

## ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

### COUNCIL.

#### NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Council will be held in the Council Room, Exeter Hall, Strand, London, on Wednesday, the 20th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Subcommittees will meet as follows. At 161A, Strand, W.C.—Tuesday, October 19th, 1886: Committee on Collective Investigation 5 p.m. Premises Committee, 6 p.m. Wednesday October 20th, 1886: Journal and Finance Committee, 11.30 a.m.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

161A, Strand, September 29th, 1886.

### COLLECTIVE INVESTIGATION OF DISEASE.

INQUIRIES are in progress on the subjects of

DIPHTHERIA, CANCER OF THE BREAST,  
OLD AGE, THE VALUE OF HAMAMELIS,  
THE VALUE OF PURE TEREBENE.

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

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.

The general inquiries into THE THERAPEUTIC VALUE OF HAMAMELIS AND PURE TEREBENE will be continued for another year, and a full report presented to the Section of Therapeutics in the Annual Meeting of 1887.

Returns are still received on THE CONNECTION OF DISEASE WITH HABITS OF INTEMPERANCE, and schedules will be forwarded 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.

THAMES VALLEY BRANCH.—Meetings of the Branch will be held on November 10th, January 26th, and March 30th. Members willing to read papers or exhibit cases are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary, CHARLES C. SCOTT, M.B., St. Margaret's, Twickenham.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: EAST LONDON AND SOUTH ESSEX DISTRICT.—The opening meeting of the session will take place at the Hackney Town Hall on Thursday, October 21st, when an address will be given by Dr. Playfair on Defective Sanitation as a Cause of Puerperal Disease. The chair will be taken at 8.30 p.m. by the President of the Branch, J. Syer Bristow, M.D., F.R.S. All medical men will be welcome, whether members of the Association or not.—J. W. HUNT, Honorary Secretary, 101, Queen's Road, Dalston.

BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.—The autumn meeting of this Branch will be held at the Keswick Hotel, Keswick, on Friday, October 22nd. The President, Dr. Eaton, Cleator Moor, will take the chair at 1 p.m. Dr. Speirs, Cleator Moor, will read Notes of a Case of Poisoning by Spirits of Salt. Dr. Eaton will read An Obscure Medico-legal Case, involving the Consideration of Deaths from Alcoholic Poisoning, Suffocation, and Epilepsy. Dr. Black, Keswick, will contribute Notes of a Case of Hydatid of the Liver. Morbid specimens will be shown by Dr. Welby F'Anson and others. Dinner at the Hotel at 4 p.m. The Secretary will be glad to receive immediate notice of papers for reading, and patients or specimens for exhibition.—H. A. LEDIARD, Honorary Secretary, 41, Lowther Street, Carlisle.

OXFORD AND DISTRICT BRANCH. [Amended Notice.]—The next meeting of this Branch will be held at the Radcliffe Infirmary, in the afternoon of November 3rd. Members who wish to show cases or read papers are requested to communicate with one of the Honorary Secretaries on or before October 25th. Dinner, at 5s. (exclusive of wine), will be provided for those only who send in their names before Monday, November 1st.—Dr. DARBISHIRE, 60, High Street; W. L. MORGAN, Esq., 42, Broad Street, Oxford, Honorary Secretaries.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.—The thirteenth annual general meeting of this Branch will be held at the Masonic Hall, Burton-on-Trent, on Thursday, October 28th. An address will be delivered by the President-elect, Dr. W. G. Lowe. The chair will be taken at 3 p.m. by the President, Mr. J. T. Harthill; and all medical men, whether members of the Association or not, will be welcome. The dinner will take place at the Queen's Hotel at 5.15 p.m. Tickets, 7s. 6d. each, exclusive of wine.—VINCENT JACKSON, General Secretary, Wolverhampton.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST SURREY DISTRICT.—The next meeting will be held at the Bush Hotel, Farnham, October 28th, 1886, at 3.30 p.m., J. A. Lorimore, Esq., in the chair. The following papers, etc., have been promised. 1. Noble Smith, Esq.: A Report on a series of Consecutive Cases of Disease of the Spinal Column. 2. C. B. Lockwood, Esq.: On Contractions of the Digital and Palmar Fascia. 3. J. A. Lorimore, Esq.: A case of Abscess of the Liver cured by operation. Dinner will be provided at 6 p.m. at the Bush Hotel, Farnham.—A. ARTHUR NAPPER, Honorary Secretary, Broad Oak, Cranleigh, Surrey.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT.—The next meeting of the above District will be held at the West Kent General Hospital, Maidstone, on October 29th, at 3.30 p.m., John Knowles, Esq., in the chair. Papers already promised: 1. M. A. Adams, Esq.: Remarks on Simplified Linear Extraction of Cataract. 2. F. Penfold, Esq.: A case of Intussusception, with specimen. The dinner will take place at the Star Hotel, at 6 p.m.; charge, 6s. 6d., exclusive of wine. Gentlemen who intend to dine are particularly requested to signify their intention to the Chairman, J. Knowles, Esq., Ashford Road, Maidstone, not later than October 27th. All members of the South-Eastern Branch are entitled to attend this meeting, and to introduce friends.—A. W. NANKIVELL, Honorary Secretary of the District.

MIDLAND BRANCH.—A meeting will be held at the Infirmary, Stamford, on Thursday, October 21st, at 2 p.m., when the following will be brought before the meeting. 1. Resolution passed at annual meeting, held June 17th, 1886, namely: "That the Secretaries of the four divisions of the Midland Branch be instructed to ascertain and be prepared to report to a future meeting the view of the members of the several divisions as to the reorganisation of the Branch." 2. The Duration of Infectiousness in Scarletina, Small-pox, Measles, Mumps, and Diphtheria. 3. Dr. Newman will exhibit cases showing the results of operation. 4. Mr. Sympon: On injury to the Ulnar Nerve treated by suture. 5. Mr. Cant: On a peculiar Symmetrical Disease of the Retina in a Child. Other papers are expected. It is proposed to visit Burghley House in the morning, leaving Stamford at 10.30. Luncheon will be provided by the President at the Infirmary at one o'clock. Members who hope to be present at luncheon, and those who intend visiting Burghley House, are requested to send an early intimation to Dr. Newman, Stamford.—W. A. CARLINE, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

### NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting of the above Branch was held in the Library of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Infirmary, on Tuesday, September 28th, at 2.30 p.m. The business was as follows.

Introduction of Patients.—Dr. Philipson: A Case of Empyema successfully treated by Incision, Removal of a Portion of Two Ribs, Drainage, and Antiseptic Dressing.

Papers.—Dr. Drummond: On the Symptoms and Diagnosis of Floating Kidney.

Dr. Morison: A Short Note on three Cases of Stricture of the Rectum.

Dr. Munro: A Case of Intestinal Obstruction.

Mr. Williamson: Successful Operation in a Case of Acute Intestinal Obstruction.

Dr. Murphy: A Case in Medical Jurisprudence.

Dr. Oliver: On some Points in the Clinical Examination of the Urine.

Dr. Mantle: Description of the Methods employed in the Investigation of Diseased Organs for Bacteria, together with the Bacteria found in Rheumatism.

Dr. Mantle gave a Demonstration of Specimens under the Microscope after the reading of the papers.

An animated and interesting discussion, bearing chiefly on the question of removing a portion of rib, followed the introduction of Dr. Philipson's case. Drs. Munro, Lawrence, Stainthorpe, Mantle, Oliver, Embleton, Black, Frain, and the President, spoke; and many interesting cases were quoted in which the chest had been drained without removing part of the rib. Dr. Philipson, in replying, said that, as a physician, he wished, in cases of empyema, to have the cavity completely and continuously drained, and kept antiseptic. The question of removing a portion of the rib he would leave to the surgeon. Dr. Mantle's description and demonstration of the methods employed in the investigation of disease for bacteria, and especially his account of the bacteria he had discovered in rheumatism, was followed with the greatest attention; and, at the conclusion of his demonstration, he was warmly complimented by the President. The three papers on Intestinal Obstruction, by Dr. Morison, Dr. Munro, and Mr. Williamson, were then read, and Mr. Williamson reintroduced his patient. Drs. Philipson, Murphy, Gibson, and the President, discussed these cases, but the time was too short, and several who wished to speak were unable to do so. The other papers, by Dr. Drummond, Dr. Oliver, and Dr. Murphy, stand over till the next meeting. Forty members were present at the meeting.

In the evening, the members and their friends dined together; the President (Dr. Gowans) occupied the Chair, and the Secretary the Vice-Chair.

attendant at the house, but is not told at the time that B. had been previously sent for. Is A. bound to inquire why he was sent for, and, before agreeing to continue his attendance, what should be his conduct towards B.?

A. and B. live several miles apart, but have always been on friendly terms for many years.

\*\* Although there is not, so far as we are aware, any specially defined rule by which a practitioner "is bound to inquire why he was sent for," it is usual and, we think, well to do so; in regard to the case in question, with his knowledge that "B." was the ordinary medical attendant, it was, in our opinion, ethically incumbent upon "A." to do so, and to have acted in accord with the principle laid down in the following rule (7), extracted from the *Code of Medical Ethics*, page 69. "When a practitioner is called to an urgent case, either of sudden or other illness, accident or injury, in a family usually attended by another, he should (unless his further attendance in consultation be desired), when the emergency is provided for, or, on the arrival of the attendant in ordinary, resign the case to the latter; but he is entitled to charge the family for his services."

#### LIABILITY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES FOR ATTENDANCE IN ACCIDENTS.

F.R.C.S., at the request of the station-master, attended and treated a railway labourer, who sustained a fracture of the humerus while following his employment. The station-master has printed instructions to inform a medical man sent for under such circumstances that the Company will only be responsible to pay for the first attendance. In this instance, the railway company refused to pay anything.

\*\* Attendance having been given at the station-master's request, his employers would certainly seem to be liable. The refusal to pay dates back ten months, and the claim, therefore, is open to the objection of being somewhat stale. If proceedings are taken, there should be no further delay. It would be well, before taking out plaint in the county court, to consult a respectable solicitor, and show him all the correspondence which has passed.

#### ATTENDANCE ON SCHOOLBOYS.

W. ASKS advice as to how he ought to act in these circumstances. Dr. X. is the usual attendant of a certain school. He was away for his holiday, leaving a partner. The master called, and requested W. to attend a boy with acute illness, saying he had not confidence in the partner. The boy was convalescent by the time Dr. X. returned. It may be assumed that this boy had not been ill before. Dr. X. and W. are friendly but not intimate. Ought W. to charge and to pocket the fees, or ought he to place his visits to the credit of Dr. X.

\*\* In reply to our correspondent's request for advice on the exceptional point involved in the case submitted, we would refer him to the following rules, 6 and 7, which will be found in the *Code of Medical Ethics*, second edition, ch. ii, sect. 5, page 69, the principle laid down in which is, in our opinion, justly applicable to the incident in question. "6. When a practitioner is ill or absent from home, and the patient wishes to have a medical man of his own choice rather than the officiating friend or *locum tenens*, the practitioner so selected should act in accordance with the following rule. 7. When a practitioner is called to an urgent case, either of sudden or other illness, accident or injury, in a family usually attended by another, he should (unless his further attendance in consultation be desired), when the emergency is provided for, or on the arrival of the attendant in ordinary, resign the case to the latter; but he is entitled to charge the family for his services."

MR. MCLEAN.—The title of C.M. (Master of Surgery) granted, as we assume, by the University of Edinburgh, being a registrable qualification under the Act of 1858, would allow the holder to place the word "Surgeon" after his name, on a plate or otherwise, in any part of the United Kingdom or Ireland, without risk of being compelled to remove the same. He certainly would not be liable to any penalty under the above Act (see Section 40) for assuming the title, as he is justified in doing so. Under Section 31 of the Act of 1858 he is only strictly entitled to practise and recover charges in respect of any qualification actually registered with the Medical Council; but our opinion is, that this section would not enable any person to require him to remove a description of himself, which is true in fact.

## UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

#### UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE. (IMPORTANT NOTICE.)—The Senate has now instituted a new degree of Bachelor of Surgery (B.S.), the examination for which will be held together with that for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine, and will comprise, in addition to the surgical part of the examination for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine, a practical examination in surgical operations, and in the use of surgical instruments. Candidates must produce certificates of attendance on a course of operative surgery and on a course of regional anatomy, in addition to the certificates required for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine.

For the degree of Master in Surgery (M.S.), candidates must be of not less than 24 years of age, and must have obtained the degree of Bachelor in Surgery, above-named, and must have been engaged for a period of at least two years subsequently to the date of acquirement

of that degree in attendance on the practice of a recognised hospital, or in the Services, or in medical or surgical practice. The subjects of examination will be surgery, surgical pathology, surgical anatomy, surgical operations, and clinical surgery.

The Senate has also instituted a Licence in Sanitary Science (L.S.Sc.), every candidate for which at the date of examination must be a registered medical practitioner, and must produce certificates of attendance on certain courses of instruction during a year of professional study at the University of Durham College of Medicine. It is not necessary that this year of professional study should be distinct from that required in the case of a candidate for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine. The examination will comprise sanitary chemistry and physics, sanitary legislation, vital statistics, meteorology with climatology, etc., sanitary medicine and practical hygiene, and will be divided into written, practical, and *viva voce* parts.

The following regulations are now in force, as applying to candidates for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine.

Candidates who have completed part of their curriculum elsewhere, may pass the first and second examinations previously to entering at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and are recommended to commence their year of residence at Newcastle-upon-Tyne at the beginning of the winter session. Candidates will be admitted to each of these examinations, after duly certified attendance at a recognised medical school on courses of instruction in the various subjects of the examinations, as set forth in the schedules of certificates issued by the University. These may be obtained on application to the Registrar of the University of Durham College of Medicine.

Each examination must be passed before the next can be proceeded with, and each must be passed in its entirety, except the first examination, which may be taken in two parts, at different times, one part comprising elementary anatomy and elementary physiology, and the other part chemistry with chemical physics, and botany with medical botany. Failure in one of the subjects comprised in either part of this examination will entail rejection in that part.

A candidate who has passed the first examination of the Conjoint Board in England of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, will be exempt from the first examination of the University of Durham, except in the subjects of chemistry with chemical physics, and botany with medical botany, on which he will be examined.

A candidate who has passed the first and second examinations of the University, will be exempt from the first and second examinations of the Conjoint Board in England, and will be entitled to present himself for the final examination of the Board on the completion of the necessary curriculum.

Candidates who hold a qualification from a recognised Licensing Board in the United Kingdom, at the date of entry for the first examination for the degrees in medicine, are in every case required to pass in chemistry with chemical physics; and also required to pass botany with medical botany, if they have not previously passed in that subject at one or other of their examinations for qualification; but they are exempt from examination in elementary anatomy and physiology. All candidates for the first examination for the degrees in medicine, whether exempt from a portion of it or not, are required to pay the full fee, £5. The dates of the examinations will be as follows; namely, the first examination for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine will be commenced on April 18th, 1887, and again on September 19th, 1887. The second examination will be commenced on April 25th, 1887, and again on September 26th, 1887. The third examination will be commenced on December 6th, 1886, and again on June 13th, 1887. The examination for the degree of Bachelor in Surgery will be commenced on the same date as the third examination for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine. The examination for the licence in sanitary science will be commenced on April 25th, 1887, and again on September 26th, 1887.

Calendars of the University of Durham College of Medicine, and all information in reference to the examinations, may be obtained by application to the Registrar of the College.

#### OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.

BISHOP BERKELEY FELLOWSHIPS.—Two Fellowships are offered for award in December next, and applications must be sent in to the Registrar of the College on or before November 15th. The following are extracts from the conditions. The candidate must give evidence of having received a sound and systematic education either in literature or in science, such as the possession of a degree of an English university, or a certificate from the authorities of an English school of medicine or science of good repute, showing that he has passed through his curriculum with distinction, or in default thereof such

other evidence as shall be satisfactory to the Council of the College that he is qualified to prosecute some special study or investigation. The holder of the Fellowship is expected before the close of the year to give evidence of progress by the preparation of a thesis, the delivery of a lecture, the completion of some research, or in some other method. The value of the Fellowship is £100 for one year, but the Fellow may be re-appointed for a second year. Previous to the present year, the Fellowships have only been awarded in certain literary and scientific subjects, but a new departure has this year been made, and candidates are invited to apply in any of the following subjects in addition to those previously adopted, namely, physiology, pathology, and pharmacology, the aim being to encourage young and promising medical men to the devotion of a year or two to the scientific study of one of these branches of their profession. Good work has already been accomplished in the arts and science subjects.

Doubtless the opportunities offered for studying under such distinguished professors as Dr. Dreschfeld for pathology, Dr. Leech for pharmacology, and Dr. Stirling for Physiology, will lead to a number of duly qualified medical candidates presenting themselves for the competition.

Further details will be seen in our advertising columns.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

THE University Court of Aberdeen, on Friday, October 8th, appointed the following six gentlemen to be extra Examiners in Medicine in the University:—Dr. J. Macdonald Brown, Edinburgh; Dr. W. D. Halliburton, London; Dr. A. D. Leith Napier, Dunbar; Dr. R. W. Philip, Edinburgh; Dr. W. R. Smith, London; Dr. Fras. Warner, London.

#### OBITUARY.

##### MR. BENJAMIN BOOTHROYD, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

THE intelligence of the death of Mr. Benjamin Boothroyd, M.R.C.S., of Hanley, and an alderman and Justice of the Peace for that borough, at an advanced age, will be received with regret by his very numerous circle of friends. Mr. Boothroyd, who came of a Lincolnshire family, was born at Donington, and at a comparatively early age was apprenticed to Dr. Cammack, of Spalding, after which he went to Guy's Hospital, London, to finish his professional education. He became M.R.C.S. England in 1831; and in the year following took up his abode in Hanley.

Very shortly after settling down in the town, he began to identify himself with the movements then in progress for the moral and social improvement of the inhabitants; and this interest in the people and the town of his adoption has been evidenced in a remarkable degree throughout his long career. For his encouragement of and active participation in those measures, he will be long and honourably remembered. He was a member of the old Highway Board and of the Market Trusts, being the chairman of the latter body before the incorporation of the town for which he laboured. For many years he had been the chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the Town Council, and was such up to the time of his death. He took a prominent part in connection with local Bills, and was likewise a member of most of the principal committees of the Council. He was invited, on more than one occasion, to accept the office of mayor, though on only one occasion, namely, in 1861, was he induced to accept that office. He was made a borough magistrate in 1865. Mr. Boothroyd will also be remembered for the part which he took in connection with the establishment of the joint hospital at Bucknall.

Mr. Boothroyd was never married; he led a quiet and unostentatious life, and will be much missed in the town with whose institutions he was so long identified, and for which he had done so much.

#### HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY MANAGEMENT.

##### A CIRCULAR HOSPITAL.

H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES opened, on Wednesday, at Burnley, the new Victoria Hospital, erected from designs approved by Professor John Marshall, F.R.S., University College Hospital, on his circular plan. Our readers are aware that Professor Marshall considers, and that many architects agree with him, that freedom from stagnation of the air, which is apt to stagnate in corners, a relative increase of wall space and cubic air space in

relation to the size of the ward, with equable heating and ventilation, are obtained on the central system. The circular wards are of one story, surmounted by sun-rooms, and provide for the free admission of sunlight, and the exercise of patients and convalescents. In the centre of the principal sick wards are the flues for the extraction of smoke and air, and around them a spiral staircase leads to the sun-room—a circular room, which is glazed externally. There is a wide asphalt walk outside and around the sun-room. All the surfaces of the ward are impervious, and floors are of waxed polished oak. The heating is by steam. The administrative block is placed between the two circular ward-blocks, separated from them by corridors with cross ventilation. A boiler-house, mortuary, etc., are attached to the hospital. The architects are Messrs. Waddington and Sons, of Burnley. The two principal sick-wards provide each for twenty patients. The total cost appears to have been about £15,000, of which £4,000 was subscribed by the working-classes. The Prince was welcomed by the local authorities, and suitable addresses were delivered.

#### THE PROPOSED WEST HAM HOSPITAL.

THE total receipts from the exhibition and bazaar given in aid of the proposed West Ham Hospital amounted to £903. It is estimated that £3,000 will be required to erect the proposed hospital, and of this sum £2,000 has been subscribed or promised; but a sustentation fund will be necessary, subscriptions towards which should be sent to Mr. F. Mulley, Secretary of the West Ham Dispensary; to Mr. George Hay, Chairman of the Bazaar Committee; or to Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Treasurer of the Friendly Societies' Committee.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

##### THE METROPOLITAN "SANITARY AUTHORITIES" AND PROVISION FOR EPIDEMICS.

At the last meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, Sir E. H. CURRIE, as Chairman of the General Purpose Committee, brought forward a matter of great importance with reference to the managers making contracts with the sanitary authorities of the metropolis respecting the care of the patients of the middle and working classes afflicted with infectious diseases. It had been found, as was proved before the Royal Commission, that the managers not only had to take care and provide for the pauper classes afflicted with infectious diseases who fell chargeable to the guardians, but they had also cast upon their hands the classes for whom the sanitary authorities of the metropolis had to provide, very few indeed of these authorities having taken any steps to provide accommodation against epidemics. The Local Government board, when they undertook to deal with the subject, made it permissive upon the local boards having charge of sanitary matters to contract with the managers, and the result had been that, upon the managers inviting the local boards to enter into contracts, fourteen of these authorities only had shown willingness to do so, fifteen had declined, seven had sent replies which were ambiguous, or of an argumentative character, and four had given no definite reply. The Committee recommended that this report should be sent to the Local Government Board with an intimation that nothing more could be done in the matter by the managers until Parliament had made it compulsory upon the local boards to discharge their duties.

Mr. TATTERSALL moved, as an amendment, that the matter should go to a special committee, with power to confer with the Local Government Board on the subject. He considered that the difficulty could be got over by the managers, through the poor-relief authorities, obtaining payment from those who could afford to pay for their maintenance in asylums.—Mr. DAVIS seconded this. The amendment was opposed by Mr. STRONG, who strongly objected to the managers taking any steps to bring into connection the classes who were apart from the poor law and the officers of relief. Such connections, in his experience, invariably led to pauperism of a confirmed character.—The CHAIRMAN also hoped the amendment would be rejected. The subject had been before the managers for years, and the difficulties now experienced were owing to the Local Government Board, in drafting the Bill which dealt with the subject, putting in the word "may" instead of the word "must." The Local Government Board were informed of the effect, but no heed was given to those whose

experience of local boards was sufficient to enable them to know what would be the result of the use of such a word.

Sir E. H. CURRIE hoped that the managers would be guided by the experience of others in this matter, and he took occasion to warn local bodies that, in the case of an outbreak of disease, the managers would not hold themselves liable to take in all cases which were sent them. The managers had to make all sorts of provision, and the local bodies were warn in denunciation of the cost, and this could not go on. He warned the local authorities that they must really begin to realise the position in which they had placed themselves with respect to the care of the non-pauper patients.

Only three voted for Mr. Tattersall's amendment, and forty-four voted against it. The report was then carried unanimously.

The returns showed that, during the fortnight since the last meeting, eighty-six patients had been admitted into the Eastern Asylum (Homerton), forty-eight into the Western (Fulham), and thirty-nine into the South-Eastern (Old Kent Road). The North-Western (Hampstead), and the South-Western (Stockwell) were empty. During the fortnight, fifteen patients had died, and ninety-five had been discharged, leaving 552 under treatment on Friday, an increase of sixty-three on the figures of the last report, when there was also a great increase upon the previous fortnight. Of the 552 patients in the wards of the three asylums, 239 were in Homerton, 149 in Fulham, and 164 in the South-Eastern Asylums, and 476 of the whole were scarlet fever cases, seventy-five enteric cases, and one was a case of another disease of a febrile character. Of small-pox, there had been only one case in the fortnight. This had occurred in the east of London, and had been at once transferred to the hospitalships from the Eastern Asylum. The patient now remained on board the *Atlas*, and was the only patient with the disease who had come under the cognisance of the poor-law officers of the metropolis. The report of the Caterham Asylum showed that, during the fortnight, five patients had been admitted, five had died, and two discharged, leaving 1,968 under treatment.—On the motion of Mr. ROBINS, the report was adopted.

#### THE DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

THE Whitechapel Board of Guardians are successfully adopting a plan for the effectual disposal of dust and refuse without danger to the health of the inhabitants, which is pursued by some other bodies. Under the supervision of Mr. W. La Rivière, the architect and surveyor to the board, works on an extensive scale have been erected in Wentworth Street, where the contents of the East End dust-bins are simply cremated, the smoke being, by an ingenious process, purified of any noxious gases it may possess, and then carried away through an upcast shaft 180 feet in height. Taking the foundations into account, the whole structure is 213 feet in length. The refuse is brought up on an inclined plane in the dust-carts of the board, and emptied out on a platform, whence it is immediately discharged into the "destructor," which consists of eight cells, placed back to back in pairs. These cells are very strong draught furnaces, which in a short space of time reduce the unsavoury mass to a heap of clinker, which is taken out and carted away. The smoke makes its way to the shaft by an underground flue 7 feet high and 4 feet wide. It is stated that a considerable saving will thus be effected. Up to the present, the board have been obliged to cart the "dust" away to Bow, and sometimes even to Temple Mills, a couple of miles, or perhaps more, beyond Stratford, at a cost of from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. a load. By means of the "destructor," the refuse can be destroyed for 2½d. to 3½d. a load, and thus the cost of the freehold site and construction, amounting to about £13,000, will be speedily recouped. This favourable experience will, no doubt, influence the authorities of other districts.

## MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in Physiology at a meeting of the Board of Examiners on October 9th, and, when eligible, will be admitted to the pass-examination.

E. E. Duffy, student of the Sheffield Medical School; H. F. Parsons, of Bristol Medical School; J. Robertson, of Guy's Hospital; W. F. Coy and A. F. McVety, of Kingston, Canada; E. Latchmore, of Middlesex Hospital; A. Crompton, E. Carnall, E. A. T. Harris, and R. H. King, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. Ash, E. O'Ferrall, and H. H. Folker, of Charing Cross Hospital; W. F. Gardner and C. A. Morgan, of St. Thomas's Hospital; B. J. E. Wright, of King's College.

Passed in Anatomy and Physiology on October 11th.

M. C. Naylor, of Sheffield; D. Wallace, W. J. Smyth, J. McNidder, A. G. Verner,

E. E. Greville, and H. Vine, of Edinburgh University; J. McLurg and J. W. Peaker, of Toronto; G. H. Cooke, of Owens College, Manchester; E. H. Wheeler, of Dublin; R. T. Fallon, C. J. Lowndes, and J. L. Hague, of Westminster Hospital; A. J. Weatherley, of Bristol Medical School.

Passed in Anatomy only.

M. Ap Iwan, of Edinburgh University; T. Thornton, of Leeds.

Passed in Physiology only.

W. M. Hamilton, of Belfast and Galway; A. H. Wilson, of Dartmouth and Harvard; J. M. Swanson, of Charing Cross Hospital; A. B. Northcote, of Edinburgh University; N. P. Cade, of Guy's Hospital.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.—The following are the results of the Examinations just held.

Degree of M.B. Intermediate Examination.—First Division: J. H. Barker, Owens College; J. C. Thresh, Owens College.—Second Division: J. F. Aspinwall, Owens College; J. Brown, Owens College; J. H. Lightbody, University College; J. Teare, University College.—Distinguished in Anatomy: J. H. Barker, J. C. Thresh.

Preliminary Examination in Science (Faculty of Medicine).—Second Division: W. E. Barker, Owens College; G. F. Chadwick, Owens College; S. G. Moore, University College; R. W. Nesfield, Owens College; F. Robinson, Owens College.

Entrance Examination in Arts (Faculty of Medicine).—First Division: H. C. Cadman, A. W. Cuff, J. De Freitas, C. H. G. Ramsbottom.—Second Division: H. W. Ashworth, T. S. Collin, J. Mawdsley, J. H. Rowland, W. M. Steinhalt.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.—The following Licentiates in Medicine, having complied with the by-laws relating to Membership, pursuant to the provisions of the Supplementary Charter of December 12th, 1878, have been duly enrolled Members of the College.

A. Ashbury, Lic. Med. 1877, A.M.S.; C. E. Macnamara, Lic. Med. 1874, British Guiana; K. I. O'Doherty, Lic. Med. 1857, Brisbane.

The undermentioned candidates have been awarded the Certificate in Sanitary Science granted by the College, at the October Quarterly Examination.

C. E. Macnamara, M.K.Q.C.P., British Guiana; W. T. Mullally, M.D.Q.U.I., Gowran, Co. Kilkenny.

At the Quarterly First Professional Examination, held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, October 4th, 5th, and 6th, 1886, the following candidates were successful.

S. McKee, J. C. O'Sullivan, J. D. Sexton.

At the usual Monthly Examinations for the Licences of the College, held on Monday, October 4th, 1886, and following days, the undermentioned candidates were successful.

For the Licence to practise Medicine and Midwifery.—F. J. Cruise, Dublin; B. A. Daniell, Aberavon, Glamorgan; R. L. Island, M.D. Univ. Trin. Coll., Toronto; V. E. Ludlow, Newcastle, New South Wales; J. A. Maloney, New Malden, Surrey; J. J. Myers, Suir Island, Clonmel; L. van Overbeke, London; W. J. Scott, Dublin; J. Toppin, Tramore, Co. Waterford; C. S. Woodwright, Malahide, Co. Dublin; W. H. E. Woodwright, Malahide, Co. Dublin.

For the Licence to practise Medicine only.—H. Davison, Hawarden, Chester; K. D. B. Dobbs, Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny; G. A. Holroyd, Scarborough, Yorkshire; F. P. Roesch, Leeds; J. Lagan, Maghera, Co. Derry; J. T. Thomas, Newport, Monmouthshire; F. W. Stokes, Moseley, Birmingham; C. L. Warke, Liverpool.

For the Licence to practise Midwifery only.—W. T. Mullally, M.D.Q.U.I., Gowran, Co. Kilkenny.

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, October 7th, 1886.

Day, Stewart Butler, 21A, Berners Street, W.C.  
Fitz-Henry, George William, 26, Charlwood Street, S.W.  
Mason, Francis John Gorringe, M.R.C.S., 7, Rectory Place, Woolwich.  
Nash, Charles, 16, Burney Street, Greenwich.  
Pettingill, Alfred Ernest Albert, Regent Street, Great Yarmouth.  
Sparrow, John Elliotson Pennington, 28, Millman Street, Bedford Row, W.C.  
White, Julian Henry, 4, Clarendon Place, Hyde Park Gardens.

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

Roe, Henry Haviland, King's College.

#### MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE LYING-IN INSTITUTION.—House-Surgeon. Applications by October 30th to the Secretary.

BURY DISPENSARY HOSPITAL.—Senior House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and apartments. Applications by October 20th to the Honorary Secretary, Dispensary, Bury, Lancashire.

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT AND EAR HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.—Registrar and Pathologist. Applications to the Secretary.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Fulham Road, S.W.—Three Clinical Assistants. Applications to the Secretary.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Fulham Road, S.W.—Assistant Physician. Applications by October 16th to the Secretary.

**CLIFTON DISPENSARY.**—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £175 per annum. Applications by October 23rd to the Rev. R. W. Southey, 4, Royal Park, Clifton, Bristol.

**ECCLES AND DISTRICT MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.**—Senior Resident Medical Officer. Applications to J. Ramsdale, Esq., 1, Milton Terrace, Cromwell Road, Patricroft.

**HARTELEPOOL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.**—House-Surgeon and Secretary. Salary, £60 per annum, with board and residence. Applications by October 25th to Dr. Pround.

**HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.**—Brompton.—Resident Clinical Assistant. Applications by October 16th to the Secretary.

**JAMAICA LUNATIC ASYLUM.**—Medical Superintendent. Salary, £600 per annum. Applications to the Private Secretary, Colonial Office, S.W.

**LETTERKENNY UNION.**—Medical Officer. Salary, £60 per annum and extras. Applications by October 22nd to John Storey, Esq.

**LIVERPOOL DISPENSARIES.**—Assistant-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with board and residence. Applications by October 25th to the Secretary, 34, Moorfields, Liverpool.

**LONDON HOSPITAL.**—Medical Registrar. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by October 25th to the Secretary.

**LURGAN UNION.**—Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum and extras. Applications by October 25th to W. T. K. Ruddell, Esq., Termyra House, Lurgan.

**MEDICAL AID ASSOCIATION OF BIRSY, HARRY, AND SANDWICK, Mainland of Orkney.**—Medical Officer. Salary, £27 per annum, with house. Applications by October 23rd to the Rev. J. A. Sebrie, Birsay, Stromness.

**METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE, Eastern District.**—Medical Officer. Applications by October 18th to the Clerk of the Metropolitan Board of Works, Spring Gardens, S.W.

**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE EYE INFIRMARY.**—Surgeon. Applications by October 30th to the Honorary Secretaries.

**NORTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.**—Physician. Applications by October 30th to the Secretary, 216, Tottenham Court Road, W.C.

**RAMSGATE AND ST. LAWRENCE ROYAL DISPENSARY AND SEAMEN'S INFIRMARY.**—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications by November 1st to the Secretary.

**ROTHERHAM HOSPITAL.**—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications by October 31st to the Honorary Secretary.

**ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.** Waterloo Bridge Road, S.E.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications by October 19th to the Secretary.

**SPALDING UNION.**—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £51 per annum, with extras. Applications to the Clerk to the Guardians.

**ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.**—Assistant Dental Surgeon. Applications by October 23rd to the Secretary.

**ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.**—Assistant Surgeon. Applications by October 23rd to the Secretary.

**THE KILBURN, MAIDA VALE, AND ST. JOHN'S WOOD GENERAL DISPENSARY.**—Two Honorary Vacancies on Medical Staff. Applications by October 19th to T. W. Dobson, Esq., The Dispensary, 13, Kilburn Park Road, N.W.

**WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.** Marylebone Road, W.—Assistant Surgeon. Applications by October 23rd to the Secretary.

**WORCESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY.**—Surgeon. Applications by October 16th to W. Stallard, Esq., Worcester Chambers, Pierpoint Street, Worcester.

### MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

**BARTLETT.** B. Pope, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer to the Second Division of the Mere Union, *vice* G. P. Francis, L.R.C.S.Ed., resigned.

**BRYAN.** F. M.B.Dur., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Junior Assistant Medical Officer to the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, *vice* E. C. Kingdon, M.B., resigned.

**CARR.** J. W. M.B., B.S.Lond., appointed House-Surgeon to University College Hospital.

**DEANE.** E., L.S.A., L.F.P.S.G., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Royal Berks Hospital, *vice* G. A. Barton, resigned.

**FETHERSTONHAUGH.** Robert T., L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed House-Surgeon to St. Peter's Hospital for Stone, *vice* P. Edgelow, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., resigned.

**GORDON.** F. W., L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., and L.M., appointed Medical Officer to the Norwich Friendly Societies' Medical Institute, *vice* J. Balf, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.E., L.M., resigned.

**HABERSHON.** S. Herbert, M.A., M.R.C.S., appointed Honorary Physician to the St. Marylebone General Dispensary, *vice* T. T. Pyle, M.D., resigned.

**HARDING.** C. O.B., appointed Surgeon to the Holloway and North Islington Dispensary.

**HAWKES.** L. A., M.B., M.Ch.Eng., appointed Assistant Resident Medical Officer to the Children's Hospital, Birmingham, *vice* G. W. Powell, M.B., B.Ch., B.A., resigned.

**KEAY.** John M.B., appointed Resident Medical Superintendent to the Mavisbank Asylum, Edinburgh.

**LEWERS.** Arthur H. N., M.D.Lond., appointed Physician to the Out-patients at Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital.

**LOW.** A. Bruce, M.D., M.R.C.P.Ed., appointed Honorary Physician, Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth Infirmary, *vice* W. H. Dixon, M.D., resigned.

**POWELL.** G. W., M.B., B.Ch., B.A., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Children's Hospital, Birmingham, *vice* W. A. Payne, M.R.C.S.Eng., resigned.

**FROZEN MEAT.**—It is seen from the report of the Medical Officer of the Port of London that, although the condition of frozen meat arriving in this country is generally good, there are occasional exceptions. During the past year, one vessel alone was freighted with 730 sheep, which were condemned; another vessel with 603; and another with 156½. It would appear that the condemned meat, in each instance, came from the River Plate, and, it is a little satisfaction to add, from the same consignee. Attention is called to the strange dictum of a "metropolitan authority," who has recently decided that eggs do not come within the terms of the Public Health Act, being "neither fish, flesh, nor fowl." The question, we are told, can only be settled by inserting the word "eggs" in the Act. Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to know that the medical officer takes upon himself to consider eggs food, and declares his determination to seize such as are unfit for human consumption.

**BEQUESTS AND DONATIONS.**—Mr. James Little, of Fremont, West Derby, near Liverpool, bequeathed £5,000 to the local charitable institutions, including £500 to the Royal Infirmary, £500 to the Northern Hospital, £500 to the Royal Southern Hospital, £300 to the Infirmary for Children, £200 to the Home for Incurables, £100 to the Woolton Convalescent Hospital, £100 to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, £100 to the Ladies' Charity, £100 to the Dental Hospital, £100 to the Hospital for Consumption, £100 to the Hospital for Cancer and Skin Diseases, £100 to the North Dispensary, and £100 to the South Dispensary.

### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

**MONDAY.**—Medical Society of London, 8.30 p.m. Opening Address by the President, Mr. R. Brudenell Carter. Mr. Frederick Treves: Hernia of the Cæcum.

**TUESDAY.**—Pathological Society of London, 8.30 p.m. Mr. Eve: Hemiatrophia Facialis. Mr. Treves: Malignant Cysts of Neck. Dr. T. D. Acland: Excavation of Lung simulating Pneumothorax. Mr. Stoker: Cancer of Thyroid. Mr. D'Arcy Power: Dermoid Cyst of Testis. Mr. E. H. Fenwick: Carcinoma of Left Lobe of Prostate. Dr. Savill: Meningeal Haemorrhage. Mr. S. Paget: Malignant Disease of Thyroid (card specimen).

**THURSDAY.**—Harveian Society of London, 8.30 p.m. Dr. John Phillips: Hydramnios, and its Relation to certain Fetal Disorders. Dr. A. Tucker Wise: Some Remarks on Alpine Winter Climate.—Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom, 8.30 p.m. Living and Card Specimens at 8 p.m. Dr. W. A. Brailey: Rapidly occurring Blindness, with Ptosis and Ophthalmoplegia Externa and Interna. Messrs. Critchett and Juler: Case of Orbital Tumour. Mr. W. Adams Frost: 1. Ophthalmoplegia Interna, with Absence of Knee-Reflex, persisting over two years without other Symptoms; 2. Pigmentary Retinitis, with a Layer of Pigment on Anterior Capsule. Mr. W. Lang: Change in Yellow Spot Region. Mr. Humphry Haines: New Instrument for Facilitating Retinoscopy. Papers: 1. Dr. Sidney Coupland: Ophthalmoplegia dependent upon Thrombosis of Cavernous Sinuses. 2. Messrs. Edmunds and Lawford: On the Condition of the Optic Nerves in Head-Injuries.

**FRIDAY.**—Clinical Society of London, 8.30 p.m. Mr. Charters Symonds: A Case of Removal of the Scapula for Osteo-sarcoma. Mr. Thomas Smith: Ligation of the Common Iliac Artery with Kangaroo-Tendon; Yielding of the Knot; Ligation with Silk; Gangrene of the Limb; Death. Mr. Butlin: A Case of Axillary Aneurysm for which the Subclavian Artery was Ligatured in the Third Part of its Course; Slipping of the Ligature shortly after the Operation; Re-ligation; Collapse; Death. Mr. Wainwright: A Case of Vertical Fracture of the Head of the Radius, complicated by Fracture of the Coronoid Process of the Ulna, and possibly a Split between the Condyles of the Humerus. Living specimens: Mr. S. Paget: Two Cases of Congenital Abnormality of the Eyes: 1, Absence of Iris in Mother and Child; 2, Pigmentation of Conjunctiva.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

*The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 3s. 6d. which should be forwarded in stamps with the announcements.*

#### MARRIAGES.

**KARKEEK-PATON.**—October 9th, at Northgate Parish Church, Sussex, by the Rev. J. W. Lord, Paul Q. Karkeek, M.R.C.S., etc., Torquay, to Elise, daughter of the late A. Paton, H.M. British Consul at Ragusa.

**KINGSBURY-EDELSTON.**—On October 14th, at Christ Church, Blackpool, by the Very Rev. George A. Chadwick, D.D., Dean of Armagh, cousin of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. G. H. Wainwright, M.A., Vicar of the parish, George C. Kingsbury, M.A., M.D., T.C.D., of Blackpool, to Ada, only daughter of James Edelston, of Preston and Blackpool.

**O'CONNELL-BEVAN.**—September 29th, at Bombay, Surgeon D. V. O'Connell, M.D., to Alice Susannah, daughter of the late Richard Bevan, of Dunstable (by telegram).

**SHEEHY-HAWES.**—On October 9th, at Mapledurham Parish Church, near Reading, by the Rev. F. St. John Thackeray, M.A., Vicar, W. H. Patmore Sheehy, L.R.C.P.Lond., etc., of Claremont Square, London, son of the late W. H. Sheehy, L.R.C.P.Eng., to Myra, only daughter of the late George William Hawes, of Southfields, Wandsworth, and granddaughter of the late Major Hawes, of Spring Gardens.

#### DEATH.

**STEDMAN.**—On October 12th, at Great Bookham, in his 20th year, Ernest Alan Stedman, lately a student of St. Thomas's Hospital, third son of Arthur Stedman, Surgeon.

## OPERATION DAYS AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....	10.30 A.M. : Royal London Ophthalmic.—1.30 P.M. : Guy's (Ophthalmic Department); and Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M. : Metropolitan Free; St. Mark's; Central London Ophthalmic; Royal Orthopaedic; and Hospital for Women.—2.30 P.M. : Chelsea Hospital for Women.
TUESDAY .....	9 A.M. : St. Mary's (Ophthalmic Department).—10.30 A.M. : Royal London Ophthalmic.—1.30 P.M. : Guy's; St. Bartholomew's (Ophthalmic Department); Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M. : Westminster; St. Mark's; Central London Ophthalmic.—2.30 P.M. : West London; Cancer Hospital, Brompton.—4 P.M. : St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department).
WEDNESDAY .....	10 A.M. : National Orthopaedic.—10.30 A.M. : Royal London Ophthalmic.—1 P.M. : Middlesex.—1.30 P.M. : St. Bartholomew's; St. Mary's; St. Thomas's; Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M. : London; University College; Westminster; Great Northern Central; Central London Ophthalmic.—2.30 P.M. : Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children; St. Peter's.—3 to 4 P.M. : King's College.
THURSDAY .....	10.30 A.M. : Royal London Ophthalmic.—1 P.M. : St. George's.—1.30 P.M. : St. Bartholomew's (Ophthalmic Department); Guy's (Ophthalmic Department); Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M. : Charing Cross; London; Central London Ophthalmic; Hospital for Diseases of the Throat; Hospital for Women.—2.30 P.M. : North-west London; Chelsea Hospital for Women.
FRIDAY .....	9 A.M. : St. Mary's (Ophthalmic Department).—10.30 A.M. : Royal London Ophthalmic.—1.15 P.M. : St. George's (Ophthalmic Department).—1.30 P.M. : Guy's; Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M. : King's College; St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department); Central London Ophthalmic; Royal South London Ophthalmic; East London Hospital for Children.—2.30 P.M. : West London.
SATURDAY .....	9 A.M. : Royal Free.—10.30 A.M. : Royal London Ophthalmic.—1 P.M. : King's College.—1.30 P.M. : St. Bartholomew's; St. Thomas's; Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M. : Charing Cross; London; Middlesex; Royal Free; Central London Ophthalmic.—2.30 P.M. : Cancer Hospital, Brompton.

## HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

CHARING CROSS.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th., 1.30; Dental, M. W. F., 9.
GUY'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, M. Tu. 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. Th. S., 2.30; Ear, Tu. F., 2; Skin, F., 1.30; Larynx, F., 2.30; Orthopaedic, M., 2.30; 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. S., 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; Obstetrics, 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 Reports, favour us with *Duplicate Copies*.

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

## QUERIES.

R. N. wants to know the best method of preserving gum-elastic catheters in a hot climate. Is vaseline beneficial or otherwise?

F. P. asks how long after the subsidence of all febrile symptoms the virus of typhoid fever exists in the stools, and for how long disinfection of them ought to be carried on?

## HOME FOR A CASE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

J. A. P. ASKS to be informed of any hospital or home where a patient suffering from chronic rheumatism, and quite unable to assist herself in any way, could be taken in. She is able to pay £40 per annum, which amount is at the present time all used up in paying for nurses, etc.

## FUNCTIONAL APHASIA.

STAUBACK writes: Some weak humorists think it funny to say "creet sweatara," instead of "sweet creature." I have met with a case where this seems a constitutional infirmity. A well-educated lady, who enjoys fairly good health, will, when tired or worried, talk of "a dansom hog" instead of "a handsome dog," and a "douring pet way" instead of a "pouring wet day." Sometimes she is conscious that she has made a mistake, and corrects it immediately; sometimes she is not. She never interchanges initial vowels. The same blunder occasionally occurs when writing, and she falls into the additional error of spelling some words backwards; they are always short ones. There is no defect in articulation, and no substitution of another word for the one meant.

\* \* \* We have referred this letter to Dr. de Watteville, who writes:—The case is clearly one of functional aphasia of the "atactic" category. I have recently heard of a similar case, in which there were alcoholic antecedents, though it is impossible to say how far the latter were causally related to the former. In actual disease of the third frontal convolution (Broca's centre), one occasionally observes curious phenomena connected with the initial letters of words, which sometimes are substituted for one another in much the same way as that described by your correspondent. With reference to the treatment, the removal of the cause, if discoverable, on minute investigation, is obviously the first indication. Systematic exercises on selected groups of words might assist in breaking the habit. Some German neurologists state that the localised galvanisation of the cortical centres has a therapeutic value. Such a case offers a fair opportunity for testing the method.

## ANSWERS.

OLD SUBSCRIBER (Pontefract).—Under the provisions of the Medical Act, no one is allowed to assume medical titles, unless he possesses registerable medical degrees, and has registered them.

AN OLD MEMBER.—It is an ordinary pamphlet of a patent medicine vendor recommending his secret wares, and is unworthy of notice.

HAMPDEN: AN INQUIRER.—The report will be published as an official document. Address the Professor-Superintendent of the Brown Institution, Wandsworth, S.W.

MR. J. EDWARDS.—If, as stated, cards such as those forwarded are left, as stated, at nearly all the houses of the district, the practice is decidedly unprofessional, and is much to be regretted.

## NOTES, LETTERS, ETC.

## M. PASTEUR'S CURE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

DR. C. R. DRYSDALE (London) writes: Dr. Dolan, of Halifax, evidently considers that Pasteur's treatment of hydrophobia is as useless as all others have hitherto been. I cannot take that view, for my observation of the treatment pursued in that gentleman's laboratory in Paris has led me to believe that he has saved a great number of lives by it. Let me remind Dr. Dolan and your readers of some facts which are now historical.

In 1879, a veterinary practitioner of Lyons, M. Galtier, mentioned, in a note to the Academy of Sciences, that rabies in the dog was communicable to rabbits, and that, in this instance, the incubation period lasted only eighteen days. When Pasteur commenced his experiments, he knew this fact, and also knew that the true seat of rabies was in the brain, as Dr. Duboné, of Pau, had shown in 1879. Pasteur then injected pieces of a rabid dog's brain beneath the dura mater of healthy dogs, and these became rabid in less than fourteen days in every case. He then inoculated rabbits in the same way, and found that, after a few such inoculations, the incubation period of the disease in rabbits was only eight days. This last experiment, commenced in November, 1882, he has carried on up to this date, and has thus had, without fail, a virus of perfect purity, which, at any moment, can be used to cause rabies in dogs or other animals (and, of course, inferentially on man) when inoculated beneath the skin or beneath the dura mater. Next came the process for mitigating the virulence of the rabid virus by hanging up the rabid brain for a shorter or longer time in dry warm air in sterilised bottles. And, last of all, ensued the proof of the preventive inoculation made by this mitigated virus. Pasteur accomplished this by inoculating fifty dogs with some of this mitigated virus, and gradually increasing the strength of the virus used. After ten days of this treatment, these fifty dogs were found to be proof against inoculations of the strongest virus of rabies.

Pasteur, in his communication to the Academy of Sciences, in October, 1885, said, "In such a case, the dog is rendered proof against rabies. We may inoculate on it the virus of rabies subcutaneously, or place it on the surface of the brain by means of trephining, but no rabies will follow. By the application of this method, I have made fifty dogs of all ages and races proof against rabies, without meeting with one exception."

No wonder that MM. Vulpian and Grancher, on hearing this, advised that the human race should have the benefit of this discovery. And, although statistics cannot prove a law of nature, still the results, in my opinion, fully bear out the good hopes these able observers had of the process. Thus, of 96 patients bitten by dogs, which were indisputably rabid, because their bite proved fatal to other animals, and also because their brain, when inoculated, caused the disease, only

one died, up to April 22nd, 1886; and of 644 other patients bitten by dogs which were certified to be rabid by the local veterinary practitioners, only 3 died, that is, only 4 patients treated by Pasteur died out of 740 bitten by rabid dogs; whilst, in London last year, out of 28 deaths, 5 children died from hydrophobia from the bite of one dog in Poplar. Dr. Dolan may, of course, say that all statistics are valueless, but until I have more to convince me to the contrary, I shall think that Pasteur's process, which is so constantly protective in the case of dogs, has been the cause of the excellent results I mention, and recommend persons bitten by rabid dogs to make use of the process.

#### PRACTICE IN AUSTRALIA.

LOUIS FITZPATRICK, J.P., L.R.C.P. and S.Ed. (Queanbegan, N.S.W.), writes: I have frequently observed letters appearing in the columns of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL making inquiries regarding Australia as a field for medical practitioners. Most of the letters in reply warned men against embarking for the Antipodes, a few only encouraging the idea. Perhaps, Sir, a few remarks from a resident may not be without their weight.

Personally, I cannot complain, yet I feel bound, when viewing the question on broad and impartial grounds, to join my voice with those who cry "Stay at home." Certainly there yet remains many parts of the colonies where openings exist, and where there are no local medical men within twenty, thirty, or fifty miles. But the population is so scattered, and living, with keep of two or more horses, so very expensive, that all earnings are soon swamped. The thinness of the population can be the more readily understood when we consider that the entire area of New South Wales is upwards of 310,700 square miles, and the population not quite 1,000,000. (For full information regarding the Colonies, their medical appointments, institutions, etc., I recommend the study of Bruck's *Australian Medical Handbook and Directory*, 1886. London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox.) The long journeys necessitate the keep of two or three horses, and the late severe seasons, droughts, etc., have raised the price of forage to a high figure.

Emigration is almost discontinued at present, and, consequently, servants of every class ask large wages. A groom, for instance, gets 25s. and, in some places, 30s. per week, with board.

The chances of payment, in return for these long journeys, are, in many cases, very uncertain. This is owing to loss of stock and failure of crops, due to the continued dry weather. The farmers, throughout the entire of this colony (N.S.W.) are in a struggling condition just now. The district in which I practise was, formerly, one of the finest agricultural portions in the country; but things have now come to such a deplorable state that all forage—oats, hay, corn—used in the town is imported principally from New Zealand.

Some few years ago, a great many young medical men, upon arriving here, derived a fair income (about £350 per annum) as travelling medical examiners for the different life insurance offices. By these means, they saw a great part of the "Bush," gained experience, and had good facilities to select a town and district for their future homes. Now, however, all this is changed. The business of life-insurance in the country is nearly done, and only a few offices are employing travelling medical men.

It is a great pity that parents will persist in sending their sons into such an expensive and overcrowded profession as medicine now undoubtedly appears to be. If men are determined to come out here, they must disabuse their minds of the idea that there are homes and lucrative appointments waiting to engage their services. If they want these things, they must pay for them. My advice, therefore, to all intending to come to Australia, is first to possess themselves with sufficient means to purchase the practices of established medical men anxious to retire or go home. Under these circumstances, they cannot go astray; the issue rests with themselves.

One word regarding the cities. "They are full." Unfortunately, at present, we possess no laws relating to the general practice of medicine. The large towns are, therefore, inundated with hordes of the most consummate charlatans from all parts of the world.

When the Government of the country creates laws to banish these pests, the practice of medicine will be on a more equal and honourable status, and the general public will be the richer in health and pocket.

Mr. Fitzpatrick encloses in his communication the words of the late Dr. F. O. Hodson, which recently appeared in the *Australasian Medical Gazette* and graphically described the hardships of bush-practice.

**ERRATUM.**—In Dr. Scattergood's letter on Hydrophobia (BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, October 9th, p. 707) the phrase in the second line should be read "calculated to mislead many who, like himself, have not made themselves acquainted," etc. It ought also to be stated that the letter was written on September 15th, before the publication of any reply to Dr. Dolan's letter.

#### THE RIDLEY FUND.

Mrs. RIDLEY begs to tender her most grateful thanks to all who have supported the above fund.

**SURGEON WRITES:** Relative to Dr. Bryden's successful case of strangulated inguinal hernia, treated by puncture, I should like to say that, in 1875, in the *Indian Ann. of Medical Science*, Surgeon Joshua Duke published a paper on the subject, headed "Inguinal Hernia treated by Dieulafoy's Aspirator."

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#### BOOKS, etc., RECEIVED.

**Life of Sir Robert Christison, Bart., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D.** Edited by his sons. In two Volumes. Vol. II: "Memoirs." Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons. 1886.

**Refraction of the Eye.** By A. Stanford Morton, M.B., F.R.C.S.Ed. Third Edition. London: H. K. Lewis. 1886.

**The Functions of the Brain.** By David Ferrier, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. Second Edition, re-written and enlarged. Illustrated. London: Smith, Elder and Co. 1886.

**The Diagnosis and Treatment of Syphilis.** By Tom Robinson, M.D. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1886.

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