

## REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

**MEMORY: ITS LOGICAL RELATIONS AND CULTIVATIONS.** By F. W. EDRIDGE-GREEN, M.B., B.S. Durham. London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox. 1888.

MEMORY, we are told, is the innate power to have an impression recalled if a proper stimulus be applied. The author's object in writing this treatise on so recondite a subject is presumably to prove that memory is a definite faculty occupying a limited portion of the brain, in opposition to the school of psychologists who hold that memory is the attribute of every tissue and organ. The author believes it to be located in the basal ganglion of the brain, separate from but associated with all the other faculties of the mind.

Memory is nothing else than the aggregate of sensorial impressions with the combinations and ideas to which they give rise; in other words, memory is experience, though experience, alas! is not always memory. The scope of memory is strikingly influenced by the possession or development of particular faculties, so much so indeed that very often faculty and memory would appear to be interchangeable terms. Thus a person not possessed of the faculty for colours is unable to observe and therefore unable to remember them, though, of course, the faculty, though comparatively small, is rarely if ever completely absent. The inability to perceive colours has no necessary connection with the inability to distinguish colours and so on. It is correspondingly difficult to follow the author in his distinction between special and general memory, since the latter is merely the sum of the former. The fact that accident or disease may be followed by temporary or permanent obliteration of certain portions (as regards date) of the memory is not an altogether conclusive proof that the anatomical seat of each set of impressions received at any one time is the same portion of brain or portions closely adjacent. So far, therefore, the numerous anecdotes of sudden loss of memory fail to enforce the author's views, though they materially contribute to making the chapter interesting and even sensational reading. We cannot stay to pass in review the alternatives to this method of explaining the phenomena alluded to.

The author's next step is to prove that the brain, assuming it to be the seat of the mind, is a multiple and not a single organ. He avails himself of the opportunity to demonstrate the fallacy of the phrenological distribution of faculties, and explains that, although certain shapes of the head do undoubtedly denote the predominance of certain faculties or combination of faculties, yet this is due largely to the fact that a head of a certain shape belongs to a body of a certain build—in fact, that the difference extends to the whole being, and not to this or that circumscribed area of the cranium. The fact is that, notwithstanding considerable advances in our knowledge of the brain structure, we know very little with respect to the performance of the higher functions of our being, and it is premature to base any scientific conclusions in psychology thereon.

The concluding chapter is devoted to the discussion of methods of improving the memory by cultivating association of ideas. This has the same practical bearing on purely psychological considerations that treatment has to prognosis. The author lays down very clearly the conditions under which the memory can be made to work to the best advantage, both in retention and in reproduction. The time spent in mastering this chapter would certainly not be wasted. Thanks to a light, chatty style, and the interlineation of numerous anecdotes in support of the author's views, the work is eminently readable, and may even serve as a stepping stone to more abstruse works on the subject.

**THE "HIGH LICENCE."**—The *Medical Reporter* gives an interesting summary of the results of the first year of high licence in Minnesota, and finds that the results of the system has proved to be all its friends asserted of it. It seems that there are in Minnesota only 1,597 saloons, as against 2,806 when the law went into effect. A decrease in the consumption of alcoholic drinks is shown in nearly every county. Low groggeries have been closed up, and the liquor business is under better police supervision. Under the old system the average cost of a licence was about 300 dollars, and the total approximate income was about 850,000 dollars. Under the high licence the average cost of permission to sell is about 650 dollars, and the total approximate income is about 1,100,000 dollars.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of England was held on Thursday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. W. S. SAVORY.

The annual report of the Council having been taken as read, the following resolution was moved by Mr. JOHN TWEEDY, F.R.C.S.:—

"That while welcoming some of the changes introduced by the Supplemental Charter, such as the extended eligibility of Fellows to sit in the Council, this meeting hereby expresses its regret that no provision has been made for giving effect to the recommendations contained in certain resolutions passed at a general meeting of Fellows and Members, convened by the President, for the purpose of receiving suggestions or recommendations respecting alterations to be made in the Charters, and held in the College on March 24th, 1888; namely, that Fellows and Members should be invested with a larger share in the management of the College; that no alteration should be effected in the constitution or in the relations of the College, without the consent of Fellows and Members specially convened to discuss such alteration; and that the President of the College should be elected annually by the Fellows."

He said he proposed the resolution as a formal but emphatic protest against the disregard of the expressed wishes of the Members and Fellows of the College, in a meeting at which they were specifically invited to make recommendations and suggestions. He must say it seemed to him that, having invited them to make such suggestions, to disregard them entirely, and not give them a single reason why they should not be adopted, nor any explanation of the reasons which induced the Council not to introduce them into the Supplemental Charter, was wanting in deference to the wishes of the Members of the College. He cordially recognised the great value and importance of the two alterations which had been introduced, although perhaps it was not generally yet appreciated what a great influence the alteration in the eligibility of the Fellows would have upon the constitution of the Council.

Mr. WICKHAM BARNES seconded the motion.

Surgeon-Major INCE greatly regretted that the Council did not see its way to meet the wishes of the Fellows and Members of the College. He believed, however, that there was a strong desire on the part of the Council to do so.

Dr. G. DANFORD THOMAS moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of England is of opinion that it is necessary for the interests of the College that immediate steps be taken to proceed with the consideration of all the matters relating to the constitution and charters of the College, and to the rights and claims of the Members thereof, which have been under discussion in the course of the recent proceedings before the Privy Council referred to in the report, and to submit to the Privy Council, for embodiment in a further Supplemental Charter, proposals for the settlement of the said matters according to the general sense of the College; and that the Council of the College be invited to appoint a committee to consider with representatives of the Association of Members of the College the matters to be included in the petition for such further Supplemental Charter."

He approached the Council with amicable feelings, and desired that, if possible, the present struggle should terminate. For many years the Members had been, as they thought, unjustly excluded from taking part in the management of their own affairs. They had at present no voice in the expenditure of their funds or in the election of the Council. The resolution was pacifically worded, and they intended to exhaust every pacific means before venturing to make the matter more public, or to take any special parliamentary action. He called upon the Council to consider the resolution favourably. It was in the interests of the College that steps should be taken without delay in the direction which the Members had previously indicated. The Members were of course aware of the proceedings they had taken before the Privy Council to get a Supplemental Charter, and of the remarks of Mr. W. H. Smith on a recent occasion in the House of Commons with reference to that subject. The Members considered that they were backed up by Mr. Smith's observation in again appealing to the Council to consider the matter.

With regard to the representatives proposed to consult with a committee of the Council, he would suggest that they should be representatives of the Association of Fellows as well as of Members, and he would propose that addition to the resolution. He hoped that the Council would take the sense of the College on the subject, and be guided by it. An endeavour had been made to ascertain the feelings of the Members generally, and it was believed that 5,000 signatures would be at once obtained to a petition expressing the views of the Association of Members. The situation had changed somewhat since the last meeting. A new Supplemental Charter had been granted, but there was no reason why a further Supplemental Charter should not be applied for. If the Council would again consider the matter in an unbiased spirit, and meet the Members without passing any such resolutions as they did on previous occasions, the present dispute, which had been going on for so many years, might be satisfactorily settled. He urged it the more strongly because there was a feeling amongst the Members that if the difficulties could not be thus amicably arranged, they might be driven to take some further action in the way of parliamentary legislation. The demands of the Members had been considerably modified to meet the views of the Fellows, and those demands might be even still further reduced.

Dr. J. P. MACDONALD, F.R.S., seconded the motion. He hoped that the matter would be settled in an amicable spirit. Irresponsibility in any governing body was always the parent of error and maladministration, and an example of it was afforded in the history of the College of Surgeons. He hoped that that irresponsibility would be removed by a Supplemental Charter, and that the desires of the Members would be accomplished.

Mr. NELSON HARDY inquired whether persons like himself, not belonging to either of the Associations of Fellows or Members, would be excluded from the proposed conference.

Surgeon-Major INCE said that anyone who desired to be included could join one of the Associations.

The resolution was then put and agreed to, one or two hands only being held up against it.

Sir GUYER HUNTER, M.P., moved the following resolution:

"That this meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of England disapproves the manner in which the funds of the College are at present administered, as appears by the report now presented, and in particular declares that the pulling down of the College property at No. 38, Lincoln's Inn Fields, now producing a rental of £299 per annum, and the consequential proposals for building on that site at large cost a house for the Conservator, are contrary to the interests of the College; and resolves that the Members and Fellows of the College ought to be consulted as to all extraordinary expenditure."

The resolution, he said, formed a corollary to the statements that had been made by previous speakers. Everything resolved itself into a question of finance. He had long been absent from the College, and on his return he was amazed to find how little voice its Members had in the administration of its affairs. He protested against the fact that a sum of £3,600 should have been expended on a matter on which no Member had been consulted, and he also objected to the arrangement that had been made with regard to the income of £299 received from the rental of the building belonging to the College. Those who paid so largely to the funds of the institution should be consulted as to the manner in which the funds were disposed of. The relation between certain Fellows and the bulk of the Members of the Institution were becoming more and more strained every day. Dissatisfaction was extending wider and wider, and the matter before long would be brought to the attention of the Houses of Parliament. Lord Randolph Churchill had made up his mind to do it, and he would have a very strong backing. He urged upon the Council, however, not to allow the matter to go beyond the walls of the College, and to be dragged into the House of Commons.

Mr. JOSEPH SMITH seconded the resolution, and called attention to the fact that the College last year had the enormous income of £40,654; £20,933 consisting of fees paid by the candidates for diplomas; and the interest of the Erasmus Wilson bequest amounted to £11,899. He hoped that the resolution would be carried, and that the Council would take the sense of the College before expending any further sums.

Mr. W. G. DICKINSON moved the addition to the resolution of the words "and hereby appoint Messrs. G. P. Pollock, T. Holmes, Jabez Hogg, R. Goodinge, E. Hartley, and C. M. Jessop to be a Com-

mittee to advise in that behalf to the Council and the Finance Committee thereof, and to report to the next meeting of the College."

The mover and seconder of the resolution accepted the proposed addition, which accordingly stood part of it.

The PRESIDENT thought it could not be accepted in the proposed form. It would not be in order to direct the proposed Committee to report to the next meeting of the College.

After some discussion it was decided to omit the last words with regard to reporting to the next meeting of the College.

Surgeon-Major INCE appealed to the mover and seconder of the resolution to withdraw it, and protested against aspersions being cast upon the management of the College.

Mr. SPENCER WATSON also objected to reflections being cast upon the management of the College. Some Members appeared to think that because they had paid certain fees for their examinations they ought to have a voice in the government of the College; but he contended that that was a most monstrous proposal. Those who had diplomas had certain rights and privileges flowing therefrom, and he believed that they had no just cause of complaint. He would move as an amendment:

"That in the opinion of the meeting the wording of the resolution is entirely contrary to the spirit of all the Members and Fellows present, and detrimental to the interests of the profession."

The PRESIDENT said that Mr. Watson would do better to move the previous question, which would amount to the same thing as the proposal he had just made, which could hardly be taken as an amendment.

Mr. WATSON assented to the proposal and moved the previous question.

Surgeon-Major INCE seconded.

The PRESIDENT said the result of that motion was that he would have to take the sense of the meeting as to whether the original motion should be put or not.

This was accordingly put to the meeting, and carried in the affirmative.

Mr. A. DORAN said he greatly regretted to find the discussion mixed up with College politics. He sympathised with his brother Members with regard to their efforts to obtain power, but the question introduced by the last resolution was a very different one. The Council had done a great deal of good to the College in regard to the enlargement of the museum and in other ways, and as to the Curator, it was obvious that if they wanted a good man he ought to be well paid. He profoundly regretted the tone of the resolution.

Mr. ASHTON ELLIS said that the introduction of financial questions was perfectly justifiable. The present meeting was a meeting of the Corporation, and whenever a company met in London and a balance sheet was presented, the shareholders had a right to express their opinions upon it as to whether the money had been wisely spent or not. With regard to the Curator, it was absurd that, having a salary of £600 a year, he should have a house of the value of £500 a year; the proportion was ridiculous. It would be much better to give him a salary of £800 a year and let him live elsewhere.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER HEATH said he felt it to be his duty to say a few words on the present occasion. He desired to give some account to the Fellows, who were the elective body, of what he had done on the Council. He hoped that he should be heard quietly, because, if for no other reason, it was on his motion in March, 1884, that it was decided to hold an annual meeting of Fellows and Members. He regretted, however, that he had carried his motion, for nothing had come of the annual meetings but—he would not say quarrelling, but there had been a certain amount of abuse hurled at the Council, which he was very sorry to have heard. It would be remembered that in 1870 he himself carried in the meeting a resolution that the Corporation consisted of Fellows and Members. He had always said so. They had a right, he believed, if they chose to exercise it, of electing a representative on the Medical Council, but they never had exercised it. He had tried to found a fund some years ago to try the question in a Court of Law, and had asked for subscriptions to it, but only one guinea had been sent. The Corporation, however, was one thing and the body of Fellows was another. The Charter made the Corporation of Fellows, but it gave the Fellows certain rights, and those rights had been confirmed by the last Charter. He did not think it likely that another Charter would be obtained within the next ten or twenty years. It was not probable that the Privy Council, having heard the pro-

tests of the Associations and granted the Charter notwithstanding, would soon proceed to issue a new Charter. With regard to the question under discussion, there appeared to be a feeling amongst many Members that there was a certain amount of plunder—he would call it a certain amount of income—which had come into the hands of the Council, and which they had distributed amongst their own members. That was not the fact. It had also been said that the examiners were highly-paid officials selected by the Council. Neither statement was true. They were not selected solely from the Council. He considered that, as an examiner, he was not in the least overpaid. He did not think that, after spending five hours of hard work in the Examination Hall—the hardest work he did in the course of the week—he was overpaid when he received £10 10s. As to the question of finance, when a balance-sheet was submitted at a meeting of a company, it was submitted in the same sense as in the present case. The action of the directors had to be taken as it was; the money had been spent and they could not help it. They might turn out the directors, just as the Council of the College might be turned out; but the Members could not go back upon the money already spent. With regard to the Curator, Mr. Stewart was a most able officer, and it was a part of the bargain made with him that he was to have his house, and Sir James Paget had strongly urged that he should be resident on the spot, so that he might be able to show distinguished strangers over the museum, and be always at hand to superintend any work that was going on. An immense improvement had been effected in the Library, and there was an additional room for the journals, besides a store-room for old books, and other accommodation. It had been suggested that the house pulled down and rebuilt might be let for other purposes, but it would be absurd to do that when they wanted it for themselves. It would be remembered that, when the Act of 1858 was passed, there was a great deal of talk in the journals about the advantages to flow from it. It was considered that it would bring grist to the medical mill, that quacks would be abolished, and that the genuine practitioner would make his income comfortably. The Act had done nothing of the kind. But the same sort of agitation was going on now, and there appeared to be an idea that if the Corporation of the College of Surgeons was sufficiently agitated the Members would be in some way benefited. He wished to say, as a member of the Council for eight years, that he had not gained a farthing by occupying the position, but that he had rather lost money by it. Each member received a guinea for three hours' attendance at the Council meetings, but for the Committee meetings he received nothing. He was speaking in his own private capacity, not having communicated with any other member of the Council. He had recently tried to get the Council to vote that the President should receive some little honorarium, but such was the delicate feeling of the members of the Council that he did not carry the resolution. Perhaps they had the present meeting in their eye, and felt that some of the Members would say: "The President has £300 a year—happy man!—and does nothing for it." The President in reality did a great deal for it, and he might say the same of all the members of the Council, to whom he believed the Members owed a vote of confidence.

Mr. G. BROWN expressed an opinion that the resolution as it stood was *ultra vires*.

Mr. EDWARD HORTON thought the resolution premature, and hoped that, after the satisfactory explanation given by Mr. Heath, the Members would wait for more information before criticising the conduct of the Council in the management of the College.

After some remarks by Mr. JABEZ HOGG,

Mr. WALTER RIVINGTON moved the omission of a large portion of the resolution, and proposed that it should read, "That this meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of England resolves that the Members and Fellows of the College ought to be consulted as to all extraordinary expenditure," with the addendum proposed by Mr. Dickinson as to the appointment of a Committee.

Mr. E. BERDOE seconded the amendment, but said he objected to the proposed addendum.

Mr. WALTER RIVINGTON said he had no desire to have the proposed conference, but he thought it had been accepted by the Council.

The PRESIDENT said he had not refused to put the motion, desiring to allow every latitude; but it must not be considered disconcerting on the part of the Council if they declined to receive the proposed deputation.

The proposed addendum was then withdrawn, and the amendment was put without it, and carried by a large majority.

The PRESIDENT said, with regard to the motion of which notice had been given by Mr. Jabez Hogg, that the solicitor considered it could not be put to the meeting.

The resolution was as follows:—

"That, in view of the contentions put forward by the Council in the course of the recent negotiations for a Supplemental Charter, this meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of England hereby reaffirms the ancient rights of all the Members of the College, declares that all powers and property vested in the Council are held by them in the nature of a trust for all the said Members, asserts the constitutional right of the Members to meet together for the discussion and furtherance of the interests of the College, and resolves that the claims recently made by the Council to prevent and to restrict such meeting and discussion, and in particular the restrictive provisions and penalties for that purpose introduced in Section XVII of the by-laws, are against common right, and are illegal and void."

Mr. DICKINSON proposed in substitution:—

"That this meeting, having taken note of the privileges at present enjoyed by the Members of the College enumerated in the reply of the Council to the Privy Council (pages 26-7 of the report), respectfully request the Council to add thereto the right of meeting at convenient times within the College walls, for the purpose of discussing any question relating to their position as Members in which they may be interested; and with this view the Council is hereby requested to enact a by-law, instructing the Secretary, upon receipt of a requisition signed by twenty Members, or Fellows and Members, to arrange with the Members forwarding such requisition a convenient day and hour, within one calendar month, on which such meeting may be held upon the College premises."

The motion having been seconded, was agreed to by a large majority.

Mr. E. BERDOE moved a vote of confidence in the Council.

Mr. HARTLEY seconded the motion.

Mr. ELLIS considered that such a motion would be disrespectful to the Council, and hoped that it would not be pressed.

Mr. BERDOE said he would substitute a vote of thanks to the President and Council.

This was put and unanimously adopted.

The PRESIDENT, in acknowledging the compliment, said that it was always a privilege to him to work on behalf of the College. He rejoiced in its honour, prosperity, and renown, and was never happier than when working for it.

BRITISH MEDICAL ORATORS AT WASHINGTON.—The papers and discussions on cerebral and spinal surgery at the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons in September have attracted much attention in America. A correspondent of one of the American medical papers writes, by way of comment: "A new era in surgery can fairly be said to be inaugurated, yet the warning which was distinctly stated by more than one of the speakers may well be borne in mind, and was best expressed by Dr. Keen's *bon mot* at the breakfast table, 'Fools rush in where Horsley fears to tread.' It will be fortunate if the sorrowful experiences in connection with Battey's operation are not repeated in connection with cerebral surgery." Later on in the same communication, in commenting on the oratorical performances of the English visitors, he notices their defective elocution—a defect which is unfortunately very general among Englishmen, and by no means confined to medical speakers. On this subject he amusingly writes: "While it has been a pleasure to hear our transatlantic brethren, one is forcibly reminded, in listening to their frequent audible and unconscious vocal exhalations, which create innumerable divorces between all the parts of speech, of the reply—er—which—er—a—er—gentleman is—er—said to—er—have made when somebody—er—called his attention to the habit, he said: 'To "er" is human, to forgive divine.'"

THE 106th anniversary of the Nottingham General Hospital was celebrated on Thursday, October 25th. Dr. H. O. Taylor was elected to the surgeoncy, vacant by the death of his brother.

SUCCESSFUL VACCINATION.—Dr. Hutchison, of the Chipping Norton Union, has, for the seventh time, received a first-class award for successful vaccination from the Local Government Board.

Royal College of Surgeons (*ex officio*). *Council*: J. K. Barton, William Colles, C. Coppinger, A. H. Corley, H. G. Croly, Kendal Franks, Edward Hamilton, Edward Stamer O'Grady, Sir W. Stokes, W. Thornley Stoker.

Section of Obstetrics:—*President*: W. J. Smyly. *Council*: J. J. Cranny, Professor Dill (Belfast), R. H. Fleming, Andrew J. Horne, J. R. Kirkpatrick, F. W. Kidd, J. L. Lane, A. V. Macan, T. More Madden, Samuel Mason.

Section of Pathology:—*President*: J. Magee Finny. *Council*: A. W. W. Baker, C. B. Ball, E. H. Bennett, A. H. Benson, H. Bewley, J. Lentaigne, J. M. Purser, J. A. Scott, Walter G. Smith, J. B. Story.

Section of Anatomy and Physiology:—*President*: Ambrose Birmingham. *Council*: H. St. J. Brooks, H. Broomfield, D. J. Cunningham, F. T. Heuston, Edward Ledwich, J. M. Purser.

Section of State Medicine:—*President*: Stephen M. MacSwiney. *Council*: E. M'D. Cosgrave, T. W. Grimshaw, J. W. Moore, C. F. Moore, J. M. Purser, J. M. Redmond.

#### ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

An ordinary meeting of the Fellows was held on Thursday, October 25th, Sir ANDREW CLARK, Bart., presiding.

The following gentlemen were admitted Members of the College: Sir Hugh R. Beevor, Bart., M.B.Lond.; Charles Planck, M.R.C.S.; Ernest S. Reynolds, M.D.Lond.; William H. Spencer, M.D.Camb.; Theodore S. Wilson, M.B.Edin.; and Thomas O. Wood, M.D.Durham.

The Censors' Board having reported that Dr. Reynolds had specially distinguished himself in the examination, the President complimented him accordingly.

The Licence of the College was granted to 103 gentlemen who had passed the required examinations.

It was announced to the Fellows that an International Medical Congress is to be held in Australia in January, 1889.

The quarterly report of the Finance Committee was received. The audited accounts of the College for the year ending September 29th were also received.

A report from the Censors' Board was adopted, to the effect that the resolution passed by the College with regard to the Institute of Medical Electricity is to have reference only to the Fellows and Members of the College, and not to the Licentiates.

A report was received from the Council on some recommendations of the General Medical Council with regard to professional education and examination, to the effect that the Council had compared these recommendations with the existing requirements for the conjoint examinations, and had found them to be in close accord therewith.

The Committee of Management of the conjoint examinations had nominated the following gentlemen for re-election by the two Colleges as examiners for the diploma of Public Health: Drs. Stevenson, Ballard, Thorne, and Corfield; and this nomination was unanimously approved.

The same Committee further reported that in their opinion it was desirable to pass the following regulation with regard to the Second Examination, and this was sanctioned by the College:

"XI. A candidate is required to present himself for examination in Anatomy and Physiology together until he has reached the required standard to pass in one or other of those subjects; but no candidate will be allowed to pass in one of the subjects without obtaining at the same time at least half the number of marks required to pass in the other subject."

This regulation is to come into force on May 1st next.

Dr. Norman Moore was re-elected a member of the Committee of Management.

A by-law was enacted for the second time to admit Dr. W. B. Headley, resident in Australia, to the Fellowship in *absentia*.

#### ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

##### NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1889. ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

MEETINGS of the Council will be held on January 16th, April 17th, July 10th, and October 16th, 1889. Candidates for election by the Council of the Association must send in their forms of application to the General Secretary not later than twenty-one days before each meeting, namely, December 27th, 1888, March 28th, June 20th, and September 26th, 1889.

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*.

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.

#### BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SUSSEX DISTRICT.—A meeting of the above District will be held at the Queen's Hotel, Eastbourne, on Friday, November 23rd. Dr. Roberts in the chair. Those desirous of reading papers or showing cases should communicate with the Honorary Secretary, T. JENNER VERRALL, 97, Montpellier Road, Brighton.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT.—The next meeting of this district will take place at the West Kent Hospital, Maidstone, on Thursday, December 13th, Dr. Shaw in the chair. Gentlemen desirous of reading papers or exhibiting patients or specimens are requested to inform the Honorary Secretary of the District, A. W. Nankivell, F.R.C.S., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Chatham, not later than November 24th. Further particulars will be duly announced.—A. W. NANKIVELL, Honorary Secretary.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH.—The next meeting will be held at the Wyndham Arms Hotel on Thursday, November 15th. Members wishing to read papers, etc., are desired to communicate titles forthwith to Dr. Sheen, Cardiff.—A. SHEEN, M.D., Cardiff; D. ARTHUR DAVIES, M.B. Swansea, Honorary Secretaries.

THAMES VALLEY BRANCH.—The next meeting of the Branch will be held at the Talbot Hotel, Richmond, on Wednesday, November 14th, at 6 P.M. Members willing to read papers or exhibit cases are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary. *Office-bearers for 1888-89.*—President: Dr. Fenn. Vice-Presidents: Dr. Langdon Down, Dr. Wyman. Council: G. Farr White, Esq., Dr. Atkinson, Dr. Crichton, Dr. Günther, Dr. Wadd, Dr. Graham.—CHARLES C. SCOTT, M.B., Honorary Secretary, St. Margaret's, Twickenham.

STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH.—The first general meeting of the present session will be held at the Railway Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, on Thursday, November 29th. The President, Mr. F. Baldero, will take the chair at 3.30 in the afternoon.—GEORGE REID, M.D., Honorary Secretary, Stafford.

#### CEYLON BRANCH.

An ordinary meeting was held at the Colonial Medical Library on Saturday, April 7th, 1888. The following gentlemen were present:—Dr. VANDORT (Vice-President) in the chair; Drs. Vanderstraaten, Rockwood, Attygalle; Messrs. Fernando, Brito, Eleyatamby, Nell, VanGeyzel and Keegel (Hon. Secretary). The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

*Communications.*—Mr. ROWLAND C. ALDONS, L.C.M.C., read a Case of Dislocation of the Cervical Spine. A discussion followed, in which Dr. Rockwood and Mr. Brito took part. Mr. H. G. THOMASZ, L.R.C.P. and S.Edin., read a paper on the Treatment of Elephantiasis Arabum. A discussion followed, in which Drs. VANDERSTRAATEN, Rockwood, the CHAIRMAN, and Mr. Brito took part. Mr. Brito exhibited a Parasite which he had recently discovered in the blood of the chameleon or blood-sucker, which resembled the filaria, and regarding which he was at present prosecuting investigations. Dr. VANDERSTRAATEN exhibited a Clay Cast of an Elephantiasised Leg.

An ordinary meeting was held at the Colonial Medical Library on Saturday, May 5th, 1888. The following gentlemen were present:—Dr. W. G. VANDORT (Vice-President) in the chair; Dr. Aserappa, Messrs. Brito, Nell, Schokman, and Keegel (Hon. Secretary). The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

**Communications.**—1. A paper by Mr. G. P. SCHOKMAN on Loose Bodies in the Knee-Joint. 2. A paper by Mr. JAYASINGHE, of Balangoda, on the Therapeutic Uses of the Calotropis Gigantia. 3. A paper by Mr. W. JAYASINGHE on the Euphorbia Pilulifera. 4. Notes of a case of Extroversion of the Bladder, by Mr. BARTHOLOMEUSZ.

**Notices of Motion.**—Notice was given of the following motions to be brought before the Council of the Branch:—1. By Mr. SCHOKMAN: That it is desirable to have a journal in connection with the Branch for the publication of papers read before it. 2. By Dr. VANDORT: That a reading committee be appointed to which all papers to be read before the Branch might be submitted before they are read. 3. By the HON. SECRETARY: That it is desirable to alter the hour of meeting of the Branch by amendment of by-law. That the hour of meeting be changed from 2 P.M. to 8.30 P.M.

AN ordinary meeting was held at the Colonial Medical Library on Saturday, June 2nd, 1888. The following gentlemen were present:—Dr. VANDORT (Vice-President) in the chair; Drs. Loos, Vanderstraaten, Attygalle, Rockwood; Messrs. Fernando, Schokman, Eleyatamby, and Keegel (Hon. Secretary). The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The HONORARY SECRETARY gave notice that at a meeting of Council to be held on Saturday, July 7th, 1888, at 1 P.M., the motions of which notice have been given would be considered.

**Fevers in Ceylon.**—Dr. Loos read a paper on the Cause and Nature of Fevers in Ceylon. Dr. ATTYGALLE proposed and Dr. VANDERSTRAATEN seconded a vote of thanks to Dr. Loos, which was carried unanimously.

A MEETING of the Council was held in the hall of the Colonial Medical Library on Saturday, July 7th, 1888. The following gentlemen were present:—Dr. VANDORT (Vice-President) in the chair; Dr. MacDonald, Messrs. Fernando, Schokman, Huybertsz, and Keegel (Hon. Secretary). The minutes of the meeting of Council on February 4th last were read and confirmed.

**Motions.**—Mr. SCHOKMAN, by leave, withdrew the motion standing in his name—that it is desirable to have a journal in which transactions of the Branch should be published. Dr. VANDORT proposed that it is desirable that a reading committee should be appointed, to whom all papers to be read should be submitted. The HON. SECRETARY seconded: carried. The HON. SECRETARY, in terms of notice, moved that the hour of meeting of the Branch be changed from 2 P.M. to 8 P.M. to meet the wishes of a large majority of the members. Dr. MACDONALD seconded: carried.

**New Member.**—Mr. S. B. Perera was proposed by the HON. SECRETARY and seconded by Mr. SCHOKMAN as a member of the Parent Association and of the local Branch: carried.

AN ordinary meeting was held at the Colonial Medical Library on Saturday, July 7th, 1888. The following gentlemen were present:—Dr. VANDORT, in the chair; Dr. MacDonald, Messrs. Fernando, Schokman, Huybertsz, and Keegel (Hon. Secretary).

**Sponge-Grafting.**—Mr. HUYBERTSZ read a paper on Sponge-Grafting, which led up to a discussion.

**Leprosy.**—A discussion on Leprosy was fixed to take place at the next ordinary meeting.

#### METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: SOUTH LONDON DISTRICT.

A MEETING was held at St. Thomas's Hospital, in the Governor's Hall (by kind permission of the Treasurer), on Thursday, October 25th, at 8.30 P.M. The chair was taken by Dr. BRODIE SEWELL, President of the Branch.

**Cases.**—The following cases from the wards of the hospital were shown: 1. Dr. ORD: Leucoderma of Sudden Onset. 2. Dr. HAWKINS: Ovarian Cyst in a Child aged 7 years. 3. Dr. HAWKINS: Thoracic Aneurysm. 4. Dr. HAWKINS: Bilharzia and Bothrioccephalus in the same patient. 5. Dr. HAWKINS: Rickets and Purpura at the age of 8 months. 6. Mr. H. B. ROBINSON: Congenital Dislocation of Hips. 7. Mr. H. B. ROBINSON: Extroversion Vesicle. 8. Mr. H. B. ROBINSON: Congenital Syphilitic Disease of Scapula and Skull. 9. Mr. H. B. ROBINSON: Cystic Bronchocoele.

**Ulcer of Stomach.**—Dr. ORD then read a paper on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Ulcer of the Stomach, this was followed by a

discussion, in which the CHAIRMAN, Dr. FREDERICK TAYLOR and others took part, and to which Dr. ORD replied. A vote of thanks to Dr. ORD for his paper was carried by acclamation.

**Vote of Thanks.**—The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to Dr. Brodie Sewell for taking the chair.

#### DORSET AND WEST HANTS BRANCH.

THE autumn meeting of this Branch was held at the Boardroom of the Workhouse, Wimborne (by the kind permission of the guardians), on Wednesday, October 24th, the President, Dr. BARTERBURY, in the chair.

**Election of Officers.**—Mr. P. W. G. Nunn, of Bournemouth, was elected President for the ensuing year, and Mr. Decimus Curme, of Chilke-Okeford, and Mr. J. R. Philpots, of Parkstone, Vice-Presidents. Dr. Lush, of Weymouth, and Mr. C. H. Watts Parkinson, of Wimborne, were re-elected joint Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

**Other Business.**—The sum of £2 2s. was voted to the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund. The five members of the Association proposed as candidates for the Branch were elected unanimously.

**Papers, etc.**—Mr. WYKE-SMITH showed (1) a new Bandage for Hernia Operations and Wounds of the Groin; (2) a Strap for Ganglion of the Wrist. Mr. MAHOMED showed cases treated at the Mont Dore, Bournemouth. Dr. HYLIA GREEVES read notes on a case of Acute Intestinal Obstruction: Operation and Recovery. Mr. WYKE-SMITH read notes of a case of Land Scurvy. Mr. PARKINSON showed a patient with Injury to the Eye. A discussion on Vomiting in Pregnancy was then opened by the PRESIDENT.

**Dinner.**—The members afterwards dined together at the King's Head Hotel.

#### SOUTH-WESTERN BRANCH.

AN intermediate meeting of the Branch, for the purpose of medical discussion, was held at Tiverton on Thursday, October 25th. Dr. JOHN WOODMAN, President of the Branch, occupied the chair, and there were also present Mr. W. Pearse, President-elect, and about twenty members.

**Luncheon.**—The proceedings began with a luncheon at the Angel Hotel.

**President's Address.**—In taking the chair at the meeting subsequently, Dr. WOODMAN, in welcoming the members to Tiverton, remarked that it was the first time the South-Western Branch had held a meeting there. He alluded to the advantages of being a member of the British Medical Association, including the having a very excellent JOURNAL, for a very moderate subscription, and the many benefits resulting from the opportunities which it afforded for medical men to meet and act together; he expressed the hope that this meeting at Tiverton might lead to an accession of new members. Dr. Woodman also drew attention to the advantages of the Medical Sickness, Annuity, and Life Assurance Society, and advised all the younger members to join it.

**Papers.**—Dr. H. DAVY (Exeter) read some notes of Cases of Diabetes. Dr. RAGLAN THOMAS (Exeter) reported Two Cases of Peripheral Neuritis occurring nearly Simultaneously in Husband and Wife. Mr. C. E. BELL (Exeter) read notes of a case of Muscular Spasm in Stump after Amputation of the Thigh, cured by Excision of Extremity of Sciatic Nerve; and of similar Spasms occurring in the other limb arrested by Resection of the Sciatic Nerve. Mr. L. MACKENZIE (Tiverton) showed and commented on three very interesting cases: (1) Fracture of the Spine; (2) Case of Arsenic Poisoning simulating Addison's Disease; (3) Case of Recovery after Fracture of the Base of Skull in a young Boy. Dr. MORTIMER (Exeter) showed a case of Early Myxoedema, of a very characteristic nature. Dr. KEMPE (Exeter) exhibited a useful form of Colotomy Pouch. An interesting discussion took place on the papers and cases, and the proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to the President and to those members who had read papers or shown cases.

**Next Meeting.**—It was intimated that the next intermediate meeting would probably be held at Paignton.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE fifteenth annual meeting of this Branch was held on Thursday, October 25th, at the Swan Hotel, Stafford. Mr. W. D. Spanton introduced the President-elect, Mr. FREDERICK BOLDERO, who took the chair. Twenty-eight members were present.

**Vote of Thanks to Retiring President.**—Dr. W. G. LOWE pro-

posed, "That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the retiring President, Mr. W. D. Spanton, for his services during the past year." This was seconded by Dr. J. H. TYLECOTE, and carried unanimously.

*Report of Council.*—Mr. VINCENT JACKSON read the annual report, which stated that during the past year there had been the usual number of general meetings, and that the attendance of members at each meeting had been beyond the average.

The Council had held two special meetings during the session, the first for the consideration of a memorandum received from the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch, in connection with the amount of the fees paid to medical witnesses in assize and other courts; the second from the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the Association as to amendments proposed to be made in the Lunacy Acts Amendments Bill, 1888. Resolutions in conformity with the views of the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch and of the Parliamentary Bills Committee were unanimously passed and forwarded to the former and to the latter.

The Council had received the resignation of the General Secretary, Mr. Vincent Jackson, who, having been appointed on April 30th, 1874, had held the office for more than fourteen years. The following resolution was unanimously passed at the meeting of the Council on October 4th last:

"The Council desire to record their great regret that Mr. T. Vincent Jackson has found it necessary to resign the appointment of General Secretary, which he has so long held with such conspicuous ability and advantage to the Branch, and at the same time the Council express their warm thanks to Mr. Jackson for his valuable services during a period of more than fourteen years."

The following members and others had contributed to the work of the Society at the various meetings: Dr. McAldowie, Mr. J. G. U. West, Dr. W. G. Lowe, Dr. W. Hind, Mr. W. D. Spanton, Mr. Vincent Jackson, Mr. F. M. Blumer, Dr. E. T. Tylecote, Mr. Alcock, Mr. Reginald Harrison, Mr. W. H. Folker, Dr. C. Orton, Dr. MacMunn, Dr. Alfred H. Carter, Mr. E. Hurry Fenwick. The number of members was 134. Fifteen had joined during the year, and Dr. Eddowes, of Market Drayton, had resigned on leaving for America. The following members had died: Mr. Hales, of Burslem; Mr. Keny, of Leek; Brigade-Surgeon R. J. W. Orton; Mr. W. G. W. Vaughan, of Crewe; and Dr. Waddell, of Longton.

*Financial Statement.*—Mr. J. G. U. West read the statement of accounts for the past year, which showed a balance of £35 17s. 5d.

*New Member.*—Dr. John Kerr Butler, of Highfields House, Cannock, was elected a member of the Branch.

*Next Annual Meeting.*—Dr. CHARLES SMITH proposed, and Mr. BUTLER seconded: "That the next annual meeting be held at Wolverhampton, and that Mr. T. Vincent Jackson be President-elect."

*Officers and Council for 1888-89.*—*Vice-Presidents:* Dr. W. G. Lowe, Mr. W. D. Spanton. *General Secretary:* Dr. George Reid, Stafford. *Financial Secretary:* Mr. J. G. U. West. *Auditor:* Mr. Folker. *Council:* Mr. J. Alcock, Burslem; Dr. Arlidge, Stoke; Mr. Baddeley, Newport; Dr. Radley Bailey, Bilston; Mr. F. J. Gray, Walsall; Dr. Lycett, Wolverhampton; Dr. McAldowie, Stoke; Mr. H. M. Morgan, Lichfield; Mr. G. A. Phillips, Walsall; Dr. C. R. Smith, Wolverhampton; Dr. Wolfenden, Tutbury; Dr. J. H. Wynne, Eccleshall. *Representative on Council of Association:* Mr. Vincent Jackson, Wolverhampton. *Representatives on Parliamentary Bills Committee:* Dr. C. Orton, Mr. W. D. Spanton.

*Resignation of General Secretary.*—Mr. SPANTON, in moving a vote of thanks to the auditor and secretaries, referred to the resignation of the General Secretary, Mr. T. Vincent Jackson, and proposed: "That the best thanks of the members of the Staffordshire Branch of the British Medical Association be and are hereby given to Mr. T. Vincent Jackson for his valuable services as General Secretary during a period of more than fourteen years; that it is in a large measure to the energetic, self-sacrificing, and able manner in which these duties have been performed that the present prosperity of this Branch is due; and this meeting desires to place on permanent record the high appreciation which the members entertain of Mr. T. Vincent Jackson's invaluable and conspicuous services to the Staffordshire Branch." The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. VOSE SOLOMON, and carried unanimously.

*President's Address.*—The PRESIDENT delivered an address upon "Our Profession, and the Advancement of Medicine."—Mr. SOLOMON moved a vote of thanks to the President for his

address. This was seconded by Mr. J. HARTILL, and carried with acclamation.

*Dinner.*—More than thirty members dined together, the Hon. and Rev. C. J. Littleton, Vicar of Penkridge, and Mr. J. Carpenter, Tidesley, being also present as visitors.

#### SOUTHERN BRANCH: ISLE OF WIGHT DISTRICT.

An ordinary meeting was held at the Bugle Hotel, Newport, on October 25th. The chair was occupied by the President, T. A. BUCK, M.B.

*Business.*—The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Surgeon E. J. Erskine Risk, Sandown, already a member of the Association, was elected to the District. Ventnor was selected as the next place of meeting.

*President-Elect.*—Mr. Charles Meeres, of Sandown, was unanimously elected to the office of President-Elect.

*Papers, etc.*—Dr. ROBERTSON, of Ventnor, exhibited a well-marked case of Factitious Urticaria. Dr. BUCK, of Ryde, read an interesting record of a series of cases of Typhoid Fever occurring in one house. Dr. BERNARD HOFFMEISTER, of Cowes, read an interesting paper upon the Influence of Race and Class upon the Course of Disease. Want of time unfortunately prevented a discussion on this paper. The remaining work was postponed until the next meeting.

*Adulteration of Drugs.*—Much interest was added to the meeting by a good series of specimens by Messrs. Brown and Pollard, of Newport, showing the Adulteration of Drugs; also a good selection of new drugs and pharmaceutical preparation by the same firm, and also by Wyleys and Company, of Coventry, and Richardson and Company, of Leicester.

*Dinner.*—The members afterwards dined together.

#### BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE autumn meeting was held at the Infirmary, Whitehaven, on October 19th; Dr. ROBERTSON (Penrith), President, in the chair. Sixteen members and one visitor were present.

*New Members.*—The following new members were elected: Richard Clegg, L.R.C.P. and S.Ed., Windermere; William Baron Cockill, L.R.C.P. and S., Kendal; John Hepburn Dudgeon, L.R.C.P. and S., Workington; Frederick David Irvin, M.B.Lond., Milnthorpe, Westmorland; William John Newberry, M.R.C.S.Eng., Burton, Westmorland; John Mason, M.D.Cantab., Windermere; Frederick Proud, M.D. Dunelm, Sedbergh, Yorkshire; George Smith, M.R.C.S.Eng., Appleby.

*Discussion at Winter Meeting.*—The PRESIDENT announced that the Council had decided to invite an eminent surgeon to open a discussion at the winter meeting, to be held at Carlisle in December. The meeting approved of the intention of the Council.

*Accidental Concealed Haemorrhage.*—Dr. WELBY L'ANSON, Whitehaven, read notes on two cases of concealed accidental haemorrhage. 1. A woman, seven months pregnant with her third child, was suddenly seized with violent abdominal pain, causing her to faint, and followed by vomiting, purging, constant acute pain, collapse, and signs of hemorrhage. The pain was referred to the right side of the fundus uteri, and the organ at that point was very tender, and its outline somewhat irregular. The whole uterus felt tense and hard; there were no intermittent contractions, but the pain was continuous. *Per vaginam*, there was no show of blood nor dilatation of the os. Stimulants, warmth, etc., were used to combat the shock, and in a short time labour set in, terminating in the birth of a dead child. Ergot was administered, and the uterus emptied of a large quantity of clots. In the evening the uterus had again relaxed, and become filled with clots, causing violent after-pains, which ceased on removal of clots. The patient made a good recovery. Case 2 was similar in character, but the symptoms were more severe.—In the discussion which followed, Drs. JACKSON, IRWIN, CRERAR, BRAITHWAITE, and HARRIS took part.

*Fracture of Base of Skull.*—Dr. THOMPSON (Penrith) read a paper entitled, Notes on some Cases of Fracture of the Base of the Skull. 1. A woman, aged 54, was thrown out of a trap, being rendered unconscious. She bled from the mouth, nose, and ears; she had a large wound on the left side of the head, running forwards towards the ear, the bone was laid bare under this, but no fracture could be made out. The eyes were closed, the left eye prominent, pupil dilated and immobile, right pupil contracted and sluggish, no vomiting. Next day there was ecchymosis under the ocular conjunctiva in the right eye, and proptosis of the left eye. Three

days after the accident there was flushing of the left side of the face and oedema of the left hand. She died five days after the accident. After death, a fissured fracture was found on the right side, beginning at the squamoso-parietal suture, and running downwards and forwards towards the external auditory meatus, where there was great comminution. From this point an irregular fracture was seen going through the petrous portion, down the foramen lacerum medium, coursing round through the basi-sphenoid and through the petrous portion on the other side. The right temporo-sphenoidal lobe was softened and broken up. 2. A man, aged 66, fell on the pavement; he was unconscious for nearly two hours, but next day was very well. Three days after the accident he began to have intense headache, and he became semi-comatose. He died on the sixteenth day. There was a large effusion of blood all over the right lobe of the cerebrum; also a fissured fracture running from above downwards and forwards through the squamoso-temporal, continuing through the petrous portion to the right of the eminence for the sup. semicircular canal, into the foramen lacerum medium, and then forwards into the cribriform plate of the ethmoid. On the left side, and distinct from the other fracture, was a fracture of the orbital plate of the frontal. There was blood-clot all over the whole base and in the left frontal lobe of the cerebrum on its under aspect. Extending into and destroying the grey matter of the convolutions was a large clot. 3. A man, aged 47, fell backwards on to a paved yard. He remained semiconscious for a week, and then began to clear up, but he had anaesthesia of both legs, and in a less degree of both arms, and his power was less in his right than in his left hand. In a month sensation had in great measure returned, and he ultimately became perfectly well. 4. A lad, aged 18, was thrown from a horse. When seen he was bleeding from his right ear, had had epistaxis, and had vomited a quantity of blood. He was very restless, and complained of headache. The bleeding from the ear gave place in a day or two to oozing of serous fluid. There was a tender point in the bone just above the external ear on the right side. Eighteen days after the accident he was able to be up and go about, but was deaf on the right side. His tympanic membrane was seen to be grey in colour, sloughy, and rent from side to side.

*Communications, etc.*—Mr. CRERAR (Maryport) showed a specimen of Uterine Polypus recently removed. He also demonstrated a new way of applying Midwifery Forceps. Dr. WELBY I'ANSON showed a specimen of Fibro-cystic Tumour of the Uterus removed by Abdominal Section. The PRESIDENT read Notes of some Cases of Acute Peritonitis treated by Sulphate of Magnesia, on which remarks were made by Drs. PIRIE, I'ANSON, and EATON. Dr. PIRIE showed a specimen of Perforation of the Duodenum and Ulceration after Severe Burn. Dr. HIGHET (Workington) read a paper on the Treatment of Pneumonia, which was discussed by Drs. JACKSON, HARRIS, ABLETT, EATON, I'ANSON, MURIEL, and the PRESIDENT.

*Dinner.*—At the conclusion of the business the members dined together at the Grand Hotel.

#### NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH.

THE clinical meeting was held at the Ingham Infirmary, South Shields, on Wednesday, October 24th, at 4 P.M. The PRESIDENT took the chair, and sixteen members were present.

*Cases.*—A number of very interesting cases were shown by Dr. GOWANS, Dr. CRISP, Dr. DRUMMOND (South Shields), and Dr. ARMSTRONG. The patients were seen and examined in the wards, and some good discussions took place. The brain and abdominal cases in particular excited special attention.

*Vote of Thanks.*—A vote of thanks to the staff of the infirmary was unanimously carried.

*Dinner.*—After the meeting the members of Council and others were hospitably entertained at dinner by Dr. Gowans, a past president of the Branch.

#### LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.

THE intermediate meeting of this Branch was held at the Co-operative Hall, Warrington, on October 23rd, at 3.15 P.M., Dr. WATKINS, President of the Branch, was in the chair, and 123 members were present.

*Communications.*—Dr. J. S. TAYLOR, of Liverpool, showed two cases of Removal of the Tongue for Malignant Disease. Dr. HILL GRIFFITH exhibited some cases of Mules's Operation "Artificial Vitreous." Mr. C. E. RICHMOND read a paper entitled Cases of

Lymphatic Obstruction. Dr. DRESCHFELD made some observations on Pyrodine, a New Antipyretic, with Temperature Charts. Dr. MITCHELL BANKS read a communication on the Uses of Turpentine and Scraping in Unhealthy Wounds. Mr. JONES mentioned a case of Tumour of the Hard Palate, and exhibited the specimen. Dr. BROOKE read a short paper on the Bases of Ointments. Dr. WALTER exhibited a patient from whom he had removed a Hydrosalpinx.

*Dinner.*—After the meeting, dinner was served in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall at 6 P.M., sixty-two members and guests being present, among whom was the Mayor of Warrington, and the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee.

#### OXFORD AND DISTRICT BRANCH.

A MEETING of this Branch was held at the Ratcliffe Infirmary on Friday, October 26th, at 3 o'clock, Mr. CHEATLE, ex-President, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed.

*New Members.*—Dr. Roberts, of Milton; Dr. Bond, of Brill; and Mr. H. Freeborn, of Clifton Hampden, were elected members of the Branch. Mr. CHEATLE proposed and Mr. MORGAN seconded, Mr. J. Ryan, L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., of Northleach, as a member of the Branch.

*Communications.*—Mr. DOYNE read a paper on Ocular Conditions bearing on General Health. Mr. H. P. SYMONDS showed some rare forms of Vesical Calculi, and related two cases of Median Lithotomy. Dr. P. D. DARBISHIRE read notes of a case of Nervous Affection accompanied by Symmetrical Blepharospasm. Dr. BROOKS read a paper on a case of Cerebral Abscess, and showed two cases of Charcot's disease.

*Notice of Motion.*—Dr. COLLIER gave notice of a motion for the next meeting: "That five meetings of the Branch be held during the year instead of four, and that one of these meetings be devoted to the discussion of questions of general medical interest, such as the formation of a medical defence union, etc."

#### PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council, held in the Council Room of the Association, 429, Strand, W.C., on Wednesday, October 17th, 1888; present:

Dr. T. BRIDGWATER, President of the Council, in the chair,	Dr. J. D. Harries, Shrewsbury
Mr. C. G. WHEELHOUSE, Leeds (President-Elect),	Mr. J. H. Hemming, Kimbolton
Dr. Holman, Reigate (Treasurer)	Mr. G. F. Hodgson, Brighton
Dr. B. Anningson, Cambridge	Professor G. M. Humphry, F.R.S., Cambridge
Dr. H. Barnes, Carlisle	Mr. W. D. Husband, Bristol
Dr. J. S. Bristow, F.R.S., London	Mr. T. V. Jackson, Wolverhampton
Mr. H. T. Butlin, London	Mr. T. R. Jessop, Leeds
Dr. Alfred Carpenter, Croydon	Mr. H. R. Ker, Halesowen
Surgeon-General W. R. Cornish, London	Dr. W. G. V. Lush, Weymouth
Dr. J. Ward Cousins, Portsmouth	Dr. John McIntyre, Odiham
Mr. T. W. Crosse, Norwich	Mr. C. Macnamara, London
Dr. G. W. Crowe, Worcester	Dr. W. Withers Moore, Brighton
Dr. A. Davidson, Liverpool	Mr. W. Jones-Morris, Portmadoc
Dr. P. M. Deas, Exeter	Dr. F. Needham, Gloucester
Dr. J. L. H. Down, London	Dr. C. Parsons, Dover
Mr. George Eastes, London	Dr. R. Saundby, Birmingham
Dr. J. H. Galton, Upper Norwood	Dr. A. Sheen, Cardiff
Dr. C. E. Glascott, Manchester	Mr. S. W. Sibley, London
Dr. Bruce Goff, Bothwell	Dr. W. Strange, Worcester
Dr. O. Grant, Inverness	Mr. T. Sympson, Lincoln
Dr. W. C. Grigg, London	Dr. T. W. Trend, Southampton
Dr. T. W. Grimshaw, Carrickmines	Dr. A. T. H. Waters, Liverpool
Mr. James Hardie, Manchester	

Mr. Harries, the representative member of the Shropshire and Mid-Wales Branch, was introduced by the President of the Council.

The minutes of the last meeting, as printed and circulated, were signed as correct.

In reference to the minutes of a previous meeting, the President of the Council placed before the Council Mr. Dix's statement of the facts of the case respecting the vote on the report of Council at the annual meeting at Dublin, and also the opinion of the Solicitor upon the same.

Resolved: That the statement of the case and the opinion of the Solicitor be received and entered upon the minutes.

*The Facts of the Case.*—1. Minutes of Journal and Finance Committee, No. 137, July 13th, 1887.

Mr. Wheelhouse, as Chairman of the Committee, reported upon the replies of the Branches on the question of the payment of railway fares of representatives of the Council.

Moved by the Treasurer, seconded by Mr. Hugh Ker, and

Resolved: That, in the opinion of the Journal and Finance Committee, it is essential for the welfare of the Association that a sum of £2,000 should be invested out of the surplus every year, and that this annual investment having been made, the payment of the expenses of members of the Council should be by fee, as follows:—

Members residing within 100 miles of place of meeting,	£1 1s.
"    over 100    "    "    ", £2 2s.	
"    "    250    "    "    ", £3 3s.	
"    "    400    "    "    ", £5 5s.	

Presented to meeting of Council on the same day.

2. Minutes of Council, Nos. 1274, 5, 6.

Read minutes of Journal and Finance Committee.

Moved by the President of the Council and seconded by the Treasurer:

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

Whereupon an amendment was moved by Dr. Hardie, seconded by Dr. Strange:

That the minutes of the Journal and Finance Committee of to-day's date be received and approved, and the recommendations contained therein carried into effect, with the exception of the recommendation relating to the payment of members of the Council for their attendance.

The amendment having been put from the chair, the same was declared to be lost.

The original motion was then put, and declared to be carried.

N.B.—The resolution was carried after opposition and discussion, and adopted in the usual terms, namely:—"That the minutes of the Journal and Finance Committee of to-day's date be received and approved, and the recommendations contained therein carried into effect," this being the formula by which all such transactions are authorised and carried out.

3. This was mentioned in the "Report of Council" presented to the general meeting at Dublin as one of the transactions of the Council in these terms:—

Your Council have accepted a recommendation of the Journal and Finance Committee on the principle of paying the members of the Council, and have adopted the following resolution:—

[Mark the expression accepted and adopted.]

That, in the opinion of the Journal and Finance Committee, it is essential for the welfare of the Association that a sum of £2,000 should be invested out of the surplus every year, and that this annual investment having been made, the payment of the expenses of members of the Council should be by fees, as follows:—

Members residing within 100 miles of place of meeting,	£1 1s.
"    over 100    "    "    ", £2 2s.	
"    "    250    "    "    ", £3 3s.	
"    "    400    "    "    ", £5 5s.	

This plan guards the financial interests of the Association, and at the same time offers a feasible plan for meeting a grievance widely felt.

4. On the motion for the acceptance and adoption of the report, Dr. Strange moved and Dr. Holman seconded, "the omission of the paragraphs recommending payment to the members of the Council," which amendment was carried. See JOURNAL, August 6th, 1887, p. 309.

#### COMMENTARY.

The question to be determined is, What is the effect of this resolution of the general meeting upon the resolution of the Council? Can it or does it overrule, rescind, or disannul the "accomplished act" of the Council?

So far as I know, there is neither law nor precedent for any interference by a general meeting with the action of the Council in matters of finance; nor do I believe there is any power of the kind; if so, all financial questions would have to be submitted to general meetings for sanction and approval before they could be carried out. It would be absolutely impossible to carry on the affairs of the Association in that way.

For instance, suppose at the next general meeting the increase of salary of the Editor and Manager were impugned and defeated, would Messrs. Hart and Fowke be called on to refund the sums received?

Of course the general meetings can express their opinion on the acts and actions of the Council, and in this case they did express distinct disapproval (a vote of censure in fact) which might naturally have led the Council to rescind and cancel their resolution. But this was never done, and, therefore, my contention is that the Council is bound "to carry into effect" its own deliberate decision.

J. DIX.

#### Expenses of Members of Council.

14, Austin Friars, E.C., October 14th, 1888.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, enclosing print of "facts of the case" herein, and commentary thereon by Mr. Dix. I am of opinion that the Association in general meeting has power to control the Council in the management of its affairs, and accordingly had power to pass the resolution, which it did, adopting the report of the Council with the omission of the paragraphs recommending payment to the members of the Council. I do not infer from your note that my reply is required in detail to the questions raised by Mr. Dix.—I am, yours truly,

F. Fowke, Esq. (Signed) JAMES RICHARD UPTON.

Read letters of apology for non-attendance from Mr. Alfred Baker, Dr. Mackenzie Booth, Dr. Duffey, Sir Walter Foster, Dr. Webb, Dr. Skerritt, and Dr. Edward Waters.

Read letters of acknowledgment of thanks at the Annual Meeting at Glasgow from the President, Dr. Gairdner, Principal Caird, and others, and expressing their pleasure at the success of the late meeting at Glasgow.

Resolved: That the Council of the British Medical Association desire to express their deep regret concerning the death of Mr. Mason, and their great sympathy with Mr. Alfred Mason and Mrs. Phelan, the brother and sister. They record their high estimation of his professional character and benevolent career as an ophthalmic surgeon; and also the great loss which the British Medical Association has sustained by the death of one of its oldest and most experienced members.

The proposed by-laws of the Malta and Mediterranean Branch, were then considered, and were referred back for modification.

Resolved: That the Council of the British Medical Association record with great pleasure their recognition of a Malta and Mediterranean Branch, and they tender their congratulations and thanks to Dr. L. Manché and others who have been instrumental in the foundation of the Branch.

A communication from the Punjab Medical Society, of which the following is a copy, was then considered:—

Lahore, India, March 19th, 1888.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL, BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, LONDON.—The following members of the medical profession resident in India have the honour to request the sanction of the General Council of the British Medical Association for their constituting the Punjab Branch of the British Medical Association.—SHIRLEY DEAKIN, Secretary to Punjab Medical Society.

Churchill, F. A., Brig.-Surg., M.D., I.M.S. (President); Dickson, W. P., R.C.P., Lahore (Vice-President); Center, W., Surg.-Maj., M.B., I.M.S., Lahore (Vice-President); Mulroney, T. R., Surg., M.D., M.S. (Hon. Treasurer); Deakin, C. W. S., Surg.-Maj., I.M.S. (Hon. Secretary); Anderson, R., Surg.-Maj., M.S., Dalhousie; Anderson, J., Surg., I.M.S., Muscovite; Buchanan, W. J., Surg., I.M.S., Multan; Caleb, C. C., M.D., Lahore; Charles, R., Havelock, Surg., I.M.S., Lahore; Edwards, A. R., Surg., I.M.S., Umrizgar; Faunce, C. E., Surg., M.S., Dalhousie; Hamilton, H., Surg.-Maj., I.M.S., Muscovite; Haig, R. de H., Surg.-Maj., M.S., Rajapur; Ker, M. A., Surg., I.M.S., Jhelum; Morwood, J., Surg., I.M.S., Mian Mir; Muir, H. S., Surg.-Maj., M.S., Delhi; Mulvany, P., Surg., M.S., Mian Mir; Myles, E. H., Surg., M.S., Clifden; Peavor, G. H., Surg.-Maj., I.M.S., Sikhim Field Force; Roe, W. A. C., Surg.-Maj., I.M.S., Simla; Stephen, A., Surg.-Maj., M.S., England; Stephens, A. E. R., Surg.-Maj., I.M.S., Rawal Pindi; Maunsell, T., Brig.-Surg., M.S., Muree; White, C., Surg.-Maj., M.S., Jullundur.

Resolved: That the Council of the British Medical Association will gladly recognise and welcome the addition of a Branch for the Punjab, upon receiving from the members of the proposed Branch a copy of the proposed by-laws and constitution for approval.

The election of 87 candidates was then considered.

It was pointed out that one candidate had been elected by the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch.

Moved by the President of the Council, seconded by the President-elect, and

Resolved: That the remaining 86 candidates whose names appear on the circular convening the meeting be and they are hereby elected members of the Association.

The proposed by-laws of the Griqualand West Branch of the British Medical Association were then considered, of which the following is a copy:

#### RULES AND BY-LAWS OF THE GRIQUALAND WEST BRANCH OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

*It will be understood that the Rules of the British Medical Association shall also be the Rules of this Branch, and the following By-laws be enacted.*

#### BY-LAWS.

1. That this Society be called the "Griqualand West Branch of the British Medical Association."

2. That the object of this Society be the holding of periodical meetings for the purpose of reading papers and discussing questions either of scientific or ethical interest.

3. That no political or religious subject be discussed, and that in questions of ethics and tariff this Society does not take to itself any right to order but simply to advise, that is, to obtain and make known the opinion of the majority of its numbers on the subject.

4. That the officers of the Society be: President, Vice-President, President of Council, Honorary Secretary, and Honorary Treasurer.

5. That the business of this Society shall be conducted by a Council of seven members, three of whom shall form a quorum.

6. That the office-bearers and Council be appointed annually at the first meeting in each year, at which a quorum is present. Outgoing officers to continue in office until their successors are elected.

7. That none but legally-qualified medical practitioners may become members of the Society.

8. That new members shall be elected by the Council in accordance with the by-laws of the British Medical Association.

9. That meetings be held on the first Friday in each month at 8.30 P.M.—one notice to be sent to members intimating date of meeting and objects.

10. That the order of business be as follows: 1. Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed; 2. general business; 3. reading of papers and discussion.

11. That after the reading of a paper or proposing a resolution, each member shall have the right to speak once only, except with leave from the chair, and

reader and proposer shall always have the right of final reply. The general conduct of the meeting in other respects to be left to the Chairman.

12. That before any alteration of these by-laws can take place, a notice of proposed alteration must be given at least one meeting before such alteration can be effected.

*Office-bearers.*

President, Dr. Lea.  
Vice-President, Dr. Watkins.  
Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Fuller.  
Hon. Secretary, Dr. Hollander.

*Members of the Council.*

President, Dr. Watkins.  
Members, Drs. Lea, Nahmmacher,  
Fuller, Mathias, Mackenzie.  
Hon. Secretary, Dr. Hollander.

Resolved: That the Council of the British Medical Association record with great pleasure their recognition of a Branch for Griqualand West (the first Branch in South Africa), and they tender their congratulations and thanks to Dr. Lea, Dr. Fuller, and others who have been instrumental in the foundation of the Branch.

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

The minutes of the Journal and Finance Committee contain particulars of accounts amounting to £5,923 2s. 11d., the report of the auditors for the quarter.

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

Resolved: That the minutes of the Trust Funds Committee of the 16th instant be approved, and the recommendations contained therein be carried into effect.

The minutes of the Trust Funds Committee contain particulars of arrangements for the awards of the Stewart and Middlemore Prizes.

Resolved: That the dates of the annual meeting in 1889 be July 30th and 31st, August 1st and 2nd.

Resolved: That there be three addresses; namely, Medicine, Surgery, and Psychology.

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

The minutes of the Arrangement Committee contain the particulars for the arrangements of the annual meeting at Leeds.

## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

*Smell of Sound Meat.—M. Potain's Treatment of Phthisis.—Chicken-Skin for Grafting.*

THE examination of the flesh of animals, from which the viscera have been removed, necessitates the analysis of all the tissues, the inspection of the fat, muscular tissue, fasciæ, pleura, and peritoneum, spinal cord, glands, vessels, blood, etc., before the meat can be accepted. In the normal state the flesh of every animal has its own characteristic odour. Beef has a special insipid kind of smell, modified by the different modes in which the animals have been fed. Thus it is stated that the flesh and milk of cattle in the polar regions have a fishy odour, because the absence of pasture obliges the inhabitants to feed their oxen and cows on fish. Veal smells of milk, mutton of wool and sometimes grease. The normal odour of pork is insipid and inoffensive, but when the pigs are fed on offal the flesh has a pale cachectic hue, and an offensive smell and taste. The odour of poultry fed on corn differs from that of poultry artificially fattened. In a diseased state, meat emits a typical odour resembling the breath of feverish patients. This odour is particularly noticeable beneath the shoulder, and in the muscles of the inner side of the leg. The odour should be carefully noted immediately after the incision is made. This should be done by the inspector himself. When diseased meat is roasted it emits a strong and offensive smell. The fever odour is particularly marked in the case of animals which have suffered from peritonitis, carbon, morbid symptoms following parturition, or with ordinary acute disease. In such cases the smell is recognisable at once, and it is unnecessary to make any incision. "Feverish" meat is always unfit for consumption, on account of the leucomaines which it may contain. Moreover, there always exist pathological lesions which denote clearly that the animal was diseased before being killed.

M. Potain has lately tried a new mode of treatment in the case of a patient aged 23, in the third stage of phthisis, who some time

before had been suddenly seized with symptoms of pneumothorax of the right side, occupying about two-thirds of the pleura. Effusion had commenced on the eighth day, and had reached the angle of the scapula on the forty-sixth day. On the ninetieth day it began to invade the supraspinal fossa, reaching to the second rib in front, after having pushed back the lung. M. Potain now evacuated all the liquid, replacing it at the same time by air, so as to avoid any expansion of the lung. This was done by means of an apparatus which ensured absolute antisepsis of the air introduced. The first operation was performed three months after the beginning of the pneumothorax. Effusion of course took place again. The operation was repeated three times during the ensuing five months. The quantities of fluid evacuated were successively 1,600, 1,400, and 500 cubic centimetres. The fluid, which was slightly purulent, remained without odour, and the bacilli, the presence of which was evident at the first punctures, were no longer present in the fluid withdrawn on the last occasion. The gases extracted were without odour, and the air shut up in the pleural cavity at the body temperature during 246 days had not undergone decomposition and was not fetid. Finally, the air introduced was absorbed; the effusion gradually diminished, and ultimately ceased. Complete expansion of the lung followed slowly and without inconvenience. Twenty-seven days after the last operation there was proof that the pleura had come into contact, and thirty-four days later all traces of liquid or gaseous effusion had disappeared. This was the 288th day of the affection. The final result was excellent; the pneumothorax was quite cured; the chest was normal in shape and natural in circumference; and the lung on the affected side acted with perfect freedom. Besides, there was evident amelioration in the parts of the lung originally attacked, as far as could be inferred from the disappearance of the signs that had at first revealed the existence of extremely serious tubercular lesions. M. Potain thinks, however, that this method must be applied with caution, and that there are numerous cases in which the experience of the practitioner will contra-indicate any surgical interference.

Some observations on the use of the skin of young chickens for grafting were published some time ago by M. P. Redard in the *Union Médicale*. M. Redard has employed this method with success in three cases. He chose the skin from beneath the wing of young fowls. This skin is supple and vascular, and presents on its under surface loose cellular tissue without fat. The size of the portions to be transplanted must not exceed one to two centimetres. A small quantity of cellular tissue must be left adherent, and the adipose tissue carefully avoided. Sutures seem to be useless; the skin, once in place, adheres exactly and does not move. The wound must not be granulating exuberantly, nor freely suppurating, and care must be taken that it be aseptic. It should be carefully dressed with iodoformated muslin; and, if suppuration is not too abundant, it may be left *in situ* for four or six days. Absorption is exceptional. The author does not say that it is the skin of the chicken itself that serves to form a new human skin.

## GLASGOW.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

*Glasgow University.—University Extension Scheme.—Meeting of General Council.—The University Council Association.—University Local Examination.—Glasgow Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society.—Medico-Chirurgical Society.—Natural History Society.—Glasgow Royal Infirmary School of Medicine.—Woodilee Asylum.—Accidents on the Switchback.—Health of the City.—Bequests.*

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY is so often alleged to be behind the age, that it is interesting to record that one of its most recent additions is at least abreast of the times. Professor Grant, of the Observatory, has taken fifteen observations, consecutive with few exceptions, to test the accuracy of the hour bell recently erected in the University tower. On five occasions the bell was in advance of mean time, the total error of the five occasions being 7.1 seconds, while on ten occasions it was slow by a total of 9.6 seconds; but as the Observatory is some distance from the University, and no account was taken of the retardation of sound, the clock would be generally fast, though the results are marvellously in favour of the excellence of the mechanism.

the total receipts derived from the practice during the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, viz.—and at the end of each succeeding year a balance shall be struck showing the amount of such excess, and the said A. shall forthwith hand over one-half of such excess to the said B."

The said B. has received from time to time throughout the year his share of the midwifery fees. At the end of the year there is a certain increase. The said A. deducts from this increase about half, on account of these debts having been contracted before the said B. came to the practice. This B. agrees to as he thinks it fair.

Our correspondent asks whether the midwifery fees or any portion of them are to be deducted from the balance of the increase (after deducting old standing debts) before a division is made, according to the agreement.

\* \* \* The midwifery fees payable to B. ought to be deducted before striking the balance. Under the agreement, they are no part of the earnings of the practice but belong to B. individually. The amount to be divided is the excess of the net receipts, after deducting expenses and these fees, which strictly are not received for the partnership of all.

#### LOCUM TENENS AND INQUEST FEES.

DR. H. C. AND MR. J. H. G.—An unbiased critical examination of the written communications which have passed between Dr. C. and Mr. G., together with their respective personal statements, in reference to the conduct of the latter, as *locum tenens* to the former, leaves upon our mind the unpleasant conviction that Mr. G. has laid himself open to severe censure; for, irrespective of certain regrettable incidents during his tenancy, it is said not only was he morally wrong in retaining the inquest fee, but he would appear to have misled Dr. C. by the following statement contained in his letter of August 25th, namely, "I am at present acting as *locum (sic)* for four weeks with a Dr. S., who will recommend me, as he is very pleased with my management here; an assertion the truthfulness of which is emphatically denied by Dr. S. in a note (now before us) of October 6th, in which he thus writes to Dr. C.: 'I was very dissatisfied with his conduct, and refused to give him a testimonial when he left me. Among other things, I had some unpleasantness with him in reference to two inquest fees which he wanted to retain. I insisted, however, on having them, etc.' We also note, with considerable regret, that the language used in his letter of October 6th to Dr. C. is, from our point of view, utterly indefensible; and, moreover, that availing himself of the knowledge derived from his position of trust, as *locum tenens*, to induce a personal friend to commence practice in opposition to Dr. C., was anything but high-principled. Mr. G. should also bear in mind that during the time in which he engaged, he is morally bound not only to carry out the reasonable professional requests of his employer, but so to conduct himself socially as not in any way to reflect discredit on the latter.

#### THE DUTIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH TO OTHER PRACTITIONERS.

GENERAL PRACTITIONER writes: I am engaged in a large general and midwifery practice, and am surgeon to several clubs. Last winter a member of one of these clubs fell ill with small-pox. I refused to attend, and communicated with the medical officer of health, in order that the patient might be removed to the Small-pox Hospital. Instead, however, of impressing on the man and his friends the necessity of immediate removal, he treated him at his house as a private patient, and sent him a bill of £5 10s. The patient has since sent me the bill to pay, and has also been the means of my losing the club, and has induced the members to pass a resolution refusing to pay me my half-year's salary (£1) until I have paid the bill contracted by the member for medical attendance during his illness. Will you be good enough to inform me if I acted rightly in refusing to attend the above case, and whether I can recover my salary in the county court. I may add that owing to the man not being removed several other cases of small-pox occurred in the neighbourhood.

\* \* \* The duty to attend members of a club when suffering from infectious diseases must depend on the terms of the agreement with the club. It is impossible to say whether the salary is recoverable without knowing all the circumstances. The conduct of the medical officer of health seems most irregular, and should be reported to his authority and to the Local Government Board.

#### LEGAL REMEDY FOR INSUFFICIENT INTRODUCTION.

H.N.P. writes: Some time ago I purchased a practice represented as first class. A specified sum was paid for it, and also a certain sum for the six months introduction, the practice being virtually mine from date of agreement. The vendor "so far as possible," was to introduce me "all those persons who are or have been patients in connection with the said practice." The vendor, I now find, has failed to fulfil that part of the agreement, though there was nothing to prevent his doing so, as the patients to whom I received no introduction live in the near neighbourhood, and, in consequence, I think and know have gone elsewhere. By reason of this breach of the agreement on the part of the vendor, should I have any remedy in a court of law? I implemented my part of the agreement to the letter.

\* \* \* Damages could be recovered by action in the High Court of Justice on proof of breach of the agreement to introduce the purchaser of a practice to former patients. It would, however, be necessary to prove a general failure to introduce; merely pointing out the omission of one or two patients would not be sufficient.

#### FOREIGN DEGREES.

W. McD.—If a foreign medical degree is registrable in the United Kingdom, the holder is morally entitled thereto, and any attempt to prosecute him for assuming it would justly fail. The M.D. Brux. is now registrable, and our correspondent would do well to register it.

THE Victoria Home for Aged British Poor, which was proposed as a Jubilee memorial, is about to be opened in Paris.

## UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

### CAMBRIDGE.

At a special congregation on Thursday, November 1st, Dr. Searle, Master of Pembroke College, was elected Vice-Chancellor in the room of Dr. Taylor, Master of St. John's College, who has served for two years. The new Vice-Chancellor assumes office on January 10th, 1888. The election was enlivened by the scarlet robes of the doctors, the day being the Feast of All Saints.

CRANE'S CHARITY.—A meeting of the distributors of Crane's Charity is announced for November 20th. The distributors propose to make grants "to poor scholars for their relief that are sick, for paying their physick diet or other things necessary for them in their sickness." The applications must be made by the tutors of their respective colleges, and must contain full particulars of the medical and other charges, and of the circumstances of the applicants.

The theses of the gentlemen admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine last week (JOURNAL, page 967) are as follows:—Dr. Phillips, "The Management of Fibromyomata Complicating Pregnancy and Labour;" Dr. Mackenzie, "On Special Diagnosis in Acute Secondary Peritonitis;" Dr. Knaggs, "The Importance of the Peritoneal Effusions (1) after Abdominal Operations, (2) in Acute Peritonitis, (3) in Tubercular Peritonitis."

At the matriculation on October 22nd, 862 freshmen entered their names on the register, and subscribed the University regulations. The medical students constituted one-seventh of the whole number.

EXAMINATIONS.—The following dates for examinations for Michaelmas term are announced:—First M.B. and second M.B., names sent in November 21st, certificates received November 29th, examination begins December 4th. Third M.B., part 1, names sent in November 28th, certificates received December 7th, examination begins December 11th. Third M.B., part 2, names sent in November 28th, certificates received December 8th, examination begins December 12th. M.C., names sent in November 28th, certificates received December 10th, examination begins December 14th.

HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—The Museums and Lecture-rooms Syndicate report that it has been represented to them by Professor Macalister and Professor Foster that the need for additional accommodation is becoming more urgent in each term. Plans were prepared by Mr. Fawcett, in 1884, for a building to include rooms for physiology, pathology, and comparative anatomy, together with a large lecture-room. As, however, pathology is to be accommodated elsewhere, these plans require modification, and no architect's plan has been as yet prepared for the buildings required for human anatomy. The Syndicate therefore recommend that they be authorised to confer with Professor Macalister and Professor Foster, and to take the advice of W. M. Fawcett, M.A., architect, with the view of obtaining complete plans and estimates for the required buildings which may be submitted to the Senate early in the Lent Term, 1889.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE: SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.—The following scholarships will be open for competition among students who have not commenced residence:—Foundation Scholarships: two of £80, two of £60, and two of £50, tenable for two years, and renewable for two years more. Minor Scholarships: four of £50 for two years. Exhibitions varying in number and value, according to the merits of the candidates and the number of vacancies. Candidates for scholarships must be under 19 years of age. This restriction does not apply to candidates for exhibitions. Besides scholars and exhibitors, a certain number of sizars may be elected in accordance with the results of the examinations. Candidates who acquit themselves with credit will be excused the College entrance examination. Candidates may present themselves for examination in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Science, Hebrew, Sanskrit. In Natural Science the examination will include papers and practical work in Physics, Chemistry, General Biology, Botany, Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, Human Anatomy, Physiology, and Geology. A candidate may be elected on the ground of special proficiency in any one of the foregoing sciences; but every candidate must show a competent knowledge of two at least of the following subjects, namely: (1) Elementary Physics, (2) Elementary Chemistry, (3) Elementary Biology. [The range of the examination in Elementary Biology may be taken as defined by the contents of Huxley and Martin's *Course of Practical Instruction in Elementary Biology* (Macmillan).]

### VICTORIA.

DEGREE OF M.D.—The dissertation of J. Hilton Thompson, M.B., "On the Excretion of Micro-organisms by the Kidneys, and their Relations to Changes in the Renal Cells and Albuminuria in the Infective Diseases," has been accepted by the Council as qualifying for the degree.

DONATION.—The Committee of the Paddington Green Children's Hospital have received a donation of £250, under the will of the late Miss Louisa McKellar.

also sheep scab caused by sarcoptes, which yield readily to treatment with a 1 to 3 per cent. aqueous solution of creolin; and, in regard to national economy, he warmly recommends it for use in Australia, the Cape, New Zealand, and South America for destroying the most tenacious of all sheep scab mites, namely, *dermatodectes ovis*. Dr. Fröhner also advises a 3 per cent. solution of creolin in place of carbolic acid for operations, wounds, abscess-cavities, necrosis of bone, and severe inflammation of the skin. Also, as an inhalation for infectious bronchitis and bronchopneumonia, and for many other purposes for which reference may be made to the original report in the *Archives of Scientific and Practical Surgery*, Berlin, 1887.

The report of Prof. Von Esmarch indicates that creolin proves more efficacious than carbolic acid in the destruction of various micro-organisms, such as bacteria, bacillus, anthrax spores, etc. Commercially, it is cheaper than carbolic acid, and relatively more effectual, inasmuch as a 3 per cent. solution of creolin equals a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid.

#### OPHTHALMIA IN POOR-LAW SCHOOLS.

An inspection has just been made of the Central London District Poor-law Schools at Hanwell, with a view to ascertain what remedy could be found for the present serious prevalence of ophthalmia among the children. The report of Dr. Bridges, the medical inspector of the Local Government Board, and Mr. Smith, the architect, was read at a meeting of the managers of the schools on Monday. From this report it appears that out of 2,649 distinct cases of ophthalmia at the schools during the last thirteen years, only 539 could be traced as being imported, the remainder having arisen from contagion within the school buildings, and that although iron huts had been erected and a comparative separation of ophthalmic cases effected in 1875, the above figures showed that the results had not been successful. Dr. Bridges is of opinion that ophthalmia is not a necessary evil in poor-law schools, and he alludes to Anerley Schools, where, by the adoption of a complete system of separation and special attention to this particular disease, it was practically stamped out, there being no cases of ophthalmia at Anerley at the present time. Dr. Bridges now proposes that the managers of the Hanwell Schools should provide separate buildings for the treatment of ophthalmia, or that a separate establishment should be erected for infants, and that, under any circumstances, three large attic rooms at Hanwell Schools containing 300 beds should at once be abandoned as dormitories. The main building, Dr. Bridge suggests, should be recast into three portions—a centre block for administrative purposes, and two wings adapted for boys and girls respectively.

Several schools are mentioned in the report as having been erected on improved lines to cope with the disease—Hornchurch for Shoreditch, Leytonstone for Bethnal Green, Leicester, King's Norton, and Birmingham.

#### THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH OF RUTHIN.

RUTHIN has just furnished an illustration of the difficulties and discouragements encountered by medical officers of health under the present system of appointments. Dr. J. Lloyd Roberts has held the post of medical officer of health for the Ruthin urban sanitary district since 1876. But as he was not appointed under the general order of the Local Government Board, the Town Council have hitherto had to pay the whole of his salary of £25 a year; and hence the Council early in the present year desired, in their own interest, to bring the appointment under the orders of the Local Government Board, in order to obtain from that Board a repayment of a moiety of the officer's salary. To effect this end a fresh appointment after public advertisement was necessary; and to facilitate the process Dr. Roberts resigned, under the impression, however, as explained by the Mayor at the recent meeting of the Town Council, that it was only a formality that he was going through, and that he would in due course be reappointed. In this, however, he was disappointed; for a practitioner resident in Ruthin applied for the post and was chosen. No serious complaint seems to have been brought against Dr. Roberts, except that he was non-resident, but, on the contrary, in the words of the Mayor, he "has performed his work exceedingly well." He has undoubtedly given great attention to sanitary matters during the past sixteen years, and his reports and other papers have shown that he has not only given conscientious attention to his ordinary duties in the sanitary districts for which he has acted as medical officer of health, but has at the same time taken note of the broader sanitary questions that have come under his observation. Unfortu-

nately, the risk of encountering inconsiderate treatment at the hands of sanitary authorities frequently deters competent medical men from entering the ranks of medical officers of health.

#### DEATH UNDER CHLOROFORM.

THE death of a woman, named Petch, at East Butterwick, Retford, while under the influence of chloroform, was the subject of a coroner's inquiry on October 17th. The evidence given by Dr. Thomas Murray Robertson, late assistant house-surgeon at the Darlington Hospital, was to the effect that thirteen months ago, when first called to the deceased, he found her in exceedingly bad health, not having been able to walk for years—he believed five—and having suffered during that time from ulcers upon her legs. In addition the patient had, for about two months, unknown to him, extreme stiffness of both knee-joints, the limbs being so contracted that walking was impossible. Dr. Robertson treated the sores successfully, and she then told him of the condition of her knees, and asked if he could do anything for them. He replied that they could be forcibly straightened under chloroform, and she expressed herself anxious to have this done. Taking Mrs. Robertson (who had "been accustomed to seeing surgical work at the Newcastle Royal Infirmary, and at a large provincial hospital, of which she was lady superintendent of nursing") with him to the house, every precaution was taken, and a chloroform mixture known as the A.C.E. mixture was administered on flannel, loosely placed over the lower part of the face, as being considered the least dangerous. The deceased "went under" in about eight minutes. He immediately proceeded to straighten her left knee, Mrs. Robertson, at his request, watching the patient's breathing. The deceased's left leg being straightened in about a minute, he put it on a back splint, and no chloroform was at this time given. Mrs. Petch began to regain consciousness, and he decided to proceed with the second limb. A little more chloroform was given; she was got under, and he straightened her right leg. No more chloroform was given. The deceased was recovering from the chloroform, when Mrs. Robertson called his attention to her condition. Fearing failure of the heart's action, he applied nitrite of amyl and strong ammonia to the nose, with cold applications to her forehead, and began artificial respiration, which was kept up for about three-quarters of an hour. The patient, however, never rallied. The coroner in summing up, observed that it is more usual in towns, where doctors are plentiful, for a second practitioner to be present; but in the country, and where expense is an object, the presence of a second practitioner is frequently dispensed with, and thus the doctor has not the advantage or safeguard of a fellow practitioner to support his view that all due care was taken in the administration. A verdict of "death by misadventure," was returned.

Comment on the above case is somewhat difficult, as some of the most important details of information are omitted. We cannot, however, but feel that Dr. Robertson acted most imprudently in undertaking single-handed an operation requiring anaesthesia. It should not be the function of any lady superintendent of nursing to preside over the anaesthetisation of a patient, and so dangerous an assumption cannot be too strongly discountenanced. In many operations, such as in this case, little or no danger to life is involved by the operative measures, whereas every administration of an anaesthetic, unless skilfully carried out and closely watched, jeopardises the patient's life. For his own sake, as well as for his patient's, a medical man should refuse to administer an anaesthetic and operate unless assisted by a qualified medical man.

#### MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.—The following gentlemen having conformed to the by-laws and regulations, and passed the required examinations, were, at a meeting of the College on October 25th, admitted Licentiates, namely:—

- \*Andrew, Horatio George, St. Bartholomew's.
- \*Andrew, Francis Charles, Manchester.
- Barker, Frederic, St. Thomas's.
- \*Beaver, Robert Atwood, Liverpool.
- Blaxall, Frank Richardson, University College.
- Boycott, Arthur Norman, St. Thomas's.
- \*Bray, Hubert Alarie, King's College.
- Briscoe, John Edward, Leeds.

Broadway, Sigismund Alexander William Edward, Charing Cross.  
 \*Burland, Herbert, Manchester.  
 \*Cahill, William Arthur, Guy's.  
 Cant, Frederick, Manchester.  
 \*Cheale, Montague, St. Bartholomew's.  
 \*Cheatle, Arthur Henry, King's College.  
 \*Cheetham, Charles Francis, Manchester.  
 Cholmeley, William Frederick, St. Bartholomew's.  
 Clapham, John Thurlow, St. Bartholomew's.  
 \*Collington, Frank Arnott, Guy's.  
 \*Cooke, Montague Percy, Middlesex.  
 \*Cooke, Thomas Alfred Burnard, Guy's.  
 Copeland, William Henry Lawrence, St. Thomas's.  
 Corner, Harry, London.  
 \*Cressy, Charles James, Guy's.  
 \*Cross, Edward John, St. Thomas's.  
 \*Day, Francis William Henry Langston, University College.  
 Doubt, Edward Henry, Cambridge and Middlesex.  
 Dowling, Edward Alfred Griffiths, St. Bartholomew's.  
 Dugan, Francis, Guy's.  
 Eaton, Oliver, Manchester.  
 \*Farmer, Frederick Reginald, Guy's.  
 \*Farrar, Reginald Anstruther, St. Bartholomew's.  
 Firth, John Lacy, King's and University Colleges.  
 Foster, Michael George, Cambridge and University Colleges.  
 Franklin, Lawrence, St. George's.  
 \*Gomez, Anthony Clement, University College.  
 \*Gornall, John Pegge Joseph, Manchester.  
 Gott, Henry, Leeds.  
 \*Grant, Hope, Edinburgh and London.  
 Graves, Charles, St. Mary's.  
 \*Grosvenor, Wilshaw William, St. Bartholomew's.  
 Halley, William, Charing Cross.  
 \*Hanson, Arthur Stephen, St. Mary's.  
 Hayward, Charles William, Edinburgh and Liverpool.  
 \*Heasman, William Gratwicke, St. Bartholomew's.  
 Hewer, Alfred Earnshaw, St. Bartholomew's.  
 Hewlett, Clarence William, Guy's.  
 \*Hill, George Leonard, Birmingham.  
 \*Hodgetts, Charles Alfred, Toronto, Canada.  
 \*Hudson, Frank Horace, Bristol.  
 Humphrey, George Herbert, St. Bartholomew's.  
 Hutt, Charles Edward, St. Bartholomew's.  
 Johns, John Francis, London.  
 Joslen, Hubert, Guy's.  
 \*Keller, Otto Eugen, Zurich and Leipzig.  
 Kemp, George Lajus, Guy's.  
 \*King, Richard Henry, St. Bartholomew's.  
 \*Le Feuvre, William Phillip, Guy's.  
 Lewis, Benjamin Morgan, University College.  
 \*Liston, Waller Lawrence, St. Mary's.  
 Locke, Charles Alfred, University College.  
 \*Mackay, Percy Barnard, St. George's.  
 Metcalfe, George, Newcastle.  
 Miers, Arthur, Leeds.  
 Morland, Charles Henry Duncan, St. George's.  
 Nicholls, Alfred Robert, Middlesex.  
 \*Norton, Henry Harvey, St. Mary's.  
 Nuttall, Alfred Edward, St. Bartholomew's.  
 Ogle, Cyril, St. George's.  
 \*Oliver, George Henry, Leeds.  
 Ormerod, Charles Evelyn, St. Bartholomew's.  
 \*Owen, Harold Edward, London.  
 Owen, John Lewis, Edinburgh.  
 \*Padbury, George John, Guy's.  
 \*Parry, Albert Alexander, Melbourne.  
 Pearse, Albert, St. Bartholomew's.  
 \*Pedley, Samuel Edward, Guy's.  
 \*Phipps, Henry Hostache, University College.  
 Prosser, Astley Bennett, Birmingham.  
 \*Quirk, Thomas Augustus, St. Bartholomew's.  
 Reed, John Sleeman, University College.  
 Reynolds, Ernest James, London.  
 \*Rigby, William Bradshaw, St. Bartholomew's.  
 \*Rilot, Charles Frederick, Middlesex.  
 Ring, John, Middlesex.  
 \*Roberts, Richard Lewis, University College.  
 Robertson, John, Guy's.  
 \*Rolston, Thomas Restarick, Guy's.  
 Scott, Thomas Wilfred, St. Bartholomew's.  
 Shaw, John Custance, St. Bartholomew's.  
 \*Slyman, William Betenson, St. Bartholomew's.  
 Smith, Herbert Arthur, King's College.  
 Spencer, Thomas Edward, St. Bartholomew's.  
 \*Staniforth, John William, Sheffield and St. Thomas's.  
 Stevens, William Edward, Bristol.  
 Thompson, George Hobson, St. Bartholomew's.  
 Thorp, Charles Glover, Guy's.  
 Tunnicliffe, Francis Whittaker, St. Bartholomew's.  
 Turner, Edgar Olive, University College.  
 Walker, Alexander Hope, Charing Cross.  
 \*Ward, Walter Fisher, St. Thomas's.  
 Watkins, Walter, St. Bartholomew's.  
 Wells, Frank Barber, University College.  
 Williams, Robert Edwin, Guy's.  
 Wright, Thomas Nesbitt, Guy's.  
 \*Young, James, Manchester.

\* Candidates who have not presented themselves under the regulations of the Examining Board.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.—The following gen-

lemen, having satisfied the Court of Examiners as to their knowledge of the Science and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, received Certificates entitling them to practise as Licentiates of the Society, in October, 1888.

Baly, Price Prichard, Queen's College, Birmingham.  
 Burrowes, Henry Ambrose, Royal Infirmary, Liverpool.  
 Chamberlain, Edward Beatty, London Hospital.  
 Lee, Henry Boynton, Sheffield and Leeds.  
 MacLeod, Harold Hay Brodie, King's College Hospital.  
 Mead, Theophilus William, St. George's Hospital.  
 Potter, Paul de Cressé, Manchester Infirmary.  
 Raynes, Sidney Herbert, London Hospital.  
 Williams, John Cobden, Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool.

The following passed in the primary examination in Chemistry, Materia Medica, Botany, and Pharmacy.

J. M. Bennett, Liverpool; W. M. Wrench, St. Thomas's Hospital.  
 In Anatomy and Physiology.  
 G. H. Brand, King's College; P. D. Burrell, St. George's Hospital; W. F. Cotton, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

In Anatomy.

R. M. M. B. Hicks, St. George's Hospital.

In Physiology.

E. A. R. Covey, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. D. Nicolas, King's College.

In the final examination the following passed in Surgery.

B. M. Basu, Lahore Medical College, Punjab University and Guy's Hospital; J. H. Dawber, Middlesex Hospital; H. R. Henley, King's College; A. E. Joscelyne, London Hospital; Edward Molyneux, Liverpool University College; A. E. G. Roberts, St. Mary's Hospital; E. C. Stone, Women's Medical College, Toronto; H. B. T. Symonds, Charing Cross Hospital and Aberdeen.

In Medicine, Forensic Medicine, and Midwifery.

J. C. Gilmour, Guy's Hospital.

In Medicine and Forensic Medicine.

Edward Molyneux, Liverpool University College.

In Medicine and Midwifery.

F. G. Twigg, London Hospital.

In Midwifery.

E. C. Stone, Women's Medical College, Toronto; G. C. Stephen, McGill University, Montreal; W. H. Coates, Durham University and London Hospital.

## MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following Vacancies are announced:

**CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN**, Fulham Road.—Three Clinical Assistants. Fee, 5 guineas for three months. Applications by November 3rd to the Acting Secretary.

**CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST**, Victoria Park, E.—Assistant Physician. Applications by November 16th to the Secretary, 24, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

**DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON AND SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY**, Leicester Square.—Lecturer on Mechanical Dentistry. Applications by November 12th to the Dean.

**FEMALE LOCK HOSPITAL**, Harrow Road.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Board and lodging. Applications by November 3rd to the Secretary.

**KENSINGTON DISPENSARY**.—Honorary Surgeon. Applications to F. Leach, Esq., Honorary Secretary, 7, Stamford Road, Kensington Square, by November 30th.

**LANCASHIRE COUNTY ASYLUM**, Rainhill, near Liverpool.—Resident Medical Superintendent. Salary, £1,000 per annum, with certain allowances. Applications by November 21st, to W. Swift, Esq., Clerk to the Committee, 11, Dale Street, Liverpool.

**LEEDS FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL ASSOCIATION**, Bischoff House Surgery.—Surgeon. Salary, £200 per annum, with extras and travelling allowances. Applications by November 13th to C. H. Wilson, Esq., 8, South Parade, Leeds.

**MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF ANCIENT ORDER OF SHEPHERDS**, Bristol.—Medical Officer. Salary, £140, and unfurnished residence. Applications by November 7th to Mr. E. Sage, 6, Alma Street, Stapleton Road, Bristol.

**ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL FOR FISTULA**, City Road, E.C.—Honorary Assistant Surgeon. Applications by November 5th to the Secretary.

**TOBERCURRY UNION**.—Medical Officer to Coolaney Dispensary. Salary, £120 per annum, and fees. Applications to Honorary Secretary, Dispensary Committee. Election on November 15th.

**VICTORIA UNIVERSITY**.—Joint Lecturer on Forensic Medicine. Applications to the Registrar of the Yorkshire College.

**WILTSHIRE COUNTY ASYLUM**, Devizes.—Second Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and residence, etc. Applications by November 5th to the Medical Superintendent.

## MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

**ALEXANDER**, James Whitelaw, L.R.C.P.Edin., L.R.C.S.Edin., L.F.P. & S.Glas., appointed Resident Clinical Clerk, West Riding Lunatic Asylum, Wakefield.

**BLAIKIE**, R. H., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., appointed Surgeon to the Ear and Throat Department, Royal Public Dispensary, Edinburgh.

**BRISCOE**, J. E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Resident Obstetric Officer to the General Infirmary, Leeds, vice O. Booth, M.R.C.S., resigned.

**BROWN**, John, M.B.Vic.Univ., L.R.C.P.Lond., etc., appointed Physician to the Sourhall Fever Hospital, Bacup, and reappointed Medical Officer of Health for the borough of Bacup.

CLAYTON, C. H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Assistant Resident Medical Officer to the North-West London Hospital, *vice* E. P. Furber, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., resigned.

FOWLER, W., M.B., C.M.Cantab, B.Sc.Lond., F.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Dispenser to the Seamen's Hospital Society, Well Street, London Docks, *vice* C. E. Coles, C.M., resigned.

FOX, W. Piercy, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer to No. 6 District, Lambeth, *vice* W. Arthur, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., resigned.

FURBER, E. P., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Senior Resident Medical Officer to the North-West London Hospital.

HENSLEY, A. E., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed House-Surgeon to the Paddington Green Children's Hospital, *vice* G. A. Sutherland, M.B., C.M., resigned.

HUDSON, F., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed House-Surgeon to the Leeds General Infirmary, *vice* B. G. Moynihan, M.B.Lond., resigned.

JOHNSON, A. R., M.B., B.Ch.Dub., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Infirmary, Lower Road, Rotherhithe, *vice* R. J. Shepherd, M.D., resigned.

KAUFFMANN, O. J., M.R.C.S., M.B.Lond., appointed Resident House-Physician to the Seamen's Hospital Society, Greenwich, *vice* E. F. Trevelyan, M.B., M.R.C.S., resigned.

LEWIS, E. J., M.B., M.R.C.S., appointed Honorary Medical Officer to the Kilburn General Dispensary.

MENZIES, J. B., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Western Dispensary, Rochester Row, S.W., *vice* P. R. Mander, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P., resigned.

ROBINSON, N. B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Cheltenham General Hospital, *vice* E. J. Tatham, M.B.Cantab, resigned.

SUZUKI, S. M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Fleet-Surgeon, Imperial Japanese Navy, and commissioned as Superintendent to Tokio Naval Hospital, and Professor to Naval Medical College, Tokio; also Assistant-Physician to Tokio Charity Hospital.

TEMPLE, G. H., M.B., C.M., appointed House-Surgeon to the Weston-super-Mare Hospital and Dispensary, *vice* W. J. A. Adye, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., resigned.

THOMPSON, W., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed House-Surgeon to the Leeds General Infirmary, *vice* A. S. Barling, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., resigned.

THYNE, T. J., M.B., C.M.Edin., appointed Medical Officer to the Parochial Board and Local Authority of the parish of Cramond, N.B., *vice* Thomas Russell, L.F.P.S.Glas., and L.M.

WALKER, R. E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed House-Physician to the Leeds General Infirmary, *vice* W. Thompson, M.R.C.S., resigned.

WILD, R. B., M.D.Lond., B.Sc., appointed Pathological Registrar to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, *vice* T. Harris, M.D.

**PROGRESS OF CREMATION.**—The building of the new chapel, waiting rooms, and lodge, in the grounds of the Cremation Society at Woking, is approaching completion. Fifty-one bodies have already been cremated. The erection of a crematory at Leicester for the midland counties is to be considered at a public meeting on November 6th, and in Glasgow the Scottish Burial Reform and Cremation Society, formed last August, is arranging for the immediate erection of buildings, including a chapel and columbarium, on a picturesque site adjoining the cathedral.

THE sale of Sir Morell Mackenzie's book is said to have reached nearly 100,000 copies in the first fortnight of its issue. We are informed that the Empress-Queen Frederick has sent the author a long autograph letter expressing her complete approval of the manner in which he has performed his difficult task, and confirming some of his statements by her own independent knowledge.

THE Prince of Wales, when in Paris recently, visited M. Pasteur's Laboratory and Institute. His Royal Highness was present at the inoculation of numerous patients suffering from the bites of rabid animals, the circumstances of each case being explained to him by M. Pasteur in person. After leaving the laboratory, the Prince proceeded to the Pasteur Institute, which will shortly be opened.

**PRESNTATION.**—Dr. Adams, on severing his connection with the Ashburton and Buckfastleigh Cottage Hospital, with which he has been for some years associated, has been presented with an address from the officers of that institution, expressing regret at the loss of his valuable services.

**DISCLAIMER.**—The Registrar of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons begs to state that Charlton Powell, mentioned in our issue of October 13th, in a paragraph headed "A Burial Scandal," is not a member of that college.

**DISCLAIMER.**—The Committee of the French Hospital and Dispensary, Leicester Place, Leicester Square, have received a donation of £400 from the trustees and executors of the late Miss Louisa McKellar.

**DUMBARTONSHIRE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.**—A meeting of the Dumbartonshire medical men was held in the Elephant Hotel, Dumbarton, on Friday, October 19th, when steps were taken to form a Dumbartonshire Medical Association. The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers: *Honorary Presidents*: Sir G. H. B. Macleod, M.D., Glasgow; Professor McCall Anderson, M.D., Glasgow. *President*: W. A. MacLachlan, M.D., Dumbarton. *Vice-Presidents*: Dr. Cameron (Old Kilpatrick); Dr. McLellan (Alexandria). *Secretary*: James MacLachlan, M.B. (Bonhill). *Treasurer*: Dr. R. Allan (Dumbarton). *Committee*: W. Butchart, M.A., M.B. (Clydebank), Drs. James Wilson (Dumbarton), Gilmour (Duntho), Stevenson (Clydebank), Wyllie (Clydebank).

## DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

### MONDAY.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8.30 P.M.—Dr. Bull (New York): The Surgical Aspect of Typhlitis and Perityphlitis. Dr. Gulliver: A Case of Ascites presenting some Unusual Features.

ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 8 P.M.—Mr. F. J. Bennett: On Certain Points Relating to the Structure of Dentine. Mr. Boyd Wallis: Casual.

### TUESDAY.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 8.30 P.M.—Specimens.—Mr. Shield: Complete Rupture of Left Bronchus from Fractured Rib. Dr. Griffith: Tuberole of Ovary. Dr. H. Habershon: Aneurysm of Aorta Rupturing into Pericardium. Dr. H. Weber: Hydatid Cyst of Brain. Dr. Mott: Two Cases of Mediastinal Growth. Dr. A. Money: Mediastinal Sarcoma in an Infant aged 15 months. Dr. Crocker: Case of Paget's Disease affecting the Scrotum. Card Specimens.—Dr. M. Murray: Fatty Tumour in Wall of Stomach. Dr. Perry: Two Specimens of Acute Intestinal Obstruction produced by Adhesions between Appendices Epiploicae. Mr. Targett: Internal Rupture of Liver.

### WEDNESDAY.

OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY, 8 P.M.—Specimens will be shown by Dr. Cullingworth and others. Mr. Alban Doran: On Myoma and Fibro-Myoma of the Uterus, and Allied Tumours of the Ovary. Dr. Matthews Duncan: On Locking, Retroversio, and Strangulation of Uterine Fibroids in the Pelvic Excavation. Mr. Meredith: A Case of Locked Fibroid treated by Supravaginal Hysterectomy.

### THURSDAY.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 8.30 P.M. Patients and Card Specimens at 8 P.M. Mr. Lang: On Excision of a Corneal Staphyloma. Measrs. Critchett and Juler: Case of Pseudoglioma. Papers.—Mr. Swanzey: On a Case of Conjugate Lateral Deviation, probably due to a Congenital Lesion. Mr. Lang: 1. On the Suspensory Ligament and Cillary Process as seen after the Removal of the Iris. 2. On Large Circular Haemorrhages in the Yellow Spot Region. Mr. Berry: On Prince's Operation for Advancement of Recti Muscles.

### FRIDAY.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 9 P.M.—Special Meeting for the delivery of the Bowman Lecture by Henry R. Swanzey, Esq., of Dublin: On the Value of Eye Symptoms in the Localisation of Cerebral Disease.

CLINICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Mr. E. H. Fenwick: Case of Encysted Stone. Mr. Buckston Browne: Case of Encysted Calculus removed by Suprapubic Lithotomy. Dr. Bristow and Mr. Victor Horsley: Case of Paralytic Rabies in Man. Living Specimens.—Dr. J. J. Pringle: Xeroderma Pigmentosum. Dr. T. D. Savill: Hysterical Contraction and Hystero-Epilepsy in the Male.

## 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.

GRIPPER.—On 29th October, at Wallington, Surrey, the wife of Walter Gripper, M.B.Camb., M.R.C.S., etc., of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

MANSELL—HAY.—On October 24th, at the English Church, Lausanne, E. R. Mansell, M.R.C.S., of Hastings, to Honoree M. Hay, of Lausanne.

SIMPSON—JAMIESON.—On the 10th September, at Toorak Presbyterian Church, Melbourne, by the Rev. J. Ewing, W. J. Simpson, M.D., Calcutta, to Mary fourth daughter of the Rev. George Jamieson, D.D., old Machar Cathedral, Aberdeen, Scotland.

WEARING—HART.—On October 31st, at St. Paul's Church, Grange-over-Sands, by the Rev. J. Noble, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, and by the Rev. Canon Cooper, vicar of Grange, Allen Wearing, M.R.C.S.Eng., of King Street, Blackburn, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Hart, Esq., of Yewbarrow, Grange-over-Sands.

### DEATHS.

WILLIAMS.—October 19th, at The Elms, Wheatley, Oxon, Leonard Williams, M.A., M.B.(Cambridge), aged 42.

WLEY.—October 25th, at the Charterhouse, Coventry, Francis Wley, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., aged 78.

## QUERIES.

## LEAD-POISONING.

A. H. asks whether a person living in a house where a good deal of painting takes place can contract lead-colic, other causes being excluded.

## TREATMENT OF BALDNESS.

A MEMBER asks for hints on treatment of baldness rapidly coming on in a gentleman, aged 23. There is no specific history, nor does it seem the result of any sequela; it only commenced a few months back, and at the present rate of progress he will be entirely bald in another six months. The hair comes off uniformly, and not in patches.

## TREATMENT OF CORNS.

M.R.C.S. writes: I should feel extremely obliged to anyone who would inform me as to the best treatment of corns situated on deformed toes in old people.

## PRACTICE AND LIFE IN NEW ZEALAND.

MR. W. BARTLETT (Marsh House, Newcastle, Staffordshire) writes: Would any of your readers who have lived in New Zealand kindly give me particulars as to mode of life, and if a man with moderate capital would make a living practising or farming? I should be glad of any information, privately or publicly.

## PARISH NURSES.

DR. FRANCIS MEAD (Mortimer House, Bishop's Lydeard, Taunton) asks for information respecting a parish nurse. She would be required to devote her attention to the sick poor, and not engage in midwifery. He would like to know what salary is usually required in such cases (hospital training), and would also feel much obliged if any medical man having such a nurse in his district could forward him the usual code of rules observed.

## ANSWERS.

DR. SMYTH (Shipley): We have not got the information desired.

DR. J. M. L.—*Lunacy in Many Lands* is published by Charles Potter, Government Printer, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia. We are unable to state the price.

## MEDICAL PRACTICE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

C.E.F.S.—The conditions under which the holder of a British qualification is permitted to practise in the Argentine Republic were stated by a correspondent in a communication published in the JOURNAL of December 10th, 1887, p. 1315.

## IRRITABLE ULCER AND COCAINE.

A.M.S. asks whether any deleterious result may be apprehended from painting an irritable ulcer with a 4 per cent. solution of cocaine. The ulcer covers a large surface. Has cocaine a cumulative action?

\*\* As the ulcer covers a large surface it would be better to apply a 2 per cent. solution, not oftener at first than once daily. No deleterious result might follow the application of a 4 per cent. solution, but cocaine is somewhat idiosyncratic in its action. It is not a cumulative poison, being rapidly excreted.

## EAST AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

AFRICA.—The Imperial British East Africa Company, which has removed to 4, Pall Mall East, London, S.W., informs us that the Company is not at present engaging medical officers for service in East Africa; but if our correspondent wishes to obtain employment out there, an application from him, accompanied by copies of any testimonials and records of experience, will be registered and kept in view.

## NOTES, LETTERS, ETC.

## A CASE OF PUERPERAL SEPTICÆMIA.

MR. H. HARRISON MARSDEN (Southport) writes: Some little time back I attended Mrs. C., aged 33, at her first confinement. She was a second wife, the first having died (as I was informed) over three years previously of "blood poisoning" following the birth of her child. The present birth took place in another house, and I gave instructions that nothing in the way of bedding, etc., was to be used which was in use during the illness of the previous wife. I was satisfied that these instructions had been complied with.

My patient was a tall, slight woman, of not very robust constitution. After being in labour for twelve or thirteen hours, I delivered her with the forceps of a healthy male child. All went well until the fourth day, when she complained of headache and restlessness, feeling very hot. I was at a loss to know what the cause was. The delivery was complete. I was satisfied that no portion of the membranes was left *in utero*, and I made sure that there were no lacerations of the parts. I made a minute examination of the drains of the house and found nothing wrong, but had disinfectants constantly used to be on the safe side. I again made searching inquiries if there was anything about her that was used for the previous wife, and elicited the fact that the macintosh underneath her was the same. I was informed that it was thoroughly cleansed when it was put by (over three years previously), and had not been used since. It was, of course, removed. A medical friend who saw the case with me agreed that this was the source of infection. The case was treated by washing out the uterus with a weak solution of Condy's fluid, and aconite and quinine were given, the dose being reduced and given less frequently as the symptoms subsided. The patient ultimately recovered.

He adds: My object in reporting this case is chiefly to show how easily, in spite of the medical attendant's endeavours to remove all sources of danger, the patient may be thrown into a state of imminent peril through the carelessness and indifference of those around her.

## GOVERNMENT VACCINE.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PUBLIC VACCINATOR IN THE COUNTRY writes: On October 12th I received on application two well filled capillary tubes from the Government Vaccine Department. On October 15th I vaccinated thirteen

children, having a plentiful supply of fluid to vaccinate each in four places. They were brought to me this morning. Out of the 13 eight failed altogether, 2 children presented two small ill-developed vesicles, 2 children each presented one, so that out of 52 scratchings there were 46 utter failures.

Surely here is a matter for investigation. It is an oft-told tale. Some men have so little faith in the Government lymph, that they will not attempt to vaccinate with it; but here we are obliged to have recourse to it or purchase lymph from a private source, as our periods for vaccination are bi-annual, and lymph cannot be relied upon preserved even in capillary tubes for any length of time, certainly not for six months. This record fails to give any idea of the immense amount of trouble and labour such a failure involves. The children have to be dragged miles by their mothers over hill and dale, regardless of weather, when their services are urgently needed at home, and all through the culpability of someone.

## HYPODERMIC SYRINGES.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME, AND CO. write: We notice in the JOURNAL of October 13th and other dates various letters respecting the inaccuracy of hypodermic syringes. A deviation of a few minims is stated by "M.D." to be unimportant when using ordinary solutions, but if the "tablets" are used accuracy is of paramount importance. May we be permitted to remark that the syringes supplied by us in our hypodermic pocket cases with an assortment of tablets are fitted with a glass cylinder, which is fitted with as much accuracy as a minim measure? The plug of the piston fits tightly down to the bottom of the needle. Besides this, the piston-rod is carefully graduated and supplied with a screw, this being a perfect check on the other graduation.

## DENTAL SCHOOLS AS DEPARTMENTS OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

MEDICAL STUDENT writes: In the JOURNAL of October 20th a letter appears from Professor Ashley Gibbons, in which he says: "At the present time the medical student can learn all that will be found necessary or useful to him in after practice in the dental department of his hospital, but, as a rule, he unfortunately does not make use of his opportunities." Such a statement is hardly correct, at least, it is not so at the hospital to which Professor Gibbons is attached. At this hospital, a student who wishes to learn any dentistry has to attend at 9 A.M. twice a week. On arrival at the dental department he finds that there are no patients, or at most only three or four, who take about half an hour to be attended to. No wonder, then, that the medical student "does not make use of his opportunities" when it means coming a long distance early in the morning and finding nothing to do, for, after 9.30 A.M., there is no other department open till 1.30 P.M. Another reason why the medical student "does not make use of his opportunities" is owing to the *materie medica*, anatomy, and obstetric lectures taking place at the same hour.

Some time ago, on expressing my surprise to the dental surgeon at a London hospital at there being no patients, he said: "Oh, the patients don't come because the hour is too early for them. Formerly, the department was open at 1 P.M., and there were always plenty of patients then, but I don't want them."

This was all very well for the dentist who wanted to get back to his private patients, but was hardly fair on the students. The majority of dental cases come in the afternoon with the ordinary surgical out-patients, and are treated by the house-surgeon. Why not, then, have the dental department open in the afternoon? There would then be a larger number of patients, and the medical student would not have to rush off to the hospital at an early hour on a fool's errand. I think if a gentleman takes an appointment at a hospital he ought not to mind being a little inconvenienced in return for the honour such an appointment confers on him. If Professor Gibbons will change his hour at the dental department from 9 A.M. to some hour in the afternoon, he will have no cause to say that the medical student "does not make use of his opportunities."

## "ANGELS UNAWARES."

"To see ourselves as others see us" is a privilege which transatlantic visitors from time to time accord to our British surgeons through the medium of their published notes of travels. There is a frank and *naïve* candour of thought and experience about many of these, which are often a little disconcerting, but it is just as well that from time to time we should know what style of comment is made by our visitors when they return. Dr. D. A. K. Steele is publishing "A Chicago Surgeon's Impressions and Observations of European Surgery." His first letter includes the following paragraph:

"I spent a most enjoyable day in the General Hospital, Birmingham, where Mr. Nason, the resident surgical house officer, afforded me every opportunity of seeing their practice. I also had the pleasure of meeting the venerable senior surgeon of the hospital, Mr. Oliver Pemberton, who has been on continuous duty for thirty-six years, and I doubt whether he has ever had his hair cut since his appointment. He is a very genial old man with flowing beard, and wearing a velvet skull-cap, who greeted me most cordially and flatteringly, and said that 'when they received visiting surgeons from abroad they were very likely entertaining angels unawares.' He made an arthrotomy of the knee-joint for tubercular granulations, making an incision straight across the patella, which was sawn through transversely and turned back upwards and downwards, affording excellent access to every part of the joint, which was thoroughly curetted and all suspicious tissue clipped away. Mr. Jolly, a grave and dignified man (quite unlike his name), one of the surgeons, assisted in the operation. The patella was reunited by catgut sutures, through two holes drilled in each fragment midway between the centre and external edges. A ludicrous mistake was made in threading the catgut through the second drill-opening in upper fragment, from articular to tegumentary surface by means of a cannula passed from within outwards. Of course the cannula could not be withdrawn without removing the suture as well, which had been laboriously coaxed through. I suggested passing the cannula from the opposite side, and was rewarded by the venerable Pemberton saying, 'Quite right; right you are, sir.' Spray was used all through the operation, and a regular Lister dressing applied, the limb being fixed upon a posterior splint. Suppurative joint affections are treated by incision and permanent irrigation after the manner of Treves, which I will describe in my London letter. I said to Mr. Pemberton that during his exceptionally long career as a surgeon he must have witnessed wonderful changes in the practice of surgery. To my surprise he said No. The principal events he

noticed were our acquaintance with the peritoneal cavity and the interior of joints, and of late a better knowledge of the methods applicable in brain surgery. Certainly here are three grand fields wherein great improvement has been made, and the death-rate from surgical interference wonderfully reduced. Pemberton is not an ardent believer in the germ theory of disease, indeed, seems rather sceptical, and regards the termination of the case of the late Emperor of Germany as a serious blow to microscopical diagnosis. He thinks Mackenzie pursued a wise policy of judicious reticence in this justly celebrated case. Pemberton is purely an old school surgeon and gentleman who bases his beliefs almost entirely on clinical experience."

Mr. Steele is obviously unaware that a good deal of this borders on impertinence. But there is comicality about this style of record of professional impressions which will amuse, while it is not without suggestive warning. "Angels unawares" are evidently sometimes very lively company.

#### HAY FEVER.

DR. C. R. ILLINGWORTH (Accrington) writes: Dr. W. Walford's letter, in the JOURNAL of October 20th, leads me to place more confidence in the treatment I adopted in July last of a bad case of hay fever. My patient was a clergyman, and he had been ill and under treatment without benefit for four or five weeks. The disease was well marked, and affected the chest as well as the nose. I prescribed a douche of 1 in 2,000 of warm lotion of the biniodide of mercury at bedtime, and the nasal affection disappeared with one application. I then ordered a spray inhalation of the same lotion to be used at bedtime. My patient came in great glee two days afterwards to inform me that he had been cured with one inhalation.

#### GAS STOVES.

THE SANITARY AND ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION, Limited (Gloucester) desire to refer those who are interested in this matter to the illustration of Dr. Bond's euthermic gas ventilating stove, which may be seen in our advertising columns. The Company considers that it combines in the highest possible degree the conditions of efficiency in heating power and the introduction of fresh warm air.

MR. F. W. JORDAN (Heaton Chapel, Stockport) writes: With reference to the inquiry about gas heating stoves, in the JOURNAL of Sept. 15th, I would like to say that in my opinion "George's patent calorifer" is of all the stoves I have met with the best; it is practically useful, and is scientifically correct. It admits warm and only fresh air, and provides for the exit of the products of combustion. In addition, the gas jets are shut up inside the machine, and have a separate air-supply of their own. The machine is expensive, but not dear, and it is not more ugly than any other heating apparatus. With regard to the cost of gas used I cannot yet speak from experience, as I have had mine in use only for a short time, but it has seven jets in it, so I suppose it will be expensive (these jets are ordinary gas burners; I am not sure whether Bunsen's burners would not be better); but if you want a gas-heating stove to be effective it must consume gas, and the more gas consumed the greater the heat evolved. For rooms occupied only part of a day, especially if you want to save servants' attendance, dust, and dirt, a supply of coals, an expensive coalbox, etc., and noise, there is nothing better than a gas stove. The cheerfulness of an open fire that is here wanting must be supplied in some other way (for example, it makes one cheerful to think that there is no need for the servant to come into one's room to dust books and dust and "side" papers, etc.).

#### CYCLES OR CARRIAGES.

MR. FRANK SHAPLEY (Consul Cyclists' Touring Club, Sidcup, S.E.) writes: "Junior Partner," in his letter, refers entirely to tricycles. I do a great deal of my work on a Safety. I keep one horse, but do all my visiting, if any distance off, between 5 P.M. and 9 A.M. on a machine. Prejudice points with a disdainful finger on the Safety, but custom soon removes that. Besides the economy, which to me I estimate as equal to half a horse—and as such a luxury cannot be enjoyed it really means equal to a whole horse—there is the saving of time whilst a horse is being put to, added to which is the exhilaration and exercise most beneficial to a class of men which requires to be active and strong.

It strikes me that our pediatric patients are the worst political economists. It is absolutely essential for their welfare that we should always be available to go to their succour, and to be of use we must have *mens sana in corpore sano*; and yet these very same people would insist on relegating us to a stuffy brougham and *costume de rigueur*—frock coat and box hat, both black and intensely disagreeable in hot weather.

If the cycle were more generally used in the profession I am certain that it would conduce to improved health in the doctors themselves, which, I argue, is of ultimate advantage to their patients. If "Junior Partner" cares to write I shall be happy to give any further information *re* machine, costume, etc.

**ERRATUM.**—In the report of the proceedings of the Leeds and West-Riding Medico-Chirurgical Society, in the JOURNAL of October 27th, p. 942, col. 1, line 34, for "check the success," read "check the excess."

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

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#### BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh. New Series. Session 1887-88. Vol. VII. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd. 1888.

Select Monographs: Raynaud's Two Essays on Local Asphyxia; Klebs and Crudeli on the Nature of Malaria; Marchiafava and Celli on the Origin of Melanæmia; Neugebauer on Spondylolisthesis. London: The New Sydenham Society. 1888.

Lectures to Practitioners on the Diseases of the Kidney Amenable to Surgical Treatment. By David Newman, M.D. London: Longman, Green, and Co. 1888.

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