

"*ceteris paribus*" the words "provided that, should one of the candidates be far superior to the others, the fact of his not being educated at the College should be no bar to the appointment." The resolution, however, was carried on a division, and the proceedings terminated.

THE ENTRIES AT DUBLIN.

THE number of students entered for dissections at the various medical schools are as follow: Trinity College, 245; Ledwich, 198; College of Surgeons, 124; Carmichael, 107; Catholic University School, 100; or a total of 774. Trinity College School has gone up 26, and the Catholic University 10, but there is a slight falling off in the other schools. These numbers do not include the students of the fourth year, who do not require anatomy, so that the Dublin school probably numbers about 900.

TYPHOID FEVER IN DUBLIN.

THE death from typhoid fever of Lieutenant-Colonel Blayney Codrington, R.E., commanding the Ordnance Survey in Ireland, again calls attention to the condition of the military barracks in Dublin. The latest information we have is to the effect that the disease in the case of Colonel Codrington was contracted in England, and that it developed three days after his return to Dublin. Mountjoy Barracks, Phoenix Park, is exceptionally well equipped in its sanitary arrangements. It is the only barrack under the charge of the Board of Works, and no case of typhoid fever has ever occurred in it. An officer of the Black Watch has also lately fallen under the effects of typhoid contracted at the now notorious Royal Barracks. The subject of typhoid fever in Dublin was recently brought before the Royal Academy of Medicine by Dr. Grimshaw, Registrar-General, and Sir Charles Cameron, Superintendent Medical Officer of Health for Dublin. On a comparison of death-rates from typhoid from 1876 to 1885 inclusive, it appears that the average for England and Wales was 0.25 per 10,000; for Ireland, 0.17; for London, 0.23; for Dublin, 0.47, or nearly three times the average rate for Ireland, and more than double the rate of London, for the same period. The authors believe that the disease, when it invaded the city, found a favourable soil in the general insanitary state of the city, and more especially in the peculiar geological formation of the district. It appears that the city rests in great part on a gravel bed, superimposed on a stratum of clay. The gravel beds are waterlogged for a great portion of the way, because the main sewers, which discharge into the river, close automatically as the tide rises. The paper is one of great interest and importance. It does not quite appear how the gravel bed is to be got rid of, but the water-logging could be prevented by a system of intercepting sewers, which would prevent the necessity of having outlets into the river.

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.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: EAST LONDON AND SOUTH ESSEX DISTRICT.—The next meeting will be held in the Town Hall, Walthamstow, on Thursday, January 19th, at 8.45 P.M. A paper on Diphtheria, with special reference to Treatment, will be read by A. Ernest Sansom, M.D.—J. W. HUNT, Honorary Secretary, 101, Queen's Road, Dalston.

OXFORD AND DISTRICT BRANCH.—The next meeting of the Branch will be held on Friday, January 25th, at the Radcliffe Infirmary, at 3 o'clock. Gentlemen intending to read papers or show cases are requested to communicate with the Secretary, W. Lewis Morgan, 42, Broad Street, Oxford, on or before January 11th.—S. D. DARBISSHIRE and W. LEWIS MORGAN, Honorary Secretaries.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT.—A MEETING of this district was held at the West Kent Hospital, Maidstone, on December 13th, Dr. SHAW in the chair.

Next Meeting.—It was unanimously resolved that the next meeting take place at Gravesend, in the spring of 1889, and that Dr. Gramshaw be requested to preside.

Communications.—The following papers were read and exhaustively discussed: 1. Dr. BOYCE: A Case of Acute Lepto-Meningitis Spinalis. 2. Dr. WHITTINGDALE: A Case of Eclampsia occurring during Pregnancy; Induction of Premature Labour; Recovery. 3. Dr. HOAR: Notes of a Case of Obscure Heart Disease; this patient was brought before the meeting and examined by the members present.

Dinner.—Ten members and visitors subsequently dined at the Star Hotel.

SYDNEY AND NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.

THE seventy-fifth general meeting of this Branch was held in the Royal Society's Room, Sydney, on Friday, October 5th, 1888. Dr. CHAMBERS, the President, occupied the chair, and twenty members were present.

Communications.—Dr. QUAIFE, of Woollahra, read some notes on a case of syphilitic periostitis, and exhibited the patient.—Dr. KENDALL, of College Street, Sydney, read a paper on Antipyretics. —Drs. CRAGO, JENKINS, HANKINS, KNAGGS, SCOT SKIRVING, CHAMBERS, and QUAIFE took part in the discussion.

The Administration of Anæsthetics.—Dr. KNAGGS moved: "That in the opinion of this meeting, it is advisable to form a committee to formulate suggestions with regard to the administration of anæsthetics. The committee to consist of Drs. Shewen, Murray, Oram, Professor Stuart, Drs. Scot Skirving, A. W. Munro, Fisher, Clark, Kendall, Musket, Sir Alfred Roberts, Drs. Sydney Jones, Wm. Chisholm, Quaife, W. W. J. O'Reilly, and the mover, with power to add to their number." Seconded by Mr. G. T. HANKINS, and carried.

A Case of Destitution.—Dr. KNAGGS brought under the notice of the members the case of the widow of the late Dr. Browne, of Mimnic, who had been left destitute.

SUCCESSFUL VACCINATION.—Mr. Shirley Woolmer Arundell has received the Government grant for successful vaccination in the eleventh and twelfth districts of the Wisbech Union.—Mr. W. H. Kerby, M.R.C.S., public vaccinator to the No. 5 District, Bridport Union, has received the Government grant for efficient vaccination.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

We have been asked to publish the following correspondence:—

Royal College of Physicians, London, S.W., November 20th, 1888.

DEAR SIR.—It has been said in my hearing that you are no longer a Member of this College. As I have not received any official notice that you have surrendered your membership, I should feel obliged by your informing me whether there is or is not any ground for the statement?—I am, yours faithfully,

(Signed) HENRY A. PITMAN, Registrar.

Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.

Royal College of Physicians, London, S.W., November 22nd, 1888.

DEAR SIR.—On the 20th inst. I addressed a letter to you, and fearing it may have miscarried I enclose you a copy. As it is important that I should be accurately informed on the question put in that letter, may I request the favour of an early answer?—I am, yours faithfully,

(Signed) HENRY A. PITMAN, Registrar.

19, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, W., November 23rd, 1888.

DEAR SIR.—I received your letter dated November 20th, and also your second letter, November 22nd, enclosing a copy of the previous one. I am sorry to have given you the trouble of writing twice, but I did not recognise the urgency of your first note, and at present I am so busy that my correspondence occasionally gets behind hand.

I am not surprised at it having been said in your hearing that I am "no longer a Member of" the College, as, for the last fifteen years, I have, as far as possible, suppressed my connection with your institution. I only became a Member because that qualification is necessary for the medical staff of the London Hospital; and I should have resigned my connection with the College when my private engagements necessitated my giving up my hospital appointment had I known that I could do so by a simple notice. As I gather from your letter, however, that this method is recognised, I shall be much obliged if you will be good enough to omit my name from the future lists of Members.—I am, yours faithfully,

(Signed) MORELL MACKENZIE.

To Sir Henry Pitman, M.D., Registrar, Royal College of Physicians,
Pall Mall East, S.W.

Royal College of Physicians, Pall Mall East, November 26th, 1888.

DEAR SIR.—Let me thank you for your reply of the 23rd inst. to my letters of the 20th and 23rd, and to express my regret that you should have been put to any trouble in the matter. Let me add that it is the custom when a Member resigns his membership to return his diploma to the College.—Believe me, yours faithfully,

Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.

19, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, W., November 28th, 1888.

DEAR SIR.—I regret to say that I do not recollect having seen my diploma since I sent it to the Secretary of the London Hospital twenty-two years ago. I suppose that he forgot to return it to me after my election. I have written to the Registrar of the General Medical Council requesting him to remove my name, if indeed the title was ever registered, of which I am by no means sure. Perhaps, however, if it would not be troubling you too much, you would be good enough to give notice yourself to the Registrar of my resignation.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully

(Signed) MORELL MACKENZIE.

Royal College of Physicians, London, S.W., November 28th, 1888.

DEAR SIR.—I thank you for your letter of the 28th inst. I have notified in accordance with your wish your resignation as a Member of this College to the Registrar of the General Medical Council.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) HENRY A. PITMAN, Registrar.

AMALGAMATED SANITARY SOCIETIES.

SIR DOUGLAS GALTON in a recent lecture on this subject delivered before the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, referred to the increasing population occupying every piece of spare land in this small country; in our colonies sites abounded which, through carelessness and ignorance, had produced and might produce disease and death; the mortality in India during the last ten years was 38,000,000 persons from preventable disease; such facts showed the wide field open to them to labour in. Hecatombs of infants were yearly sacrificed to mismanagement. The deaths of infants in October last (according to the Registrar-General) averaged 164 per 1,000 born, and in the provinces the mortality was greater. He trusted that the new County Council for London would take the matter in hand and give an impulse to the movement for improving and regulating the dwellings of the labouring classes, such as had produced useful results in the self-governed towns of Glasgow, Newcastle, and elsewhere. In the matter of education, it was becoming a burning question how to compel the attendance of the poorer children at Board schools, and insure that they should have an adequate meal before they commenced their brain work. In Paris the question had been solved. Education was free, and boots and clothing were found for the children gratuitously where the parents were too poor to provide them. The same method was pursued with regard to the *cantines scolaires*, the school kitchens, which had also been established in

connection with some of the schools to provide meals for the children. Having reviewed the past work of the Institute, he said they hoped soon to extend their work, and to arrange for local examinations in all the chief centres of England, on the same lines as those in London. He was desirous that the courses should include lectures available for students entering the Indian Civil Service, for the sanitation of India was in a deplorable condition. In conclusion Sir Douglas Galton said that the results already obtained by the two separate societies were evidence that the founders of the combined society possessed the knowledge, the capacity, and the will which were necessary for carrying on the further development of the Institute as a means of sanitary education, and he trusted that they might obtain such a measure of public support that their desire to supply what was undoubtedly a great public want might be realised.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

P A R I S.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Sulphonal.—Passage of Coins through the Alimentary Canal.—Treatment of Uterine Fibroma by Electrolysis.—Injections of Lemon-juice in Epistaxis.—Bacteria in the Urine.—Salol in Children's Diseases.

SULPHONAL is an insipid substance, slightly soluble, which was first obtained by Baumann by combining ethylmercaptan with acetone. Kast, after ascertaining that human beings can take three or four grammes of sulphonal with impunity, administered it to sixty patients, mostly of neurotic temperament, who suffered from nervous insomnia. The following results were obtained: From half an hour to two hours after taking the remedy (2 to 3 grammes in powder, administered in water, milk, or wafers of azymous bread), the patient fell into a peaceful sleep lasting from five to eight hours. The pulse and respiration were slightly modified during sleep. On wakening the patient felt soothed, but occasionally experienced a sensation of slight fatigue. In no case did digestive disturbance follow. Spectroscopic and microscopic examination has proved that sulphonal, even when taken in toxic doses, does not deteriorate the constituent elements of the blood in animals.

Dr. Siotis reports the case of a patient who had swallowed fifteen sovereigns. He complained of severe pain in the epigastric region. Auscultation revealed the distinct clinking sound of the coins when the patient moved. Purgatives were useless. Pieces of opium and belladonna were then administered. The next day three gold pieces were found in the faeces, and a painful cylindrical tumour was detected in the rectum. On the following day four other pieces were expelled, and severe pain was felt in the right iliac fossa. When percussed this region gave a metallic sound. The remaining gold pieces were shortly afterwards expelled, and the patient completely recovered.

At a recent meeting of the Académie de Médecine, M. Delétang, of Nantes, stated that he had treated ninety-seven women suffering from interstitial uterine fibroma by intra-uterine electrolysis without puncture. The immediate results were: (a) spasmotic contraction of the uterus and the tumour; (b) persistent inflammation of all the organs comprised in the circuit which lasts several hours and is accompanied by colic; (c) the sudden cessation, in certain cases, of the pre-existing haemorrhage. The following consecutive effects were observed: haemorrhage, after temporarily increasing, stopped; the pain and functional disturbance were relieved; the whole affected part contracted, during which it presented two phases: (1) the peripheral inflammatory zone became absorbed, after which the morbid phenomena disappeared and the general condition improved; (2) the fibroma itself contracted, but this result was not invariable. Occasionally atresia of the cervical canal was observed, but this yielded to gradual dilatation. M. Delétang usually employed a current of 100 milliampères, during five minutes at a time, at intervals of five to six days. He considers that, used in this manner, intra-uterine electrolysis is perfectly safe. He employed it 1,100 times in ninety-seven patients; in one case only he observed phlegmasia, which was not followed by any serious results.

Dr. Geneuil has succeeded in checking epistaxis by means of injections of lemon-juice twelve or even fifteen hours after every

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY MANAGEMENT.

HOW TO MEET THE ANNUAL DEFICIT OF LONDON HOSPITALS.

MR. ALGERNON COOTE, Secretary of the London Lock Hospital and Asylum, seeking a means of supplying the £100,000 annual deficit of our London hospitals, suggests that one out of ten of the London population of 5,000,000 should regularly contribute one penny a week, and asks, "Is it Utopian to suggest that the 500,000 pence per week may be obtained?" He refers to the practice among workers in some of the large Scotch towns of contributing regularly one penny per week, and is of opinion that the workshop collections in connection with the London Hospital Saturday Fund might be largely increased. If the 750,000 "working people" of London were wisely approached, a very large proportion of them would contribute. The contributions from the "working classes" might, he suggests, be supplemented by collections in "Red Cross" one-penny-a-week collecting boxes, for which many would be glad to apply. The 500,000 pence would, he observes, give the hospitals £105,000, and still leave more than 3 per cent. (if required) for the working expenses of the effort. No doubt this is true; the difficulty is to carry out the necessary organisation. Such organisations are worked out with success in some of the provinces, and probably the machinery of the St. John's Association might with advantage be brought into play, or the Saturday Hospital Fund (as suggested) might take it up.

HULL ROYAL INFIRMARY.

FOR some time past there has been some friction between the Board of Management of the Hull Royal Infirmary and the working men, consequent upon a wish on the part of the Board to limit the number of working-men life governors, these having been made in large numbers consequent upon the contributions by working men and the trade and friendly societies. The matter was brought to a definite issue at a meeting held last week, when the proposed alteration in the rules was adopted by a large majority. Instead of life governors there will be one annual governor for every subscription of 20 guineas, three for not less than 50 guineas, and four for a subscription of not less than 100 guineas. It was not proposed to interfere with life governors already appointed.

THE QUEEN VICTORIA NURSES' INSTITUTE: SCOTTISH BRANCH.

A LARGE and enthusiastic meeting was held on Monday last in the Queen Street Hall, Edinburgh, under the presidency of Lord Provost Boyd, in connection with the inauguration of the Scottish Branch of the Queen Victoria Nurses' Institute. The first resolution was moved by Sir Douglas MacLagan, and seconded by Professor Annandale, to the effect "that the meeting hails with satisfaction the establishment of the Scottish Branch of the Queen Victoria Nurses' Institute to provide highly qualified nurses for the sick poor in their own homes throughout the country. A second resolution, pledging the meeting to support and to recommend the claims of the Institute, was moved by the Hon. Lord Trayner, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. MacGregor.

GLASGOW VICTORIA INFIRMARY.

THE recently-elected governors of this infirmary have now appointed office-bearers and committees. Mr. W. Renny Watson has been appointed Chairman, and Mr. W. Lorimer Vice-Chairman, Mr. W. B. Crawford Honorary Secretary, Ex-Bailie Laing Honorary Treasurer, and Secretary Mr. F. Bisset. A building and furnishing committee, with Mr. Laing as convener, and a finance committee, with Mr. Crawford as convener, have also been appointed.

GLASGOW EAST PARK HOME FOR INFIRM CHILDREN.

THE sum of £1,524 has been realised in aid of the above home by a bazaar held in Glasgow last week. The Home was founded in 1874 with thirty beds for boys. To this twenty beds for girls were added in 1882. The necessity of an extension of the home has become urgent, and the addition now made provides other thirty beds, as well as a schoolroom and playroom. The sale has realised £500 more than had been hoped.

CARDIFF INFIRMARY.

At a recent meeting of the General Purposes Committee of the Cardiff and District Infirmary it was decided to endeavour to raise sufficient money to add a new wing to the present institution. Mr. C. M. Thompson, who presided, offered £500 towards the object.

BRISTOL HOSPITAL FOR SICK WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

An appeal is being made to defray the expense of converting the old building into suitable apartments for the working staff of the Bristol Hospital for Sick Women and Children. Accommodation will thus be provided for eight additional in-patients.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE.

THE following lists have been issued of candidates examined and approved in the various examinations for medical and surgical degrees.

First M.B. Examination: Chemistry and Physics.—Allen, Christ's; Appleyard; Emman; Bird, Emman; Bond; Borcherds, Caius; F. W. Burton, Joh.; L. P. Cayley, Trin.; Christopherson, Caius; Colby; Cowle, Joh.; Cuff, Joh.; H. J. Davis, Trin.; Davy, Caius; Eichholz, Emman; Fothergill, Queens'; Gardner, Caius; F. B. Glover, Joh.; Guinness, Caius; L. N. Harding, H. Selw.; Harris, Caius; T. L. Harrison, Joh.; Hedges, Sidney; Heppell, Caius; Hewitt, Clas.; Hunter, H. Cav.; Hyde, Clas.; Kent, Trin.; Latham, Caius; Moysey, Caius; Nachbar, Clas.; Noble, Caius; Norbury, Trin.; Nowell, Cath.; Richards, Christ's; Roughton, Joh.; Russell, H. Selw.; Samways, Joh.; Sell, Caius; Slater, Caius; H. Smith, Trin.; G. G. Smith, H. Cav.; Tatham, Caius; G. C. Taylor, Christ's; C. Todd, Clas.; Trethewey, Caius; Verdon, Jesus; Weaver, Trin.; J. C. Webb, Clas.; Webster, Caius; Windsor, Woodrooffe, Caius; Woodward, H. Selw.

Elementary Biology:—Alston, Clas.; Appleyard, Emman; P. F. Barton, Joh.; Beauchamp, Joh.; Blumfeld, Caius; Bowes, Caius; Bradshaw, Christ's; F. W. Burton, Joh.; Christopherson, Caius; Cuff, Joh.; Davis, Caius; Dawes, Christ's; Duncan, Down; Fenouillet, Corpus; Fletcher, H. Cav.; Harratt, Jesus; Harris, Caius; H. S. Holt, Clas.; Hunter, H. Cav.; Irving, Caius; Kingdon, Caius; R. R. Nix, Caius; Norbury, Trin.; Nowell, Cath.; Ormerod, Trin.; Peatling, Magd.; Ray, Joh.; Rogers, Caius; Rollason, Caius; Samways, Joh.; A. Shillitoe, Trin. H.; H. Smith, Trin.; Stephens, Caius; Still, Caius; Sworder, King's; Thorman, Caius; Trevellick, Caius; C. C. Webb, Clas.; J. C. Webb, Clas.; Wicks, Caius; H. F. B. Williams, Caius; Woodrooffe, Caius.

Second M.B. Examination: Pharmaceutical Chemistry.—Ansorge, Pemb.; Atkinson, Clare; Beecham, Christ's; Beggs, Sidney; Carver, Christ's; Collis, H. Selw.; Cregeen, Caius; H. J. Davis, Trin.; Dumbleton, Pet.; Eichholz, Emman; T. H. Evans, Joh.; Fenton, Caius; G. H. Field, Clare; Garratt, Trin.; Gooding, Caius; Grove, Sidney; W. J. Harris, Christ's; Hollis, Sidney; Hunter, H. Cav.; T. H. Kellock, Emman.; Kirby, Trin.; C. E. M. Lewis, Joh.; W. F. Lloyd, Clare; G. M. Macdonald, Christ's; Macdonald, Emman.; Major, Trin.; Master, Caius; H. T. Maw, Christ's; Maxwell, Joh.; Newstead, Christ's; Peck, Trin.; Pellew, Trin.; Penny, Pet.; Ransome, Clare; H. J. Robinson, Down; Roper, Clare; Shuter, H. Cav.; G. G. Smith, H. Cav.; Stewart, Christ's; Swainson, Christ's; Tatham, Caius; G. C. Taylor, Christ's; G. W. Thompson, Christ's; Treadgold, Down; W. W. Walker, Trin.; Whichello, Sidney; H. S. Wilson, Emman.

Human Anatomy and Physiology:—Abram, Caius; J. Attlee, Joh.; E. Baines, Caius; Barclay-Smith, Down; P. C. Bardley, Caius; Bennetts, Caius; Buss, Sidney; Coulson, Emman; Craig, Caius; Drake, Clare; Durham, King's; Eccles, Down; Fisher, Caius; Fisher, H. Cav.; Frith, Trin.; Gardner, Emman.; Gillett, Sidney; L. G. Glover, Joh.; Grimsdale, Caius; Herbert, Caius; Hulbert, Trin.; T. H. Kellock, Emman.; R. Langdon-Down, Trin.; Latter, Pemb.; S. Lewis, Joh.; Manby, Christ's; Mercer, Caius; Ord, Caius; E. S. Peck, Christ's; Phear, Trin.; Pryce, Pemb.; Remfry, Christ's; Roberts, H. Cav.; Senior, Queens'; A. A. Shillitoe, Trin. H.; H. Simpson, Joh.; Stack, Pemb.; C. N. Thomas, Trin.; Tickell, Trin.; Treadgold, Down; F. M. Turner, Trin.; Vigurs, H. Cav.; Wallace, H. Williams, Trin.; Young, Caius.

Third M.B. Examination: Part I.—Arkwright, Trin.; Baker, Trin.; Boxall, Down; Cooper-Pattin, Jesus; Copeland, King's; Court, H. Cav.; Crosse, H. Cav.; Curwen, Joh.; W. P. de Jersey, Pemb.; Dickson, Caius; W. L. Dickinson, Caius; Drabble, Caius; Drysdale, Joh.; Duigan, Christ's; Edgeworth, Caius; F. P. Evans, Joh.; A. J. Hall, Caius; Kelsey, Trin.; Lambert, Pemb.; Olive, Joh.; T. W. Scott, Caius; E. L. Sortain, Christ's; Stabb, Caius; Stephens, H. Selw.; W. G. G. Stokes, Pemb.; Street, Down.; Wadeson, Joh.; Wait, Joh.; Welsford, Caius; Wessels, King's.

Part II.—Adami, Christ's; Blaikie, Caius; Bowen, King's; Boxall, Down.; Castle, Pemb.; Chaplin, Joh.; Cockedge, Caius; Courtney, Pemb.; W. L. Dickinson, Caius; Dickinson, Down.; Doubt, King's; Fox, Trin.; Gervis, Trin.; F. P. Haviland, Pemb.; Hawkins, Caius; Hewer, Holden, Caius; Lazarus-Barlow, Down.; Lipscomb, Caius; McCouney, Caius; H. W. Maclure, Pemb.; Mitchell, Trin.; Musson, King's; Nuttall, Trin.; Roberts, Hutherford, Sidney; B. V. Sortain, Caius; Stevenson, Christ's; Street, Down.; Veale, Christ's; Weber, Trin.; R. G. Wilde, Clare.

B.C. Examination:—Niven, Queens'.

CAVENDISH COLLEGE.—A scholarship of the value of £30 a year for three years will be awarded by the results of the local examination held in December, 1888. Candidates should communicate with the Master immediately after the publication of the class list in March, 1889. The award will be confined to senior students who are placed in the first class, or in case of special merit in some important subject in the second class of honours.

LONDON.

M.D. EXAMINATION.

S. R. Alexander, Guy's Hospital; C. F. Bailey, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; F. H. Barendt, Royal Infirmary and University College, Liverpool; J. Blore, Owens College; H. H. Brown, B.S., University College; R. Deaneely, B.Sc., University College; E. L. DeChazal, University College; L. C. T. Dobson, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. Elliott, B.S., B.Sc., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; W. A. Evans, Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary; P. Flemming, B.S., University College; H. W. Gardner, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; E. Goodall, B.S., Guy's Hospital; S. E. Holder, B.S., University College; C. W. Jecks, University College; S. C. Jones, B.S., University College; O. J. Kauffmann, Owens College, Manchester Royal Infirmary, and St. Mary's; H. T. Kelsall, B.S., London Hospital; W. Permewan, University College; G. E. Rennie, B.A. Syd. (Gold Medal), University College; W. H. R. Rivers, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; C. F. Routh, B.S., Guy's Hospital; F. Rushworth, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Mary Ann D. Scharlieb, B.S., London School of Medicine for Women; R. Sisley, St. George's Hospital; D. J. Slater, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. A. Smith, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; F. O. Stedman, B.S., Charing Cross Hospital; E. S. Tait, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; F. H. Taylor, B.S., London Hospital; St. C. Thomson, King's College; F. S. Toogood, University College; J. O. Tunstall, University College; H. B. Vincent, B.S., Guy's Hospital; A. F. Voelcker, B.S., University College; H. D. Waugh, B.A., B.Sc., University College; F. J. Wethered, London Hospital; S. W. Wheaton, St. Thomas's Hospital; R. M. Williams, St. Thomas's Hospital; W. E. Wynter, B.S., Middlesex and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals; C. W. F. Young, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

* Obtained the number of marks qualifying for the Gold Medal.

EXAMINATION IN SUBJECTS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

J. H. E. Brock, M.D., B.S., University College.

DURHAM.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—At the final examination for the degrees in medicine and surgery at the University of Durham, held during the week commencing December 3rd, Alfred John Gregory, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London Hospital, was awarded Second Class Honours, being the only candidate placed in the honours list. John Peere Williams-Freeman, M.D., M.B., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., was awarded the gold medal for the best essay presented during the year 1888, for the degree of Doctor in Medicine.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

INDIA.

LADY DUFFERIN.—On the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the lying-in hospital at Agra by the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, Sir Aukland Colvin, in a long speech, referred to the very excellent work done by the Marchioness of Dufferin in promoting female medical aid in the North West Provinces. Previous to her departure from Calcutta, Lady Dufferin laid the foundation stone of the Dufferin Zenana Hospital, and received at the Government House 700 native ladies, who presented an address.

THE visit of the Viceroy to Dacca is to be substantially commemorated by the construction of an additional female ward, to be called the "Lady Dufferin Ward," to the Nutford Hospital; the maintenance of a female doctor, and the foundation of scholarships for female medical students. The Nawah Ahsanullah gave 50,000 rupees, and Rajah Rajendro Narrainroy 10,000 rupees.

AUSTRALIA.

On the occasion of his recent visit to Melbourne, Dr. Simpson, the health officer of Calcutta, was asked to examine the sanitary arrangements of that town, and to give evidence before the Royal Sanitary Commission which was sitting there.

PUBLIC HEALTH

AND

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

HEALTH OF ENGLISH TOWNS.—During the week ending Saturday, December 15th, 5,304 births and 3,397 deaths were registered in the twenty-eight large English towns, including London, which have an estimated population of 9,398,273 persons. The annual rate of mortality per 1,000 persons living in these towns, which had been 17.8 and 18.6 in the two preceding weeks, further rose to 18.9 during the week under notice. The rates in the several towns ranged from 11.7 in Halifax, 13.9 in Brighton, 14.2 in Hull, and 15.2 in Bristol to 24.0 in Liverpool, 24.1 in Manchester, 25.0

in Cardiff, and 32.4 in Blackburn. The mean death-rate in the twenty-seven provincial towns was 19.8 per 1,000, and exceeded by 2.1 the rate recorded in London, which was only 17.7 per 1,000. The 3,397 deaths registered during the week under notice in the twenty-eight towns included 539 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, against 526 in each of the two preceding weeks; of these, 274 resulted from measles, 73 from whooping-cough, 53 from scarlet fever, 53 from diphtheria, 47 from "fever" (principally enteric), 37 from diarrhoea, and 2 from small-pox. These 539 deaths were equal to an annual rate of 3.0 per 1,000; in London the zymotic death-rate was 3.1, while in the twenty-seven provincial towns it averaged 2.9 per 1,000, and ranged from 0.3 in Hull, 0.4 in Brighton, and 0.7 in Plymouth, Halifax, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne to 5.1 in Liverpool, 5.8 in Salford, 7.2 in Cardiff, and 8.8 in Blackburn. Measles caused the highest proportional fatality in London, Salford, Leeds, Portsmouth, Oldham, Liverpool, Cardiff, and Blackburn; scarlet fever in Derby and Blackburn; whooping-cough in Bradford, Birmingham, Leeds, Blackburn, and Cardiff; and "fever" in Salford. The 53 deaths from diphtheria registered in the twenty-eight towns during the week under notice included 39 in London, 6 in Manchester, 3 in Liverpool, 2 in Salford, and 2 in Portsmouth. Small-pox caused 1 death in Hull, and 1 in Cardiff, but not one in London or in any of the twenty-five other great towns. No small-pox patients were under treatment in any of the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals on Saturday, December 15th; these hospitals contained, however, 820 scarlet fever patients on the same date, against numbers declining from 901 to 848 at the end of the four preceding weeks; there were 71 admissions during the week, against 85 and 71 in the two previous weeks. The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in London during the week under notice was equal to 4.0 per 1,000, and was considerably below the average.

HEALTH OF SCOTCH TOWNS.—In the eight principal Scotch towns 784 births and 488 deaths were registered during the week ending Saturday, December 15th. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had increased in the three preceding weeks from 17.8 to 19.3 per 1,000, was again to 19.3 during the week under notice, and exceeded by 0.4 per 1,000 the mean rate during the same period in the twenty-eight large English towns. Among these Scotch towns the lowest rates were recorded in Leith and Edinburgh, and the highest in Aberdeen and Paisley. The 448 deaths in these Scotch towns during the week under notice included 49 which were referred to the principal zymotic diseases, equal to an annual rate of 1.9 per 1,000, which was 1.1 below the mean zymotic death-rate during the same period in the twenty-eight large English towns. The highest zymotic death-rates were recorded in Greenock and Paisley. The 211 deaths registered during the week in Glasgow included 4 from measles, 4 from diphtheria, 3 from scarlet fever, 3 from diarrhoea, 2 from whooping-cough, and 2 from "fever." Six fatal cases of measles were recorded in Paisley, and 4 in Greenock. The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in these towns was equal to 4.1 per 1,000, against 4.0 in London.

HEALTH OF IRISH TOWNS.—During the week ending Saturday, December 15th, the deaths registered in the sixteen principal town districts of Ireland were equal to an annual rate of 22.7 per 1,000. The lowest rates were recorded in Drogheda and Wexford, and the highest in Sligo and Lisburn. The death-rate from the principal zymotic diseases in these towns averaged 1.9 per 1,000. The 180 deaths registered in Dublin during the week under notice were equal to an annual rate of 26.6 per 1,000, against 22.9 and 27.0 in the two preceding weeks. These 180 deaths included 19 which resulted from the principal zymotic diseases (equal to an annual rate of 2.8 per 1,000), of which 8 were referred to "fever," 4 to measles, 3 to scarlet fever, 2 to whooping-cough, 1 to diphtheria, and 1 to diarrhoea.

THE METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

The last fortnightly returns of this Board showed an entire absence of small-pox in London. During the previous fortnight 194 fever patients had been admitted, 44 died, and 185 discharged recovered. Of the 936 cases remaining under treatment, 815 were scarlet fever cases, 34 diphtheria, and 79 enteric fever cases. A proposal of the Ambulance Committee to send all cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria arising in the parishes allocated to the North-Western Hospital to the Western Hospital, did not

meet with approval, it being pointed out that the result would be that some patients would have to be carried a distance of seven miles over the London stones. The matter was referred back to the committee for consideration. Referring to a recent case of diphtheria at St. Thomas's Hospital, in which the patient died in the Board's ambulance, Mr. Scovell stated there was a serious delay on the part of the medical officers at the hospital arising from their want of knowledge of the proper steps to be taken.

VACCINATION AND PNEUMONIA.

THE father of a child, having been summoned before Mr. Bushby, the magistrate at the Bethnal Green Police Court, for neglecting to have his child vaccinated, pleaded, as "reasonable excuse" under the Act, that his other children had been born healthy, but, after vaccination, had fallen into very bad health. The vaccinations had taken place at 3 months of age, and one died at the age of 2 years and 4 months, another at 16 months from bronchopneumonia, a third (aged 3½ years) still lived, but was ailing and weak. Mr. Bushby, without any medical evidence, came to the conclusion that this was sufficient evidence for dismissing the summons. That vaccination was concerned in producing ill-health, or that broncho-pneumonia could, after so long an interval, have been due to the operation, there is not the least evidence to show.

CLUBS AND THE PAYMENT OF POOR LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS.
A "VILLAGE" APOTHECARY writes: "The letter of Dr. Herbert P. Taylor in your issue of December 8th brings to notice a very important matter, and one of great interest to our profession, namely, the medical attendance upon clubs, which is gradually reducing our income to that of a mechanic without any corresponding advantages as to our social position. By those practitioners who reside in agricultural districts the effects of clubs are heavily felt, for, as a rule, nearly all the tradesmen, their sons, and small farmers belong to one. This position of affairs is, of course, brought about by discreditable envy, a want of true, honourable principle between man and man. We cannot, perhaps, avoid feeling for the moment annoyed when patients fit hither and thither, but, as it is within their legitimate right to do so, an unfriendly feeling ought not to be shown or felt. Every practitioner, high or low, is subjected to this in turn. The present competitive system puts the club and parish doctor in the position of a slave to the public. From some long experience as a parish doctor, I do not think the return of payment per case (as advised by Dr. Taylor) would be advisable. A reasonable fixed salary removes many annoyances with 'benevolent' boards of guardians."

MEDICAL NEWS.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following Vacancies are announced:

BALLYMENA UNION.—Medical Officer for Ballymena Dispensary. Salary, £120 per annum, and fees. Applications to Mr. James Mallaghan, J.P., Honorary Secretary. Election on January 3rd.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST. Victoria Park.—Resident Clinical Assistant. Applications by January 10th to the Secretary.

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL. Brompton.—House-Physicians. Applications by January 19th to the Secretary.

DERBYSHIRE GENERAL INFIRMARY.—Resident Assistant House-Surgeon. Board and washing, and bonus of £10 for six months. Applications by January 5th to the House-Surgeon.

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN. Southwark Bridge Road.—Registrar and Chloroformist. Salary, £20. Personal application to Resident Medical Officer.

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN. Southwark Bridge Road.—Physician to Out-Patients. Applications by December 29th, to the Committee of Management.

GENERAL HOSPITAL. Birmingham, Assistant House-Surgeon. Board, lodging and washing. Applications by December 29th to the House Governor.

HOLLOWAY AND NORTH ISLINGTON DISPENSARY. Rupert Road Branch.—Honorary Surgeon. Applications to C. W. Sawbridge, Esq., Honorary Secretary, 68, Aldermanbury, E.C.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN. Great Ormond Street.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board and residence. Applications by January 8th to the Secretary.

LEICESTER UNITED FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—Non-Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £200 per annum, with unfurnished house, cab and other fees. Applications by December 26th to the Secretary, 114, High Cross Street, Leicester.

LIVERPOOL DISPENSARIES.—Assistant Surgeon. Salary, £20 per annum, with board and residence. Applications by January 26th to the Secretary, Leith Offices, Moorfields, Liverpool.

NOTTINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY.—Senior Resident Surgeon. Salary, £180 per annum, with furnished apartments, etc. Applications by January 7th to the Secretary.

SALFORD ROYAL HOSPITAL. Manchester.—Pendleton Branch Dispensary. Medical Officer. Applications by January 7th to the Secretary.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

CLARK, F. W., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Medical Officer to the Luton Friendly Society's Medical Institute.

GUTHRIE, Leonard G., M.B., B.S., appointed Physician to the Out-Patient Department of the Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Regent's Park.

HERRINGHAM, W. P., M.D., M.R.C.P., appointed Honorary Physician to the Out-Patient Department of the Paddington Green Children's Hospital, vice G. L. Laycock, M.B., resigned.

JOHNSTON, R., F.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer of Health, Wisbech Port.

LESLIE, W. Murray, M.B.Edin. and C.M., appointed Medical Officer to the Poplar Union, vice Dr. Donald, M.P., resigned.

NEWSHOME, Arthur, M.D.Lond., appointed Medical Officer to the Borough Hospital.

POWELL, J. J., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., L.S.A.Lond., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator to the Second District Chertsey Union, vice G. J. Scaly, M.D., resigned.

RAW, Nathan, M.B., B.S.Dunelm., Assistant Medical Officer to the Kent County Asylum, Maidstone, appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Portsmouth Borough Asylum.

READ, Henry, G., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., L.S.A., L.D.S.Eng., appointed Assistant Dental Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

WARD, T. Hamilton, M.B., C.M.Edin., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Royal Albert Hospital, Devonport.

WIGLESWORTH, Joseph, M.D.Lond., M.R.C.P., appointed Medical Superintendent to the Rainhill County Asylum, vice T. L. Rogers, M.D., M.R.C.P., resigned.

FORMATION OF AN OXFORD MEDICAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—A dinner, at which a number of the junior members of the Oxford Medical School were present, was held at the Holborn Restaurant on Thursday, December 13th, Dr. Buchanan (Magdalen College), Lecturer on Physiology at St. George's Hospital, in the chair. It was resolved that the annual dinner be held on the day of the inter-university sports, with the object of maintaining a bond of union among the old Oxford students. At the suggestion of Dr. Smith, the name of the "Oxford Medical School Association" was adopted. Dr. F. J. Smith, medical registrar of the London Hospital, was elected President for the next year, and Messrs. H. E. Cartwright (Guy's) and G. E. C. Pritchard (Hertford College, Oxford), Secretaries.

POST-GRADUATE CLASSES IN BERLIN.—The arrangements for the next course of lectures to practitioners in Berlin were published last week. The course comprises twelve Sections: Anatomy and Histology, normal and pathological; Materia Medica and Toxicology; Medicine; Mental and Cerebral Diseases; Nervous Diseases and Electrotherapy; Surgery; Ophthalmology; Otology; Laryngology and Rhinology; Obstetrics and Gynaecology; Dermatology and Syphilis; State Medicine and Hygiene. Each Section consists of from one to fourteen classes. Further particulars may be obtained from Herr Anders, Dorotheenstrasse 33 I. The course begins on March 11th, 1889, and will last about six weeks.

THE SANITARY INSTITUTE.—At a meeting of council held on Wednesday, December 12th, Sir Douglas Galton, K.C.B., F.R.S., in the chair, it was decided to hold three examinations next year, one for surveyors in July, and two for inspectors of nuisances in May and November. Special courses of lectures and demonstrations for sanitary officers were decided upon, and a course of lectures on Domestic Hygiene for ladies. Fifty-nine members and associates were added to the register, and forty-three applications read for election at the next meeting.

THE NATIONAL PENSION FUND FOR NURSES.—This fund, it is satisfactory to learn, is still progressing rapidly. At a meeting of the council held on Monday, Mr. Walter H. Burns in the chair, the honorary manager reported that the number of applications for pensions and sick pay up to date was 574, of whom 418 had paid their contributions, amounting to £6,145, of which £2,018 had been received during the month of November. Sixty-five applications had been received since the last meeting of the council, and seventy-two were accepted at the present meeting. It was reported that the funds invested amounted to upwards of £30,000.

HOLIDAYS AT SEA.—Mr. W. J. Loftie, the well-known and able author of *A History of London*, has re-edited the *Orient Line Guide*, with chapters for travellers by sea and land, copiously illustrated and with convenient maps. It is the best guide we have yet seen for the extensive series of tours which this line of steamers opens up to invalids and holiday seekers. It is a most excellent book, thoroughly well written, and issued for the managers of the line at a nominal price. It is published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY CLUB.—Lord Watson presided at the recent dinner of the Glasgow University Club at the Holborn Restaurant. After dinner short speeches were made in connection with toasts by Lord Watson, the Lord Advocate, Mr. Justice Stirling, Sir William Thomson, F.R.S., Mr. Craik, C.B., Mr. J. A. Campbell, M.P., the Rev. H. C. Wilson, and Mr. Maclymont. Some of the members of the Club contributed songs and recitations to the evening's entertainment. The Honorary Secretaries of the club are Dr. Heron and Mr. MacIlraith.

DENTISTRY AT GUY'S HOSPITAL.—We understand that the Governors at their last meeting decided to establish a complete dental school as a special department of the hospital. Should the scheme receive the recognition of the Royal College of Surgeons, the dental student will be able to obtain his whole professional education at Guy's Hospital, including the special and general lectures and practice required for the diploma of L.D.S. Eng.

GLASGOW SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.—During November this Society dealt with 80 cases, involving the welfare of 100 children, 68 of whom were sheltered, 29 clothed, and 20 placed in industrial schools or training homes, while 357 meals had been given. Six parents were brought before the criminal courts, and three were punished.

LECTURES TO WORKING WOMEN.—Dr. Gunn, parochial medical officer, of Peebles, has given a course of lectures to the wives of working men, which was attended by about 150, who exhibited great regularity and attention. Abstracts of the lectures were printed and circulated, including tables of pregnancy, infant foods, etc., which are intended to act as a future reference to the subject discussed.

WE are very sorry to see quasi-medical paragraphs in the newspapers recommending the use of hashish. Hashish is a form of Indian hemp in which the native narcotic principle is present, and inebriation by hashish leads to one of the most dangerous forms of narcotic poisoning. It is much to be regretted that any European physician should be found to speak lightly of it.

DR. F. F. SUTTON, medical officer of health for Streatham and Tooting, contradicts the report of the prevalence of diphtheria in that district. During the fortnight ended December 8th there was only one death from diphtheria, and no case of the disease was sent into hospital.

PROFESSOR WILLIAMSON.—A portrait of Dr. A. W. Williamson, F.R.S., who for forty years was teacher and professor of chemistry in University College, London, was recently presented to the College by Sir Henry Roscoe, M.P., on behalf of the subscribers.

THE second of the course of biological lectures arranged by the Glasgow Natural History Society was delivered in the Philosophical Society Rooms on December 11th by Professor Bayley Balfour, who discoursed on "Some Plant Parasites."

At a meeting of the Kyrle Society held on Saturday last to further the project for securing the Lawn, Lambeth, as a public park, it was stated that £7,000 was still required to complete the purchase.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

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

BIRTHS.

NORMAN.—At Havant, December 16th, the wife of Alexander Stewart Norman, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond., of a son.

WHITE.—On December 17th, at Monkham's Hall, Waltham Abbey, Essex, the wife of John Berry White, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PEDLEY—BOWDAGE.—On November 19th, at the Pro-Cathedral, Rangoon, by the Rev. Dr. Marks, George Aston Pedley, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., L.S.A. Lond., of Mandalay, Upper Burmah, son of George Pedley, of Railway Approach, London Bridge, and Camberwell, to Emily Sophia, daughter of Henry Bowdage, of Camberwell.

RATCLIFF-GAYLARD—WATT.—On December 17th, at Aberdeen, by the Rev. J. Mitford Mitchell, B.D., Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty, James Ratcliff-Gaylard, L.R.C.P., L.M., L.R.C.S.E., etc., to Jeannie, eldest daughter of Alexander Watt, Esq., Aberdeen.

DEATH.

BARLOW.—On December 16th, suddenly, at Archer's Lodge, Harpurhey, Manchester, William Henry Barlow, M.D., aged 51.

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE CURRENT WEEK'S JOURNAL SHOULD REACH THE OFFICE NOT LATER THAN THE FIRST POST ON WEDNESDAY.

COMMUNICATIONS respecting editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, 429, Strand, W.C., London; those concerning business matters, non-delivery of the JOURNAL, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, at the Office, 429, Strand, W.C., London.

In order to avoid delay, it is particularly requested that all letters on the editorial business of the JOURNAL be addressed to the Editor at the office of the JOURNAL, and not to his private house.

AUTHORS desiring reprints of their articles published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL are requested to communicate beforehand with the Manager, 429, Strand, W.C.

CORRESPONDENTS who wish notice to be taken of their communications should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication. CORRESPONDENTS not answered are requested to look to the Notices to Correspondents of the following week.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—We shall be much obliged to Medical Officers of Health if they will, on forwarding their Annual and other Reports, favour us with *Duplicate Copies*.

QUERIES.

TELL asks what is the greatest fall of rain recorded for twenty-four hours at home or abroad.

ANTISEPTIC QUALITIES OF SEA WATER.

B.Sc. LOND. writes: I am most anxious to have information as to the action of salt water upon sewage matter, and whether the salts held in solution in the sea are really excellent disinfectants.

IS THE ODOUR FROM A STABLE UNHEALTHY?

C.B., who was recently asked this question, replied that the odours were due to hippuric acid and ammonia from the urine, which, although unpleasant, were not unhealthy. The questioner, however, asked another medical man, who says that they are unhealthy, the result being that he feels uncomfortable, and in danger of getting some illness, and that C.B. feels his reputation at stake.

ANSWERS.

W. W. T.—The quotation is from Longfellow's *Hyperion*.

MR. W. J. RICHARDSON.—A good book on domestic medicine is *A Dictionary of Domestic Medicine and Surgery*, published by Charles Griffin and Co.

LUMAS.—It is difficult to guess what the course of events may be, and, therefore, our correspondent would be wise in taking a definite course for himself. The report of the Commission is not yet issued, and no date is fixed.

TITLE OF DOCTOR.

M.R.C.S. ENG. writes: As you say in the JOURNAL of December 1st that a L.R.C.P. has no legal right to affix "Dr." before his name, while at the same time no breach of professional etiquette is involved so long as he does not write M.D. after his name; does not the same rule apply to other registered medical qualifications? Has not a L.S.A. Lond. quite as much right to put the prefix of "Dr." to his name as the L.R.C.P. has to put it to his?

* * * The same rule applies to other registered medical qualifications, and, therefore, a L.S.A. has the same right to put the prefix "Dr." to his name as a L.R.C.P. has to put such prefix to his. At any rate, he cannot be interfered with for doing so.

"DOCTORS AND QUACK REMEDIES."

M.D.—It would be necessary to obtain the proofs of the precise facts, and submit them to the proper authorities.

WORK ON BACTERIOLOGY.

BIOLOGIST asks for a book giving a popular account of elementary bacteriology, plentifully illustrated, dealing especially with flask experiments, etc.

* * * Probably the most suitable book would be Professor Crookshank's *Manual of Bacteriology*, second edition, 8vo, price 21s., published by H. K. Lewis, 136, Gower Street.

ASYLUM APPOINTMENTS.

J. D. M. writes: Having lately noticed several inquiries under this heading, I have thought that some information on the subject may be of service, especially as there is amongst "outsiders" a good deal of misapprehension in regard to the position and prospects of asylum medical officers. There are in public asylums:—

1. Medical superintendents, salaries in most cases £500 to £800 a year, with house, fuel, garden produce, etc.

2. Assistant medical officers. Salaries begin, as a rule, at £120, with furnished rooms, full board, etc. The rate of increase and the maximum pay vary. In a few large asylums the senior of three or four assistants gets £200 to £250.

It must be remembered that, in all but a few asylums, there are two or more assistants, so that some years may be spent before the position of a senior is attained, and that, in future, the proportion of assistants to superintendents may be further increased by the enlargement of existing asylums. A large number of superintendents of English asylums have been appointed during the last ten years, and are men of 35 to 40 years of age, likely to stay where they are for twenty years to come. When a vacancy does occur, the