

House to hear an account of the work of the British Nurses' Association.

The LORD MAYOR said he understood that the object and aim of the Association was to elevate the status of the best trained nurses, and to give a better guarantee to the public in regard to their qualifications.

Mr. SAVORY, in supporting the movement, referred to the improved character of the nursing of the present day, when nurses were properly trained and educated for their office.

Sir J. CRICHTON BROWNE said the register would enable the public to select properly qualified nurses, and some check on nurses was necessary. The objections which had been urged against the Association were urged in 1858 against the medical register, which, it was said, would produce a dead level of mediocrity—a prediction which had been falsified.

Mr. BRUDENELL CARTER spoke of the advantages of a holiday house for nurses.

Dr. PRIESTLEY stated that, with the exception of the United States, Great Britain was the only country in the world which had no register of midwives.

## ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

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

A MEETING of the Council will be held on 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, 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.

THE series of Maps forming the Report of the Collective Investigation Committee on the GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF RICKETS, ACUTE RHEUMATISM, CHOREA, CANCER, AND URINARY CALCULUS are deposited in the Library of the Association, and are open to the inspection of members. A descriptive commentary appeared in the JOURNAL of January 19th, 1889.

An inquiry into the ORIGIN AND MODE OF PROPAGATION OF EPIDEMICS OF DIPHTHERIA is in progress.

*Memoranda and forms for communicating observations may be had on application to the Secretary of the Collective Investigation Committee, 429, Strand, W.C.*

### GRANTS FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

THE Scientific Grants Committee of the British Medical Association desire to remind members of the profession engaged in researches for the advancement of medicine and the allied sciences, that they are empowered to receive applications for grants in aid of such research. Applications for sums to be granted at the next annual meeting should be made without delay to the General Secretary, at the office of the Association, 429, Strand, W.C. Applications must include details of the precise character and objects of the research which is proposed.

Reports of work done by the assistance of Association grants belong to the Association.

Instruments purchased by means of grants must be returned to the General Secretary on the conclusion of the research in furtherance of which the grant was made.

### BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

OXFORD AND DISTRICT BRANCH.—The annual meeting will be held in the Council Chamber, Abingdon, on Friday, July 28th, when the President-elect, Mr. Slade Baker, will entertain the members of the Branch at luncheon. Notice of any communications which members intend to make should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, W. LEWIS MORGAN, 42, Broad Street, Oxford, on or before Friday, July 12th.

### NORTH WALES BRANCH.

THE annual meeting was held at the Waterloo Hotel, Bettws-y-Coed, on July 11th, when there were thirty-five members and two visitors present; E. J. LLOYD, M.D., Bangor, in the chair. Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from fourteen members.

*New Members*.—Messrs. James Taylor, F.R.C.S. (Chester), and Kenrick Davies, M.B. (Llandudno), were admitted members of the Branch, and Messrs. H. H. Davies (Cerrig-y-druidion) and Charles Yeoman, M.B. (Beaumaris), of the Association and Branch.

*Report of Council*.—The Council, in presenting the fortieth annual report, had pleasure in congratulating the Branch on its prosperity numerically and financially. During the year they had lost four members through death—namely, Mr. R. Davies (Llanfair), who was one of its oldest members, and had filled the presidential chair in 1873; Mr. R. Prothero (Amlwch); Mr. W. Parry Lewis (Beaumaris); and Mr. J. T. Davis Hughes (Menai Bridge), who had been a most loyal member of the Branch, had repeatedly served on the District Council, and was for some years its representative on the Parliamentary Bills Committee. The meetings of the year had been well attended, and some able papers had been read, which had appeared in the JOURNAL and other periodicals.

*Vote of Condolence*.—It was resolved that the Honorary Secretary should forward a letter of condolence to Mrs. Davis Hughes.

*Intermediate and Annual Meetings*.—Rhyl was decided upon as the place to hold the intermediate meeting, and Portmadoc the annual meeting in 1890.

*Election of Officers*.—Mr. Robert Roberts, J.P. (Isallt, Blaenau-Festiniog), was unanimously elected President for 1890. Mr. W. Jones-Morris and Mr. John Richards were unanimously re-elected Honorary Secretary and Treasurer respectively. Messrs. Eytton-Lloyd and Girdlestone (Rhyl), J. Craig (Llandudno), H. Evans (Portmadoc), Richard Jones (Blaenau-Festiniog), and Mr. H. G. Hughes (Criccieth), were elected the District Council for 1890. Mr. Jones-Morris was re-elected representative on the Council of the Association. Dr. Emrys-Jones was re-elected representative on the Parliamentary Bills Committee.

*President's Address*.—The PRESIDENT then called upon his successor, Mr. EVAN WILLIAMS (Llangefni), to take the chair, after which he delivered the annual address. He selected for his subject "Lactation," which he treated in various aspects.—A vote of thanks was accorded, on the motion of Mr. ROGER HUGHES, seconded by Mr. J. THOMAS JONES (Corris).

*Public Medical Service and Provident Clubs*.—The SECRETARY read communications from Dr. Rentoul, of Liverpool, and from Dr. Crowe, from the Gloucestershire and Worcestershire and Herefordshire Branches, and also a *resumé* of Mr. W. Moore's paper read before a meeting of those Branches on May 7th, and a most interesting discussion followed. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

"That the North Wales Branch of the British Medical Association, having regard to the disproportionate growth of the outpatient department of public hospitals, and the consequent pecuniary loss to the profession owing to those not entitled to the benefits of such charities availing themselves of them, begs to call the attention of the Council of the Association to the matter, and that it take such steps as it may think advisable to remedy or mitigate the evil."

"That the North Wales Branch of the British Medical Association, while in every way anxious to meet the genuine working classes in their endeavours to promote provident medical clubs and associations, most emphatically protests against admitting those well able to pay for medical advice to such benefits, and would earnestly urge upon its members to decline attendance upon such clubs, and would advise that competition for such appointments be regulated by due professional courtesy and demeanour."

*Illegal Practice and Irregular Practitioners*.—Mr. T. L. KENRICK DAVIES read a paper on this subject, in which he detailed the manner in which his services had been ignored by the committee of a cottage hospital, who retained on their staff an unregistered practitioner; and the history of an action in which he was the defendant, and in which the colleagues of the illegal practitioner gave evidence against him. A discussion followed, and the following resolutions were passed:

"That this meeting of the North Wales Branch, while sympathising with Dr. Kenrick Davies for the trouble, inconvenience, and expense he has been put to, heartily congratulate him on the

signal and decisive victory he obtained in an action which reflected so much on his professional character and ability, and that it considers that the best thanks of the profession at large are due to him for so courageously defending a charge which may, through the influence of some evil-disposed person, be brought against any qualified registered medical practitioner."

"That the Secretary of the Branch be directed to communicate with the Secretary of the General Medical Council, calling attention to the fact that at Llandudno an unregistered medical practitioner, with only an American qualification, carries on an extensive practice, which would be impossible were it not that he is protected by certain local medical men;" and also

"That the attention of the Registrar-General be called to the fact that the local registrars are in the habit of receiving certificates of death from unqualified practitioners."

*Papers, etc.*—Mr. RICHARD JONES, M.B. (Blaenau-Festiniog) read an interesting paper giving the history of a severe Epidemic of Pneumonia that had occurred in his district.—Mr. LLOYD WILLIAMS, M.B. (Llanberis) read notes of cases where Antifebrin and Antipyrin had been of most signal service.—Mr. DAMER HARRISON (Liverpool) communicated a case of Bronchocele treated most successfully by Electrolysis.—Votes of thanks to the readers of the papers, and also to Dr. Lloyd, the retiring President, were passed.

*Annual Dinner.*—After the meeting the members and their guests sat down to dinner at the Waterloo Hotel, to the number of fifty.

*Excursions.*—After dinner, those who waited for the late trains accompanied the contingent from Bangor as far as the Swallow Waterfalls in brakes, and were highly delighted at the historically charming spot. A thoroughly enjoyable day was spent, and this must be considered one of the best meetings ever held.

#### SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT.

A MEETING of the above District was held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Chatham, on July 5th, Dr. J. V. BELL, late President of the Branch, in the chair.

*Next Meeting.*—It was decided unanimously that the next meeting be at Maidstone in November, and that Dr. White be requested to preside.

*Subcommittee.*—A small subcommittee of the District, consisting of representatives from Chatham, Rochester, Maidstone, Gravesend, and Charlton, with Mr. Jessett as chairman, was appointed to consider Dr. Rentoul's scheme of a Public Medical Service, and the resolutions of the Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester Branches. The committee to report thereon to the executive Council of the Branch.

*Communications.*—The following were read and discussed:—Dr. PACKMAN: (a) Notes of a Case of Pulsating Tumour of the Orbit; spontaneous cure. (b) Notes of a Case of Ununited Fracture of the Thigh of over Fifty Years' Standing. (These patients were exhibited).—Mr. F. B. JESSETT: A Novel Mode of Operating on the Intestine for Intestinal Obstruction.—Mr. A. W. NANKIVELL: The Employment of Plaster-of-paris in the Treatment of Fractures of the Lower Extremity.

*Dinner.*—Twelve members and friends dined at the Bull Hotel, Rochester.

#### BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held at the Museum and Library, Bristol, on Wednesday, June 26th.

*President for the Ensuing Year.*—The retiring President, Mr. HINTON, made a few remarks and resigned the chair to Dr. W. J. FYFFE, who delivered the presidential address.—A vote of thanks to Dr. Fyffe for his interesting and valuable address was moved by Dr. HARRISON, seconded by Dr. SPENDER, and carried by acclamation.

*Report of Council.*—Dr. E. MARKHAM SKERRITT, Honorary Secretary for the Bristol District, read the following report of the Council:—The Council had pleasure in again recording the continued prosperity of the Branch. The total number of members was 243; 17 new members had been elected—5 in the Bath section and 12 in the Bristol; there had been 4 resignations in the former district and 6 in the latter, chiefly owing to the removal of members from the neighbourhood. The Branch had sustained unusually grave losses during the year by death. Mr. Frederick Mason, who died in August last, had been a member of the Branch for thirty-eight years. He occupied the president's chair in 1874,

and for the last eleven years of his life he was the Bath representative of the Branch upon the Council of the parent Association. In an obituary notice which appeared in the JOURNAL of September 1st it was recorded of him: "There was no more regular attendant at the Council meetings than Mr. Mason, whose clearness of insight and solidity of judgment made him respected by all his colleagues, whilst the unfailing courtesy of his manner won for him the personal liking of all with whom he was associated"—and no member of this Branch would hesitate emphatically to confirm this testimony. Mr. William Powell Keall was an old pupil of the Bristol Medical School, and for many years surgeon to the Bristol General Hospital, and also Lecturer on Operative Surgery at the Medical School. He was a pretty constant attendant at the meetings, and a warm supporter of the Branch. He took a thorough and earnest interest in everything that tended to increase its scientific and professional status. His kind and genial nature gained for him friends wherever he was known; he was a good surgeon and a skilful operator; he was also a man of many accomplishments, but so modest and retiring that only those who knew him best could appreciate his varied attainments. He was held in great repute by the public, and much respected and esteemed by his colleagues for his professional abilities and his perfect integrity in all the relations of life. Mr. Christopher Henry Dowson, of Clifton, received his medical education in the Bristol School and Royal Infirmary. He was elected surgeon to the Bristol Royal Infirmary in 1873; and in this capacity he continued to perform active duty till within a few months of his death. In spite of failing health he carried on a large practice until the summer of last year, when a profuse hæmoptysis entirely prostrated him; and from that time he never sufficiently recovered to attempt any duty whatever, but expired on January 14th, 1889, from general tuberculosis of the lungs and brain. He was much regretted by a very large circle of friends and patients, to whom his natural talent, kindness of heart, and self-sacrificing devotion had greatly endeared him. He will be long remembered by those who knew him best as a good friend whose kind assistance and excellent judgment were always at the disposal of those most in need of counsel and advice. Mr. Frederick Morton, of Bristol, a practitioner of much promise, a former student of the Bristol Medical School and the Bristol General Hospital, died after a very short illness. Well versed in all the branches of his profession he had been unusually successful as an operating surgeon; and his early death was deeply regretted by his many friends. Mr. George Smith, of Axbridge, was for very many years one of the most popular and successful practitioners on the Mendip Range. He was a good operator and a thoroughly observant and skilful medical man; every work of public utility in his neighbourhood found in him a warm supporter. Mr. Nathaniel Crisp, of Keynsham, the son of a learned father, the Rev. Mr. Crisp, Principal of the Baptist College in this city, was educated at the Bristol Medical School and Infirmary. Before long Mr. Crisp was elected Assistant House-Surgeon to the Infirmary, and afterwards was promoted to the senior post; he proved a most valuable and energetic officer. He made the first accurate catalogue of the calculi in the museum, and also the first catalogue of the books in the library. He practised at Swallowfield, near Reading, for many years, and ultimately took up his abode at Keynsham, where he died suddenly in the summer of 1888. Mr. Crisp was a man of an active and determined nature; he was a good practitioner, knowing well all the branches of his profession, and held in much esteem. The congratulatory address to Dr. Marshall and Dr. Shaw on the successful issue of the late lunacy case had been signed by the members of the Branch with the warmest expressions of sympathy and goodwill. The financial condition of the Branch was satisfactory, the balance-sheet showing a balance in hand of £6 16s. 3d., and the Council therefore recommend a donation of three guineas to the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund. The following gentlemen have been elected to the local Council: For Bath: Dr. Brabazon, Dr. A. W. Fox, Mr. Fowler, and Dr. Hensley. For Bristol: Dr. Beddoe, Mr. Dobson, Dr. Burder, Mr. Prichard, and Mr. Collins. The Council had had under consideration the subject of the revision of the mode of election to the Council, and after careful deliberation they recommended the adoption of Dr. Marshall's amendment to Rule VI, whereby one-fourth of the members of the Council retire annually, and are ineligible for re-election for one year.

*Adoption of Report.*—It was proposed by Dr. CROSSMAN, seconded by Dr. BONVILLE FOX, and resolved unanimously: "That

the report and financial statement now read, with the exception of the recommendation for the alteration of the mode of election to the Council, be adopted and entered on the minutes."

**Election of Officers.**—Mr. FOWLER proposed, and Mr. DOBSON seconded, the resolution: "That Dr. Brabazon, of Bath, be appointed the President-elect." This was carried by acclamation. It was proposed by Dr. GOODBRIDGE, seconded by Dr. SWAYNE, and resolved unanimously: "That Mr. R. S. Fowler, of Bath, and Dr. E. Markham Skerritt, of Clifton, be elected the representatives of the Branch on the General Council." On the motion of Dr. R. S. SMITH, seconded by Mr. LANSDOWN, Dr. A. J. Harrison was unanimously elected the representative of the Branch on the Parliamentary Bills Committee.

**Vote of Thanks to the Retiring President.**—It was proposed by Dr. BEDDOE, seconded by Dr. HARPER, and carried by acclamation: "That the best thanks of the Branch are due, and are hereby tendered, to Mr. Joseph Hinton for his able conduct in the chair during the year."

**Vote of Thanks to the Council and the Honorary Secretaries.**—Mr. HARSANT proposed, and Mr. HANCOCKE WATHEN seconded a vote of thanks to the Council and the Honorary Secretaries for their services during the past year, and a request to the Secretaries to continue in office. This was carried unanimously.

**Congratulatory Address to Drs. Marshall and Shaw.**—The PRESIDENT then presented to Dr. Marshall and Dr. Shaw the address from the Branch congratulating them upon their success in the recent lunacy action, which these gentlemen suitably acknowledged.

**Proposed Alteration of Rules.**—Dr. MARSHALL then brought forward his proposals for the alteration of the rules; and after discussion it was proposed by Dr. MARKHAM SKERRITT, seconded by Dr. SPENDER, and resolved unanimously: "That the further consideration of this subject be postponed until the next meeting in Bristol, which shall be made special for the purpose."

**Annual Dinner.**—The members afterwards dined together at the Clifton Down Hotel.

## BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE fifty-seventh Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Leeds, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, August 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th, 1889.

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

**President-elect:** C. G. Wheelhouse, F.R.C.S., J.P., Consulting Surgeon, Leeds General Infirmary, Hillary Place, Leeds.

**President of the Council:** Thomas Bridgwater, M.B., LL.D., Harrow-on-the-Hill.

**Treasurer:** Constantine Holman, M.D., Reigate.

An Address in Medicine will be delivered by J. Hughlings Jackson, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Physician to the London Hospital, and to the National Hospital for Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen Square, W.C.

An Address in Surgery will be delivered by T. Pridgin Teale, M.B., F.R.C.S., F.R.S., Consulting Surgeon to the Leeds General Infirmary, Leeds.

An Address in Psychology will be delivered by Sir J. Crichton Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Lord Chancellor's Visitor in Lunacy London.

### PROGRAMME OF PROCEEDINGS.

#### TUESDAY, AUGUST 13TH, 1889.

- 9.30 A.M.—Meeting of 1888-89 Council.
- 11.30 A.M.—First General Meeting. Report of Council. Reports of Committees; and other business. Coliseum.
- 4 P.M.—Service in Parish Church. Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ripon.
- 8.30 P.M.—Adjourned General Meeting from 11.30 A.M. President's Address. Coliseum.

#### WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14TH, 1889.

- 9.30 A.M.—Meeting of 1889-90 Council.
- 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.—Sectional Meetings. Mechanics' Institute.
- 3 P.M.—Second General Meeting. Address in Medicine by J. Hughlings Jackson, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. Coliseum.

4.30 to 6 P.M.—Afternoon Reception at the Yorkshire College by the President, Council, and Senate of the College.

8.30 P.M.—*Conversazione* by the President of the Association and Local Executive Committee in the Art Gallery and Municipal Buildings.

#### THURSDAY, AUGUST 15TH, 1889.

- 9.30 A.M.—Meeting of the Council.
- 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.—Sectional Meetings. Mechanics' Institute.
- 3 P.M.—Third General Meeting. Address in Surgery by T. Pridgin Teale, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.C.S.
- 7.30 P.M.—Public Dinner of the Association in the Town Hall.

#### FRIDAY, AUGUST 16TH, 1889.

- 10.30 A.M. to 1.30 P.M.—Sectional Meetings. Mechanics' Institute.
- 3 P.M.—Concluding General Meeting. Address in Psychology by Sir James Crichton Browne, M.D., F.R.S. Coliseum.
- 4.30 to 6 P.M.—Garden Party at the W.R. Asylum, Wakefield.
- 8 P.M.—Reception and Ball by the Mayor of Leeds in the Town Hall.

#### SATURDAY, AUGUST 17TH, 1889.

Excursions.

### PROPOSED EXCURSIONS.

1. *The Scarborough Excursion.*—A special train will leave Leeds 9.5 on Saturday morning, August 17th, arriving at Scarborough at 11.15. At 1 P.M. luncheon will be given by the profession of Scarborough to 100 members of the Association. In the afternoon excursions by sea and land will be arranged for; a Garden Party will also be given in honour of the visit of members of the Association. In the evening the grounds of the Cliff Bridge Company will be thrown open to the members and especially illuminated for the occasion. Sunday will be spent as a day of rest, but various small social entertainments will be given. A fee of one guinea will be charged, which will cover all expenses of the excursion, namely: Special train from Leeds to Scarborough, hotel accommodation at two of the best hotels from mid-day on Saturday, August 17th, till mid-day on Monday, August 19th (with the exception of wine). The Cliff Bridge Company will admit members of the Association free to their grounds on the three days, August 17th, 18th, and 19th. All excursions arranged for during the visit of the Association will be free of expense. Any further particulars with regard to the Scarborough Excursion can be obtained on application to Charles F. Hutchinson, M.D., Honorary Secretary, May Lodge, Scarborough.

2. *The Ilkley and Bolton Abbey Excursion.*—The route of this excursion runs from Leeds in a north-westerly direction, leaving the Midland Station at 9.35 A.M.; it passes by way of Armley, Kirkstall (with a view of the old abbey of that name), and continues along the Airedale Valley to Apperley Bridge.

After passing Kirkstall forge, the vale opens out, showing Calverley to the south and on the north, giving a fine view of the slope of the hill from Rawdon, on which, as prominent objects, stand the Rawdon Convalescent Home (founded, for poor patients, by the late Sir H. W. Ripley, Bart.) and the Rawdon Baptist College. These and the numerous villa residences of Leeds and Bradford merchants, embowered in trees, form a pleasant and striking landscape. Passing Apperley Bridge, the line curves temporarily towards the north, up a steep incline, affording a glimpse of the upper portion of the Airedale Valley, with Shipley and Bradford in the distance; it then enters a wooded and tunnelled portion, curving back to the west and reaching Guiseley; here, and at Ilkley, the members of the excursion will be joined by their entertainers, and the train will proceed along the south side of the Wharfedale Valley, towards Ilkley.

Just before the valley opens there lies, on the south side of the line, the New Menston Lunatic Asylum, to which the Psychological Section intends to pay a visit. Beyond this the line divides, one branch turning to the east to Otley, the other pursuing its course to Ilkley and Bolton. In the angle made by this division lies the burial place of the late Right Hon. W. E. Forster. The spot affords a view of the extent of Wharfedale, which, following the course of the river Wharfe from Bolton on the west, runs to where the North Eastern line, on its way to Harrogate, crosses the valley at Arthington, on the east. The dale is one of the most beautiful in Yorkshire, offering at certain points almost unique views, as that at Otley Chevin, Brimham Rocks, and the Cow and Calf. The town of Otley lies at the east end, on the north side of the valley, opposite the Chevin; the village of Burley lies embedded in foliage in the middle of the dale, while Ben Rhydding and Ilkley lie on the cliff or south side of the dale, at the edge of Rumbold's Moor.

The train, proceeding, passes the Burley Station, and at this

point on the rising ground of the north of the dale may be seen Denton Hall and Park, formerly the residence of the famous Fairfax, now the seat of Mr. Wyville, J.P.; and, further west, Myddleton Lodge, the home of the Middletons, one of the oldest Yorkshire county families. The ground now rises precipitously to the south, and the first object which strikes the eye is the splendidly situated hydropathic establishment of Ben Rhydding. Further to the west of it are seen the massive rocks called the Cow and Calf, and the Ilkley district opens out, extending almost from the edge of the moor for a mile or more down a gentle slope to the river Wharfe. As the train moves past Ilkley, a good general view will be obtained of its spa establishments and villa residences. The train goes on past the village of Addingham (with Beamsley Beacon behind) till it reaches Bolton Bridge at 10.49; at this station waggonettes will be in readiness to take the party to the Priory and Bolton Woods. Most people have seen the beautiful print of "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time." The remains of the Priory are charmingly situated, and form a grand adjunct to the restored church. To strangers the history of the structure will be freely afforded by some of the gentlemen accompanying the party. From the Priory the party will be conveyed to Bolton Woods and the Strid in the waggonettes.

The woods and stream will afford their own beautiful commentary; and the romantic story of the "boy of Egremont" checked in his spring across the "Strid" by the leashed hound, and drowned in the torrent; the despair of the mother, "Alice de Romille," and her subsequent founding of the Priory, can all be told on the spot. Time will not afford more than a distant view of "Barden Tower," the home of the Cliffords, and walk through the woods, nor can a visit to the Valley of Desolation, with its waterfall, be risked; but these will scarcely be missed amid the surrounding beauties. The waggonettes will return from the Strid about 12.45 to the Devonshire Hotel, where, if the day be propitious, lunch will be served on the lawn at 1.30 P.M.

The train will leave Bolton Abbey Station at 2.47 P.M. on its return to Ilkley; and here the rest of the day, till dinner-time, will be spent visiting the points of interest in its immediate precincts. Ilkley and its neighbouring "Rombald's Moor" have their aboriginal and Roman history, with their "Cairns," "Barrows," Roman stations and roads. Monumental relics have been found abundantly, and one is to be seen at the back of the Rose and Crown Inn, and three ancient crosses in Ilkley Churchyard. The old Parish Church will repay a visit. All that the antiquarian will require to indicate the ancient history of Ilkley may be obtained from "Lund's 6d. Guide." Modern Ilkley, as a spa and health resort, as well as Ben Rhydding (which was the first of the large hydropathic establishments in the neighbourhood), owes its celebrity not to any medicinal virtue in its water but to the wonderful purity and abundant supply of that water, and to the charming situation of the place. There is a valuable chalybeate spring at the side of the moor at Heber's Gill, past the Semon Convalescent Home, but this is quite apart from the main "Ilkley Water." This Ilkley water seems specially adapted for drinking and for all such purposes as are comprised under the head of "Hydropathy;" hence the abundance of these establishments. All, or a choice number, of these may be visited; from the original "Old White Wells," which everyone will observe high up on the hill side, through the grand structure of Ben Rhydding (Medical Officer, Dr. Johnstone); the palatial Ilkley Wells (Medical Officer, Dr. Scott); the well-known "Craiglands" (Medical Officer, Dr. H. Dobson); the Elizabethan structure, "Troutbeck;" the "Spa" establishment in the Grove, to Rockwood House, Marlborough House, and Stoney Lea. Besides these there is above the Grove, on the slope of the hill, the Ilkley Hospital (Medical Officer, Dr. Johnstone), established in 1829 as the Ilkley Bath Charitable Institution. This institution has from 700 to 800 patients passing through it in a year; these are recommended by subscribers; and it can be said with truth that the simple treatment and capital Ilkley air materially reinvigorates many of them. Another admirable institution, founded by the late Mr. Charles Semon, of Bradford, and bequeathed by him to the town of Bradford, is the Semon Convalescent Home, situated quite on the edge of the moor, south-west above Ilkley, and intended for the convalescent and weakly of the working class, clerks, and warehousemen; the whole charge for board and lodging is 12s. 6d. a week, the extra cost being furnished by the fund left by Mr. C. Semon. The people can wander on the moor at will, and convalescents are carried up from the railway by omnibus. The Home is open to others beside the inhabitants of Bradford. There are a number of hotels

at Ilkley, the principal of which are the Middleton, the Crescent, etc.; but the hydropathic establishments also accommodate visitors even for a few days. Between the return arrival of the train at Ilkley and the hour at which the party will dine (5.30 P.M.), beside the places enumerated and the general exploration of Ilkley, if the day is fine, a walk to the "Cow and Calf" (on the way to Ben Rhydding) will yield a magnificent view from those rocks. Also  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the station south-south-west, another splendid view is obtained from the "Panorama Rocks." Again, the walk to Myddleton Moor,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile north over the Ilkley bridge, will afford many interesting views. To any of the party who may prolong their stay over the excursion, the points of interest in the locality are many and varied, as Skipton town and castle, Keighley and Howarth (home of Charlotte Brontë, 14 miles), Denton Park, Otley and the Chevin, Farnley Hall ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Otley, full of interesting historical records), Burley, Harewood House, Harrogate, Ripon, and Fountains Abbey, etc. After dinner, time sufficient will be afforded for a leisurely stroll to the Ilkley station, from which the train will start on its return journey promptly at 8.35 P.M. for Leeds and Bradford.

3. *York, Helmsley, Rievaulx Abbey.*—The party will leave the North Eastern Railway Station (New) at 9.5 A.M., reaching York at 9.45, where they will be met by the representatives of the profession of York, who have hospitably undertaken to entertain the party, and to show them the various objects of interest. The party will be conducted by the Walls to the Mansion-house and Guildhall (with the old municipal plate), by St. William's College, and thence to the Minster, where it is hoped that the Dean will personally conduct the party. St. Mary's Abbey and the Museum Gardens, with the numerous objects of interest, will, it is hoped, be seen under the guidance of Canon Raine. Luncheon will be served at the Station Hotel at 12.45, after which the party will be conveyed by special train to Helmsley. Here carriages will convey them to Rievaulx Terrace, whence, having seen the beautiful view, they will proceed to the Abbey, driving through Duncombe Park to the Home Terrace, and thence by the ruins of Helmsley Castle to the Black Swan for dinner. The train will leave Helmsley for York in time to catch the night mail from York, and the 9.35 for Leeds.

4. *The Harrogate Excursion.*—The party will proceed by special train from the North Eastern Railway Station (New) about 9 A.M. to Pannal, where they will be met by carriages. The beautiful grounds and rocks of Plumptre, will then be visited, where light refreshment will be provided; afterwards the party will drive to Knaresborough Castle, the Dripping Well, and the caves memorable as connected with Eugene Aram. Thence by Scriven and Ripley Castle to Harrogate. Here the members of the profession in Harrogate will entertain the party at lunch in the New Bath Hospital about 3 P.M., afterwards carriages will be provided, so that places of interest may be visited. Various other entertainments will be organised, and in the evening the houses of the various medical men will be thrown open to visitors, and members can return to Leeds either by the special train, or by one of the numerous trains leaving Harrogate for Leeds in time to catch the night mails. It is expected that many will arrange to stay in Harrogate over the Sunday.

5. *The Brimham Rocks, Fountain Abbey, Studley Royal, and Ripon Excursion.*—Special train will leave the North Eastern Station (New) about 9 A.M. for Nidd Bridge, where carriages will meet the party to convey it by Ripley Castle up the north side of Nidderdale to the fantastic rocks at Brimham; thence to Castlestead, where the party will be entertained at luncheon by Mr. George Metcalfe. After luncheon the party will proceed over the moors to Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal, the grounds being specially laid open by the Marquis of Ripon. Having viewed this, the finest of the Cistercian abbeys, the party will proceed to Ripon, where, having seen the cathedral, they will be received and entertained at the Palace by the Bishop of Ripon and Mrs. Boyd-Carpenter. The train will leave Ripon for Leeds at 8 P.M., reaching Leeds about 9 o'clock.

6. *The Washburn Valley and Farnley Excursion.*—The object of this excursion is to show the waterworks in connection with Leeds, the beautiful scenery of the Mid-Warfe and Washburn Valleys, and the unique collection of Turner paintings at Farnley Hall. The whole journey will be by carriage. The party will first be conducted to Adel Church, when the Rector will show this most perfect specimen of Norman architecture; thence past Cresseld by Arthington and Port Bridge, through the picturesque village of Leathley, with its old church and village stocks, through

Ludley Wood to the Reservoir, where Messrs. Greenwood and Batley will show some interesting torpedo experiments. The party will then proceed over Norwood Edge, whence a splendid view of the whole valley can be obtained by Swinsty Reservoir to Fewston (the Sinking Village). Here lunch will be provided by the Chairman of the Leeds Waterworks Committee, Mr. Alderman Woodhouse. The party will then drive by Snowdon Moors to Farnley Hall, the seat of Mr. Ayscough Fawkes, who has kindly consented to exhibit his unrivalled collection of paintings by J. M. W. Turner, as well as his Cromwellian relics. Thence to Otley, where dinner will be served at the White Horse Hotel, the party reaching Leeds in time for the night mails.

7. *Malham Cove, Gordale Scar, and Settle.*—The object of this excursion is to show the remarkable scenery produced by the Great Craven Fault in the Mountain Limestone, one of the grandest examples in England. A special train will leave the Midland station about 9 A.M., reaching Bell Busk about 10.20 A.M. Here carriages will be waiting to convey the party by Calton Hall, the birthplace of General Lambert, and Kirkby Malham, with its interesting church and registers, to Gordale Scar, described by Wordsworth as "one of the grandest objects in Nature." The party, having been refreshed at a farmhouse, will divide into two, the more adventurous going over the cliffs to Malham Cove, where they will meet the party who have driven round. Having viewed this magnificent amphitheatre of rocks, the party will return to Kirkby Malham, and will here again divide. The lighter carriages, with those who prefer a walk with an ascent of 700 feet, will go over Highside, where a magnificent view of both Airedale and Ribblesdale can be obtained; thence by Scaleber Force to the Ashfield Hotel at Settle, where, being joined by the other party, who have driven round by Otterburn and Long Preston, dinner will be served. After dinner they will drive up Ribblesdale to Great Stainforth Force, returning by Giggleswick, where may be seen the ebbing and flowing well, and the Royal Victoria Cave Remains in the museum at the school. They will then return by Settle to Leeds, which will be reached about 9 P.M.

8. *The Hull Excursion* most generously offered by the members of the East York and North Lincoln Branch has had most regretfully to be abandoned.

The fee for each of the above excursions will be 10s. 6d., except in the case of the Scarborough excursion, for which one guinea will be charged. All applications for tickets, with remittance, to be made to me. Tickets will be sent August 1st.

CHARLES M. CHADWICK, Honorary Secretary,  
Excursions Subcommittee.

## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### EGYPT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

#### *A New Epidemic of Small-pox.*

AFTER an increase in 1885, in consequence of the arrival of refugees from the Soudan, many of whom were attacked with small-pox, the number of deaths from this disease gradually diminished in Cairo till the present year, and at one time it seemed as if the malady were about to disappear completely from the city. The deaths from small-pox in Cairo for the last seven years have been as follows:—

Years.	No. of Deaths.	Years.	No. of Deaths.
1882 ...	190	1886 ...	44
1883 ...	136	1887 ...	50
1884 ...	138	1888 ...	26
1885 ...	304		

During the week ending January 3rd, 1889, one death took place, and then for five weeks none were reported. In the beginning of February, however, the disease reappeared, a death or two occurring weekly during the month. In March the number of fatal cases began to be augmented, and for some weeks they continued to increase till, by June 13th, 122 deaths from small-pox had been registered.

In the last eighteen weeks, out of a total of 121 fatal cases, namely, 96 natives and 25 Europeans, 68 of the former and 13 of the latter were aged upwards of 5 years, being at the rate of 70 and 48 per cent., respectively. This points either to neglect of revaccination, or to the immigration of unvaccinated persons. As regards the "natives," the latter is probably the case, for the

deaths reported were mostly of Soudanese, who bore no marks of vaccination; but for the Europeans there are no means of judging, as the patients were treated by private practitioners, who furnish no particulars to the statistical department.

The Egyptian Government is unfortunately powerless to enforce vaccination among European residents, or even among natives who are "protected" by any foreign Power; nor is registration of births compulsory for these classes. The problem, therefore, of stamping out small-pox in Egypt is not easy of solution.

In the country generally, since the beginning of the year, small-pox has been reported from eleven towns, in addition to Cairo, and seven provinces, with fatal cases as follows:

Assouan, 76 deaths; Alexandria, 24 (including 6 foreigners); Minia, 7 (including 1 foreigner); Tanta, 6; Mansourah, 5; Maufalout, 4; Assiout, 4; Ghizeh, 3; Zagazig, 2; Chibin-el-Kom, 1; Fayoum, 1. Total, 114 deaths.

Gharbieh province, 16 villages, 80 deaths; Charkieh province, 4 villages, 57 deaths; Fayoum province, 1 village, 14 deaths; Dakahlieh province, 8 villages, 7 deaths; Ghizeh province, 4 villages, 5 deaths; Menoufieh province, 1 village, 2 deaths; Behera province, 3 villages, 1 death.

During the past three years the mortality from small-pox in Egypt was thus returned:—1886, 12 towns and 14 villages, 336 deaths; 1887, 15 towns and 20 villages, 324 deaths; 1888, 11 towns and 25 villages, 170 deaths.

Whereas up to June 13th, this year, there have been reported 356 fatal cases in the 12 towns and 40 villages, and the true number is even greater, for at Assouan there was an interruption in the despatch of the weekly returns from February to April, in consequence of the transfer of the sanitary administration of a portion of the province of Esneh to the war department; and the deaths that took place during seven weeks were not recorded. In the remainder of the period there were 76 deaths; it is probable therefore that at least 22 occurred during the interval, which would bring the total up to date to 378, a sufficiently alarming figure.

On the whole it is probably at Assouan that the hotbed of the disease must be looked for; and it would be well if the authorities were to order that no native should be allowed to proceed northward unless properly vaccinated. In this way the introduction of small-pox into Egypt might probably be checked, if not entirely prevented.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE RECENT ELECTION AT THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

SIR,—I have had a large number of letters from voters complaining of the complexity of the method of proxy adopted in the recent election, and I am certain much of the apparent apathy amongst the electorate is capable of this explanation. If it is not so, then the Fellows have provided the strongest argument yet adduced in favour of the extension of the franchise to the Members, for in spite of an exciting contest and most active canvassing, barely one-half of the constituency was brought to the poll. Still more remarkable it is that, whilst nearly every metropolitan vote was recorded, not quite one-third of the provincial Fellows reached the ballot box. If this is mere apathy, then the Fellows cannot very highly value their one privilege, that of electing a Council out of harmony with their constantly expressed wishes.

If it is—and I believe it is—very largely due to the complexity of the method adopted for the proxy voting, let that be reduced to the ordinary and simple method of issuing the proxy vote to every Fellow at the same time the list of candidates is sent round. Why each Fellow should be obliged specially to ask for a proxy paper, when it is his right, I cannot imagine, unless it is to be regarded as an ingenuous piece of obstruction for the purpose of diminishing the number of provincial voters. This effect in the election just over it most certainly has had.—I am, etc.,

7, The Crescent, Birmingham, July 15th. LAWSON TAIT.

### CHLOROFORM AND ALCOHOL.

SIR,—In the JOURNAL of July 13th, another case (at University College Hospital) is reported of death from chloroform. The report does not state, however, whether, among "the precautions that could have been taken in the case," that of giving alcohol before the operation was adopted.

Though unable to offer logical proof that alcohol so given



that leprosy was dying out in Ireland, as in the year 1492 two hospitals, one at Kilchief and the other at Downpatrick, existed for the treatment of the disease, whereas, at the present time, only two cases were known to exist in the entire country.

#### LIVERPOOL HOSPITALS.

OUR Liverpool Correspondent writes:—The fancy fair and gala recently held for the benefit of the Stanley Hospital has realised the sum of £5,186. This will place the institution out of debt, and enable the committee to carry out some improvements in the hospital that are urgently needed. Not long ago £4,200 was raised by a similar undertaking in aid of the Bootle Borough Hospital, so that the medical charities, which together minister to the wants of the sick poor of the north end, have benefited during the present year to the extent of upwards of £9,000.

#### EXTENSION OF THE SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL.

##### *The New Branch at the Victoria and Albert Docks.*

ON Monday, July 15th, H.R.H. Prince George of Wales, laid the foundation stone of a Branch Hospital of the Seamen's, late "Dreadnought," Hospital, at the Victoria and Albert Docks. This extension is rendered necessary by the increasing strain bearing upon the institution. Dispensaries for seamen of all nations have already been established in connection with it at the London Docks and at Gravesend. The Branch Hospital about to be built will accommodate twelve patients, together with a medical and nursing staff, and there will also be an out-patient department. It was stated that there is no other hospital within three miles of this site; and, therefore, accidents occurring in the docks, and urgent cases arriving in vessels, have now to be carried a long distance at great suffering and danger to the patients. The Bishop of Colchester, the clergy of the district, the chaplain, and the Mayor of West Ham assisted at the ceremony. Dr. Robert Barnes, Consulting Physician, and Dr. Curnow, Visiting Physician, representing the medical staff, were presented to the Prince.

## MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday, July 15th.

*Cruelty to Children (Prevention) Bill.*—This Bill was brought up and read a first time.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday, July 11th.

*Vivisection.*—MR. MATTHEWS stated, in reply to MR. JOHN ELLIS, that specific returns were issued of experiments under the Vivisection Act, and that the information given to him by scientific gentlemen showed that valuable results had been obtained as to the means of relieving numerous diseases in consequence of these experiments.

#### Friday, July 12th.

*Cruelty to Children (Prevention) Bill.*—This Bill was read a third time.

*The Universities (Scotland) Bill.*—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER having said, in reply to MR. WALLACE, that he would prefer not to state the maximum of the increase which he was prepared to recommend the Government to make to the annual sum of £42,000 proposed to be voted to the Scottish Universities in the Universities (Scotland) Bill, MR. WALLACE gave notice that he would move the rejection of the Bill, on the ground of the inadequacy of the pecuniary arrangements.

#### Monday, July 15th.

*Local Government (Scotland) Bill.*—This Bill passed through Committee.

*Local Government (Scotland) Supplementary Provisions Bill.*—The House went into Committee on this Bill. On Clause 19, providing that "the county council of any county may appoint" a medical officer or a sanitary inspector, who shall not engage in private practice without the express written consent of the council, DR. FARQUHARSON moved to amend the clause by substituting the word "every" for the word "any."—The LORD ADVOCATE said that there seemed to be a strong wish that the county council should appoint a medical officer. But it was questionable whether it would be advisable to proceed by compulsion.—MR. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN said that in Acts of Parliament "may" meant "shall," and if the Lord Advocate would leave out the words "if it think fit," the word "may" might stand. He could not conceive of a case where it would not be desirable to have a medical officer.—MR. FINLAY said that a recent case had decided that "may" meant "may," and nothing else, unless some antecedent words showed that a duty was imposed.—SIR W. FOSTER said that permissive legislation had not proved satisfactory.—MR. FIRTH pointed out that by Section 20 district sanitary officers would be responsible to the county councils, and it was obviously necessary that the county councils should have an officer qualified to advise them.—The LORD ADVOCATE said that the Government would not stand in the way of so peremptory an indication of opinion. Arrangements might be made, subject to the approval of the Secretary for Scotland, for the medical officers of the smaller counties or areas to engage in private practice notwithstanding their appointment.—DR. FARQUHARSON said in England the arrangement of one medical officer for several counties was often found to work well.—The amendment was agreed to, and the consequent substitution of "shall" for "may" was also agreed to. The clause as amended was added to the Bill. Clause 20 (medical officer and sanitary inspector to send periodical reports to county council, etc.); Clause 21 (qualifications of medical and sanitary officers, etc.); Clause 22 (powers to enforce Rivers Pollution Act, 1876), were agreed to.—The LORD ADVOCATE moved an amendment extending the power of the county council to

make by-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, as well as the prevention of nuisances.—The amendment was agreed to.

*Muzzling of Dogs.*—SIR H. ROSCOE asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether any order had yet been issued by the Privy Council as to the general muzzling of dogs throughout the country in face of the fact of the large number of cases of rabies which had recently occurred, and what powers existed for the destruction of stray dogs by local authorities.—MR. W. H. SMITH said it had not been deemed expedient to pass a general order at present, but the Privy Council had issued an order requiring the muzzling of all dogs within the metropolitan police district (a radius of fifteen miles from Charing Cross) from August 1st to December 31st. The returns of rabies in the metropolis and neighbourhood during the first six months of 1889 showed a steady increase of the disease. The police in the metropolis had power to destroy stray dogs, but local authorities generally had no such power under the Dogs Act of 1871, unless a mad dog, or a dog suspected of being mad, was found within their jurisdiction. It was possible that some local Acts might give local authorities greater power, but the Privy Council had no information on the subject. Under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act of 1878, the Privy Council could only sanction the detention, but not the destruction, of stray dogs.

#### Tuesday, July 16th.

*Local Government (Scotland) Supplementary Provisions Bill.*—The House went again into Committee on this Bill. Upon Clause 44, which provides that the district committees should consist of the county councillors for the electoral divisions comprised in the district, and also two representatives from the parochial boards of each parish, DR. CAMERON moved to omit the words "giving two representatives to the parochial boards."—SIR W. FOSTER said that in public health administration the greatest difficulty was caused by the interference of local interests with the general interests of a district. Under the scheme proposed by the Lord Advocate, in some counties parishes would be too strongly represented, in other cases too feebly. He hoped that the clause would be postponed.—The amendment was lost.—SIR A. ORR-EWING moved to substitute "one" for "two."—The amendment was accepted.—On the motion of the Lord Advocate, the Local Government (Scotland) Bill, and the Local Government (Scotland) Supplementary Provisions Bill were ordered to be consolidated in one Bill.

#### Wednesday, July 17th.

*Universities (Scotland) Bill.*—The Bill as amended was considered. A motion of MR. HUNTER, altering the number of assessors from three to one, was negatived.—On the motion of MR. J. CAMPBELL, the number of representatives of affiliated colleges to be appointed by the Commissioners or the Universities Committee was reduced to four. On the motion of the same gentleman, the University Court was empowered (Clause 6) to elect the representative on the General Medical Council. An effort was made to place the name of Professor Alexander Bain upon the Commission as one of the representatives of the University of Aberdeen. The proposal was not accepted by the Government.—MR. BALFOUR suggested the names of MR. HUNTER and MR. ASHER, late Solicitor-General for Scotland, but both declined to serve. Eventually the closure was carried, and, after some further discussion, in the course of which MR. HUNTER said a division would be taken as a protest against the inclusion of Sir F. Sandford among the members of the Commission, the motion was negatived by 222 to 127.—The LORD ADVOCATE moved to add to the clause the name of Sir W. Thomson, and, after some remarks from MR. HUNTER, DR. CLARK spoke until half-past 5, when, according to the rules of the House, the further proceedings were postponed until next day.

## INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

### INDIA.

THE *Times of India* states that the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts has been attended with such disastrous results among the troops in India that an urgent representation will probably be made to the Home Government on the subject. The practical effect of the repeal so far is the loss of the services of an entire brigade of the Indian army.

ANOTHER soldier of the Rifles has died at Bareilly of enteric fever. This will make twenty-one deaths during the last five months owing to the unhealthiness of the station, caused by the want of systematic skilled sanitation.

THE LEPER BILL.—The Leper Bill, which has been drafted by the Government of India, proposes to confer upon district magistrates power to order the arrest of any leper who is found begging or wandering about without means of subsistence. Such lepers may be detained in a retreat for life, or until their discharge is sanctioned, and, if they escape, may be recaptured by the police. No retreat is to be sanctioned unless provision is made for the segregation of the sexes, and the local governments are to be empowered to establish retreats with any money placed at their disposal for hospitals, dispensaries, and lunatic asylums. Complete religious freedom will be secured to the lepers in such institutions, and the local government may make rules for the management, discipline, and inspection of retreats.

### AUSTRALIA.

COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION IN VICTORIA.—A law enforcing compulsory notification has come into force in Victoria this year, and a medical man was recently proceeded against by the Central Board of Health, for failure to notify a case of typhoid fever.

There had been no attempt at concealment, and as this was the first case under the new Act the prosecution withdrew.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

**LEPROSY.**—The Coast Hospital, Little Bay, to which the majority of the cases of infectious disease arising in Sydney are sent, has in recent years been used also as a home for lepers. The report for 1888 states that during that year the hospital sheltered eleven cases of leprosy, of which number four were new cases admitted during the year. The medical adviser to the Government states that the lepers' quarters are now overcrowded, and occupy a most objectionable site, close to the main water supply of the hospital. In agreement with almost every person who has had practical experience of leprosy, he recommends the compulsory detention and treatment of lepers.

**NEGLECT OF VACCINATION.**—The annual report of Dr. F. Norton Manning, the medical adviser to the Government, shows that the population of New South Wales is practically unvaccinated. Not more than one child in nineteen is vaccinated, so that there are estimated to be 130,000 unvaccinated children under five years of age in the colony. Vaccination is not compulsory, and the neglect of vaccination and revaccination appears to be attributable to apathy rather than to any active dislike. "A few cases of small-pox at the quarantine station, a single case in Sydney or its suburbs, or even one or two newspaper articles on the subject is sufficient," the report states, "greatly to increase the number of persons presented for vaccination; but there is an increasing number of persons in the colony who have never seen small-pox, and to whom its very existence is only a vague belief, who are not imbued with either the dread of the loathsome and fatal malady which renders vaccination a prudent and safe necessity, or the wholesome English tradition which prescribes it as a duty."

## UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

#### EDINBURGH.

**UNIVERSITY COURT.**—At a meeting of this Court on Monday last there was submitted a proposed alteration of Ordinance No. 16, Aberdeen No. 6, sections 10 to 14, and section 22, providing for a rearrangement of the divisions of the examinations for graduation in medicine in the University of Aberdeen, a copy of the report on which had been received from the Lord President of the Council for remarks. In connection therewith the Court had before them a minute of Senatus of date June 28th, 1889, approving a report by the Faculty of Medicine, expressing much satisfaction that the general effect of the proposed alterations would be to bring the ordinances regulating the examinations in medicine and surgery in the University of Aberdeen into close harmony with the ordinances relating to such graduation in the University of Edinburgh, and with changes thereon that have been recommended by the Senatus; and reporting that in their opinion there was no reason for the University of Edinburgh to take any objection to the proposals of the University of Aberdeen. The Court directed that these views of the Senatus should be communicated to the Lord President of the Council, and that there should also be sent to him a copy of the following minute of the Court of March 11th last, adopted after taking evidence and hearing parties on alterations and proposed alterations of the regulations for graduation in medicine in Edinburgh, similar to some of those now proposed by the University of Aberdeen:—

That the time which has elapsed since the approval by Her Majesty in Council of the alteration of February 8th, 1888, in the arrangements for the examinations in the subjects of the first examination for graduation in medicine is as yet too short to admit of a definite conclusion being formed as to the effect it may have on the further course of medical study; and that the near prospect of the whole subject of university examination and graduation in Scotland being under the consideration of an Executive Commission renders it undesirable to make any alteration in the existing arrangements for the examinations for graduation in medicine.

**SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.**—Dr. A. A. Matheson has been recognised by the University Court as a teacher of medicine in Edinburgh, whose course of lectures on midwifery should qualify for graduation in medicine in the University of Edinburgh. Recognition has also been continued to Dr. William Craig, lecturer on materia medica and teacher of practical materia medica in Edinburgh, and to Dr. Scott Lang, lecturer on surgery in Edinburgh, on change of their teaching rooms.

The Final Professional Examinations at Edinburgh University are over. It is estimated that 58 per cent of the candidates have

passed successfully. A few have been remitted till October merely. The First and Second Professional Examinations are in progress. The Summer Session terminated this week.

#### DURHAM.

**MEDICAL GRADUATES ASSOCIATION.**—The annual meeting of this association, which consists of a large proportion of the 500 graduates in medicine of Durham, was held at the Holborn Restaurant on June 27th. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—*President:* Dr. C. J. Cullingworth. *Vice-Presidents:* Drs. D. Drummond and Morton. *Council:* Professor Philipson, Drs. Armson, Adams, Beatley, Day, Goldsmith, Milburn, Powell, Robinson, Thompson, Travers, and W. T. Wilson. *Honorary Secretary for North and Treasurer:* A. Mantle, M.D. *Honorary Secretary for South:* R. H. Milson, M.D. A most successful reunion of Durham men took place at the annual dinner held at the same place after the meeting, and presided over by the president, Dr. C. J. Cullingworth, of St. Thomas's Hospital. Amongst other visitors were Sir William Roberts, Mr. Christopher Heath, and Mr. Croft, who responded to the visitors' toast.

## OBITUARY.

#### CHARLES ELAM, M.D.LOND., M.B., F.R.C.P.

DR. ELAM, whose death we briefly announced last week, was born in Birstall, near Leeds, in May, 1824, where his father was a Wesleyan minister. He was educated entirely at the school kept by his father, and gave early promise of that marked ability which distinguished him as a student at the Leeds School of Medicine and the University of London, where he took the degree of M.B. in 1846. At that examination he obtained honours in all the subjects in which he was examined, and was awarded three gold medals. He took the degree of M.D. in 1850. Returning to Leeds, he became House-Surgeon of the Infirmary, and after two years commenced practice in Sheffield, and subsequently was appointed Lecturer on Physiology and Medicine in the Medical School. He was elected Physician to the Dispensary in 1854, and Physician to the Infirmary two years later—a post which he held until he left Sheffield. He was at one time an active member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of that town, of which he was President in 1863. He took up his residence in Harley Street in 1868, where he practised until within a short time of his death. He was elected F.R.C.P. in 1870. Dr. Elam was at one time Physician to the National Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis.

He was a strong anti-evolutionist. His writings, which were voluminous, were marked by great originality of thought and extensive reading. He was the author of *Medicine, Disease, and Death; being an Inquiry into the Progress of Medicine as a Practical Art*, 1870; *A Physician's Problems*, 1870; *On Cerebrum and other Diseases of the Brain*, 1872; and *Winds of Doctrine: being an Examination of the Modern Theories of Automatism and Evolution*, 1876; *Moral and Criminal Epidemics; Civilisation; Illusions and Hallucinations; Liberty and Licence in Science; The Gospel of Evolution; and Man and Science*.

One who knew him well writes: "Socially Dr. Elam's life was admirable. In his domestic circle he was honoured and devotedly loved; and he gained the esteem and affection of all his friends. He was honest, upright, and reliable, with a kind heart and a generous sympathy. His encyclopædic knowledge made him an interesting and instructive companion, and his unusually brilliant mental faculties induced him to seek recreation in amusements which exercised the mind rather than the body. He was a skilful electrician, and far above the average as a chess and whist player. He was very fond of music, and played the piano with great taste. He was essentially a town man, and was never happy out of London. His friends often deplored that he had no sporting tastes to induce him to spend more time in the country. In fact, his one great mistake in life was in not having educated himself to pass some weeks every year out of town. Had he done this his life might have been prolonged for years to come, and those who love him would not now have cause to mourn his loss."

"Perhaps the most remarkable of Dr. Elam's literary productions were the articles which appeared in the *Contemporary Review* on the Law of Evolution. In these contributions he contested the teachings of Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, and Tyndall. Everyone, whether he agrees or not with Dr. Elam, must acknowledge that

tion, as there were occasional outbreaks reported in the same district for a few months afterwards. Had it not been for the constant supervision and seeking out for the sufferers, who, when discovered, were immediately removed to hospital, there is every probability that the disease would have spread over a large area with epidemic virulence.

## MEDICAL NEWS.

**MEDICAL MAGISTRATE.**—Dr. Michael Callan has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County Louth.

**FINE FOR SELLING TUBERCULOUS MEAT.**—At Heywood, a horse dealer, named Fletcher, was fined £10 and costs, or a month's imprisonment, for having prepared as human food, the carcass of a cow which had died from tuberculosis.

For the vacant post of Obstetric Officer to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, there are reported to be several candidates. There appears to be some doubt whether the appointment will be a purely medical one, or whether the officer will be a gynaecological surgeon as well as physician.

On Tuesday, July 2nd, Sir Henry Doulton, one of the governors, distributed the prizes to the successful students of St. Thomas's Hospital medical school, and congratulated the Dean (Mr. Nettleship), the staff, and lecturers on the present prosperity of the school.

It is said that Milwaukee, which was one of the first cities to dispose of garbage by cremation, is about to abandon that process in favour of desiccation. The garbage is passed through a series of drying chambers for ten hours. The oily matter is pressed out, and the resulting dry brown powder is said to possess some value as a manure.

**PRESENTATION.**—Dr. Malet, medical officer of health to the borough of Wolverhampton, has, on the occasion of his approaching marriage, been presented by the members of the Sanitary Committee of the Wolverhampton Town Council with a very handsome Chippendale arm chair, "as a mark of their appreciation, and in token of their good wishes on so auspicious an occasion."

**EPSOM COLLEGE.**—The annual examination for scholarships at this school has resulted in the election of the following:—Seniors: H. Boulton, A. C. Knight. Juniors: T. Chetwood, F. D. Crosthwaite. Entrance (£40): S. M. Smith, from Mr. Tomkins's, Yarmouth. Entrance (£20): C. E. Child, from Cranleigh School. Prize of £10; T. Pritchard (to be raised to £20 Scholarship conditionally another year).

**CHARGE AGAINST A HOSPITAL.**—Sheriff Rampini has issued a decision in an action against the trustees, managers, and officials of Dr. Gray's Hospital, Elgin. The action was at the instance of James Hendry, railway surfaceman, New Elgin, and damages were assessed at £500 for injury caused by alleged bad surgical treatment and culpable neglect of pursuer while a patient in the hospital. His lordship has absolved defendants, and states that the charges against the institution had completely broken down.

**OLD PRIMIPARÆ.**—Dr. Truzzi, of Milan, has studied the statistics of a lying-in hospital in that city from 1852 till last year, with a view to ascertain the truth of certain statements respecting first labours comparatively late in life. Most of these statements, familiar to readers of obstetric manuals, were confirmed. The rate of morbidity was found much higher than in younger primiparæ. This well-known fact was ascertained, so far as Dr. Truzzi's cases were concerned, to be due in the majority of cases to renal disease. Puerperal convulsions were found to be more frequent than in younger subjects. A slight degree of contraction of the pelvis caused far more trouble than in more youthful cases. The period of dilatation of the os was long; lacerations of soft parts frequent. Instrumental labour was very often necessitated, especially the forceps, which had frequently to be applied to remedy simple uterine inertia.

**GUY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.**—The annual prize-giving on July 12th was specially interesting, because the building of the new college is approaching completion in readiness for the coming winter session. The Dean, Dr. E. C. Perry, read his report, in which feeling allusion was made to the recent loss of the junior member of the Medical Staff, Dr. C. D. Wooldridge. He congratulated the

school on the fact that the present year had witnessed the largest entry since 1879 and on the teaching successes during the present year five candidates out of six had passed the Fellowship Examination of the Royal College of Surgeons of England: eleven out of a list of nineteen at the Bachelor of Surgery; and three out of four at the Master of Surgery Examinations of the University of London were Guy's men. Allusion was made also to the new Laboratory of Bacteriology, and to the active competition which the newly founded Arthur Durham prizes for dissection had aroused. Dr. Pavy moved a vote of thanks to the Treasurer for presiding, which was seconded by Mr. Arthur Durham. The chapel, museum, and wards, the latter very gay with flowers, were afterwards visited, and the proceedings in the park were enlivened by an admirable band.

**KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.**—The following Licentiate in Medicine of the College, having complied with the by-laws relating to Membership, pursuant to the provisions of the Supplemental Charter of Victoria, dated December 12th, 1878, has been duly admitted a Member of the College: A. V. Lane, Lic. Med. 1878, Surgeon, Medical Staff, Army.

The following Licentiate in Medicine, having passed the examination for Membership, took the declaration and signed the roll of Members of the College on Friday, July 12th, 1889: J. F. O'Carroll, Lic. Med. 1881, M.D.R.U.I., Dublin.

At the July examinations for registered medical practitioners, held on Monday, July 8th, and three following days, the under-mentioned candidates were successful:

*For the Licences to Practise Medicine and Surgery:*—F. C. Butt, L.S.A.Lond., Hampton; W. J. Corrigan, L.R.C.S.I., Loughall, Co. Armagh; J. H. Gwynne, L.S.A.Lond., London; J. Keys, L.R.C.S.I., Dublin; J. J. Langston, L.S.A.Lond., Sittingbourne, Kent; R. C. Richards, M.R.C.S.Eng., Shotley Bridge, Co. Durham; P. Stephenson, L.R.C.S.I., Carrick-on-Suir.

*For the Licence to Practise Medicine only:*—H. C. Drury, M.B.Dubl., Dublin; F. Johnson, M.R.C.S.Eng., Beaconsfield, Hants; J. O'Connor, L.R.C.S.I., Oughtibridge, Yorkshire.

*For the Diploma of Midwife and Nurse Tender:* Agnes Craig, Whiteabbey, Co. Antrim.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.**—Fellowship Examination. The following gentlemen have been admitted Fellows by the President of the College:

T. G. Bolster, Surgeon-Major, Medical Staff; J. Holmes, Limerick; and G. Stoker.

## MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following Vacancies are announced:

**ANCOATS HOSPITAL, Manchester.**—Honorary Physician. Applications by August 1st to the Honorary Secretary.

**BOROUGH OF NOTTINGHAM.**—Medical Officer of Health. Applications by August 2nd to S. G. Johnson, Esq., Town Clerk.

**CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Victoria Park, E.**—Assistant Physician. Applications by August 6th to the Secretary, 24, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

**CUMBERLAND INFIRMARY, Carlisle.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £70 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications by July 20th to the Secretary.

**CUMBERLAND INFIRMARY, Carlisle.**—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £40 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications by July 20th to the Secretary.

**EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Shadwell, E.**—House-Surgeon. Applications by August 1st to the Secretary.

**GENERAL HOSPITAL, Birmingham.**—Assistant House-Surgeon. Board, lodging, and washing. Applications by July 27th to House-Governor.

**HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Soho Square, W.**—House-Physician. Salary, £75 per annum, with board, etc. Applications by August 3rd to the Secretary.

**LEEDS FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.**—Surgeon. Salary, £200 per annum, with fees, house, etc. Applications by July 31st to Mr. Wilson, 8, South Parade, Leeds.

**NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY ASYLUM.**—Clinical Assistant. Board and residence. Applications to Dr. McDowall, Northumberland County Asylum, Morpeth.

**QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, Birmingham.**—Honorary Physician. Applications by July 27th to the Secretary.

**QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, Birmingham.**—Honorary Obstetric Officer. Applications by July 27th to the Secretary.

**ROYAL BERKS HOSPITAL.**—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £40 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications by July 23rd to the Secretary.

**ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Moorfields.**—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board and residence. Applications by July 29th to the Secretary.

**WARWICK COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.**—Clinical Assistant. Board and residence. Applications by July 20th to the Medical Superintendent.

**WHITEHAVEN AND WEST CUMBERLAND INFIRMARY.**—House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum, and £30 for dispensing, with apartments and attendance. Applications by July 27th to the Secretary.



**WIRRAL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY FOR SICK CHILDREN.**—Honorary Acting Medical Officer. Applications by July 27th to the Honorary Secretary.

**WOLVERHAMPTON EYE INFIRMARY.**—Resident Assistant. Board and washing. Applications by August 12th to the Chairman.

### MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

**ARKWRIGHT, J. A., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,** appointed House-Surgeon to the West London Hospital, Hammersmith Road, W., *vice* E. B. Randall, M.B.Lond., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., resigned.

**BOWDEN, Reginald T., M.D.,** appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Ramsgate and St. Lawrence Royal Dispensary.

**BRAINE, C. C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,** appointed Assistant Anaesthetist to Charing Cross Hospital.

**DRABBLE, G. W., M.A., M.B., B.S. Cantab.,** appointed House-Physician to the West London Hospital, Hammersmith Road, W., *vice* S. A. Bontor, M.B., B.S. Durham, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng.

**GOODALL, E. W., M.D.Lond.,** appointed Medical Registrar to, and Teacher of Practical Medicine at, Guy's Hospital.

**GRIFFITHS, M'C.A., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond.,** appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Bristol General Hospital, *vice* Mr. B. R. T. Trevelyan, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., resigned.

**HAWKINS, Caesar Frederick, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A.Lond.,** appointed District Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the North Petherton District of the Bridgwater Union, *vice* W. J. Todd, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., deceased.

**HAYDON, F., M.B.,** appointed Clinical Assistant to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital.

**HOPKINS, F. G., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.,** appointed Resident Medical Officer to the City of Liverpool (Infectious Diseases) Hospital, Netherfield Road, *vice* E. H. Allen, L.K.Q.C.P.I., deceased.

**HUGHES, H. S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,** appointed Clinical Assistant to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital.

**HUNT, A. H. W., L.R.C.P.Lond.,** appointed Senior House-Surgeon to Westminster Hospital.

**IRWIN, S., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.Ire.,** appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the Liverpool Dispensaries, *vice* F. Liddell, M.B., resigned.

**JECKS, C., L.S.A.,** appointed Resident Medical Officer to the University College Hospital, *vice* C. J. Arkle, L.S.A., M.R.C.S.Eng.

**JOHNSTON, G. J. Waldron, M.D., M.Ch., M.A.O.R.U.I., L.A.H.Dubl.,** appointed Honorary Physician and Honorary Secretary to the Royal Cork Sailors' Home, *vice* W. Haines, L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., deceased.

**JOHNSTON, W. A., L.K.Q.C.P., L.R.C.S.I.,** appointed Resident House-Surgeon to the Chorlton-upon-Medlock Dispensary, *vice* E. E. Jones, L.R.C.P. Edin., L.R.C.S., resigned.

**JOSLEN, H., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond.,** appointed Junior House-Surgeon to the Macclesfield General Infirmary, *vice* F. R. B. Hinde, M.B., M.S., resigned.

**MORGAN, George Blacker, jun., B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.Dub.,** appointed House-Surgeon to the Sunderland Infirmary, *vice* C. F. Seville, resigned.

**PENROSE, F. G., M.D., M.R.C.S.Eng.,** appointed Assistant-Physician to St. George's Hospital, *vice* A. Gamgee, M.D., M.R.C.P.Lond., resigned.

**PERMEWAN, W., M.B., M.D.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A.Lond.,** appointed Head Surgeon to the Liverpool Dispensaries, *vice* A. Stookes, M.B., C.M., L.R.C.S. Edin.

**SIMPSON, J. Christian, M.B., C.M.,** late Senior Resident Surgeon, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, appointed Medical Officer of Health in the Parish of Fettercairn.

**SMITH, H. Archbold, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond.,** appointed Honorary Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical Department of the Yorkshire College (Victoria University), Leeds.

**WHITELEGGE, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.S.Eng.,** appointed Medical Officer of Health to the West Riding of Yorkshire.

**WOODHAMS, S., L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng.,** appointed House-Surgeon to the Gravesend Hospital, *vice* C. Nash, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., resigned.

### 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. The first post on Thursday mornings is the latest by which advertisements can be received.*

#### BIRTHS.

**CHURCHHOUSE.**—On July 15th, at Long Buckley, the wife of W. J. Franklin Churchhouse, L.R.C.P. Edin., etc., of a daughter.

**SYMPSON.**—At 3, James Street, Lincoln, on July 13th, the wife of E. Mansel Sympton, M.B., B.C. Cantab., M.R.C.S., of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

**SYMMONS—SHAW.**—On Wednesday, July 10th, at St. Mary Abbot's by the Rev. Main S. A. Walrond, M.A., Rector of St. Lawrence Jewry, Charters James Symonds, of Weymouth Street, Portland Place, to Fanny Marie, youngest daughter of Major-General David Shaw, Madras Staff Corps. No cards. At home Wednesdays after September 1st.

**WICKHAM—WADHAM.**—On July 17th, at the Catholic Church, Duncan Terrace, N., by the Rev. L. Pyke, O. A. Wickham, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., of Arundel Square, N., to Lydia, daughter of F. Wadham, Esq., of Tottenham, and adopted daughter of the late David Howell, Esq., solicitor.

#### DEATHS.

**LEWERS.**—On July 16th, at Blairgowrie, Frank, son of Arthur H. N. Lewers, M.D.Lond., of Wimpole Street, London, aged 6 months.

**METZGAR.**—On July 10th, at Fairlight, St. Saviour's Road, Brixton, Charles Metzgar, F.R.C.S.Eng., aged 25.

### OPERATION DAYS AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

**MONDAY.**.....10 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—10.30 A.M.: Royal Free (Ophthalmic Department).—1.30 P.M.: Guy's (Ophthalmic Department); Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: Central London Ophthalmic; Hospital for Women; Royal Orthopaedic; St. Mark's; London.—2.30 P.M.: Chelsea Hospital for Women.

**TUESDAY.**.....10 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1.30 P.M.: Guy's; Royal Westminster Ophthalmic; St. Bartholomew's (Ophthalmic Department); St. Mary's.—2 P.M.: Cancer Hospital, Brompton; Central London Ophthalmic; London; Westminster.—2.30 P.M.: St. Mark's; West London.—4 P.M.: St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department).

**WEDNESDAY.**.....10 A.M.: National Orthopaedic; Royal London Ophthalmic.—11 A.M.: St. Mary's (Orthopaedic).—1 P.M.: Middlesex.—1.30 P.M.: Royal Westminster Ophthalmic; St. Bartholomew's; St. Thomas's.—2 P.M.: Central London Ophthalmic; Great Northern Central; London; Royal Free; University College; Westminster.—2.30 P.M.: St. Peter's; Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children.—3 to 4 P.M.: King's College.

**THURSDAY.**.....10 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1 P.M.: St. George's.—1.30 P.M.: St. Bartholomew's (Ophthalmic Department); Guy's (Ophthalmic Department); Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: Central London Ophthalmic; Charing Cross; Hospital for Diseases of the Throat; Hospital for Women; London; University.—2.30 P.M.: Chelsea Hospital for Women; North-West London.

**FRIDAY.**.....9 A.M.: Metropolitan; St. Mary's (Ophthalmic Department).—10 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—10.30 A.M.: Royal Free (Ophthalmic Department).—1.15 P.M.: St. George's (Ophthalmic Department).—1.30 P.M.: Guy's; Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—2 P.M.: Central London Ophthalmic; East London Hospital for Children; King's College; London; St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department).—2.30 P.M.: West London.

**SATURDAY.**.....9 A.M.: Royal Free (Department for Diseases of Women).—10 A.M.: Royal London Ophthalmic.—1 P.M.: King's College.—1.30 P.M.: Royal Westminster Ophthalmic; St. Bartholomew's; St. Thomas's.—2 P.M.: Cancer Hospital, Brompton; Central London Ophthalmic; Charing Cross; London; Middlesex; Royal Free; University.

### HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

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

**CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.**—M. Tu. W. and F., 1.30.

**GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL.**—Medical and Surgical, M. Tu. Th. F., 2.30; Obstetric, W., 2.30; Eye, Tu. F., 10; Ear, M. F., 2.30; Diseases of the Skin, W., 2.30; Diseases of the Throat, Th., 2.30; Dental Cases, W., 2.

**GUY'S.**—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, M. Tu. F. 1.30; Eye, M. Tu. Th. F., 1.30; Ear, Tu. 1; Skin, Tu., 1; Dental, Tu. Th. F., 1.30.

**KING'S COLLEGE.**—Medical, daily, 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. Th. S., 1.30; o.p., W. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Th., 1.30; Ophthalmic Department, W., 2; Ear, Th., 2; Skin, F., 1.30; Throat, F., 1.30; Dental, M. Th., 9.30.

**LONDON.**—Medical, daily, exc. S., 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30 and 2; Obstetric, M. Th., 1.30; o.p., W. S., 1.30; Eye, Tu. S., 9; Ear, S., 9.30; Skin, Th., 9; Dental, Tu., 9.

**MIDDLESEX.**—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 9; o.p., W. 1.30; Eye, W. S., 9; Ear and Throat, Tu., 9; Skin, Tu., 4, Th. 9.30; Dental, M. W. F., 9.30.

**NATIONAL ORTHOPAEDIC.**—M. Tu. Th. F., 2.

**NORTH-WEST LONDON.**—Medical and Surgical, daily, 2; Obstetric, W., 2; Eye, W., 9; Skin, Tu., 2; Dental, F., 9.

**ROYAL ORTHOPAEDIC.**—Daily, 1.

**ROYAL FREE.**—Medical and Surgical, daily, 2; Diseases of Women, Tu. S., 9; Eye, M. F., 9; Dental, Th. 9.

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.**—Medical and Surgical daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. Th. S., 2; o.p., W. S., 9; Eye, W. Th. S., 2.30; Ear, Tu. F., 2; Skin, F., 1.30; Larynx, F., 2.30; Orthopaedic, M., 2.30; Dental, Tu. F., 9.

**ST. GEORGE'S.**—Medical and Surgical, M. T. F. S., 12; Obstetric, Th. 2; o.p., Eye, W. S., 2; Ear, Tu., 2; Skin, W., 2; Throat, Th., 2; Orthopaedic, W., 2; Dental, Tu., S., 9.

**ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL.**—Fistula and Diseases of Rectum, males, W., 8.45; females, Th., 8.45.

**ST. MARY'S.**—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.45, o.p., 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.45; Eye, Tu. F. S., 9; Ear, M. Th., 3; Orthopaedic, W., 10; Throat, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th., 9.30; Electro-therapeutics, Tu. F., 2; Dental, W. S., 9.30; Consultations, M., 2.30; Operations, Tu., 1.30; Ophthalmic Operations, F., 9.

**ST. THOMAS'S.**—Medical and Surgical, daily, except Sat., 2; Obstetric, Tu. F., 2; o.p., W., 1.30; Eye, M. Tu. W. Th., F. 1.30; o.p., daily, except Sat., 1.30; Ear, M., 1.30; Skin, F., 1.30; Throat, Tu. F., 1.30; Children, S., 1.30; Dental, Tu. F., 10.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.**—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetrics, M. Th., 1.30; Tu., W. F., 2; Eye, Tu. F., 2; Ear, M. F., 9; Skin, W., 1.45, S., 9.15; Throat, Th., 1.30; Dental, W., 9.30.

**WESTMINSTER.**—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1; Eye, M. Th., 2.30; Ear, M., 9; Skin, W., 1; Dental, W. S., 9.15.

when he contemplates how nearly this pest is eradicated and observes that a leper is now a rare sight. He will, moreover, when engaged in such a train of thought, naturally inquire for the reason. This happy change, perhaps, may have originated and been continued from the much smaller quantity of salted meat and fish now eaten in these kingdoms; from the use of linen next the skin; from the plenty of better bread; and from the profusion of fruits, roots, legumes, and greens so common now in every family.....One cause of this distemper might be, no doubt, the quantity of wretched fresh and salt fish consumed by the commonalty, at all seasons as well as in Lent, which our poor now would hardly be persuaded to touch."

In fact, White regarded the improved hygienic conditions under which people lived as the main factor in accounting for the decay of the disease; and the stress he lays on fish as an article of diet is interesting in connection with the views held by some modern authorities as to the causation of leprosy and its relation to littoral regions.

#### TREATMENT OF OBESITY.

MR. W. TOWERS-SMITH (Chancery Lane, W.C.) writes: I have read Dr. Davies's letter with great interest. He says meat diet is attended with risk, and means starvation and nausea to the stomach.

Since January, 1888, I have treated 193 obese patients; the average loss varies from 2 to 3 stones in weight and 12 to 16 inches in abdominal measurement. In no single case has any risk to health occurred, every patient saying: "I feel infinitely relieved, and my health greatly improved." As to the starvation theory, three pounds of meat and one pound of fish, with an ounce of whisky where stimulants are required, cannot mean an approach to want of nutrition. This diet is limited to fourteen days, and no doubt requires some self-denial; the second and third period by gradation permit of considerable variation of food, including rusk, Leman's captain's biscuits, green vegetable, poultry, fish, fruit, whisky, hock, and claret. In fact, the third period differs very little from the ordinary diet of any careful man.

Obviously sugar abstinence must be permanent, and saccharin may be substituted. I have found as a general rule where once the taste for sugar is lost very few patients ever care for it again. Dr. Davies gives his loss of weight by Banting's process at 12 pounds in eight months; he omits to mention his loss in girth. His weight for height is not very excessive. I should like him to try his method on a 20-stone man. I expect the result would be unsatisfactory to his patient and himself.

Obesity is a growth which is gradual, and takes years to develop in most cases. I contend by a rapid reduction I put my patient ten years back in weight and girth, and that it will only require partial treatment every six months for a week or so to keep the tendency to obesity down, taking ordinary rational food in between.

I still hold that "Spartan" treatment, judiciously carried out, is safe and thoroughly satisfactory in results. Dr. Davies, in a letter in the JOURNAL of November 17th, 1888, characterises my treatment as "Spartan and needlessly severe." My experience proves to me that, if rapid reduction is to be obtained, some sacrifices are essential. I shall be very glad to see Dr. Davies's book, as it is more than likely I may get some valuable hints. At the same time, I should like him to test my treatment on some healthy 20-stone man, and I feel sure I shall convert him to my ideas.

#### RECIPROCAL TRANSFUSION.

T. H. W. writes: Dr. Lauder Brunton, in his learned Croonian Lecture, quoting Ringer, suggests washing the leucocytes out of the blood in fevers by injecting saline solutions. What would be the effect of mutually transfusing the blood of a fever patient—say typhoid in early stage—and that of a person who has had the fever? The bacilli cannot, as a rule, develop in the blood of such a person, either because the bacillus of the previous attack has left as a final product an autopoison, or else because the pabulum on which the bacillus feeds is exhausted.

Now, if, as is probable, the first is the true explanation, it militates very much against the idea of washing out the leucocytes, but greatly favours the transfusion idea; for, if a large quantity of blood containing this bacillus poison could be exchanged for the original blood, it is reasonable to hope that the bacillus would be destroyed in the veins of the patient, and, of course, could not develop on the person supplying the exchange.

If the second explanation be the correct one—that the pabulum is exhausted—of course the thing would not work so well; for, although we might hope to diminish the intensity of the fever, etc., in our patients, there would be the probability of inducing it again in the giver of the blood—in fact, we should divide the fever between the two. Doubtless it would be still better if we could inject the bacillus poison directly, or gradually produce it in the blood by inoculation of attenuated bacilli; but this latter could only be preventive and not curative.

#### THE CONSULTING ROOM SNEAK.

BITTER EXPERIENCE warns the readers of the JOURNAL against a respectably dressed young woman, of a contrived appearance. This young person, on Wednesday, July 3rd, made a professional call at his house in his absence, and, under pretence of waiting, stole a solid silver snuff-box and a silver-mounted umbrella. *Verbum sap.*

#### COMPLETE AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION.

THE craze for prying into every detail of the lives of celebrated persons, and for publishing the whole of their most private and personal correspondence, threatens to fill our biographies with details only fitted for medical publication. In the *Early Letters of Jane Welsh Carlyle*, recently published by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein and Company, and edited by Mr. Ritchie, we have at page 27 the information that "Betty's mama's hens stand very much in need of pills. However, she means to look about on Monday to see if the hens are more laxative in another quarter;" and, at p. 265, we have the more personal reference: "This stirring life is more to my mind, and has, besides, a beneficial effect on my bowels." Surely it is the part of an editor to suppress such paragraphs as these, which, had the writer been alive, could only have covered her with confusion, and serve no good purpose now.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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#### BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Medical Handbook of Life Assurance for the Use of Medical and other Officers of Companies. By James Edward P. Block, M.D., and James Chisholm, London: Cassell and Co., Limited. 1889.  
The Canaries for Consumptives. By E. Paget Thurstan, M.D., B.A. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1889.

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