

the band of the York and Lancaster Regiment played during and after dinner. Present—Deputy Surgeon-General C. Graves-Irwin, President; Deputy Inspector-General M. W. Cowan, R.N.; Park B. Tucker, M.D.; Staff-Surgeon A. B. Tronadell, R.N.; Staff-Surgeon Walsh, R.N.; Surgeon-Major Anderson, M.S.; Surgeon-Major McKutcheon, M.S.; Surgeon W. B. Thomson; Surgeons H. J. Michael and C. Birt, M.S.; Surgeon N. M. Reid, M.S.; Drs. E. C. Wilkinson, C. H. Butterfield, T. A. Outerbridge, A. Outerbridge, C. W. T. Smith, Henry J. Hinson, Richard O. E. Krueger, Ettore Sarzana, Dudley C. Trott, and Eldon Harvey.

THE ENTRIES AT THE MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

By the courtesy of the Deans, Subdeans, Wardens, and Secretaries of the various medical Schools in London and in the provinces, we are enabled to publish the following authoritative list, which contains a summary of the number of students who have entered at the several schools this session.

Schools.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	125	13	0	1	138
Charing Cross Hospital	35	38	17	1	90
St. George's Hospital	20	5	0	1	25
Guy's Hospital	69	13	0	19	92
King's College	41	19	0	14	60
London Hospital	64	43	0	5	107
Middlesex Hospital	33	32	9	1	74
St. Mary's Hospital	60	23	0	20	83
St. Thomas's Hospital	88	43	0	8	131
University College	74	12	0	60	86
Westminster Hospital	14	1	0	1	15
London School of Medicine for Women	22	5	0	0	27

Oxford University†	12	—	—	—	—
Cambridge University†	—	—	—	—	—
University of Durham College of Medicine‡	36	42	0	—	78
Bristol Medical School	18	1	0	0	19
Owens College, Manchester	60	24	7	26	84
Queen's College, Birmingham	24	21	1	11	45
Yorkshire College, Leeds	38	5	0	1	43

- A. Number of students who have entered for the full curriculum.
 B. Number of students who have joined for special courses.
 C. Number of dental students.
 D. Number of students who have joined classes for preliminary scientific instruction.

E. Total, excluding students attending classes for preliminary scientific instruction.

† In compliance with the regulations of the University of London, students attending these classes are not counted as medical students.

‡ Returns not yet complete.

§ Students for these classes enter the "Science and Art Department" under the arrangements recently made.

¶ The number in column B represents those who have entered for the required term of "residence" for the degree.

According to these returns, which we believe may be implicitly relied upon, 623 students have entered this year for the full curriculum at the medical schools in London (excluding the London School of Medicine for Women). This number is almost precisely the same as entered in 1882.

The following table shows the numbers of entries for the full curriculum at the eleven metropolitan schools since 1879, the earliest date at which the complete figures are available.

1879	720
1880	703
1881	732
1882	622
1883	605
1884	587
1885	647
1886	623

VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM IN HABITUAL AND THREATENED ABORTION.—A writer in the *Russian Medical Review* gives an account of fifteen cases in which extract of viburnum prunifolium, in doses of two grains four times a day, was successful in preventing abortion. In six of the cases, hæmorrhage, pain, and dilatation of the os uteri had already commenced. The remaining nine were cases in which there was known to be a tendency to abort. In some of the former class of cases, it was impossible to keep the patients in bed, as they were very poor and were obliged to get about the house and do their ordinary household work.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

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.**

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.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT.—The next meeting of the above district will be held at Canterbury, on Thursday, November 11th; **Mr. James Reid** in the chair. Members wishing to send communications should write to the Honorary Secretary at once, **W. J. TYSON, 10, Langhorne Gardens, Folkestone.**

SOUTHERN BRANCH: SOUTH EAST HANTS DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary meeting will be held at the Grosvenor Hotel, Queen's Gate, Southsea, on Friday, October 29th, 1886. The chair will be taken by the President, **Surgeon-General J. Lamprey, M.B.,** at 4.30 P.M. Gentlemen who are desirous of introducing patients, exhibiting pathological specimens, or making communications, are requested to signify their intention at once to the Honorary Secretary. Dinner at 6.30 P.M.—**J. WARD COUSINS,** Honorary Secretary, Southsea.

SOUTHERN BRANCH.—The next meeting of the South Wilts District will be held at the Bath Arms, Warminster, on Wednesday, November 3rd, at 4 o'clock. New members will be proposed for election, and papers will be read by **Mr. Hinton, Mr. Kingscote, and Mr. Manning.** The members will dine together after the meeting: tickets (not to include wine) 5s. Members intending to be present, to communicate with the Honorary Secretary, **H. J. MANNING, Laverstock, near Salisbury.**

SOUTHERN BRANCH: ISLE OF WIGHT DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary meeting will be held at Daish's Hotel, Shanklin, on Thursday, October 28th, 1886, at 4 P.M. **David Lloyd, Esq.,** President. Proposed new members: **Surgeon-Major W. C. Grant, Parkhurst; David Lloyd, Jun., Shanklin.** Agenda: 1. T. A. Buck, M.B.: A Case of Suppuration of both Ovaries causing Volvulus of Sigmoid Flexure; Intestinal Obstruction; Laparotomy; Death. 2. J. M. Williamson, M.D.: Fracture of base of skull, ending in recovery. 3. R. Robertson, M.D.: Pulse tracings in Pulmonary Consumption. Gentlemen who are desirous of introducing patients, exhibiting pathological specimens, or making communications, are requested to signify their intention at once to the Honorary Secretary. Dinner at 6 P.M., charge 6s., exclusive of wine.—**W. E. GREEN,** Honorary Secretary.

OXFORD AND DISTRICT BRANCH. [*Amended Notice.*].—The next meeting of this Branch will be held at the Radcliffe Infirmary, on Wednesday, 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. Hartill; and all medical men, whether members of the Association or not, will be welcome. The dinner will take place at the Masonic Hall at 5.15 p.m. Tickets, 7s. 6d. each, exclusive of wine.—VINCENT JACKSON, General Secretary, Wolverhampton.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.—The first ordinary meeting of the session will be held at the Museum and Library, Bristol, on Wednesday evening, October 27th, at 7.30 o'clock. C. Gaine, Esq. President. The following communications are expected:—Mr. J. Greig Smith: Removal of a Cancerous (and Pregnant) Uterus per vaginam, with specimen. Dr. Barclay Baron: An Unusual Case of Laryngeal Oedema. Mr. W. H. Harsant: Cases Illustrating the Use of Inflation of the Tympanum. Dr. R. Shingleton Smith: A Case of Thoracic Aneurysm treated by Galvano-puncture, with specimen. Dr. E. Markham Skerritt: An Anomalous Form of Nonassimilation of Fat, with specimen.—E. MARKHAM SKERRITT and R. J. H. SCOTT, Honorary Secretaries, Clifton.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE forty-third annual meeting was held at Taunton, on Thursday, October 14th, at 4 p.m. Thirteen members attended.

The retiring President, J. BAIN SINCOCK, Esq., resigned the chair to his successor, T. J. OLLERHEAD, Esq., who proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Sincock, which was carried by acclamation.

The minutes of the last general meeting were read and confirmed.

The *Report of Council*, signed by Mr. J. Bain Sincock, stated that, since the last annual meeting, the Council had met six times. The Council expressed their very great regret and disappointment that this present meeting, which was appointed to have been held at Minehead, on July 30th (and from which so much enjoyment was anticipated), had to be put off, in consequence of its being ascertained that probably only three or four members could have attended on that day. In the belief that a successful meeting would have taken place had an earlier date been fixed upon, the Council, at their last meeting, passed a resolution to this effect, namely, that it is desirable, for the future, that the annual meetings be held at an earlier date than the latter end of July.

The proceedings of the Branch during the past year had been very satisfactory. The summer meeting at Bridgwater was a great success, and thanks were due to the President, Mr. Sincock, and his friends.

At the autumnal meeting, Mr. Treves's address, on the Treatment of Obstinate Constipation, and the discussion which followed, were highly instructive and interesting.

The communications at the spring meeting, made by Mr. Hensman and the President, were just such as it was desirable to have brought forward and to have discussed at these meetings. The attendance throughout was quite up to the average.

The various subjects proposed by the Collective Investigation Committee, on which returns are invited from members of the Association, had been mentioned at the several meetings of the Branch, and the Honorary Secretary will be happy to supply forms to any members who desire them. The Council called attention to the notices on the subject, which appear weekly in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*.

The Treasurer's accounts showed a balance in hand of £6 19s. 3d.

The number of members in the Branch had suffered a slight reduction during the year. Three new members joined, but by death, removal, and resignation, five had been lost. There were at present only 55 on the list as against 57 last year.

The Council, in conclusion, while congratulating the Branch on its prosperous condition, and on the healthy manner in which it performed its functions, considered that it might perhaps not be improper to repeat what had often before been said: that, to maintain its strength and vigour, new and young blood must be infused. If members found that any good men and true came to settle down in their neighbourhood, the Council would be glad to receive the names of any such as recruits.

The *Treasurer's accounts*, audited by Mr. Rigden, were laid before the meeting.

It was proposed by Mr. Cornwall, seconded by Mr. Gibson, and resolved: "That the Report of Council and the Treasurer's accounts be received and adopted, and that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Council and to the Treasurer for their services during the past year."

Next Annual Meeting and President-elect.—It was proposed by Mr.

Rigden, seconded by Mr. Sincock, and resolved: "That Edward Stephens, Esq., of Ilminster, be the President-elect, and that it be left to the Council to settle as to the time and place for holding the annual meeting in 1887."

Intermediate Meeting.—It was proposed by Dr. Meredith, seconded by Mr. Rigden, and resolved: "That the Council be requested to arrange for holding an intermediate meeting early in the spring of next year."

Council of the Branch.—It was proposed by Dr. Kelly, seconded by Dr. Meredith, and resolved: "That Mr. Rigden, Mr. Kemmis, and Mr. Gibson be elected to fill the vacancies created by three members who retire in rotation."

Dr. Kelly was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

President's Address.—Mr. OLLERHEAD, in an excellent address, after some introductory remarks, gave a graphic description of the advantages which are now available to general practitioners from new remedies and drugs in a concentrated form, with various other improved modes of treatment, as contrasted with those which he found in use when he commenced practice. He then brought before the meeting a subject on which his mind had of late been much exercised, with a view to inviting a discussion thereon; this was the question whether croup and diphtheria were identical diseases. He first referred to the different opinions which have been expressed by leading authorities; and then, referring to observations made by himself in cases which had occurred in his practice, he stated that he had arrived at the belief that they were not identical diseases.—The President's address was warmly applauded, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to him for it.—Mr. Hensman, Mr. Liddon, Mr. Rigden, and others, joined in a discussion on the question which Mr. Ollerhead had raised in his address, and the general tenour of their opinions were in accordance with the view expressed by the President.

Direct Representation of the Profession on the General Medical Council.—This matter was brought forward by Dr. Kelly, and shortly discussed.

Dinner.—The usual toasts were given after dinner. In responding for "The Army," Brigade-Surgeon Hensman pointed out that, by medical science and treatment, the mortality in the army had been reduced to 8.42 per 1,000—a point never before reached; and Dr. Winterbotham, speaking for "The Volunteers," referred to the perfection of the ambulance arrangements now existing in volunteer regiments, as well as with the regulars, and which had been exemplified in this neighbourhood at the manoeuvres and sham fights of the Volunteer Battalions of the Somersetshire Light Infantry, to which he had been attached for many years.

EAST SURREY DISTRICT: SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH.

A MEETING of this district was held on Thursday, October 14th, at the White Hart Hotel, Reigate; CHARLES E. OLDMAN, M.D., of Bletchingley, in the chair.

Papers.—A paper was read by Dr. SAMUEL WEST "On some Points connected with the Diagnosis and Treatment of Empyema." Dr. West showed that sufficient pressure for evacuation could be obtained in most cases by a simple syphon-tube, the aspirator not being needed. He mentioned cases where injury had been done by the excessive suction of the aspirator, especially in pyo-pneumothorax. In his opinion, excision of a rib was not often required, except in septic cases, though paracentesis might have to be repeated several times. Considerable discussion followed, especially on the latter point of treatment.

Dr. GALABIN read a paper "On Modern Improvements in Cæsarean Section," in which he contrasted the results obtained by this and Porro's operation with craniotomy in cases of contracted pelvis, and described the recent improved methods of suturing the incised uterus. The various points raised were discussed by Drs. Braxton Hicks, Holman, J. H. Galton, and Walters.

DORSET AND WEST HANTS BRANCH: AUTUMN MEETING.

THE autumn meeting of this Branch was held at Portland, on Wednesday, October 13th; WILLIAM VIGARY SNOW, M.D., President, in the Chair. There were also present thirty-one members and visitors.

Election of Officers.—Dr. John Comyns Leach, of Sturminster Newton, was elected President; and Mr. G. W. Graham, of Wimborne, and Mr. W. Hawkins, of Abbotsbury, Vice-Presidents for 1887. Dr. William Vawdrey Lush, of Weymouth, and Mr. C. H. Watts Parkinson, of Wimborne, were re-elected joint Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Election of New Members.—Surgeon-Major Samuel Kyle Cotter,

M.D., of Dorchester; Mr. Thomas Godfrey Parrott, of Bournemouth, and Mr. Herbert Vaughan Rake, of Fordingbridge, were elected members of the Branch.

Next Meeting.—It was resolved that the May meeting be held at Blandford. It was also resolved that three meetings of the Branch should be held every year, instead of two, as at present.

Communications.—The following papers were read.

1. Mr. Pridham: Case of Large Fibroid Polypus of Uterus: Removal: Specimen.

2. Dr. Batterbury: Case of Salivary Calculus: Specimen.

3. Dr. McLean: Case of Conservative Surgery of the Hand.

4. Dr. McLean: Two Cases of Empyema.

5. Dr. McLean: Case of Nævus cured by Injection of Tincture of Iodine.

6. Dr. Macdonald: Observations on some of the new Hypnotics.

Discussion.—A discussion on the Treatment of Hæmorrhage from Internal Organs was opened by Dr. McLean, Vice-President, and taken part in by Drs. Moorhead, Childs, Frazer, Lilly, Lush, the President, and Mr. Graham.

Grant to the British Medical Benevolent Fund.—A donation of two guineas was granted.

Dinner.—The members and visitors dined together at the Victoria Hotel.

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting was held at Kimbolton on October 14th, under the presidency of J. HUGHES HEMMING, Esq. Eighteen members of the Branch assembled, and five visitors.

New Members.—Three new members were admitted into the Branch, namely, Dr. Hallett, Kimbolton; Dr. Strahan, Northampton; and Dr. Cock, Turvey.

The PRESIDENT opened the proceedings with "Recollections of the Brighton Meeting," making special allusion to the paper of Mr. Victor Horsley on the Surgery of the Brain.

Papers, etc.—Mr. Lucas (Huntingdon) exhibited a large Calculus, weighing three ounces, recently removed from an adult; Mr. Milligan, two large calculi, one phosphatic, the other mulberry, taken from children; Mr. Bull also showed a calculus. All these were removed by lateral lithotomy; the cases were described.—An interesting discussion ensued, the consensus of opinion being in favour of the superiority of the suprapubic to the lateral method of operating. It was also pointed out that large stones cause less discomfort to the patient than small ones.

Dr. Walker exhibited and described an Apparatus for Irrigation of the Bladder, with a double-channel soft silk catheter, weak solutions only being injected. He threw out a hint as to the possibility of dissolving stones in the bladder by a continuous flow of a weak acid solution through that organ. Many members took part in the discussion; and Dr. Walker, in reply, strongly recommended the use of real oil of sandal-wood (not the compound of that name) in cystitis.

Dr. Latham (Cambridge) spoke of benzoate of ammonia as possessing the power of entirely removing putrescence of the urine.

Mr. Milligan read a case of Popliteal Aneurysm, in which pressure by the finger failed (the patient being unable to bear it); afterwards cured by ligation of the superficial femoral artery. In the remarks which followed, special stress was laid upon the irksomeness to the attendants of pressure in such cases.

Mr. Thomson read a case of Nervous Affection, the diagnosis of which was doubtful. The opinions expressed pointed to its being a form of epileptiform hysteria.

Mr. Crew read short notes of a case of Brain-Lesion suggestive of bulbar paralysis.

The Chairman closed the meeting with a few observations on the Election of Representatives to the General Medical Council.

Votes of Thanks.—Cordial votes of thanks were passed to the President for his hospitality and for his conduct in the chair; to the Duke of Manchester for his kindness in throwing open his castle to the visitors; and to the readers of papers.

Luncheon.—The members were hospitably entertained at luncheon prior to the meeting, and afterwards partook of tea and coffee at the President's house.

Visit to Kimbolton Castle.—By the kindness of the Duke of Manchester, the castle and grounds were thrown open to the visitors, who were conducted through them by the President, who courteously pointed out the various objects of interest.

Thus was brought to a conclusion what was by general consent felt to be one of the best and most successful autumnal meetings the Branch has held.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Treatment of Typhoid Conditions by Benzoic and Salicylic Acids.—

Hysterical Amaurosis.—*Instruments for Examination of the Retina.*

—*Comparative Pathology.*—*Tænia Nana.*—*New Instruments.*

AT a recent meeting of the Société Médicale des Hôpitaux, M. Albert Robin proposed a new method of treating typhoid conditions in which the organism is always overcharged with the incompletely oxidised residues of nutrition. These residues were eliminated with difficulty, owing to the fact that they are but slightly soluble in the fluids of the human body. There were certain pharmaceutical substances which combine with the nitrogenous residues of the human organism, and rendered them more soluble, and this facilitated their elimination. The principal agents which acted in this way were benzoic and salicylic acids, which, after combining with nitrogenous substances such as glyccol, passed into the urine as salicyluric and hippuric acids. M. Robin, in his first experiment, studied the physiological action of benzoic acid on combustible substances. He administered benzoic acid to persons in good health, whom he had previously fasted for a few days. Under the influence of this treatment, the solid constituents of urine slightly decreased, and there was also a smaller proportion of urea, consequently its relative proportion to solid matter was lower. These results could not be attributed to a moderating action of benzoic acid on combustion, but to the action of the acid in carrying away into the urine part of the combustible substances. On another occasion, M. Robin administered benzoic acid to five patients with typhoid fever, in whose urine he noticed an increase in the weight of urea and solid matter. Salicylic acid and salts gave the same results, as also did substances such as toluene, zylene, toluic acid, ethyl, and propylbenzine, which, in passing through the system, become transformed into benzoic acid.

M. Bernheim read a paper at the recent Medical Congress at Nancy, on Hysterical Amaurosis. In two cases in his wards, it was observed that there was complete amaurosis on the left side. M. Bernheim used an apparatus invented by M. Stöber, which was a modified form of Snellen's, and which served to detect simulated amaurosis. He placed a pair of glasses, which had one glass red and one green, in front of the eyes, and told the patient to read from a frame on which letters were printed on red and green glass alternately. M. Bernheim's patients were made to read with the right eye, to which the red eye-glass was adjusted, the left being shut; they could only distinguish the red letters, but with both eyes open they were able to read the letters on red and green glass. These patients saw equally well with the affected eye as with the unaffected. Hysterical achromatopsia was quite as psychical as hysterical amaurosis. M. Grenier has recorded a case of achromatopsia in a hysterical patient. To her left eye, all objects appeared grey; a coloured card printed green appeared green to the right eye, but grey to the left. If a prism were placed before the right eye, the patient, instead of seeing a green object and a grey one, saw two green ones. On repeating the experiment with the left eye, two grey objects were seen. M. Bernheim gave another case where the left eye was affected with achromatopsia, a red object seen with that eye appearing grey, but red with the right eye. On making the patient look through a prism, she saw double. If, with the affected eye closed, a prism was put before the right eye, only one red object was seen; but if the prism was placed before the left eye, the object appeared double and in its right colour. The prism gave the true colour, and removed the illusion by diverting the patient's morbid imagination. These cases were clearly instances of unconscious suggestion. The patient being unconscious of what he saw, M. Bernheim considered that it would be more rational to give the name of "visual amnesia" to this complaint; and he added that amaurosis and achromatopsia suggested by a hypnotic state were of the same nature. In conclusion, he stated that hysterical amaurosis had no anatomical localisation, that it was neither localised in the retina nor in the optic nerve, nor in the visual cortical centre, and had origin only in the patient's imagination.

At the Medical Congress at Nancy, M. Charpentier, of that town, showed a new instrument for the clinical examination of the visual functions. This instrument could be used (1) for examining luminous sensibility, by means of the minimum quantity of perceptible light; (2) for examining the perception of colours by the same method; (3) for examining the perception of the differences of light in white

structed, with very perfect disinfecting apparatus, all articles being subjected to a moist heat of 300° to 320°, maintained for twenty minutes. The result is entirely satisfactory. Thanks to the prompt and energetic measures of Dr. Verdon, a great danger to the parish was averted. Some rags from Marseilles, collected during the cholera epidemic, were seized at the port of London, and ordered to be burnt at the city wharf. This proceeding would have been attended with great risk of infection, as the bales must have been opened before being put in the furnace. Ultimately the dangerous cargo was taken out to sea and there sunk.

CALVERLEY.—Dr. Kitto Giddings may fairly congratulate himself on the health of his district. Only four deaths from preventable diseases were registered in 1885; one was from neglected diarrhoea, which terminated in English cholera after about twenty hours' illness. The deaths from all causes show a continued decline, with the exception of bronchitis and its allies. The death-rate was 11.89 per 1,000. A favourable feature in the returns is the fact that 59 per cent. of the deaths occurred at ages from 63 to 81 years, the average being over 70 years.

REETH RURAL DISTRICT.—In comparing the report for 1885 with that for 1884, Mr. Turner is able to record a decrease in the general and zymotic death-rates, as also in the birth-rate. Whooping-cough was the most prevalent disease of the zymotic group, though the mortality was not high. Schools were closed while the complaint was general, and the half-yearly vaccination was postponed. Bronchitis and pneumonia were unusually fatal. The general death-rate was 18.1 per 1000. The deaths recorded from zymotic diseases were scarlet fever 1, whooping-cough 2, and fever 1, giving a rate of 0.8.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

INDIA.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.—We have received a copy of the Annual Report of the above College for the year 1884-85, when the College completed half a century of its existence. It had a very humble beginning in 1835, under Dr. William Mortimer, and his assistant and successor, Dr. George Harding, both officers of the Madras army. The primary object of the medical school was to train young men, Natives and Eurasians, for the subordinate medical service of the State. It has supplied 1,523 members for this purpose, of whom 24 have become graduates of the College, 38 have taken University degrees, and 32 have, after being partially educated in the school, left to complete their training in Europe. From the "day of small things," in 1835, the school, after many difficulties and vicissitudes had, in its fiftieth year, developed into a College with a staff of fourteen professors and lecturers, and four assistants. The work which, at its start, consisted merely in imparting elementary instruction in anatomy, surgery, materia medica, and medicine, is now such that it fits its students to take medical degrees in India, and qualifies them also for obtaining registrable diplomas in England. At first, as might have been expected, Brahmans kept aloof, but of late years, under the persevering efforts of the able medical officers, who from time to time have been principals of the College, members of this proud and exclusive caste have enrolled themselves as students. Female medical education forms an important part of the work of the College, and is likely to be much extended in the future. The different sections of the community were represented as follows:—Europeans and Eurasians, 82; Native Christians, 40; Mohammedans, 8; Brahmans, 33; Sudnas, 49; Parsees, 3. The small number of Mohammedans is a notable fact. As a rule, thirst for knowledge is not a characteristic of the followers of the Prophet in India. At Hyderabad, in the Deccan, where the first vernacular school of medicine in India was founded by Dr. Maclean, late of Netley, the pupils were, and we rather think continue to be, exclusively Mohammedans. But the influence of the Nizam's Government has always been on the side of that school. Parsees form a small part of the community of Madras, but in Bombay they furnish a large proportion of the students in the College there.

The lecturer on midwifery in the College is a lady, Mrs. Scharlieb, M.D., whose instruction, however, is confined to the female class. The total expenditure was 67,359.5 rupees, and there seems much reason to believe that ere long the College will be self-supporting. Altogether, we have read this interesting Report with much satisfaction. The Madras Medical College, like its sister institutions in Calcutta and Bombay, reflects the highest credit on the medical officers of the Presidency who have raised it from its small beginning to its present rank as a College, and on the local government for its enlightened

support of an educational institution that has been a blessing and benefit to the native community.

OBITUARY.

JAMES DUNSMURE, M.D., F.R.S.E, F.R.C.S.E.

We regret to announce this week the death of a highly esteemed Edinburgh surgeon, Dr. Dunsmure.

James Dunsmure was born in Edinburgh in 1814, his father being Secretary of the Fishery Board for Scotland; he was educated in Edinburgh University, and graduated M.D. there in 1835; in 1841 he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and, later, a Fellow of the Royal Society there. He acted as clinical club- and house-surgeon with the eminent surgeon Lizars, with whom, according to the custom of that time, he had also been apprentice. After studying in various schools abroad, he returned to Edinburgh, where he soon acquired a sufficient practice. Devoting himself largely to surgery, he was appointed a surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, and, when his term of office expired, he was honoured by the managers by being appointed consulting surgeon to the institution, while he was presented by the house-surgeons and his assistants with a handsome service of silver plate. Subsequently he was an examiner, then assessor, in the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and an examiner in Edinburgh University. He was surgeon to John Watson's Hospital, and to the North British Railway Company. Dr. Dunsmure was much respected within the profession, and was highly esteemed outside of it for his manly nature, and his large-hearted sympathy with many deserving benevolent schemes. For nearly forty years he was an elder of the Church of Scotland. He was much attached to field sports and healthy out-door exercises, and it may be mentioned that, as a member of the Company of Royal Archers (the Queen's Body-Guard in Scotland), he secured, by competition, the Queen's Prize three times, and on two occasions in consecutive years. His funeral took place on Wednesday, and was largely attended by the public and his many professional friends.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.—Second Examination in Medicine, Autumn, 1886.—The following is the official list of successful candidates.

Upper Pass.—R. Forsyth, Queen's College, Belfast; H. T. Gill, Queen's College, Belfast; *J. M. Hall, Queen's College, Belfast; *R. W. Haslett, Queen's College, Belfast; *J. Jackson, Queen's College, Cork; *G. W. Jenney, Queen's College, Cork; J. M'Connell, Queen's College, Belfast; *J. W. C. Macpherson, Queen's College, Cork; *A. E. Mahood, School of Physic, Trinity College, and Ledwich School of Medicine; A. T. Morrison, Queen's College, Belfast; M. H. Quarry, Queen's College, Belfast; *J. V. Ryan, Queen's College, Cork; J. B. Smith, Queen's College, Cork; H. K. Smyth, Queen's College, Cork; W. J. Taylor, Queen's College, Galway; *R. Thomson, Queen's College, Belfast; W. Waddell, Queen's College, Belfast; R. Wilson, Queen's College, Belfast; *J. W. Wolfe, Queen's College, Cork. (Those marked with an asterisk will be admitted to the further Examination for Honours.)

Pass.—G. J. Beattie, Queen's College, Galway; P. L. Blewitt, Catholic University School of Medicine; J. Buchanan, Queen's College, Belfast; A. Burgess, Queen's College, Belfast; J. Campbell, Queen's College, Galway; J. P. Clarke, Catholic University School of Medicine; J. C. Connor, Queen's College, Belfast; E. Cuffey, School of Physic, Trinity College; W. N. Demery, Queen's College, Cork; T. J. Enright, Queen's College, Cork; R. Erskine, Queen's College, Belfast; T. W. Fisher, Queen's College, Belfast; A. B. Gass, Queen's College, Belfast; E. F. Hanrahan, Queen's College, Galway, and Ledwich School of Medicine; T. Hickie, Queen's College, Cork; S. Irwin, Queen's College, Belfast; P. P. Jennings, Queen's College, Cork; B. F. Jordan, Queen's College, Birmingham; J. F. Jordan, Queen's College, Birmingham; J. G. M'Connick, Carmichael College of Medicine, W. P. M'Elowney, Queen's College, Belfast; T. S. MacMahon, Queen's College, Cork; W. M. Macnaughton, Ledwich School of Medicine; W. R. Morris, Carmichael College of Medicine; T. Obre, Queen's College, Cork; M. J. O'Regan, Queen's College, Cork; S. J. Parker, Queen's College, Belfast; S. Tate, Queen's College, Galway; R. G. C. Thornton, Queen's College, Cork; F. K. Tweedie, Queen's College, Belfast.

In Subjects necessary to complete the Second Examination in Medicine.—T. Gorman, Queen's College, Belfast; H. G. Jamison, Queen's College, Belfast.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, October 14th, 1886.

Gardner, Frank Gower, Tatnall Hall, Broomsgrove.
Macintyre, Aeneas Donald Mackay, Elcheater, County Durham.
Morse, Frederick Batho, 14, Bastein Park Road, Shepherd's Bush.
Nason, Edward, Sparkhill, Warwick Road.
Ramsay, Frank Winsom, 29, Wickham Road, Brockley, S.E.
Segneira, George William, Waltham Lodge, Fulse Hill, S.W.

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.**—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary £60 per annum, with board, apartments, etc. Applications by October 28th to the Honorary Secretary.
- CAHERCIVEN UNION.**—Medical Officer. Salary, £90 per annum, with £15 as Sanitary Officer, and extras. Applications by October 28th to Daniel O'Connell, Esq., Derrynave Abbey, Waterville, County Kerry.
- CHORLTON AND MEDLOCK DISPENSARY, Manchester.**—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with apartments. Applications by October 30th to W. Stones, Esq., 113, Market Street, Manchester.
- CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Victoria Park, E.**—Assistant Physician. Applications by November 11th to the Secretary, 24, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
- CLIFTON DISPENSARY.**—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £175 per annum. Applications by October 23rd to the Rev. R. W. Southey, 4, Royal Park, Clifton, Bristol.
- GRAVESEND HOSPITAL.**—House-Surgeon. Salary £80 per annum, with board and apartments. Applications by October 30th to Frederick Mitchell.
- HANTS COUNTY ASYLUM.**—Junior Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, residence, etc. Applications by November 13th to the Committee of Visitors, Knowle, Fareham.
- HARTLEPOOL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.**—House-Surgeon and Secretary. Salary, £60 per annum, with board and residence. Applications by October 25th to Dr. Proud.
- 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., Termoyra House, Lurgan.
- MEDICAL AID ASSOCIATION OF BIRSA, HARRY, AND SANDWICK, Mainland of Orkney.**—Medical Officer. Salary, £27 per annum, with house. Applications by October 23rd to the Rev. J. A. Selbie, Birsay, Stromness.
- NEWABBEY PAROCHIAL BOARD AND LOCAL AUTHORITY.**—Medical Officer. Salary, £52 per annum. Applications by November 5th to Captain Stewart, Shambellie, Newabbey, Dumfries.
- 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.
- NOTTINGHAM DISPENSARY.**—Assistant Resident Surgeon. Salary, £150 per annum, with apartments. Applications by November 24th to C. H. Preston, Esq., The Dispensary, Broad Street, Nottingham.
- 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 PIMLICO DISPENSARY.**—Resident Medical Officer. Applications by November 1st to the Secretary, 104, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.
- ROYAL VICTORIA DISPENSARY, Northampton.**—Medical Officer. Applications by October 30th to the Honorary Secretary.
- SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, Greenwich, S.E.**—Dispenser. Salary, £50 per annum, with an additional £20 as Electrician, with board and residence. Applications by October 30th to W. T. Evans, Esq.
- ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.**—Assistant Surgeon. Applications by October 23rd to the Secretary.
- ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.**—Assistant-Dental Surgeon. Applications by October 23rd to the Secretary.
- WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Marylebone Road, W.**—Assistant Surgeon. Applications by October 23rd to the Secretary.
- WEXFORD UNION.**—Medical Officer. Salary £100 per annum, and £15 as Medical Officer of Health, and extras. Applications by November 2nd to Michael Browne, Esq., Bridgetown, Wexford.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

- Budd, H. G., M.R.C.S.,** appointed Surgeon to the Worcester General Infirmary, vice T. W. Walsh, F.R.C.S., resigned.
- Cochrane, J., M.B. and B.Ch., T.C.D. and L.M.,** appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Spalding Union, vice W. C. Thompson, L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.M., L.R.C.S.I., resigned.
- Fetherstonhaugh, R. T., L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng.,** appointed House-Surgeon to St. Peter's Hospital, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, vice P. Edgewell, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., resigned.
- Hill, G. W., M.B., B.Sc. Lond.,** appointed Registrar and Pathologist to the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital.
- Jones, H. C. W., B.A., M.B., M.R.C.S., L.S.A.,** appointed Senior Medical Officer to the Miller Hospital and Royal Kent Dispensary, vice J. B. Saundry, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., resigned.
- Mann, Alfred, M.B. and C.M. Edin.,** appointed Resident Surgical Assistant to the Nottingham General Hospital, vice R. D. Barber, M.R.C.S. Eng., resigned.
- McCauley, A. S., M.D. Brux.,** M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Second Chloroformist to the Middlesex Hospital, vice H. Davis, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., resigned.

- Nicholson, H. Gilbert, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.,** appointed House-Surgeon to the Her e ford General Infirmary, vice M. D'O. Gilkes, resigned.
- RENDALL, Percy, M.D., M.R.C.S.,** appointed Resident Medical Officer of the St. George's Hanover Square Dispensary, vice Dr. C. S. Humphreys, resigned.
- TURNBULL, James, M.B., C.M. Edin.,** appointed Parochial Medical Officer and Surgeon to the Fever Hospital, Dunbar, vice J. W. Turnbull, resigned.
- WOODHOUSE, E. R., M.B., C.M.,** appointed House-Surgeon to the West Bromwich District Hospital, vice E. W. D. Kite, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., resigned.
- YOUNG, Edward H., M.B., L.R.C.P.,** appointed Junior Medical Officer to the Miller Hospital and Royal Kent Dispensary.

THE DIAGNOSIS OF ANCHYLOSTOMUM DUODENALE.—Dr. J. Rutgers, of Rotterdam, gives, in the *Weekblad of the Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde*, a somewhat minute account of the entozoon known as *Anchylostomum Duodenale* or *Dochmius Anchylostomum*, with drawings. This worm was first described in 1838 by Dubini, of Milan, since which time outbreaks of disease due to its presence have been observed by various practitioners both in the old and new world, the most notable instance perhaps being the case of the workmen of the St. Gothard tunnel. Dr. Rutgers confesses that it is very difficult to diagnose an isolated case of anchylostomum, as the symptoms to which it gives rise are exceedingly like those of pernicious anaemia. In the parasitic disease, emaciation is preceded by pallor of the skin, whereas in pernicious anaemia this is not the case. Again, the anchylostomum causes oedema of the face to appear at an early stage of the disease. The parasites themselves are not to be found in the stools, as they remain firmly attached to the duodenum. Ova may, however, be found in the faeces, but they are not easy to see, and are very liable to be mistaken for ova of other species, especially for those of the oxyuris vermicularis. There is, however, sufficient difference to enable a practised observer to distinguish the one kind of ova from the other. Those of the anchylostomum are ovoid, with a long axis of 0.05 millimetre and a short axis of 0.025 millimetre; whereas those of the oxyuris, while presenting a long axis of the same length, have a smaller short axis, which is only 0.02 millimetre. They have therefore a more slender appearance. Those of *Tænia Solium* and *T. Mediocanellata* have thicker and less transparent envelopes. Those of *Bothriocephalus latus* are much larger, being 0.07 millimetre in length. The ova of *Tricocephalus Dispar* present clear spots at each extremity, and those of *Ascaris Lumbricoides* are rounder, have a double envelope, and are usually of a yellowish colour.

BASFORD RURAL DISTRICT.—As the major part of this report is, for the year 1884, compiled by the retiring medical officer, Mr. R. G. Buckby, there is little in it beyond bare statements of fact. The joint production of the old and new officers is somewhat confusing, as we do not quite understand whether the figures in Mr. Buckby's portion of the report are for the whole year, or only for the eleven months of it during which he represented the sanitary authority. The total number of deaths recorded was 872, equal to a rate of 18.47 per 1,000. Of these, 177 were due to zymotic diseases, an unsatisfactory increase accounted for by various epidemics of scarlet fever, measles, and diphtheria. Mr. Buckby records a severe outbreak of the last-named disease in the village of Calverton, due to its unsanitary condition. Stringent measures were taken; schools closed, walls cleansed and disinfected, and the disease has for a time disappeared.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

- MONDAY.**—Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Clinical Evening. Dr. C. T. Williams: 1. A Case of partially cured Aneurysm; 2. Abnormal Condition of Subclavian Artery. Mr. E. Hurry Fenwick: Pouch of Penile Urethra. Mr. William Adams: Cough for Treatment of Lateral Curvature, and other cases.
- TUESDAY.**—Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Gervis: A Case of Extra-uterine Gestation. Mr. Knowles Thornton: On Three Hundred Additional Cases of Complete Ovariectomy, and Twenty Cases of Exploratory Operation.
- WEDNESDAY.**—British Gynaecological Society, 8.30 P.M. Specimens will be shown by Dr. Bantock, Dr. Fancourt Barnes, Dr. Mansell-Moullin, and others. Mr. Lawson Tait: On Extraperitoneal Cysts. Council at 8 P.M.—Hunterian Society 1 P.M. On the Advantage of Preliminary Dilatation of the Urethra in Certain Cases of Supravaginal Amputation of the Cervix Uteri. Dr. Turner: Specimen of Cerebral Tumour.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 8s. which should be forwarded in stamps with the announcements.

DEATH.

- EDWARDS.**—On October 15th, at 98, Gloucester Crescent, Hyde Park, W. Mary Ann, the much-loved wife of Thomas E. Edwards, L.R.C.P. Lond. M.R.C.S. Eng., and L.M. Aged 62.

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., 2; 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., 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.

TREATMENT OF STUTTERING.

HESITATION desires advice as to the best way of dealing with a boy of 12 years, who some time since contracted the habit of stammering from a companion. Is there any mode of drilling the utterance so as to correct it; and what course had better be followed with regard to his education, since it appears hopeless to send him to school?

ADVANTAGES OF SEA-BATHING.

INQUIRER asks whether there is any work dealing with the advantages of, and the cases likely to be benefited by, sea-bathing.

* * Of late years there have been various papers by German writers, as Bencke, Virchow and others, on the physiological action of sea-bathing, but they contain little that is practical about the treatment of disease. The French and Italians have of late years written a good deal on the subject, but we have not seen their books. We do not know that we can mention any English work which treats in detail of the use of sea-bathing in different diseases, since the old ones of Dr. Russell, 1769; Dr. White, 1775; and Dr. Buchan, 1810; but Dr. Parson's little book on *Sea-Air and Sea-Bathing*, 1877, offers a useful résumé of the subject.

CUCUINE IN DENTAL SURGERY.

MOLAR asks how far cucaine has been used to procure local anaesthesia in the extraction of teeth; how it can be applied, and in what strength of solution.

ENGLISH PHYSICIANS IN ITALY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us: Having been invited, by some friends, to settle in an Italian city, I am anxious to know if I must take out an Italian degree in order to practise amongst the Anglo-American colony there. I understand that permission to practise is occasionally given to men holding English degrees, by the Italian Government, without further examination. I hold the degrees of M.B. and M.Ch. of the Royal University, and have been lucky enough to obtain honours with both.

* * A well-informed correspondent, to whom we have referred the above, writes: The Italian Government does not compel foreign medical practitioners, who have registrable qualifications for their own countries, and who wish to settle in any part of Italy, to practise among foreigners, to pass any examinations, or to take any degree from an Italian university.

To have permission to practise amongst Italians, an Italian diploma is necessary, though the law is often violated. Still, there are heavy fines for any such violation when brought home to the foreign physician, although I cannot recollect of hearing of any example having been made among the numerous foreigners practising in Italy, and systematically breaking the law in this respect. The government compels all such foreign physicians to pay it an income-tax, and the tax is, as is well known, very high in Italy; 13½ per cent., indeed, on the income assigned by the official assessors.

In settling in any particular city, the diploma or diplomas of the foreigner must be sent to the municipality for registration in the books of the city offices, and also for the purpose of finding out whether the degrees are genuine, or only bogus ones. When valid, no question usually arises, and the foreigner may settle in any locality he chooses.

SPEES asks for assistance in the diagnosis and treatment of the following case, which, up to the present time, has defied everything that he has tried, likewise all the remedies which have been given by the medical men who have seen the case.

S. A., a married woman, aged 61, short, fair, and delicate looking, with seven children, complained, about twelve months ago, of a "stiff neck." Thinking it was from cold, little attention was paid to it; about a month afterwards, the stiffness seemed to increase and spread down over the left shoulder. The parts were not painful to the touch, nor was there anything abnormal to be seen externally. The case remained thus for four months, no improvement being noticed. At night, the head being placed upon the pillow, or held by the hand, was slowly, but with short and regular spasmodic contractions, drawn down and over the left shoulder. These movements were both visible, and audible to one standing by. The head being replaced in the straight position, the contractions would again draw it down. About this time, flashes of light were continually appearing before the eyes of the patient, so much so that the face would be suddenly buried in her hands; this new symptom lasted for a month, and then disappeared, but the contractions of the neck now appeared day and night, nothing giving relief but narcotics. The patient has become greatly emaciated, and is suffering from extreme debility.

ANSWERS.

IN answer to "Inquirers," there is a small private home for boys of weak intellect at Lynchmere, Maberley Road, Upper Norwood, highly recommended by medical men.

HOME FOR A CASE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

J. T. H., in answer to J. A. P. (JOURNAL, October 16th), states that possibly the lady could gain admission into the Midland Counties Home for Chronic and Incurable Diseases, Leamington.

FAR AWAY.—The Parkes Museum, 74A, Margaret Street, Regent Street, is open from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. on Mondays and Saturdays, and on other days of the week from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. It is open free on Mondays and Saturdays from 2 P.M. to 9 P.M., and on other days of the week from 5 P.M. to 7 P.M. Admission at other hours, 6d.

REMEDY FOR ASTHMA.

DR. WOODWARD (Worcester) recommends the following remedy for asthma:—Take of Stramonium, Latakia tobacco, and bird's-eye tobacco, of each equal parts, moisten the last named with solution of nitrate of potash (about three drachms to the ounce of water), and then dry well (on gas stove); cut all up very fine

the drugs shall be stowed; there should be convenience for compounding, and performing minor surgical operations, dressings, etc. Hospital accommodation should be provided, these hospitals being so arranged as to be serviceable (barring accidents) in all weather, and of sufficient size to allow one or more cots to be swung, in addition to the standing bunks. The law already determines when one or two surgeons shall be carried, and it would not be difficult to add that, where a surgeon is necessary, the foregoing are equally important. Until a regular service is organised, other questions must be left to self-adjustment.

COLONIAL PRACTICE: A VOICE FROM MELBOURNE.

A MEMBER writes: On reading Dr. Norry's letter of May 29th, I immediately inserted two prominent advertisements in each of the two leading Melbourne papers which circulate all over the colony of Victoria, requesting information as to an opening for a medical man. In reply thereto, I received two answers from persons desirous of letting their houses. I fail to perceive that his remarks at all coincide with your article of September 5th. I have never practised, and cannot but think that if Dr. Norry had come out with that object, and had spent more than "a few months," he would have been better informed. Though he had "the good fortune in Sydney to make the acquaintance of several of the leading men in private practice," who must therefore have been successful men, yet he proceeds to say that "apparently the successful men do not care to let us know their experiences;" is not such an idea utterly childish and unworthy? One would naturally infer that they must have given him a very glowing account of the land. The fault here, as at home, is for men to crack up their practices; but, as a rule, gentlemen in the position of consultants are not over well informed as to general practice. I do not believe "there are men now living at home upon incomes" made out here, but should it be otherwise, that does not prove that these incomes are to be made to-day. I think £700 would be a very fair average for country practices; and if the respective value of money be taken into consideration, the excess is not much in favour of this country. I am informed there are 700 medical students in Melbourne, besides those at Sydney, Adelaide, and, I suppose, in New Zealand, so your readers can form a very good idea for themselves whether there can be any deficiency of supply for four and a half millions of people, which represents the united populations of Australia and New Zealand. All the professions are overdone. Dr. Norry's remarks about specialists are somewhat conflicting. The question is, are there any specialists? I reply, any number. In Sydney there is a late physician to the Chelsea Hospital for Women, and I doubt not all the other branches are amply represented. In Melbourne, there are four specialists devoted entirely to the eye and ear, two devoted entirely to the throat and ear, and yet we are told that "surely a man of known ability would have many patients from distant parts of the country." How do these gentlemen live if their clients do not come from all parts? I regret that Dr. Norry should have passed such a slur upon those practising a speciality by insinuating that they are not men of "known ability." Are those "now qualifying" the right men to supply this deficiency? It is not a very common thing for a colonist "to make a voyage to England to obtain an opinion," though, of course, such does sometimes happen. There is but one inland town of 38,000 in the whole of Australia; the others are, for the most part, small. Many of them would be villages at home. I do not know one with a suburb; and all the inland towns in Victoria are either at a standstill or decreasing. The capital towns are increasing rapidly. I know all the suburbs of Melbourne and Sydney, and assert that the ground is fully occupied by medical men. There are but few suburbs in either but what I have seen men attempt to establish themselves and fail. I am not aware of any town where the medical men are not in excess of the requirements, for it may be estimated that two-thirds of the population are in clubs, for which there is the keenest competition. Without an introduction, it is difficult to establish oneself; and this is not to be obtained by purchasing a practice, for no personal introduction is given by the seller. Many men have made their money, not so much by their profession, as by successful mining ventures, and this means that a still greater number have lost the little they had. I assert that the incomes we hear of are grossly exaggerated. That "the supply does not exceed the demand" is literally absurd. The system of advertising in the public papers has no equal in England; and this alone is proof positive of the keen competition. In reading a correspondent's letter in the JOURNAL on South Africa, I could not help thinking how very aptly his remarks might be applied to this country.

PROTRACTED PREGNANCY.

DR. WILLIAM FRASER (Ashburton, Devon) sends the following note, which may be read in conjunction with the case published by Mr. S. W. Woollett, in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of October 2nd. The wife of a well-to-do farmer had two confinements under the care of another medical man, and something went wrong each time, so that for the third Dr. Fraser was asked to attend her, and came to the conclusion that his services would be required either during Christmas week, 1882, or the first week in January. The time came; weeks, months passed, and he was not called till June 10th, 1883. She was delivered during the early hours of June 11th, with short forceps, of a fine female child, there being an inequality between the capacity of the pelvis and the head of child. This was fully six months after her expected time, and she could not explain her error, if error there was. He has twice since attended her, each time using forceps, for which she now asks, and the three children are all living, and doing well.

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

Dr. P. T. Duncan, Croydon; Dr. W. Macvie, Bootle; Dr. Styrap, Shrewsbury; Dr. Aitken, Rome; Mr. W. Eassie, London; Mr. C. E. Richmond, Warrington; Mr. W. H. Hastings, London; Dr. H. Dalton, Harrogate; Mr. W. T. Grant, London; Mr. H. W. Holder, Manchester; Mr. Ralph Stockman, University of Edinburgh; Enquirer; The Secretary of the Manchester Medical Society; Mr. Alex. M. Stalker, Dundee; Mr. Duncan J. Reid, Dundee; The Clerk of the County Asylum, Fareham; Mr. A. F. Stevens, Ixworth; Mr. W. Donovan, Birmingham; Dr. Prosser James, London; Mr. Shirley Murphy, London; Mr. Price Morris, Colwyn, North Wales; Mr. Richard E. D. Robb, Glasgow; Surgeon-Major C. MacDonagh Cuffe, Calcutta; Mr. J. Phillips, London; Mr. J. Dysart McCaw, Belfast; Dr. Martin Oxley, Liverpool; Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome, and Co., London; Dr. Joseph Rogers, London; Dr. Edwards, London; Mr. W. Wilberforce Smith, London; Surgeon-Major Sain-

bridge, Karachi; Dr. Mackenzie, Glossop, Manchester; Dr. A. M. Edge, Manchester; Dr. J. F. Edwards, Philadelphia; B.S., M.B. Lond.; Mr. Lennox Browne, London; Dr. Kelly, Taunton; Mr. Cheesewright, Rotherham; Sir Walter Foster, Birmingham; Dr. A. T. Myers, London; Mr. H. W. G. Macleod, London; Dr. J. Strahan, Belfast; Dr. Markham Skerriit, Bristol; Dr. Steele, Guy's Hospital; Mr. G. St. G. Tyner, Downpatrick; Dr. Lush, Weymouth; Dr. Pisani, Malta; Mr. J. A. Mackenzie, Farnworth; Mr. Carl Sielbers, London; Dr. W. Macfie Campbell, Liverpool; Dr. Collingridge, Greenwich; Miss T. Plowman, North Curry, Taunton; Dr. F. Hewitt, London; Dr. Macpherson, London; Nurse Clarke, London; Dr. J. Anderson, London; Mr. H. Percy Dunn, London; Dr. Pavy, London; Dr. I. K. Milne, Shipham; Dr. J. Adam, Dingwall; Mr. H. Gilbert Nicholson, Hereford; Dr. H. Handford, Nottingham; Mr. Walter Pearce, Maidenhead; Dr. W. E. Hacon, Christchurch, New Zealand; Mr. J. W. Hickman, Delta, York Co., Pennsylvania; Mr. L. Humphry, Cambridge; Mr. R. Crosier, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. Vincent Jackson, Wolverhampton; Mr. F. R. Humphreys, London; Mr. J. P. Massingham, Stoke-on-Trent; Dr. Maxwell, Woolwich; Dr. A. Midgley Cash, Torquay; Dr. Brailey, London; Dr. Percy Frankland, London; Dr. G. Lindsay Steven, Glasgow; Dr. W. Woodward, Worcester; J. T. H.; Dr. G. E. Shuttleworth, Lancaster; A Member of the B. M. A., and M.R.C.P. Edin.; The Misses Chreiman, London; Mr. W. Duncan, Ridgeway, Frome; Mr. J. F. Stevenson, Glasgow; Dr. Edwyn Andrew, Shrewsbury; Dr. M. Charteris, Glasgow; Mr. J. Vesey Fitzgerald, Birmingham; Mr. Paul Swain, Plymouth; Mr. W. H. Plaister, Tottenham; Professor Dunstan, London; Sir Francis Bolton, London; Dr. Bourneville, Paris; Mr. James Cantlie, London; Mr. J. Hadley, London; Mr. Blackett, London; Dr. J. W. Moore, Dublin; Mr. T. Bowes, Barton, Staffordshire; Dr. C. E. Ryan, Emly, Tipperary; Mr. P. H. Walker, Glasgow; Mr. A. Douglas, Birmingham; Mr. E. Arnold, Chichester; Dr. Brand, Driffield; Mr. Edward Catterell, Bicester; Messrs. W. and A. S. Bradshaw, Nottingham; Mr. James Turnbull, Dunbar; The Secretary of the Royal Infirmary, Hull; Mr. A. H. Young, Manchester; Mr. J. Brindley James, London; Dr. J. Hutchinson, Glasgow; Mr. E. S. Jackson, Carnforth; Mr. George Eastes, London; Mr. R. M. Gover, London; Dr. Dolan, Halifax; Mr. G. Melmoth Scott, Cambridge; Mr. F. Treves, London; Messrs. Jevons and Ryley, Liverpool; Dr. A. Yule, Haslemere; Mr. R. McBride, Gilford, co. Down; Dr. J. Dreschfeld, Manchester; Mr. A. W. Loveridge, Cardiff; Our Paris Correspondent; Our Dublin Correspondent; The Secretary of the Medical Society of London; The Secretary of the Hunterian Society, London; Mr. William Wadham, London; Dr. C. R. Illingworth, Accrington; Mr. T. Scattergood, Leeds; Dr. Railton, Manchester; Mr. J. R. Stewart, Glasgow; Mr. A. Browne, Nottingham; Dr. W. H. Bellot, Leamington; Mr. A. J. Freeman, Aix-les-Bains; Mr. Myer Dutch, Crewe; Dr. A. A. T. Sloan, Edinburgh; Mr. Simeon Snell, Sheffield; Mr. J. H. Pugh, London; The Registrar of the University of Durham College of Medicine; Dr. J. Ryley, Great Yarmouth; Dr. Murdoch Brown, Edinburgh; Mr. R. M. Craven, Southport; Mr. P. Edward Dove, London; Mr. Cottenham Farmer, Hexham; Dr. E. Cresswell Baber, Brighton; Mr. W. Cody, Longford; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

- A Commentary of the Diseases of India. By Norman Chevers, C.I.E., M.D. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1886.
Disease and Sin; a new Text-book for Medical and Divinity Students. By A Medical Muser. London: Wyman and Sons. 1886.
General Paralysis of the Insane. By W. J. Mickle, M.D. Second Edition, enlarged and re-written. London: H. K. Lewis. 1886.
Experimental Chemistry, founded on the work of Dr. Julius Adolph Stöckhard. By C. W. Heaton, F.I.C., F.C.S. New Edition. London: G. Bell and Sons. 1886.
Outlines of Lectures on Physiology. By T. Wellesley Mills, M.A., M.D. Montreal W. Drysdale and Co. 1886.

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