

Dr. Moritz Schmidt; the œdema was already much diminished, and a good view could be obtained of the whole of the larynx.

In my opinion, the œdema is due to limited perichondritis, which in its turn has probably been set up by the growths which have been formed from time to time in the larynx. Although the nature of the growth which has lately appeared has not been determined by microscopic examination, it presents every appearance of cancer.

The above report is published by the wish of His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany. A copy of it was sent to the *Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift* on Monday.

In the above report we may be allowed to call special attention to the following points:—1st. The occurrence on the posterior surface of the arytenoid cartilages of a deposit, which was after a time absorbed; 2nd. A swelling taking place at the site of the old growth and then disappearing altogether; 3rd. A swelling forming under the left vocal cord which first increased, then receded, and subsequently formed the base of the new growth; 4th. A swelling, or growth, under the right vocal cord. The formation of these growths, and the total absorption of some of them, with the retrogression and subsequent development of others, points to the probability of the fact that chronic inflammation has played a considerable part in the development of the disease. It is no doubt this feature which has masked its malignant nature. It is noteworthy that the deep-seated cervical glands are not affected in this case (the superficial glands seldom are involved in malignant disease of the larynx). There is now slight swelling of the submaxillary gland, but this has only recently been observed, and is of little significance in the absence of any secondary enlargement of the lymphatic glands. That a case of cancer of the larynx should run ten months without any ulceration, except such as was produced artificially by electric cautery and operation with the laryngeal forceps is also remarkable; indeed, the healing of the wounds thus caused would seem to indicate that the affection in its early stages was not of a cancerous nature.

OPENING OF A COLLEGE OF MEDICINE FOR CHINESE STUDENTS AT HONG KONG.

A PUBLIC meeting of residents was held in the City Hall of Hong Kong on October 1st, to inaugurate the new College of Medicine for Chinese. The hall was crowded by the principal members of the colony, European and Asiatic. His Excellency the Acting-Governor presided. Dr. Patrick Manson, LL.D. (the Dean), Dr. William Young (representing the General Council), Dr. James Cantlie, M.A. (the Secretary), Deputy Surgeon-General Lewer, Dr. Ho Kai (Professor of Forensic Medicine), Dr. J. P. Jordan (Professor of Surgery), Dr. D. Gerlach (Professor of Materia Medica), Mr. A. de C. Scanlan, Dr. H. M. Thompson (Demonstrator of Practical Surgery), Dr. Kerr, Canton, etc., were also present. Dr. Manson delivered the inaugural address, which was of great local interest, pointing out that although Hong Kong has been a Crown Colony since 1841, and its population and prosperity had steadily and rapidly increased, it was not until the present year that a hospital devoted to the treatment of Chinese on foreign principles was opened in Hong Kong.

It should be noted that the establishment of this College of Medicine for Chinese is largely due to Dr. James Cantlie, who, on arriving in Hong Kong from London so recently as June last, found at the Alice Memorial Hospital a staff of English doctors, with a number of students doing duty as dressers, etc., which he thought afforded good material for a medical school. He accordingly called a meeting of the professional and scientific men of the colony on August 31st, and submitted a scheme which has been adopted bodily. Dr. Manson, so well known for his researches on "Filaria," is, as will be seen, the Dean.

In Hong Kong alone of all the ports of China is it possible, it is said, to get a complete staff for a college of medicine, for here alone are to be found professional chemists and botanists, and a section of the Army Medical Staff Corps, giving facilities for ambulance training. There were already enrolled on October 10th sixteen students speaking and writing English well. A great deal of importance is attached to the foundation of this College, and the influence it will have on the spread of European medical science.

There is a full medical staff, and the curriculum of study corresponds with that in the London medical schools. Two scholarships of the value of sixty dollars a year, each tenable for two years, the gift of E. R. Belilios, Esq., are bestowed for the purpose of aiding in the education of students studying at the College and at the Alice Memorial Hospital.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1888.

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: 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, 6s. 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 Ovaryotomy. 3. Dr. Adam: A Case of Melancholia presenting some exceptional Features. 4. Dr. Boyce: Annular Stricture of the Intestine; 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: 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 FATTEN, Honorary Secretary, Marpool House, Ealing.

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.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT.—The next meeting of the above District will be held at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, on Thursday, November 24th, at 3 P.M. Mr. Hayward in the chair. The dinner will take place at 5 P.M., at the Royal Fountain Hotel, price 6s. (exclusive of wine). All members of the South Eastern Branch are entitled to attend these meetings, and to introduce professional friends. All gentlemen purposing to dine are particularly requested to inform the Honorary Secretary, by Tuesday the 22nd, that proper arrangements may be made. Agenda: 3 P.M., Mr. J. Edward Schön: Stricture of Intestine, with specimen. Mr. F. Wachter: A case of Typhoid Fever with an unusual complication. Dr. Fitzgerald: On a case of Feigned Disease.

Dr. Bowles will show a specimen of Dilated Gall Bladder—Blocked Cystic Duct. Mr. Whitehead Reid will show a specimen of Diseased Pancreas, with history. Dr. Gogarty: On Chyluria. The patient, exhibited by Dr. Mackenzie at the Clinical Society, will be present; specimens of *Filaria Sanguinis Hominis* will be shown.—W. J. Tyson, Honorary District Secretary, 10, Langhorne Gardens, Folkestone.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SUSSEX DISTRICT.—The next meeting of the above District will be held at Tunbridge Wells on Thursday, December 8th, F. Manser, Esq., in the chair. Gentlemen desirous of contributing papers or cases should communicate with the Honorary Secretary, T. JENNER VERRALL, 97, Montpellier Road, Brighton.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

A Parasitic Lung Disease in Hares.—A New Parasitic Skin Disease.

THE *Compte-Rendu* of the Société de Biologie of July 9th contains a curious communication from MM. Mégnin and Rémy on a new epizootic malady among hares in Alsace. M. Mégnin, on opening a hare recently shot in Alsace, observed that the lungs of the animal were studded with small yellowish bodies resembling tubercles. He was informed that an epidemic disease of the lungs prevailed among the Alsatian hares, great numbers of which are found dead. MM. Mégnin and Rémy examined a considerable number of specimens, with the following results: On cutting open the tubercles the caseous substance was seen to contain numerous ova and embryos of intestinal worms, whose presence clearly showed that they were the cause of the lesions. Microscopical examination showed that the parasite was the eel-like *strongylus commutatus*, already known for thirty years. Froelich, who had found it in the bronchial tubes of a hare, had already described it in *Naturforscher* (t. xxix, p. 18), under the name of *filaria pulmonalis*. Diesing, who studied it later on, recognised it as a strongylus, and gave it the title of "commutatus." It is filiform, from 140 to 160 millimètres (?) long, and 0.37 m. in diameter. It is flattened towards the end and terminated by an obtuse head; the tail is longitudinally striated and nearly angular; the ovaries are very long, full of pairs of eggs. From these characteristics Rudolphi (*Synopsis*, p. 216) conjectures it to be a trichosoma. M. Rémy is of opinion that the embryos of this parasite, developed in the caseous substance, kill the animal by producing a kind of tuberculosis, which ultimately causes asphyxia.

In the following number of the same publication (July 16th, 1887), MM. Bouchet and Mégnin give an account of a skin disease of varied form and of parasitical origin, communicated to several persons by a sick calf. On a farm near Rouen two young calves were observed to have a number of crusty patches on their backs and about their ears. The animals were left out at grass during the summer and gradually recovered, but the farmer, his wife and family of boys and girls, were one after another attacked by a skin disease of the herpes circinatus type in more or less aggravated form. The worst case was that of the eldest daughter, the circumstances of which were as follows:—The patient, aged 19, complained of a vesicular eruption, developed in one night, on the back of the hands and fingers of both arms. The symptoms resembled those of itch, and the itching was such as quite to prevent sleep. There were vesicles on the hands, and furrows like those of the acarus between the fingers. These furrows and vesicles contained small black spots, which, examined under the microscope, proved to be minute crusts, the results of the desiccation of the vesicles. Similar vesicles on sick calves that had been inoculated from other calves had each a hair within it, the bulb of which was swollen. The eruption gradually extended to the head, face, ears and nose, and ultimately to the legs and the abdomen. On the head the hairs became agglutinated together by a sticky liquid exuding from the vesicles. The irritation was so great that the unfortunate patient had a considerable amount of fever, and, being rather hysterical, she had a hysterical fit, followed by syncope. Oil of cade only increased the itching, and, after trying other remedies, recourse was had to Van Swieten's solution, under the influence of which the affection slowly disappeared, and the patient recovered. The course of the malady was very similar in the other cases, the principal symptoms being always the vesicular eruption resembling herpes circinatus, the spreading of the affection to different parts of the body, its obstinate resistance to treatment, and the constant fever. M. Mégnin made a microscopical examination of the crusts and serosities from the human patients and from the sick calves. After careful examination, he discovered in the sheaths of the hairs of a calf numerous sporulae of the new species of trichophyton, to which he gives the name of *t. epilans*

to distinguish it from the first, discovered by Bazin and called by him *t. tonsurans*. M. Mégnin has christened it "*epilans*" because it causes the hairs to fall out without breaking them. It might also be appropriately termed "*exulcerans*," for it causes a vesicular eruption, which afterwards turns into crusty ulceration. M. Mégnin concludes that there are two species of trichophyton, attacking men as well as animals, and that both are amenable to treatment by mercurial sublimate.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR correspondents are reminded that prolixity is a great bar to publication, and, with the constant pressure upon every department of the JOURNAL, brevity of style and conciseness of statement greatly facilitate early insertion. We are compelled to return and hold over a great number of communications, chiefly by reason of their unnecessary length.

CONSULTANTS' FEES.

SIR,—The "London Consultant" is not explicit enough as to what he implies by the name with which he designates himself. Usually a consultant is understood to mean a physician or surgeon who sees cases in consultation with other medical men, but who also prescribes for patients in his own rooms, or visits them alone at their homes. Does the "London Consultant" make no difference between the cases of a *bond fide* consultation and that where the patient is his own? As regards indoor practice, the charge of two guineas for a first visit, under any circumstances, implies that the "London Consultant" makes no difference between the two cases. I therefore am anxious to know when he sanctions two guineas also as the fee for a visit, whether he still disregards this difference. If so, it will be hard upon the younger and needy men to commence the reform whilst their seniors are still content with the single fee. For example, a young physician was sent for to see a lady at a given hour in the afternoon, when she had had her luncheon and usual ride, evidently thinking herself too important to wait in the medical man's room. After a long interview she placed a sovereign in his hand. On his demurring she mentioned the names of two of the leading physicians in London, with very large practices, who had never before refused her sovereign. Of course he has not been sent for again. No reform, therefore, will be of value unless the seniors adopt it. But before saying more on this subject, it may be as well to ask the "London Consultant" whether he has two tables of fees for physicians and surgeons—one for private practice and the other for genuine consultation.—I am, etc., F. R. S.

SIR,—I have for the last three years had a card, of which I enclose a duplicate, displayed in my waiting room, and shall be glad to submit it to the judgment of yourself and readers. I send such a card when asked my fee.

Practically, I find that up to twenty miles the fee paid is one guinea per mile, above that two-thirds of the guinea per mile. The only difficulty I have is that sometimes, on a second visit being required at a distance, within a week or ten days of the first, a reduction is expected. I have never, in any instance, actually made such reduction, thinking that as the first fee was considered fair the second ought to be; but I should like to know whether other consultees do make any such reduction.

I cannot understand a fee for time. For example, it is possible to pay a visit in Glasgow, returning to London in twenty-five hours; the fee by time, as one of your correspondents suggests, 100 guineas; whereas the roughly calculated fee for a consultation in or near Glasgow is 250 guineas, not quite two-thirds of a guinea per mile, the distance being 400 miles, but near enough.

I certainly think there ought to be a rule accepted by all consultees, as now one often hears of startling differences.—I am, etc.,

CONSULTEE.

At home from 10 until 2 o'clock daily. Mem. of Fees.—Three guineas for each consultation at the residence of a patient within three miles of ——. For visits at greater distances, the fee is at the rate of one guinea per mile. Two guineas for each consultation at —, or by letter. To avoid being kept waiting it is desirable to write in advance for an appointment card.

SIR,—I fancy, at least in London, and perhaps in one or two other great towns, what we want is what the sister profession, the Bar, has, three grades of consultants—namely, the junior barrister, the Q. C., and the attorney and solicitor-general, and ex-attorney and solicitor generals, with each a separate scale of fees.

Might not our consultants be divided into three or four classes?

time before the 15th day of March, 1888, and the vendor shall be alive and capable of carrying on the practice at the time of the purchaser so dying or becoming incapacitated for work; this agreement for the sale of the said practice.....

What meaning is to be attached to the words "incapacitated for work?" Are these words to mean "such total disablement as to preclude the said purchaser from ever entering upon any practice again?" or do they mean a disablement to carry on the said practice, or any practice of a like extent, through ill-health, and a probability of disablement to carry on any practice whatever for a prolonged indefinite period?

. The meaning to be attached to the words "incapacitated for work," which are generally inserted in deeds of medical partnership, is, as we have reason to believe, permanent disablement; and not temporary incapacity induced by ill-health, or other cause; nor, moreover, does it relate to mere inability personally to fulfil the demands of an extensive and, may be, exhausting practice.

BOARD AND LODGING.

A. P. W. asks: Is it the custom when a medical man buys the practice of another, for the incoming man to be boarded and lodged at the expense of the outgoing one during the time of introduction?

. Certainly not, unless previously so determined by mutual special arrangement.

ABSENCE OF MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

JUSTITIA.—The practice is unfortunately very common. It would be necessary to have fuller particulars, as to the result of the inquest especially, before any opinion could be expressed.

OBITUARY.

SURGEON-MAJOR JOHN CROFTEN LAWRENSON, L.R.C.S.I., MADRAS MEDICAL SERVICE.

WE regret to have to announce the death of Surgeon-Major John Croften Lawrenson, 21st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, which occurred at Yi-u, in Upper Burmah, on October 4th, from enteric fever. The deceased officer entered the Indian Medical Service in 1872, and arrived in India on November 1st in that year. He served in various military appointments till the outbreak of the Madras famine in 1876, when his services were, with those of a number of other medical officers, placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Commissioner for duty during that terrible time. Through the trying hot months of May, June, July, and August, he was in charge of the relief camps in Kurnool district, for which services he was thanked by the Sanitary Commissioner. In October, 1877, he was appointed to the medical charge of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, and remained with it till the date of his death. In November, 1885, on the outbreak of hostilities in Burmah, he accompanied his regiment, and then contracted the disease from which he died. Surgeon-Major Lawrenson was a member of the South Indian Branch of the British Medical Association.

J. RANDLE BUCK, L.R.C.P., L.M., M.R.C.S.ENG.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. Joseph Randle Buck, which took place on Sunday last at his residence, Sidbury, Worcester. Mr. Buck had, we learn, a serious illness some months prior to his decease, from which he only partially recovered, and he had for some considerable time been in failing health. The deceased gentleman, who was professionally highly esteemed as a surgeon, took an active part in many of the public movements of Worcester, where he had resided for fifteen years, and had long been a familiar figure. Mr. Buck was a native of Dudley, and practised at Alcester, and, previous to going to Worcester had spent some time abroad in Germany and elsewhere. He was a Freemason, and held the office of Past Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge, was D. P. G. M. of the "Mark Lodge," and a member of the thirtieth degree. He held a commission as surgeon in the B Company of the 2nd Battalion Worcestershire. Mr. Buck also devoted considerable time to lecturing for the St. John Ambulance Association in Worcester, Birmingham, and other towns. In 1874 he became a member of the Town Council, a position he held till 1880. The deceased gentleman was twice married.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY: ELECTION OF LORD RECTOR.

THE election by the students of a Lord Rector took place on November 15th. The contest was made a political one, Lord Rosebery being nominated by the Liberals and Lord Lytton by the Conservatives. For voting purposes the students are divided into four nations. Each candidate secured a majority in two nations, and thus it remains for the Chancellor to decide the tie by his casting vote. Lord Rosebery, however, had a majority of heads to the extent of 22.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY: ELECTION OF ASSESSOR.

THE result of the poll for the election of an Assessor to represent the General Council in the University Court, was announced on November 10th. Anderson Kirkwood, LL.D. received 231 votes, and R. Cochran-Patrick, LL.D., 1010, showing a majority of 779 for the nominee of the University Council Association. The result was discounted beforehand, owing to the announcement of Dr. Kirkwood's withdrawal from the contest, but by the terms of the ordinance the poll had to be taken. Nevertheless, the large number who polled for Dr. Cochran-Patrick is significant. He is an advocate of far-reaching university reform, and, according to Dr. McVail, not only favours the proposal for instituting Colleges of the University in Glasgow, such as the Royal Infirmary Medical School, but would institute Colleges of the University in the most important towns of the West of Scotland.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: BALFOUR MEMORIAL STUDENTSHIP.

MR. WILLIAM BATESON, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, and well known for his researches on the life-history of *Balanoglossus*, has been appointed to the Balfour Memorial Studentship in Animal Morphology. He has just returned from an expedition to Central Asia, undertaken for the purpose of investigating the fauna of the brackish and salt lakes of the Kirghiz country.

PUBLIC HEALTH

AND

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S QUARTERLY RETURN.

THE Registrar-General has just issued his quarterly return relating to the births and deaths registered in England and Wales during the third or summer quarter of this year, and to the marriages in the three months ending June last. The marriage-rate, although slightly above the rate in the second quarter of 1886, was below the mean rate in the corresponding quarters of the ten years, 1877-86. The birth-rate and the death-rate were also below their respective averages. The mean temperature of the air during the quarter exceeded the average, and the weather was, on the whole, favourable to the public health.

The births of 222,382 children were registered in England and Wales during the three months ending September last, equal to an annual rate of 31.2 per 1,000 of the population, estimated by the Registrar-General to be about twenty-eight and a quarter millions of persons. This birth-rate was 2.0 per 1,000 below the mean rate in the third or summer quarters of the ten preceding years, and was lower than in the third or summer quarter of any year since 1849. The birth-rate in the quarter under notice in the several counties ranged from 24.9 in Rutlandshire and 26.3 in Sussex, to 34.4 in Essex, 35.0 in Northumberland, 35.2 in Durham, and 36.6 in Monmouthshire. In the twenty-eight great towns for which the Registrar-General publishes weekly returns the birth-rate averaged 31.9 per 1,000, and ranged from 25.2 and 28.3 in Brighton and Huddersfield, to 39.8 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 40.3 in Cardiff. The births registered in England and Wales during the quarter under notice exceeded the deaths by 97,379; this represents the natural increase of the population during that period. From the Board of Trade returns it appears that 118,733 emigrants sailed from the various ports of the United Kingdom at which emigration officers are stationed; of these, 56,280 were English, 10,441 Scotch, and 19,930 Irish. The proportion of British emigrants to a million of the respective populations of the three divisions of the United Kingdom were 1,992 from England, 2,616 from Scotland, and 4,107 from Ireland. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1886 the proportionate amount of emigration showed an increase in each portion of the United Kingdom.

During the third quarter of 1887 the deaths of 125,003 persons were registered in England and Wales, equal to an annual rate of 17.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population. This death-rate was 0.4 per 1,000 below the mean rate in the third or summer quarters of the ten years 1877-86, and was also slightly below the rate in the corresponding quarter of 1886. Among the urban population of the country, estimated at about eighteen millions of persons, the rate of mortality during the quarter under notice was equal to 18.9 per 1,000; in the remaining, or chiefly rural, population of little more than ten millions, the rate did not exceed 15.2 per 1,000. The urban rate was slightly below, while the rural rate corresponded with the average for the six preceding corresponding quarters. The rate of mortality last quarter among infants under 1 year of age, and among persons aged

from pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs, and 2 from croup. The deaths of 25 children under 5 years of age (including 16 infants under one year old) were ascribed to convulsions. Two deaths were caused by apoplexy, 9 by other diseases of the brain and nervous system (exclusive of convulsions), and 9 by diseases of the circulatory system. Phthisis or pulmonary consumption caused 24 deaths. Four accidental deaths were registered. In 43 instances the cause of death was "uncertified," there having been no medical attendant during the last illness.

HEALTH OF FOREIGN CITIES.

It appears, from statistics published in the Registrar-General's return for the week ending Saturday, November 12th, that the annual death-rate recently averaged 30.4 per 1,000 in the three principal Indian cities; it was equal to 23.9 in Bombay, 24.8 in Calcutta, and 42.1 in Madras; cholera caused 13 deaths in Madras, 15 in Calcutta, and 4 in Bombay; and "fever" was fatally prevalent in each of these Indian cities. According to the most recently received weekly returns, the annual death-rate averaged 22.5 per 1,000 persons estimated to be living in twenty-one of the largest European cities, and exceeded by 2.5 per 1,000 the mean rate during the same week in the twenty-eight large English towns. The death-rate in St. Petersburg was 22.3 per 1,000, and showed a slight further increase upon the rates recorded in recent weeks; the 397 deaths included 14 from typhus and typhoid fever, 7 from scarlet fever, and 8 from diphtheria. In three other northern cities—Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Christiania—the death-rate averaged 23.5 per 1,000, and ranged from 14.9 in Stockholm to 30.6 in Copenhagen; the high rate in the last-mentioned town was due to the epidemic prevalence of measles, which caused no fewer than 68 deaths (against 41 and 47 in the two preceding weeks; diphtheria and croup caused 16 deaths in Christiania and 4 in Copenhagen; and 6 were referred to scarlet fever in Christiania and 5 in Stockholm. In Paris the death-rate was equal to 21.6 per 1,000 (against 20.8 and 20.0 in the two previous weeks), and exceeded by 2.6 per 1,000 the rate recorded in the corresponding week in London; the deaths included 5 from small-pox, 16 from typhoid fever, and 14 from diphtheria and croup. The 132 deaths in Brussels, of which 2 resulted from typhoid fever and 6 from croup, gave a rate of 15.2 per 1,000. In the three principal Dutch cities—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and the Hague—the mean death-rate did not exceed 18.4 per 1,000, the several rates being 13.4 in the Hague, 18.8 in Amsterdam, and 21.2 in Rotterdam; 3 fatal cases of typhus and typhoid fever, and 3 of whooping-cough, were recorded in Amsterdam, and 4 of measles, and 2 of scarlet fever in Rotterdam. The Registrar-General's table includes nine German and Austrian cities, in which the death-rate averaged 23.3 per 1,000, and ranged from 19.3 and 19.4 in Berlin and Dresden, to 29.1 and 29.4 in Prague and Trieste. Small-pox caused 13 deaths in Trieste, 8 in Prague, and 5 in Buda-Pesth; 34 fatal cases of diphtheria were recorded in Berlin and 13 in Breslau, and 12 deaths were referred to typhus and typhoid fever in Hamburg. The death-rate in Rome was equal to 35.8 per 1,000, and in Venice to 23.0; 8 fatal cases of small-pox, 6 of typhoid fever, and 13 of malarial fever were recorded in Rome; and diarrhoeal diseases were somewhat prevalent in Venice. The usual return for Turin does not appear to have been received. In Cairo the death-rate was 52.6 per 1,000, and in Alexandria 40.1; typhoid fever caused 10 deaths in Cairo and 4 in Alexandria; while the fatality of diarrhoeal diseases was excessive in both these cities. In four of the largest American cities the recorded death-rate averaged 20.5 per 1,000, and ranged from 17.2 in Philadelphia to 22.5 in New York. Diphtheria caused 29 deaths in New York, 26 in Brooklyn, 18 in Philadelphia, and 6 in Baltimore; 10 deaths were referred to scarlet fever in New York, and 6 in Brooklyn; and 16 fatal cases of typhoid fever were recorded in Philadelphia.

MEDICAL NEWS.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.—At a meeting of the President and Fellows held on Friday, November 4th, 1887, the following Licentiates in Medicine of the College, having complied with the by-laws relating to Membership pursuant to the provisions of the Supplemental Charter of December 12th, 1878, were duly admitted Members of the College.

W. Malcomson, *Lic. Med.*, 1849, Cavan; R. Cannon, *Lic. Med.*, 1863, Valparaiso; G. R. Armstrong, *Lic. Med.*, 1876, Foxrock, Co. Dublin.

At the usual Monthly Examinations for the Licences in Medicine and Midwifery of the College, held on Monday, November 7th, and following days, the undermentioned candidates were successful.

For the Licence to Practise Medicine.—M. Fitzgerald, L.R.C.S.I., Callan, Co. Kilkenny.

For the Licence to Practise Midwifery.—W. M. Lewis, M.D.R.U.I., Lisburn, Co. Down.

At an extraordinary meeting of the President and Fellows held on Wednesday, October 26th, 1887, the Licence in Medicine was conferred on—

P. S. Donnellan, L.R.C.S.I., Limerick.

At an Examination held on Thursday, November 10th, the following candidates received the Licence to practise as a Midwife and Nurse-tender.

Mrs. Caroline Anne Shaw, Kaiapoi, New Zealand; Miss Lusia I. Owen-Smith, Douglas, near Southport.

CONJOINT EXAMINING BOARD OF THE KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.—The undermentioned candidates have passed the Fourth or Final Qualifying Examination in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, held on Monday, November 4th, 1887, and following days, and have been granted the Licences to practise Medicine and Midwifery of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, and the Licence to practise

Surgery, or Letters Testimonial, of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

E. W. M. Adair, Ardmore, Drogheda; J. J. Behan, Lixnaw, Co. Kerry; E. J. Dore, Glin, Co. Limerick; J. D. Ferguson, Dublin; H. E. Hickie, Killeton, Ballylongford, Co. Kerry; L. Kidd, Dublin; H. A. Marsden, Clitheroe, Lancashire; J. Martin, Newry; D. P. Murphy, Enniscorthy; J. O'Connor, Tullamore, Listowel; J. O'Sullivan, Farranfore, Co. Kerry; J. D. Sexton, Dublin; T. S. Silles, Kiltrush, Co. Clare; J. Trant, Behins, Listowel.

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, £130 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.

BURTON-ON-TRENT INFIRMARY.—House Surgeon. Salary, £130 per annum, with apartments, coal, and gas. Applications by December 1st to J. C. Grinling, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road.—House Surgeon. Applications by December 3rd to the Secretary.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, Caledonian Road, N.—Obstetric Physician to out-patients. Applications by November 30th 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.

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—House Surgeon. Salary, £80 per annum, and rooms. Applications by November 26th to the Secretary.

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

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.

ST. GEORGE'S HANOVER SQUARE PROVIDENT DISPENSARY, Little Grosvenor Street, W.—Resident Medical Officer. Applications by December 17th to the Secretary.

ST. LEONARD'S, SHOREDITCH, WORKHOUSE AND INFIRMARY.—Resident Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications by November 22nd to R. Clay, Esq., Clerk to the Guardians, 213, Kingsland Road, N.

STOCKPORT INFIRMARY.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £70 per annum, with board, etc. Applications by November 29th to S. W. Wilkinson, Esq.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Queen's Road, Chelsea.—House-Physician. Salary £50 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications by December 3rd to the Secretary.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, Manchester.—Examiner in Surgery. Applications by December 8th to the Registrar.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, Manchester.—Examiner in Anatomy. Applications by December 8th to the Registrar.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, Manchester.—Examiner in Pathology. Applications by December 8th to the Registrar.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, Manchester.—Examiner in Obstetrics. Applications by December 8th to the Registrar.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, Manchester.—Examiner in Forensic Medicine and Hygiene. Applications by December 8th to the Registrar.

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., Eln Mount, Penket Road, Liscard, near Birkenhead.

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

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

CHALMERS, Robert, L.S.A. Lond., L.A.H. Dub. L.F.P.S. and L.M. Glas., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Burgh of Kinning Park, Renfrewshire, and Medical Examiner for the Associated Carpenters and Joiners Glasgow South Branch.

CHILCOTT, A. E., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon to the St. Mark's Hospital for Fistula, vice T. A. Mast, M.R.C.S., resigned.

COCK, Miss Julia, L.K.Q.C.P.I., appointed Medical Examiner to the Post Office Life Insurance, for Women Proposers in the metropolitan district.

EDWARDS, C. G., B.A., M.B., appointed House-Surgeon to the Carnarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary, vice R. Rowland Jones, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., resigned.

HAYES, H. W. McC., L.R.C.P. Edin., L.R.C.S. Edin., appointed Clinical Assistant to the Chelsea Hospital for Women.

HUBBARD, F. E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Diss Urban Sanitary Authority, vice F. R. Rose, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., deceased.

JONES, H. R., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children, vice J. R. Brown, whose term of office has expired.

KEY, D. T., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Clinical Assistant to the Chelsea Hospital for Women.

LITTLE, E. M., L.R.C.P. Lond., F.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Clinical Assistant to the Chelsea Hospital for Women.

MACKRELL, A. S., M.R.C.S., L.D.S., appointed Honorary Dental Surgeon to the Western General Dispensary, Marylebone Road, *vice* E. Bartlett, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.D.S., resigned.

MITCHELL, A. G., B.A., L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., appointed Medical Officer to the Kinethy Dispensary of the Parsonstown Union, *vice* T. O. Smith, M.B., B.Ch., resigned.

SCOTT, Harry, M.D., appointed Surgeon to the Western Dispensary, Westminster.

SHELSWELL, William Arthur, L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Medical Officer to the Hornton district of the Banbury Union, Oxfordshire *vice* S. D. Macvicar, L.R.C.P. and S. Edin., resigned.

STEPHENS, R. J., L.S.A., appointed Physician Accoucheur's Assistant to King's College Hospital.

SMART, W. H., M.A., M.B., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Surgeon to the Royal Hants County Hospital, *vice* C. Ewart, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., resigned.

WARD, H. P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Assistant House-Physician to King's College Hospital.

WALTERS, F. R., M.D., B.S. Lond., F.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Physician to the North London Consumption Hospital.

WINSLOW, L. S. Forbes, M.B., LL.M. Camb., D.C.L. Oxon., M.R.C.P. Lond., appointed Physician to the North London Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company are adding Naples to the list of their numerous ports of call from December 1st, and once a fortnight thereafter one of the large ocean-going steamers will call there on its outward voyage to the East, thus affording a new and pleasant change of route to travellers to Rome, Southern Italy, and the Riviera. Travellers to Italy will be glad to exchange the tedium and vexation of a long railway journey for a pleasant and healthful sea-trip on board a large and luxuriously appointed passenger steamer. It has another and far greater value attaching to it, and that is that it affords to the passenger whose destination lies further afield another fresh route to the Far East; and whether they be bound for Egypt, India, China, Japan, or Australia, this fortnightly steamer, connecting in Egypt with all the lines of the Company's steamers running to the above destination, will be a valuable addition to the facilities already afforded by this Company. The new Naples service is in addition to the Peninsular and Oriental Company's existing Continental service, *via* Venice and Brindisi.

PROHIBITION OF THE NORTH SEA LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—The six Powers bordering on the North Sea—namely, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Denmark—have come to an international agreement, which applies to that part of the North Sea which is outside territorial limits, for the prohibition of the sale and purchase of spirits to and by fishermen and others on board fishing vessels. The exchange or barter for spirits of any article is also prohibited. The six countries engage to propose to their respective legislatures laws to carry this arrangement into effect.

THE Queen has been pleased to grant to Dr. H. R. Greene, Pasha, Director of the Egyptian Administration des Services Sanitaires, permission to accept and wear the insignia of the Order of the Medjidie of the second class, conferred upon him by H.I.H. the Sultan, in recognition of his services while employed in the service of His Highness.

THE TEACHING OF AURAL SURGERY IN GLASGOW.—In a course just begun by Dr. Thomas Barr on the subject of Diseases of the Ear in the Glasgow Ear Hospital, the large number of seventy-four students have attended and enrolled their names. When it is considered that this is an optional subject, and that in their professional examinations students are not questioned in this branch, this fact is interesting as indicating the quality of students attending the Glasgow Medical School. It is, we understand, a great contrast to previous years.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. Robert Owen, on the occasion of his leaving Pen-y-groes, has been presented by his numerous friends and well-wishers with a sum of £60 in a morocco purse, accompanied by two illuminated addresses, beautifully designed.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.—At a recent meeting of the North-Western Association of Medical Officers of Health, held at Manchester, Dr. Barr (Bury), submitted an apparatus for the abatement of smoke in factory chimneys, by means of an automatic steam jet. The Chairman said he had had some experience of steam jets for the purpose, and found them to answer admirably.

SUCCESSFUL VACCINATION.—Mr. Felix Jones, M.R.C.S., Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire, has received for the second time the Government grant for efficient vaccination.—Mr. R. Thos. Jones, of Harlech, public vaccinator for Llanfihangel-y-traethan district of Festiniog Union, has received for the third time a Government grant for successful vaccination.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Dr. Ferrier: Some Cases in Illustration of Cerebral Hemianesthesia. Mr. J. Knowsley Thornton: Two Cases of Cholecystotomy.

TUESDAY.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.—Mr. J. Warrington Haward: A Case of Excision of a Tubercular Movable Kidney. Dr. Archibald E. Garrod: A Contribution to the Theory of the Nervous Origin of Rheumatoid Arthritis.

ANATOMICAL SOCIETY, 5 P.M.—Professor Sir William Turner, F.R.S.: (1) Variations in the Hippocampus Major and Eminentia Collateralis, by Robert Howden; (2) A Metallic Body in the Spinal Canal, by David Hepburn; (3) Minute Anatomy of Clarke's Column in Spinal Cord of Man, the Monkey, and the Dog, by Dr. Mott; (4) The Arteries at the Base of the Brain, by Professor Bertram C. A. Windle; (5) Note on the Functions of the Sinuses of Valsalva and Auricular Appendices, with some Remarks on the Mechanism of the Heart and Pulse, by Mayo Collier. The following will be shown and demonstrated: (1) Methods of Preparation, Preservation, and Mounting; (2) Mounting of certain Dried Preparations; (3) Moist Method for Dissections and Museum Preparations; (4) Method of Preparing the Brain, Professor Struthers. (2) Specimens of (a) Rider's Bone; (b) Series of Specimens of Permanently Separated Acromion Process, simulating Fracture; (c) Series of Preparations of the Variety in which the Right Subclavian Artery arises last from the Arch of the Aorta, Professor Struthers. (3) Specimens illustrating the Development of the Superior Maxilla, the Inferior Maxilla, and Malar Bone, J. Bland Sutton. (4) The Lungs in "Situs Inversus," Professor Thane. (5) Separation of Acromion and Coracoid Epiphyses, Professor Curnow. (6) A Microtome, Dr. Vincent D. Harris. (At University College.)

BRITISH MEDICAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION, 4 P.M.—Dr. Richardson, F.R.S., will deliver a short Address. Dr. J. J. Ridge: Alcohol—its Substitutes and Alternatives.

WEDNESDAY.

OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8 P.M.—Dr. Herman: On Delivery by the Vagina in Extra-uterine Pregnancy. Dr. Champneys: On Primary Laparotomy (that is, Abdominal Section in the Latter Half of Pregnancy, the Child being Alive) in Cases of Extra-uterine Gestation. Dr. John Williams: A Case of Extra-uterine Pregnancy in which Abdominal Section was Performed during the Life of the Fetus at the Thirty-fifth Week of Gestation. Specimens bearing on the above subjects only will be shown.

BRITISH GYNÆCOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 8.30 P.M.—Specimens will be shown by Dr. Edis, Dr. G. Granville Bantock, Dr. Mansell-Moullin, and others. Mr. J. Bland Sutton: The Nature of the Hymen. Dr. E. Holland: Electrolysis of Uterine Fibroids. Dr. Bedford Fenwick: On the Use of Blood-testing in Gynæcological Practice. Council at 8 P.M.

HUNTERIAN SOCIETY, 8 P.M.—Mr. Fowler: A Case of Richter's Hernia. Dr. Savage: Proposed Lunacy Legislation as affecting Medical Men.

IRISH MEDICAL SCHOOLS AND GRADUATES ASSOCIATION (49, Berners Street), 5 P.M.—Autumn General Meeting.

ROYAL MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY, 8 P.M.—*Conversazione.*

FRIDAY.

CLINICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Dr. Gibbons and Mr. R. W. Parker: Case of Removal of Tumour from the Female Bladder by the Galvano-ecraseur; Rapid Dilatation of Urethra, combined with Suprapubic Incision. Dr. Clemow: Case of Hysterical Hyperpyrexia. Dr. Barlow: On a Case of Acute Enlargement of the Thyroid Gland. Mr. R. C. Lucas: The Congenital Absence of an Upper Lateral Incisor Tooth as a Forerunner of Harelip and Cleft Palate, with Cases. Living Cases:—Mr. G. H. Makins: A Synovial Cyst in Connection with the Shoulder-Joint. Dr. J. B. Ball: A Case of Chorea, with Embolism of a Retinal Artery.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

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

BIRTHS.

RAKE.—On October 25th, at Mucurapo, Trinidad, the wife of Beaven Rake, M.D. Lond., J.P., Medical Superintendent of the Trinidad Leper Asylum, of a daughter.

TWEEDY.—On the 16th instant, at 100, Harley Street, the wife of John Tweedy, F.R.C.S. Eng., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FLIGG—BORTON.—On October 8th, at St. George's Cathedral, Grahamstown, South Africa, by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, assisted by the Rev. Canon Wharton B. Smith, William Fligg, M.B. Edin., son of the late William Fligg, of Scarborough, to Marion Teresa, elder daughter of the late Captain Henry Martin Borton, Royal Artillery.

PETTY—BRYDEN.—On November 7th, at the Cathedral del Norte Buenos Aires, by Monsignor Dean Dillon, Michael John Petty, Surgeon to the Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway, etc., to Lucie Marie Bryden, youngest daughter of Richard Bryden, M.R.C.S., etc., Uffculme, Devon.

DEATHS.

JONES.—November 15th, at Bron-y-graig, Corris R. S. O. Merioneth, Edith, the beloved wife of J. T. Jones, Surgeon, etc.

SMART.—On November 14th, at his residence, No. 6, Cecil Street, Greenheys Robert Bath Smart, Surgeon, late of 176, Oxford Road, Manchester, aged 69.

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. --- 3 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.

CHARGING 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., 1.30; 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, 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., 3; 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., 2.30; 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.

QUERIES.

SOAPSTONE (FRENCH CHALK) AS A DUSTING POWDER.
R. E. P. writes: I should feel obliged if any member, who may have had practical experience, will inform me as to the value, if any, of soapstone (silicate of alumina and magnesia) as a "dusting powder" for intertrigo in infants, and whether it is likely to be absorbed in sufficient quantity to produce any undesirable therapeutical effect. It is well known by shoemakers as French chalk, and is used by them for lubricating tight shoes.

THE PREVENTION OF STAINING BY CHRYSOPHANIC ACID.
M. B. M. A., writes: I shall feel greatly obliged if any member will give me a hint as to the prevention of the staining of chrysophanic acid, or its removal after using the ointment. My patient suffers from psoriasis, and is greatly benefited by the drug, but in spite of warm baths after its use, it still stains all his linen for days afterwards.

* * Dr. Radcliffe Crocker has been good enough to supply us with the following answer to the above question: "The stains in linen are quite indelible without injuring the fabric, but they may be avoided by using the Auspitz method. A gutta-percha varnish, called traumaticin, is made by dissolving 3j of pure gutta-percha in 3x of chloroform, 5j of chrysarobin is added, making an emulsion, which is painted on with a stiff brush after removing the scales every day, until a thick coat is formed: it is then allowed to peel off and renewed. It acts effectually and does not stain. Besnier modified this by brushing in 5j of chrysarobin in 3x of chloroform, and then varnishing with traumaticin. Both plans are equally good."

CONTRACT PRICES.

A COUNTRY DOCTOR would be obliged by advice as to what he should charge per annum for attendance on the workmen engaged in the construction of a railway, by anyone who has had experience in such contracts. The line is ten miles long, and 1,000 men will be employed on it for three years. The doctor resides at one end, and may attend the men over the whole length, but would prefer only the five miles nearest to him, on which 600 men are to be employed. The contractor wishes the charge only to include medical attendance, and the men to pay for medicine; but as there is no chemist, and the doctor has to supply medicine, would it not be better to include medicine and surgical dressings in the contract. What would be a proper charge for them?

BATTERY FOR ELECTROLYSIS.

X. asks what battery Dr. Apostoli uses in his treatment of uterine fibroids; and if zinc, carbon, bichromate, as is supposed, what is the size of the plates; and how many cells are needed for an average current to be shown in the galvanometer, say, 100 milliamperes? Fresh fluid is supposed to be supplied with each application.

PAYING PATIENT.

X. asks for information as to what London hospital would take in a small farmer with lupus of nine years' standing; the patient is able to pay £1 to £2 per week.

* * Guy's (apply to Dr. Steele, Guy's Hospital, S.E.); St. Thomas's (Home (apply to the Superintendent, St. Thomas's Hospital, Albert Embankment S.E.).

ANSWERS.

RATES AND TAXES.

F.R.O.S.E.—You cannot deduct anything from the rateable value of your house, because a part of it is used for professional purposes. In making out your returns for income tax, you should put down part of the rent and part of the rates as a professional expense, but using premises for profession or trade does not affect the rateable value. If you wish for fuller particulars, get from The Income Tax Repayment Agency, 25, Colville Terrace, *How to Appeal against your Rates*, a companion volume to *Income Tax, How to get it Refunded*.

REMOVAL OF MILK TEETH.

M.R.C.S., L.D.S., writes: In answer to the important question asked by "Far Away," I would strongly advise the retention of the milk teeth until the normal absorption of the root takes place. Without attempting to enter largely into the question, it may be said that the principal change in the size of the jaw is in a direction backwards, and the retention of the temporary teeth may assist in the demand upon Nature for the necessary supply of new bone for the permanent molar series. A ten years' experience of general practice enables me to say that neither the medical practitioner nor parents are, at present, sufficiently aware of the necessity for close attention being given to the temporary dentition and the eruption of the permanent teeth. Caries of the milk teeth should be discovered in time, and the organs saved by filling. If from any cause they should be removed, "Far Away" need not be afraid of the enclosing alveolus contracting for, on the contrary, it becomes absorbed, to be rebuilt up about the necks of the permanent teeth when they are erupted.

NOTES, LETTERS, ETC.

AN APPEAL.

MR. WRIGHT desires to acknowledge with thanks the following further contributions to Mrs. H.'s fund.

	£	s.	d.
Dr. W. P. Braburn, Lymington	2	0	0
Dr. Garton, St. Helen's	1	1	0
Dr. Jamison, St. Helen's	0	10	6
Dr. Masson, St. Helen's	0	10	0
Dr. Bellew, St. Helen's	0	5	0
W. H. A. Jacobson, Esq., M.Ch.Oxon, second donation	0	10	0
R. A. Gaskell, Esq., St. Helen's	0	10	6
W. E. Stanton Stanley, Esq., Wellow, Bath	0	5	0
T. Windsor, Esq., Manchester	1	0	0
Dr. Yeats, Manchester	0	10	0

