

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETING 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.

A meeting of the Council will be held on 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, September 26th, and December 28th, 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.

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

A fresh inquiry into the ORIGIN AND MODE OF PROPAGATION OF EPIDEMICS OF DIPHTHERIA has been issued.

Memoranda upon these subjects, and forms for recording observations, may be had on application to the Secretary of the Collective Investigation Committee, 429, Strand, W.C.

SOUTH-WESTERN BRANCH.

THE forty-ninth annual meeting of this Branch, which includes Devon and Cornwall, was held at Exeter on Tuesday, June 26th. Between fifty and sixty members were present.

There was a meeting of the Council at the Devon and Exeter Hospital at half-past eleven, and at noon the members partook of luncheon, by invitation of the President-elect, Dr. Woodman, at his residence in Southernhay. At two o'clock the general meeting was held at the hospital, when the minutes of the last annual meeting at Plymouth and of the meeting at Newton Abbot having been read, Mr. Swain, the President for the past year, resigned the chair to Dr. Woodman, the President-elect.

Vote of Thanks to Retiring President.—A vote of thanks to the retiring President having been passed, Mr. Swain, in acknowledging it, said that he had been little more than a figure-head. His friend Mr. Deas was the soul of the South-Western Branch of the British Medical Association, and the success of the Branch was certainly due, not to himself, but to the efforts of Mr. Deas.

President's Address.—The PRESIDENT (Dr. Woodman) then delivered an address on Sanitary Science and the Sanitation of Exeter, an abstract of which will be found at p. 173.—A vote of thanks to the President for his address was proposed by Mr. CUMMING, of Exeter, seconded by Mr. BAMPON, of Plymouth, and carried unanimously.

Report of Council.—The report stated that the membership of the Branch now amounted to 216, as against 190 last year. Since then 38 new members had joined, of whom 25 were previously members of the Association; seven members had died and five had resigned. The Branch was now entitled to send two representatives instead of one to the General Council of the Association. The balance in hand at the last annual meeting was £38 6s. 7d.; it was now £36 9s. 4d. The expenditure had been £27 14s. 9d., and the receipts £25 17s. 6d. The former included a donation of £10 to the British Medical Benevolent Fund. Only one district meeting (at Newton Abbot) had been held during the year. It was a great success, but the Council hoped it would be possible to hold more meetings in future. The Council was anxious to encourage district meetings, and with this view they thought such meetings should not be allowed to constitute a tax on a few local members. It was thought that a plain luncheon should be provided, each member paying for himself, as at the annual meetings. On May 2nd the Council had passed the following resolution:

"That, inasmuch as the annual meeting assumed more or less the character of a day of recreation, and with a view of encouraging the district meetings, the business of the annual meeting should be confined to the President's address, the business of the Branch, the exhibition of cases or of specimens with notes, and the annual dinner." The Council had considered the question of fees to medical witnesses, which they thought should not be less than two guineas a day.—The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. E. J. DOMVILLE, of Exeter, and seconded by Mr. SOMERS, of Broadclyst. Mr. HARRIS moved, and Mr. C. E. BELL, of Exeter, seconded, an amendment to the effect that a system of five or ten minutes' allowance should be followed in the case of reading the papers at the annual meeting. The amendment was negatived, and the report agreed to.

Next Meeting.—It was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Bodmin.

Officers and Council.—Mr. W. Pearse, of St. Judge, Bodmin, was chosen President-elect. Mr. Deas and Mr. A. H. Bampton were elected as representatives of the Branch on the Council of the Association, and the following new members were elected to the Council of the Branch: Messrs. J. B. Kerswell, St. Germans; R. Hingston, Liskeard; H. B. Runnalls, Saltash; T. W. Shepherd, Launceston; and R. F. Stevens, St. Austell. Mr. Deas was unanimously elected Honorary Secretary and the representative of the Branch in the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the Association.

Medical Officers of Health.—Mr. P. Q. KARKEEK, of Torquay, moved a resolution regretting the publication of an article in the JOURNAL of April 28th, concerning the Local Government Bill, which, in the opinion of the mover of the resolution, condemned a numerous section of the profession in an unjust and ungenerous manner. Dr. SLADE-KING, of Ilfracombe, seconded the motion, which was opposed by Mr. RAGLAN THOMAS, of Exeter. On being put to the meeting, it was carried by 14 votes against 12.

Insurance of Infants.—Mr. M. H. BULTEEL, of Stonehouse, moved that the meeting should endorse the principle of Section 28 of Sir John Lubbock's Bill, and trusted that its advantages would be made still greater by a provision making medical examinations compulsory on the issuing of a policy, which should then be indisputable, and another which should prevent the issuing of any policy for an infant under five years of age.—Mr. BAMPON seconded; and an amended motion, embodying Mr. Bulteel's resolution, and referring the question to the Parliamentary Bills Committee, was agreed to.

Cases, etc.—Dr. KEMPE, Exeter: Necrosis of Femur and Tibia.—Mr. J. M. ACKLAND, Exeter: Fracture of Lower Jaw.—Mr. T. HUTCHINSON, Camborne: Intestinal Obstruction, with specimen.—Mr. J. D. HARRIS, Exeter: Osteotomy for Rickets of Tibia.—Mr. C. E. BELL, Exeter: Excision of Knee in a Boy, aged 10.—Mr. RUSSELL COOMBE, Exeter: 1. Congenital Coloboma; 2. Case of Albinism.—Mr. C. E. BELL (for Dr. DAVY): 1. Hepatic Abscess; 2. Empyema.—A large collection of Surgical Instruments was also exhibited.

Excursion.—About four o'clock the members and visitors started from the Hospital in coaches on an excursion to the City of Exeter Asylum. The drive was continued along the Exe Valley, and at the asylum the party were conducted over the building by Dr. Rutherford and his assistant, Mr. Bell. The members also inspected while in Exeter the new Washington-Lyon steam disinfector, in the Exe Island, which is now used by the Sanitary Authority to disinfect the clothes of patients at the Sanatorium.

Dinner.—A large number of members and visitors dined at the Rougemont Hotel. The new President, Dr. Woodman, was in the chair; and among the guests were the Mayor and ex-Mayor of Exeter, the Sheriff of Exeter (Dr. Davy), the High Sheriff of Devon, Admiral White, C.B., Colonel Fremantle, C.B., Colonel Hobart, R.A., the Rev. Dr. Dangar, and many others. Letters of apology were read from the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Marlborough, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir John Kennaway, Colonel Walrond, the Dean of Exeter, Colonel Courtenay, and the Rev. Prebendary Sandford. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, the SHERIFF of EXETER proposed "The South-Western Branch of the British Medical Association." He said the success of the Association was of vital importance to the best interests of the medical profession. It fostered in an eminent degree the spirit of loyalty and brotherly good feeling among its members. He thought the improvement in this direction, which had spread so much of late, was very much more due to the work of the British Medical Association than it was to the

high standard of professional education of which such a large number of people boasted. The toast was acknowledged by the **PRESIDENT** and Mr. DEAS, the latter expressing a hope that ere long they might be able to say of the Association what was said of the British Empire, that the sun never set on it.

READING AND UPPER THAMES BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held in the library of the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, on Wednesday, July 11th.

Election of Officers.—The following officers were chosen:—**President**: W. B. Holderness, Esq. (Windsor); **President-Elect**: Dr. H. F. Banham (Reading); **Council**: The President, the President-elect, Dr. Shettle, Messrs. Walford, Young, O. C. Maurice, Royds, Dr. Tench, Dr. F. Bateman, and the Hon. Secretary; **Representative of Branch on Council of Association**: Dr. John McIntyre (Odiham); **Representative of Branch on Parliamentary Bills Committee**: Dr. H. Heygate Phillips; **Hon. Secretary and Treasurer**: Dr. H. Heygate Phillips.

President's Address.—The President (W. B. HOLDERNESS, Esq.) then delivered an address, in which he dealt with "The Position of Specialism in Medicine," and feelingly alluded at the close of his address to the loss which the Branch had recently sustained by the death of Mr. Isaac Harrison.

Cases.—Dr. SHETTLE exhibited a young man suffering from Progressive Muscular Atrophy, and gave some particulars of the case.—Dr. PRICE showed several very interesting ophthalmic cases, including one of Interstitial Keratitis; two brothers suffering from Retinitis Pigmentosa; and a case of Congenital Tumour of the Orbit.

Dinner.—There was a good attendance of members, and the annual dinner was afterwards held at the Queen's Hotel.

BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE annual meeting was held at Penrith on July 13th, Dr. MCLEOD, President, in the chair. Twenty-one members and two visitors were present.

New Members.—John Macintosh Balfour, Moniaive; Benjamin Walker, Kirkby Stephen; James Chambers, Carlisle; Joseph Edward Bowser, Penrith, were elected members of the Branch.

Report of Council.—The report of the Council stated that during the past year 13 new members had been elected, 5 members had removed from the district, 1 member had died, and 2 others who were not members of the Association had been removed from the list, leaving a total of 126. The income of the Branch had been £29 11s. 4d., namely, by balance from 1887 £14 4s., and by subscriptions £15 7s. 4d. The expenditure was £21 18s. 4d. The balance at the bank on January 14th, 1888, was £7 13s. At the annual meeting last year the sum of £10 was voted towards the law expenses incurred by Mr. W. H. Spurgin, in his action, Spurgin *v.* Nicholson, at the county court. Ordinary meetings had been held during the year at Hawick, Melrose, and Cockermouth. At the annual meeting at Hawick, 17 members and 1 visitor were present; at Melrose, 16 members and 1 visitor; and at Cockermouth, 20 members and 1 visitor. The meeting fixed for September at Moffat fell through for want of papers, and in place of it a meeting was held at Carlisle in February, and by request of the Council Dr. Byrom Bramwell, of Edinburgh, introduced a discussion and read a paper on "The Process of Compensation and its bearings on Prognosis and Treatment" (see JOURNAL, vol. i., 1888, pp. 835 and 839). Twenty-four members and five visitors attended. The number of papers read during the year, including Dr. McLeod's presidential address, was 12, of specimens shown there were 9, and of patients 4. The Council recorded with special regret the death of Dr. Scott, of Dumfries, who joined the Branch in 1874, and was one of the oldest practitioners in his town.

Officers and Council.—Alexander Thomson, Dumfries, was chosen President-elect. The following members were elected Councillors: J. Crerar, J. A. Campbell, J. Haddon, T. F. I'Anson, R. MacLaren, I. A. Macdougall, D. J. McLeod, C. E. Paget, J. Rutherford. Dr. Barnes was chosen to represent the Branch on the Council of the Association and on the Parliamentary Bills Committee, I. R. Hamilton and J. Altham were appointed Secretaries for Collective Investigation. Dr. H. A. Lediard was reappointed Secretary and Treasurer. Drs. J. Macdonald and W. Douie were appointed Auditors.

Future Meetings.—It was decided to hold the autumn meeting at Whitehaven, in October; the winter meeting in Carlisle; the spring meeting at Galashiels, and the annual meeting at Dumfries.

Vote of Thanks.—On Dr. McLeod leaving the chair, a vote of thanks was passed, and he was appointed a Vice-President for life.

President's Address.—Dr. ROBERTSON, Penrith, then took the chair, and delivered an address on: A Study of the Micro-organisms of Air, and especially those of Sewer Air, and a New Method of Demonstrating them. The address was illustrated by numerous drawings, apparatus showing method of experiments, and cultivations of micro-organisms.—On the motion of Dr. M. W. TAYLOR, a vote of thanks was passed.

Epilepsy with Osseous Deposits in Dura Mater.—Dr. TYRELL, Garlands Asylum, read Notes of a Case of Fatal Epilepsy, with Osseous Deposits in the Dura Mater, and showed the specimen. The patient had been subject to attacks of epilepsy since her tenth year. The disease was attributed to a severe blow on the head. She had been in the asylum for twenty-five years, and during the last three days of her life was in the *status epilepticus*, during which time she had 315 epileptic seizures. At the *post-mortem* examination there were five distinct osseous deposits found imbedded in and under the dura mater, which was throughout non-adherent to the calvaria. One of these deposits was over a portion of the right frontal lobe; another between the hemispheres; a third over the tentorium cerebelli; a fourth over the left supramarginal convolution, and the remaining one overlay a portion of the left ascending frontal convolution. The parts of the brain underneath the deposits were atrophied, and there was in addition extensive atrophy of the right temporo-sphenoidal lobe (the part of the dura mater over this lobe presented nothing unusual). The right hemisphere weighed 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, the left 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ ounces.

Communications.—Dr. HAMILTON, Hawick, read a paper on The Prevention of *post-partum* Haemorrhage.—Dr. SANDERSON, Penrith, read a paper on a skin disease prevalent in an epidemic form, in the district, which he called Acute Lichen Ruber, and showed several marked examples of the disease. An interesting discussion followed, in which the following members took part: Dr. MACDONALD, Kirkoswald; Dr. THOMSON, Penrith; Mr. PAGET, Kendal; Dr. MCLEAN WILSON, Dr. ALTHAM, and Dr. BONSER.

Specimen.—Dr. TYRELL showed a specimen of Tumour ("Lymphosarcoma") of the Liver.

Dinner.—At the conclusion of the business the members and friends dined together in the hotel.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE fifty-sixth Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Glasgow, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, August 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, 1888.

President.: John T. Banks, M.D., D.Sc.(Hon.), F.K.Q.C.P.I., Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin.

President-Elect.: Professor W. T. Gairdner, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Medicine in the University of Glasgow.

President of the Council.: Thomas Bridgwater, M.B., J.P., Harrow-on-the-Hill.

Treasurer: Constantine Holman, M.D., J.P., Reigate.

An Address in Medicine will be delivered by Thomas Clifford Allbutt, M.D., F.R.S., Consulting Physician, Leeds General Infirmary.

An Address in Surgery will be delivered by Sir George H. B. Macleod, M.D., Surgeon in Ordinary to Her Majesty in Scotland.

An Address on his "Recent Investigations in Surgery" will be given by William MacEwen, M.D., Lecturer on Clinical Surgery, Glasgow Royal Infirmary.

An Address in Physiology will be delivered by John Gray McKendrick, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Institutes of Medicine, University of Glasgow.

All the rooms required for the purposes of the meeting will, by the kindness of the authorities, be provided in the University of Glasgow.

PROGRAMME OF PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7TH, 1888.

9.30 A.M.—Meeting of 1887-1888 Council. Randolph Hall.

11.30 A.M.—First General Meeting. Report of Council. Reports of Committees. Bute Hall.

4 P.M.—Service in the Cathedral. Sermon by the Very Rev. John Caird, D.D., LL.D., Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Glasgow.

8.30 P.M.—Adjourned General Meeting from 11.30 A.M. President's Address. Bute Hall.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8TH, 1888.

9.30 A.M.—Meeting of 1888-89 Council. Randolph Hall.

10.30 A.M. to 2 P.M.—Sectional Meetings.

3 P.M.—Second General Meeting. Address in Medicine by Thomas Clifford Allbutt, M.D., F.R.S. Bute Hall.

9 P.M.—*Conversazione* given by the Principal and Professors of the University.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9TH, 1888.

9.30 A.M.—Address on his Recent Surgical Investigations by William Macewen, M.D., Bute Hall.

11 A.M.—Meeting of Council, Randolph Hall.

10.30 A.M. to 2 P.M.—Sectional Meetings.

3 P.M.—Third General Meeting.

Address in Surgery by Sir George H. B. Macleod, M.D.

Presentation of Gold Medal of Merit to Bute Hall.

Fray Ormrod, L.R.C.P. Edin.

7 P.M.—Public Dinner, St. Andrews Hall.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10TH, 1888.

10.30 A.M. to 1.30 P.M.—Sectional Meetings.

2.30 P.M.—Concluding General Meeting. Address in Physiology by John G. McKendrick, M.D., F.R.S. Natural Philosophy Class-room.

4 P.M. to 6 P.M.—Garden Party given by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons at the Botanic Gardens.

9 P.M.—*Conversazione* given by the Corporation of Glasgow at St. Andrews Hall.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11TH, 1888.

Excursions:—(1) Lanark and Falls of Clyde; (2) Ayr and the Land of Burns; (3) the Perthshire Highlands, Lochearnhead and Crieff; (4) Callander and the Trossachs (Loch Katrine); (5) Arran; (6) Stirling, Bridge of Allan and Dunblane Cathedral; (7) Rothay and the Kyles of Bute; (8) Loch Lomond.

** Members proposing to attend the Annual Meeting are particularly requested, upon arriving at Glasgow, to proceed to the Reception Room, in the Vestibule of the Chief Entrance the University (1) enter their names and addresses, obtain their Members' Tickets and Daily Journals; (2) inquire for telegrams and letters; (3) consult the list of lodgings and hotels, etc.

It has been arranged that the members of the Association are to be invited by the Executive Committee of the International Exhibition to a reception in the Picture Galleries of the Exhibition on the afternoon of Wednesday, August 8th, at half-past 4 o'clock. The authorities have most kindly offered to grant special tickets of admission to members of the Association and to any friends who may accompany them to the Glasgow meeting. These tickets will be sold in the Reception Room at 3s. each; they will be available during the whole time of the meeting, and will confer on the bearer all the privileges of a season ticket holder.

From Regulations for the Conduct of Annual Meetings.—“No communication shall occupy more than fifteen minutes, and no person shall be permitted to speak more than once or for more than ten minutes during the discussion thereon.”

The following discussions and papers are promised up to the present time:—

SECTION A.—MEDICINE.

Humanity Class Room.

A. MEDICINE.—*President*, Professor T. McCall Anderson, M.D. *Vice-Presidents*, R. L. Bowles, M.D.; George F. Duffey, M.D. *Honorary Secretaries*, J. McGregor Robertson, M.A., M.B., 400, Great Western Road, Glasgow; Robert M. Simon, M.D., 27, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

The President will open the proceedings by introducing a discussion on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Syphilitic Disease of the Nervous System. Dr. Thomas Buzzard, Dr. T. S. Clouston, Dr. William Moore, Dr. Ross, Professor Grainger Stewart, Professor Julius Dreschfeld, Dr. J. G. Sinclair Coghill, Dr. Francis Warner, Dr. Frederick Bateman, Dr. C. R. Drysdale, Dr. C. W. Suckling, Dr. Andrew Smart, Dr. Alex. Robertson (Glasgow), and Dr. David Drummond will take part in the discussion.

On the third day of the sectional proceedings, the Value of Inhalations in the Treatment of Lung Disease is set down for discussion, to be opened by Dr. C. Theodore Williams. The following gentlemen have already indicated their intention to engage in this discussion: Dr. Burney Yeo, Dr. W. W. Ireland, Dr. C. F. Knight, Dr. J. A. Lindsay, Dr. J. G. Sinclair Coghill, Dr. Andrew Smart, Dr. J. O. Affleck, Dr. R. W. Philip, Mr. A. Kinsey-Morgan, and Dr. E. Markham Skerritt. Dr. Andrew Smart will show New Respirators.

Drs. Byron Bramwell and Milne Murray will give a demonstration of their Method of Graphically Recording the Exact Time Relations of Cardiac Sounds and Murmurs.

The following papers have been promised.

AFFLECK, J. O., M.D. Two Cases of Raynaud's Disease (Symmetrical Gangrene). Illustrated by paintings of the affected parts, and by microscopical sections of affected nerves.

BOWLES, Robert L., M.D. An Investigation into the Causes of Stertor in Animals.

COGHILL, J. G. S., M.D., Ventnor. The Treatment of Phthisical Pyrexia.

COUPLAND, Sidney, M.D. A Case of Subphrenic Abscess.

DRUMMOND, David, M.D. On the Diagnosis and Prognosis of Tubercular Meningitis.

DRUMMOND, Edward, M.D., Rome. Fever at Rome.

FINLAY, David W., B.A., M.D. Bronchiectasis treated by Incision and Drainage.

FREW, W., M.D., Kilmarnock. Prevalence of Cerebro-spinal Fever in Scotland.

GARRY, T. Gerald, M.D., M.Ch. Massage: When and How to Use it.

GREENE, G. E. F., L.K.Q.C.P. A Note on a Recent Epidemic of Erysipelas.

HANDFORD, H., M.D. The Influence and Position on Cardiac Murmurs and the Condition of the Heart in Anæmia (Chlorosis).

HARRISON, A. J., M.B. Further Researches on the Treatment of Tinea Tonsurans. Illustrated with photographs.

HAYCRAFT, Professor J. Berry, and WILLIAMSON, R. T., M.D. Demonstration of a Clinical Method for Quantitatively Determining the Alkalinity of the Blood.

JONES, A. Orlando, M.D. A New Remedy for Some Forms of Heart Disease.

LAFFAN, Thomas, Esq. 1. Our Exaggerated Estimate of the Value of Beef-tea. 2. Illustrations in Cardiac Prognosis.

LUFF, Arthur P., M.B., B.Sc. The Ptomaines or Animal Alkaloids, and their Relation to Disease.

MURRAY, Wm., M.D., Newcastle-on-Tyne. On Starving into Health.

MYRTLE, A. S., M.D., Harrogate. Neuralgia, True and False: Diagnosis and Management.

OLIVER, Thomas, M.D., Newcastle. Clinical and Pathological Bearings of Malformation of the Heart as seen in (a) Patent Foramen Oval, (b) Imperfect Ventricular Septum.

SMART, Andrew, M.D., Edinburgh. Communication on some Forms of Undescribed Respiratory Neuroses; their Clinical and Physiological Aspects.

STRACHAN, John, M.D. (Dollar). A Case of Pernicious Anæmia Successfully Treated by Arsenic.

STRATHAN, John, M.D. (Belfast). Asthenia in Acute Disease, and its Management.

SUCKLING, C. W., M.D. Notes on Peripheral Neuritis and on its occurrence in Brassworkers.

TOMORY, J. K., M.B. East African Fever, with special reference to Climatic Conditions.

WALLACE, —, M.D., Liverpool. Note on Some of the Bad Effects of Tight Lacing.

WARNER, Francis, M.D. Syphilitic Meningitis causing Imbecility.

Dr. Russell Reynolds, and Dr. F. W. Pavy have also intimated their intention to take part in the proceedings of the Section.

SECTION B.—SURGERY.

Chemistry Class Room.

B. SURGERY.—*President*, George Buchanan, M.D. *Vice-Presidents*, James Dunlop, M.D.; Charles Robert Bell Keetley, F.R.C.S. *Honorary Secretaries*, David Neilson Knox, M.B., 8, India Street, Glasgow; Walter Pye, F.R.C.S., 4, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, London, W.

As already announced, in this Section discussions have been arranged for on the following subjects:

1. The Surgical Treatment of Abscess of the Lung and of Emphyema. To be introduced and supported by Mr. T. Pridgin Teale (Leeds), Sir Spencer Wells (London), Mr. A. Pearce Gould (London), Mr. R. J. Godlee (London), Dr. J. Ward Cousins (Portsmouth), Dr. T. Laffan (Cashel), Mr. W. J. Penny (Clifton), Mr. Walter Pye (London), and Mr. W. Thomas (Birmingham).

2. The Operative Treatment of Club-Foot. To be introduced and supported by Sir William Stokes (Dublin), Mr. E. Lund (Manchester), Dr. Alexander Ogston (Aberdeen), Mr. R. W. Parker (London), Mr. E. M. Little (London), Mr. John Chiene (Edinburgh), Mr. W. J. Walsham (London), and others.

The following papers have also been promised.

ANDERSON, E. Garrett, M.D., London. A Case of Incontinence of Urine due to a Supernumerary or Accessory Urinary Passage.

BENTON, Samuel, Esq., London. On the Treatment of Stricture of the Rectum by Electrolysis.

BISHOP, E. Stanmore, Esq., Manchester. Some Cases of Osteotomy, with an Apparatus for fixing the Lower Limbs after Division of the Bones.

BROWNE, G. Buckston, Esq., London. An Explanation of the way in which Calculi in the Male Urinary Bladder sometimes escape Detection by the Sound, with a description of a New Form of Sound.

BROWNE, Lennox, Esq., London. Tubage of the Larynx.

CARMICHAEL, Archibald, M.D., Barrow-in-Furness. A Case of Gastrostomy.

CLARK, Sir Andrew, London. The History of a Case of Catheter Fever.

CLARKE, W. Bruce, Esq., London. Prostatic Abscess and its Consequences.

COUSINS, J. Ward, M.D., Portsmouth. (1) New Apparatus for Treatment of Fractures of Lower Jaw; (2) New Evacuator for Litholapaxy and other Bladder Operations.

DUNCAN, John, M.D., Edinburgh. The Value of Electrolysis in Angioma and Goitre.

FENWICK, E. Hurry, Esq., London. Notes from the Experience of 550 Cases of Organic Stricture of the Urethra.

FLEMING, W. J., M.D., Glasgow. 1. On Continuous Extension in Spinal Curvature. 2. On the Treatment of Perineal Fistula.

KEETLEY, C. R. B., Esq., London. Plastic Amputations of the Foot.

LAFFAN, Thomas, Esq., Cashel. On Sarcoma.

LLOYD, Jordan, Esq., Birmingham. Inflammatory Disease of the Seminal Vesicles.

MARCUS, Hugo, M.D., Paris. (Title not received.)

MCINTYRE, John, Esq., Glasgow. The Electric Illumination of the Cavities of the Body.

MORTON, James, M.D., Glasgow. On Spina Bifida, with exhibition of cases successfully treated some years ago.

MURPHY, James, M.D., Sunderland. (1) A Case of Gastrostomy, with Exhibi-

tion of Patient Eleven Months after Operation. (2) Hysterectomy per Vaginam for Uterine Fibroids, *moreclement* as practised by M. Péan.

O'CALLAGHAN, Robert, F.R.C.S., Carlow. A Case of Laparotomy for Strangulated Umbilical Hernia; Radical Cure, with a Method of Operating.

OWEN, Edmund, Esq., London. A Case of Intra-cranial (Subdural) Haemorrhage; Localisation; Trephining; Recovery.

PEARSE, T. Frederick, Esq., M.D., London. (1) On Puncture of the Bladder; (2) On Gonorrhœa in Women.

RAKE, Beaven, M.D., Trinidad. The Value of Nerve Stretching in Leprosy, based on One Hundred Cases.

RENTON, J. Crawford, Esq., M.D., Glasgow. A Case of Severe Deformity of Lower Lip restored by Mr. Teale's operation six years ago.

ROBSON, A. W. Mayo, Esq., Leeds. (1) Prostatectomy, a Sequel of the Operation of Suprapubic Lithotomy in cases of Prostatic Enlargement. With Cases. (2) A Series of Cases of Maczewski's Operation for Genito-Vaginum.

ROTH, Bernard, Esq., London. On Scoliosiometry, or an Accurate and Practical Method of Recording Cases of Lateral Curvature of the Spine.

SMITH, Noble, Esq. Demonstration of the Reduction of Fractured Vertebrae, and the application of Apparatus to Control the Spine.

STOKES, Sir William, Dublin. Modification of Griffi's Amputation; and will show Casts of Stumps.

THOMSON, Wm., Esq., M.D., Dublin. On Excision of the Knee-joint.

THORBURN, Wm., Esq., Manchester. The Distribution of Paralysis and Anaesthesia in Injuries of the Cervical Region of the Spinal Cord.

VALCOURT, Th. de, Esq., M.D., Cannes. Winter Sea-baths at Cannes in cases of Scrofulous Disease.

YATES, Peter, Esq., M.D., Bolton. Notes on two Cases of Cancerum Oris treated successfully by Corrosive Sublimate.

SECTION C.—OBSTETRIC MEDICINE.

Medical Jurisprudence Class Room.

C. OBSTETRIC MEDICINE.—*President*, Thomas More Madden, M.D. *Vice-Presidents*, William Leishman, M.D.; J. Halliday Croom, M.D. *Honorary Secretaries*, William Walter, M.D., 20, St. John Street, Manchester; W. L. Reid, M.D., 7, Royal Crescent, Glasgow.

The following two special discussions will take place:—

1. On Intra-uterine Death; its Pathology and Preventive Treatment. To be opened by Professor Simpson. The following gentlemen will take part in the discussion:—Drs. R. Barnes, Graily Hewitt, More Madden, W. O. Priestley, John W. Byers, Hugo Marcus, J. A. Byrne, and A. D. Leith Napier.

2. On Obstructive Dysmenorrhœa and Sterility. To be opened by Dr. Halliday Croom. The following gentlemen will take part in the discussion:—Drs. Aveling, Bantock, F. Barnes, R. Barnes, Cranny, Duke, Edis, Graily Hewitt, Macan, More Madden, Professor Stephenson, J. W. Taylor, W. Walter, J. W. Byers, Hugo Marcus, J. A. Byrne, and Dr. Braithwaite.

Dr. Samuel Sloan (Glasgow) will show his Antero-posterior Compression Forceps, and will explain their use in Flat Pelvis.

Wm. Walter, M.D., Manchester, will exhibit his instruments for Securing the Broad Ligaments during Extirpation of the Uterus per Vaginam.

William L. Reid, M.D., Glasgow, will show and describe an instrument for the Rapid Dilatation of the Cervix Uteri.

The following papers are promised.

APOSTOLI, G., M.D., Paris. On Some Novelties in the Electro-Therapeutics of Gynaecology.

AVELING, J., M.D. The Treatment of Uterine Tumours by Electricity.

BARNES, R., M.D. Analogies between Menstruation and Gestation and Puerperium in their Physiological and Pathological Relations.

BRAITHWAITE, James, M.D., Leeds. 1. Cases of Mechanical or Irritative Treatment of Amenorrhœa. 2. The Treatment of Intractable Cases of Retroflexion.

BUTLER-SMYTHE, A. C., F.R.C.S.Ed., London. Acute Mania following Removal of a Papillomatous Cystic Tumour of the Ovary and Rupture of the Intestine by Enema; Recovery.

BYRNE, J. A., M.B., Dublin. On some Cases of Sterility caused by Operation and Treatment.

CAMERON, John M., M.B., Old Kilpatrick. A Case of Erysipelas in a Pregnant Woman, with the Birth of an Erysipelas Child.

CAMERON, Murdoch, M.D., Glasgow. 1. On Cæsarean Section, with Notes of a Successful Case. 2. On the Thermostatic Nurse, with Cases.

CROOM, J. Halliday, M.D., Edinburgh. (1) On the Remote Effects of Removal of the Uterine Appendages. (2) On Some Points in the Pathological Anatomy of Incarceration of the Retroflexed Gravid Uterus.

DUKE, A., F.K.Q.C.P., Dublin. (1) On the Rapid Expansion of the Cervical Canal by a New Method. (2) Tractors and Belt for Additional Power in Forceps Cases, as an Alternative to Craniotomy.

HART, D. Berry, M.D., Edinburgh. Successful Case of Cæsarean Section (Porro's modification).

IMLACH, Francis, M.D., Liverpool. The Function of Anæmia in Gynaecology.

KENNEDY, Hugh, M.D., Dublin. Notes on the Treatment of Lacerations of the Cervix Uteri.

MCDONALD, A. D., M.D., Liverpool. (1) A Case of Extra-uterine (Ruptured Intra-ligamentous) Pregnancy. (2) Non-communication of Scarlet Fever to a Puerperal Patient.

MADDEN, More, M.D., Dublin. 1. On the Causes and Treatment of Pseudoeyesis. 2. On the Rapid Curative Treatment of Cystitis in Women.

MARCUS, Hugo, M.D., Paris. (*Title not received.*)

MARTIN, J. M., M.D. On Some Points in the Pathology of Carcinoma of the Uterus.

NAPLER, A. D. Leith, M. D., London. The Treatment of Habitual Abortion.

ROUTH, A., M.D. Headaches of Pelvic Origin.

STEPHENSON, William, M.D., Aberdeen. On the Influence of Permanganate of Potass on Menstruation.

WALLACE, J., M.D., Liverpool. Note on Three Forms of Fallopian Disease. (1) Subinvolution (open tube). (2) Hypertrophy (open tube). (3) Complete Stenosis (Inflammatory).

SECTION D.—PUBLIC MEDICINE.

Greek Class Room.

D. PUBLIC MEDICINE.—*President*, Henry Duncan Littlejohn, M.D. *Vice-Presidents*, James Christie, M.D.; D. Page, M.D. *Honorary Secretaries*, Ebenezer Duncan, M.D., 4, Royal Crescent, Crosshill, Glasgow; John C. McVail, M.D., Holmhead, Kilmarnock.

1. Sanitary Legislation. This discussion will be introduced by the Opening Address of the President of the Section.

2. The Communicable Diseases Common to Man and Animals, and their Relationships. Discussion to be opened on the second day of the sectional meetings by George Fleming, LL.D., F.R.C.V.S., Chief of the Veterinary Department of the Army. Professor Edgar Crookshank, King's College; Dr. J. B. Buist, Edinburgh; Dr. Edington, Edinburgh; Professor McCall, Veterinary College, Glasgow; Dr. Edward Seaton, St. Thomas's Hospital; Dr. George Thin, London; Dr. Henry Tomkins, Leicester; Principal Walley, Royal Veterinary College, Edinburgh; Dr. G. Sims Woodhead, Edinburgh, will take part in the discussion.

3. The Disposal of Sewage (*a*) in Large Towns; (*b*) in Small Towns and Country Districts. Discussion will be opened on the third day by Dr. James B. Russell, Medical Officer of Health, Glasgow. Sheriff Spens, Glasgow; Dr. G. Petrie Hay, Medical Officer of Health, Forres; Dr. John Woodman, Medical Officer of Health, City and County of Exeter; Dr. John W. Mason, Medical Officer of Health, Hull; Dr. J. Mitchell Wilson, Medical Officer of Health, Doncaster, have intimated their intention of being present to take part in the discussions.

The following papers are promised.

BROWN, William, F.R.C.S., Carlisle. Report on Outbreak of Typhoid Fever, Associated with an Infective Fever among Cows.

BRUCE, William, M.D., Dingwall. On Proposal for joint Publication of the different Annual Hospital Reports from Scotland.

CARPENTER, Dr. Alfred, Croydon. On Disposal of Sewage.

CHURTON, T., M.D., Leeds. On Some Researches in the Homes of Hospital Patients and of Holiday Children.

DRUMMOND, Edward, M.D., Rome. On Malaria.

DRYSDALE, Charles R., M.D. On Indigence as a Main Cause of High Death-rates. 2. The Berlin and Parisian Sewage Farms.

DYKE, J., M.D. On the Disposal of Sewage at Merthyr Tydfil.

HIME, T. W., M.B. Milk Scarlet Fever.

HOPE, E. W., M.D., Liverpool. On the More Recent Phases in the Decline of the Liverpool Death-rate.

JAMES, J. Brindley, Esq., London. On a Minister of Public Health.

KERR, Norman, M.D. Some Risks from attention to Health and Sanitation.

LITTLEJOHN, Dr., Edinburgh. On Disposal of Sewage.

MURRAY, B. H., M.D., Medical Officer of Health, Portsmouth. On Epidemic of Scarlet Fever traced to Milk.

MURRAY, William, M.D., Medical Officer of Health, Forfar. On Disposal of Sewage in Forfar.

NASMYTH, T. G., F.R.S. A Report on the Chemical and Biological Conditions of the Air of Coal Mines, together with Mortality Statistics of a Mining District, being a report to the Scientific Grants Committee of the British Medical Association.

PRINGLE, Surgeon-Major Robert, M.D., late of the Sanitary Department Her Majesty's Bengal Army. (1) On Sheffield and Leicester Compared as Regards Small-pox Prevalence. (2) The Condition of Water-Supply for Drinking Purposes in Public Fountains, Railway Stations, etc.

SEATON, Edward, M.D., London. On Epidemic of Ephemeral Fever.

SIMPSON, W. J., M.D., Medical Officer of Health, Calcutta. On Cholera and its Fostering Conditions in the Endemic Area.

SUTHERLAND, J. Francis, M.D. Our Hospitals and the Necessity for considerable Change in the Mode of Administration and Maintenance.

TATHAM, J., M.D., Medical Officer of Health, Salford. Preventive Measures at Salford, with special regard to Compulsory Notification of Disease.

TOMKINS, H., M.D., M.O.H., Leicester. Some Bacteriological Researches in connection with Summer Diarrhoea.

WHITELAW, Dr., Kirkintilloch. On Disposal of Sewage.

SECTION E.—PSYCHOLOGY.

Hebrew Class Room.

E. PSYCHOLOGY.—*President*, James C. Howden, M.D. *Vice-Presidents*, James Rutherford, M.D.; Julius Mickle, M.D. *Honorary Secretaries*, A. R. Urquhart, M.D., Murray House, Perth; Alex. Newington, M.D., Ticehurst, Sussex.

Dr. J. C. Howden, the President of the Section, will deliver an Address.

Dr. C. M. Campbell will introduce a discussion on the Uniform Recording of *Post-Mortem* Examinations in Asylum Reports.

Dr. A. Campbell Clark will introduce the following subject: The Sexual and Reproductive Functions—Normal and Perverted—in Relation to Insanity. 1. Menstruation: its Commencement, Irre-

gularities, and Cessation; 2. The Sexual Instinct and its Abuse; 3. Pregnancy, Parturition, the Puerperal Period, and Lactation.

Dr. Clouston will initiate a discussion on the Principle of Construction and Arrangement of an Asylum for Private Patients of the Richer Classes.

The following papers are promised.

BEACH, Fletcher, M.D. Cases of Disease of the Brain in Imbeciles.
BENEDIKT, Professor, Vienna. The Clinical Results of Craniometry and Cephaloscopy in Diseases of the Mind and Brain.
MERCIER, Charles, M.B. Expert Evidence in Lunacy Cases.
MICKLE, W. J., M.D. Note on Antifebrin.
SAVAGE, George, M.D. Mental Disorders associated with Engagements and Marriage.
TUKE, Hack, M.D. On Hallucinations.
TURNBULL, A. R., M.D. Fife and Kinross Asylum. Some Remarks on Boarding-out as a Provision for Pauper Insane.
WARNER, Francis, M.D. 1. Methods of Examining Children in Schools as to the Development and Condition of Brain.
WIGLESWORTH, J., M.D. The Pathology of Delusional Insanity (Monomania).
WOODS, Oscar T., M.D. Notes on a Case of Folie à Deux in Five Members of the same Family.

SECTION F.—ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Anatomy Class Room.

F. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—President, John Cleland, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. Vice-Presidents, R. J. Anderson, M.D.; Henry Edward Clark, F.F.P.S.G. Honorary Secretaries, John Barlow, M.D., 27, Elmbank Crescent, Glasgow; Charles Barrett Lockwood, F.R.C.S., 19, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, W.

C. B. Lockwood, F.R.C.S., will introduce a discussion on the Teaching of Anatomy; and will show sections illustrating the Development of the Organs of Circulation and Respiration.

The following papers are promised.

ANDERSON, Professor R. J., M.D. On Pelvic Epiphyses.
BENEDIKT, Professor, Vienna. will read a paper on his Craniometric and Cephalometric Systems, with demonstrations.
BROOKS, Henry St. John, M.D. On the Morphology of the Epitrochleo-anconeus or Anconeus Sextus (Gruber).
BROWN, J. Macdonald, M.B., F.R.C.S. 1. The Construction of the Cardiac Ventricles in the Mammalia. 2. Arrested Twin Development.
CLELAND, Professor, M.D., F.R.S. On the Nature of Certain Forms of Double Monstrosity.
COLLIER, Mark P. Mayo, M.B., F.R.C.S. On the Mechanism of the Heart and Pulse.
ECCLES, A. Symons, M.D. The Internal and External Temperature of the Human Body as modified by Muscle-Kneading, with Sphygmographic and Sphygmomanometric Records.
HAYCRAFT, Professor J. Berry, and Dr. W. E. CARLIER. 1. Morphological Changes which occur in Blood during its Coagulation. 2. Demonstration of Human Blood retained in a Fluid Condition when Suspended to Castor Oil.
HAYCRAFT, Professor J. Berry. Recent Investigations on the Production of Taste and Smell.
LANE, W. Arbutinot, M.B., F.R.C.S. The Influence Produced by Excessive Strain upon Muscles and Ligaments (to be illustrated by specimens).
MACDONALD, Greville, M.D. On the Mechanics of the Nose, as regards Respiration, Smell, and Taste.
MURRAY, R. Milne, M.B., F.R.C.P.E. Will Show an Arrangement for the Investigation of the Action of Measured Galvanic and Faradic Currents on Tissues.
PATERSON, A. M., M.D. 1. On the Position of the Vertebrate Limb, considered in the Light of its Innervation and Development. 2. Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia in an Infant.

Professor Cleland, M.D., has made arrangements for the exhibition of his Preparations, both Human and Comparative, Normal, Abnormal, and Pathological, numbering 441 specimens.

SECTION G.—PATHOLOGY.

Law Class Room.

G. PATHOLOGY.—President, Sir William Aitken, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. Vice-Presidents, Alexander Davidson, M.D.; Joseph Coats, M.D.; Charles Roy, M.D., F.R.S. Honorary Secretaries, G. Sims Woodhead, M.D., 6, Marchhall Crescent, Edinburgh; J. Lindsay Steven, M.D., 34, Berkeley Terrace, Glasgow.

Arrangements are being made to hold a discussion on Cancer originating apart from Epithelial Structures, in which Dr. Joseph Coats, Dr. John Carlyle (Greenock), and others are expected to take part.

The following papers have been promised.

BRUCE, Alex., M.B., F.R.C.P. Edin. On Disseminated Sclerosis.
CATHCART, Charles W., M.B., F.R.C.S. Illustrations of a suggested Museum Series.
COATS, Joseph, M.D. On a Case of Lipæmia in Diabetes, with Suggestions as to the Source of the Fat.
CROOKE, G. F., M.D., Birmingham. (1) Histological Examination of Organs in Two Cases of Purpura Haemorrhagica. (2) Cancrum Oris Terminating Fatally with Haemorrhagic Myocardiitis.
CROOKSHANK, Professor Edgar, M.B. (1) On Anthrax in Swine. (2) On Tuberculosis in Swine. (3) On Tubercular Cows' Milk. (4) On Human and Bovine Actinomycoses.
GREVES, R. Hyla, M.D., Bournemouth. Notes on the Pathology of a case of Pseudo-hypertrophic Paralysis.

DELÉPINE, Sheridan, Esq. A Few Uncommon Forms of Sarcoma. (Specimens to be shown.)

HUNTER, W., M.D. On the Pathology of Pernicious Anæmia.
KENNEDY, — M.D. A Case of Cystic Disease of the Liver and Kidney.
MAPOTHER, E. D., M.D. Dublin. An Anomalous Form of Eczema.
MAYLARD, A. E., B.S., M.B. Lond. The Results of some Bacteriological Cultivation Experiments with Iodoform.

NUM, T. W., Esq., F.R.C.S. Exhibition of a Selection of Microscopic Sections of Cancerous Tissues.

O'CONNOR, Bernard, M.D., M.R.C.P. Hydatids of the Spleen, Liver, and Brain.
RAKE, Beaven, M.D. Lond. Medical Superintendent of the Trinidad Leper Asylum. The Percentage of Fibrin in the Blood of Lepers.

ROY, Professor C. S., F.R.S., and ADAMI, J. A., M.A., M.B. On Failure of the Heart from Overstrain.

RUSSELL, William, M.D. The Pathology of Pernicious Anæmia.

The following gentlemen have also intimated their intention of contributing to the business of the Section by reading papers or otherwise: Professor Greenfield, Professor Roy, Professor D. J. Hamilton, Dr. William Hunter, Dr. Barrett (Edinburgh), Dr. McFadyean (Edinburgh), Alex. Edington, M.B. (Edinburgh), etc.

Demonstrations.—Dr. Alexander Bruce (Edinburgh) will give a Magic Lantern Demonstration on Diseases of the Spinal Cord; and Alexander Edington, M.B. (Edinburgh), a Bacteriological Demonstration. Arrangements are also being made for a series of Microscopical Demonstrations illustrative of Tumours, Tuberculosis, etc.

Pathological Section of the Annual Museum.—Intimation has been received of the following exhibits for this Section of the Annual Museum: 1. Calculi removed by Lithotomy, by Professor George Buchanan. 2. Calculi removed by Lithotrity or by Scoop, by Professor George Buchanan. 3. Miscellaneous Objects removed from the Body, by Professor George Buchanan, namely: Bullets, Needles, Cases of Teeth, Impacted Pessaries, etc., also Isolated Bones of the Tarsus Excised. 4. Rhinoplasty; Wax Cast, by Professor George Buchanan. 5. Bladder and Urethra showing False Passages. 6. Selected Specimens from the Private Collection of Professor W. T. Gairdner. 7. A Series of Specimens of Tumours of the Brain, by Dr. Joseph Coats. 8. A Series of Specimens of Myoma of the Uterus, by Dr. Joseph Coats. 9. A Specimen of Madura Foot, etc., by Dr. Joseph Coats. 10. A Series of Specimens illustrative of Diseases of the Kidneys, by Dr. David Newman. 11. A Series of Specimens illustrative of Leprosy, by Dr. Beaven Rake (Trinidad). 12. A Series of Large Sections illustrating Malignant Tumours of the Lung; and a Series of Specimens illustrating Deformities of the Liver, by Drs. Woodhead and Bruce. 13. Drawings and Sections to illustrate Diseases of Bone and Joints, by Mr. F. M. Caird (Edinburgh). 14. A Series of Specimens illustrative of Diseases of the Heart, by Dr. John Lindsay Steven. 15. A Series of Myomata of the Uterus, by Dr. Joseph Coats. 16. A Series of Specimens and Illustrations of Bacteria, by Mr. A. E. Maylard, B.S. 17. Sections of Primary Growths of the Pleura and Lungs, by Dr. George F. Crooke, Birmingham.

As space for the Museum is somewhat limited, gentlemen intending to send specimens should intimate their intention without delay to John Lindsay Steven, M.D., 34, Berkeley Terrace, Glasgow, Honorary Secretary of the Section of Pathology of the Annual Museum.

SECTION H.—OPHTHALMOLOGY.

Midwifery Class Room.

H. OPHTHALMOLOGY.—President, Thomas Reid, M.D. Vice-Presidents, J. R. Wolfe, M.D.; C. E. Glascoff, M.D. Honorary Secretaries, Henry Bendelack Hewetson, M.R.C.S., 11, Hanover Square, Leeds; A. Freeland Fergus, M.B., 41, Elmbank Street, Glasgow.

Mr. Brudenell Carter will open a discussion on the Treatment of Senile Cataract. Drs. Prichard, Meighan, Mason, Teale, G. Anderson Critchett, Drs. C. Lloyd Owen, Charles G. Lee, H. Bendelack Hewetson, Esq., Karl Grossmann, J. H. Bell, and others have promised to take part in the discussion.

The President of the Section intends to give a Demonstration of several Instruments of Use in Ophthalmic Diagnosis.

The following papers are promised.

BENSON, A. H., Esq. 1. On the Treatment of Entropion and Trichiasis by the Transplantation of Buccal Mucous Membrane. 2. Hyalitis Punctata.
BICKERTON, T. H., Esq., Liverpool. 1. Sailors and their Eyesight. 2. Unusual Corneal Opacity in Process of Recovery (patient previously shown at the Brighton meeting in 1886).
CARTER, R. Brudenell, Esq. Operation of Opening the Sheath of the Optic Nerve for the Relief of Pressure.
GROSSMANN, K. A., M.D. Colour-blindness, with a Demonstration of New Tests.
HEWETSON, H. Bendelack, Esq. General Neuroses having an Ophthalmic Origin.
JESSOP, W. H., M.D. Ocular Headaches.
LEE, C. G., Esq. Two Cases of Foreign Bodies.
LITTLE, D., M.D., Manchester. On Extraction of Senile Cataract, giving the result of 1,100 cases.

MACKAY, George, M.D., Edinburgh. *A Contribution to the Study of Hemianopsia of Central Origin, with special reference to Acquired Colour Blindness.*
 MACKINLAY, J. G., Esq. *On Cocaine.*
 MAXWELL, P. W., M.D. *Chronic Nasal Catarrh as a Reflex Course of Accommodative Asthenopia.*
 MEIGHEAN, T. S., M.D., Glasgow. *On the Treatment of Symblepharon by Transplantation of Mucous Membrane from the Lip.*
 RENTON, J. C., M.D., Glasgow. *The Value of the Cautery in the Treatment of Ulceration of the Cornea.*
 WILLIAMS, Richard, M.D., Liverpool. *Three Cases of Conical Cornea treated by the Actual Cautery.*

SECTION I.—OTOTOLOGY.

Biblical Criticism Class Room.

I. OTOTOLOGY.—*President*, Thomas Barr, M.D. *Vice-Presidents*, John Astley Bloxam, F.R.C.S.; J. J. K. Duncanson, M.D. *Honorary Secretaries*, Johnstone Macfie, M.D., 23, Ashton Terrace, Glasgow; James Black, F.R.C.S., 16, Wimpole Street, London.

The following special subjects have been proposed for formal discussion:

1. The Conditions calling for Perforation of the Mastoid Portion of the Temporal Bone, and the Best Methods of Operating; to be opened by Dr. F. M. Pierce, of Manchester. Mr. Peter McBride has promised a paper on this subject. Dr. D. Stewart, of Nottingham, and Dr. W. McEwen, of Glasgow, hope to take part in the discussion.

2. The True Value of those Aids to Hearing usually termed "Artificial Tympanic Membranes." Dr. W. L. Purves has promised a paper on this subject.

3. Adenoid Growths in the Naso-Pharynx; their Influence on the Middle Ear, and their Treatment. To be opened by Mr. Lennox Browne, F.R.C.S.Ed. Dr. Farquhar Matheson, Dr. J. Ward Cousins, Dr. E. Cresswell Baber, and Dr. R. McKenzie Johnston will take part in the discussion.

The following have promised papers.

BARR, Thomas, M.D. (President of Section), intends showing Two Patients who have been successfully operated upon for Abscess of the Brain due to Ear Disease.

BONNER, A., M.D., Bradford, will send a few Notes of Cases and Specimens of Growths removed by the Finger-nail and Hartmann's Curette.

BROWNE, Lennox, Esq. (*Title not received.*)
 ELLIS, Richard, F.R.C.S. On the Fraudulent Treatment of the Deaf by Impostors.

LEWIS, Christopher, M.D., Birmingham. A case of Severe Cellulitis of the Neck, with Partial Paralysis of Right Arm, following Acute Otitis Media, caused by a Blow.

MATHESON, Farquhar, M.B., London. A brief communication on the Symptomatic Relation between Stammering and Stuttering and Diseases of the Nose and Nasopharynx.

TORRANCE, R., Esq. On Syphilitic Cochleitis.

TURNBULL, Lawrence, M.D., Philadelphia. On the History and True Value of those Aids to Hearing usually termed Artificial Tympanic Membranes.

WARDEN, Charles, M.D., Birmingham. A Case of Congenital Ear Disease producing Mastoid Abscess and Facial Paralysis.

Dr. Samuel Sexton, of New York, hopes to be present, and will give a communication on Excision of the Drumhead and Ossicles.

Dr. J. Clarence Blake, of America, hopes to be present to take part in the meeting.

SECTION J.—DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

English Literature Class Room.

J. DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—*President*, Walter Butler Cheadle, M.D. *Vice-Presidents*, James Finlayson, M.D.; Henry Ashby, M.D. *Honorary Secretaries*, George S. Middleton, M.D., 23, Sandyford Place, Glasgow; W. Arbuthnot Lane, M.S., F.R.C.S., 14, St. Thomas's Street, S.E.

The following two discussions will take place:

1. Diphtheria: (a) Etiology. (b) Relationship to other Infectious Diseases, and to other Forms of Sore Throat; Occurrence on Open Wounds and on Mucous Membranes other than those of the Throat. (c) Diagnosis. What are the Distinctive Features, especially those Distinguishing the Lesion in the Throat from other Forms of Sore Throat? Does Membranous Croup occur apart from Diphtheria? (d) Pathology and Sequelæ. (e) Medical Treatment. (f) Surgical Treatment; Tracheotomy; Tubage. The medical and general aspects of the subject will be introduced by Dr. A. Jacobi (New York), and the surgical aspect by Mr. R. W. Parker (London). Messrs. E. Owen, H. R. Hutton, Lennox Browne, R. N. Pughe, Howard Marsh, and Drs. W. T. Gairdner, George Buchanan, James Finlayson, Henry Ashby, H. C. Cameron, D. Newman, Thos. Buzzard, John Macintyre, Alex. Robertson, J. Campbell Hall, Waxham (Chicago), and J. S. Cameron will take part in the discussion.

2. Rickets: (a) Etiology and Prevention. (b) Its Connection with Syphilis and Scurvy. Is Enlargement of the Liver and the Spleen always present, more or less, in Rickets; or only in Cases

of Syphilitic Origin? (c) Medical Treatment. (d) Surgical Treatment; at what Stage, and in what Way? The medical and general aspects of the subject will be introduced by the President, Dr. Cheadle, and the surgical aspect by Professor A. Ogston. Drs. Macewen, L. W. Marshall, H. Ranke (Munich), Thos. Buzzard, Henry Ashby, and Messrs. R. W. Parker, H. R. Hutton, R. Haggard, E. L. Freer, John Gordon, R. N. Pughe, W. A. Lane, and Howard Marsh will take part in the discussion.

Drs. Jacobi (New York), Keating (Philadelphia), Ranke (Munich), Sanné (Paris), and other members of the profession on the Continent have been invited.

The following have promised papers.

BROWNE, Lennox, F.R.C.S.Ed. *Anatomical Facts in support of Intubation in Diphtheria.*

CAMERON, J. S., M.D. *Etiology of Diphtheria. (1) Predisposition from Recent or Existing Disease, especially Scarlet Fever; (2) Influence of Insanitary Surroundings, especially Rise and Fall of Subsoil Water.*

CARMICHAEL, James, M.D. *So-called Idiopathic or Simple Ascites in Children. Reference to Measles and Whooping-cough, and to Family Predisposition to Consumption.*

FINLAYSON, James, M.D. *Evidence of the Occurrence of Laryngeal Diphtheria in Glasgow, in the Early Part of this Century.*

HAGYARD, Robert, M.R.C.S. *The Effects of Sunlight on Rickets in Children and in the Lower Animals.*

LANE, W. A., F.R.C.S. *Deformities of Rickets.*

SECTION K.—PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS.

Conveyancing Class Room.

K. PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS.—*President*, James Morton, M.D. *Vice-Presidents*, John Dougall, M.D.; Theodore Cash, M.D., F.R.S. *Honorary Secretaries*, Alexander Napier, M.D., 3, Royal Terrace, Crosshill, Glasgow; Sidney Harris Cox Martin, M.D., 60, Gower Street, London, W.C.

A special discussion will be opened by Professor Theodore Cash, M.D., F.R.S., on Carbolic Acid, Antipyrin, Antifebrin, and their Allies, especially as regards their Antipyretic, Analgesic, and Antiseptic Actions. Drs. Walter G. Smith (Dublin), A. D. Macdonald, and Prosser James will take part in the discussion.

Dr. W. Allan Jamieson (Edinburgh) will show two cases of Xeroderma Pigmentosum.

It is expected that Professors Liebreich and Dujardin-Beaumetz will be present at the meeting. Dr. Dujardin-Beaumetz will contribute a paper on Phenacetin.

The following have promised papers.

DAVISON, James, M.D. *The Pine Treatment.*

DOUGAL, J., M.D., Glasgow. (*Title not received.*)

DYBESDALE, C. R., M.D. 1. On the Therapeutic Value of Alcohol. 2. The so-called Abortive Treatment of Syphilis.

JAMES, J. Brindley, Esq. *Scabies and its Treatment.*

KERR, J. G. Douglas, M.B. *Thermal Treatment after Acute Rheumatism, with a Short Outline of the System pursued at Bath.*

MACDONALD, A. D., M.D. *Three Cases of Poisoning.*

MACPHERSON, R. B., M.D. *The Want of Uniformity in Strength of Medicinal Substances.*

PEARSE, T. F., M.D. *The Treatment of Eczema.*

SHOEMAKER, John V., M.D., Philadelphia. *An Investigation of the Action of B Naphthol.*

STOCKMAN, R. M.D. Edinburgh. *The Coca Alkaloids.*

SECTION L.—LARYNGOLOGY AND RHINOLOGY.

Divinity Class Room.

L. LARYNGOLOGY AND RHINOLOGY.—*President*, Felix Semon, M.D. *Vice-Presidents*, George Hunter Mackenzie, M.D.; Peter McBride, M.D. *Honorary Secretaries*, D. Newman, M.D., 18, Woodside Place, Glasgow; A. E. Garrod, M.D., 9, Chandos Street, Caven-dish Square.

The following subjects are proposed for special discussion:

1. The Use and Abuse of Local Treatment in Diseases of the Upper Air Passages. To be opened by Dr. de Havilland Hall (London) and Mr. Stoker (London).

2. The Causes, Effects, and Treatment of Nasal Stenosis. To be opened by Dr. Macintyre (Glasgow) and Mr. Cresswell Baber (Brighton).

3. Hæmorrhages from the Pharynx and Larynx, and other Hæmorrhages which simulate these. To be opened by Dr. Percy Kidd (London) and Dr. Hoddkinson (Manchester).

The following gentlemen hope to take part in the discussions: Dr. Prosser James (London), Dr. McBride (Edinburgh), Dr. Charles Warden (Birmingham), Dr. Cartaz (Paris), and Mr. Richard Ellis (Newcastle-on-Tyne).

The following papers have been promised.

GRANT, J. Dundas, M.D. *Nasal Stenosis.*

JACOB, Ernest H., M.D. *Some Unusual Forms of Laryngeal Neurosis.*

JOHNSTONE, R. Mackenzie, M.D. *Account of a Case of Tumour of the Naso-Pharynx.*

McBRIDE, P., M.D., Edinburgh. On Hay-Fever and Allied Conditions.
 MACDONALD, Greville, M.D. Lond. (1) Case of Laryngeal Stenosis, cured by Ablation of one Vocal Cord. (2) Remarks on the Pathology of Echondrosis of the Triangular Cartilage, with a new operation.
 MACINTYRE, J., M.D. Anatomical Demonstration of the Larynx.
 MACINTYRE, John, M.D., Glasgow. The Use of Electricity in Diseases of the Throat.
 MATHESON, Farquhar, M.B. The Relationship between Naso-pharyngeal Disease and Stuttering and Stammering.
 NEWMAN, D., M.D. Two Cases of Complete Laryngeal Stenosis produced by Wounds of the Larynx in Attempted Suicides.
 SPICER, R. H. Scanes, M.D. (1) Clinical and Pathological Observations on Affections of the Tonsils (Faucial, Lingual, and Pharyngeal) in the Light of Recent Views as to their Functions. (2) A Case of *Lupus Vulgaris* of the Upper Respiratory Tract—with Polypus (Lupous) of the Larynx.
 STOKER, George. A Note on the Treatment of Acute Laryngitis with Cocaine.
 WARDEN, C., M.D. Case of Fibro-mucous Polypus of the Naso-pharynx.

ANNUAL MUSEUM.

THE Annual Museum will be held on August 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, in the Examination Hall and Lower Hall of the Hunterian Museum of the University of Glasgow, and will be arranged in the following six Sections:

SECTION A.—Food and Drugs, including Antiseptic Dressings, and other Chemical and Pharmaceutical Preparations. (Honorary Secretary, R. S. Thomson, B.Sc., M.B., C.M., 3, Melrose Street.)

SECTION B.—Pathology, comprising Casts, Models, Diagrams, Microscopical Preparations, and Micro-organisms. (Honorary Secretary, J. Lindsay Steven, M.D., 34, Berkeley Terrace.)

SECTION C.—Anatomy, comprising Special Dissections, Methods of Mounting, Abnormalities, Drawings, Models, etc. (Honorary Secretary, J. Yule Mackay, M.D., 34, Elmbank Crescent.)

SECTION D.—Physiology, consisting of Apparatus, Microscopes, Microtomes, and Microscopical Preparations of Normal Histology. (Honorary Secretary, J. McGregor Robertson, M.A., M.B., C.M., 400, Great Western Road.)

SECTION E.—Instruments and Books, including Appliances—Medical, Surgical, and Electrical. (Honorary Secretary, J. Macintyre, M.B., C.M., 173, Bath Street.)

SECTION F.—Sanitation (1) Domestic Sanitary Appliances, embracing all Improvements applicable to the Treatment of the Sick in Private Dwellings. (2) Personal Hygiene, including Dress and Gymnastic Appliances. (3) Ambulances, Carriages, and all other Appliances used for the Conveyance and Treatment of the Sick and Wounded, either in Civil, Naval, or Military Practice. (4) Drawings, Models, and Apparatus illustrative of the Ventilation, Lighting, and Draining of Hospitals. (5) Hospital Furniture. (6) Sanitary Appliances in connection with Educational Institutions and Public Buildings. (Honorary Secretary, 1, 2, 3, Robert Pollok, M.B., C.M., Pollokshields; Honorary Secretary, 4, 5, and 6, A. W. Russell, M.A., M.B., C.M., Western Infirmary.)

Intending exhibitors should communicate as early as possible with the Secretary of the Section in which they propose to exhibit, as the Museum Catalogue must be complete one month before the date of meeting. The latest time for receiving exhibits is July 31st. Inquiries as to advertisements in the Catalogue should be sent without delay to Dr. Thomson, 3, Melrose Street, Glasgow.

Honorary General Secretaries of Museum Committee, A. Ernest Maylard, B.S., M.B., 4, Berkeley Terrace; R. S. Thomson, B.Sc., M.B., C.M., 3, Melrose Terrace.

Honorary Local Treasurers, Joseph Coats, M.D.; Jas. B. Russell, M.D.

Honorary Local Secretaries, John G. McKendrick, M.D., F.R.S., 45, Westbourne Gardens, Glasgow; James Christie, M.D., Hillhead, Glasgow; John Glaister, M.D., 4, Grafton Place, Glasgow.

Dr. EDWARD WATERS hereby gives notice that he will move:

That the Council of the Association be desired to place before the General Medical Council the following resolution passed at the annual meeting held in Dublin in 1887, with the view of obtaining the opinion of the General Medical Council on the subject:

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

Dr. WILLIAM HONNER FITZPATRICK hereby gives notice that he will move (in order to give full effect to the recent change of constitution of the Council, the design of which was to secure upon it an adequate representation of the Branches):

That every representative attending a Council meeting be paid first-class railway fares to and fro out of the funds of the Association.

FRANCIS FOWKE, General Secretary.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS of the Association resident in Edinburgh and the neighbourhood may have the benefit of a special train leaving Glasgow at 11 P.M. on August 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, provided a sufficient number intimate their wish to return to Edinburgh at that late hour. They are requested to communicate their intention to Dr. John Glaister, Grafton Place, Grafton Square, Glasgow, or or before July 28th, so that the necessary arrangements may be made with the railway company.

THE JOURNEY TO GLASGOW.

THE London and North-Western Railway issues tourist return tickets from London to Glasgow available by ordinary trains, the fares being, first, £5 10s. 3d.; second, £4 1s. 2d.; third, £2 12s. A party of six first class, or ten third class passengers, giving notice to the stationmaster, Euston Station, within the next few days, would be provided with a separate saloon carriage. The best trains leave London at 10 A.M., 8 P.M., 8.50 P.M., and 10 P.M., and the fastest of these (that at 10 A.M.) takes nine hours to complete the journey. Further particulars will be found in our advertisement pages. The Midland and the Great Northern Railway issue tourist tickets at the same fares, and will provide saloon carriages on identical conditions. The best trains by the former railway leave St. Pancras at 10.30 A.M. and 8.25 P.M. (Saturdays excepted) and 9.15 P.M., and occupy about ten hours on the journey. The Great Northern trains (East Coast Junction route) are slightly faster, the best trains leaving King's Cross at 10 A.M., 8.30 P.M., and 9.30 P.M.

EXCURSIONS.

THE following eight excursions will take place on Saturday, August 11th.

1. *Lanark and Falls of Clyde*.—The party, limited to 100, will leave the Central Station by special train about 8.46 A.M. for Tillietudlem, where, by the kind permission of the Earl of Home, an opportunity will be given to visit the ruins of Craignethan Castle, the scene of Sir Walter Scott's *Old Mortality*; proceeding on foot through the picturesque ravine of the River Nethan for about a mile; the party will then be conveyed by coach through some of the most charming Clydesdale scenery to the Falls, visiting Stonebyres, and then, by the kindness of the proprietor, will enter the Corehouse estate, to see Cora and Bonnington Linns. Returning by coach to Lanark, dinner will be served about 2.30 P.M., in the Clydesdale Hotel. After dinner the party will be shown the library of Dr. William Smellie, the famous obstetrician, which was bequeathed by him to the Grammar School of that town. It is a very interesting collection of books, containing two or three black letter volumes. It is also expected that the Lee talisman, or "Lee Penny," will be shown to the visitors. This charm was taken from the Saracens by Sir Simon Lockhart, of Lee, after a battle, as part ransom of a captive. It was deemed a charm of great medicinal virtue in the end of the last century. It gives the title to *The Talisman*, another of the novels of Sir Walter Scott. Afterwards short excursions may be made on foot to Cartland Crags, Roman Bridge, Old Abbey, and Smellie's grave. The party will return from Lanark by special train to Glasgow, leaving at 7.10 P.M., arriving 8.5 P.M. Price of ticket, 10s.

2. *Ayr and the Land of Burns*.—The party, fixed at 100, will leave Glasgow at 9.15 A.M., by special train to Ayr. Thence by conveyances it will proceed, *via* Maybole, to Crossraguel Abbey (one of the finest Gothic remains in Great Britain), thence to Culzean Castle, where it is expected the party will be received by the most Honourable the Marquis of Ailsa, and returning to Ayr by the sea-shore to Burns's Monument, Alloway Kirk, Burns's Cottage, and "Twa Brigs." Dinner will be served at the Station Hotel at 5.15 P.M., after which, by special train, leaving at 6.30 P.M., the party will return to town. Ticket, 12s. 6d.

3. *The Perthshire Highlands, Lochearnhead and Crieff*.—The party, numbering 100, will leave Buchanan Street Station at 8.35 A.M., in special saloon carriages, for Lochearnhead, and during the journey will see some of the finest Highland scenery; thence by coaches *via* Loch Earn, to St Fillans, where a halt will be made for refreshments, at the Drummond Arms Hotel; then to Comrie, where a second halt will take place to visit the Devil's Cauldron, and then driving *en route* through the grounds of Col. Williamson, of Lawers, and the grounds of Ochtertyre to Crieff, where the party will be entertained to dinner by Dr. Meikle, at his Hydropathic Establishment. After dinner, short walks to

places of interest in the neighbourhood may be made, and the party will leave Crieff at 6.40 P.M. in the same saloon carriages for Glasgow, where it will arrive at 8.35 P.M. Ticket, 12s.

4. *Callander and the Trossachs (Loch Katrine).*—The party, 100 in number, will leave the same station as last at the same hour, in special saloon carriages, for Callander, where coaches will be in readiness to convey them to Loch Katrine. Dinner will be served at 3 P.M., in the Trossachs Hotel, after which visitors may enjoy a sail on the loch to the Silver Strand, mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in the *Lady of the Lake*. The party will return by the same route to Glasgow at 7.5 P.M., where it will arrive at the same time as the former excursion. Ticket, 15s.

5. *Arran.*—The party, numbering 150, will leave Bridge Street Station in saloon carriages at 9.40 A.M., for Wemyss Bay, where, it will join the famous Clyde steamer *Ivanhoe*, which *en route* to Arran calls at Rothesay, and passes through the Kyles of Bute. Dinner will be served on board during the passage. On landing on the island the party will be enabled to visit Brodick Castle, by the kind permission of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton. The party will return to Glasgow by the same route, arriving there at 6.45 P.M. Ticket, 7s. 6d.

6. *Stirling, Bridge of Allan, and Dunblane Cathedral.*—The party, limited to 100, will leave Buchanan Street Station at 8.35 A.M. by special train for Stirling. On arrival, visits will be paid to the Castle of historic renown, the Royal Infirmary, High Church, etc., under the conduct of Provost Yellowlees of that town, and Dr. Haldane, of Bridge of Allan, returning to the Smith Institute, where cake and wine will be served. Thence the party will proceed by conveyances to the Wallace Monument, *via* the King's Park, where an unrivalled view is to be obtained, then through the demesne of Airthrey, the seat of the Right Honourable Lord Abercromby, to Bridge of Allan, where dinner will be served in the new Museum Halls. After dinner seats in the conveyances will again be taken, and the party will then drive through the grounds of Keir, the seat of the late Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell of bibliophilic fame, and Kippenross, to Dunblane, where the Cathedral and Library of Archbishop Leighton will be visited. The party will then return by the famous Wharry Glen to the Spa at Bridge of Allan, where tea will be provided for the visitors at the Hydropathic Establishment. The party will leave Bridge of Allan for town at 7.38 P.M., arriving there at 8.35 P.M. Ticket, 10s.

7. *Rothesay and the Kyles of Bute.*—The party, fixed at 250, will leave Central Station at 9.15 A.M., by special train for Greenock, where it will join the new steamer *Victoria*, specially chartered for the trip. The steamer will then sail down the Firth of Clyde to Rothesay, and thence will proceed through the Kyles of Bute, up Loch Ridden, and then round the Island of Bute to Kilmachan Bay pier, where those of the party who choose may land to walk to Mount Stuart, the seat of his Grace the Marquis of Bute, visiting on the way the beaver colony, now an almost unique sight. The remainder of the party will return to Rothesay by the steamer, where conveyances will be in readiness to convey them to Mount Stuart; on returning, the party will alight at the Glenburn Hydropathic Establishment, where, by the kindness of Dr. Philp, the proprietor, tea will be served to the party at 5 P.M. Dinner will be served on board the *Victoria* *en route*. After tea a visit may be paid to Rothesay Castle. The return journey to Glasgow will be made by the same steamer to Wemyss Bay, leaving Rothesay at 6.30 P.M. and Wemyss Bay at 7.5 P.M. by special train, arriving in town at 8.10 P.M. Ticket, 12s. 6d.

8. *Loch Lomond.*—The party, numbering 150, will leave the North British Railway Station, Dundas Street, at 10 A.M., by special train for Balloch Pier, where it will be waited for by a special steamer; during its passage to the head of the loch all the places of historic interest will be pointed out. Facilities will be given, by arrangement made before or in the early part of the meeting, for an ascent of Ben Lomond by a small party. On arriving at the head of the loch at 1 P.M. fifty of the party (to be fixed by ballot or choice) will land, the remainder returning by the same steamer to Tarbet, where dinner will be served about 2.30 P.M. in the hotel. From here parties may visit Loch Long by a very picturesque road. For the party of fifty left at the head of the loch a special dinner will be provided on board the steamer, arriving there about 2 P.M. The return journey will be made by steamer to Balloch, leaving head of loch at 5.20 P.M., and Tarbet at 6 P.M., and by special train to town, arriving about 8 P.M. As this is the busiest time of the tourist season, intending

visitors to this place should apply early, in order that completely comfortable arrangements may be made. Ticket, 9s.

The price of the tickets includes the whole cost of the day's outing, dinner included.

Ladies are invited, on the same terms, to take part in all of the excursions.

SHORT EXCURSIONS.

The following short excursions have been arranged during the week of the Association meeting in Glasgow:—

Harbour and Shipbuilding Yards.—The Glasgow Harbour Trustees have kindly placed one of their "Clutha" steamers at the disposal of the Association on August 8th, 9th, and 10th. The steamer will leave Glasgow Bridge on each of those days at 10.15 A.M., giving an opportunity of viewing the harbour and inspecting the shipbuilding works of the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company, Govan, and of Messrs. J. and G. Thomson, Clydebank.

City of Glasgow Fever and Small-pox Hospitals.—Brakes will leave Charing Cross on Wednesday, August 8th, to visit these Hospitals, which are the property of the Corporation and supported by a public rate. Number limited to forty.

Hamilton Palace, Mausoleum, and Grounds.—Train from Central Station on Wednesday, August 8th, at 3.7 P.M. to Hamilton, where conveyances will be provided to drive a party of forty to the palace grounds.

"Glasgow Waterworks.—Drive to Mugdock Reservoir by brakes, from Charing Cross, on Thursday, August 9th, at 9.30 A.M. Number limited to forty.

Queen's Park and Cathkin Park.—Brakes leave Charing Cross on Thursday, August 9th, at 2.30 A.M., for Queen's Park and Cathkin Park, *via* Cathcart, passing site of new Victoria Hospital, and returning by Rutherglen. Number limited to forty.

Woodlea Lunatic Asylum.—On the invitation of the Barony Parochial Board members will have an opportunity of inspecting this Asylum on Friday, August 10th. Train from Queen Street Station to Lenzie at 12 noon.

Lochearnhead and Crieff.—This excursion, limited to 100, will leave the Buchanan Street Station of the Caledonian Railway by special train at 8.35 A.M., and the committee's arrangements are as follows: On arrival at Lochearnhead Station coaches will be in waiting for St. Fillans, where refreshments will be provided. About 1.30 P.M. the coaches will leave St. Fillans for Comrie, where those who wish may visit the Devil's Cauldron in Glen Lednaig; for those who may not wish to go up the Glen, tea will be provided by the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton, of Cowden; after an hour's halt, the coaches will leave Comrie for Crieff at 3 o'clock, arriving at the latter place about 4 P.M., where the party will be entertained to dinner by Dr. Meikle, of the Crieff Hydropathic Establishment. The special train will leave Crieff at 6.40 P.M., and arrive in Glasgow at 8.35 P.M., giving plenty of time for those who may wish to leave by the South trains.

A running sketch of the excursion may not be amiss, as the route embraces some of the finest loch and Highland scenery. Immediately on the train emerging from the Buchanan Street tunnel the presence of Tennent's chemical works is felt, speed is made through the fire-clay district of Garn Kirk, and after an hour's express journey the historic ground of Bannockburn is reached, where from the train the flagstaff can be seen which marks the place of Bruce's standard at the battle; immediately after passing Bannockburn, on a height called Abbey Craig, stands the national monument of Sir William Wallace. The train is now at Stirling, where those of the excursionists who have chosen the Stirling and neighbourhood route leave on their day's outing. Immediately on the train leaving Stirling the old bridge can be seen where the battle was fought between Wallace and the English; on the rock to the north of the town a splendid view of the Castle and the links of Forth is seen from the train; away in the direction of the north-east the first glimpse of the Highland Bens is seen; we now rapidly pass Bridge of Allan, a famous inland health resort; Dunblane is soon reached, and an excellent view of the old abbey is obtained. At this point the train leaves the main line to the North, and it now runs on the Oban railway to Lochearnhead, passing Callander on the way, where the Trossachs excursionists leave the train: the scenery up to this point has been lowland and interesting, but after leaving Callander the scenery assumes the Highland character, approaching now "the land of the mountain and the flood."

The distance from Callander to Lochearnhead is 14 miles, and the scenery is very grand, surrounded by the different Bens and lochs. At Lochearnhead the view down the loch is really magnificent; the length of the loch is 7 miles to St. Fillans. Coaches here meet the party, and just as they start and towards the north is one of the passes of the Highlands, called Glen Ogle; the district we are now passing through is rife with traditions of Rob Roy, and the hills and braes of Balquidder are famed in Scottish song.

After a drive of seven miles along the north side of Loch Earn, and through splendid Highland scenery, the coaches stop at St. Fillans, where the party will be served with light refreshments at the hotel.

St. Fillans is probably the most pleasant village, as to appearance and situation, in the Highlands of Scotland. Saint Fillan filled the office of Prior of Pittenweem, and was the favourite saint of Robert Bruce; a relic of his was carried in a shrine at the battle of Bannockburn. St. Fillan's well was long believed to have miraculous power over disease; a rock on the summit of a hill called Dunfillan is called St. Fillan's chair, here the saint is said to have bestowed his benedictions on the surrounding country.

Comrie.—The drive from St. Fillans, about seven miles, is along the valley of the Earn, passing on the way, on the north, Dunira house, and stretching up the glen on the south, the Royal forest of Glenartney, belonging to Lord Aveland; this forest is noted by Sir Walter Scott, as the hunting ground of King James, as narrated in *The Lady of the Lake*. Three glens converge at the village of Comrie, namely, Strathearn, Glen Lednaig, and Glenartney; the boundary line is the watershed of the inner Grampians, and the Earn flows past the village. The scenery is very fine, from the delicately beautiful to the rudely savage. Among other antiquities there is a distinct profile of a Roman camp, supposed to mark the site of the battle fought between Agricola and Galgaens. On a commanding site overhanging the Lednaig, is a monument to Lord Melville, the view from which is truly grand. The village of Comrie enjoys the unenviable distinction of being more frequently visited by earthquakes and subterranean convulsions than any other spot in the British Isles. The strath or valley in which the village is situated is quite a health resort, and all that is required to further it in this respect is railway facilities. Crieff is the capital of Strathearn. This district is Highland in character, the scenery is wild and romantic, and full of attraction to sportsmen. The drive from Comrie, about seven miles, is very fine, the site of the town is on a beautiful wood-covered hill, sheltered from the east wind, and commands a magnificent view over Strathearn; mansion houses abound in the district, it is in fact a sanatorium; it is called the Montpelier of Scotland. The Knock of Crieff is 400 feet above the sea level; a short distance from Crieff, on a fine wooded eminence, called Tomnachastle, is a granite obelisk, 84 feet high, erected to the memory of Sir David Baird, the hero of Seringapatam. About two miles from Crieff are the famous Drummond Castle Gardens, one of the residences of the Baroness Willoughby D'Eresby. The town itself is worthy of a ramble through it, and the party will have time between dinner and train to do so.

After leaving Crieff the scenery is very fine, and partakes again of the undulating, lowland character. At Crieff Junction the train again runs on the main line of the Caledonian Railway. At Dunblane the Trossachs party joins the train, and at Stirling, the excursionists to that neighbourhood augment the party, and so, again reunited, the three parties reach Glasgow at 8.35 P.M., satisfied, it is to be hoped, with the different districts they have travelled over.

INTERNATIONAL HYGIENIC SOCIETY.—The above-named Society are about to try an experiment in London which has met with success in various Continental cities. The Society has opened two kiosks for ladies at 81, Park Street, Grosvenor Square, and 4, Grosvenor Street, on sites which have been granted to the Association at a nominal rent by the Duke of Westminster. £2,500 will be spent on these buildings, which will afford writing and reading rooms, and two large swimming baths, surrounded by recreation grounds. It is proposed to establish altogether in various parts of the metropolis fifty similar places for ladies exclusively, about one hundred in the City for men, and swimming and shower baths in the east of London, where also food will be supplied. It is to be hoped that at length London may become clean.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Cow Pox and Vaccination.—*Intravenous Injections of Rabic Virus.*
Microbe of Dysentery.—*Micro-organisms and the Uterus after Parturition.*—*Hypodermic Injections of Antiseptics.*

M. LAYET, of Bordeaux, has published the results of more than 60,000 observations of vaccination and revaccination. Vaccine from the calf attains its maximum of active virulence about the fifth day of its evolution. It retains its perfect activity only on condition of being transmitted from calf to calf every fifth day of its evolution. Its activity diminishes according to season, to soil of cultivation, and to degree of evolution. When weakened, it may be regenerated by passing through calves presenting favourable conditions. The specific micro-organism of vaccine has not yet been determined. Inoculation by pricking is preferable to inoculation by sacrifical. The best method is that of direct vaccination from calf to arm. Practised according to this method, revaccinations have been successful at the first time in proportion of from 75 to 80 per cent., and on refractory subjects, this first revaccination succeeded in from 16 to 20 per cent. of the cases. Humanised animal vaccine, when collected, retains its specific properties longer than vaccine taken directly from the calf. Animal vaccine, on the contrary, in tubes or on glass plates, gives no absolute guarantee of success. Pure vaccinal lymph, or preparations of the same, are the only ones to be recommended. The immunity procured by animal vaccination is inferior neither in degree nor in duration to that produced by Jennerian vaccination. Since the establishment of the municipal service of vaccine at Bordeaux, not a single case of death from small-pox has occurred among children inoculated with animal vaccine. It is always easy to renew the strength of the vaccine by having recourse to a new original source. In this manner M. Layet, since the foundation of the Bordeaux establishment in 1881, has five times renewed his cultivated vaccine with spontaneous cow-pox, and three times with horse-pox. Transmitted or auto-inoculated cow-pox is always umbilicated. The bovine origin attributed in England to scarlatina adds some weight to the observations of M. Layet. It appears that the original disease of vaccine is an eruption on the cow's udder, leading by infectious impregnation to a lactogenic alteration of the milk. Therefore the classical description hitherto given of cow-pox refers only to culture vaccine.

M. V. Galtier, of Lyons, has again proved that venous injections of rabic virus obtained from the animal which inflicted the bite, or from any other, can, if they are made within twenty-four hours after the injury, prevent bitten herbivorous animals from becoming rabid.

Professor Cornil, in the name of his pupils MM. Chantemesse and Vidal, who seem to have a monopoly for the discovery of bacilli, describes the microbe which causes epidemic dysentery. Sooner or later this discovery will doubtless lead to important results.

MM. Strauss and Sanchez-Toledo have proved that after normal parturition the uterus does not contain any micro-organism. If those which exist in the external genitalia penetrate into the interior, they are quickly destroyed. M. Deederlein states that the lochia of non-febrile women contain no micro-organisms, but that such are found in the case of women suffering from fever. Various microbes, taken from cultivated pathogenic microbes, and introduced at various epochs into the uterus of rabbits, produced no ill effect, except the chicken-cholera microbe; it is well known, however, how liable rabbits are to this malady. This singular resistance to microbes of the uterine wound after parturition in animals presents a great contrast to the vulnerability of the same wound in women after childbirth. The reason of this is not yet known, but perhaps the discovery of the cause will throw light later on the pathogeny and prophylaxis of puerperal fevers.

According to Dr. Reusse, carbolic acid, prepared specially for hypodermic use, is easily injected, without pain, swelling, or lesion, even in a strong dose of 1 in 5. Nevertheless some phthisical patients have been known to give up this treatment on account of the pain it causes. In one case Dr. Reusse saw a woman into whose breasts carbolised vaseline had been injected; six months afterwards her breasts still appeared like bags of nuts, and her pulmonary condition had not been amelio-

officers; and whether he would consider the expediency of affording facilities to seamen and railway servants to obtain certificates that they were not colour blind.—Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH in reply, said that arrangements were already in existence under which certain persons in the mercantile marine might be examined for colour blindness. The railway companies had already taken steps to examine persons in their employment as to colour blindness.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE THOMPSON GREAM, M.D. King's Col. Aberdeen, F.R.C.P. Lond.,

Physician Accoucheur to the Princess of Wales.

DR. GREAM, formerly one of the best known and most popular fashionable accoucheurs in the West End of London, died, aged 76, on July 20th at his residence in Brighton, after having retired from practice for many years owing to ill health. For the greater part of the time during which he lived in London his residence was in Upper Brook Street. He possessed those social and professional qualities which specially fitted him for the line of practice to which he devoted himself. Dr. Gream understood thoroughly how to gain the confidence of his patients; he spared no pains and neglected no precautions in the simplest cases of labour entrusted to his care, and was competent to face any of the sudden, perilous emergencies of childbed. At the same time, he ever thought it his duty to call in the assistance of a scientific obstetrician in cases where he believed that such a step was necessary. Dr. Gream openly held the opinion that the practitioner should perfect himself in practice rather than plunge into the subtleties of science; therefore he troubled little about the rarer complications of labour, leaving such matters to other hands. He also had a wholesome distrust of new practices as well as new theories, and would speak wisely against indiscriminate advocacy of ergot, of the forceps, or of the perforator. Once he was led into error, as time proved, by his fear of innovations, yet not only did he err in good company, but his action was quite justifiable at the time, granting that no man can be a prophet. In 1848 he brought out a work entitled *Remarks on the Employment of Anesthetic Agents in Midwifery*, and he also wrote on the *Misapplication of Anesthesia in Childbirth*. In both publications he dwelt on the dangers of chloroform, and spoke of the accelerated action of the fetal heart endangering the child, of the terrible convulsions which followed anaesthesia, and of the symptoms of puerperal mania observed as the effects of chloroform were passing off. He was answered by a literary broadside from Sir James Simpson, but remained unconvinced for several years later. When we consider his objections, raised at a time when experience in anaesthetics was so small, we are bound to admit that he was quite justified in dreading the routine use of chloroform or ether in private practice. There were then no accumulation of evidence and no statistics to prove that the acceleration of the foetal heart was not invariable nor necessarily dangerous when it did occur, and that contorted features, incoherent speech, and spasmodic movements of the limbs occurred in men as well as in women in labour who were recovering from chloroform, and were as a rule of little import. Had Dr. Gream been an enthusiast, and had Dr. Francis Ramsbotham refrained from deprecating anaesthesia in his celebrated *Principles and Practice of Obstetric Medicine and Surgery*, it is highly probable that many lives would have been lost and anaesthetics consequently discredited for many years.

Dr. Gream was consulting physician to Queen Charlotte's Hospital, and took great interest in the administration of that institution. Owing to his line of practice and his professional principles, as above set forth, he did little work for societies, yet on account of his reputation as an accoucheur he was elected on the Council of the Obstetrical Society of London in 1862, and was Vice-President from 1864 to 1866.

Dr. Gream was surgeon-accoucheur to the Princess of Wales, and, what is of special interest at the present moment, he held a similar appointment in a less honorary sense to the Empress Queen Frederick, whom he attended in all her later confinements. He was childless, though twice married. His second wife, to whom he was united in 1873, was Lady Gooch, widow of Sir Edward Sherlock Gooch, seventh baronet, and daughter of R. A. Hankey Hirst, Esq., of Basingstoke.

Dr. Gream was Knight of the Order of the Crown of Prussia, justice of the peace for Hants, and deputy-lieutenant of Middlesex. He was buried on Thursday at Aldenham, Herts.

PROFESSOR SALVATORE TOMMASI, M.D., Naples.

SENATOR SALVATORE TOMMASI was born in 1813 at Roccaraso in the Abruzzi, and was educated at the University of Naples, where he took his Doctor's degree. In 1842 he founded a medical journal which he called *Il Sarcone*, after the celebrated Neapolitan physician of that name; in 1846 he obtained the Chair of Pathology in the University of Naples, and in 1848 he became a Deputy in the Neapolitan Parliament. He was an ardent Liberal, but his career as a politician ended in exile and poverty, and for some years he was engaged in general practice in Turin. In 1860 he was appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Pavia, a post which he held with much distinction for some years. He afterwards exchanged his chair at Pavia for the corresponding one in his own University of Naples, which he continued to hold till his death.

Professor Tommasi contributed largely to professional literature, and was recognised throughout Italy as one of the foremost clinical teachers of his day. He was also honoured by his countrymen as a sincere and thoroughly disinterested patriot.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY MANAGEMENT.

EXTENSION OF ABERDEEN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE Aberdeen Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum Corporation have agreed to purchase the mansion-house of Glack, with 283 acres of land in the parish of Daviot, at a cost of £11,000, to be used as a branch asylum for lunatic patients.

AVERAGE RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS.

OUR Glasgow correspondent writes: Some correspondence in the public press has recently taken place on the subject of pressure in our infirmaries, and various suggestions for their relief have been made, such as the establishment of pay hospitals and of convalescent homes. A writer in the *Glasgow Herald* has further called attention to the prolonged residence of patients in the Glasgow infirmaries, and thinks that the beds in these infirmaries are not utilised to their proper extent, as he finds that a much shorter residence is sufficient in similar institutions in other parts of the country. The following table shows the average number of days each patient stays in the Glasgow Infirmary and in those of other places:

	Days.		Days.
Glasgow, Western...	37.2	Hull ...	24.0
Glasgow, Royal ...	36.17	Wolverhampton ...	21.0
Edinburgh, Royal ...	26.1	Leeds ...	20.72
Dundee ...	27.0	Manchester, Royal ...	20.5
The "London," London...	28.05	Preston ...	19.0
Reduced from 36 in 1876.		Blackburn ...	19.0
Yarmouth ...	27.7		Reduced from 38.5 in 1865.
Birmingham, General ...	25.5		

Glasgow's pre-eminence in this list is certainly marked, but it is a mistake to suppose that the managers of our infirmaries are either ignorant of, or careless, in regard to it. We believe this disparity capable of complete explanation, and we doubt not, seeing the question has been so publicly brought forward, that it will receive as public and satisfactory an answer.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.

A LONG VACATION TERM.—Balliol College is setting a good example this vacation by encouraging undergraduates reading for Honour Schools to stay up for a part of the vacation. The attempt appears very successful, as about twenty men have availed themselves of the opportunity. Of these, curiously enough, the majority are men who are reading for Classical Honour Schools, whilst science men are not represented amongst them. It is much to be hoped that the precedent of a long vacation term will next year be more largely followed, and that the science students will muster in force. During the vacation

students can work more quietly at practical work, and can, owing to the cessation of lectures and demonstrations, spend a part of their time in learning the elements of medicine and surgery by following the practice at the Radcliffe Infirmary.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.—Oxford is shortly expecting a visit from the students who have been attending the university extension lectures in the provinces. About 800 visitors are expected, of all grades of society, and to render their visit practical some sixty lectures have been arranged to be given during the ten days of their stay. The subjects of these are comprehensive enough to suit all. Amongst the rest, lectures on physiology, geology, and chemistry are to be given.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

REGISTRATION OF PLUMBERS.

A PUBLIC meeting was held in the Free Library, Liverpool, on Monday evening, "to consider the registration of qualified plumbers as a measure for securing higher efficiency of plumbers' craftsmanship in the interests of public health." There was a very large attendance, including deputations from towns in the district representing upwards of one million and a quarter inhabitants. The Chairman of the Health Committee presided, supported by the medical officers and sanitary authorities of the chief towns in the district. Dr. J. Stopford Taylor, (M.O.H. Liverpool) proposed that a district council should be appointed for Liverpool, Birkenhead, West Lancashire, Cheshire, Denbigh, Flint, Carnarvon, and Anglesey, to act in union with the Plumbers' Company. Mr. Duckworth, President of the Liverpool School of Science, seconded the resolution, and a District Council was appointed.

Among the representatives of the public are chairmen of the Health Committees, and Dr. J. S. Taylor, Dr. Vacher, Dr. Sprake-ling, Dr. Steeves, medical officers of Liverpool, Birkenhead, Bootle, and Toxteth, and Dr. Carter, President of the Liverpool Medical Institution.

THE SCOTCH BURGH POLICE AND HEALTH BILL.

THE Select Committee of the House of Commons concluded its labours on this Bill on July 20th. Almost the last question for discussion was an amendment by Mr. F. S. Powell to omit "measles" from the category of "infectious diseases," because in England that disease was not included. Mr. Powell, however, stated that he had written to Dr. Littlejohn, Edinburgh, who replied that he was in favour of the retention of "measles." Last year in Edinburgh Dr. Littlejohn said that out of 44,000 cases of infectious disease there had been 18,000 cases of measles. It was evident the medical men of Scotland wished to keep an eye on this disease, and, therefore, he would not move the omission of measles. Mr. Esslemont said he could corroborate what Dr. Littlejohn had written, because measles was a very serious epidemic. Dr. Clark would have been glad to include German measles, which was a mixture of scarlet fever and measles under "infectious." It is provided that diseases must be declared infectious "with the approval of the Board of Supervision," and Mr. Barclay proposed to leave out "Board of Supervision," and insert "Secretary for Scotland," on the ground that all the threads should be drawn into the hands of the minister. At the present time he complained there was no one was responsible for the Board of Supervision. After some discussion this proposal was rejected. At the close of the sitting it was agreed that the Bill as passed should be reported to the House.

HEALTH OF ENGLISH TOWNS.—During the week ending Saturday, July 21st, 5,459 births and 2,884 deaths were registered in the twenty-eight largest English towns, including London, which have an estimated population of 9,398,273 persons. The annual rate of mortality per 1,000 persons living in these towns, which had been 15.0 and 15.7 in the two preceding weeks, further rose to 16.0 during the week under notice. The rates in the several towns ranged from 12.2 in Brighton, 12.7 in Nottingham, 12.9 in Hull, and 13.2 in Blackburn to 19.4 in Salford, 19.8 in Wolverhampton, 20.2 in Preston, and 21.1 in Manchester. The mean death-rate in the twenty-seven provincial towns was 16.2 per 1,000, and exceeded by 0.4 the rate recorded in London, which was 15.8 per

1,000. The 2,884 deaths registered during the week under notice in the twenty-eight towns included 311 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, against 276 and 354 in the two preceding weeks; of these, 106 resulted from diarrhoea, 68 from whooping-cough, 50 from measles, 31 from scarlet fever, 27 from "fever" (principally enteric), 23 from diphtheria, and 6 from small-pox. These 311 deaths were equal to an annual rate of 1.7 per 1,000; in London the zymotic death rate was 1.9, while in the twenty-seven provincial towns it averaged 1.6 per 1,000, and ranged from 0.0 in Plymouth and 0.4 in Oldham and in Sunderland to 2.6 in Wolverhampton, 3.4 in Cardiff, and 3.9 in Halifax. Measles caused the highest proportional fatality in Bradford; scarlet fever in Blackburn; whooping-cough in Derby, Wolverhampton, and Halifax; and diarrhoea in Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Portsmouth. The 23 deaths from diphtheria in the twenty-eight towns included 15 in London and 3 in Manchester. Of the 6 fatal cases of small-pox recorded during the week under notice, 1 occurred in London, 1 in Bristol, 1 in Preston, 2 in Sheffield, and 1 in Hull, but not one in the twenty-three other great towns. The Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals contained only 2 small-pox patients on Saturday, July 21st, of whom 1 had been admitted during the week. These hospitals also contained 811 scarlet fever patients on the same date, corresponding with the number in the preceding week; there were 95 admissions during the week, against 92, 72, and 93 in the three preceding weeks. The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in London was equal to 2.0 per 1,000, and was below the average.

HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.—In the eight principal Scotch towns 905 births and 466 deaths were registered during the week ending Saturday, July 21st. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had steadily declined from 20.0 to 16.1 per 1,000 in the five preceding weeks, rose again to 18.4 during the week under notice, and exceeded by 2.4 per 1,000 the mean rate during the same period in the twenty-eight large English towns. Among these Scotch towns the lowest rates were recorded in Dundee and Perth, and the highest in Paisley and Glasgow. The 466 deaths in these towns during last week included 35 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, equal to an annual rate of 1.4 per 1,000, which was 0.3 below the mean zymotic death-rate during the same period in the large English towns. The highest zymotic rates were recorded in Paisley and Glasgow. The 233 deaths registered in Glasgow during the week under notice included 7 from measles, 6 from diarrhoea, 4 from whooping-cough, 2 from "fever," 1 from diphtheria, and 1 from scarlet fever. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs in these towns was equal to 3.5 per 1,000, against 2.0 in London.

HEALTH OF IRISH TOWNS.—During the week ending Saturday, July 21st, the deaths registered in the sixteen principal town districts of Ireland were equal to an annual rate of per 19.6 1,000. The lowest rates were recorded in Armagh and Galway, and the highest in Waterford and Dundalk. The death-rate from the principal zymotic diseases in these towns averaged 1.9 per 1,000. The 131 deaths registered in Dublin during the week under notice were equal to an annual rate of 19.4 per 1,000, against 20.2 and 22.6 in the two preceding weeks. These 131 deaths included 16 from the principal zymotic diseases (equal to an annual rate of 2.4 per 1,000), of which 5 were referred to whooping-cough, 5 to "fever," 3 to scarlet fever, 2 to diarrhoea, 1 to measles, and not one either to small-pox or diphtheria.

CATTLE AND FOUL DRINKING-WATER.
M. O. H. asks for an opinion on the following: Supposing cattle were to drink water polluted with sewage, what effect it would have (1) on the milk (in the case of a cow), and through that on human beings; and (2) on the flesh (in the case of an animal killed for consumption), and through that on human beings. The sewage is supposed to be from a town, and consists of faecal matter, etc.

* * Exact knowledge is much wanted with reference to the points raised. There is no evidence that cattle fed on sewage farms either suffer themselves or communicate disease to those who eat their flesh or drink their milk. Indeed, such evidence as is obtainable is reassuring. On the other hand, the possibility that cows may suffer from some bowel disease, which may give rise to enteric fever in the drinkers of milk contaminated by their excreta, has to be borne in mind. Suspicion that this may occur has been created by the report of Dr. James Allen, Medical Officer to the Corporation of Pietermaritzburg, on the existence within the city of enteric fever during the years 1884-86. Judging from the circumstances which are known to give rise to enteric fever in man, it is not unreasonable to demand that water supplied to cows should be free from excremental pollution. There is no one book that we know of that gives any definite information on the subject.

MEDICAL NEWS.

MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The following gentlemen passed the examination for the certificate in Psychological Medicine, held at the Royal Edinburgh Asylum on July 18th and 19th by the examiner of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland.

E. F. Armour, M.A., M.B., C.M. Edin.; J. Bruce; H. C. Chapman, M.B. Lond.; P. C. Evans; J. H. W. Laing, M.A., B.Sc.; P. J. Rice, M.D.; M. A. Turner, M.B.; G. R. Wilson.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following Vacancies are announced:

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.—Resident House-Surgeon and Assistant Secretary. Appointment for six months. Salary at the rate of £30 per annum, with board and residence. Applications by September 15th to the Honorary Secretary, 79, Gloucester Street, S.W.

BIRMINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Board and residence, etc. Applications by July 28th to the House-Governor.

BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Physician's Assistant. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, etc. Applications by August 7th to the Secretary.

EAST SUFFOLK AND IPSWICH HOSPITAL.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £20 per annum, with board, lodging, etc. Applications by August 7th to the Secretary.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, NOTTINGHAM.—Senior Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £120, with increase; board, residence, and washing. Application by August 8th to the Chairman of the Weekly Board.

ITALIAN HOSPITAL, QUEEN SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY.—Assistant Medical Officer. Applications to the Secretary.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, HAMPSTEAD ROAD.—Senior House-Surgeon. Salary, 50 guineas per annum, with board and residence. Applications by July 28th to the Secretary.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL.—Assistant-Surgeon. Applications by July 28th to the Secretary.

PARISH OF KIRKMICHAEL, BANFFSHIRE.—Medical Officer. Salary, £95 per annum, with house. Applications by July 31st, to Convener of Committee of Parochial Board, Tomintoul, Banffshire.

RATHDRUM UNION, NEWCASTLE DISPENSARY.—Medical Officer. Salary, £110 per annum, and fees. Applications to Mr. Thomas Graydon, Honorary Secretary, Toorow, Delgany. Election on August 14th.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, GRAY'S INN ROAD.—Senior Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £104 per annum, with board and residence. Applications by August 5th to the Secretary.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

BEALE, R. CLIFFORD, M.B.CANTAB., M.R.C.P., appointed Physician to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, vice J. Milner Fothergill, M.D., deceased.

BEALES, T. W. L., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., appointed Honorary Medical Officer to Great Yarmouth Hospital, vice D. Meadows, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., retired.

CLARK, R., M.B., appointed Medical Officer to the Parish of Kirkmaiden, Stranraer, N.B., vice W. Genimill, M.B., resigned.

DANIELS, C., B.A., M.B.CANTAB., M.R.C.S., appointed House-Physician at the London Hospital, E.

GOREN, JOHN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer to the Dispensary, Ougheterard Union, vice W. W. Breton, L.M., resigned.

HARDY, W. E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed House-Surgeon to the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital, vice A. J. H. Montague, M.B., resigned.

JACKSON, LOUIS PILKINGTON, L.R.C.P., etc., elected Assistant-Physician to the Public Dispensary, Catherine Street, Plymouth.

MAY, C. G., M.B.CANTAB., M.R.C.S., appointed Clinical Assistant to the Chelsea Hospital for Women, Fulham Road.

MORTON, EDWIN, M.B., C.M., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Edinburgh City Poorhouse, Craiglockhart, vice J. H. Helm, M.B., C.M., resigned.

NEVINS, A. E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. and S., appointed House-Physician to the Hospital for Women, Soho Square, vice G. H. Burford, M.B., resigned.

OSBORNE, HERBERT, L.R.C.P. and S.E., appointed Medical Officer to the Parish of Eddrachillis, N.B., vice J. S. Boc, L.R.C.P. Edin., L.R.C.S., resigned.

RISDON, W. M., M.B. B.S., M.R.C.S., appointed Resident Clinical Assistant to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.

SANDERS, JOHN WM., M.D., F.R.C.S. Eng., Dip. Pub. Health Lond., appointed Medical Superintendent of the St. George-in-the-East Infirmary.

SELBY, PRIDEAUX G., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Assistant Medical Superintendent to the Croydon Infirmary.

SMITHSON, A. E., M.B., C.M., appointed Resident Clinical Assistant to the East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell, vice G. E. Hastings, M.R.C.S., resigned.

THOMAS, J. T., L.R.C.S., L.M.Ed., L.K.Q.C.P.I., appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Newport and County Infirmary, Newport, Mon.

TYLDEN, H. J., M.B. OXON., M.R.C.P., appointed Assistant-Physician to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, vice J. A. Ormerod, M.D., M.R.C.S., promoted.

WETHERED, F. J., M.B. Lond., M.R.C.P., appointed Pathologist to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, vice Sidney Martin, M.D., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., promoted.

BEQUESTS AND DONATIONS.—The Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles of the Northern Counties, Lancaster, has received £500 under the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Cunningham.—The Mary Wardell Convalescent Home for Scarlet Fever has received £200, the Dental Hospital of London £100, the Cheyne Hospital at Chelsea £100, and the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital £50, under the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Douglas.—Mr. George Kedslie, of Hebron Bank, Canaan Lane, Edinburgh, has bequeathed £250 to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary.—Mrs. Anna Maria Tilley, of Snowdenham, Torquay, has bequeathed £200 to the Western Hospital for Incipient Consumption at Torquay.—Mr. Thomas Pugh, of Clapham, has bequeathed £100 each, to the Royal Sea-bathing Infirmary at Margate, the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest at Ventnor, and the British Home for Incurables.—The Birmingham General Dispensary has received £100 under the will of Mr. Robert Hughes.

ANTIPYRIN AS AN ANODYNE IN LABOUR.—In a preliminary note in the (Polish) *Wiadomości Lekarskie*, No. 10, 1888, p. 289, Dr. F. Selski, House Surgeon to the Lemberg (Lwow) Hospital (Galicia, Austria), states that he has given antipyrin in three cases of labour at full term, and in one case of abortion (fourth month). He came to the conclusion that "the drug in many regards is much superior to all other means which have been hitherto recommended for the relief of the pains of labour." He usually gave one gramme of antipyrin, and, when necessary, repeated the dose every two hours. "The result was invariably excellent. A few minutes after a dose, the pain ceased almost entirely, while the force of the uterine contractions did not decrease in the least." The patients felt only the pain accompanying the passage of the infant's head through the genital canal; "but even this pain was, beyond all comparison, less than in preceding labours."

EPSOM MEDICAL COLLEGE: FOUNDERS DAY.—The head master of Epsom College, speaking on "Founders Day," was able to look back upon a year of successful work, and to look forward with sanguine expectation to still further prosperity in the future; he called attention to the fact that the seven entrance scholarships which the school possessed were open to all professions, and stated that two new prizes had recently been founded, one a challenge cup, by Mr. Croft for class singing, and the other by Mr. Malcolm Morris for carpentry. The English oration was delivered by T. A. Bowes (head of the school); it mentioned the loss that had been sustained by the death of Mr. Francis Hird, who had filled the office of treasurer for many years, and added that: "The high hopes we formed last year about his successor have been more than realised. Dr. Holman's genial good nature has made him the intimate friend of almost every one of us, and we feel sure that the interests of the College are safe when entrusted to his devoted and manly care."

ANTIPYRIN AS A LOCAL STYPTIC.—In the *Concours Médical* of July 14th, Dr. Marie relates the case of a boy, aged 14, who suffered from persistent bleeding after the extraction of a molar tooth. The cavity had been plugged with perchloride of iron without effect, and so much blood was lost that syncope was induced. On recovery, the hemorrhage broke out afresh, and perchloride of iron was again tried, but to no purpose. Dr. Marie then plugged the cavity with two or three pledgets of charpie steeped in antipyrin. The bleeding at once ceased, and did not recur. It is worth mentioning that while the perchloride caused severe pain, the antipyrin was not in the least objected to. Dr. Marie suggests that the antipyretic action of this and similar drugs may possibly be due to the fact that they diminish the blood-supply by their astringent effect on the blood-vessels.

ACQUIRED HYPERTRICHOSIS.—Dr. Ohmann-Dumesnil relates in the *Jour. of Cut. and Genito-Urin. Dis.*, March, 1888, a remarkable case of circumscribed hypertrichosis. A man sustained an accident to the lumbar region by falling from a height, and subsequently in the lumbar triangle, slightly above the intercostal cleft, over an area which measured two inches by three and a half inches, a profuse growth of hair took place. The hair was curly, brown in colour, and about eight inches in length, but it had been cut. The hairs were as thickly set as the hairs of the scalp, and the man was unable to state to what length they might grow, as he kept the growth cut with scissors.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.—The Earl of Aberdeen has accepted the position of President to the Morley House Seaside Convalescent Home, established in connection with the Hospital Saturday Fund.

DR. F. BRAMANN, first assistant in the University Surgical Clinic, who performed tracheotomy on the late Emperor Frederick, has qualified for the position of *Privatdozent* in the University of Berlin, by an inaugural dissertation on "Myotomy and Tenotomy To-day and in the Pre-antiseptic Period."

PRESENTATION.—Dr. Legat, of South Shields, has been presented by his past and present pupils of the local branch of the St. John Ambulance Association with a handsome silver epergne, as a mark of their appreciation and regard.

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.

BIRTH.

FRAZER.—July 13th, at 28, Burlington Place, Eastbourne, the wife of Kenneth Frazer, B.A., M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CARSON—BOUSTEAD.—June 6th, at Christ's Church, Ahmednagar, by the Rev. E. J. Bowen, Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. J. Taylor, M.A., Surgeon W. S. Carson, M.B., 1st Battalion, Grenadier Regiment, to France, second daughter of Surgeon-Major R. Boustead, M.D., F.R.C.S., Her Majesty's Indian Army.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....10.30 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1.30 P.M.: Guy's (Ophthalmic Department); and Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: Metropolitan Free; St. Mark's; Central London Ophthalmic; Royal Orthopaedic; and Hospital for Women.—2.30 P.M.: Chelsea Hospital for Women.

TUESDAY.....9 A.M.: St. Mary's (Ophthalmic Department).—10.30 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1.30 P.M.: Guy's; St. Bartholomew's (Ophthalmic Department); St. Mary's; Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: Westminster; St. Mark's; Central London Ophthalmic.—2.30 P.M.: West London; Cancer Hospital, Brompton.—4 P.M.: St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department);

WEDNESDAY.....10 A.M.: National Orthopaedic.—10.30 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1 P.M.: Middlesex.—1.30 P.M.: St. Bartholomew's; St. Thomas's; Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: London; University College; Westminster; Great Northern Central; Central London Ophthalmic.—2.30 P.M.: Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children; St. Peter's.—3 to 4 P.M.: King's College.

THURSDAY.....10.30 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1 P.M.: St. George's.—1.30 P.M.: St. Bartholomew's (Ophthalmic Department); Guy's (Ophthalmic Department); Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: Charing Cross; London; Central London Ophthalmic; Hospital for Diseases of the Throat; Hospital for Women.—2.30 P.M.: North-West London; Chelsea Hospital for Women.

FRIDAY.....9 A.M.: St. Mary's (Ophthalmic Department).—10.30 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1.15 P.M.: St. George's (Ophthalmic Department).—1.30 P.M.: Guy's; Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: King's College; St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department); Central London Ophthalmic; Royal South London Ophthalmic; East London Hospital for Children.—2.30 P.M.: West London.

SATURDAY.....9 A.M.: Royal Free.—10.30 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1 P.M.: King's College.—1.30 P.M.: St. Bartholomew's; St. Thomas's; Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: Charing Cross; London; Middlesex; Royal Free; Central London Ophthalmic.—2.30 P.M.: Cancer Hospital, Brompton.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

CHARING CROSS.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th., 1.30; Dental, M. W. F., 9.

GUY'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, M. Tu. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Tu. Th. F., 1.30; Ear, Tu. F., 12.30; Skin, Tu., 12.30; Dental, Tu. Th. F., 12.

KING'S COLLEGE.—Medical, daily, 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. Th. S., 2; o.p., M. W. F., 12.30; Eye, M. Th., 1; Ophthalmic Department, W., 1; Ear, Th., 2; Skin, Th.; Throat, Th., 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. F.

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. T. F. S., 1; Obstetric, Tu. S., 1; o.p., Tu., 2; Eye, W. S.; 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., 3; 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.

A FOREIGN HOSPITAL SURGEON asks for experience as to the value of cocaine as an anaesthetic for the extraction of cataract.

X. inquires what local application is most effectual in the treatment of the chronic acne of the forehead which young women suffer from.

URTICARIA AFTER BATHING.

EPIDERMIS asks for hints as to the treatment of the above disease. The patient is a robust, full-blooded, man, about 30 years of age, and a sailor by profession. He is a constant bather, and up to the present season has never suffered. He now finds that, without exception, for the past few months, he has been attacked by a disease, which he describes as exactly like nettle rash, whenever he bathes. It comes on after bathing about three to five minutes, starting immediately on leaving the water, if only for a few seconds, and spreads over the whole body with extreme rapidity. There is burning, tingling pain, and a vivid red rash, leaving large whitish lumps under the skin, the whole disappearing in a few hours. The disease is not in any way modified by the time of bathing after meals, nor by the water being salt or fresh. His *prime vie* are always in good order, and his general health excellent. He is a moderate drinker. The treatment of several medical men has been futile. He is now taking "Liquor Donovani," with an alkaline hepatic stimulant, but so far without beneficial result.

ANSWERS.

MICROSCOPES.

DR. CAREY COOMBS (Castle Cary, Somerset) writes: Beck's Star microscope is well suited for the purpose; it costs, with an inch objective, only two guineas. A quarter-inch is supplied for another guinea; but I should recommend a German seventh or eighth inch, which is supplied by Baker, in High Holborn, at thirty-six shillings. Beck's address is 68, Cornhill.

EDEMA OF THE FOOT.

DR. CAREY COOMBS (Castle Cary, Somerset) recommends strapping with plaster of mercury and ammoniacum spread on thin leather.

INSTITUTION FOR WEAK-MINDED CHILDREN.

Z. asks: Can anyone kindly tell me of an institution or asylum for my wife-class women where a grown-up girl of very deficient intellect could be placed? She has been employed in a shop, but could be taught nothing. She is not helpless, but troublesome. Her friends would be willing to contribute a little towards her maintenance.

* * * Institutions for persons of weak intellect of the social class referred to are greatly needed, and the subject has been recently taken up, and has been brought under the notice of the Home Secretary, but without any result. "Z." will apply in vain to the charitable hospitals at Northampton, Stafford, etc. It would be well to apply to Earlswood, where a case of this kind might be admitted without canvassing, unless the sum to be paid is very small. Failing there, apply to the Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster.

PROPORTION OF PUPILS TO TEACHERS.

M.B. asks how many children can be instructed simultaneously by teachers, aged from 19 to 24—first male, second female—without straining the voice or unduly taxing the health.

* * * The number of children that a teacher can properly instruct in a class varies much with special circumstances, such as the construction of the room and the subject being taught. In a class for reading, geography, etc., thirty to thirty-five pupils is generally as many as a teacher can well deal with, but it is often necessary to take many more in a class.

NOTES, LETTERS, ETC.

HAY-FEVER.

MR. G. SHERMAN BIGG, F.R.C.S.Ed., Army Medical Staff (Dover) advocates a method of treatment which consists in spraying the palate and throat, both prior and subsequent to entering any graminaceous district, with a lotion of equal parts of a 5 per cent. solution of cocaine and of carbolic acid, of the strength of 1 in 120. Two small pieces of clean sponge soaked in this solution are lightly inserted into either nostril, and the eyes are bathed with a collyrium of corrosive sublimate (1-1000), and sulphate of zinc (grs. ii ad fl. oz. i).

can. Why did he himself not prevent syringes from several times carrying "septic conditions?"

The following letter answers the question put a short time ago: "What is an efficient antiseptic for midwives?" It is from a very able certificated midwife in the south end of Liverpool. "July 14th, 1888.—Dear Sir,—I have to thank you for recommending me to use iodine as a disinfectant. I have always used it since that case of puerperal septicæmia six years ago, and have had on an average 450 cases a year, and they have been most successful. If you wish you can use my name. I am," etc. The name will be given to anyone who desires it.

A lying-in hospital has frequently as many bacilli and cocci 'about' it as a dairy has bacterium lactic. The rational plan, which no doubt is much followed, is not to insert any living bacilli into the vagina, rather than to use irrigants, which often do more harm than good, before any symptom of sepsis appears. With these words I close my part in the present controversy.

LEECHES IN THE AIR PASSAGES.

MR. RICHARD T. CESAR (Wellington, Salop) writes: Having seen your annotation in the JOURNAL of July 7th respecting "An Unusual Foreign Body in the Throat," I send you the following extract from my grandfather's journal, who was at that time serving as surgeon on board H.M.S. *Narcissus*, and may, I fancy, explain how this unwelcome guest got into its novel position.

"July 11th, 1802. I must not omit to mention a singular occurrence which happened to one of our marines (John Goff) during the time he was in pursuit of the pirates. Being very thirsty from the intense heat and fatigue of the day, he and a number of the people took a hearty drink of water out of a stagnated pool. When he came on board he told me he was afraid he had swallowed something whilst drinking water on shore, and was immediately seized with spitting of blood, which I conjectured might originate from a small blood vessel being ruptured internally from the exertion in climbing up the cliffs. I ordered different medicines to be administered, but without the desired effect, the bleeding increasing to a pint a day, which caused great debility and loss of colour, he being a very florid young man. I now gave him sugar of lead in small doses. He came into my cabin complaining of there being something in his nose, which appeared to me to be a clot of blood on slight examination; however, to the astonishment of every person on board, the surgeon's assistant extracted a large leech out of his nose, and a few minutes after another from his mouth. They had lived thirteen days in his stomach (?), which caused the spitting of blood, for he recovered his strength and looks, and went to work in a few days."

The above passage occurs after a long description of a "chase" after Greek pirates, many of whom were taken prisoners.

MILK-SUPPLY IN ITALY.

MR. J. writes: In the letter of your correspondent from Italy, the subject of milk-supply is mentioned, à propos of which I beg to state the following fact. While residing in Florence I one evening took a walk along a country road on the north of the city, leading from the Ponte Rosso to the little hamlet of Romito. On one side of the road was an excessively filthy ditch of stagnant water, and from this concentrated abomination I saw a milkman deliberately filling up his milk cans; there was so little liquid (I cannot say water) in the ditch, that he could only scoop it up in small quantities with the lid of the can. He, no doubt, had been dishonestly disposing of some of the milk, and took this way of making up the quantity. Now this ditch was so utterly filthy that I am certain no dog would have touched it, and to add to the horror, about fifty yards further on there were unmistakable signs that the privy of the neighbouring villa was discharged into this ditch. After this spectacle I ceased to wonder at the continued typhoid and diphtheria in Florence.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND INCOME TAX.

THE INCOME TAX REPAYMENT AGENCY (25, Colville Terrace, W.) write: Allow us, through your columns, to call the attention of all medical practitioners holding appointments, or assessed under Schedule E, to a point we have just carried against a surveyor of taxes, as it forms a very valuable precedent. A district medical officer had never claimed any deduction from his assessment on account of expenses incurred in the performance of his duties, not knowing he could do so. The surveyor of taxes, faithful to his instructions, carefully refrained from telling him of it. This year, however, acting on our advice, Dr. F. claimed repayment for the past three years. The surveyor of taxes returned the form, saying it did not apply to his case, but only to clergymen's expenses, and that he could not now claim the deductions, as they ought to have been claimed at the time of the assessment. We did not accept this flat of the surveyor, and applied to Somerset House, insisting on the case being decided by the District Commissioners, and not by the surveyor. The result was that, although the deductions claimed were not allowed to their full amount, they were admitted to a considerable extent, and our client has got back a very important refund. The strangest part of the case is that the inland Revenue enclosed with the post-office order the very same form, to claim deductions next year, as the surveyor said was not applicable to the case. Kindly let us mention that we have made an important improvement in our forms for balance sheets and three years' returns to present statement of accounts to the Commissioners,

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

The Secretary of the St. Mary's Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children, Manchester; Mr. P. G. Selby, Croydon; Mr. T. W. L. Beales, Great Yarmouth; Mr. J. G. G. Corkhill, Matlock Bank; Dr. L. W. Morgan, Pontypridd; Mr. W. B. Wall, Pembroke; Mr. G. O. McKane, Sunderland; Dr. E. G. Wake, London; Dr. R. Boustead, Ahmednagar; J. Wilding, M.B., Bristol; Dr. W. Turner, Gibraltar; Dr. A. Routh, London; Dr. H. Bramwell, Cullercoats, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. L. Thelwall, London; Mr. J. B. J. Brady, Liverpool; Mr. F. Vicars, London; Dr. W. Sharp, Rugby; Dr. H. H. Phillips, Reading; Dr. P. M. Deas, Exeter; Miss E. Mushet, London; Mr. W. Gurner, London; Mr. Stillingfleet Johnson, London; Dr. Farnside, Vichy; The Secretary of the New South Wales Branch, Sydney; Dr. Thin, London; Sir William Roberts, M.D., Manchester; Surgeon-Major Boileau, Woolwich; Dr. A. R. Urquhart, Perth; Dr. J. A. Helme, Edinburgh; Dr. A.

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BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The Extra Pharmacopœia, with the Additions introduced into the *British Pharmacopœia*, 1885. By William Martindale, F.C.S. Medical References and a Therapeutic Index of Diseases and Symptoms. By W. Wynn Westcott, M.B., Lond. Fifth Edition. London: H. K. Lewis. The Queen's College, Birmingham, Calendar for Session 1888-9. Medical Faculty, Dental Faculty, Hospital Regulations. Birmingham: Hudson and Son. The Medical Profession of the United Kingdom. By Walter Rivington, B.A., M.B., Dublin: Fannin and Co. The Medical Profession in the Three Kingdoms in 1887. By Thomas Laffan, M.C.P.I. Dublin: Fannin and Co.

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