, in which he brought forward some valuable statistics as to the frequency of hernia, and the mortality due to hernia—the various operations for the radical cure of hernia were touched upon; but the paper dealt more particularly with the “open operations.” The following took part in the discussion upon it: the President, Mr. J. H. Ashworth, and Dr. Holden. In conjunction with the paper, Mr. J. Harrison (Braintree) showed a patient who had recovered from an artificial anus, occurring after an operation for a strangulated inguinal hernia.

Myxœdema.—Mr. C. E. ABBOTT (Braintree) showed a well marked case of myxœdema, and read a paper upon it.

Twin-Abortion.—Dr. J. SINGLAIR HOLDEN (Sudbury) read a paper upon twin-abortion, suggesting that twin-conception might be one of the causes of abortion. The author pointed out, in the course of his paper, reasons for believing that twin-abortion was much more common than was generally supposed. A discussion on the paper was maintained by Mr. J. Taylor (Earl's Colne), Mr. A. Goodchild (Little Waltham), Mr. R. C. Kellett (Halstead), Mr. R. Galpin (Kelvedon), Mr. J. Harrison, sen., Mr. J. Harrison, jun. (Braintree), and Mr. Taylor (Bocking).

Association of Members of the Royal College of Surgeons.—Mr. C. E. ABBOTT read a short account of the new Association of Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, setting forth its aims, and finished by proposing the following resolution: “That this meeting protests against the conduct of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in refusing all the demands of the Members,” which was seconded by Mr. R. C. Kellett, of Halstead, and, after a short discussion, unanimously carried.

Coxeter's Obstetric Vade Mecum was exhibited, and this brought a very successful meeting to a close.

The members afterwards sat down to a high tea.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Nicati and Rietsch on the Comma-Bacillus.—Landowsky on the *Aveloz or Brazilian "Cancer Curing" Plant.*—*A Strange Discovery.*—*A Temperance Congress.*—*The Effect of Sunlight on Pathogenic Micro-organisms.*—*Pasteur on Hydrophobia.*—*General News.*

MM. NICATI and Rietsch have published, in the June number of the *Archives de Physiologie*, the result of their researches on the comma-bacillus. The competency of these experimenters to work in this special field of research will be universally admitted. Their former researches were made on the vitality of the comma-bacillus in fresh water, sea water, and in the sewage of Marseilles and Toulon. In the present article they communicate the result of the necropsies which they made of cholera patients, in order to detect the presence of the comma-bacillus. At Marseilles they made thirty-one necropsies; in twenty-five they observed the comma-bacillus in the intestinal contents; in six they failed to detect its presence; in five of these six the malady progressed very slowly, death ensuing on the fifth, seventh, tenth, fifteenth, and nineteenth days. It was impossible to gather any information concerning the sixth death. According to MM. Nicati and Rietsch, towards the third or fourth day of cholera the comma-bacillus has a tendency to disappear from the intestines, but this is not invariable, because these authors have found it on the eleventh day. According to the same authorities, the bacillus always accompanies the algide condition, but does not always disappear when this condition passes off. MM. Nicati and Rietsch searched for the comma-bacillus in the stools of thirty-one cholera patients, and subsequently made their necropsies. In some, but not all of the stools, this parasite was present. The micro-organism, after the third or fourth day, became less and less frequently present. In vomit it was rarely observed, only in three out of eight examinations, and then the

comma-bacillus was present only in small numbers. The researches made by these scientists lead them to conclude that there is a close relation between the comma-bacillus of Koch and cholera. In order to detect the presence of this micro-organism, they adopted the following method. A small quantity of the stools, or of the scraping of the intestinal mucous-membrane, was spread out on a glass slide and dried, then steeped, during some seconds, in a solution of bichloride of mercury, at 1 part per 1,000, or in osmic acid, 1 per cent., in order to obtain a deep coloration. It was then immersed in a bath of Bâle fuchsine, made by dissolving one or two grammes of fuchsine in a saturated aqueous solution of aniline; the preparations were then washed, dried, and mounted in Canada balsam, dissolved in turpentine. When the comma-bacilli were not abundant, Nicati and Rietsch used Koch's method of cultivation, in order to multiply them. The intestines were opened and left in a damp room, and portions of excreta were next placed on a piece of linen, or on a fragment of intestine removed from a calf, sheep, or guinea-pig, also kept in a damp place. In twenty-four or twenty-eight hours, the substance thus treated presented innumerable comma-bacilli. The comma-bacillus of Asiatic cholera, cultivated in broth to which is added 10 per cent. of gelatine, differ in the aspect of their colonies from those of any other comma-bacillus observed in cholera nostras or in water.

M. Landowsky has carefully studied the Brazilian plant called by the natives *aveloz*, and believed by them to cure cancer. M. Landowsky believes this plant to be an euphorbia, discovered by Martin, and described by Muller under the name of *Euphorbia heterodoxa*. A preparation of its juice possesses the combined properties of a caustic and of papaine. It promptly destroys the affected tissues layer by layer. At Pernambuco, after it has been well painted on the tumour; it is covered with a tobacco-leaf. M. Landowsky, in his communication at the Grenoble Congress, stated that, after applying it, he places over it a sublimate of vaseline and borax dressing.

M. Gosse, at the Grenoble Congress, read a few notes on the importance of photography in medical jurisprudence. By placing a few drops of glycerine and water on the cornea of a dead man, the living expression is, he declares, reproduced, the exact position at the moment of death being represented in the photograph. This remarkable discovery at least deserves cautious consideration. It is hardly in accordance with current theories on the eye as an optical instrument, yet has been already suggested by other writers.

The following subjects will be discussed at the International Congress on the Abuse of Alcoholic Drinks, which will be held at Antwerp: the effect of legislation on drunkenness; the relation between drunkenness and fiscal measures applied to the trade in alcohol; the influence of temperance societies on the consumption of alcohol, on crimes and mortality in the countries where these societies exist (America, England, Denmark, France, Sweden, Norway, and Switzerland); report on the results of coffee-houses in England; the results obtained in England by “Inebriate Homes.”

M. Duclaux has studied the influence of sunlight on the vitality of micrococci. A few hours of exposure to sunlight weakened the pathogenic micrococcus, and finally killed them; sunlight is therefore an universal hygienic agent, the most active and most powerful, common to both public and private sanitation.

A French contemporary announces that M. Pasteur, who is now in the Jura, will, on his return to Paris, organise a system for protecting animals from rabies. He has arrived at a prophylactic method applicable to man and beast. Before leaving Paris, M. Pasteur applied the process to a boy who had been bitten on both thighs, both legs, and hands. The child is as yet in perfect health.

M. Bouchez, Procureur of the Republic, in consequence of representations made by M. Gragnon, Préfet of Police, has decreed that every body removed to the Morgue, for the purpose of medical jurisprudence, shall be accompanied either by the Commissaire of Police, an inspector, or a detective. If a member of the family of the deceased desire to accompany the body, the permission is to be accorded, unless there be valid reasons for the contrary. The *Conseil d'Hygiène Publique et de Salubrité* of the Seine Department has supported the proposition made by Dr. Lancereaux, that the bodies of animals dead from charbon should be cremated. A recent death from the sting of an infected fly suggested the proposition.

The body of Louis Thuillier is to be brought to France, and buried at Amiens, at the expense of the French Government. A younger brother has started for Alexandria to fetch the remains. The Minister of Public Instruction has announced that there shall be forty-nine *Agrégés* attached to the French medical faculties. The extra *Agrégé* ship is to be at the Paris Medical Faculty and in the Section of Anatomy and Physiology.

veyor, not being satisfied with the appearance of the milk supplied to him, had it analysed, when it was found to bear signs of disease. It contained micrococci and some "abnormal corpuscular bodies," but nothing to indicate that the cows were suffering from any known cattle-disease. After a careful examination of the animals, and the place where they were kept, it was found that, owing to the dry weather, the cows were drinking water most woefully contaminated with sewage. This was remedied, and, after the cows had been "doctored" and for some time properly watered, further samples of the milk were found to be normal. Fortunately, no illness was traceable to the use of the milk. The water-supply from Filsham continued satisfactory, whilst additional sewerage works were carried out with advantage. Mr. Shaw has given a useful analysis of the Bill which the Hastings Corporation are promoting in Parliament, especially of the proposals to provide for the appointment of a Building Surveyor, the regulations of new streets, buildings, etc., the notification of infectious disease, the erection of a refuse "destructor," the establishment of public slaughter-houses, and other matters.

WEST DERBY.—Dr. W. Carter is able to report that, during 1884, the sanitary condition of this district was fairly satisfactory; for, though the inspector of nuisances had brought to light a good many individual defects, yet there had been no serious and general unsanitary influence in operation. As regards disease, the year was marked by an unusual prevalence of measles, whooping-cough, and diphtheria. Diarrhoea was more fatal than in 1883, but scarlatina was much less so. The mortality from the entire group of zymotic diseases was much greater in 1884 than in the previous year, the number of deaths being 125, as compared with 95 in 1883, or 3.6 per 1,000, as compared with 2.7 per 1,000. The general death-rate was 18.5 per 1,000, reckoned on an estimated population of 34,800.

WORCESTER.—The most important portion of Dr. Strange's annual report for 1884 is that which deals with the water-supply of the city. The Severn is the source from which the supply is derived, and as regards quantity, softness, and general absence of saline impurity, it appears to be open to little objection. But all rivers with towns on their banks are exposed at times to pollution by sewage-matter. This occurred, as regards the Severn, on at least two occasions, in the months of September and October last, when, through breakdowns at the Sewage-pumping Works at Kidderminster, the sewage of that town was discharged into the Stour, and thence flowed into the Severn, about 14 miles above the intake of the Worcester Water-works. At that time a serious epidemic of enteric fever was at its height in Kidderminster, and a considerable outbreak (or, as the medical officer of health says, "exacerbation") of the disease took place concurrently at Worcester. Strong suspicion was at once directed against the water-supply, owing to the possibility of the fever-poison having been conveyed from Kidderminster in the way already referred to. But this supposition does not seem to find much favour with Dr. Strange, who appears to attach greater blame to defects in the sewerage arrangements, and the ventilation of the sewers, and also to the bad sanitary circumstances of the infected houses. The facts of the outbreak have, however, afforded him a fresh opportunity of urging his sanitary authority to greatly increase and improve their filtering arrangements for the water-supply, and also to make more perfect the ventilation of the public sewers, and secure the better ventilation of house-drains. We note that these recommendations have been put forward in previous reports of this medical officer of health. It is to be feared that the sanitary authority are too slow in moving in these pre-eminently important matters. The death-rate of Worcester during 1884 was 20.9 per 1,000, as compared with 20.72, the average for the preceding five years. The zymotic death-rate was 1.7. Among this latter class of diseases were 13 deaths from fever, and 33 from diarrhoea. The infant mortality was not so great as usual.

MEDICAL NEWS.

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, September 3rd, 1885.

Adams, Charles Albert, 53, Devonshire Street, N.
Andrews, Richard, M.R.C.S., Chestnut Grove, New Malden.
Brown, William Henry, Oxbridge Rectory, Brandon.
Lacey, Julius, 34, Palace Road, Upper Norwood.
Little, Arthur Nicholas, M.R.C.S., 1, Highbury Place, Cotham, Bristol.
Postlethwaite, Frank, M.R.C.S., 41, Oxford Road.

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.

Holtom, Charles John, Stoke Hall, Stoke-upon-Trent.
Pockett, Lewis Walter, Belgrave, Goole, Yorkshire.

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

Creagh, Arthur George Mellefont, University College.
Hearnden, Ernest Morgan, Guy's Hospital.
Hook, William, Westminster Hospital.

At the recent Examination for the Prizes in Botany given annually to medical students by the Society of Apothecaries, the successful candidates were

1. Deansley, Edward, University College, the Gold Medal.
2. Lewitt, Frederick William, St. Mary's Hospital, the Silver Medal and Books.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced.

ABINGDON UNION.—Medical Officer. Salary, £130 per annum. Applications by September 10th.

BEDFORD GENERAL INFIRMARY.—Surgeon. Applications by October 8th.

BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY.—Resident Surgeon. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications by September 22nd.

CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE), Brompton, S.W.—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, 60 guineas per annum. Applications to the Chairman of the Weekly Board by September 21st.

CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE), Brompton, S.W.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £35 per annum. Applications to the Chairman of the Weekly Board by September 21st.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Shadwell, E.—Resident Clinical Assistant. Applications by September 25th.

MALE LOCK HOSPITAL, 91, Dean Street, Soho.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications to the Secretary, Lock Hospital, Harrow Road, W., by September 30th.

ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, Ventnor.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to the Chairman of the Board of Management, 34, Craven Street, Charing Cross, by September 20th.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, Chatham.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by September 19th.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—Resident Clinical Assistant. Applications to the Secretary.

TAUNTON AND SOMERSET HOSPITAL.—Honorary Physician. Applications by October 14th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

DAY, Percy Howard, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Ed., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Stalmine District of the Garstang Union, *vice* H. T. Barton, M.R.C.S.Eng., resigned.

HIRSTON, William F., M.B., M.Ch., B.A.T.C.D., appointed Medical Officer for Deptford East, *vice* Dr. Long, resigned.

HUMBLE, G. A., M.D., M.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Physician to the Italian Society of Mutual Help, Patagones, Argentine Republic, South America.

PEDLEY, Newland, F.R.C.S., L.D.S., appointed Assistant Dental Surgeon to Guy's Hospital.

ROXBURGH, David, M.B., C.M., appointed House-Surgeon to the Isle of Man General Hospital and Dispensary.

WARNER, F. A., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed House-Surgeon to the Belgrave Hospital for Children, S.W.

WILSON, Arthur H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Honorary Assistant-Surgeon to the Stanley Hospital, Liverpool.

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.

BIRTHS.

ONLEY.—At Conisbrough, on September 8th, the wife of A. J. Rice Oxley, M.A.Oxon., M.B., of a son.

TYLECOTE.—On September 9th, at Landon, Staffs., the wife of J. H. Tylecote, M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CATHCART-TAIT.—At St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, St. Andrew's, on the 10th September, by the Rev. Dr. Porter, Master of Peterhouse, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. L. Tuttle, the Incumbent, Charles Walker Cathcart, F.R.C.S.Eng. and Edin., second son of the late James Cathcart, Edinburgh, to Mary Guthrie, younger daughter of Professor Tait, Edinburgh.

HARRIS-BAYLEY.—At St. Mary's, Plaistow, on September 10th, by the Rev. Seymour F. Harris, M.A., B.C.L., Vicar of St. Michael's, Blackburn, assisted by the Rev. W. Hodgson, M.A., Vicar, James A. Harris, M.D.Lond., of St. George's House, Chorley, Lancashire, to Amy Stewart, only child of E. H. Bayley, Esq., of Bromley, Kent.

SOMERVILLE-HUTTON.—At St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Swansea, on the 15th September, by the Rev. A. N. Somerville, D.D., of Glasgow, father of the bridegroom, William Francis Somerville, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., to Janet Wilson Hutton, daughter of the late William Hutton, Esq., of Glasgow.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE LONDON 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.—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.—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.,; 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, 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.

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

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

THE CASE OF DR. BRADLEY.

SIR,—Will you kindly insert the following additional subscriptions received for the Bradley fund.—I remain, yours faithfully,
Eastwood House, Chesterfield. R. JEFFREYS.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Thomas Smith, 5, Stratford Place, W.	..	5	0
Dr. W. H. Ransom, F.R.S., Nottingham	..	2	2
Dr. William Carter, 74, Rodney Street, Liverpool	..	1	0
Mr. Charles R. Crossley, Leicester	..	1	0
Dr. A. Bostock Hill, 14, Temple Street, Birmingham	..	1	0
Dr. Thomas Stevenson, 45, Gresham Road, London	..	1	0
Dr. Walter G. Smith, 34, Lower Baggot Street, Dublin	..	1	0
Dr. Robert Hogarth Clay, 4, Windsor Villas, Plymouth	..	1	0
Dr. George W. Balfour, 17, Walker Street, Edinburgh	..	1	0
Mr. W. C. E. Taylor, Scarborough	..	1	0
Dr. Charles T. Aveling, The Oaklands, Upper Clapton, E.	..	1	0
Dr. T. Kilner Clarke, Huddersfield	..	1	0
Dr. James Hardie, Manchester	..	1	0
Dr. James Dunsmuir, 63, Queen Street, Edinburgh	..	1	0
Mr. George C. Franklin, 39, London Road, Leicester	..	0	10
Mr. James Taylor, Chester	..	0	10
Mr. Alfred Kershaw, Eastfield, near Bolton	..	0	10
Mr. John Halliday, 28, Burley Road, Leeds	..	0	10
Dr. Richard Petch, York	..	0	10
Dr. Thomas H. Watson, 1, Wostenholm Road, Sheffield	..	0	10
J. M., Edinburgh	..	0	10

THE TEACHING OF DIETETICS.

SIR,—To judge from the remarks of an Oldham correspondent in the JOURNAL of August 29th, Edinburgh men possess educational advantages of no ordinary kind, for dietetics are said to be taught there in a thorough and systematic manner, in a way quite sufficient for ordinary practice, and in the classes of Physiology and Materia Medica withal. Although born and reared in Scotland, I have studied arts and medicine in the institution with which Dr. Roberts is connected; and after three years in the medical classes of the University of Edinburgh, know which I prefer for imparting genuine instruction.

My recollection, fragmentary perhaps, therefore open to correction, makes me think of the physiological treatment of the dietetic question as confined to little more than a reference to Dr. Parkes' work at Netley, a detailed and tabulated statement of the army daily fare, a reference to Lawes and Gilbert's experiments in the fattening of pigs, with a general and unsatisfactory impression that very little was known about the whole question. At all events, the treatment was scarcely systematic or thorough.

Professor Fraser's treatment is, of course, in keeping with the rest of his work; but I question whether able teachers of the subjects in other schools do not provide something at all less deserving of being written about. If this, with the whole range of Pharmacology and Therapeutics be included in a course of a hundred lectures, one need scarcely lay the flattering unction to one's soul that Dr. Bowes seems to do. Moreover, the information given comes late in the third winter session, when men's heads are already crammed almost to bursting with more important facts necessary for the impending second professional examination, and before they have any clinical or theoretical instruction in medicine whatever. I doubt if such be sufficient for ordinary medical practice. Perhaps your correspondent would call the Edinburgh treatment of such subjects as embryology systematic and thorough upon the same principle. Everybody interested knows it is not so.

Lastly, what about its application to theoretical and clinical medicine in the hospital and elsewhere? I venture to suggest that, were Dr. Bowes to incur the trouble and expense of going and examining the patients' charts in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary to-morrow morning, and had thereafter liberty to examine all the notes of the professors of medicine on the subject, it would not be difficult to summarise the information derived from either source. Altogether, I fail to see what real bearing or good effect this interpellation has upon the truth and scope of a statement from a man like Dr. Roberts, which, if not literally true, is so in the main and in the good intent with which it was spoken.—Yours, etc., M.A., M.B. and C.M. EDIN.

JAPANESE PATENT MEDICINES.

An evening contemporary publishes some leaflets which are said to have been distributed gratuitously in the early days of the Inventions Exhibition, and which seem to show that the fields of the western manufacturer of proprietary medical and sanitary preparations are already disputed by Japanese ingenuity and enterprise. The oriental medicine-man appears, however, to have something to learn in the art of advertising. A preparation called "iron rice extract" is described, with a want of confidence unworthy of a patent medicine vendor, as "not so unpleasant," and the further observation that it "does not seem to affect injuriously the process of digestion" is an injudicious and quite needless suggestion of danger. It is somewhat reassuring to learn, however, that the preparation is useful in a multitude of diseases, amongst them being "scrophulous affections," "cathecia," and "malignant ulcers." The advertiser of "Santhry Soles" is a little more business-like in the confidence of his tone and the originality of his style. "Un taping walk, some shoeing men would be very troublesomely affected by a morbid secretion in the soles of feet. To prevent it the various proposes were made, with such as cork, etc., the textures of ones used, being however compact, should absorb the moisture of the soles, and the employer should be very trouble in doing himself this frequent alternation, otherwise causing any affections in consequence of impurity. Besides it is much dear in rice to take the new one in every time of shoeing, and therefore this intention cannot become one of a popular use. Although these else linen and others are used for this purpose, the washing and drying are not easy and the drawbacks are not overcome. Now this chieftanitary soles offered to the public by our company facilitates its use by the professional men of all kinds, inasmuch as it is porous in its texture so capable to exhalate any secretions in the soles of feet at shoeing gives a pleasuredensation to the employer, owing to the softness of texture, and remain on washing or drying."

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

SIR,—I am desirous of finding an asylum for a lady who is insane, and whose means are limited. The friends do not like her going to the county asylum. If any members know of an institution where she can be admitted at a moderate charge, will they kindly give the address.—Yours faithfully, Vox.

