

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.

THE Report upon the CONNECTION OF DISEASE WITH HABITS OF INTemperance, which was presented to the Section of Medicine in the Annual Meeting of 1887, and a further portion of the Report upon OLD AGE have been completed, and will shortly be published in the JOURNAL.

Reports upon the two remaining inquiries, namely, that into DIPHTHERIA, and that into the GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN DISEASES, are in preparation, and will be published as soon as ready.

The DIPHTHERIA inquiry is now closed.

The following inquiry only of the first series remains open, namely, that on THE ETIOLOGY OF PHTHISIS.

A Memorandum upon the subject, and forms for recording cases bearing upon it, may be had on application to the Secretary of the Collective Investigation Committee, 429, Strand, W.C.

The Committee have the issue of fresh inquiries under consideration.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.—The next meeting will be held at the George and Abbotsford Hotel, Melrose, on Friday, December 23rd, at 3.30 P.M. Dr. Robertson (Penrith) will read a paper on Ligature of the Femoral Artery in Hunter's Canal for Traumatic Aneurysm. Dr. Hamilton (Hawick) will read a paper on the Treatment of Idiopathic Peritonitis. Notices of papers or specimens should be sent to the undersigned without delay. Dinner in the hotel at 6.30 P.M.—H. A. LEDIARD, Honorary Secretary, 41, Lowther Street, Carlisle.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: SOUTH LONDON DISTRICT.—A meeting will be held on Monday, December 19th, in the Governors' Court Room, Guy's Hospital (by kind permission of the treasurer and governors of the institution). The chair will be taken at 8.30 P.M. by Arthur E. Durham, Esq.—Business: A paper will be read by Charters J. Symonds, Esq., Assistant Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, On the Methods of Removal of the Tongue for Epithelioma, and the Indications for the performance of the Operation; and cases illustrative of various Tongue Diseases will be shown. 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 this or future meetings, are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary, R. PERCY SMITH, M.D., Bethlem Royal Hospital, S.E.

ABERDEEN, BANFF, AND KINCARDINE BRANCH.—The December meeting of the Branch will be held in 198, Union Street, Aberdeen, on December 21st, at 8 P.M. Business:—1. Minutes, etc. 2. Ballot for the admission of Dr. J. J. Y. Dalgarn, Aberdeen. 3. Exhibition of patients. Cases of Serous Iritis, and case of Incomplete Ophthalmoplegia Externa, by Dr. McKenzie Davidson, Aberdeen. 4. Notes on Saccharin, with exhibition of its preparation, by Dr. John Gordon, Aberdeen. 5. Cases of Retention of Urine, by Dr. Urquhart, Aberdeen. 6. Exhibition of Specimens: Cancerous Uterus removed per vaginam by Professor Ogston.—ROBERT JOHN GARDEN, J. MACKENZIE BOOTH, Honorary Secretaries.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE second ordinary meeting of the session was held at the Museum and Library, Bristol, on Wednesday, November 30th; G. F. BURDER, M.D., President, in the chair. There were also present fifty-three members and two visitors.

New Members.—The following gentlemen were elected: W. J. K. Millard, M.D., M.R.C.P.E., Bristol; W. D. Husband, F.R.C.S., Clifton; T. E. Stuart, M.R.C.S., Bath; G. A. O. Collins, M.R.C.S., Bath; M. Thompson, L.R.C.S., Bradford-on-Avon.

Communications.—Mr. C. F. PICKERING read a paper on a Case of Fractured Patella treated by Wiring, and exhibited the patient; Mr. F. P. LANSDOWN exhibited a similar case; and Messrs. GREIG SMITH, PENNY, HUSBAND, KEALL, HINTON, and FLEMMING joined in the discussion which followed.—Mr. W. J. PENNY read a paper on a Case of Excision of the Elbow-joint, with a New Method of Treating the Olecranon, and exhibited the patient. Dr. FYFFE and Messrs. PICKERING and HUSBAND commented on the case.—Dr. A. E. AUST LAWRENCE read a paper on Displacements of the Gravid Uterus, upon which Dr. SWAYNE made some remarks.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Sulpho-benzoate of Soda as an Antiseptic.—*Hot Water in Epistaxis.*—*Circumcision in Epilepsy.*—*Physiology of Respiration.*—*An Artificial Oxidiser.*—*Grindelia Robusta in Whooping-cough.*—*Antipyrin in Sea-sickness.*—*Diphtheria from Dung-heaps.*—*Typhoid Bacillus in Drinking Water.*—*Microbe of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.*

OF late years M. Ed. Heckel has called attention to the microbicidal properties of different essences, sulphurous and benzoic acids. He has recently made a preparation of 14 grammes of benzoic acid in a solution containing 30 grammes of sulphite of soda to 500 grammes of water. He employed this preparation successfully to destroy the *clathrocystis roseo-persicina* (Cohn), which produces the redness in codfish. This substance may be used without danger to preserve food. Dr. Fontan, physician at the Naval Hospital of Marseilles, obtained excellent results with dressings of sulpho-benzoate of soda. He employed solutions of 4 to 5 grammes to a litre of water, in fifteen cases of abscess, surgical or other wounds, etc. In the case of fungous or tuberculous abscesses, the remedy was not equally efficacious. M. Fontan concludes from his observations that sulpho-benzoate of soda in quantities of 4 to 8 grammes to a litre of water in fomentations and is an efficient antiseptic as a lotion and an excellent topical application for wounds. He considers that it is superior to carbolic acid, and may vie with the best antiseptics, such as salts of mercury and iodoform. It has neither the poisonous properties of the former nor the unpleasant smell of the latter. Dr. Carence employed a solution of 32 grammes in 1,000 in the case of a suppurating wound on the foot, occasioned by a burn of the third degree. Cicatrisation was obtained a month sooner than in cases where other antiseptics were used. M. Carence treated a case of compound fracture of the leg with sloughing wound, and a case of varicose abscess, in the same manner with similar success. M. Tedenat, of the surgical clinic at Montpellier, has employed sulpho-benzoate of soda for cleansing surgical wounds after empyema, and in dressings for infectious wounds. He found this substance (in the form of a powder) as efficient as iodoform in the treatment of simple chancres. In solution of 5 in 1,000 he found it equal to resorcin at 3 or 4 per cent. in the treatment of acute urethritis. The antiseptic and non-toxic properties of this substance, its solubility, its moderate cost (about four shillings per pound), and its freedom from disagreeable smell, render it a valuable addition to the list of antiseptic remedies already known.

Dr. Alvin, consulting physician at Mont-Dore, recently treated a case of serious epistaxis by irrigation. The bleeding came from the right nostril. The blood trickled through the plugs, and forced its way through the puncta lachrymalia. The nose was swollen, owing to the collection of blood in the nasal fossæ. The dressing was removed. The blood flowed abundantly. Irrigation was performed with water at 65° to 70° C. (149° to 158° F.) by means of an English irrigator. The water returned through both nostrils and through the throat. In two or three minutes the bleeding was checked. The operation was not painful, notwithstanding the high temperature of the water; it was repeated twice during the evening. M. Alvin concludes that irrigation with hot water is an efficient, safe, and painless method of treating epistaxis. The patient should be watched for ten hours after the operation, in case it may be necessary to repeat it.

The *Paris Medical* publishes a note from M. Sinkler on a case of epilepsy cured by circumcision. The patient was a child aged three years and three months, and was first attacked by epilepsy in 1884. The attacks, which occurred once a week at first, increased in violence and frequency until, in 1885, he had one a day, which lasted three or four minutes. Examination showed that there was extreme sensibility

high breeding, and his tact, combined with the confidence inspired by his skill, ensured him an extensive consulting practice. In the upper ranks of society he was popular, respected, and, what in some regards is yet more satisfactory, he was thoroughly understood. His Lumleian Lectures "On Disorders of the Cerebral Circulation and the Connection between Affections of the Brain and Diseases of the Heart," delivered in 1843-44, were published in the form of a book, with plates, in 1846. In 1840 and 1841 he wrote the articles on "Measles and Scarlet Fever," and on "Hæmorrhages," in *Tweedie's Library of Medicine*. Sir George Burrows, however, was not a prolific writer, though, having travelled a great deal, he was among the few who at that time read widely both English and foreign medical literature. He had six children, three sons dying before him; the remainder of the family survives, namely, his daughter, the wife of Mr. Willett, Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and two sons; the eldest, now Sir Frederick Abernethy Burrows, is a member of the legal profession.

In 1863 Dr. Burrows retired from his appointment as Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and was placed on the consulting staff. At the College of Physicians he was four times a Censor and Member of the Council, and for three years was the representative of the College in the General Medical Council, of which he was also President. In 1871 he was elected President of the Royal College of Physicians, holding the office for the term of four years. He was also a past President of the British Medical Association. In 1846 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1872 he was made a D.C.L. of Oxford, and in 1881 an LL.D. of Cambridge. In 1869 he became President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; in 1870 he was made Physician Extraordinary to the Queen; in 1873, when Sir Henry Holland died, Dr. George Burrows became Physician in Ordinary; and in 1874, when President of the Royal College of Physicians, he received his baronetcy. Sir George was also at one time a member of the Senate of London University, and held many other honorary appointments in the course of his long career. Notwithstanding his heavy public and private engagements, he was most constant and punctual in his attendance at medical committees at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and was one of the very best Presidents with whom the College of Physicians has been honoured. He continued to see patients at his residence in Cavendish Square till very recently, until incapacitated for any kind of work by bronchitis and emphysema, to which he ultimately succumbed.

The funeral will take place at Highgate Cemetery, at 1.30 on Saturday (this day), leaving Cavendish Square at 12.30.

HOFRATH PROFESSOR CHARLES LANGER, M.D., Ritter von Edenberg.

THE Vienna Medical Faculty last week sustained a heavy loss by the death of Professor v. Langer, Professor of Anatomy and Director of the Anatomical Institution in the Vienna Medical Faculty, who died on December 8th owing to chronic disease of the chest.

Charles Langer was born in a small town of German Bohemia in 1819. He was educated at the gymnasia at Pilsen and Prague. He studied medicine in the University of Prague, and took his M.D. degree there. Langer was one of the distinguished pupils of Professor Hyrtl, and in 1844 he went to Vienna, where he became later on the assistant of Professor Hyrtl in the first chair of anatomy. He held this post until 1852, and made during this time very important investigations in comparative anatomy. Owing to his high distinction in this branch of science he received a call to Buda-Pesth as ordinary professor of zoology, where, however, he remained only two years. In 1856 he became ordinary professor of anatomy in the "Josephinum" Military School at Vienna, and in 1874 he was elected ordinary professor of descriptive anatomy in the Vienna University, in the place of Professor Hyrtl.

The first important work of Professor v. Langer was published in 1849, by the Imperial and Royal Academy of Sciences. The subject was the change of the hair in human beings and other animals.

His later works were: *On the Anatomy and Physiology of the Skin* (1864); *The Structure and the Development of the Mammary Gland* (1851); *On the Formation of the Face and the Form and Situation of the Ear* (1882); *The Anatomy of the External Forms of the Human Body* (1884); one of his last works was a treatise on the skulls of the great composers Gluck, Beethoven, and Schubert, which appeared in the *Mittheilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft*. He also published several elaborate essays on the joints, in which he explained their mechanism with much clearness. His handbook on systematic and topographical anatomy, which has already gone through three editions, and has also been translated into Dutch, is extensively

used in the Austrian medical faculties; it is remarkable for the exact and concise way in which the different subjects are treated. In 1875 Langer was "Rector Magnificus" of the Vienna University, and in his inaugural address, on the occasion of his installation, he dwelt on the good work done by Willis in cerebral anatomy. He was also a collaborator in the great work on the history of fashions in dress, which was published by the Vienna *Handels-Kammer*, and as such he wrote the introduction on the forms of the body and the dresses, in 1876. He was a member of the "Oberster-Sanitätsrath," and of the Academy of Sciences, and a knight of the "Leopold" order. Besides his activity as a teacher and a writer, Langer, by his reports on the various medical faculties of the Empire to the Austrian Ministry of Education, exercised a great influence on the development of medical education. The most arduous and responsible part of his work in this capacity was the elaboration of a plan for the creation of the Bohemian (Tschech) Medical Faculty at Prague. The splendid New Anatomical Institute in the University of Vienna, which is a model of architectural design in every respect, owes its existence to the efforts of Langer, who opened it last year with an eloquent address.

Professor v. Langer is repeatedly referred to in Darwin's works as an authority of the first rank.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.

THE diploma in Preventive Medicine and Public Health, which has only been granted once before since the establishment of the examination, was granted to Dr. G. A. Buckmaster, M.A., of Magdalen College, on December 10th.

CAMBRIDGE.

AT Gonville and Caius College, the Thurston Prize of the value of £54, given triennially to a member of the College who has published, in the course of the preceding three years, the best original investigation in physiology, pathology, or practical medicine, has been adjudged to Mr. Charles Scott Sherrington, M.A., M.B., Fellow of the College.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA OF PUBLIC HEALTH.—The State Medicine Syndicate, in their thirteenth annual report to the Senate, state that twenty-one candidates presented themselves for examination in October last, including three candidates in Part I only, and one in Part II only. Eleven passed in both parts and received diplomas. The proportion of failures this year is unusually large, and the examiners remark that in 1886 and preceding years a number of very good men, well prepared, presented themselves, and the consequence was that a high percentage passed. [This may have suggested to some that the diploma was more easy to obtain than it really is, and consequently some candidates may have been encouraged to present themselves when they are very ill prepared. The continued large number of candidates is a proof how much the diploma conferred by the University is esteemed and its possession desired. It may be mentioned that a diploma of this sort exempts army medical officers from a portion of the examination required for promotion in the service.]

THE PETITION OF THE LONDON COLLEGES FOR A NEW CHARTER.

—At the Congregation on Thursday, December 15th, the following grace was passed by the Senate: "That the Special Board for Medicine be authorised to watch the proceedings before the Privy Council in the matter of a petition from the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England for a Charter and power to grant degrees, and, if they think fit, to prepare a petition to the Privy Council to be hereafter submitted to the Senate for approval."

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

INDIA.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION IN CALCUTTA.—The report of the Committee on Medical Registration recommend the limiting of any Act passed to the town of Calcutta. In the first instance a board is to be created consisting of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in Bengal, the Principal of the Medical College, the Superintendent of the Scaldah Medical Council, the President of the Medical Faculty, two qualified medical men elected by registered medical practitioners, one leaning *kobiraj*, and one leading *hakim*, these to be elected also.

Careful registration is to be made of qualified practitioners and certified *kobirajes* and *hakims*. The penalties suggested under the proposed Act are imprisonment for false registration, and fine for practising without registration.

NATIVE LIBERALITY.—The late Kumar Gria Chundra Singh, of Paikpara, bequeathed in 1877 the sum of 1,25,000 rupees for the construction and maintenance of a dispensary at Kandi, in the district of Moorsheadabad, and directed that the trustees appointed by him should cause a suitable building to be erected at a cost not exceeding 15,000 rupees, and make it over to Government, together with the balance of the endowment and interest. The building is now completed, and, together with the fund, which now amounts to 1,36,000 rupees (representing an annual income of about 6,200 rupees), will be taken over by the magistrate of Moorsheadabad, on behalf of the Government, and a committee will be appointed by the commissioner to undertake the management and control of the dispensary.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY MANAGEMENT.

CORK DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

It was recently suggested that an isolated hospital for contagious cases should be constructed, but as the outlay has been found to be higher than was expected, it is probable that the matter will not be carried out just at present. More especially if the number of inmates continues to increase as heretofore, further accommodation will be required at no distant date, when the question of an isolated hospital can be considered. Were there sufficient room in the body of the asylum the hospital could be left comparatively empty, as it is now occupied by the aged and infirm, there being but few cases of acute bodily disease under treatment, and the recent case of small-pox is now well, both mentally and physically.

PUBLIC HEALTH

AND

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION AT CLEATOR MOOR.

DURING the present year, zymotic sickness has been seriously prevalent in the local board district of Cleator Moor. Up to the middle of November, 743 cases of sickness, mainly scarlatina and measles, had occurred in a population of 10,400. The total mortality during the same period was 162, including 44 zymotic deaths. Unfortunately, the local action taken in view of this state of things has been marred by hesitation and differences of opinion. The responsible health officer strongly recommended the temporary closing of the schools, but this advice was not adopted by the sanitary authority, who simply gave notice that children from infected houses should not attend school. Even the health officer's advice that the schools should be closed for one week, for the purpose of being properly disinfected, was not adopted. The emphatic language in which the health officer couched his reports possibly gave offence to members of the sanitary authority; but personal feelings should not be allowed to influence action in the presence of infectious sickness. The authority have certainly assumed a serious responsibility in ignoring the advice of their health officer. At the last meeting of the authority, one member publicly stated that "there had not been a single cottage, or a school, or anything else, disinfected during the previous fortnight."

COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

THE Local Government Board appear to be taking up the question of the extension of the system of compulsory notification of infectious disease. They have just issued a circular to the local authorities of those towns where the system is already in force, asking (1) How many cases of each of the specified diseases were notified to the authority (a) in the year 1886, and (b) during the first eleven months of the present year; (2) What procedure is adopted on the receipt of the notification; (3) Whether it is believed that to any considerable extent there has been a failure to give the requisite notification; (4) What are the practical difficulties, if any, which have arisen in connection with the system; (5) What is believed to be the general result as regards the limitation of the spread of infectious disease; and (6) In what points, if any, the system appears to require amendment. The Board also ask to be furnished with information as to the expense attending the working of the system, and also with any observations and

suggestions which the sanitary authority think may be of assistance in the consideration of the subject generally.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

A SCHEME affecting the professional officers of the Local Government Board was recently adopted by the Treasury authorities, and the first of its proposals has just been put into effect by the appointment of Mr. W. H. Power to the new post of Second Assistant Medical Officer. Mr. Power has for many years been well known as an experienced pathologist and sanitarian, and as one of the most painstaking of the Board's medical staff, and all who have had dealings with him will be pleased to learn of his slight promotion. The vacancy in the inspectorate has been filled up by the appointment of Dr. Bruce Low, who has been engaged in good sanitary work, as medical officer of health for the Helmsley District, and in this and many other ways has become well qualified for his new post.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

SEVERAL cases having been brought before the Council in which alleged errors of diagnosis had been publicly reported, and consequently affecting the professional characters of district medical officers and others, the Council trust that more consideration will be shown by medical officers of health and medical superintendents of public institutions in the expression of any adverse opinions.

QUALIFIED ASSISTANTS TO UNQUALIFIED PRACTITIONERS.

JUSTITIA writes: A friend of mine applied some time ago for a parish appointment, but was beaten by one vote by the only other qualified man in the district; who, however, has been for a couple of years, and still is, assistant to a notorious quack. This quack has been fined several times, and was never inside a medical school in his life, but learned from his father, another quack, but with six months' experience as a medical student.

My friend memorialised the Local Board, who wrote to the guardians, but the medical man denied that he had anything to do with the quack, and the appointment was ratified for one year. Since then he has been openly practising as his assistant, or partner, sees patients with him, and attends his club patients, which can be easily proved.

Under these circumstances I should be very much obliged if you would kindly let me know what are the best steps to take; as my friend has left, and I am now the only other qualified man in the district, and consider it rather hard lines.

"* Assuming the above statement can be strictly borne out, we consider that "Justitia" will have exposed highly improper professional conduct; and if the facts were laid before the Colleges with which this gentleman is connected, the medical officer referred to should be promptly dealt with. Let affidavits be prepared and sworn to before a commissioner for administering oaths, and, when done, send them to the Secretaries of the Colleges concerned, and to the Secretary of the General Medical Council, and then write privately to Mr. Wheelhouse, of Leeds, or Sir Walter Foster, M.P., of Birmingham, and ask them to support the same when the Council next meets. Or our correspondent may lay his statement before some clergyman or *ex-officio* guardian, with the view to its being brought under the notice of the Local Government Board. The present President is a just man, and would put his foot down heavily on such conduct.

HEALTH OF ENGLISH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday, December 10th, 5,542 births and 3,746 deaths were registered in the twenty-eight large English towns, including London, dealt with in the Registrar-General's Weekly Return, which have an estimated population of 9,244,099 persons. The annual rate of mortality, which had been 23.5 and 22.5 per 1,000 in the two preceding weeks, further declined to 21.1 during the week under notice. The rates in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow: Plymouth, 15.6; Brighton, 15.9; Huddersfield, 16.8; Hull, 17.5; Sunderland, 17.7; Bradford, 17.9; Cardiff, 18.0; Norwich, 18.5; Salford, 18.6; Liverpool, 19.4; London, 19.5; Birkenhead, 19.8; Leicester, 20.0; Nottingham, 20.9; Derby, 21.6; Leeds, 22.4; Bolton, 22.8; Birmingham, 23.1; Bristol, 23.1; Sheffield, 23.8; Halifax, 25.0; Preston, 26.5; Wolverhampton, 28.4; Manchester, 29.3; Blackburn, 29.9; Portsmouth, 30.3; Oldham, 31.5; and the highest rate during the week, 33.2 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The death-rate in the twenty-seven provincial towns averaged 22.5 per 1,000, and exceeded by as much as 3.0 the rate recorded in London, which, as before stated, was only 19.5 per 1,000. The 3,746 deaths registered in the twenty-eight towns during the week under notice included 448 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, against 480 and 443 in the two preceding weeks; of these, 116 resulted from whooping-cough, 91 from scarlet fever, 77 from "fever" (principally enteric), 73 from measles, 44 from diphtheria, 27 from diarrhoea, and 20 from small-pox. These 448 deaths were equal to an annual rate of 2.5 per 1,000. The zymotic death-rate in London during the week under notice was equal to 2.6 per 1,000, and corresponded with the mean rate in the twenty-seven provincial towns, among which it ranged from 0.7 per 1,000 in Plymouth and in Halifax, to 3.7 in Bolton and in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 3.6 in Blackburn, 4.2 in Portsmouth, 4.3 in Birmingham, and 4.3 in Sheffield. The fatal cases of whooping-cough, which had been 115 and 96 in the two preceding weeks, rose again during the week under notice to 116, and caused the highest death-rates in Leicester, Birkenhead, Nottingham, Wolverhampton, Portsmouth, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The deaths referred to scarlet fever, which had been 126 and 108 in the two previous weeks, further declined during the week under notice to 91; this disease showed the highest proportional fatality in Salford, Preston, Norwich, Birkenhead, Blackburn, Huddersfield, and

Oldham. The number of scarlet fever patients under treatment in the Metropolitan Asylums hospitals, which had been 2,600 and 2,562 at the end of the two preceding weeks, had further declined to 2,508 on Saturday, December 10th; the admissions, which had been 209 and 184 in the two previous weeks, further fell to 181 during the week under notice. The fatal cases of "fever" (including typhus, typhoid, and ill-defined forms of fever), which had been 44 and 59 in the two preceding weeks, further increased to 77 during the week under notice and caused the highest death-rates in Preston, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Blackburn, and Bolton. The deaths referred to measles, which had been 92 and 69 in the two previous weeks, rose again during the week under notice to 73; this disease showed the highest proportional fatality in Nottingham, Birmingham, and Derby. The fatal cases of diphtheria, which had increased in the three preceding weeks from 33 to 43, declined again to 44 during the week under notice, and included 27 in London, 3 in Brighton, 3 in Manchester, 2 in Portsmouth, and 2 in Sheffield. The deaths from small-pox in the twenty-eight towns, which had been 13 and 26 in the two previous weeks, declined to 20 during the week under notice, of which 17 occurred in Sheffield, 2 in Bristol, and 1 in Hull. The number of small-pox patients in the Metropolitan Asylums hospitals, which had declined from 15 to 11 in the three preceding weeks, had further fallen to 9 on Saturday, December 10th; 3 new cases were admitted during the week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs in London, which had been 560 and 455 in the two preceding weeks, further declined during the week under notice to 408, and were 79 below the average. The causes of 73, or 1.9 per cent. of the 3,746 deaths registered during the week under notice in the twenty-eight towns were not certified, either by registered medical practitioners or by coroners.

HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.

In the eight principal Scotch towns, having an estimated population of 1,299,000 persons, 721 births and 567 deaths were registered during the week ending Saturday, December 10th. The annual rate of mortality, which had increased from 19.9 to 25.0 per 1,000 in the four preceding weeks, declined again during the week under notice to 22.7, but exceeded by 1.6 per 1,000 the mean rate for the same period in the twenty-eight large English towns. Among these Scotch towns, the rate was equal to 16.5 in Leith, 19.4 in Perth, 19.7 in Dundee, 21.3 in Edinburgh, 21.9 in Greenock, 23.9 in Glasgow, 24.4 in Aberdeen, and 32.5 in Paisley. The 567 deaths registered during the week under notice in these Scotch towns included 29 which were referred to whooping-cough, 14 to measles, 14 to scarlet fever, 13 to diarrhoea, 5 to "fever," 4 to diphtheria, and not one to small-pox; in all, 79 deaths resulted from these principal zymotic diseases, against 78 and 77 in the two preceding weeks. These 79 deaths were equal to an annual rate of 3.2 per 1,000, which exceeded by 0.7 the mean zymotic death-rate during the same week in the twenty-eight large English towns. The highest zymotic rates in the Scotch towns during the week under notice were recorded in Glasgow, Dundee, and Leith. The deaths referred to whooping-cough, which had been 30 and 28 in the two preceding weeks, were 29 during the week, and included 17 in Glasgow, and 6 in Edinburgh. The fatal cases of measles, which had been 13 and 12 in the two previous weeks, rose again during the week under notice to 14, of which 6 occurred in Leith, 5 in Dundee, and 3 in Edinburgh. The deaths referred to scarlet fever, which had been 11 and 13 in the two preceding weeks, further rose during the week to 14, and included 6 in Glasgow, 5 in Edinburgh, and 2 in Perth. The 13 fatal cases of diarrhoea, of which 7 occurred in Glasgow, showed a further increase upon recent weekly numbers, but were slightly below those returned in the corresponding week of last year. The deaths referred to different forms of "fever" (principally enteric), which had been 12 and 9 in the two preceding weeks, further declined during the week under notice to 5, and included 2 in Edinburgh, and 2 in Glasgow. The 4 fatal cases of diphtheria were within one of the number recorded in the previous week, and included 3 in Glasgow. The 154 deaths referred to acute diseases of the respiratory organs in these Scotch towns during the week slightly exceeded the number returned in the corresponding period of last year, and were equal to an annual rate of 6.2 per 1,000. The causes of 60, or 10.6 per cent., of the 567 deaths registered during the week under notice in these Scotch towns were uncertified.

HEALTH OF IRISH TOWNS.

In the week ending Saturday, December 10th, 479 deaths occurred in the sixteen principal town districts of Ireland. The average annual death-rate represented by the deaths registered was 28.8 per 1,000 of the population. The deaths registered in the several towns, alphabetically arranged, corresponded to the following annual rates per 1,000: Armagh, 15.5; Belfast, 31.6; Cork, 22.1; Drogheda, 8.5; Dublin, 34.4; Dundalk, 17.5; Galway, 16.3; Kilkenny, 21.1; Limerick, 17.5; Lisburn, 19.3; Londonderry, 14.3; Lurgan, 30.8; Newry, 31.6; Sligo, 4.8; Waterford, 25.5; Wexford, 21.4. The deaths from the principal zymotic diseases in the sixteen districts were equal to an annual rate of 4.3 per 1,000, the rates varying from 0.0 in Galway, Kilkenny, Dundalk, Sligo, Lisburn, and Armagh to 8.6 in Wexford; the 5 deaths from all causes registered in the last-named district comprising 2 from scarlatina. Among the 136 deaths from all causes registered in Belfast are 8 from measles, 3 from scarlatina, 1 from typhus, 9 from whooping-cough, 1 from simple continued fever, 3 from enteric fever, and 1 from diarrhoea; of the 34 deaths in Cork 5 were from measles; and 3 of the 13 deaths in Limerick resulted from the same disease. A death from diphtheria was registered in Drogheda, and 1 from typhus in Lurgan. In the Dublin Registration District, the births registered during the week amounted to 133, and the deaths to 241. The deaths represent an annual rate of mortality of 35.6 in every 1,000 of the estimated population; omitting the deaths of persons admitted into public institutions from localities outside the district, the rate was 34.4 per 1,000. Thirty-eight deaths from zymotic diseases were registered, being 3 over the number for the preceding week, and 11 over the average for the forty-ninth week of the last ten years; they comprise 6 from measles, 15 from scarlet fever (scarlatina), 3 from whooping-cough, 1 from ill-defined fever, 3 from enteric fever, 1 from diarrhoea, 2 from dysentery, 1 from erysipelas, etc. There were 67 deaths from diseases of the respiratory system registered, being 6 over the number for the preceding week, and 11 in excess of the average for the forty-ninth week of the last ten years; the 67 deaths from these diseases comprise 38 from bronchitis, and 16 from pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs. The deaths of 16 children under five years of age (including 9 infants under one year old) were ascribed to convulsions. Five deaths were caused by apoplexy, 7 by other diseases of the brain and nervous system (exclusive of convulsions), and 14 by diseases of the circulatory system. Phthisis or pulmonary consumption caused 29 deaths, mesenteric disease 2, and cancer 4. Two accidental deaths and one case of homicide were registered. In 37 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, December 10th, that the annual death-rate recently averaged 31.3 per 1,000 in the three principal Indian cities; it was 21.6 in Bombay, 30.5 in Calcutta, and 44.9 in Madras. Cholera caused 38 deaths in Madras, 11 in Calcutta, and 3 in Bombay; 31 deaths were referred to diarrhoeal diseases in Calcutta, and 46 in Madras; while "fever" was fatally prevalent in each of these Indian cities. According to the most recently received weekly returns, the annual death-rate averaged 23.9 per 1,000 persons estimated to be living in twenty-one of the largest European cities, and exceeded by 2.8 per 1,000 the mean rate during the week in the twenty-eight large English towns. The death-rate in St. Petersburg was 26.5 per 1,000, and showed a further increase upon the rates recorded in the three preceding weeks; the 472 deaths included 10 from typhus and typhoid fever, 11 from scarlet fever, and 10 from diphtheria. In three other northern cities—Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Christiania—the death-rate averaged 23.4 per 1,000, and ranged from 20.9 in Stockholm to 25.2 in Christiania; measles caused 31 deaths in Copenhagen and 16 in Christiania; 2 deaths were referred to typhoid fever in Stockholm, and 16 to diphtheria and croup in Christiania, while scarlet fever was somewhat fatally prevalent in each of these cities. In Paris the death-rate was equal to 22.0 per 1,000 (against 21.1 and 22.5 in the two preceding weeks), and exceeded by 2.5 per 1,000 the rate recorded in the corresponding week in London; the deaths included 8 from small-pox, 38 from typhoid fever, and 23 from diphtheria and croup. The 158 deaths in Brussels, of which 2 resulted from typhoid fever and 5 from whooping-cough, gave a rate of 18.2 per 1,000. In the three principal Dutch cities—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and the Hague—the mean death-rate was equal to 23.7 per 1,000, the several rates being 23.4 in Amsterdam, 23.5 in the Hague, and 23.9 in Rotterdam; 6 deaths were referred to diphtheria, 7 to croup, and 4 to measles, in Amsterdam; 2 fatal cases of measles occurred in Rotterdam; while no zymotic disease appears to be fatally prevalent in the Hague. The Registrar-General's table includes nine German and Austrian cities, in which the death-rate averaged 24.1 per 1,000, and ranged from 13.7 and 19.6 in Dresden and Berlin, to 29.7 and 30.0 in Buda-Pesth and Prague. Small-pox caused 7 deaths in Trieste and 5 in Prague; 39 fatal cases of diphtheria were recorded in Berlin, 21 in Breslau, and 6 in Vienna; and 12 deaths resulted from scarlet fever in Berlin, 7 in Vienna, and 6 in Prague. The death-rate in three of the principal Italian cities averaged 28.5 per 1,000, being equal to 22.4 in Turin, 27.3 in Venice, and 35.9 in Rome; 11 deaths resulted from small-pox, and 3 from typhoid fever in Rome; while 3 fatal cases of scarlet fever, 4 of diphtheria, and 2 of typhoid fever were recorded in Turin. In Cairo the death-rate was 52.3 per 1,000, and in Alexandria 41.0; 6 deaths resulted from typhoid fever in Cairo, and 2 in Alexandria; 146 deaths were referred to diarrhoeal diseases in Cairo, and 50 in Alexandria. In four of the largest American cities the recorded death-rate averaged 22.0 per 1,000, and ranged from 19.5 in Philadelphia and in Baltimore, to 24.5 in New York. Diphtheria caused 40 deaths in New York, 32 in Brooklyn, 14 in Philadelphia, and 6 in Baltimore; 13 deaths resulted from scarlet fever in New York and 7 in Brooklyn; and 10 fatal cases of typhoid fever were recorded in Philadelphia, and 4 in Baltimore.

MEDICAL NEWS.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—M.B. Examination, 1887. Examination for Honours.

Medicine.—*First Class.*—P. Flemming (Scholarship and Gold Medal), University College; A. H. Tubby (Gold Medal), Guy's Hospital; W. L. Braddon, Guy's Hospital; E. H. Thane, University College; C. W. Jecks, University College; H. Smith, London Hospital; H. H. Brown, University College. *Second Class.*—B. G. A. Moynihan, Yorkshire College; H. G. Lys, London Hospital; E. Deanesly (B.Sc.), University College; J. E. Thompson, Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary; W. B. Featherstone, Queen's College, Birmingham; F. G. Finley, McGill University, London Hospital, and Vienna; G. E. Rennie (B.A. Sydney), University College; F. O. Stedman, Charing Cross Hospital. *Third Class.*—T. Fisher, Guy's Hospital; E. Solly, St. Thomas's Hospital; H. T. Kelsall, London Hospital; W. N. Risdon, Guy's Hospital; S. W. Weaton, St. Thomas's Hospital; W. H. B. Brook, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; W. E. Wynter, Middlesex and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals; J. Wheatley, King's College; C. Caldecott, Guy's Hospital; A. E. Godfrey, Northampton General Infirmary and St. Thomas's Hospital; P. A. Luff (B.Sc.), St. Mary's Hospital; A. A. Mumford, Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary; W. R. Jordan, Birmingham Medical School; F. H. Taylor, London Hospital.

Obstetric Medicine.—*First Class.*—E. H. Thane (Scholarship and Gold Medal), University College; C. W. Jecks (Gold Medal), University College; W. L. Braddon, Guy's Hospital. *Second Class.*—J. E. Thompson, Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary; P. Flemming, University College. *Third Class.*—H. H. Brown, University College; W. E. Wynter, Middlesex and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals.

Forensic Medicine.—*First Class.*—W. L. Braddon (Scholarship and Gold Medal), Guy's Hospital; W. H. B. Brook (Gold Medal), St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. E. Thompson, Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary; E. Deanesly, University College; W. B. Featherstone, Queen's College, Birmingham; T. Fisher, Guy's Hospital. *Second Class.*—S. W. Weaton, St. Thomas's Hospital; A. P. Luff, St. Mary's Hospital; J. E. Nevins, Liverpool School of Medicine and Guy's Hospital; A. H. Tubby, Guy's Hospital. *Third Class.*—J. O. Tunstall, University College; H. H. Brown, University College; C. Caldecott, Guy's Hospital; C. W. Jecks, University College; F. H. Taylor, London Hospital; W. S. Colman, University of Edinburgh and University College.

M.S. Examination, 1887.

F. F. Burghard, Guy's Hospital; A. E. Price, M.D., Guy's Hospital; W. G. Spencer, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. H. Targett, Guy's Hospital.

B.S. Examination, 1887.

First Division.—A. Carless, King's College; W. F. Clarke, Guy's Hospital; P. Flemming, University College; W. N. Risdon, Guy's Hospital; E. W. Roughton, M.D., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; C. F. Routh, Guy's Hospital; A. H. Tubby, Guy's Hospital; H. E. Vincent, Guy's Hospital; J. Wheatley, King's College; W. E. Wynter, St. Bartholomew's and Middlesex Hospitals. *Second Division.*—W. L. Braddon, Guy's Hospital; W. H. B. Brook, St.

Bartholomew's Hospital; H. H. Brown, University College; C. Caldecott, Guy's Hospital; F. W. Gee, University College; F. Heatherley, Guy's Hospital; S. E. Holder, University College; S. C. Jones, University College; H. T. Kelsall, London Hospital; S. E. Prall, Guy's Hospital; F. O. Stedman, Charing Cross Hospital; C. E. Sunder, University College; F. H. Taylor, London Hospital; G. L. Wells, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—The examiners for the special examination on Chemistry, for the ordinary B.A. Degree, have issued the following class list.

Class I.—None. Class II.—None. Class III.—Kent, Trinity; Lavers-Smith, Caius; Master, Cavendish Hostel; Penny, Pembroke; H. R. Phillips, Cavendish Hostel; Wild, Magdalene.

Second Examination for the Degree of M.B., Michaelmas Term, 1887.

—Part I. Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

Examined and Approved.—Attfield, B.A., Pet.; J. Attlee, Joh.; H. Bader, B.A., Cav.; Batten, B.A., Trin.; Beauchamp, B.A., Caius; Beddard, A.P., Trin.; Belben, Christ's; Bennetts, B.A., Caius; G. H. A. C. Berkeley, B.A., Caius; Bindloss, B.A., Joh.; Birdwood, Pet.; Bowen, B.A., King's; Boxall, Down.; Broadbent, Trin.; Buss, Sid.; Carling, B.A., Joh.; A. E. Carruthers, Christ's; Colclough, B.A., Caius; Connolly, M.A., Caius; Gonnop, Caius; Cooper, Patten, Jesus; Craig, B.A., Caius; Dalton, B.A., Trin.; G. H. S. Daniell, B.A., Caius; Doman, Caius; Dorman, Clare; Drysdale, B.A., Joh.; Dufton, Caius; Duigan, B.A., Christ's; Edmondson, B.A., Joh.; H. England, B.A., Caius; F. P. Evans, B.A., Joh.; Evans, Emman.; Finch, Trin.; Fletcher, B.A., Trin.; Freer, B.A., Caius; S. Gillett; L. C. Glover, Joh.; Goodhue, Caius; Grabham, Joh.; Griffin, B.A., H. Cav. Hales, Clare; Harrison, B.A., Trin.; Herbert, B.A., Caius; H. E. W. Hoffmeister, Caius; Horton-Smith, Joh.; Kellet, Joh.; S. H. A. Lambert, B.A., Joh.; P. Langdon-Down, Trin.; Law, Christ's; J. Lea, Caius; Lee, B.A., H. Cav.; Lister, B.A., Trin.; Manby, Christ's; Marks, B.A., Jesus; Master, H. Cav.; Mercer, Caius; Michell, B.A., Caius; E. J. D. Mitchell, B.A., Caius; Molson, Emman.; Monro, Caius; Nicholls, B.A., Pet.; H. W. Nix, Caius; Peatling, Magd.; Pethick, B.A., Dowd; Pryce, B.A., Pemb.; Richards, B.A., Down; Roberts, B.A., H. Cav.; Saunders, B.A., Trin.; Selby, Christ's; Sevestre, Trin.; Shephard, B.A., H. Cav.; Sladen, B.A., Caius; T. R. H. Smith, Trin.; Stallard, Sid.; Stephens, B.A., H. Selw.; Thomas, B.A., H. Cav.; Vigurs, H. Cav.; Watkins, Caius; Williams, B.A., Caius; E. C. Williams, Christ's; W. Winslow, B.A., Caius; Wright, B.A., Joh.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.—Examinations for Degrees in Medicine. Michaelmas Term, 1887. The following candidates satisfied the examiners.

Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine for Practitioners of Fifteen Years' Standing.—J. Crawford, L.R.C.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I.; R. E. Deane, L.R.C.P. Ed., L.S.A.; D. E. Jones, L.R.C.P. Ed., F.R.C.S. Ed.; R. Steele, L.R.C.P. Ed., M.R.C.S.

Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine (Essay).—J. Barker, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.S.A.; C. C. Cripps, M.B., M.S., M.R.C.S.; C. R. Davidson, M.B., M.R.C.S.; A. Harper, M.B., M.R.C.S.; F. J. Malden, M.B., M.R.C.S.; F. Proud, M.B., M.R.C.S.; A. Robinson, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.S.A.; F. J. Walker, M.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Final Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine.—Second Class Honours.

—L. Raby, London Hospital.
Pass List.—W. Andrews, M.R.C.S., St. George's Hospital; G. Berwick, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; M. M. Bowlan, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; A. S. Brewis, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; G. W. Davis, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., St. Thomas's Hospital; C. F. L. Dixon, M.R.C.S., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; C. H. East, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., King's College; G. Gautby, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; D. L. Hubbard, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., King's College; W. Jaques, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; H. B. Lawrie, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., King's College; C. U. Laws, M.R.C.S., College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; J. W. Leech, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; W. G. Reilly, Middlesex Hospital; A. E. Richardson, M.R.C.S., London Hospital; W. R. Shortt, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; J. H. Wilson, Owens College.

Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Surgery.—L. L. Bailes, M.B., College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; G. Berwick, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; M. M. Bowlan, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; A. S. Brewis, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; H. E. Brodrick, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Liverpool Royal Infirmary; G. W. Davis, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., St. Thomas's Hospital; C. H. East, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., King's College; G. Gautby, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; D. L. Hubbard, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., King's College; W. Jaques, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; J. W. Leech, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; T. Lund, M.B., College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; T. Morton, M.B., College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; W. G. Reilly, Middlesex Hospital; J. Stokes, M.B., M.R.C.S., College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Sheffield School of Medicine; J. H. Wilson, Owens College.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.—At a Special Examination for the Licence to Practise Midwifery, held on Friday, December 2nd, 1887, the undermentioned candidate was successful.

D. J. O'Mahoney, M.D., R.U.I., Cork.

At the usual Monthly Examinations for the Licences of the College held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, December 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, 1887, the undermentioned registered medical practitioners were successful.

For the Licence to Practise Medicine and Midwifery.—T. H. Keough, L.R.C.S.I., Ranelagh, Dublin.

For the Licence to Practise Medicine only.—T. M. O'Donnell, L.R.C.S.I., Longford; W. McD. A. Wright, M.D. Univ. Dub., Dalkey, co. Dublin.

ERRATUM.—In the list of gentlemen who passed the recent Final Examination for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, which we published last week, "A. Hancock, (Dublin) M.D.Q.U.I., Athgo Park, Shankhill" should have been "A. Hancock Middleton (Dublin) M.D. Univ. Dub., Athgoe Park, Shankhill."

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:

BIRMINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Applications by December 22nd to the House-Governor.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Victoria Park, E.—Resident Clinical Assistant. Applications by December 26th to the Secretary, 24, Finsbury Square, E.C.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Shadwell, E.—Resident Clinical Assistant. Applications by December 29th to the Secretary.

ESSEX AND COLCHESTER HOSPITAL.—Physician. Salary, £200 per annum. Applications by January 16th, 1888, to the Secretary.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, Brompton.—Resident Clinical Assistant. Applications by December 17th to the Secretary.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, 149, Great Portland Street, W.—Lecturer on Histology. Applications by December 29th to the Secretary.

POPLAR UNION.—Public Vaccinator. Applications by December 28th to the Clerk to the Guardians.

POPLAR UNION.—Medical Officer. Salary, £130 per annum. Applications by December 28th to the Clerk to the Guardians.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, King William Street, W.C.—House-Surgeon. Applications by December 17th to the Secretary.

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—Physician. Applications by December 20th to the Secretary.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—Assistant Physician. Applications by December 17th to the Secretary.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—Assistant Surgeon. Applications by December 17th to the Secretary.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY, Greenwich, S.E.—House-Physician. Salary, £75 per annum, with board and residence. Applications by January 7th, 1888, to the Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—Examiner in Anatomy. Salary, £75 per annum. Applications by January 16th, 1888, to the Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—Examiner in Chemistry. Salary, £75 per annum. Applications by January 16th, 1888, to the Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—Examiner in Midwifery. Salary, £75 per annum. Applications by January 16th, 1888, to the Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—Examiner in Practice of Physic. Salary, £75 per annum. Applications by January 16th, 1888, to the Secretary.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

BENNETT, W. H., F.P.C.S., appointed Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, *vice* T. Holmes, F.R.C.S., resigned.

BOTHAMLEY, R. B., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer to the No. 1 District of the Bromley Union, *vice* E. Hott, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., deceased.

CHOLMELEY, H. P., M.A., M.B.Oxon., appointed House-Physician to the Victoria Hospital for Children, *vice* A. Harper, M.B., resigned.

COLLINS, H. B., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the St. George's, Hanover Square, Provident Dispensary, *vice* P. Rendall, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., resigned.

DAVIES, John T. H., M.D., M.R.C.S., formerly Resident Medical Officer to the Denbighshire Infirmary, appointed Surgeon to the Leicester Infirmary.

DENT, H. L. R., M.B., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Honorary Medical Officer to the Kensington Dispensary, *vice* F. J. Waldo, M.D., resigned.

EWART, W. M.D., F.R.C.P., appointed Physician to St. George's Hospital, *vice* W. Wadham, M.D., F.R.C.P., resigned.

GIBBINGS, Ashley, M.R.C.S., L.D.S., appointed Professor of Dental Surgery to King's College, and Surgeon-Dentist to King's College Hospital, *vice* S. H. Cartwright, M.R.C.S., resigned.

HOLMES, T., F.R.C.S., appointed Consulting Surgeon to St. George's Hospital.

JOSEPH, A. Hill, M.R.C.S., appointed Assistant House-Physician to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City Road, E.C.

MILNER, S. G., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Second Honorary Assistant Physician to the Home and Infirmary for Sick Children, Lower Sydenham, *vice* G. F. E. Wilkinson, L.R.C.P., L.S.A., resigned.

OLDHAM, M. W., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Lond., L.S.A., appointed House-Surgeon to the Burton-on-Trent Infirmary, *vice* A. P. Trinder, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., resigned.

SHANNON, R. A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Medical Superintendent to the Bromley and Beckenham Joint Hospital Board, and Medical Officer to the Locksbottom Union Workhouse, *vice* E. Hott, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., deceased.

THOMSON, Theodore M. A., M.B., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of Sheffield, *vice* Sinclair White, M.D., resigned.

TOOGOOD, F. S., M.B., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Workhouse and Infirmary of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, *vice* R. R. Williams, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., resigned.

WADHAM, W., M.D., F.R.C.P., appointed Consulting Physician to St. George's Hospital.

WEAVER, John J., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed House-Surgeon to the Southport Infirmary, *vice* H. Grosvenor Shaw, resigned.

WEDMORE, E., M.A., M.B., M.R.C.S., appointed Obstetric Physician to the Bristol Royal Infirmary.

WYNN, J. D., B.A., M.B., B.Ch., L.M., appointed Junior Assistant House-Surgeon to the Sheffield Public Hospital and Dispensary, vice P. E. Barber, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., resigned.

YATES, P., M.D. Edin., appointed Senior House-Surgeon to the Bolton Infirmary and Dispensary, vice H. W. Phillips, M.D., M.R.C.S., resigned.

SMALL-POX IN SPAIN.—An epidemic of small-pox has been prevalent in Spain for some time. From some official statistics published in the *Independencia Medica*, of Barcelona, for December 8th, the outbreak appears to be rather severe. During the first sixteen days of November, 207 cases occurred in the province of Barcelona, of which 29, or rather more than 14 per cent., died. The cases were distributed as follows: In Barcelona itself 16 persons were attacked, all of whom recovered; at Gracia, there were 106 cases with 19 deaths; at Masquefa, 11 cases with one death; at Sabadell, 41 cases with 4 deaths; at Sitjes, 14 cases with 2 deaths; and at Piers, 19 cases with 3 deaths. At Madrid, during the same period, 200 persons died of small-pox.

GLASGOW CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.—The report of this Society states that during the year the total number of cases investigated was 7,361. Among the cases that had come under the Society's notice, 1,285 had been dismissed as undeserving, 720 were withdrawn, 300 were ineligible, and in 344 cases false addresses had been given. Relief work for the unemployed had been set going by the Magistrates' Relief Fund. The work provided was stone-breaking and excavating, and of 2,202 applicants 1,580 had been granted orders for work. The labour test had revealed the fact that only one-fifth of the applicants accepted the work offered. Wages to the extent of £719 0s. 9d. had not been paid, and £779 10s. 11d. had been expended on fire wood and lighters sold. During the winter, in two districts of the city, rations of soup and bread to the number of 3,506 had been distributed, at a cost of £41 7s. 7d. The medical officer had paid 427 visits, the charge for which, including medicine supplied, was £35 6s. 10d. The arrangement with the medical officer was only temporary, and it was hoped the medical charities would soon co-operate in this part of the work. Anderson's College Dispensary had already undertaken to have cases sent by the Council attended to. The report stated that intemperance was at the root of half of all the distress that had come under the cognisance of the society. The total income during the year was £3,547 16s. 6d., and the expenditure £3,608 6s. 6d., a balance of £60 10s. being due to the bank.

GLASGOW MAGDALENE INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of this institution was held on December 8th. The report stated that the number of inmates at the close of the year was five less than the number at the close of the previous year, but the average number resident throughout the year was 168, as against 162 in 1886. The total number of cases dealt with was 320, 19 fewer than in the former year. Of these, 48 were restored to friends, and 47 placed in situations. The percentage who left of their own accord or were dismissed was 14.4. The total expenditure was equal to £19 17s. 10d. for each inmate. Of this sum the earnings of each paid £14 17s. 9d., reducing the actual average cost to £5 0s. 1d. per head, the lowest average yet reached. The subscription received were only a little over a fourth of the sum required for the maintenance of the institution.

GLASGOW SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.—The third annual report was presented on December 12th. It records a total of 1,005 cases inquired into, involving the welfare of 1,440 children. It states that 806 children have been sheltered during the year; 7,355 meals have been given; 246 children have been clothed; and 1,186 have been sent to industrial schools or other appropriate institutions. The number of children found sleeping out at night was 263, and the cases of exposure of young children dealt with were 163. The financial statement showed an excess of expenditure over income amounting to £361 16s. 2d., due mainly to the removal of the society to larger premises.

BEST SMOKED HAMS.—A provision merchant, named Vesty, who was found to have in his possession 299 barrels of putrid pork, was recently summoned before the Bootle magistrates on the ground that it was intended for human food. It was stated that nine of the barrels seized had been repacked and marked "Best smoked hams." For the defence, it was urged that there was no evidence to prove the warehouse was a place of sale, or that the pork was intended for the food of man. The case was dismissed. This is the second time, according to the report in a Liverpool contemporary, that this man has been charged with a like offence, followed by the same result.

ADULTERATION OF SACCHARIN.—The adulteration of saccharin may be detected by the following means. Saccharin will melt at a temperature of 392° F. If pure, it burns without leaving any residue; if any residue remains, it contains mineral substances. If 0.20 grammes of saccharin and two drops of concentrated sulphuric acid are shaken together in a tube, a clear solution is obtained. When heated, this solution becomes colourless. If it turns brown or black, it contains sugar or some other foreign substances. The presence of grape-sugar, or sugar of milk, is detected by the following process: 0.20 gramme of saccharin is dissolved in a drop of official caustic potash, a drop of Fehling's solution is added. The mixture is submitted to a gentle heat during a quarter of an hour. If a brick-red precipitate is obtained, the liquid contains sugar of milk or grape sugar.

FRENCH PHILANTHROPY.—Boxes have been placed in all the Paris railway stations, for the purpose of receiving newspapers for the use of hospitals, according to the custom so prevalent in this country. The idea has met with success; a number of papers are dropped into the boxes. The journals are then distributed to the hospitals nearest to them.

METHYL-TRIHYDRO-OXYCHINOLINE-CARBONATE is the fearful name of a new antipyretic, nearly related to thallin, which has been discovered by Nencki. It may be given in larger doses than thalline and other such substances, without injury, and has already been found useful.

MADAME BOUCICAUT, of Paris, has bequeathed, among other charitable legacies, 100,000 francs to the Pasteur Institution, besides 150,000 francs previously given.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND.—At the annual meeting of the Hospital Sunday Fund, presided over by the Lord Mayor, on Monday last, the report of the Council, the principal points of which were published on December 3rd, p. 1228, was presented.

VACCINATION GRANT.—Dr. Richard Fitzmaurice, public vaccinator of the third district, Cuckfield Union, Sussex, has been awarded a grant by the Local Government Board, on the report of their inspector as to the state of vaccination in his district.

A MILK-DEALER at Kidderminster has been fined £3 for refusing to allow the inspector to take a sample of his milk for analysis.

DR. MICHAEL WHANLY has been elected without opposition medical officer to the Brideswell Dispensary, Athlone.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8.30 P.M.—Mr. Edmund Owen: Two Cases of Disease of the Tibia in which the Knee Joint was Involved in Acute Suppuration. Dr. Angel Money: Neuromata with Reflex Epilepsy. Dr. Sainsbury: A Case of Early Diastolic Murmur. Mr. Bernard Pitts: Two Cases of Psoas Abscess Treated by Lumbar Incision.

TUESDAY.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8.30 P.M.—Mr. Bull: Rare Form of Fracture of Lower End of Femur. Mr. D'Arcy Power: Vertical Fracture of Head of Tibia. Dr. Ormerod: Partial Perforation of Skull Cap in case of Cerebral Tumour. Mr. J. B. Sutton: Effects of Rickets on Lions' Skulls. Mr. C. J. Symonds: Tubercle in Sheath of Tendon: Excision: Cure. Professor Roy and Mr. Adams: Experimental Observations on Certain Forms of Valvular Disease of the Heart. Dr. Percy Smith: Syphilitic Arteritis from a Case of General Paralysis of the Insane. Card Specimens:—Mr. Hudson: Cirrhosis of Liver. Mr. S. Paget: Fibrosarcoma beneath Pectoralis Major from a Man, aged 70.

WEDNESDAY.

PARKES MUSEUM, 5 P.M.—Annual Meeting.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 2s. 6d., which should be forwarded in stamps with the announcement.

BIRTH.

GUNNING.—On November 18th, at the Parade, St. Helena, the wife of Surgeon R. C. Gunning, Army Medical Staff, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CRAIG.—On December 3rd, at Clarendon Park, Leicester, from hæmoptysis, James Craig, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., and L.M.D. Dublin, aged 32 years.
McCONAGHY.—December 11th, James Foster McConaghy, M.D. Glasgow, of "burn-ham Green, Middlesex, and formerly of Sanday, Orkney, N.B.

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., 2; Throat, Tu., 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, Tu., 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, Tu., 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., 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.

TO BLEACH GREY HAIR.
D. M. asks for a safe way of bleaching grey hair white.

SWISS ALPINE WINTER RESORTS.
M.B., C.M. asks for information about the hotels and boarding houses at Davos Platz and the Maloja, beyond that contained in Dr. Wise's book. Going there about the middle of January, which would be the best way to travel?

ANSWERS.

MR. LEWIS MACKENZIE should apply to Mr. Dent, F.R.C.S., 61, Brook Street, for papers relating to the value of experiments on animals in medical research, and affording an answer to the erroneous statements of anti-vivisectionists.

DILEMMA should apply to G. Brown, Esq., 7, King William Street, E.C.; or to R. H. S. Carpenter, Esq., 130, Stockwell Road, S.W.

M.B., M.A., has omitted to state the date on which his son was taken ill. It is, therefore, impossible to answer his question whether his son may safely travel on December 20th. The infectious period of diphtheria may extend for six weeks from attack, and it is well to bear in mind Dr. Gresswell's observations concerning recrudescence of diphtheria, and its capacity for communicating disease.

HOSPITAL FOR SPINAL DISEASE.

MR. HOWARD J. COLLINS, Secretary to the Hospitals Association, Norfolk House, Norfolk Street, W.C., writes: There are only two institutions in this country specially set apart for spinal diseases, into which admission can be obtained by payment, the charge in both cases being 10s. 6d. per week: the National Orthopaedic Hospital, 234, Great Portland Street, W.; and the Orthopaedic and Spinal Hospital, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR THE POOR.

MR. HOWARD J. COLLINS, Secretary to the Hospitals Association, writes that the Surgical Aid Society (William Tressider, Esq., Secretary), Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, supplies all kinds of surgical appliances to the poor throughout the country, on the certificate of a surgeon and the nomination of a subscriber. The Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund also gives orders for surgical appliances free, on the recommendation of any clergyman or minister whose congregation contributes to the M. H. S. Fund.

NOTES, LETTERS, ETC.

LONDON FOG: A CORRECTION.

DR. EDWARD HAUGHTON (Upper Norwood) writes: I find that, in the JOURNAL of December 3rd, you have attributed to Dr. Alfred Carpenter a suggestion of mine to tax open fire-places, with a view to smoke abatement in the metropolis. Allow me to remind you that the suggestion in question was first made by me in the *Sanitary Record*, several years before it was mentioned by Dr. Carpenter. What I said was this: "I have a right to warm myself, but not to poison the atmosphere with unconsumed carbon. At least I ought to be willing, and I am willing, to pay for my share of the nuisance. I propose, therefore, that a small tax be imposed upon open fires; and afterwards, when there is sufficient knowledge diffused amongst the public, by the discussion consequent thereon, a larger tax which may compel people, at all events, to consider their ways, whether they are just and equal towards the rest of the community. When this is done, London will again become habitable by persons of refinement, who now exercise their right of choice by living outside its smoke line, to the great depreciation of much valuable property."

PHARMACOLOGY OF ARSENIC.

DR. GERAUD SMITH (Upper Clapton) writes: In the remarks made by Mr. Hutchinson at the Pathological Society on December 6th, there are some important points in the pharmacology of arsenic which it seems to me should be further examined. I would ask for information on these points: Is eczema as caused by arsenic a recognised fact? What forms of eczema are curable by arsenic? Are the symmetrical attacks more or less curative than those occurring only on one side of the body? Has arsenic any beneficial effect upon erythema, or herpes zoster, both of which were mentioned as being produced by arsenic?

METROPOLITAN PROVIDENT MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. writes: I beg leave to suggest that if provident dispensaries are to be extended among the working classes, a distinct wage limit ought to be a paramount consideration. Also it is of the first importance that all members ought to have to join when in good health, to ensure which they would have to pass a preliminary medical examination, for any laxity in this respect is a distinct encouragement to wait till the necessity arises, and thus violate the provident principle. The terms recommended by the Association are certainly too low, if we may judge by what the members of the working classes are able, often to their own detriment, to spend on luxuries. What costs little is but little valued.

Medical officers will no doubt be found readily enough, for there are always needy men in our profession too eager to catch at a straw; but when these gentlemen make their calculations at the end of a year or two, they are likely to find that the dispensaries will have made such serious inroads into their practices, that the balance will be considerably on the side of loss. From this loss there can be no recovery, for they will have killed the goose that laid their golden eggs.

I shall feel obliged by the insertion of this letter in your next issue, in order that the profession may not cut its throat without a caution.

PUZZLED writes: A perusal of the scheme of the above proposed Association leads me to ask you to allow me to put, through your columns, a question to the eminent medical gentlemen who are giving it their co-operation. Do they believe thoroughly in the soundness of the principle of the provident system as applied to medical attendance on the working classes? and, if so, why do they recommend their proposed dispensaries to admit people when ill, or who have not joined them when in good health?

DR. R. H. S. CARPENTER writes: In the JOURNAL of December 10th you published a letter addressed to Mr. Bunn by Mr. Leonard H. Diplock, who appears to think that his statements support the scheme for the adoption of "provident

greater, might also be applied to the new weights; for instance, the 20-grain weight might be stamped on the obverse side with the old symbol OJ , the 30 grain, 5ss, the 40 grains OJ , and the 60 grains XJ .

Were the above weights and measures possible to be obtained, the labour and mental calculation saved to the busy practitioner would be immense.

VACCINATION INSPECTORS.

VACCINATOR SECUNDUS WRITES: I entirely agree with every word written by "Vaccinator" in the *JOURNAL* for November 12th. The "inspection" of a public vaccinator's work is invidious and offensive. If I operate for strangulated hernia on a member of Parliament, or perform a thigh amputation for a gentleman in the commission of the peace, my qualifications and professional position are held to be my sufficient warrant for so doing; if I vaccinate a pauper's bastard child I do it subject to "inspection," which, as your correspondent points out, is not always carried out with the utmost professional courtesy and consideration.

I must also entirely agree with "Vaccinator" as to the entire ignorance of the exigencies of medical practice shown by some of these gentlemen. I have known a gentleman of high professional standing and mature years, who until recently was a public vaccinator, publicly rebuked by an officious gentleman, many years his junior, and before a whole room full of mothers, for being some minutes late at his station. Like "Vaccinator," I do not write as a disappointed waiter on Providence. I have had the grants, and I am fain to confess I despise the whole business, but circumstances render it almost impossible to throw up the appointment. I have had to attend a station some miles out three times to earn forty shillings, just a shilling a mile! There is not a cabman in the town in which I live who would traverse the distance for the money; and, in addition, I have to perform the vaccinations, take due care, and all the responsibility as to lymph, etc.; and, finally, be "inspected." I must confess that in a profession which I love, and the work of which is a daily interest and pleasure to me, it is the one thorn in the cushion, the one piece of work which I feel it degrading to undertake and unworthy of my position as a member of a scientific and liberal profession and a gentleman. And surely it is entirely unnecessary that it should be either the one or the other.

BATTERY FOR ELECTROLYSIS.

MR. J. B. THISTLETON (London) writes: In reply to the query of the "X." in your issue of November 19th, I beg to say that I believe the battery chiefly used by Dr. Apostoli is that known as the "agglomerate." A battery of thirty cells of this form, with suitable electrodes, is capable of yielding a current of at least 300 milliamperes, the patient forming part of the circuit. The negative element in each of these cells would measure 5 inches \times 1 inch \times $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. If a portable battery is required, I have not found anything to equal a modified sulphate of mercury cell. I have supplied batteries of both these types to several hospitals and well known practitioners, and in every case they have been found to work well.

CONVEYANCE OF INFECTION BY BOOKS.

M.D. points out that books and papers may be effectually disinfected without injury by exposing them for a few hours to a regulated temperature of 220° to 240° F., the books being so arranged as to separate the leaves and allow the heat to gain access to them. A dry and not a steam heat must be used for books, as steam destroys leather and loosens glue. Specially contrived apparatus for disinfecting by heat are provided by the local authorities in most large urban districts, but articles of small size and value, such as newspapers and letters (which, of course, must not be fastened with sealing wax) may be disinfected by baking them for two or three hours in an ordinary kitchen oven.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

The votes and interest of members of the medical profession are earnestly solicited on behalf of Thomas Joshua Gittens, M.R.C.S.E., aged 45, married, who is a candidate for admission to the hospital. He is suffering from shaking palsy, and was discharged from the National Hospital for Paralysis as a hopeless case. He practised as a surgeon in Coquimbo, Chili, S.A., but has been totally incapacitated for work during two years. This, and the illness of his wife which has lasted eight years, have exhausted the whole of his savings, and he is now absolutely penniless. The case is strongly recommended by Viscount Eversley, H. Wollaston Blake, Esq., F.R.S., Dr. David Ferrier, 34, Cavendish Square, W., and Dr. G. C. P. Murray.

WOOLLEN UNDERCLOTHING.

J. B. writes: I have noticed your article on this topic, and I trust you will kindly allow me, as one who has taken a great interest in the subject of clothing in its relation to health, to say that, having considered the matter from a scientific point of view, I am of opinion that a more general use of woollen clothing, especially under garments, would do far more than many may suppose to keep our bodies (and, *ergo*, health) as they should be. I have found the kind of woollens which are undyed and pure white the best.

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

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