

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1887.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

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

Meetings of the Council will be held on January 18th, April 18th, July 18th, and October 17th, 1888. Candidates for election by the Council of the Association must send in their forms of application to the General Secretary not later than twenty-one days before each meeting, namely, December 29th, 1887, March 28th, June 27th, and September 26th, 1888.

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

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

COLLECTIVE INVESTIGATION OF DISEASE.

INQUIRIES are being pursued on the following subjects

DIPHTHERIA,

THE ETIOLOGY OF PHTHISIS,

Memoranda on the above subjects, and forms for communicating observations on them, may be had on application.

The Inquiries on OLD AGE and on the CONNECTION OF DISEASE WITH HABITS OF INTEMPERANCE are now closed.

Reports are in preparation upon the Inquiries made into ACUTE RHEUMATISM, DIPHTHERIA, and HABITS OF INTEMPERANCE, a full Report on OLD AGE, and a Supplementary Report on PUERPERAL PYREXIA. All the above will be published in the JOURNAL as soon as completed. Tables of the Chorea and Acute Rheumatism cases will be published in separate form.

The Returns made to the GEOGRAPHICAL INQUIRY are being tabulated for report.

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, 429, Strand, W.C.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT.—The next meeting of the above District will take place at Canterbury, on Thursday, November 24th; Mr. Hayward, of Whitstable, in the chair. Gentlemen desirous of sending communications should at once inform the Honorary Secretary, W. J. TYSON, 10 Langhorne Gardens, Folkestone.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT.—The next meeting of the above District will be held at the Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone, on Friday, November 25th, at 3.30 P.M.; M. A. ADAMS, Esq., in the chair. The dinner will take place at the Star Hotel, at 6 P.M.; charge, (s. 6d., exclusive of wine. Gentlemen who intend to dine are particularly requested to signify their intention to the Chairman, M. A. ADAMS, Esq., Ashford Road, Maidstone, not later than November 23rd. All members of the South-Eastern Branch are entitled to attend this meeting and to introduce friends. Papers to be read: 1. Dr. Hoar: The Assessment of Risk in Cases of Life Assurance. 2. J. KNOWLES, Esq.: A Case of Ovariectomy. 3. Dr. ADAM: A Case of Melancholia presenting some exceptional Features. 4. Dr. BOYCE: Annular Stricture of the Intestines; Total Obstruction for Nine Weeks. Dr. Boyce will exhibit the following specimens: 1. Stricture of Sigmoid Flexure; 2. Fibromata of Uterus; 3. Sacculated Aneurysm of Ascending and Transverse Portions of Arch of Aorta.—A. W. NANKIVELL, Honorary Secretary of District, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Chatham.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: NORTH LONDON DISTRICT.—The inaugural meeting will be held on Thursday, November 17th, 1887, at the Athenæum, Camden Road, N., at 8.30 P.M. The chair will be taken by A. E. DURHAM, Esq., F.R.C.S. (President of the Branch) who will give a short address. Noble Smith, Esq., F.R.C.S., will give a demonstration: The Mechanical Control of Joints. Adoption of new rules, election of Vice-President, and representative ordinary member of Council. Election of District Committee. All members of the Branch are invited, and may introduce a medical friend.—GEORGE HENTY, M.D., Honorary Secretary, 302, Camden Road, N.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: WESTERN DISTRICT.—The inaugural meeting will be held on Monday, November 28th, at the Lyric Hall, Ealing Broadway (one minute from the Broadway Stations of the Great Western and District Railways), at 8.30 P.M. The chair will be taken by A. DURHAM, Esq., President of the Branch. Business: Address by Wm. Miller Ord, M.D., Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, on the Diagnosis of Adhesion of the Pericardium. Consideration of By-laws. Election of Vice-President and Representative Ordinary Member of Council. Election of District Committee. All medical practitioners will be welcomed. Gentlemen desirous of reading papers, exhibiting specimens, etc., at future meetings, are requested to inform the honorary secretary of the District.—C. ARTHUR PATTEN, Honorary Secretary, Marpool House, Ealing.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: EAST LONDON AND SOUTH ESSEX DISTRICT.—The next meeting will be held, by the kind permission of Dr. Adams, at Brooke House, Upper Clapton, on Thursday, November 17th, at 8.30 P.M. A demonstration of patients suffering from various forms of skin diseases will be given by Stephen Mackenzie, Esq., M.D. *Post-mortem* specimens will be shown by Dr. C. N. Walker and Major Greenwood, jun., Esq.—JOSEPH W. HUNT, Honorary Secretary, 101, Queen's Road, Dalston.

ABERDEEN, BANFF, AND KINCARDINE BRANCH.—The November meeting of this Branch will be held at 198, Union Street, Aberdeen, on Wednesday, November 16th, at 8 o'clock P.M.; the President, Dr. Smith, of Kinnaird, in the chair. Business: 1. Minutes, etc. 2. Case of Bilharzia Hæmatobia (?), by Professor Ogston. 3. Ophthalmic Cases, by Dr. McKenzie Davidson, Aberdeen. 4. Notes on Saccharin, with Specimens, by Dr. John Gordon, Aberdeen. 5. Exhibition of Specimens: (1) Iodoform Ointment; (2) Aspergillus Flavescens from Case of Parasitic Otitis, by Dr. Mackenzie Booth.—ROBERT JOHN GARDEN, J. MACKENZIE BOOTH, Honorary Secretaries.

YORKSHIRE BRANCH.—The autumn meeting will be held in the Board Room of the Infirmary at Leeds, on Wednesday, November 10th, at 3 P.M., when the following papers will be read: 1. Mr. Bendelack Hewetson: Case of Necrosis of Middle Ear; Perforation of the Internal Carotid; Death—specimen shown. 2. Dr. Adolf Bronner: Post-nasal Growths, and their Relation to Diseases of the Middle Ear. 3. Dr. Myrtle: Cases illustrating the Difficulties in Diagnosing the Cause of Obstructions in Common Gall Duct. 4. Mr. A. F. McGill: A Case of Acute Intestinal Obstruction successfully treated by Laparotomy. 5. Mr. Percival: On Hyoscine in the Treatment of Hydrophobia. 6. Mr. A. W. Mayo Robson: (1) The Use of a Powerful Non-irritating and Non-poisonous Antiseptic in Surgical Operations, with Cases. (2) The Use of a New Antiseptic Material for Poultices. 7. Dr. Eastwood: Peculiar Delusions in Psychological Practice. 8. Mr. Cuff will show two specimens of Tubercle in the Muscle of the Human Heart.—ARTHUR JACKSON, Secretary.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE BRANCH.—The annual meeting will be held on Tuesday, November 15th, 1887, at 6.15 P.M., under the presidency of Dr. Batten, at the Queen's Hotel, Cheltenham. The annual supper will take place at the conclusion of the meeting. Agenda: 1. Scrutiny of the Voting Papers and Declaration of the Result. 2. Presentation of Balance Sheet. 3. A paper on Mind-Cure, or "Braidism," by Montagu Smith, Esq., Cheltenham. 4. A discussion will be opened on Is the Flesh of Animals Proper Food for Man? by Dr. Watters, Stonehouse. 5. Notes of a case of Suprapubic Lithotomy, by C. S. Bennett, Esq., Cheltenham.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.—The first general meeting of the present session will be held at the Railway Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, on Thursday, November 24th. The President, Mr. W. D. Spanton, will take the chair at half past three o'clock in the afternoon.—T. VINCENT JACKSON, General Secretary, Wolverhampton.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting was held at the Railway Hotel, Taunton, on Thursday, October 27th, at 5 P.M., EDWARD STEPHENS, Esq., President, in the chair. Fourteen members and one visitor were present.

The Minutes of the annual meeting were read and confirmed.

New Members.—Mr. W. J. T. Barker, of Churchinford, Honiton, and Mr. George Forden, of Meare, Glastonbury, already members of the Association, were elected members of the Branch.

Furneaz Jordan's Amputation at the Hip Joint.—Mr. WILLIAM LIDDON exhibited a boy, aged 7 years, on whom he had recently performed this operation for extensive disease of the femur at its upper end. He gave particulars of the case, and described the operation. The boy was seen to have an excellent stump about four inches long, in the centre of which bony matter had been thrown out from the periosteum left in the soft parts after removal of the diseased bone.

Coroners' Inquests.—The Sub-committee of the Branch, appointed to consider and report to this meeting upon a pamphlet issued by the Manchester Medico-Ethical Association, on Coroners' Inquests, presented its report, which was read by Dr. MEREDITH. The Sub-committee considered that the opinions and recommendations as expressed in the pamphlet might, speaking generally, be adopted by the meeting. A lively discussion followed, in which a variety of opinions were expressed.

Vote of Thanks.—A warm vote of thanks to the Sub-committee for their report was unanimously passed.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE first ordinary meeting of the session was held at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath, on Thursday evening, October 27th; G. F. BURDER, M.D., President, in the chair. There were also present thirty-five members and one visitor.

Card Cases.—Dr. A. W. FOX exhibited a case of Spina Bifida Occulta.—Dr. H. HENSLEY exhibited a case of Multiple Nodes of the Joints and Extensor Tendons of the Hands.

Communications.—Dr. H. F. A. GOODRIDGE read a paper on a Case of Subcortical Cerebral Hæmorrhage.—Mr. PAGAN LOWE read a paper on Hypermetropic Headaches. Mr. CRADDOCK and Mr. MASON made some observations on this paper.—Dr. LIONEL WEATHERLY gave the notes of a case of Alcoholic Insanity, on which Dr. B. B. FOX made some observations.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: CONJOINT MEETING OF WEST SURREY AND WEST SUSSEX DISTRICTS.

THIS meeting was held at the King's Head Hotel, Horsham, on Thursday, October 27th, EDWARD H. BOSTOCK, Esq., of Horsham, in the chair.

Treatment of Wounds.—Mr. A. BOYCE BARROW read a paper on the treatment of wounds, referring particularly (1) to those in which it was desirable to obtain primary union, and (2) those in which union by granulations was desirable. He strongly recommended dry dressings, especially large quantities of salicylic wool, and considered drainage tubes to be seldom required in the former, and in the latter had found sublimate gauze soaked in carbolic oil most useful. Where the tissues were infiltrated by putrefying discharges, he washed out freely with antiseptic solutions, and drained with tubes.

Treatment of Eczema.—Mr. MALCOLM MORRIS gave a practical demonstration on the treatment of eczema. He described the various methods of treatment applicable to four different stages of eczema—the congestive, the exudative, the dry, and the hypertrophied or chronic. Powders, lotions, ointments, Unna's glycerine-gelatine mulls, and plaster mulls, baths, both artificial and natural, and soaps were considered, and new preparations shown.

Dinner and Vote of Thanks.—The members dined together after the meeting, when a cordial vote of thanks was given to the readers of papers.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council, held at the Office of the Association 429, Strand, W.C., on Wednesday, October 26th, 1887; present:—Dr. T. BRIDGWATER, Harrow-on-the-Hill, President of the Council, in the chair,

Professor W. T. Gairdner, M.D., Glasgow, President-elect
Dr. C. Holman, Reigate, Treasurer
Dr. B. Anningson, Cambridge
Mr. J. Wright Baker, Southport
Dr. G. B. Barron, Southport
Dr. J. S. Bristowe, F.R.S., London
Mr. H. T. Butlin, London
Dr. A. Carpenter, Croydon
Surgeon-General W. R. Cornish, London
Dr. J. Ward Cousins, Portsmouth
Dr. G. W. Crowe, Worcester
Dr. P. M. Deas, Exeter
Mr. J. Dix, Hull
Mr. J. L. H. Down, London
Mr. G. Eastes, London
Dr. W. A. Elliston, Ipswich
Sir B. Walter Foster, M.P., Birmingham
Dr. J. H. Galton, Upper Norwood
Dr. C. E. Glascott, Manchester
Dr. Bruce Goff, Bothwell
Dr. W. C. Grigg, London

Dr. T. W. Grimshaw, Dublin
Mr. G. F. Hodgson, Brighton
Professor G. M. Humphry, F.R.S., Cambridge
Mr. T. Vincent Jackson, Wolverhampton
Mr. T. R. Jessop, Leeds
Mr. Evan Jones, Aberdare
Mr. H. R. Ker, Halesowen
Dr. W. G. V. Lush, Weymouth
Dr. J. McIntyre, Odiham
Mr. F. Mason, Bath
Mr. W. Jones Morris, Portmadoc
Dr. F. Needham, Gloucester
Dr. C. Parsons, Dover
Dr. R. Saundby, Birmingham
Dr. A. Sheen, Cardiff
Mr. S. W. Sibley, London
Dr. A. Strange, Shrewsbury
Dr. W. Strange, Worcester
Mr. T. Sympton, Lincoln
Dr. T. W. Trend, Southampton
Mr. F. Wallace, London
Dr. E. Waters, Chester
Mr. C. G. Wheelhouse, Leeds
Mr. A. Winkfield, Oxford

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council having been printed and circulated amongst the members, and no objection having been taken, the same were signed as correct.

Read letter from the Council of the Metropolitan Counties Branch, of which the following is a copy:

69, Connaught Street, London, W., October 25th, 1887,
To the President and members of the Council of the British Medical Association.

Gentlemen,—At the meeting of the Council of this Branch held on Friday, the 21st instant, the following resolution was received with applause, and carried unanimously:

"That the British Medical Association be invited to hold its annual meeting in 1889 in London."

We have, therefore, on behalf of our Branch, the honour to invite the British Medical Association to hold its annual meeting in 1889 in London.

Should you decide to accept our invitation, as we trust you will, you may be perfectly assured that the Association will be heartily welcomed, and that no effort will be spared on the part of our Branch to render the meeting a great success.—We have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

ARTHUR E. DURHAM, President.
GEORGE EASTES, } Honorary
NOBLE SMITH, } Secretaries.

Mr. Wheelhouse and Mr. Jessop, on behalf of Leeds, drew attention

to the fact that Leeds had offered a very warm and cordial invitation to Leeds for the year 1889.

Read letters of apology for non-attendance from the President, Dr. J. T. Banks, Dr. Henry Barnes, Mr. Arthur Jackson, Dr. Ogilvie Grant, Dr. Russell, Dr. Bartolomé, Dr. Bryan, Dr. Duffey, Dr. Withers Moore, Dr. Hardie, and Mr. Cross.

Read letter from Dr. Ligertwood, of which the following is a copy:

Royal Hospital, Chelsea, S.W., September 8th, 1887.

Dear Sir,—On the 29th July last, a portrait of Professor Sir Thomas Longmore, painted by George Reid, was presented to Netley Hospital by officers of the Army Medical Staff. This portrait has been copied in mezzotint, and I have thought that your Council might be induced to accept of a copy for placing in their public rooms; if so, they will greatly honour me by accepting the framed copy I herewith send to you.—Yours very truly,

T. LIGERTWOOD.

Resolved: That the warm thanks of the Association be presented to Dr. Ligertwood for the engraving of the portrait of Sir Thomas Longmore to the library of the Association.

The General Secretary reported that a statuette of John Harvey had been presented by Mr. John M. Richards to the Association.

Resolved: That a cordial vote of thanks be presented to Mr. John Richards for the very admirable statuette of John Harvey, and that it be placed in the library of the Association.

Three members were reported to have been complained of as having been conducting unprofessional practices.

Resolved: That the conduct of the three members be referred to the Branches in whose district they reside, to report to the Council at a future meeting.

The President of the Council reported that resolutions, of which the following are copies, were passed at the meeting of the Therapeutic Section at the annual meeting held at Dublin.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Section D.—PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS.

Dublin, 25, Harcourt Street, August 15th, 1887.

Dear Sir,—I forward to you enclosed herewith a copy of resolutions passed at the recent meeting of the Therapeutic Section of the Association in Dublin, on conclusion of the President's address, and request that you will be good enough to bring them under the notice of the Council at the earliest opportunity.

Owing to want of time, it was not possible to carry the third resolution into effect during the meeting of the Association in Dublin, but I have no doubt that it will be done at an early date.—I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

MICHAEL McHUGH, Secretary.

Resolutions passed at the meeting of the Therapeutic Section of the Association on August 3rd, 1887. The President, Dr. Whitla, in the chair:

1. Proposed by Dr. James Little, Dublin, seconded by Dr. Cuming, Belfast: "That this Section earnestly urges the Council of the British Medical Association to take early steps for the formation of a Committee to carry out the scheme for therapeutic reform embodied in the President's address."

2. Proposed by Dr. Leech, Manchester, seconded by Dr. Quinlan, Dublin: "That it is desirable that a Committee be formed for the purpose of aiding in the reform and improvement of the *British Pharmacopœia* as referred to in the President's address."

3. Proposed by Professor Charteris, Glasgow, seconded by Professor W. G. Smith, Dublin: "That a Committee, consisting of Sir Andrew Clark, Dr. Duffey, Dr. James Little, and of the office-bearers of the Section, be formed to confer with the Council, and to urge the formation of a Therapeutic Committee."

The following gentlemen spoke in support of the foregoing resolutions: Sir Andrew Clark, Bart.; Sir Walter Foster, M.P.; and Mr. Wheelhouse.

MICHAEL McHUGH, Secretary.

Resolved: That the officers of the Section, namely, Dr. Whitla, Dr. Charteris, Dr. Leech, Dr. Charles Y. Pearson, Dr. Michael McHugh, together with the gentlemen whose names are as follows—Dr. Sydney Ringer, Dr. Murrell, Mr. Wheelhouse, Sir Walter Foster, Professor Gairdner, Dr. Little, Sir Andrew Clark, Dr. Duffey, Dr. Sidney Martin, Dr. T. Lauder Brunton, Dr. Cranston Charles, Sir William Roberts, and Dr. Saundby be requested to act on the Committee.

Resolutions passed by the Psychological Section at Dublin, of which the following are copies, were then considered.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Section—PSYCHOLOGY. August 5th, 1887.

It was moved by Dr. Yellowlees, and seconded by Dr. Savage: "That this Section of the British Medical Association having had under consideration, during the meeting in Dublin, the Irish Lunacy Laws and their practical working, and having strongly felt their grave defects when compared with those of England and Scotland, conclude to bring this subject under the consideration of the Council, in the hope that they will take such steps as to bring under the attention of the Government the urgent need of better regulations and further legislation in regard to this matter. The chief defects are the following:

"1. The modes of admission of patients into asylums, which often involve injustice and injury to the patient and great danger to the public.

"2. The defective powers possessed by the medical superintendent for the proper and efficient management of the asylum—for example, his having no power to engage or to dismiss the attendants, on whose loyal discharge of duty the welfare of the patients so greatly depends.

"3. The want in the majority of asylums of assistant medical officers, so that the medical superintendent is unable to give the necessary time to his strictly medical

duties, and large asylums containing some hundreds of lunatics may be left entirely without resident medical supervision when the superintendent is absent."

Resolved: That the resolutions of the Psychological Section of the Dublin meeting be referred to the Parliamentary Bills Committee.

Proposed Letter to the Registrar-General of England of Births, Deaths, and Marriages on the subject of the increase of Cancer, drawn up by Mr. Butlin, of which the following is a copy, was then considered.

To the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England.

Sir,—We are desired by the Council of the British Medical Association to direct your attention to the increasing mortality from Cancer, which has been apparent in your returns for some years past. This increase is so large that it has attracted the notice of the medical profession, and has been the subject of comment in the medical journals and at the medical societies. You have yourself already noticed it in the Supplement to your 45th Annual Report (page 14), and have explained it by attributing "improved diagnosis and more careful statement of cause" to medical men.

The whole matter has appeared to us so interesting, and of such importance, that we have endeavoured to discover from your published statistical tables how far the steady increase of mortality from Cancer is real or only apparent. You have suggested that many of the deaths which were formerly ascribed to tumour, abdominal disease, and other similarly imperfectly stated causes, have, of late years, been ascribed to their true cause, Cancer. We have, therefore, examined, as far as lay in our power, the numbers under the following headings, which might not unreasonably be expected to contain a goodly proportion of deaths from Cancer.

TUMOUR,—which should apply only to other tumours than cancer, but under which cases of cancer may have been included.

STOMACH DISEASE, etc.,—in which a number of cases of cancer of the small end of the stomach may have been included.

LIVER DISEASE, etc.,—which probably covers some and perhaps many cases of cancer of the liver and adjacent parts.

STRICTURE OF THE INTESTINES.—Some of the strictures are certain to have been cancerous.

OBSTRUCTION (of the Intestines).—Some of the causes of obstruction were just as certainly cancerous.

The results are as follows:—Of the number of deaths from tumour it is difficult to judge, because abscess and tumour have been classed together in several, if not many, years. But the total number of deaths ascribed to both diseases only amounts for most years to from 200 to 300, and, therefore, cannot really influence the cancer statistics materially.

The deaths attributed to Stomach Disease, etc., were 2,948 in 1867; 2,800 in 1885.

The total number of deaths under the heading Liver Disease, etc., was 5,532 in 1867; 5,921 in 1885.

Strictures of the Intestines produced 278 deaths in 1867, and 238 deaths in 1885.

The deaths set down under the heading Obstruction (of the intestines) appear to have been steadily increasing in number. We do not find this heading in the Tables for 1867 and 1868. But in 1877 1,449 deaths were attributed to this cause; in 1880 1,610; and in 1885 1,919 deaths.

There has been, therefore, a slight increase in the total number of deaths under these various headings rather than a diminution, for the slight diminution under the headings Stomach Disease and Stricture of the Intestines has been more than balanced by the increase under the heading of Liver Disease. In spite of the small total increase, there has been a diminution when the proportion of deaths to the deaths from all causes is considered; and it is on the proportionate numbers that a comparison of the deaths from these causes must be made with the deaths from cancer.

Between 1867 and 1885 there has been a proportionate diminution in the deaths from Stomach Disease of 432; compared, not with the 1,000,000 deaths from all causes, but with 500,000, which is much nearer the total number of deaths annually occurring in the country.

Between the same dates, and compared with the same base, there has been a proportionate diminution of 266 deaths from Liver Disease, etc.

And for Stricture of the Intestines there has been a diminution of 70 deaths.

The proportionate diminution on these three causes of death has then been 818.

Compare with these the figures under the head of Cancer. The total number of deaths in 1867 was 8,545; and in 1885 15,560, a difference of more than 7,000. And even the proportionate increase was 5,723 on 500,000 deaths from all causes.

Even if all the 818 deaths derived from the comparative diminution under the several headings be taken to raise the figures of the Cancer returns (which would not be reasonable, for it is certain that some of them have been included more correctly under other heads than that of Cancer), there still remain more than 4,900 deaths to be accounted for. So far as we can judge, the only means which offer a reasonable prospect of discovering how far the increase in the deaths from Cancer is real or only apparent, lies in the tabulation, through a course of years, of the cancers of each part of the body separately. An increase in the number of deaths from cancer of the internal organs, without any increase in the number of deaths due to cancer of the external parts, would lend colour to the view you have expressed that the increasing mortality from the disease is only apparent. But if there is an increase in the number of deaths from cancer of all parts of the body alike; or if the cancers of the external parts of the body exhibit a decided increase, it can only be assumed that there is a real increase of the disease. For fatal diseases of such parts of the body as the lower lip, the tongue, the breast, penis, etc., are so few that error of diagnosis can scarcely enter into the consideration.

We are aware, Sir, that such statistics as we suggest are not now within the power of the Government to provide, and that to frame them will entail some increase of labour on your department; but we beg respectfully to urge on you the importance of the subject.

Quite apart from the desirability of discovering the truth regarding the apparent increase of Cancer, the method we have suggested offers a hope that our knowledge of the causes of the disease, regarding which there exists at present a wide diversity of opinion, may be greatly advanced. Your returns have already shown that the increase is greater among men than among women. We may further discover that the men of certain trades and employments are more liable than others

to the disease, that cancer of certain organs is increasing, while that of all other parts of the body remains stationary, with similar information of equal or even greater value. The better knowledge we thus obtain may lead to the gradual introduction of preventive measures, which are urgently needed in the face of a disease against which medicine and surgery can do so little.

We venture to point out that it is not within the capacity of any individual, or association of individuals, whatever may be their industry, their liberality, or good will, to obtain the materials necessary for the framing of such tables as we have suggested. The Government, and the Government alone, has the power to collect the needful returns. But what the British Medical Association can do, either individually or collectively, to aid the Government in procuring suitable returns from medical practitioners in all parts of the country, with the least possible trouble, will certainly be done.—We remain, Sir, your obedient Servants,

Resolved: That the letter be signed by the President of the Council, the Treasurer, the President, and the General Secretary, and sent to the Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

The Registrar-General of Ireland placed before the Council an extract of the deaths for the last ten years from Cancer in Ireland, particulars of which are as follows:

Number of Deaths from Cancer Registered in Ireland in the Years 1877-86.

| — | Males. | Females. | Total. | Estimated Population. | Rate per 10,000 or the Population. |
|------|--------|----------|--------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1877 | 799 | 1,074 | 1,873 | 5,286,330 | 3.5 |
| 1878 | 823 | 1,090 | 1,913 | 5,282,246 | 3.6 |
| 1879 | 784 | 998 | 1,782 | 5,265,625 | 3.4 |
| 1880 | 797 | 978 | 1,775 | 5,202,648 | 3.4 |
| 1881 | 861 | 1,048 | 1,909 | 5,144,988 | 3.7 |
| 1882 | 869 | 1,013 | 1,882 | 5,097,853 | 3.7 |
| 1883 | 917 | 1,078 | 1,995 | 5,015,282 | 4.0 |
| 1884 | 836 | 1,111 | 1,947 | 4,962,693 | 3.9 |
| 1885 | 872 | 1,053 | 1,925 | 4,924,342 | 3.9 |
| 1886 | 894 | 1,135 | 2,029 | 4,889,498 | 4.1 |

Charlemont House, Dublin, October 28th, 1887.

Resolved: That the warm thanks of the Council be given to Mr. Butlin for his services in drawing up the letter to the Registrar-General of England, and that the thanks of the Council be also given to Dr. Grimshaw, the Registrar-General of Ireland, for his attendance, and for his able assistance in the matter.

The President of the Council reported that a resolution, of which the following is a copy, was carried at the General Meeting of Members held at Dublin on Wednesday, August 3rd, namely:

That the Association is of opinion that the diplomates of the Irish and Scotch Universities and Corporations should possess the same privileges in respect of public appointments that are enjoyed by the diplomates of the other divisions of the Kingdom.

The election of the 155 candidates whose names appeared on the circular convening the meeting was then considered.

It was moved and seconded that two be referred back to their proposers, and one to the Yorkshire Branch.

It was moved and seconded that the remaining 152 candidates be and they are hereby elected members of the British Medical Association.

Resolved: That the minutes of the Journal and Finance Committee of to-day's date be approved, and the recommendations contained therein carried into effect.

The minutes of the Journal and Finance Committee contain the particulars of accounts for the quarter ending September 30th last, amounting to £5,617 19s. 10d., and memorial of Lancashire and Cheshire Branch, on the subject of fees paid to medical witnesses, referred to it by the Council.

Resolved: That the report of the Premises Sub-committee be received and approved.

Resolved: That Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, and Co. be appointed the public auditors for the ensuing year, in accordance with By-law 26.

Resolved: That the annual meeting of the Association be held on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th August, 1888.

Resolved: That there be four addresses at the annual meeting, namely, Medicine, Surgery, certain special investigations in Surgery and Physiology.

Resolved: That Dr. Clifford Allbutt, F.R.S., be requested to give the Address in Medicine.

Resolved: That Sir George Macleod be requested to give the Address in Surgery.

Resolved: That Dr. William Macewen be invited to give an address on his special investigations in surgery.

Resolved: That Professor McKendrick be requested to give an Address in Physiology.

Resolved: That the minutes of the Arrangement Committee of to-day's date be approved, and the recommendations contained therein carried into effect.

The daily average number of patients resident during 1886 was 567, an increase of 21 on the number for 1885; 151 patients were admitted, a rate which has been exceeded on only two occasions; in a large proportion of these cases—namely, more than one-third—there was distinct evidence of hereditary predisposition to insanity. The recovery rate during the year was good—namely, 43.7 per cent. of the admissions; of the 67 patients discharged recovered, 42 had been resident in the asylum for less than nine months. The death-rate, calculated on the average population, was 7.4 per cent., which is the lowest for the last seven years. *Post-mortem* examination was made in every case of death during the year; few asylums, we think, can parallel this. Out of the 569 patients remaining at the end of 1886, 49 were epileptics, and 21 general paralytics; while 50—that is, about 9 per cent.—were regarded as probably curable.

After the heterodox opinions recently expressed about airing courts, the following quotation from Dr. Campbell's report will be interesting: "The airing courts have been kept in good order, and have proved most useful, for in an asylum where a large number of aged and sick are congregated, if such sheltered, sunny grounds did not exist, many patients would be really prevented from enjoying outdoor exercise in uncertain weather. It is undoubtedly owing to the free amount of outdoor exercise which the patients here enjoy that the absence of violence, destruction, and noise in the chronic patients is due. None of the patients, except those unfitted by age or infirmity, have been restricted to the airing courts."

The proportion of attendants, judging from mere figures, seems to be small—namely, 1 to 15½ males, and 1 to 13½ females; but judging from results, the number would appear to have been sufficiently large. "No accident involving injury to life or limb occurred during the year, no death resulted from other than natural and expected causes, and only one patient escaped who was not almost immediately brought back." The superintendent's report does not contain any reference to the use of either seclusion or restraint. Millar's clocks have been adopted to test the vigilance of the night attendants.

The statistical tables are very complete, and generally accurate. We notice a slight discrepancy between the total recovery rates given in Tables III and IV respectively, which is probably due to the employment of an incorrect method of calculation in the former table.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE following have been appointed Examiners for the First and Second M.B. Examinations:—*Physics*: Professor J. J. Thomson, F.R.S., and Professor W. G. Adams, F.R.S. *Chemistry*: Professor Armstrong and Mr. Fenton. *Botany*: Professor Balfour and Dr. Vines, F.R.S. *Zoology*: Mr. Gadow and Mr. Weldon. *Physiology*: Professor Gerald F. Yeo and Dr. Gaskell, F.R.S. *Anatomy*: Professor Cleland and Dr. Hill.

Professor G. G. Stokes, a successor of Newton in the Lucasian Professorship and in the presidential chair of the Royal Society, has been nominated, and will no doubt be elected, to succeed him in another capacity, namely, as representative of the University in Parliament. The nomination has met with almost universal acceptance in the University, and is especially welcomed by the Faculties of Science and Medicine.

Professor A. MacAlister has been chosen President of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, and delivered, on October 31st, an opening address on the value, from an archeological point of view, of the minuter anatomical characters of the bones found in ancient mounds.

OBITUARY.

ROBERT GREENHALGH, M.D. ST. AND.,
Formerly Physician Accoucheur and Lecturer on Diseases of Women and Children, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

OLD pupils of Dr. Greenhalgh will regret to hear of his sudden death on Monday last at his residence, 35, Cavendish Square, after a long and peculiarly distressing illness, which promised a less speedy termination. The deceased was born about seventy years ago in Bloomsbury, where, after receiving his medical education at the Middlesex Hospital and at Vienna and Munich, he practised for many years. He always took great interest in midwifery, and in 1861, on the retirement of Dr. West, he competed for the vacant appointment of Physician-Accoucheur and Lecturer on Diseases of Women and Chil-

dren at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and after a strong contest came off victorious. There can be no doubt that general practice is in many respects a good training for a hospital teacher, especially in the case of an obstetrician. Dr. Greenhalgh proved an excellent teacher, and ever inculcated the principles of kindly bearing to patients, and precision in clinical work. In 1877 illness compelled him to retire from St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and a few years later he was compelled to give up private practice. He was associated not only with St. Bartholomew's Hospital, but also with the Samaritan Free Hospital, in which he took great interest, and with the City of London Lying-in Hospital. He died Consulting Physician to both the two latter institutions.

Dr. Greenhalgh was at one time a very active debater at the Obstetrical Society of London. His name is associated with sundry modifications of obstetrical and gynaecological instruments, stems, forceps, and pessaries; perhaps the best known being his metrotome for division of the cervix. Far more useful to humanity was his encouragement of the pioneers of abdominal surgery at a period when they were obstructed and despised by less adventurous and far-seeing members of the profession. His belief in the future of that then undeveloped department of surgery was due in great part to his association with the Samaritan Hospital, where Sir Spencer Wells was engaged in steadily establishing ovariectomy as a recognised operation. Dr. Greenhalgh, however, did more than encourage, he took an active share in abdominal surgery, especially in advocating the Cæsarean operation in cases where he thought it should be done. His paper "On the Comparative Merits of the Cæsarean Operation and Craniotomy in Cases of Extreme Distortion of the Pelvis," published in the seventh volume of the *Transactions of the Obstetrical Society of London*, showed true enlightenment. "I feel confident," writes Dr. Greenhalgh in that paper, read in 1865, "that the most sceptical must admit that the mortality to the mother is as great, if not greater, from craniotomy and crotchet operations in extreme distortion of the pelvis, as in the Cæsarean section; whereas by the latter, which is a far easier operation, and therefore requiring less dexterity, the child stands a chance of life, which by the former procedure is wholly precluded.....In conclusion, I am quite confident that far fewer evils result from too early interference than from too great delay." These opinions are more generally accepted in 1887 than they were in 1865; and the progress of abdominal surgery, with the triumphs of Sanger and Leopold, have promoted the Cæsarean operation. The procedure to which Porro's name is attached has also helped to make craniotomy less popular. At that time (1865), gloomy as was Dr. Greenhalgh's own relatively large experience in Cæsarean section, he had worse results in craniotomy where the conjugate diameter did not exceed two inches and a half. By 1867 he was able to show at the Obstetrical Society the uterus of a patient upon whom he performed Cæsarean section eighteen months before death on account of epithelioma of the cervix. The patient enjoyed good health for more than six months after the operation. We have said enough to show that Dr. Greenhalgh must be enrolled amongst those who first began in earnest and supported steadily the movement which has resulted in the triumphs of abdominal surgery. He lived not in vain for the future of obstetrics and gynaecology; he was no mere successful practitioner and perfunctory teacher.

For many years Dr. Greenhalgh was much distressed by severe asthma, which was brought on suddenly by intense mental emotion; fits of dyspnoea would attack him in the lying-in chamber, the operating theatre, the wards, and the lecture room. He cheerfully bore this affliction, after philosophising, with a smile, over the painful symptoms whilst they were at their climax. He was heard to add a few minutes later, on one occasion, "Now, gentlemen, the asthmatic dyspnoea has subsided, I am free from any *malaise* or suffocating sensations. Let me see, we must go on with this case of pelvic cellulitis. I'm very sorry that I have kept you waiting." Recently, locomotor ataxy set in and progressed rapidly; the asthma increased and dyspnoea, with lightning pains in the lower limbs, came on so frequently at night that he dreaded bedtime; but it was not till a very few weeks ago that his natural cheerfulness left him; indeed, even on October 30th, when the writer of these lines called upon him, Dr. Greenhalgh smilingly told amusing anecdotes—he was ever a good anecdotist—and he warmed up as he related his early struggles in life. On Monday last he ate his dinner with a good appetite in bed; shortly afterwards his daughter, Miss Edith Greenhalgh, came into his room and found that he had died peacefully.

Dr. Greenhalgh was of small stature, with good, well-cut features and a venerable head of snowy hair brushed backwards; he also wore a white beard. His appearance was indeed highly characteristic, his

assumed an epidemic form in the spring of the year. The North End was affected first, but the disease soon spread, until it affected all parts of the town. The schools were one of the chief means of conveying the infection; but although there were some hundreds of cases of the disease, Dr. Blumer did not feel justified in recommending the closing of the schools in the most infected parts. He recommended instead that all children from infected houses should be prohibited attendance. This was at once acted upon by the School Board authorities with very beneficial results, as the disease began to subside from that time. In spite of the large number of cases reported, there were but six deaths. There were no deaths from small-pox, diphtheria, or typhus fever.

WAVERTREE (Population, 13,000).—*Outbreaks of Diphtheria and Typhoid: Careless Exposure of Small-pox Patient.*—According to Dr. Harvey's annual report, the death-rate for 1886 was exactly 16.0 per 1,000. This he considers very moderate, if regard be had to the large amount of suffering and privation to which the labouring classes were in many cases exposed, owing to scarcity of work and depression in trade. The fact that most of the increase over the numbers for the preceding year was due to deaths of infants certainly points to a lowered vitality in the infant population, which seems to have been, to some extent, due to the poverty of the mothers and an insufficient food supply. There appears to have been no serious prevalence of zymotic diseases, though deaths are recorded under each heading, with the exception of measles. Eleven cases of diphtheria, all children, were reported, and 3 proved fatal. Investigations into their origin pointed generally to direct contagion, and the affection appeared to gain in severity with each fresh member of the household or playmate affected. An outbreak of typhoid fever was unsatisfactory, inasmuch as Dr. Harvey failed to satisfy himself as to its cause. Eight of the cases were in houses literally within a stone's throw of one another, and the fever was of so fatal a type that four of the patients died. There was one death from small-pox in the person of an unvaccinated infant a few weeks old. Dr. Harvey records the history of another case which gave him great cause for anxiety. A labourer, covered with the small-pox eruption, travelled from beyond Wigan, using both train and tramcar on his journey. Strange to say, his appearance, though very characteristic, did not excite remark. "When it is possible for a man in such a condition to travel freely about in public conveyances, the spread of infectious diseases need not excite much astonishment." Strict isolation was carried out, and the disease did not spread.

BELPER RURAL (Population, 18,441).—Although the report for the year 1886 shows a decided improvement on those of previous years, Mr. Allen still hopes for better things. During the year the deaths of 256 persons were recorded, being a slight decrease in number as compared with 1885. There was a decrease of 6 in the infantile mortality, and an increase of 31 in the deaths of persons over 60 years of age; but Mr. Allen feels that the infantile mortality in the district is still excessive, and wishes that something could be done to educate young mothers in the simple principles of infant feeding. There were 24 deaths from zymotic diseases, a decrease of 7 compared with the preceding year. Numerous cases of measles were reported during the year, and 4 deaths were registered. An epidemic of the disease occurred in Duffield in August, when nearly every house in that district was infected. Diphtheria also prevailed at Duffield, though it did not appear in any other part of the district. Several cases of typhoid fever came under notice, and 4 deaths were recorded, 2 in Duffield, 1 in Kilbourne, and 1 in Swanwick. No cases of small-pox or scarlet fever were reported. The general death-rate for the district was 13.8 per 1,000, and the zymotic death-rate was 1.3 compared with 1.7 for the previous year, a rate which Mr. Allen hopes to see still further reduced. With a view to the attainment of this object, Mr. Allen points out that the most important provision of all in checking the spread of infectious disease—the means of isolating the sick—is lacking, and once more urges the need of a hospital or hospitals for infectious diseases.

ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD URBAN.—*High Infantile Mortality.*—Speaking generally, much less sickness than usual was experienced in this district during 1886; but Mr. Hannah reports that diarrhoea was rather prevalent during September. Although there were two or three cases of scarlatina in the early part of the year (remnants of the previous epidemic), not a single death is recorded from this disease, nor was there any mortality from measles. The total deaths amounted to 187, or 43 below the number for 1886, and the rate per 1,000 was 17.1. The summary of mortality at the various age-periods shows that the

deaths of infants still bear a very high ratio to the whole. Out of 64 deaths under one year, some 20 were under a month. Mr. Hannah states that inflammatory diseases of the chest and diarrhoea were the principal agents in maintaining this high rate of infant mortality, and he comments at some length on the ignorance and carelessness of mothers in the physical nurture of their children.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen, having passed the necessary examinations for the diploma of Member, were at a meeting of the Council on November 10th admitted Members of the College.

*J. H. Abram, L.R.C.P.Lond., 42, Carter Street, Liverpool; *G. R. Anderson, L.R.C.P.Lond., 25, Westbourne Villas, West Brighton; G. W. Adams, L.R.C.P.Lond., Greek Street, Stockport; H. C. L. Armin, L.R.C.P.Lond., 2, Hinde Street, Manchester; G. C. B. Atkinson, L.S.A., Danby Parsonage, Gnosmo; A. Blaxendell, L.S.A., Rose Hill, Denton, Manchester; *W. J. Bearblock, L.R.C.P.Lond., 14, Stoke Terrace, Devonport; A. B. Blackie, L.R.C.P.Lond., 4, Bleisho Road, Clapham; *D. Booth, L.R.C.P.Lond., Wall Street, Ripley, Derbyshire; C. C. Braine, L.R.C.P.Lond., 56, Maddox Street, W.; *E. Browning, L.R.C.P.Lond., 11, Clarendon Square, Leamington; T. W. Bullock, L.S.A., Spring Grove, Isleworth; *F. R. Buswell, L.R.C.P.Lond., 99, Ladbroke Grove Road, W.; *H. J. Campbell, L.R.C.P., Brackley, Bexley Road, Erith; *R. Capes, L.R.C.P.Lond., Canbury House, Kingston; E. Carnall, L.S.A., Powey, Cornwall; A. L. Castel, L.R.C.P.Lond., 7, Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W.; W. Challenor, L.S.A., 81, Bismarck Road, Highgate; G. L. Cheate, L.S.A., 4, Vercher Road, West Kensington, S.W.; *S. J. Cole, L.R.C.P.Lond., Bery, Hailtland, North Devon; *B. H. Comerford, L.R.C.P.Lond., 14, St. George's Road, S.W.; D. F. B. Cotes, L.S.A., Penton, near Swindon, Wilts; E. C. S. Daniel, M.B. Edin., care of C. Newberry, Esq., Brampton, Hunts; W. Davis, L.R.C.P.Lond., 17, Manor Road, Brockley, S.E.; C. H. Dixon, L.R.C.P.Lond., Abingdon, Berks; P. V. Dodd, L.R.C.P.Lond., 2, Petherton Road, Highbury New Park, N.; W. N. Evans, L.R.C.P.Lond., 3, Thurlow Road, Hampstead; *F. Fawcett, L.R.C.P.Lond., Fairlight, Hampton Wick; M. I. Finncane, L.S.A., Wilton House, Shaftesbury Road, Southsea; *W. Fisher, L.R.C.P.Lond., Erfurt Lodge, Greenwich, S.E.; *F. E. Gibbens, L.R.C.P.Lond., 23, Hunter Street, W.C.; T. C. Gilchrist, L.S.A., 97, Victoria Street, Crewe, Cheshire; H. Gifford, L.R.C.P.Lond., Beech Grove, Redhill; *W. D. Gimson, L.R.C.P.Lond., Witham, Essex; N. J. Goodchild, L.R.C.P.Lond., Sidney House, Highgate; W. A. Griffiths, L.R.C.P.Lond., 7, Redgrave Villas, Victoria Road; *P. H. V. Hammersley, L.R.C.P.Lond., Bridge House, Leeks, Staffs.; C. P. Hemming, L.S.A., Highfield, Bishop Waltham, Hants; J. J. Hemming, L.S.A., Concrete House, Swindon, Wilts; W. H. Hillyer, L.R.C.P.Lond., Ellerslie, Balham Park Road; F. R. B. Hinde, M.B., C.M. Edin., General Hospital, Nottingham; *C. W. Hogarth, L.R.C.P.Lond., 58, St. Lawrence Road, Brixton, S.W.; *C. H. James, L.R.C.P.Lond., St. Thomas's Hospital; *C. L. S. James, L.R.C.P.Lond., 33, Windsor Road, Forest Gate; *J. H. E. Jarvis, L.R.C.P.Lond., 5, Barrow Hill Place, Ashford, Kent; E. Le C. Lancaster, M.B., B.S. Oxon., 15, Wharton Road, West Kensington Park; *F. Lane, L.R.C.P.Lond., 2, Fairholt Road, Stoke Newington; M. P. Ledward, L.S.A., 114, York Street, Cheetham, Manchester; C. M. Lewis, L.R.C.P.Lond., Henfield, Sussex; H. W. Lewis, L.R.C.P.Lond., 60, Doddington Grove, Kennington Park, S.E.; L. W. Little, M.D., Pennsylvania, Davenport, Iowa; I. A. O. McCarthy, L.R.C.P.Lond., 137, Finborough Road, South Kensington, S.W.; R. Martin, L.R.C.P.Lond., Falkland House, Falkland Park, Torquay; *H. F. C. Martin, L.R.C.P.Lond., 45, Agate Road, The Grove, Hammersmith; C. E. Matthews, L.R.C.P.Lond., St. Thomas's Hospital; F. B. Morse, L.S.A., 47, Gerard Street, Soho; W. Mortimer, L.R.C.P.Lond., Richmond, Cape Colony; *B. G. A. Moynihan, L.R.C.P.Lond., Millgarth Street, Leeds; W. T. Parker, L.S.A., 68, Lillie Road, Fulham; F. Pearce, L.R.C.P.Lond., 7, Marquis Road, Canonbury; *J. Penny, L.R.C.P.Lond., Combe, Crewkerne, Somerset; H. B. W. Plummer, M.B. Dur., Whitehouse, West Hartlepool; *R. F. Reading, L.R.C.P.Lond., Middlesex Hospital, W.; A. E. Richardson, A.M.O., Kibworth, Leicester; A. B. Roxburgh, L.R.C.P.Lond., 26, New Street, Commercial Road, E.; *P. G. Selby, L.R.C.P.Lond., Koroit, North Park, Croydon; K. M. Scott, M.B., C.M. Edin., 3, Raine Park Villas, Ferry Road, Edinburgh; H. Sidebotham, L.R.C.P.Lond., Church Street, Hyde, Cheshire; M. H. Spencer, L.R.C.P.Lond., 9, Park Road, New Cross; *T. M. Stiles, L.R.C.P.Lond., Woodland Bank, Cotham, Bristol; W. P. Stocks, L.S.A., Otham Infirmary; *A. M. Sully, L.R.C.P.Lond., The Colony, Burnham, Somerset; *S. Suzuki, L.R.C.P.Lond., 65, Lambeth Palace Road, S.E.; E. Swindles, L.R.C.P.Lond., Lalekane, King's Road, Clapham Park; R. F. Thomas, L.R.C.P.Lond., Dunraven, Treherbert; *W. Thompson, L.R.C.P.Lond., East Rington, Bardsey, Leeds; M. L. Trechmann, M.B., C.M. Edin., Stockton-on-Tees; *R. S. Turton, L.R.C.P.Lond., 6, Halsey Street, S.W.; *W. H. Vickery, L.R.C.P.Lond., Kingsbridge, South Devon; T. Walcott, M.B., C.M. Edin., 50, Northumberland Street, Edinburgh; A. H. Ward, L.R.C.P.Lond., 62, Stafford Place, S.W.; F. A. Watkins, L.R.C.P.Lond., Stowe Park, Newport, Mon.; *H. F. Whitechurch, L.R.C.P.Lond., 102, Chetwynd Road, Highgate Road; *J. H. White, L.R.C.P.Lond., 17, Welbeck Street, W.; *S. Wigglesworth, L.R.C.P.Lond., 9, Albert Road, Southport; *H. G. Wilde, L.R.C.P.Lond., Westbourne, Emsworth, Hants; B. D. Z. Wright, L.R.C.P.Lond., 25, Kildare Terrace, W.; E. H. Wright, L.R.C.P.Lond., 9, Springfield Road, St. John's Wood; E. T. Wynne, L.R.C.P.Lond., 14, Argyle Road, Kensington; H. P. Ziemann, M.D. Frieberg, 170, Finborough Road, S.W.

*Candidates under the Regulations of the Examining Board in England.

CORRECTION.—The names of Mr. Edward Allan Rustat Covey, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Mr. Henry Wiggins, of Charing Cross Hospital, were inadvertently included in the list (published in the JOURNAL of October 29th) of candidates who passed in both subjects. The record should have been Anatomy only.

The following gentlemen, having passed the necessary examinations, were, at a meeting of the Council on November 10th, admitted Licentiates in Dental Surgery of the College.

R. Ackland, Southend, Essex; J. H. Backcock, 103, Tottenham Court Road; J. F. Colyer, Hazeldene, Thurlow Park Road, West Dulwich; T. A. Goard, 2, Portland Square, Plymouth; A. St. Jones, Bridge House, Stamford; W. H. Kendall, Chapel Street, Warwick; F. T. Miller, 106, Baron's Court Road, West Kensington; C. H. Morley, 2, London Road, Derby; H. Picton, Annandale, Rosseter Road, Balham; B. B. Saul, Hereson, Ramsgate; A. H. Smith, Lindon House, Boston, Lincolnshire; H. J. Stoner, 145, Western Road, Brighton; S. B. Wakefield, 1, Bevan Villas, Putney.

M.D.

Mr. COOKE'S SCHOOL OF ANATOMY.

MR. T. COOKE (40, Brunswick Square, W.C.) writes, with reference to the list of those who passed in Anatomy and Physiology at the Second Conjoint and Primary College of Surgeons' Examinations which appeared in the JOURNAL of October 29th, that it would appear from it that only two of the candidates from his school were successful at the examination, while, as a matter of fact, nineteen passed out of twenty-four who were sent up. The names of those who passed are in the list published, but they do not appear as belonging to Mr. Cooke's school.

H. Sanders, H. Valance, J. R. Daly, — Whistler, F. Turner, C. A. McQueen, S. B. Leeder, A. H. Head, T. W. T. Gan, L. Cooper, T. Gray, W. Dowding, E. Tyson, H. A. Vernon, H. A. Walker, A. B. Blomfield, E. S. Springett, B. C. Ryall, H. J. R. Jones.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:

BOROUGH OF SHEFFIELD.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £500 per annum. Applications by November 21st to the Town Clerk.

BRADFORD INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum, with board, apartments, and attendance. Applications by November 26th to Mr. Kevan, Honorary Secretary.

BRISTOL ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Obstetric Physician. Applications by December 13th to the Secretary.

CENTRAL LONDON SICK ASYLUM DISTRICT, CLEVELAND STREET ASYLUM.—Assistant Medical Officer and Dispenser. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, etc. Applications by November 12th to the Secretary.

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

LINCOLN COUNTY HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, etc. Applications by November 21st to the Secretary.

LIVERPOOL DISPENSARIES.—Assistant Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, with board, lodging, and attendance. Applications by November 21st to the Secretary.

LIVERPOOL WORKHOUSE, Brownlow Hill.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £80 per annum, with board and lodging, and £20 extra for examining applicants for outdoor relief. Applications by November 16th to H. J. Hagger, Esq., Vestry Clerk.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC, Queen Square, Bloomsbury.—Physician for Out-Patients. Applications by November 17th to B. Burford Rawlings, Esq., Secretary-Director.

NOTTINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Resident Surgical Assistant. Board, lodging, and washing. Applications by November 16th to the Secretary.

PORTLAND URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.—Medical Officer of Health. Applications by November 29th to R. N. Howard, Esq., Clerk.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, Birmingham.—Lecturer on Operative Surgery. Applications by November 16th to the Secretary.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, Birmingham.—Professor of Gynecology. Applications by November 16th to the Secretary.

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, Lancaster.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum, with board, etc. Applications by November 16th to Dr. Shuttleworth.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, City Road. Junior House-Physician. Appointment for six months at the rate of £50 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications by November 19th to the Secretary.

ROYAL UNITED HOSPITAL, Bath.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, etc. Applications by November 18th to the Secretary Superintendent.

ST. MARY, ISLINGTON.—Medical Officer for the Seventh District (Barnsbury and St. Mary's, West). Salary, £100 per annum, with extra fees. Applications by November 16th to E. Davey, Esq., Clerk, Guardians' Offices, St. John's Road, Upper Holloway, N.

TOWN OF HOVE, HAUGHTON HOSPITAL.—Medical Superintendent. Salary, £50 per annum, and fees. Applications by November 12th to the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Hove.

WALLASEY DISPENSARY, Liscard, Birkenhead.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum, with furnished residence, etc. Applications by November 29th to the Honorary Secretary, W. Heap, Esq., Elm Mount, Penket Road, Liscard, near Birkenhead.

WESTERN DISPENSARY, Rochester Row, Westminster, S.W.—Attending Medical Officer. Applications by November 15th to the Secretary.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Ockton Street, S.W.—Lectureship on Physiology. Applications by November 22nd to the Dean.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ABRAM, J. H., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed House-Physician to the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool.

ANNACKER, E. M., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Eng., appointed House-Surgeon and Resident Obstetric Assistant Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital for Women, Manchester, vice A. Donald, M.D., M.B., C.M., M.R.C.S.Eng.

ASHBY, Alfred, M.B.Lond., F.R.C.S.E., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Reading Urban Sanitary Authority, vice John Shea, M.D., deceased.

BEAVER, R. A., L.M.S., appointed House-Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool.

BURGESS, D., M.B., M.R.C.P., appointed Physician to the Sheffield Public Hospital and Dispensary, vice W. S. Porter, M.D., L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., resigned.

CARLETON-JONES, Guy, M.R.C.S., appointed Assistant House-Accoucheur to King's College Hospital.

CARTER, R. T., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed House-Surgeon to King's College Hospital.

CHEATLE, G. L., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed House-Surgeon to King's College Hospital.

CLARKE, W. F., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Physician to Guy's Hospital.

COLMAN, W. S., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Physician to the West London Hospital, Hammersmith Road, vice G. A. Webster, M.R.C.S., retired.

CORNISH, George B., M.D., appointed Honorary Consulting Physician to the Taunton and Somerset Hospital.

COZENS, W. B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed House-Surgeon to the Taunton and Somerset Hospital, vice G. W. Rigden, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., resigned.

DAVIDSON, George, M.A., M.B., C.M.Aberd., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Govan Poorhouse and Asylum, vice P. H. Walker, M.B., C.M.Glasg., resigned.

DOYLE, Henry Martin, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A.Lond., appointed House-Physician to Dr. Stephen Mackenzie at the London Hospital.

DREW, H. W., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital.

EWENS, G. F. W., M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Ophthalmic Clinical Assistant to King's College Hospital.

FISHER, T., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Physician to Guy's Hospital.

FLETCHER, T. J., M.B., C.M., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon to the Ingham Infirmary and South Shields and Westoe Dispensary, vice W. Turnbull, M.D.Durh., L.S.A., resigned.

GIBBARD, T. W., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed House-Surgeon to King's College Hospital.

GILKES, Ernest Osmond, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S., appointed Out-patient Clinical Assistant to the London Hospital.

GRIFFITH, W. S. A., M.B.Cantab., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Obstetric Physician to the Great Northern Central Hospital.

HASSETT, D., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Édin., appointed Medical Officer to the Bridgetown Dispensary, Wexford, vice M. J. Sheridan, M.D., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.

HENSLEY, A. E., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed House-Physician to King's College Hospital.

LINDARD, A., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Registrar and Chloroformist to the Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, vice Edgar A. Hughes, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., resigned.

LUSH, P. J. F., M.R.C.S.Eng., M.B., B.S., appointed House-Surgeon to the West London Hospital, Hammersmith Road, vice R. Pinhorn, M.R.C.S.Eng., retired.

MANBY, E. P., M.B., B.C.(Cantab.), M.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital.

MARTIN, John, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Édin., appointed Consulting Medical Officer to the South Lambeth, Stockwell, and North Brixton Dispensary, vice J. Brock, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., resigned.

MCGEAGH, James Paul, M.D., M.Ch.(Queen's Univ. Irel.), appointed Medical Officer for the West Derby Rural District of the West Derby Union, Liverpool, vice Dr. Fitzpatrick, resigned.

MITCHELL, Adam Garratt, L.R.C.P.Édin., appointed Medical Officer to the Kinnety Dispensary District, Parsonstown Union, and Medical Officer of Health to the same District; also Surgeon to the Police at Kinnety and the neighbouring village of Cadamstown.

O'GORMAN, P., M.D.Roy.Univ.Irel., L.M.K.Q.C.P.I., appointed Medical Officer to the Spiddal Dispensary, Galway, vice M. A. Lyden, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Édin., resigned.

RHODES, Hugh, M.B., C.M., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle, vice H. W. Vernon, M.B., C.M., resigned.

RILEY, Roland J., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Édin., appointed Obstetric and Ophthalmic House-Surgeon to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, vice M. W. Oldham, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng.

ROBINSON, C. H., M.C.P., F.R.C.S., elected an Examiner in Physiology, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

SHEAF, C. A. Ernest, M.B.C.P., F.R.C.S.Édin., appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Toowoomba Hospital, Queensland.

SPRIGGS, S., M.R.C.S.Eng., M.B., appointed House-Surgeon to the West London Hospital, Hammersmith Road, vice G. F. A. England, resigned.

WARE, G. Stephen, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., formerly House-Surgeon, appointed Casualty House-Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital.

WEIR, G. W., M.D., M.Ch., L.M., appointed Senior House-Surgeon to the Ingham Infirmary and South Shields and Westoe Dispensary, vice W. Crosby, M.R.C.S. L.S.A., resigned.

WHARTLEY, J., M.R.C.S., L.S.H., appointed Junior House-Surgeon to the Blackburn and East Lancashire Infirmary.

WILBE, R. H., M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Assistant Resident Medical Officer to the North-West London Hospital, vice J. P. Beddoes, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., resigned.

WILLIAMS, C. L., M.B., C.M.Édin., re-appointed House-Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE BIRMINGHAM MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the above Society was held on Wednesday, October 12th, in the Library of the College. The report testified to the increasing

interest taken in the meetings, and showed that much good scientific work had been done during the past twelve months. The number of members now amounts to 170, and the average number of attendances at the meetings was 26.4. Although the expenses of last year were unusually heavy, still the financial report showed a balance in favour of the Society. Dr. Grinling, who as a member had worked most assiduously for the Society since its commencement, was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. In addition, Mr. Haslem was elected Vice-President, Mr. J. Hall Edwards and Mr. B. W. Housman as Honorary Secretaries, and Mr. J. H. Brice, Treasurer. The business matters being concluded, Mr. Augustus Clay (the retiring President) delivered an address upon Lateral Curvature of the Spine, which was illustrated by numerous diagrams, and highly appreciated.

CENTENARIANS.—Elizabeth Caldicott, a native of Kenilworth, has just died in Warwick Workhouse, at the reputed age of 101 years. She had been an inmate for about twelve months, and almost up to the time of her death was in full possession of her mental faculties. Her eyesight was so good that she could read without the aid of spectacles. —Mrs. Francis, who is 107 years of age, is now living in a cottage near Pyle, Glamorganshire. She was visited within the last few days by Mr. D. E. Williams, a county magistrate, who found her in possession of all her faculties and in good health. He is satisfied that she has attained the age named, a certificate of her baptism having been produced. Her mother is said to have died at the age of 110 years. —M. Dimitrios Antipapa lately ended an eventful life at Constantinople, at the age of 115. He was born in 1772, and at the age of 15 was sent to Paris to be educated. He witnessed most of the ghastly scenes of the Reign of Terror there, and afterwards returned to Constantinople, where he started as a merchant. His intellect was clear to the very last. —Mr. Patrick Morrissey, of Francis Street, Kilrush, died on October 13th, aged 104.

BABY.—We see with pleasure a notice of the forthcoming issue of a little periodical in the interests of mothers, which is to deal on a sound and trustworthy basis with matters connected with the health of children, their dress, management of the nursery and of the sick-room, and other kindred topics. This seems a small subject, but it is, of course, one of those minor matters which have in them all the elements of great importance. It is too common to have trashy rubbish, bad advice of all sorts, and quack remedies recommended in connection with the management of children; and it is satisfactory to see that in this modest magazine the editor has managed to obtain the advice and assistance of really trustworthy medical authorities, such as Drs. Graily Hewitt, Sir W. Dalby, Langdon Down, Lauder Brunton, Corfield, Messrs. Howard Marsh, Edward Owen, Watson Cheyne, and C. S. Tomes. The programme affords ample guarantees for the high position of the contributors in all principal and collateral subjects to be dealt with, and we hope that the fulfilment of this fair promise will not be disappointing. This little magazine will be published monthly, by Wyman, Great Queen Street. The annual subscription is 5s.

AN AMERICAN ESTIMATE OF PASTEUR.—While in Europe last year Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes visited M. Pasteur in his laboratory in Paris. He thus speaks of him in *One Hundred Days in Europe*: "I looked in his face, which was that of a thoughtful, hard-worked student. I took his hand, which has performed some of the most delicate and daring experiments ever ventured upon, with results of almost incalculable benefit to human industries, and the promise of triumph in the treatment of human disease which prophecy would not have dared to anticipate. I will not say that I have a full belief that hydrophobia—in some respects the most terrible of all diseases—is to be extirpated or rendered tractable by his method of treatment. But of his inventive originality, his unconquerable perseverance, his devotion to the good of mankind, there can be no question. I look upon him as one of the greatest experimenters that ever lived, one of the truest benefactors of his race; and if I made my due obeisance before princes, I felt far more humble in the presence of this great explorer, to whom the God of Nature has entrusted some of her most precious secrets."

CREMATION IN AUSTRALIA.—A cremation society of New South Wales was formed at a meeting held under the presidency of the Honourable Dr. Creed, M.L.C., in Sydney on August 16th. A committee was appointed to draw up rules.

DEATHS FROM CHLOROFORM.—Two deaths while under the influence of chloroform are mentioned in the *Australian Medical Gazette* for September. One case was that of a man who died in the Goulburn Hospital, whilst an operation was being performed on the thumb; the other case, that of a woman, occurred in the Sydney Hospital.

THE AMEER AND HIS DENTIST.—Dentists are sometimes called upon to exercise their vocation at times and under conditions the reverse of favourable; and an experience of this kind seems to have fallen to the lot of an English dentist, Mr. J. Miller, of Calcutta, who during the Rawal Pindi durbar in March, 1885, was summoned to wait upon the Ameer. For some reason best known to himself, the Ameer, we are told, always caused Mr. Miller to wait upon him at midnight; he was surrounded by several of his officers in a dimly-lit verandah. The patient, it is stated, conducted himself with great meekness in the dentist's hands, and, after two or three consultations, Mr. Miller set him right for the time.

BEQUESTS AND DONATIONS.—Mrs. Anna Elliott, formerly of Brighton, but late of Bournemouth, bequeathed £1,000 to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, to be applied in supporting the "Elliott" ward, and £300 to the Blackrock Convalescent Home, Brighton. —Miss Ann Hill Troughton bequeathed £700 to the Gravesend Dispensary, payable on the decease of two ladies aged 76 and 74. —The British Home for Incurables has received £500 for the purpose of endowing a pension to be called the "George Jackson Jubilee Pension Fund." —The Sheffield General Infirmary has received £200 under the will of Mr. George Fisher. —The Birmingham General Dispensary has received £200 under the will of Miss R. Hathaway. —Mr. Elkanah Armitage, of Pendleton, bequeathed £250 each to St. Mary's Hospital and Dispensary at Manchester and the Salford Lock Hospital. —The Hull Royal Infirmary has received £250 under the will of Mr. William Leak. —Miss Gracilla Boddington, of Titley, Herefordshire, bequeathed £100 to the Hereford Infirmary. —Mr. Julius Cohen, of Hatton Garden and Abbey Road, St. John's Wood, bequeathed £50 to St. Mary's Hospital, and £25 to the London Hospital. —University College Hospital has received fifty guineas from the People's Contribution Fund. —Mr. Montague Halford, of Kensington Gardens Terrace, bequeathed £50 to the London Hospital. —Mr. Henry E. Murrell has given £50 to the Dental Hospital of London.

THE COLLEGE OF STATE MEDICINE.—At a meeting of the Council on Wednesday, November 2nd, Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., in the chair, the following gentlemen were elected Associates of the College: Francis John Allan, M.D., D.P.H.Camb.; James Richardson Andrew Clark, D.P.H.Camb.; Francis H. S. Murphy, M.D., Dep. San. Sci. R. Irel.; Robert Sloss Stewart, M.D., D.P.H.Camb.; Francis Harper Treherne, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.Camb.; Alfred Hughes Twining, D.P.H.Camb.; William Henry Weddell, D.P.H.Camb.; George Edward Cartwright Wood, M.B., B.Sc. (Public Health) Edin.

PROGRESS OF PASTEURISM.—It was not long ago authoritatively announced in the *Diario de Noticias* that the Portuguese Government has by ministerial circular forbidden civil authorities to continue sending persons supposed to be suffering from hydrophobia to M. Pasteur's laboratory. This loss in the Old World is, however, counterbalanced by a fresh conquest in the New; for a Pasteur Institute is about to be established at Rio de Janeiro, under the superintendence of Dr. Perreira dos Santos, who recently started from Paris for Brazil.

ADDRESS TO MR. WM. JEPHSON WELDON, A.B., M.B., T.C.D.—The members of the Rathvilly and Graney Dispensaries, and several of the inhabitants of Rathvilly, have presented an address to Mr. Weldon, late medical officer of the district, who has been appointed to a dispensary at Gorey, County Wexford. The address, which was illuminated and engrossed on parchment, was enclosed in a suitable frame, and presented as a mark of esteem for Mr. Weldon's kindness and great skill during the ten years he was stationed among them.

WEST KENT MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.—Officers Elected for 1887-88.—President: J. Brindley James, M.R.C.S. Vice-Presidents: Peter Horrocks, M.D.; Thomas Moore, F.R.C.S. Eng. Council: G. H. Cable, M.R.C.S.; Ernest Clarke, M.D., B.S.; Peter Cooper, M.R.C.S.; W. Collingridge, M.D.; Alexander Forsyth, M.D.; Frederick Moon, M.B. Lond.; J. Poland, F.R.C.S. Eng. Treasurer: Prior Purvis, M.D. Secretary: H. W. Roberts, M.R.C.S. Eng. Librarian: Ernest Clarke, M.D. Lond.

LIFE IN THE RIVIERA is the title of the new journal which will make its first appearance in Nice on Saturday, December 3rd, and will be published weekly during the winter seasons. The journal will be devoted to social and political life and will be in connection with *Life*.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LIVERPOOL.—The Holt Tutorial Scholarships, of the value of £100 each, have been awarded to Mr. W. Thelwell Thomas, and Mr. Randal Leigh; and the Roger-Lyon-Jones Scholarships, each of £21 per annum for two years, to Mr. R. H. Carlisle and Mr. F. J. Woods.

DR. GRANT BEY, who was the only member from Egypt present at the International Medical Congress, delivered two lectures to the Medical Faculty and students of Albany College—one on Cholera, and the other on the Medicine and Surgery of Ancient Egypt. At the request of the President and Fellows of Harvard University, he also delivered a lecture on Ancient Egypt, at Boylston Hall, Cambridge, to a large gathering of professors and others. Dr. Grant is a learned Egyptologist, as well as an accomplished physician, whose services and many kindnesses to his fellow-countrymen visiting Cairo are well known and warmly remembered by a large body of friends and patients, who will hear with pleasure of the distinguished reception which he has met at the hands of his American brethren.

FEVER AT SEA.—It was reported at the meeting of the Bristol Sanitary Authority on November 3rd that the barque *Agartha*, from Wilmington, South Carolina, had arrived at that port with nearly all the crew below decks with fever. The ship had been navigated on her homeward voyage by the captain and two seamen, who successfully performed their trying duties.

A DECREE has been signed in Spain prohibiting the manufacture and sale of impure alcohol intended for drinking purposes. Foreign alcohol will be examined on arrival, and impure classes be so dealt with as to render them unfit for drinking.

DR. PAVY, F.R.S., and Mr. Lennox Browne, who were invited to give addresses during their recent visit to America at a specially convened meeting of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, have been elected honorary members of the Society.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Sir Andrew Clark, Bart., F.R.S.: On Faecal Anæmia. Mr. A. Pearce Gould: On Estlander's Operation and Thoraco-plasty.

TUESDAY.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. 8.30 P.M.—Report of Morbid Growths Committee on Dr. Jacob's Tumour of Skull. Mr. Spencer: Compound Comminuted Fracture of the Lower Jaw. Mr. Eve: Central Fibro-sarcoma of Tibia with extreme Cystic Degeneration. Mr. Bland-Sutton: Inguinal Hernia in Monkeys. Dr. Charliwood Turner: Cystic Growth in Suprarenal Capsule and Brain. Dr. Hale White: Congenital Syphilis producing Lardaceous Disease. Dr. Dawson Williams: Hydro-nephrosis. Mr. Hutchinson, junior: Adenoma Mammæ with Superfervent of Scirrhus. Mr. Mansell Moullin: 1. Separation of Upper Epiphysis of Radius. 2. Fracture through Lower Epiphysis of Femur with Bony Union.

THURSDAY.

HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON. 8.30 P.M.—Mr. Knowsley Thornton: On Oophorectomy.

FRIDAY.

SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH. 7.30 P.M.—The Council will present reports: 1. With reference to the International Hygienic Congress; 2. On the details of the scheme for the Amalgamation of the various Societies of Medical Officers of Health; 3. The Publication of the Transactions of the Society; and letters in reply to communications addressed by the Society on the subject of Notification of Infectious Disease. Dr. W. N. Thursfield will read a paper on Pasteur's System of Preventive Treatment of Hydrophobia.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 8s. 6d., which should be forwarded in stamps with the announcement.

BIRTHS.

HAYCOCK.—On the 5th inst., at Alperton, Harrow, the wife of Henry E. Haycock, L.R.C.P. Edin., M.R.C.S. Eng., of a son.
MCGOWAN.—On November 6th, at Maghera, Co. Londonderry, the wife of William McGowan, M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CALEB—MACLEAN.—On November 2nd, at Bombay, by the Rev. Dr. Mackicton, of the Free Church College, Clement C. Caleb, M.B., M.S., Professor of Physiology in the Medical College, Lahore, to Mary Maclean, of Heathfield House, Hampstead Heath.

DEATHS.

FIRTH.—On November 6th, at St. Giles Plain, Norwich, Eustace Firth, M.D., youngest son of the late G. W. Firth, aged 31 years.
JACKMAN.—On November 2nd, at 114, Brixton Hill, William Thomas Jackman, M.R.C.S., etc., eldest son of Thomas S. H. Jackman, L.R.C.P. Lond., of Stoke Newington, N., in his 34th year.

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); St. Mary's; 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. 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., 2; 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, Tu., 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., 1.45; o.p. M. Th., 1.30; Eye, Tu. F. S., 9; Ear, M. Th., 8; Throat, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th., 9.30; Electrician, Tu. F., 2; Dental, W. S., 9.30; Consultations, M., 2.30; Operations, Tu., 1.30; Ophthalmic Operations, F., 9.
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., 1.30; Dental, W., 10.30.
WESTMINSTER.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 8; Eye, M. Th., 2.30; Ear, M., 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, 429, Strand, W.C., London; those concerning business matters, non-delivery of the JOURNAL, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, at the Office, 429, 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, 429, 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.

MANUSCRIPTS FORWARDED TO THE OFFICE OF THIS JOURNAL CANNOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES BE RETURNED.

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.

tions sweat through the Pores of the Skin, and then only Cause all the Spots of Malignant Fevers." But we need not dwell on the pathological views of these writers. Their historical statements alone concern us here, and I submit that were this matter more fully looked into it would clearly show that the changes indicated by this eminent man were "more accurately observed" by our "for-bears" than he is willing to admit.

VACCINATION GRANTS.

VACCINATOR writes: As a public vaccinator of nearly twenty years' standing, I most cordially sympathise with the members of the East Anglian Branch of the Association in the resolution they passed on the above subject, and which was published in the JOURNAL of October 1st.

I may say that I do not write as a disappointed one in the way of grants. I have received several, though I never deserved them at one time more than another. To my mind, nothing is more degrading and offensive than to have to submit to the dictatorial, autocratic, and schoolmaster fashion in which the vaccination inspectors do their work. To begin with, it seems ludicrous to inspect a vaccinator's work—work which any old woman might be taught to do in a week quite as efficiently as the cleverest medical man.

Why do not they inspect our fractures and dislocations, or our public midwifery statistics, or even the results of our dentistry work? These require skill and medical knowledge, and the results, as a rule, are dependent upon that knowledge and skill being rightly applied. But it is the inspectors we are now more particularly considering. I sometimes hesitate to believe that they can be "brother chips, from the way they treat one." Certain I am of one thing, that none of those whom I have seen have ever acted as public vaccinators.

Their want of punctuality is sadly at variance with the strict attention to days, hours, and minutes which they demand from the vaccinators, and it is almost amusing to see the pleasure they are unable to conceal when they discover some slight flaw in the "register," which has no more to do with the efficiency of the vaccinations than the man in the moon, but which will enable them to "blow their own trumpet" at head quarters. I once postponed going to a station to vaccinate on account of a midwifery engagement which was keeping me. The excuse was duly entered, and a messenger sent to the station making a fresh appointment. My grant was lost on that account, and I was severely scolded.

The want of common courtesy is most marked in the inspector. He demands probably the best hours of your day, when he comes and requires you to go round the district and point out the children to him, and he does not hesitate to speak in any way he chooses of the "arms" before the parents. I often wonder how we bear such treatment.

If any expression is given by the public vaccinator as to the hardship of carrying out all the instructions *verbatim et serialim* in scattered country districts, he is calmly told by Mr. Inspector that he can resign if he does not choose to do the work as he is told. More than once, too, have I myself been blamed and my grant lost for doing the very thing that the inspector at his last visit has ordered, but which he has forgotten, and stoutly denies having given. I used to offer my inspector hospitality, but I now find it is best to treat him with the strictest civility only, and give up all hope of being able to please him, doing my work in the manner most convenient to myself, to the vaccinifiers, and to their friends.

I do hope you will allow this matter to be discussed in the JOURNAL. It is the only way I see to make our grievance known, and I hope public vaccinators will speak up.

THE EXAMINATIONS OF THE CONJOINT BOARD.

M.R.C.S. writes: I underwent last month, at the New Hall, the examination in Chemistry and Materia Medica, and I am very desirous, in the interests of any future candidate, to make a few remarks on the present mode of examination. At the appointed times for the written papers I presented myself at the east door each afternoon, and found I was one in a crowd of "medical students" waiting in the open street exposed to the changeable elements and to the jeers of the unemployed. This I consider a great lack of courtesy on the part of the managers of the building, especially as I found later that plenty of space within could be provided for the purpose of waiting. The arrangements for the written examinations themselves were everything that could be desired; the questions were straightforward, searching, and not too hard, and the examiners were obliging, patient in answering the multitude of questions, and courteous in every way.

The practical work in Chemistry I thought very inefficient. I exclude the testing, which is right enough. I found at my table everything for use, and from the examiner I received every attention. But I consider that a *visû voce* examination is absolutely necessary in order to elicit knowledge. This except in a few cases, I noticed was dispensed with.

I arrived at the front entrance at the hour appointed for the practical examination in Materia Medica, but I found, and afterwards I found that I was not the sole discoverer, that great difficulty existed in solving the problem as to where one should go. The instructions I received from the porter were all wrong, and we wandered about at will until we arrived at the summit of expectation and of the building, and thus to the tables. Here I was treated, as before, with courteous consideration.

In conclusion, I think a few alterations are necessary to make the examinations perfect. Candidates should be allowed to proceed at once and at all times to the waiting rooms, which, *en passant*, require a little brightening up and a little more furniture. The examinations should always include a *visû voce* one of thirty minutes' duration; fifteen minutes is too short. At the Materia Medica table I was questioned solely on the preparations of iodine and morphine. Time did not allow more.

CAUTERISATION OF BITES.

DR. C. R. ILLINGWORTH writes: In answer to "H.F." permit me to advocate the use of pure carbolic acid in the treatment of dog bites. It was a communication to one of the journals by Dr. Alfred Wilson, of Leytonstone, which first directed my attention to the value of this method. I apply the pure acid, just liquefied by the aid of heat, thoroughly to every part of the wound once a day for five or six days, by means of a piece of stout wire upon which cotton wool has been wound. Very little pain results, even in wounds extending for an inch or more under the skin.

I think it is high time the useless nitrate of silver was discontinued in the treatment of these dangerous wounds; and I am firmly of opinion that, if carbolic acid were thoroughly used to every case of dog bite, we should have no hydrophobia.

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

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BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Alassio: A Pearl of the Riviera. By Dr. J. Scheed. London: Triibner and Co. 1887.

Manual of Clinical Diagnosis. By Dr. Otto Seifert and Dr. F. Müller. Revised and corrected by Dr. F. Müller. Translated by W. B. Canfield, A.M., M.D. Third edition. Illustrated. Edinburgh: Young J. Pentland. 1887.

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